

Tapping private sector initiative for increasing development impact and achieving system change in agriculture

Insights from a recent set of NL financed PPP mechanisms

World Bank, 29 June 2017

#### PPP **PPPLab Food & Water** LAB FOOD & WATER SCALING AND SYSTEM CHANGE > THE 'PUBLIC P' FINANCING STRATEGIES **3 THEMES** (+2 projects) Instrument comparison Lead actor practices SENSE-MAKING **4 ROLES** APPLIED RESEARCH LEARNING AND EXCHANGE

**4 PARTNERS** 

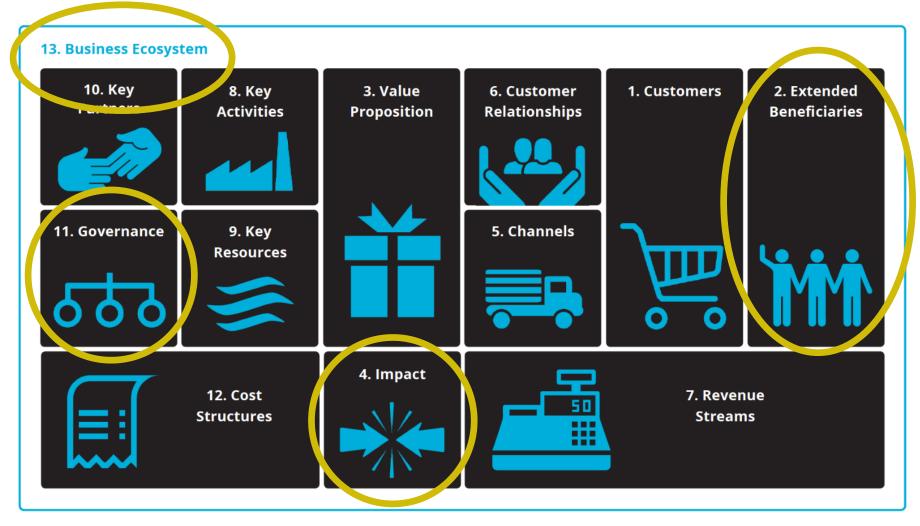
- POLICY ANALYSIS
- ERASMUS UNIVERSITY ROTTERDAM
- WAGENINGEN UNIVERSITY
- SNV NETHERLANDS DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION
- AQUA 4 ALL

## **PPP** Publications at www.ppplab.org

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## **Results so far: PPPCanvas**





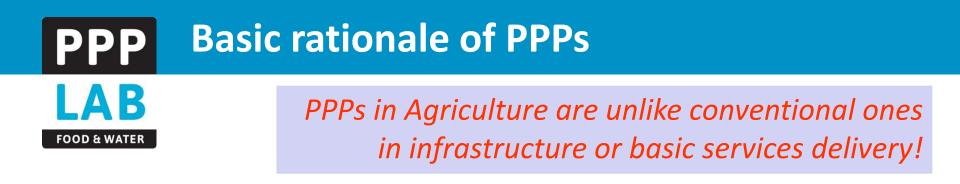


## **Presentation blocks**

PPP understandings and instruments
PPPs on different 'locations' in the Value Chain
Three examples
Understanding scaling & system change dynamics
Four concluding observations and perspectives

