

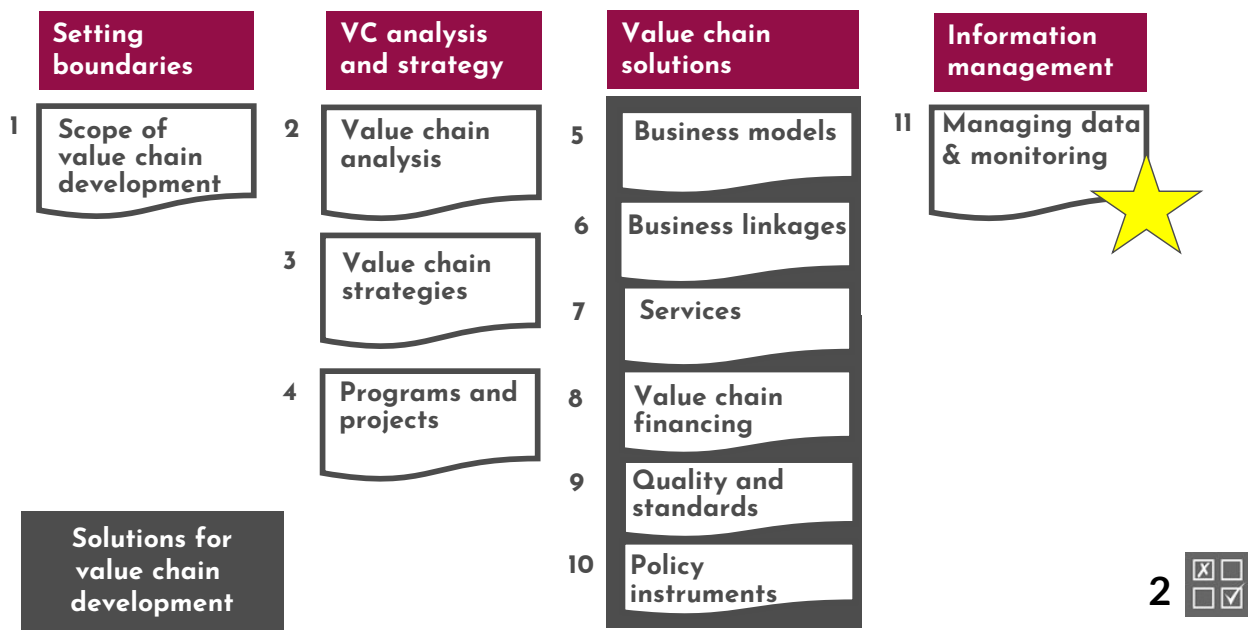


ValueLinks Module 11

MANAGING DATA AND MONITORING



STRUCTURE OF VALUELINKS 2.0





MODULE 11

01

DATA COLLECTION AND
MANAGEMENT

02

MONITORING VC DEVELOPMENT
IMPACT



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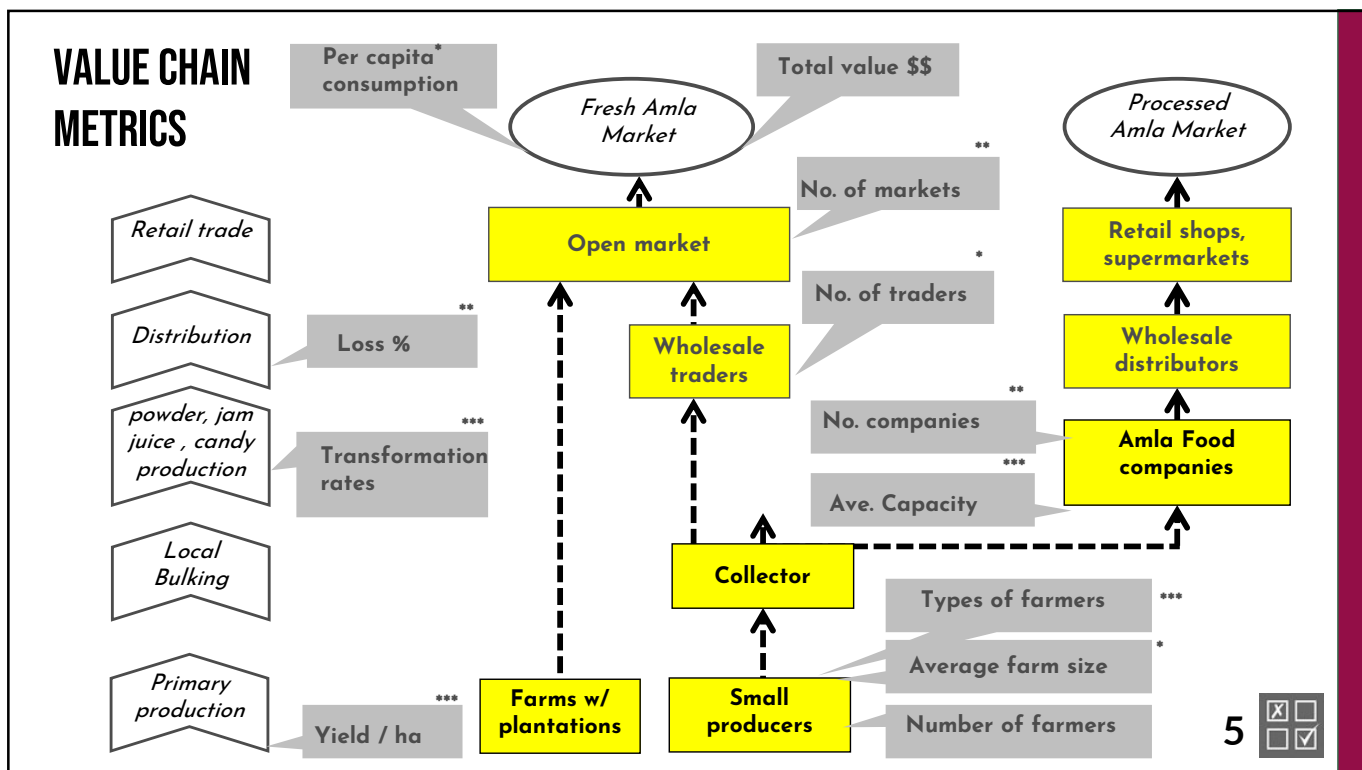


