ValueLinks

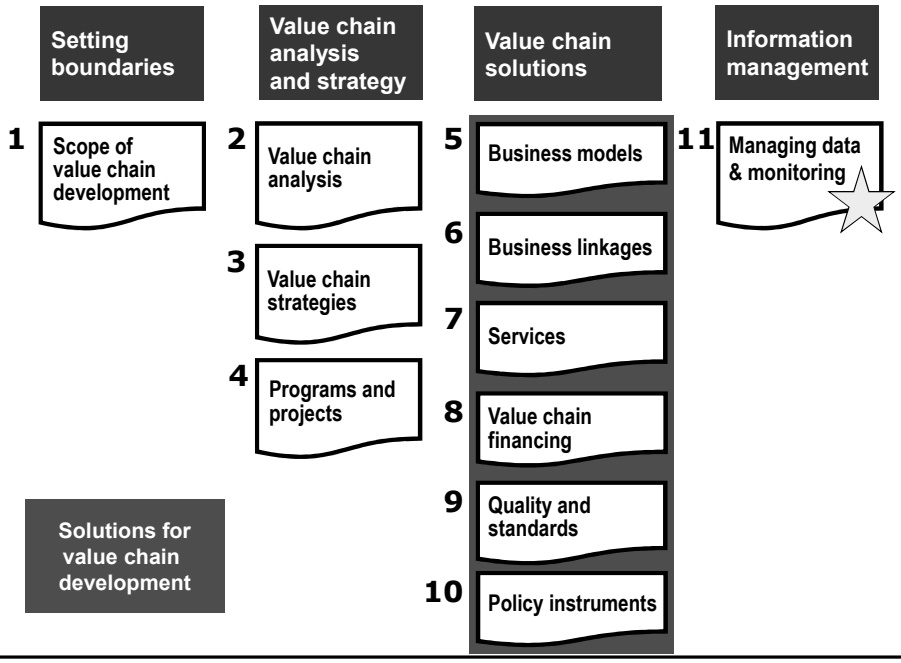
ValueLinks **Module 11**

Managing data and monitoring

1

ValueLinks

Structure of *ValueLinks 2.0*



2

Monitoring the impact of value chain projects

Contents

3

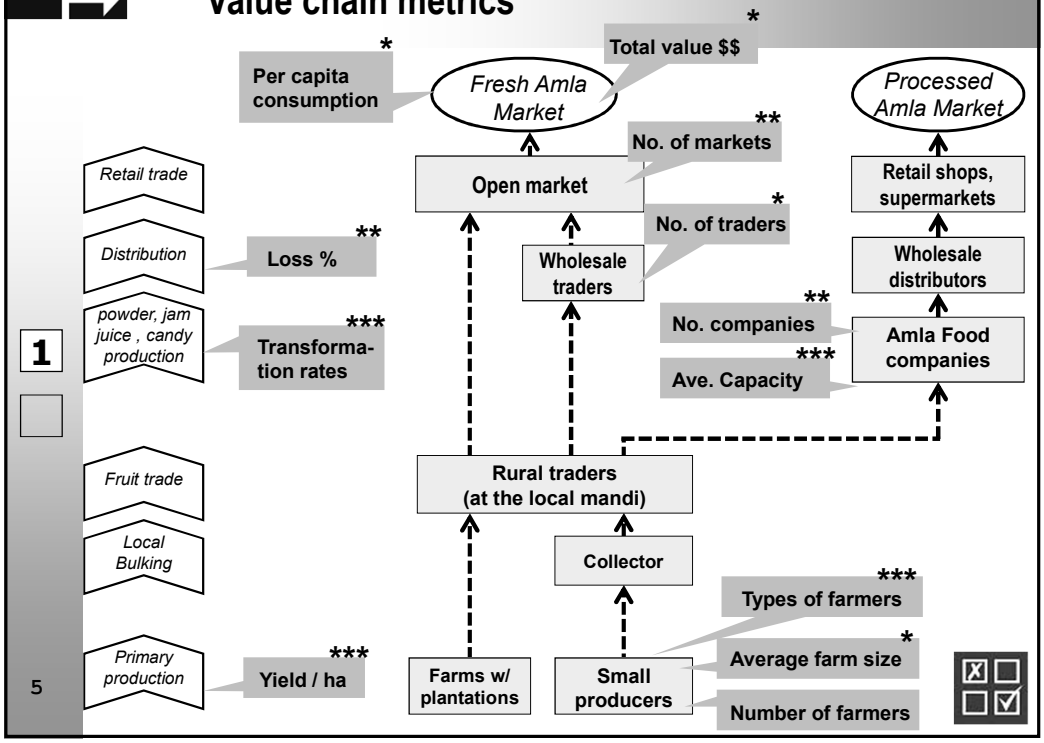
Principles of data collection

- Need to quantify the value chain actors by putting numbers into value chain maps.
- Economic, environmental and social analyses of value chains shall provide quantitative data as a basis for project planning and monitoring.
- It is important to collect the right data and assure reliability and consistency.
- The challenge is to concentrate on the data actually needed.
- Economize the effort by using the same information for several clients and different purposes (from planning to statistics).

