



THE UNIVERSITY  
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Capacity building for research: promoting inclusive development of agricultural value-chains, 1-3 September 2014

# Upgrading Opportunities

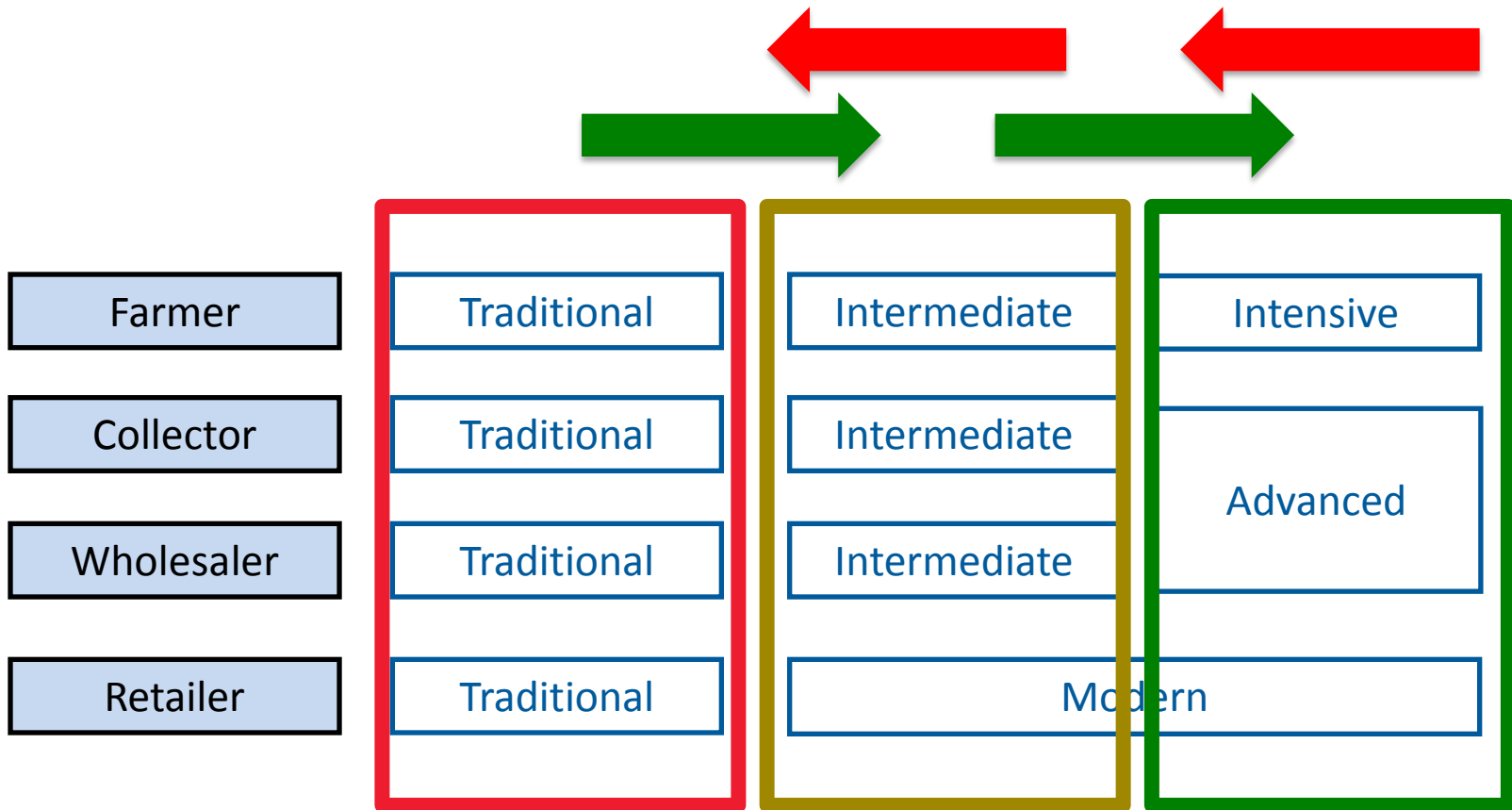
Dale Yi, University of Adelaide

**life**  
IMPACT

# Objectives

- 1) Analyze variation in technology & capacity in the VCs
- 2) Assess upgrading opportunities in the VCs
- 3) Understand constraints to upgrading
- 4) Formulate recommendations for intervention (training, technology) or policy change