PRINCIPLES OF DATA COLLECTION

- 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).

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EXCEL SHEET TO COMPILE DATA		Area	Yield	Cycles	Paddy production	Farm size	Farmers	Rice production
		ha	t/ha		t	ha	number	milling rate 60% t
RICE, BURKINA FASO	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



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OECD-DAC CRITERIA FOR 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?

Impact

- What occurred as a direct result of the project?
- What real difference was made to the beneficiaries?
- How many people were affected?

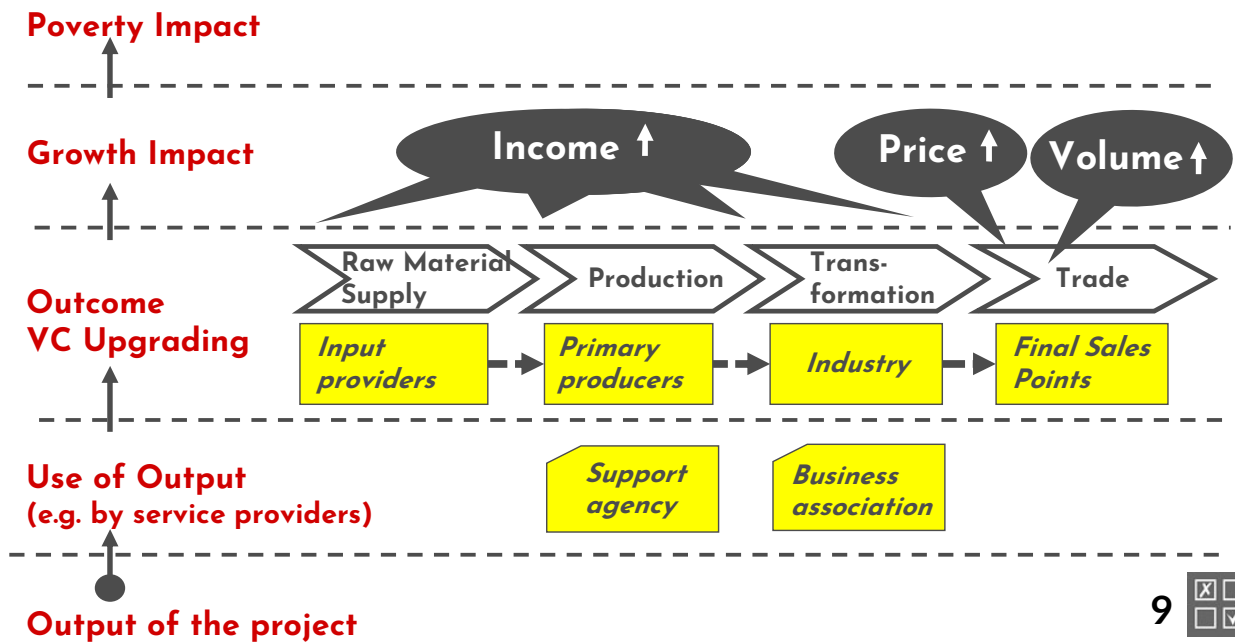
Sustainability

- How likely is it that the project results continue after the end of funding? Important factors for sustainability?

