



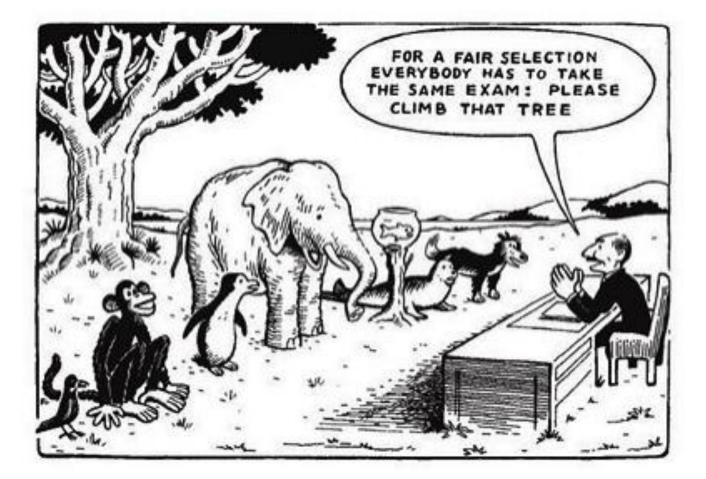
Reaching the Very Poor with Value Chain Development Workshop





Value Chain Development & the Very Poor: An Overview

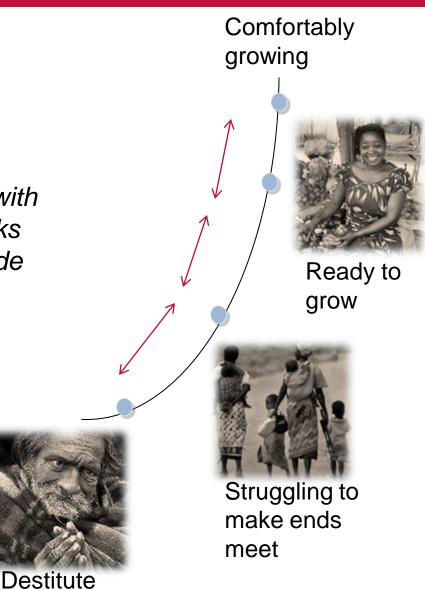
Margie Brand



Why is it important to consider the very poor when strengthening value chains?

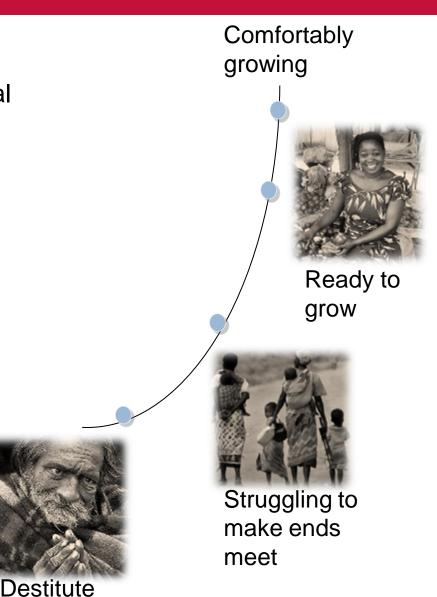
Varying:

- asset levels
- income flows
- social networks
- abilities to cope with unexpected shocks
- abilities to upgrade



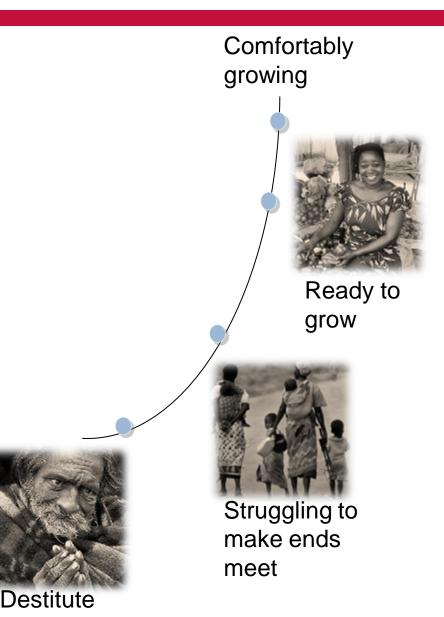
Why is it important to consider the very poor when strengthening value chains?

- We want to use growth to drive a social welfare agenda
- Growth requires social mobility
- Systems need to support upward mobility and provide safety nets for downward mobility
- We need adaptive, robust systems



Why is it important to consider the very poor when strengthening value chains?