1

4

Value chain metrics



Classifying types of data

*** - transformation rates
- Yield / ha
- Types of farmers
- Loss %

Measurable parameters benchmarks

** - No. of markets
- No. of wholesale traders
- No. of (big) companies
- (Average) farm size
- (Average) processing capacity

Small numbers, obtained in interviews or through observation

1

* - Per capita consumption

Parameters based on statistical data, checked by observation

- Number of farmers
- Size of (rural) population
- Cultivated area

Statistical (survey) data

6

Data collection sheet

Table summarizing statistical data, technical parameters and prices

Description	Metric	Data (years)	Source of information	Assessment of reliability
Whole value chain				
Volume of end product (S, C)	t		National statistics ?	
Retail price / end product (P)	$ / t			
Value generated (C)	$			
1. Primary production – statistical data S / parameters P / composed data C				
Farmers, type 1 (S)	number			Low
Farmers, type 2 (S)	number			Low
… per type of farmer				
Average Farm size (P)	ha			High
Cultivated area / farm (P)	ha			Medium
Yield of raw product (P)	t / ha		e.g. FAOSTAT	High – medium
Loss at farm (storage) (P)	%			High
Farm gate price /raw product	$ / t			High
Farm production	t / year			
Produce actually sold	%			Low - medium

1

7

Excel sheet to compile VC data

Rice in Burkina Faso as example

	Area	Yield	Cycles	Paddy production	Farm size	Farmers	rice production milling rate 60%
	ha	t/ha		t	ha	number	t
Irrigated	8.650	5,0	1,8	77.850	0,8	10.813	46.710
Biz model 1 (RMG)	600	5,0	1,8	5.400	1,0		
Biz model 2	4.050	5,0	1,8	36.450			
Biz model 3	4.000	5,0	1,8	36.000			
Lowland, improved	50.000	2,5	1,0	125.000	0,35	142.857	75.000
Biz model 4 (local)		2,5					
Biz model 5		2,5					
Biz model 6		2,5					
Lowland, traditional	22.750	1,75	1,0	39.813	0,175	130.000	23.888
Upland	16.500	1,25	1,0	20.625	0,55	30.000	12.375
Total	97.900	2,69		263.288		313.670	157.973

1

8

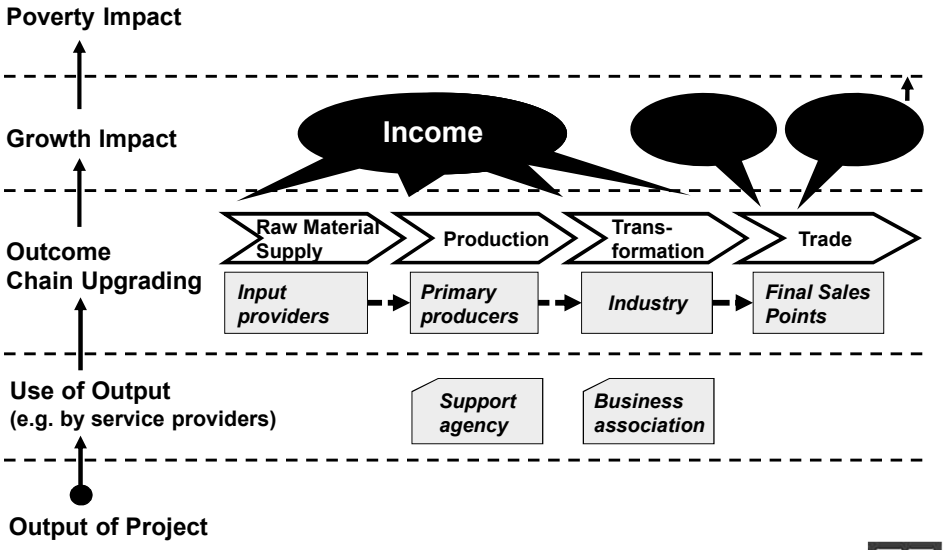
Monitoring the impact of value chain projects

Contents

OECD-DAC criteria used in project evaluations

Relevance	▪ To what degree remain the project objectives valid? ▪ Are the project activities and outputs consistent with its key goals and intended impacts and effects?
Effectiveness	▪ To what degree were the project objectives achieved or are anticipated to be achieved? ▪ What factors were responsible for achievement or failure?
Efficiency	▪ How cost-efficient were the project activities? ▪ Were objectives achieved on time? ▪ How efficient was the project compared to alternatives?
Impact	▪ What occurred as a direct result of the project? ▪ What real difference was made to the beneficiaries? ▪ How many people were affected?
Sustainability	▪ How likely is it that the project results continue after the end of funding? ▪ What factors are to be considered for sustainability?