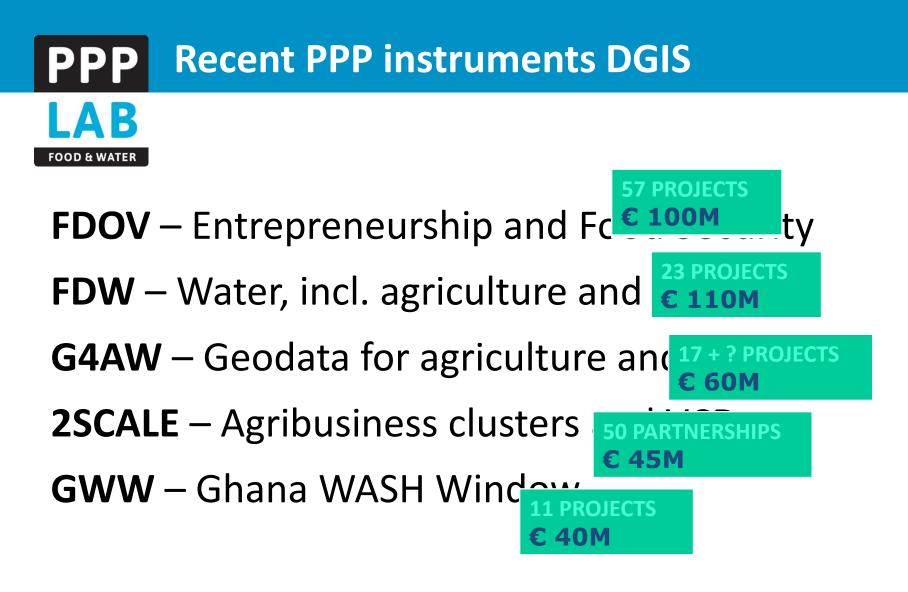


## PPP understandings and instruments



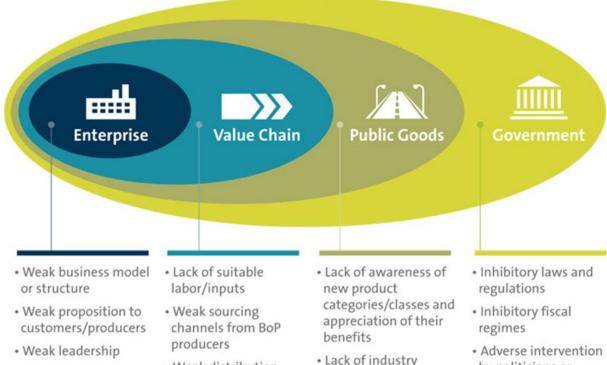
## SYSTEM / MARKET CHANGE NEEDS JOINT ACTION PRINCIPLES OF JOINT INVESTMENT AND JOINT RISKS

 → Public is after public goods and objectives and helps to buffer risk for innovative (private) engagement
→ Private provides drive, knowledge / capacities and co-invests for own strategic business and CSR reasons



All match public and private money – ca 50/50

## **Why PPPs: Scaling Barriers**



- Lack of managerial and technical skills
- Lack of capital

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- Weak distribution channels to BoP customers
- Weak linkage between BoP producers and end demand
- Lack of financing for customers, distributors and producers
- Lack of support service providers

- Lack of industry information and knowhow, e.g., customer insight, business models
- Absence or ineffectiveness of standards e.g. for quality
- Lack of infrastructure