- Build safety nets to increase resilience to shocks for actors already in value chains
- Create incentives, preferably market-based, to move vulnerable households up the pathway to area of greater benefit
- Address underlying constraints that prevent the ability to interact more fully with markets



Push & Pull Strategies to support market participation of the very poor

Pull Strategies

(address sector-wide constraints to upgrading and create opportunities for participation)

Support Strategies

(strengthen robust safety net systems)



Push Strategies

(address household-level constraints to support market participation)

Very poor have challenges in participating in markets

Weaker access to markets, services and information

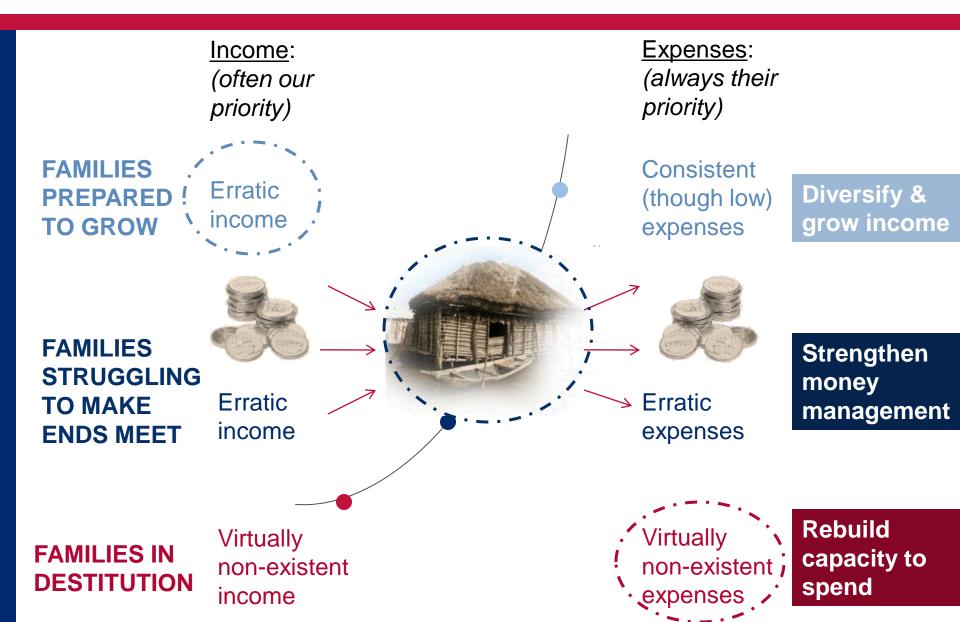
Few productive assets, may be landless

Generally depend on agriculture for their livelihood

Producing for own consumption, yet net food buyers Limited ability to take on economic risk and invest in upgrading

Less ability to cope with shocks

Understanding economics at the family level



Poor households have low tolerance for **RISK**

Prioritize <u>decreasing</u> <u>risk</u> over increasing income or spending

We see as irrational or unexpected behavior – not income-centered



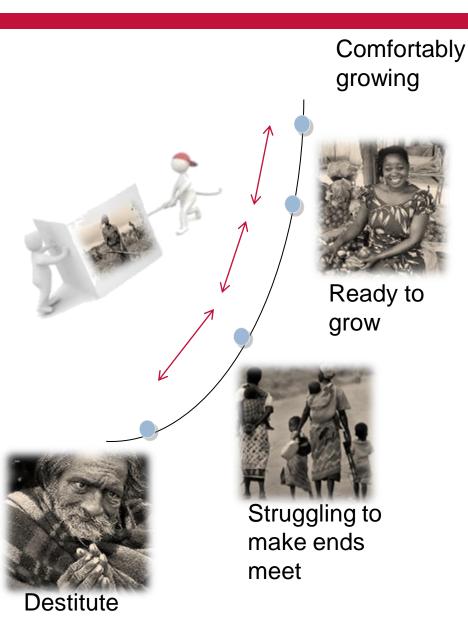
<u>Respond</u> <u>differently</u> to market incentives We need to improve capacity to manage risk and build coping strategies in order for engagement in markets and to incentivize upgrading

Value propositions, informal rules, and social capital



Summary

- The very poor often have the capacity to grow given appropriate value propositions
- We want to use growth to drive a social welfare agenda. Growth requires social mobility
- Systems need to support upward mobility and provide safety nets for downward mobility
- Systems need to be adaptive and robust