# Objectives



# Steps

- 1) Analyze variation in technology and capacity
- 2) Identify standards & grades for product
- 3) Map VC based on technology & capacity of actors
- 4) Identify opportunities to upgrade
- 5) Identify the best upgrading option
- 6) Recommend Policy or programming intervention

# Step 1: Analyze Variation

- Objective
  - Identify the different technologies used in the VC
  - Categorize technologies in each segment for comparison
- Research questions
  - What are the outputs produced?
    - Commodities; Varieties
  - What are the variable inputs used in production?
    - Labor; Chemicals; Seed; Fuel
  - What are the investments needed to start operation?
    - Land; Capital; Training

# Step 1: Analyze Variation

- For each segment
  - Function (activities: production, collection, retail, etc.)
  - Technology (variable inputs, fixed inputs)
  - Capacity (skills, knowledge)

Farmer	Traditional	Intermediate	Intensive
Collector	Traditional	Intermediate	Advanced
Wholesaler	Traditional	Intermediate	
Retailer	Traditional		Modern

# Step 1: Analyze Variation

## Mango Collectors

	Traditional	Intermediate
Technology (Fixed inputs)	Stand, Vehicle	Vehicle Power-sprayer
Outputs	Mix of many fruits	Specialized
Primary Functions	Collection	Production Collection
Sells to	Wholesalers Retailers Consumers	Wholesalers Retailers
Institutional arrangement	Spot-market	Contracts

# Step 2: Standards & Grades

- Objective
  - Identify different quality standards supplied by the VCs
  - Assess supply and demand conditions for qualities
- Research questions
  - What attributes are measured in the VC?
    - Size, color, smell, shape
  - What attributes are producers supplying?
  - What attributes are consumers demanding?

# Step 2: Standards & Grades

- Search attributes (specific to product)
  - Size
  - Shape
  - Color
  - Smell
- Other attributes
  - Experience (taste)
  - Credence attributes (social welfare, animal welfare, sustainability, origin, etc.)

# Step 2: Standards & Grades

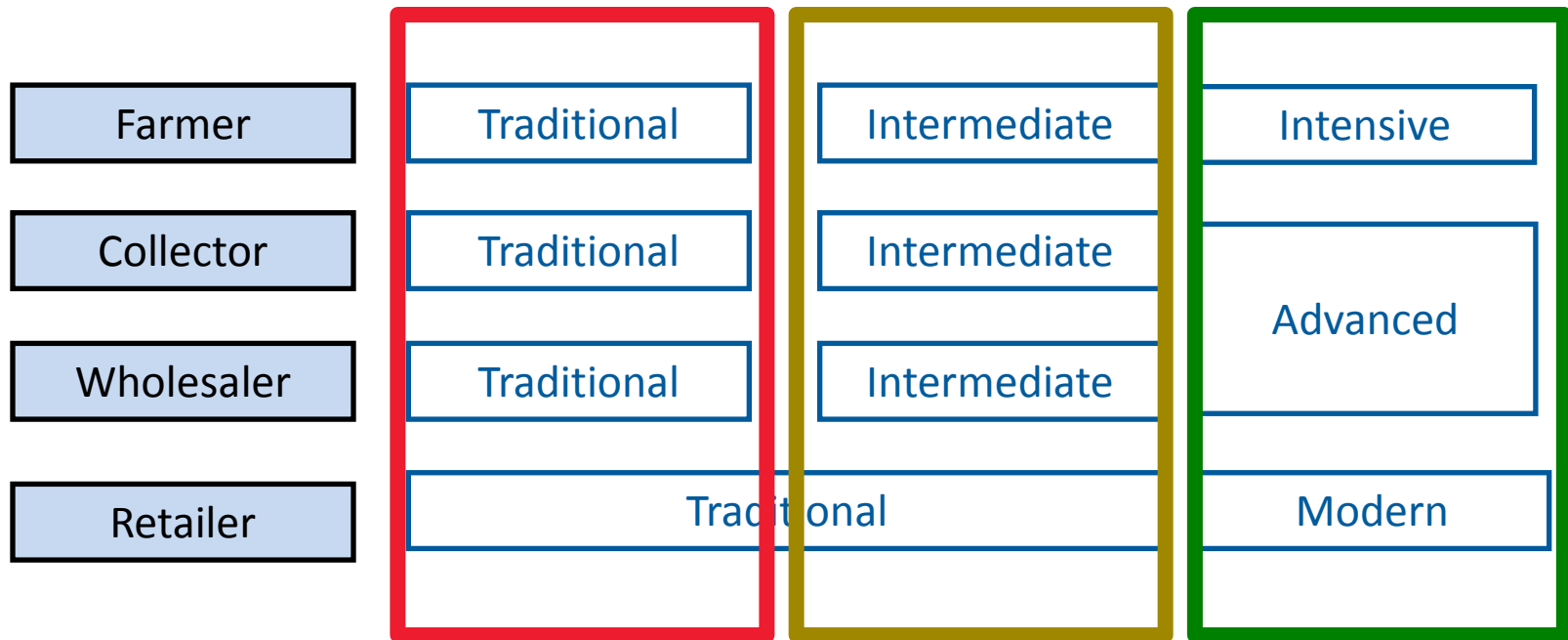
GRADE	Harumanis	Gedong Gincu
A	2-3 Mango/Kg	2-3 Mango/Kg
B	4-5 Mango/Kg	5 Mango/Kg
Ungraded	Assorted	Assorted
Demand	Commodity	High-value
Supply	Large	Moderate