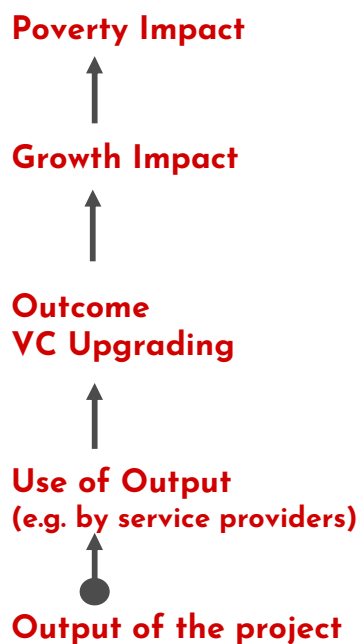
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IMPACT PATHWAY AND VALUE CHAIN



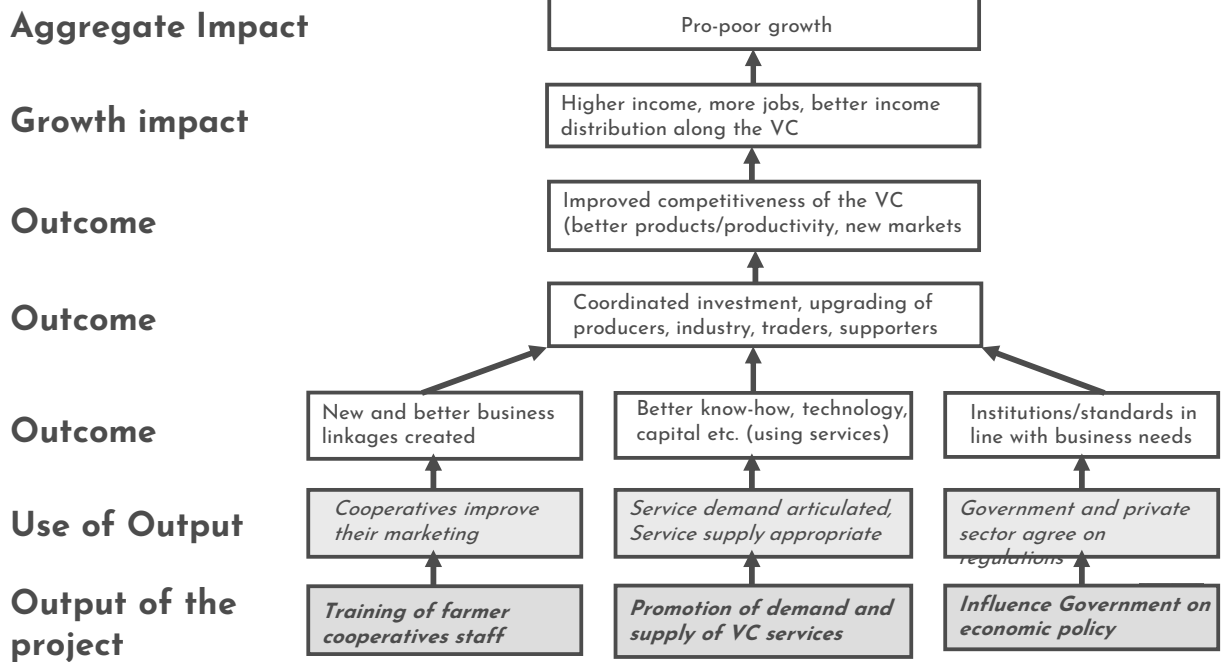
IMPACT HYPOTHESES



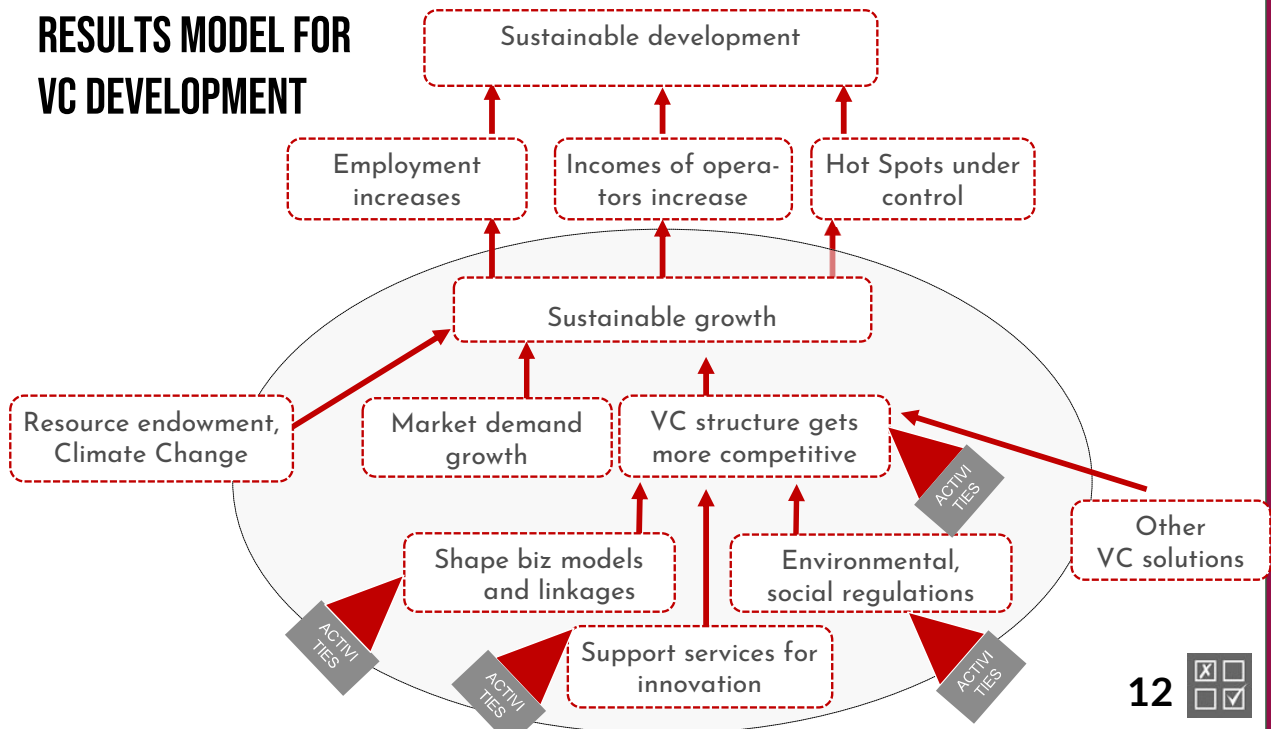
1. The interventions and services of the project are accepted by the chain actors
2. Partners and clients invest to realise the agreed chain upgrading strategy, individually and as a business community
3. Chain upgrading leads to a greater competitiveness, additional value-added and higher chain income