Ethiopia's Food Security Program PSNP and HABP: A Case Study

Presenters Christian Pennotti, CARE | Stephen McCarthy, ACDI/VOCA

PSNP Plus Project Overview

PROJ	ECT	NAME
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Productive Safety Net Program Plus Project

10/2008 - 12/2011

PROJECT PERIOD

TARGETS

BENEFICIARIES 47,414 PSNP HHs

TOTAL BUDGET \$15.9 million

Significant contribution towards graduation of 70% of the targeted beneficiaries. Increase in income, asset accumulation and income diversification.











Gerald J. and Dorothy R. Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy

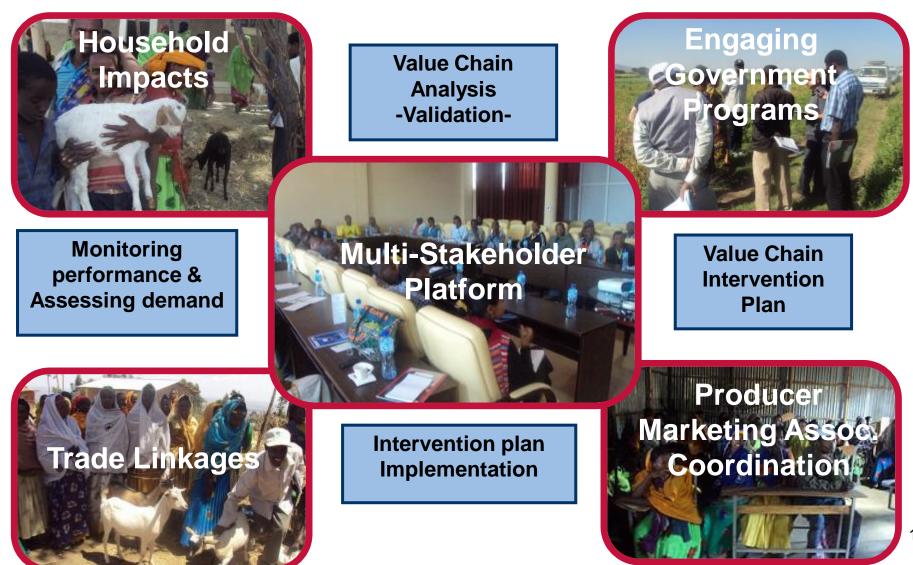




PSNP Plus Causal Model

FOOD SECURE STABLE HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY FSP Graduation	MFI pro	able, inclusive MSPs duct expansion ing growth	Linking to credit & business services markets Linking to other food security services	
VULNERABLE TO FOOD INSECURITY PSNP Graduation	 Engage MFIs to create products for VSLAs Create Multi-Stakeholder to engage VC stakeholder 		MFI Linkages Market Linkages Business training Financial literacy training	
CHRONICALLY FOOD INSECURE	 Link to government programs Link to local support structures 	Initiate m Form produ	 Provide productivity training and support Initiate microlease (asset transfer) Form producer marketing associations Form saving & lending groups 	
	PSNP Transfers (Consumption Sup	port)	

Market-Side Push & Pull



Impacts of Multi-Stakeholder Platforms

- Increase private and public sector commitment (Increased transactions & embedded services, research center collaborations, lots of pilots)
- New enterprises filling VC gaps (colony multiplication, forage production, service sector)
- Increased market knowledge among implementers, P+ and neighboring HHs