 Adverse intervention by politicians or officials



**Knowledge Institutes** 

**Multi-actor engagement needed for:** 

- Inclusiveness and Sustainability
- Market transformation

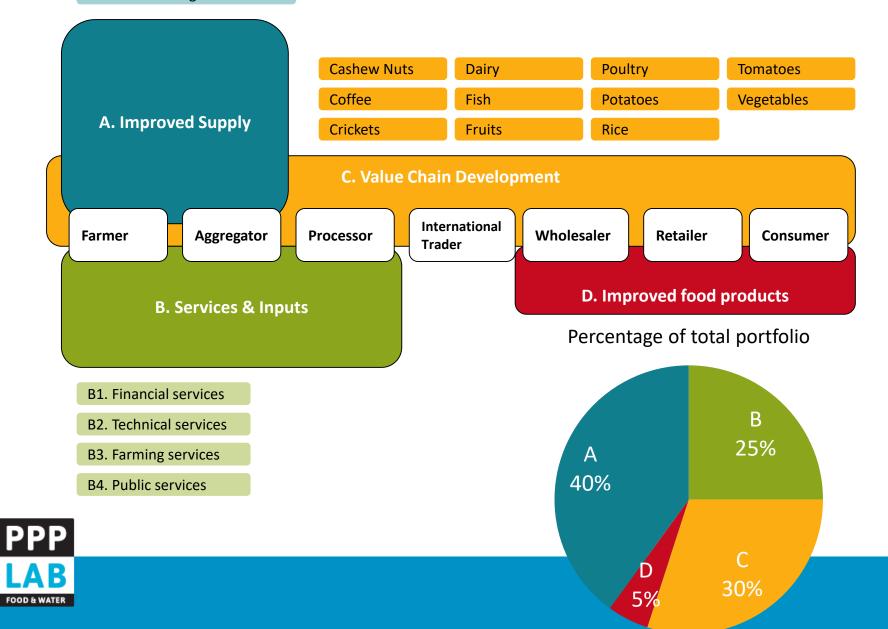


## PPPs at different places in the Agricultural Value Chain

#### A1. Local agribusiness

#### A2. Producer organizations

## **FDOV Portfolio**





## **Three examples:**

- From Asia, Africa and LA
- For a range of commodities

# PPPSugar - IndiaLAB"Increasing water use e

"INCREASING WATER USE EFFICIENCY IN SUGARCANE CULTIVATION IN INDIA"

€ 4.828.774 (50% NL MoFA) (2014-2019)

**Lead actors:** \* Solidaridad (NGO), \* 3 sugar mills, \* Vasantdada Sugar Institute, \* Osmania University, \* eLEAF (tech firm) \* Hindustan Unilever Foundation.



**Results:** 35,000 farmers trained, 300 microentrepreneurs trained in support services, renewed extension services of 3 mills

Water consumption per acre reduced by 16%, water productivity increased 33%, viable business cases for farmers, mills and micro-entrepreneurs.

**Scaling and system change:** Project produces a proof of concept, empowers 'first movers' (firms), deliberately pursues a sub-sector platform and is used to influence policy issues on systemic water challenges.

# PPP2SCALE Program - Agri-Business clustersLAB"Inclusive and Sustainable Agri-Business Clusters through<br/>Learning in Entrepreneurship" (2012-2018)

€ 32.5 m NL ODA leveraged 47.5m private investment (end '16)

**Lead actors:** \* Int. Fertilizer Development Center (INGO), \* Int. Centre for Research in Agriculture (K), \* BoP Innovation Centre (NGO/K), \* 52 IB champions.

Results so far: 52 ABC and VC partnerships established in 9 countries in range of value chains. Reached 550,114 farmers, 1,221 SMEs, 1,414 POs. Attracted € 47.5m in private investment + larger amount in additional credits/financing.



**Scaling and system change:** Through working on the ABC partnerships with IB champions (POs and SMEs), 2SCALE stimulates the growth of new viable, inclusive and sustainable business models and relations (production, sourcing, processing, BoP consumers food). Pursues competitiveness and market efficiencies (lower margins, higher numbers).

## How 2SCALE uses the partnerships to facilitate inclusive development processes in Agri markets

Four key processes	ROOTED IN THEORIES ON	<b>`ASSOCIATED CAPACITY OF</b> PARTNERSHIP FACILITATORS
1. <u>DECISION-MAKING</u> <u>WITHIN AND</u> AROUND the partnership	'Deliberative Democracy'	DELIBERATIVE CAPACITY
2. <u>ALIGNING</u> aims of inclusive <u>DEVELOPMENT AND BUSINESS MODEL</u> of commercial lead agent(s)	'Business Models' and 'Value Chains'	ALIGNING CAPACITY
<b>3. <u>EMBEDDING</u></b> partnership strategies IN LOCAL ACTOR NETWORKS & PUBLIC DOMAIN	'Business Systems' 'institutional Fit'	FITTING CAPACITY
4. <u>CO-CREATING INTERVENTION REPERTOIRE</u> and institutional work of partnership	'Institutional work'	TRANSFORMATIVE CAPACITY

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## PPP LAB

## **Coffee - Colombia**

*"INTELLIGENT WATER MANAGEMENT IN COLOMBIA" (2012-2017)* € 20.500.000 - 50% NL ODA, 35% business, 15% Col. Ministries

**Lead actors: \*** Federacion National de Cafetores de Colombia (FNC) (NGO/PO), \* Nestlé, Nespresso (firms), 2 ministries, Wageningen UR (K)

**Results:** Water & Coffee Platform, Webpage and Learning Network operating, covering 5 depts, 25 muni. Realised: 25 basin mgt plans, 75.000 producers + 1000 profs trained, 4700 on-farm impr. plans, 300 waste water systems, 25 measurement stations. Positive ec. returns for farmers, coffee firms and tech providers.