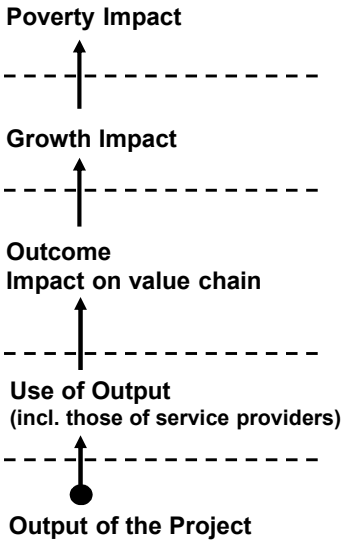
Impact pathway and value chain



2

11

Impact hypotheses



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4. The poor receive part of the additional income generated and thus pass beyond the poverty threshold (1 US$ per day and person)

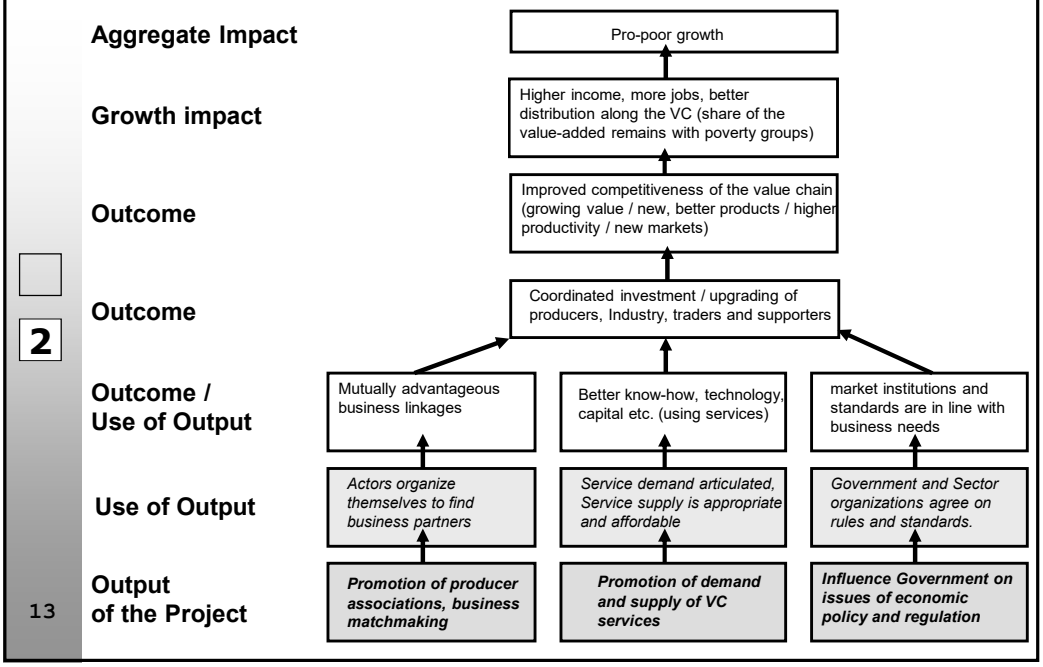
3. Chain upgrading leads to a greater competitiveness, additional value-added and higher chain income