A Learning Event

 Providing an avenue to sustainability and exit

Meeting the Challenges of Value Chain Development





Challenges & Lessons



1. Targeting

2. Aligning Push & Pull

3. Drought

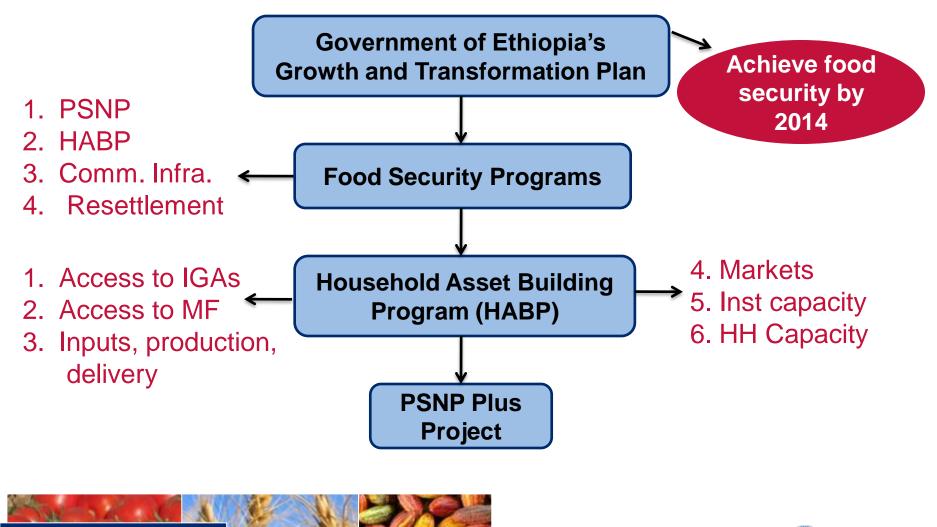


Food Security Initiatives and The New FSP 2010 - 2014

A Learning Event

Meeting the Challenges of

Value Chain Development



The Household Asset Building Program: Market Driven But Sensitive

- VC approach that is Sensitive to the dynamics of the very poor
- Integrating Push-Pull, What is the appropriate mix
- Prevention of Backsliding
- Dynamic, incremental steps towards Food Security







Designing a Market Systems Approach in HABP

ACDI/VOCA's work through AMAP

- Tailoring VC training to fit HABP realities
- Conducting a ToT for National and Regional Levels
- Work with GOE/AED to refine materials
- Roll-out training at regional levels







HABP's Push

- Household consumption stability
- Risk mitigation
- Asset transfer
- Savings Group formation
- Household level capacity building
- Household Business plan
- Dynamic technical Assistance







HABP's Pull



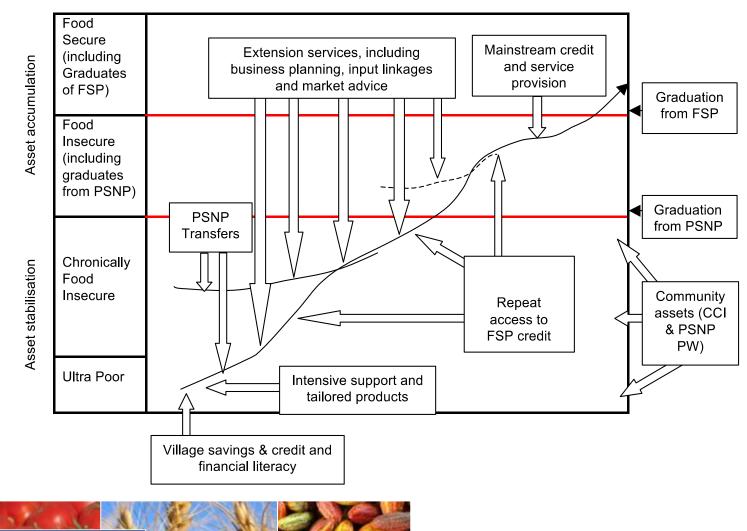
- Working in Livelihood clusters
- Targeting appropriate value chains
- Access and availability of finance
- Extension services as mentor/facilitator
- Linkages to sustainable input sourcing, production and delivery systems
- Increased participation in value
 addition and wage labor markets





Pathways to graduation

A Learning Event



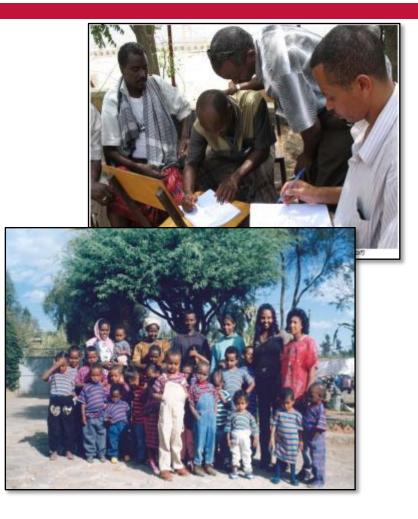
Meeting the Challenges of Value Chain Development



HABP Roll-Out: Key Challenges

What needs to be watched?

- Graduation profiles based on a set of household characteristics
 - Family consumption patterns, asset stabilization
- Dynamism in implementation
 - Fostering more income dependence on IGA vs. PSNP
 - Action plan for further shocks
- What Works? Why? Scalability?