# Step 3: Map VC

- Objective
  - To understand VC structure
  - To understand the outputs of each VC
- Research Questions
  - What are the different value chains?
  - What type of output is produced by each VC?

# Step 3: Map VC



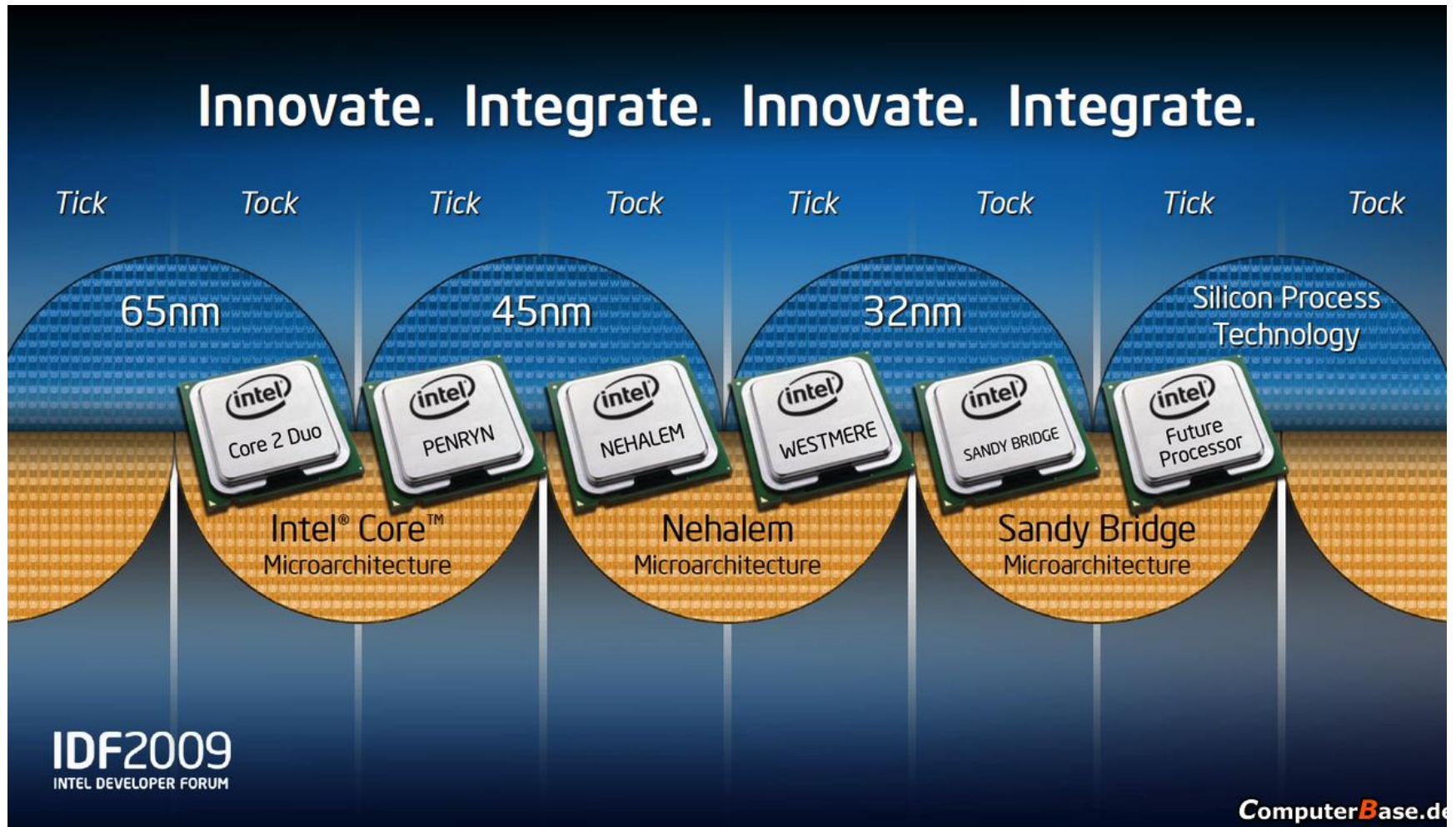
# Step 4: Identify opportunities for upgrades