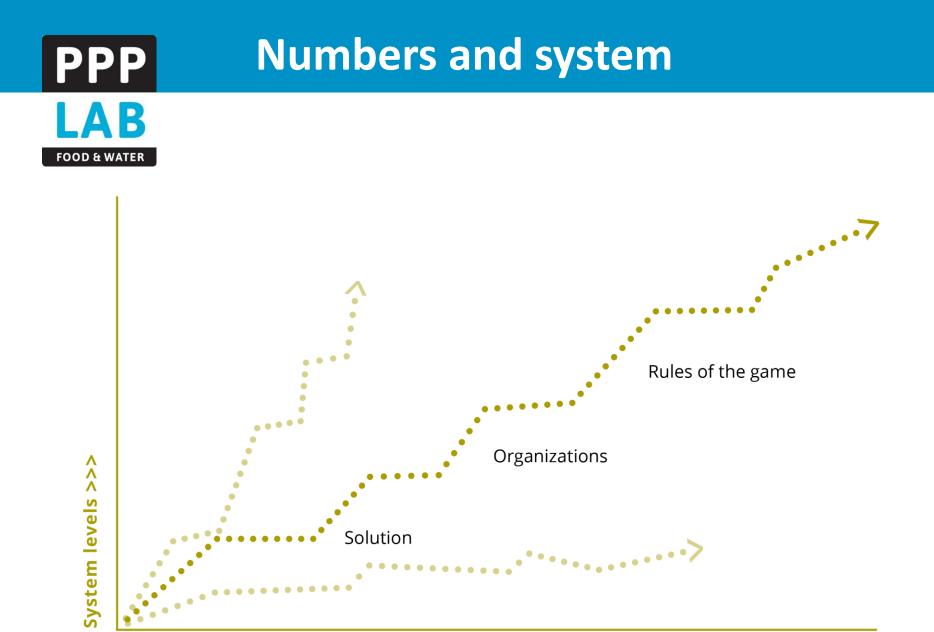


**Scaling and system change:** Cross-sector platforms are scaling mechanisms in themselves. Revitalises IWRM (public good & task). 33 additional partners joined. Govt. shifts funding. Interests in replication other regions, countries.