4. The poor receive part of the additional income generated and thus pass beyond the poverty threshold (1 US\$ per day and person)



PROTOTYPE IMPACT MODEL



RESULTS MODEL FOR VC DEVELOPMENT



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

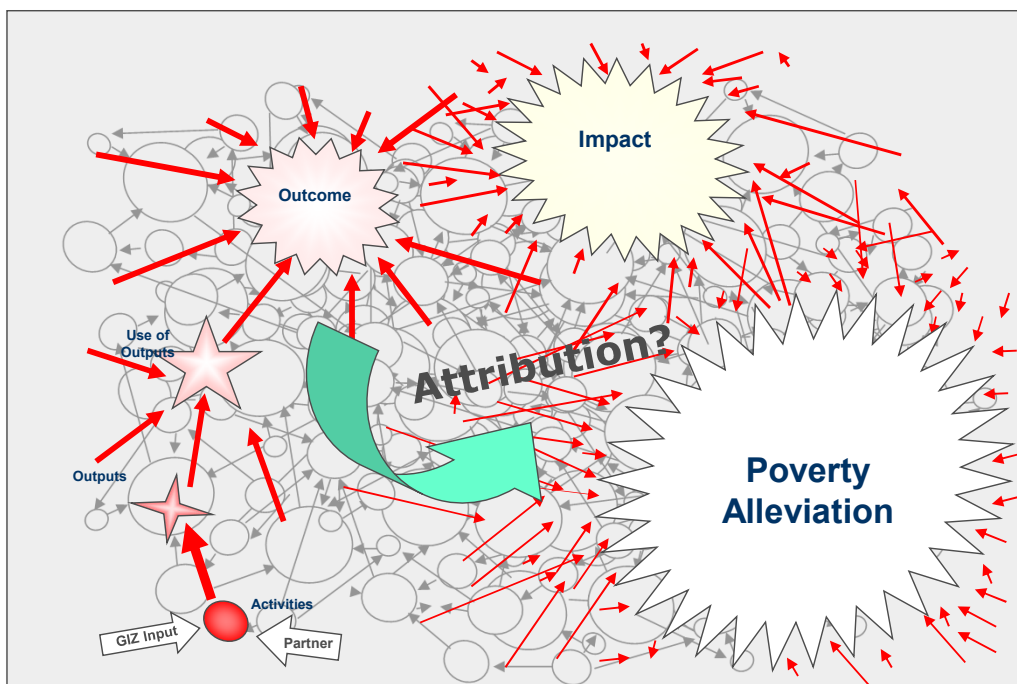
Structural Change:

- 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

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IMPACT CHAINS AND THE ATTRIBUTION GAP



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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%