- Objective
  - Analyze possibilities to upgrade VC
  - Identify constraints to upgrade options
- Research questions:
  - What technologies can be adopted?
  - How can efficiency be improved?
  - What is preventing upgrades from taking place?


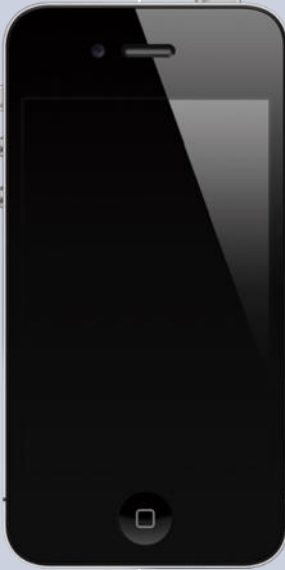
# Step 4: Identify opportunities for upgrades

- Upgrading
- Technological innovation (Tick)
  - Variety (high-yielding, shock resistant, sweeter, etc.)
  - Input (chemicals, fertilizer, hormones, etc.)
  - Logistics (cold-chain, assembly, storage)
  - Processing (dried, canned, cooked, etc.)
- Institutional & Organizational innovation (Tock)
  - Vertical coordination (integration, contracts, spot-market)
  - Grades, Standards, Certification (measurement systems)




# Intel: Tick-Tock Model



# Apple iPhone models

	3G	3GS	4	4S	5	5S
						

# Vietnam Susu Case

	Local	Local (s)	Inputs	Inputs (s)	Transport	Transport (s)
						

# Step 4: Identify opportunities for upgrades

- Where in the chain?
  - Single segment upgrade
  - Coordinated upgrade
- Constraints to upgrade
  - Labor constraint
  - Credit constraint
  - Human capital constraint (knowledge, skills)
  - Transaction costs
    - Search, Measurement, Bargain, Enforcement

# Vietnam Susu Case - continued



# Step 5: Identify most feasible options

- Objective
  - To choose the most feasible upgrade option to promote
- Research questions
  - What constraints are most binding?
  - What constraints can be addressed by program/policy?

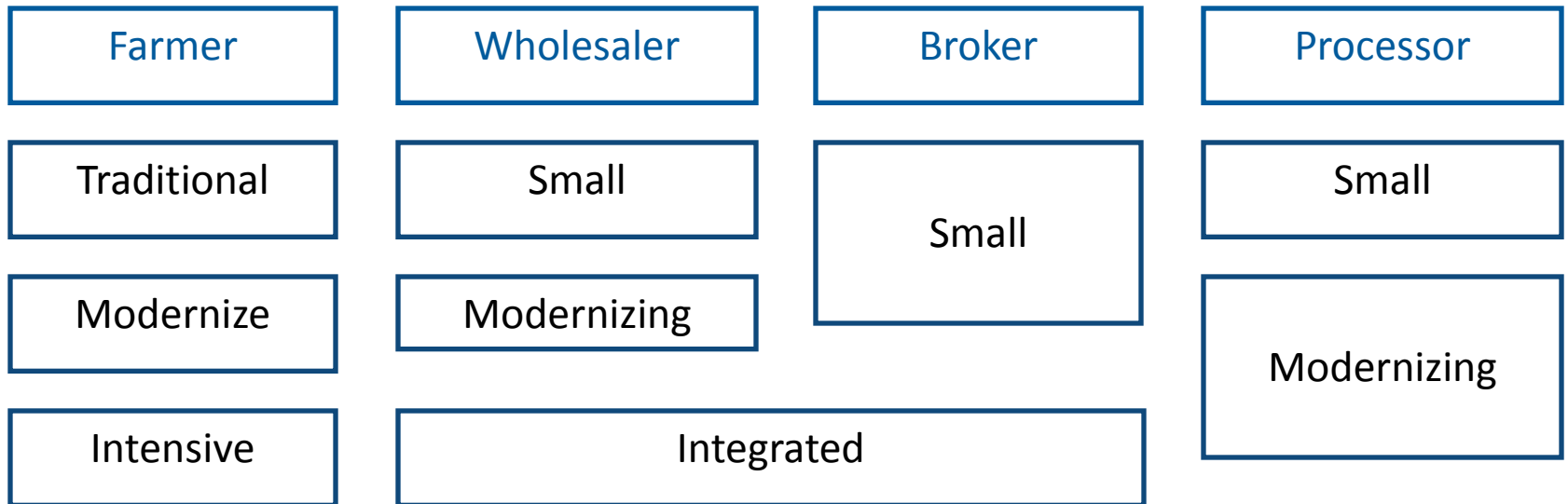
# Step 6: Recommend intervention / policy