Meeting the Challenges of Value Chain Development A Learning Event

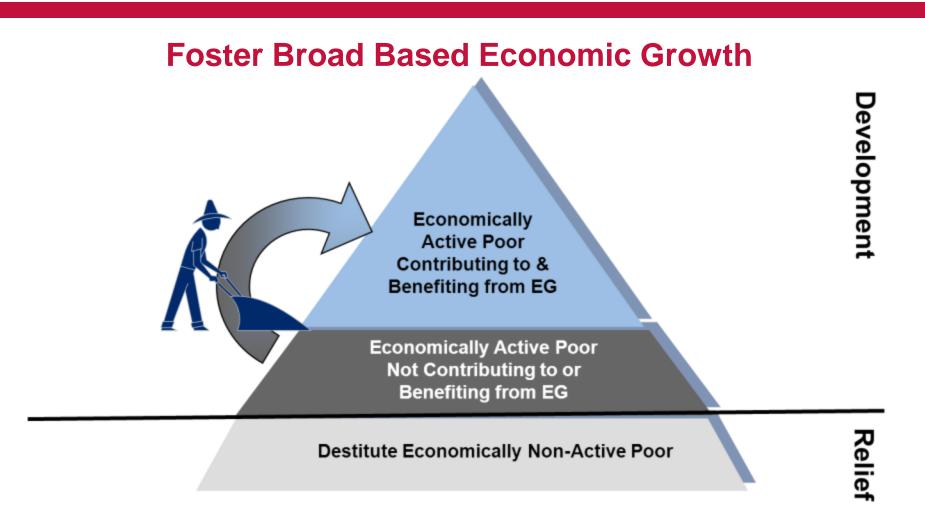




Donor Panel: Microenterprise Development

Shari Berenbach – Carissa Page Microenterprise Development Office

Inclusive Markets







Inclusive Markets

Breaking down the Stovepipes and Silos

MARKETS









Do No Harm!



Consumer Protection

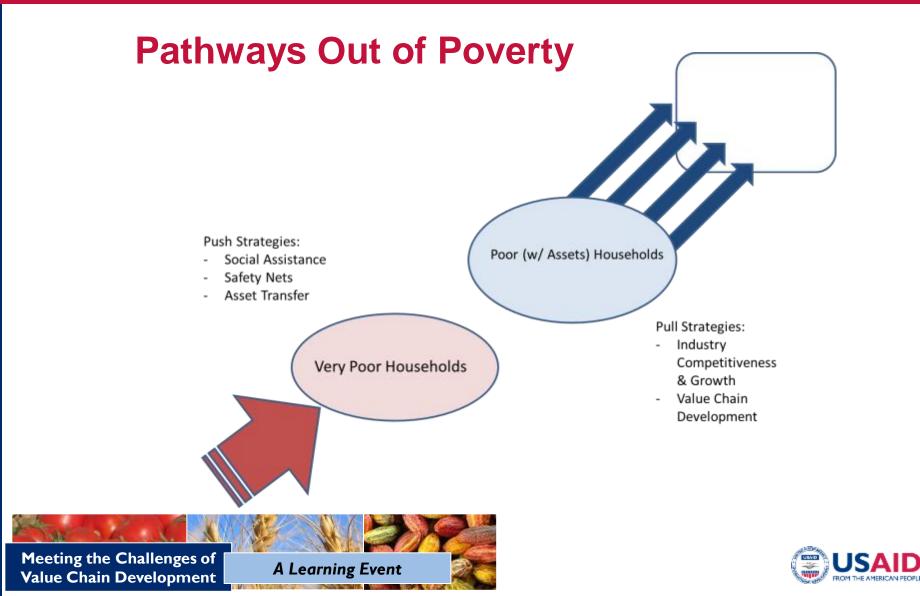


Social Performance





Frontier II



Frontier III

Rural and Agriculture Finance



A Learning Event





Finance Needs:

- Microcredit for
 Agriculture
- □ Micro-Savings
- □ Micro-Insurance

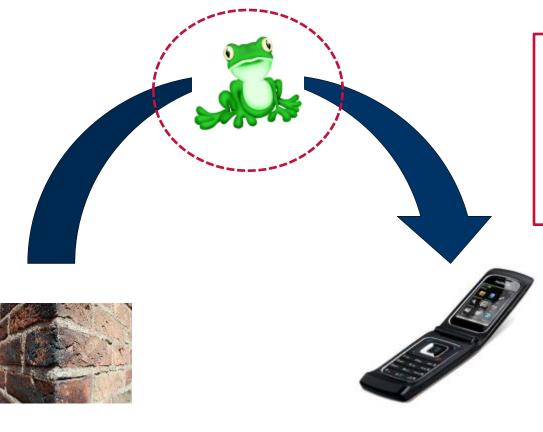
Meeting the Challenges of Value Chain Development