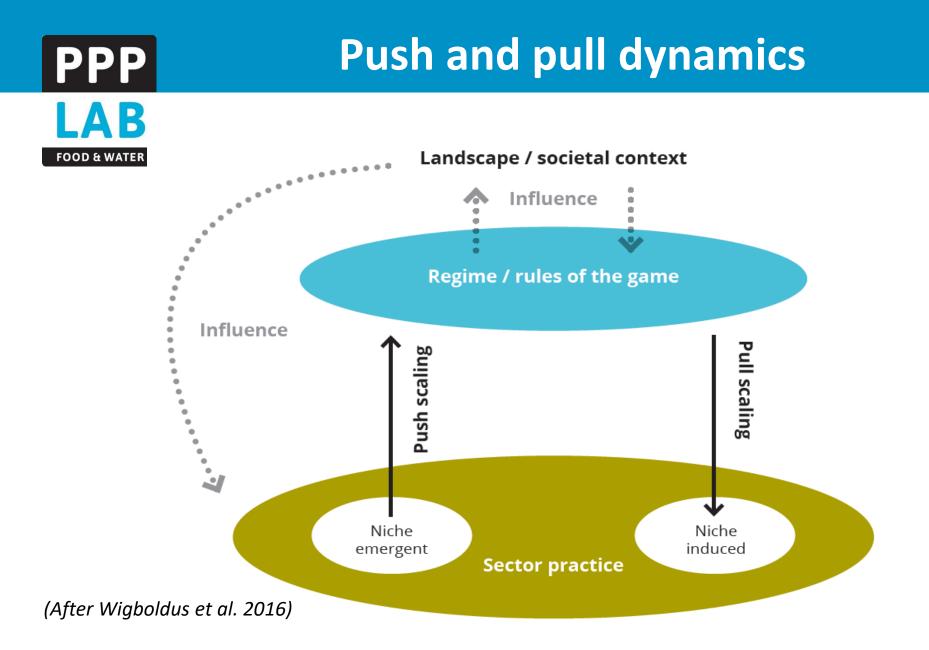


## Understanding Scaling and System Change dynamics

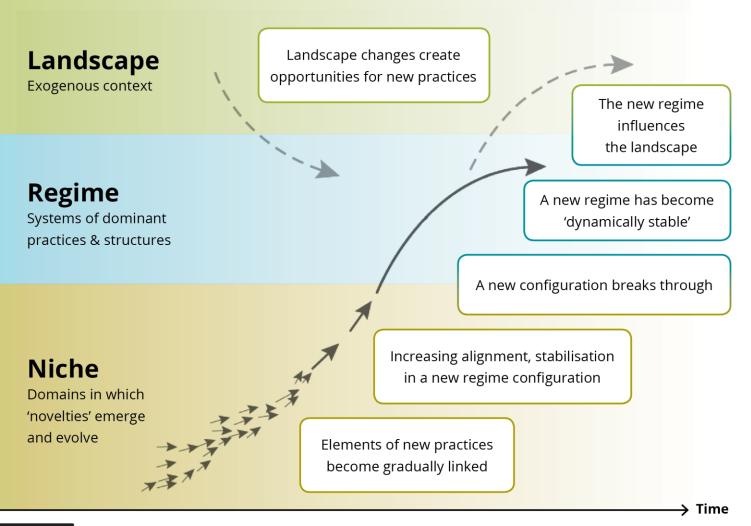
- Vertical-horizontal
- Ingredients
- Stages (and financing)



Number of people reached >>>



## Vertical: innovation and regime change

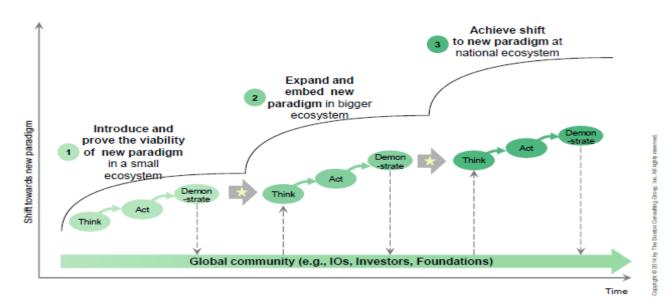




(After Wigboldus & Leeuwis, 2013)



#### towards the new paradigm



- PAI in driver's seat
- with local partners
- Support sought with local (gov, financial, etc) stakeholders
- PAI one of many players
- Focus on advocacy and TA
  - Working towards decreasing subsidies
- Ownership in hands of local entities (gov. , banks)
- Fully embedded in ecosystem
- Only TA, no subsidies

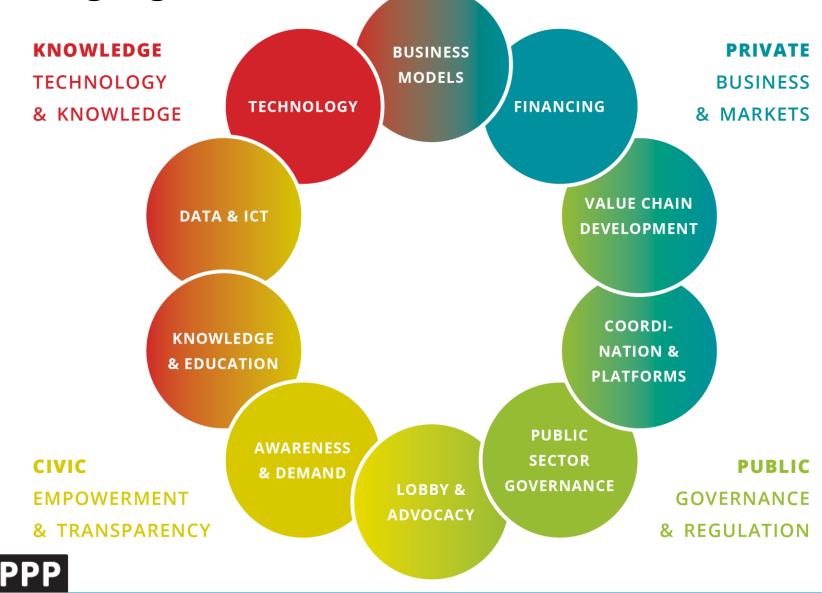
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#### SCALING WHAT IT PROVIDES TO SCALING WHAT IT PROVIDES TO INGREDIENT SUPPORT SCALING INGREDIENT SUPPORT SCALING An effective and efficient solution for the Technology Coordination Strategic collaboration between key issue at stake platform stakeholders An attractive financial/economic proposition **Business** case Public sector Enabling policies, for users and others regulations and mechanisms governance A wish and readiness for the consumer / Awareness Lobby and A 'change coalition' that pursues scaling and & demand producer to use the solution influences others advocacy Effective financing options for users and Financing Knowledge The required knowledge and professional providers or buyers and education capacity and recognition Value chain Effective input and supply provision and Data & ICT Evidence and facts that underpin and other support services development communicate the scaling ambition