- Objective
  - Identify a program or policy to promote upgrade
- Research Questions
  - Who has an interest to execute intervention?
  - How will it be funded?
  - How sustainable is the intervention/policy change?

# VC case

# Step 1 & 2

- Step 1: Analyze Variation
- Step 2: Standards & Grades



# Farm

	Small	Modernizing	Intensive
Area of operation	1.8 ha	2.5 ha	10+ ha
Yield / Cycle	0.2 MT	0.5 – 1 MT	10 MT +
Variety produced	Traditional	HYV	HYV
Output Channel Choice	Small wholesaler	Large Wholesaler, Broker	Processor, broker

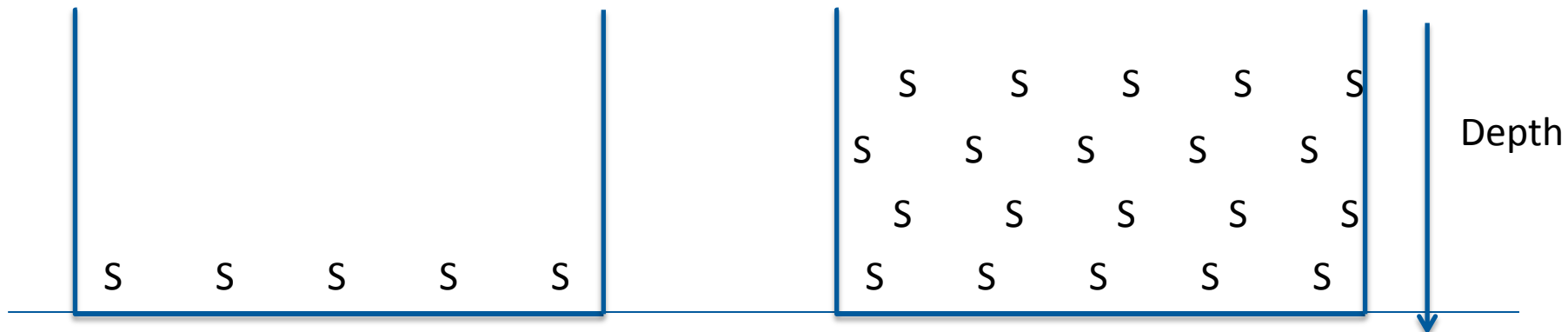
# Varietal Shift

## Traditional Variety (*Penaeus monodon*)

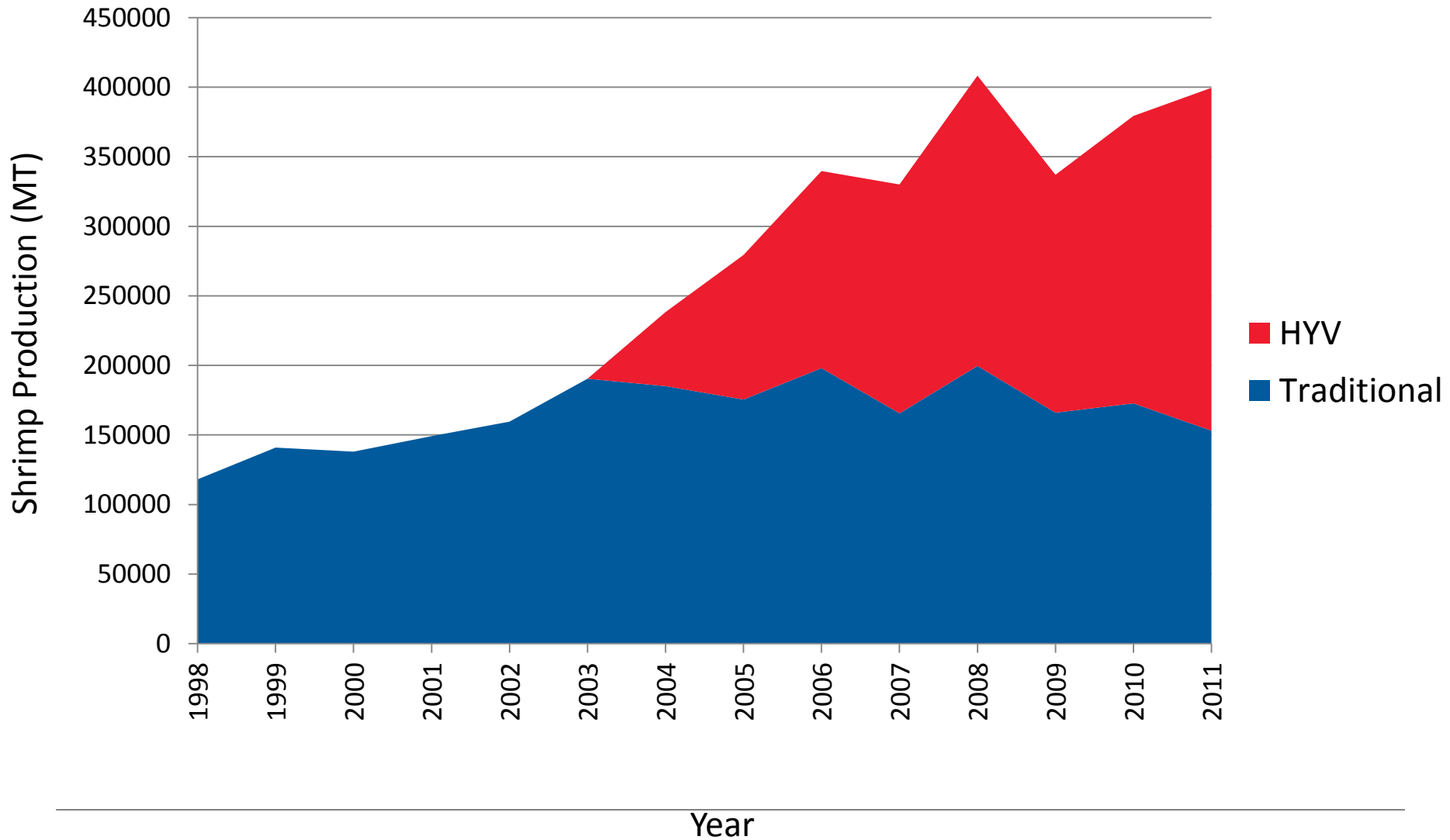
- Wild caught broodstock (local)
- Prone to disease
- Inhabits only the bottom of the pond

## HYV (*Litopenaeus vannamei*)

- Specially bred broodstock (imported)
- Disease resistant/free
- Inhabits the pond volumetrically
- *Increased growth response to feed input*



# Varietal Shift



# Farms

Traditional Farm



Modernizing Farm



# Farms

## Intensive Farm



# “Traders”

	Small	Modernizing	Integrated
Area of operation	Village	District	Province
Scale / yr	50 MT	500 MT	4,000 MT
Buys from	Many farms	Few farms	Own farm
Variety traded	Traditional	Traditional & HYV	HYV
Other activities	Input/credit provision	Specialized (none)	Vertically integrated
Output Channel Choice	Dependent on same broker	Large set of brokers and markets	Processors, Supermarkets

# Traders

Small wholesaler



Modernizing / Integrated



# Processors / Exporters

	Small	Modernizing
Scale / yr	1,500 MT	6,000 MT
Buys from	Brokers	Brokers, Integrated Wholesalers, Own farms
Variety processed	Traditional	Traditional & HYV
Processing activities	1 <sup>st</sup> stage only (grading, cleaning, packaging, freezing)	1 <sup>st</sup> & 2 <sup>nd</sup> stage (1 <sup>st</sup> + cooking)
Output Channel Choice	Low traceability standards Higher quality standards	High traceability standards Low quality standards