Frontier IV

Mobile Money



Meeting the Challenges of Value Chain Development A Learning Event

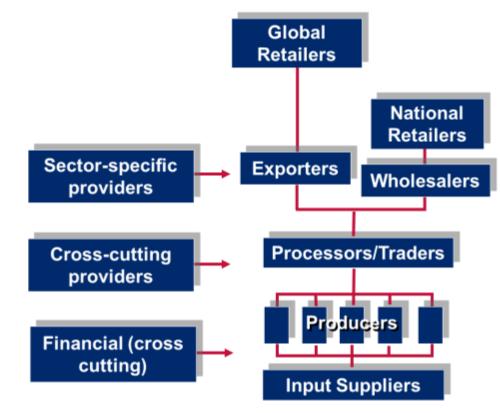
M-Pesa in Kenya:*

- □ 80% of population
- **50% of poor**
- **50% higher saving**
- Iess likely to skip a meal



Frontier V

Linking Smallholders with Small and Growing Businesses









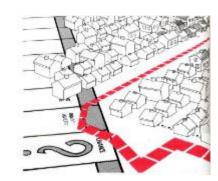


Looking Forward

Impact Investing



Social Enterprise & Sector Links



Reaching New Markets









Donor Panel: The Role of PEPFAR

Jason Wolfe, USAID/PEPFAR



Household Economic Strengthening

What is PEPFAR's interest?