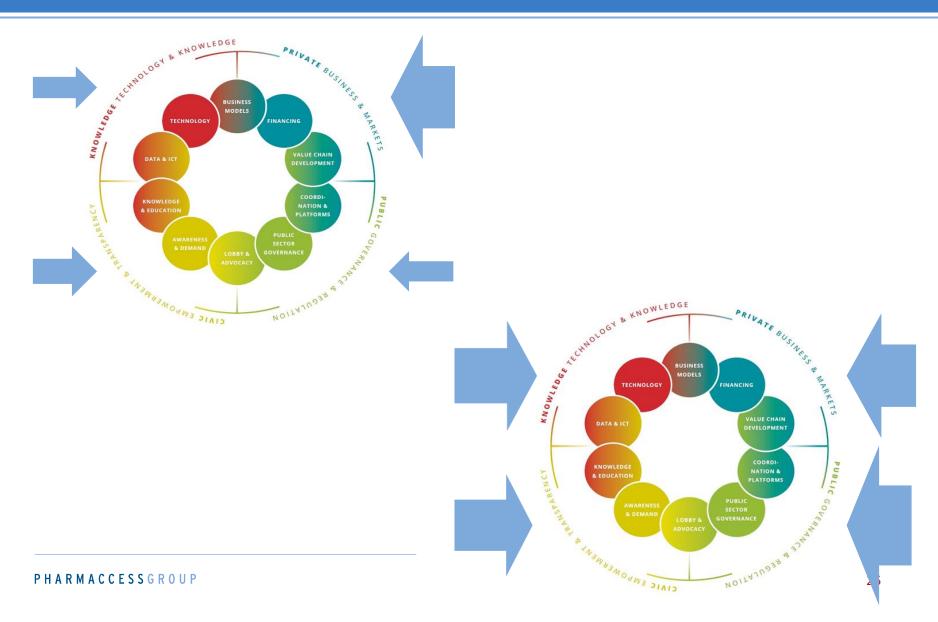
**How: caling ingredients** 

## **Scaling ingredients**

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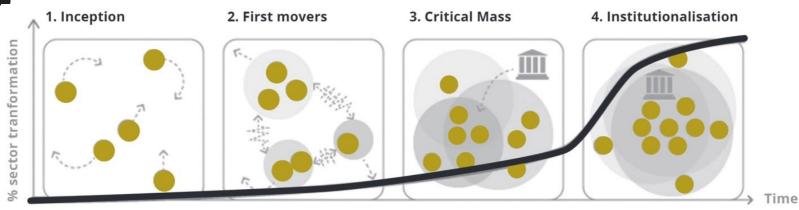


### **Pharmaccess: mixes FDOV and Kwara programs**



## **PPP** Two types of stages: IB & sector transformation

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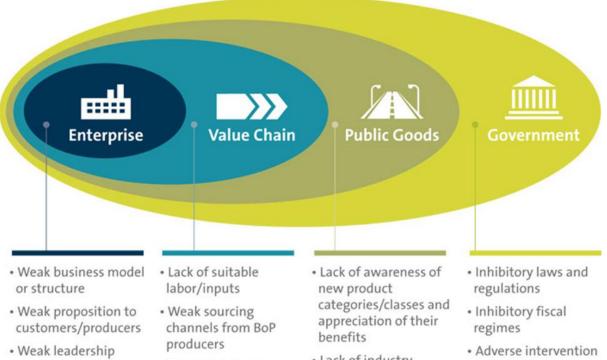


(© New Foresight Consultancy B.V.)