2. Partners and clients invest to realise the agreed chain upgrading strategy, individually and as a business community

1. The interventions and services of the project are accepted by the chain actors

12

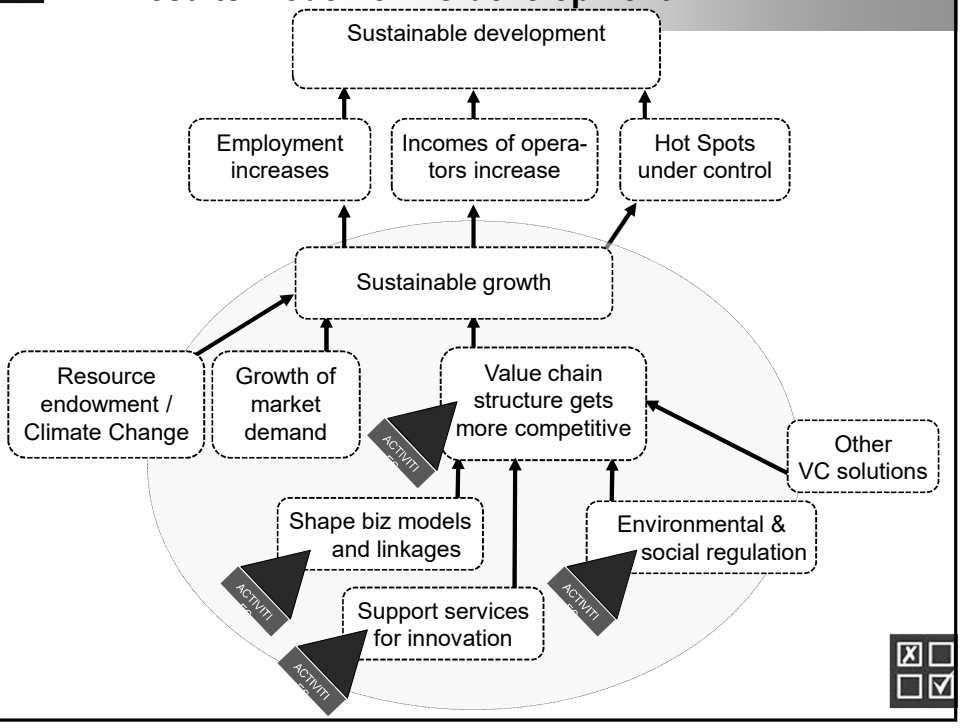
Prototype impact model



2

13

Results model for VC development



2

14

Monitoring value chain development

Monitoring the change of the value chain structure and parameters

Output and productivity:

- Value generated (volume * price)
- Change in productivity parameters or cost of production in biz models
- Percentage of produce sold in different channels of the value chain

Structural Change:

- New markets for the products exist (e.g. export)
- A new or different technology is in use
- Product standard has been agreed upon and is being implemented
- New producers got involved

Also look for developments *outside* the project context !

15

Monitoring VC project success

Monitoring outputs of value chain projects

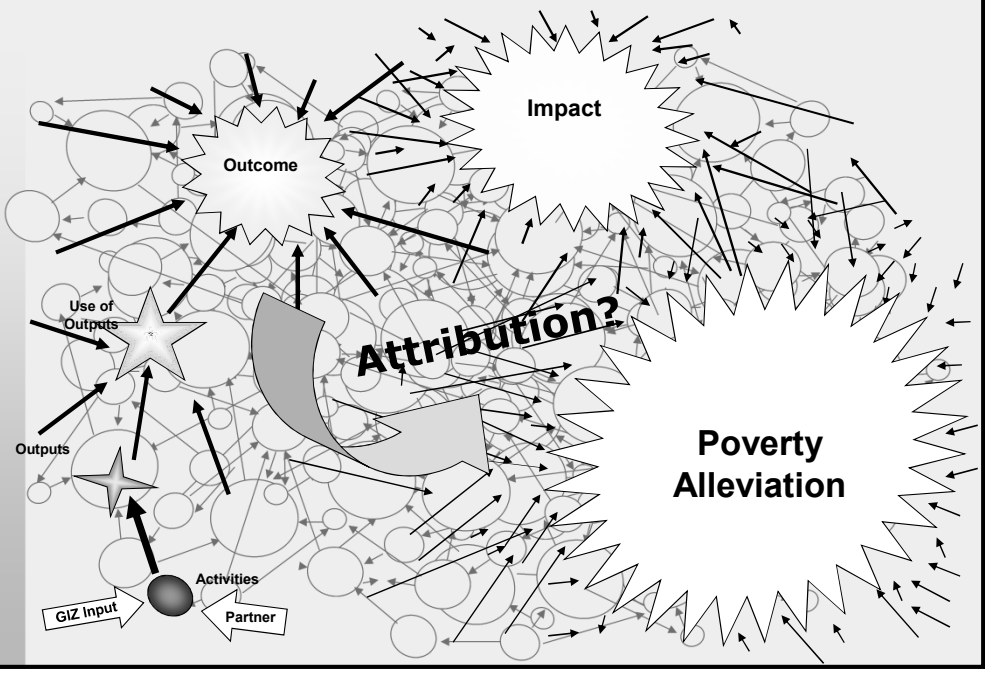
- Projects have actually provided the planned outputs.
- The intended VC solutions have been realized by operators and services providers who either cooperate with the project directly, or receive support services from partners (use of outputs).

Monitoring impact hypotheses

- There is a connection between the change observed and the fields of action of the value chain project.
- The change process of the value chain (structure and metrics) is in line with the results model developed by the project initially.
- The logical (if-then) connection between the steps in the results model and in the impact pathway(s) can be confirmed.

16

Impact Chains and the attribution gap



17

Formulating indicators

Expected impact:

Small farm households improve their income from the sales of a commercial product.

Indicator A

Greater sales contribute to a higher income of farm households

Indicator B

In the year 20XX, a number X of families sell at least a total volume of X tons, with prices increasing by at least X %.

2

18