# Processors

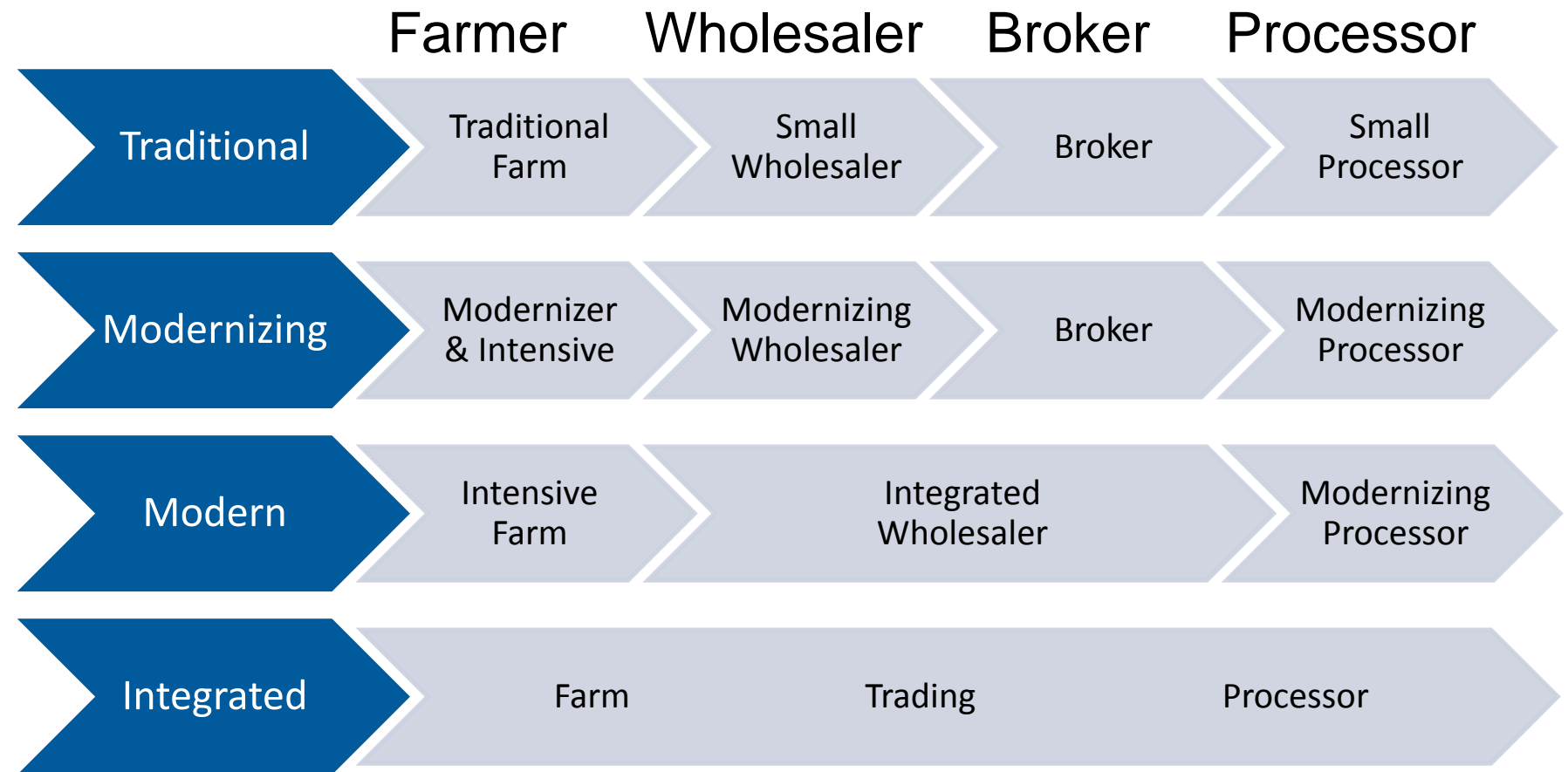
## Conventional Processor



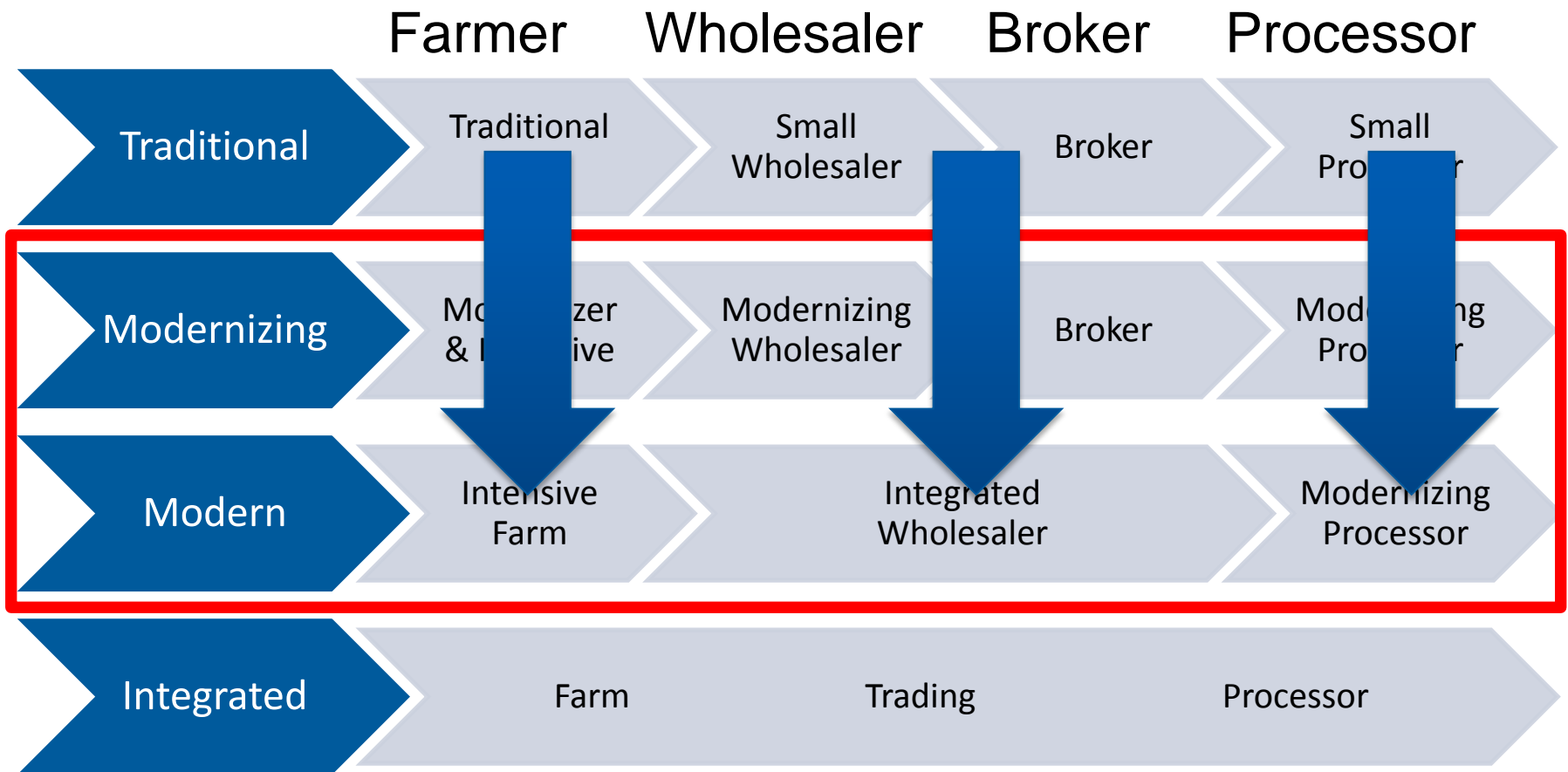
## Modernizing Processor



# Step 3: Map VCs (Stylized)



# Step 4: Identify opportunities for upgrades



## Step 4: Identify opportunities for upgrades

	Traditional	Modernizing	Modern
Growth	Stagnant	Taking off	Fast
Variety	Traditional	HYV	HYV
Assembly / Transport Cost	High	Moderate	Low
Processing	1 <sup>st</sup> Stage	1 <sup>st</sup> & 2 <sup>nd</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup> & 2 <sup>nd</sup>
Profits / volume	High Margin Low Volume	Medium Margin Medium Volume	Low Margin High Volume

# Step 5: Identify most feasible options

- Public Intervention
  - Extension
  - Input subsidy / transfer
  - Cooperative formation
- Private
  - Feed industry intervention
  - Processor contracting schemes

# Outcomes