(after Koh et al. 2012)



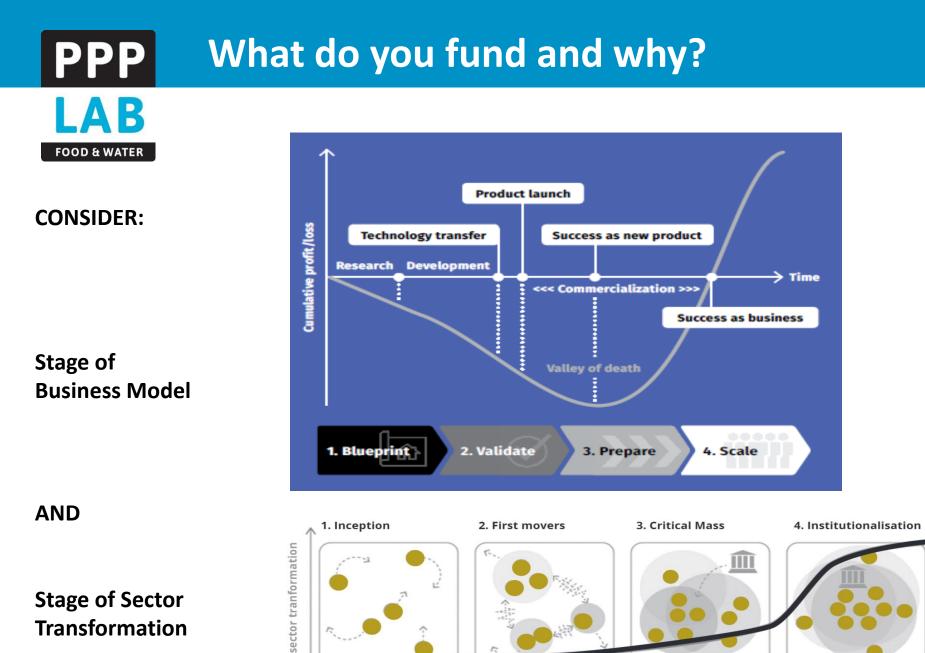
### **Scaling Barriers**



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 Adverse intervention by politicians or officials



**Transformation** 

%

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# Some concluding observations and perspectives



# PPPs can be incubators & boosters for innovation and shifting market relations / system dynamics.

- → Top-down agricultural change often fails to adequately deal with context specificity/variations
- → PPPs provide new models for service delivery & knowledge transfer (woven into market relations)
- ➔ Indications of both effectiveness and efficiency dimensions



**II.** 

## Design challenge as much in the public good dimension as in the business case.

- → History of PS instruments but buffering risks for private sector is not enough!
- → Strengthen strategies towards public goods & objectives in terms of market and system change
- → Vital roles of NGOs and knowledge institutes in the above



## **III.**

# The appropriate engagement of the public P is a key challenge with a range of dimensions.

- $\rightarrow$  Not too close need of freedom to innovate
- → Public P to focus on enabling environment and stimulating / backing bottom-up dynamics
- → So strategic and financing partner, not necessarily implementing partner



## IV.

## A range of operational lessons on modalities and organisation of PPP matching grants.

- $\rightarrow$  Keep it simple!
- → Invest in appropriate analysis (market failures, competitive playing field, firm position/drivers ....)
- $\rightarrow$  Search vs competitive approach
- ightarrow Choice / nature of executing agent of the facility
- $\rightarrow$  Importance of facilitation & TA, delivery models



Beyond single actor focus: work with **networks**, actor ecology to achieve change effectively.

*Beyond leverage*: not just to boost impact, but to grow **market/system transformation** from within.

Awareness creation, capacity development, new relationship patterns/deals, platforms, enabling environment, policy impulses, catalysing long-term thinking and action.



## On the PPPLab learning agenda till end 2018:

- → Scaling pathways in specific Agri sub-sectors/domains
- → Deepening grip on Public P roles & engagement
- → Financing patterns, blended finance and graduation
- $\rightarrow$  International comparison of PPP instruments
- $\rightarrow$  Key lead actor practices, incl. facilitation



## Thank you!