

# Rural Finance Initiative RFI

Methodology of providing financial services using the Value Chain











# **Contenido**

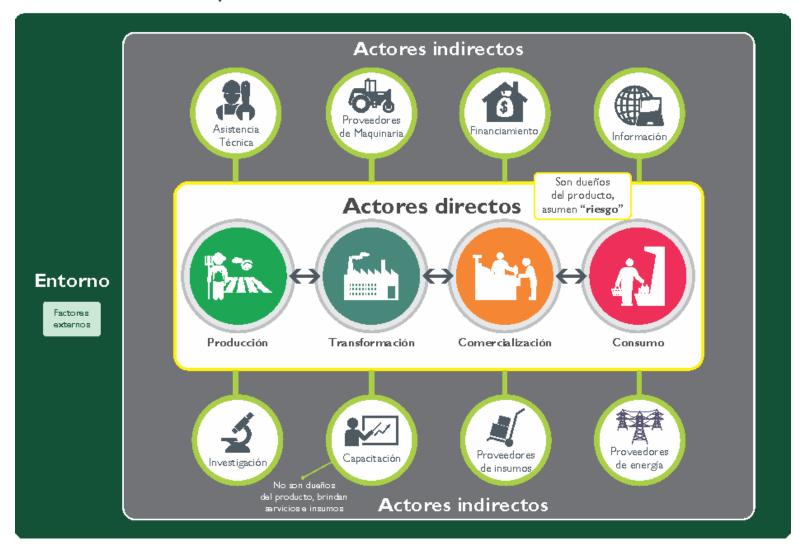
- 1. What is the Value Chain Financing Methodology, what are its Objectives?
- How does VCFM work?
- 3. Strategy for working with the Value Chain:
  - PHASE 1: Focusing on anchor firm
  - PHASE 2: Focusing on producers or other actors on the chain
- 4. Implementation:
  - Preliminary phase: Mapping the chain and its scope (actors)
  - Collecting information: History, environment, actors, governability, markets, economic and financial analysis.
  - Results of the Analysis: Strengths and weaknesses
    - Financial needs
    - Needs related to strengthening of enterprises
  - SF Proposal
- 5. Practical Exercise



¿What is Value Chain Financing and what are its goals?



# Esquema de la Cadena Productiva





# **Two Market Response approaches**

Focus on production, the market will respond

Supply focus
Agricultural credit traditional

Demand focus, produce to sell

Demand focus VCF

**MARKET** 



# **Value Chain Financing**

#### **Direct**

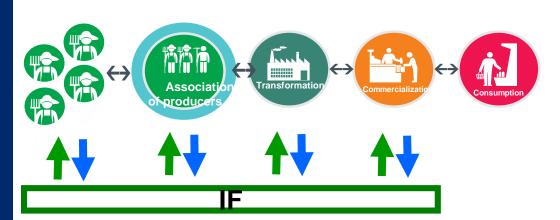
- Facilitated by buyers Credit in kind (inputs) or in cash (advances)
- High costs (price)
- Limited resource availability
- Generally for short-term working capital but not for medium or long-term financing

#### **Indirect**

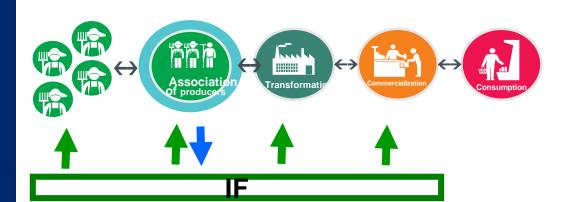
- Provided by financial institutions
- Diversity in financial products and services
- Products: short-term working capital, leasing, warrant, longterm investment capital, etc.
- They develop long-term links
   Greater availability of resources
   and financing is its main activity
- It is more efficient than direct financing



## **Traditional Financing**



# **Value Chain Financing- VCF**



#### **Traditional**

- Direct attention to each actor in the chain
- High origination cost
- Cost of recovery and high administration.
- Individual risk analysis and approvals with emphasis on guarantees.
- Experience has shown greater risk.

#### **VCF**

- The anchor organization is used to obtain information and build an access channel to the actors in the chain.
- Decreases origination costs (uses information from the point of entry of the chain to serve other customers)
- Lower cost of recovery and administration.
- Perception of lower risk.



# ¿How does the methodology of value chain financing work?

# By:

- Identifying productive links on the value chain within regions
- Mapping the actors, evaluating their characteristics and their relationships
- Identifying needs for financial services and SDE
- Establishing a supply of financial services and SDE
- Execution



# Strategy for working with the Value Chain:

PHASE 1: Focusing on anchor firm

- Anchor Firm: Organization that is able to distinguish the flow of resources within the chain Identification through features such as:
  - Commercialization
  - Transactions
  - Governance
  - information
- Objective: Establish a strategic approach in the that allows the systematic supply of financial services to the actors of the chain and that leads the chain project



# Strategy for working with the Value Chain:

PHASE 1: Focusing on anchor firm

- Anchor firm referencing selection of producers characteristics such as:
  - Permanence in productive activity
  - Exclusive marketing through the anchor company
  - Associate active in the Organization
  - Payment behavior in the Revolving Fund
- Financing to increase productivity: chain project
- Financing from historical transactions with the anchor firm



# Implementation of Value Chain Financing Methodology

PHASE 1
PRELIMINARY

PRODUCTIVE SECTOR: Principal activity

SCOPE OF INTERVENTION: Actors/Links

INITIAL MAPPING OF CHAIN Generalities

PHASE 2
INFORMATION
GATHERING

HISTORY: Constitution/creation. economic structure

Environment: Administrative/financial characteristics. Environmmental impact. Infrastructure

ACTORS: Direct/Indirect

MARKETS: Supply/Demand. Sustainability. Access.

PHASE 3
INFORMATION
ANALYSIS STRATEGY

STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES: Critical points and competitive advantages

INTEGRATED RISK MANAGEMENT: Credit, operating, liquiity, market, gobernability

BUSINESS PLAN: Roadmap to defining FS and SDE needs



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