Growing Emphasis on HES



2007 100+ activities with HES component

2008 236 activities with HES component 99 (42%) were OVC activities

2010 \$28 million attributed to HES

2011 \$46 million planned attribution to HES





Importance of HES for PEPFAR



Necessary

• AIDS is a development issue

Feasible

Stabilizing of disease

Sustainable

• Empower families to care for children

Cost-effective

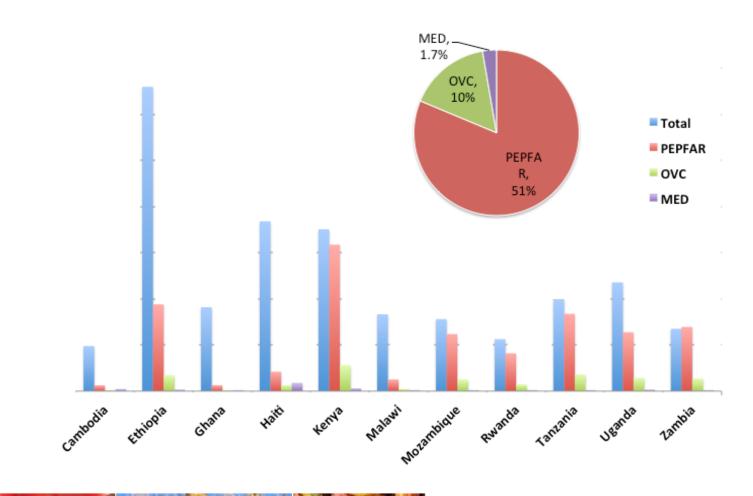
Smart investment





FY09 USAID Funding in 11 Countries











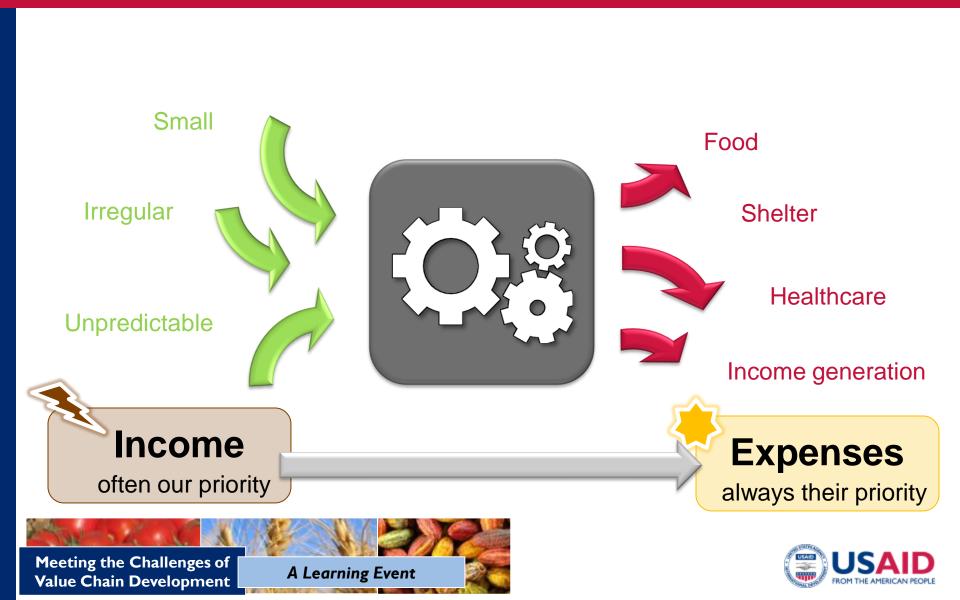
Household Economic Strengthening

Who do we target and why?





Economics at the Family Level



Families in Destitution







Rebuild capacity to spend money :: cash transfers, asset transfers

Invest in safety nets before families get to this point





Families Struggling to Make Ends Meet







Strengthen money management :: savings, credit, storage, financial literacy





Families Prepared to Grow







Diversify & grow income :: increase productivity for existing IGAs

invest in new, complementary, & low-risk IGAs







Household Economic Strengthening

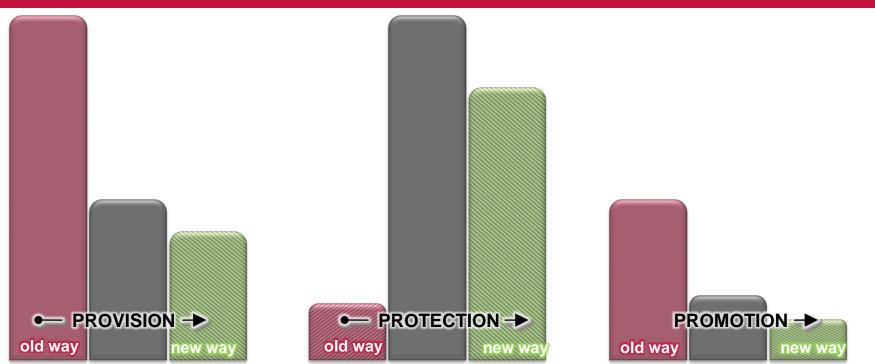
What does this mean for VCD?





Aligning Interventions to Circumstances





Families in destitution

Families struggling to make ends meet

Families prepared to grow

No/few liquid assets No/little predictable income Severe food insecurity No/few lumpsum investments Variable/seasonal income Moderate food insecurity

Some lumpsum investments Low/stable income Mild food insecurity



Meeting the Challenges of Value Chain Development A Learning Event

The Past: Programmatic Conflict and Crowding Out



Indiscriminate subsidies undermine self-investment and entrepreneurialism

Programmatic overlaps crowd out VCD projects with better technical capacity

Families in destitution

VCD

PEPFAR

Families struggling to make ends meet

No/few lumpsum investments Variable/seasonal income Moderate food insecurity

Families prepared to grow

Some lumpsum investments Low/stable income Mild food insecurity



No/few liquid assets No/little predictable income Severe food insecurity

A Learning Event

Meeting the Challenges of Value Chain Development

The Future: Opportunities for Synergy



Strategic alignment of interventions prepares households to engage with VCD efforts

PEPFAR

VCD

Appropriate subsidies are better matched to needs and behaviors

A Learning Event

Families in destitution

Families struggling to make ends meet

Families prepared to grow

No/few liquid assets No/little predictable income Severe food insecurity No/few lumpsum investments Variable/seasonal income Moderate food insecurity Some lumpsum investments Low/stable income Mild food insecurity



Meeting the Challenges of Value Chain Development

Breakout Discussions

1: Sequencing

2: Targeting: is it compatible with the VC approach?

3: Reaching the very poor as consumers

4: Psychosocial aspects

5: Analysis and assessment tools

6: Linking with safety net programs

Select one group; after 20 minutes, rotate to a second group. Workshop-wide sharing and time for comments will follow.









www.microlinks.kdid.org/vcwiki