

Making Markets work for Rural Poor

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Unpacking the concept of markets

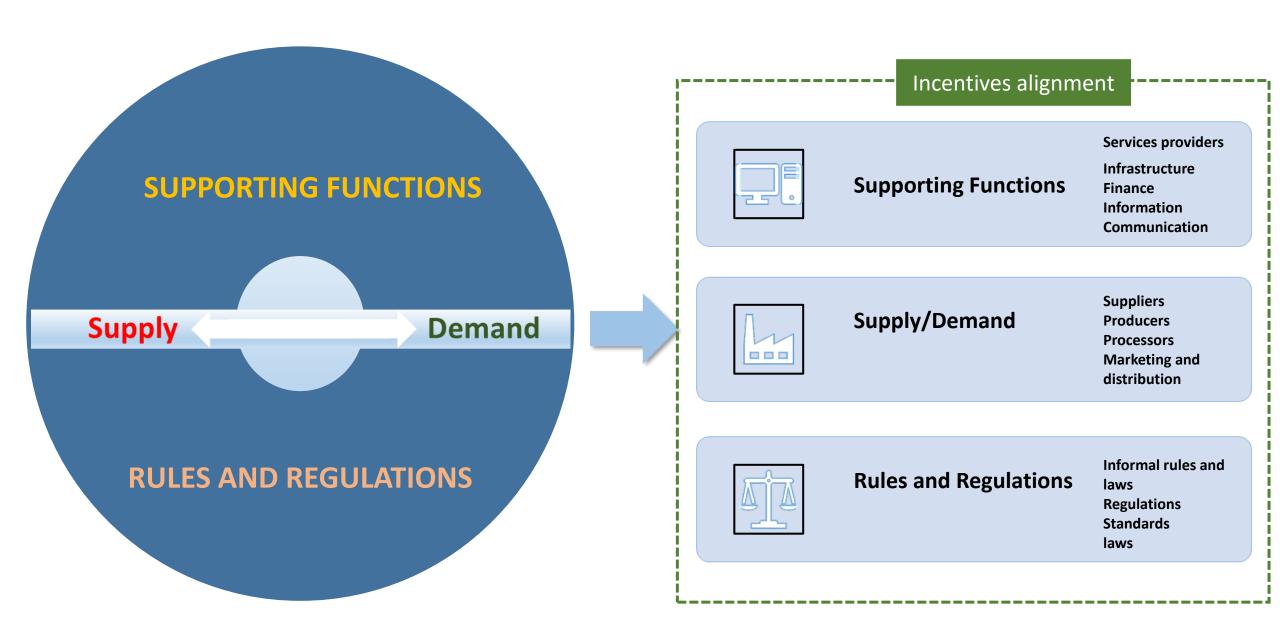
• Investopedia: A market is any place where two or more parties can meet to engage in an economic transaction—even those that don't involve <u>legal tender</u>. A market transaction may include goods, services, information, currency, or any combination that passes from one party to another.

• Well functioning Markets are essential for efficient and transparent price settings and exchanges: the seller gets an income and buyer secure her needs.

Agriculture markets

- By type: crop/commodity (sugar, wheat, , inputs, animal (fish, livestock), finance, equipment, services), formal or informal, physical or virtual, local, national, regional or global, rural versus urban.
- By distribution channel: supermarkets, e-commerce, other
- By nature: organic, conventional
- Ag commodities use define also markets:
 - Food
 - Feed for animals
 - Industrial: biofuel production, input in the chemical industry
 - Global agricultural market grew by 9.4% (CAGR) in 2023 vs prior Year for a total of 13,398 Bn US\$
 - The market is expected to grow up to 19,000.8 Bn US\$ in 2027
 - The world's population is growing and is expected to reach 10 billion by 2050
 - Over the period 2023-32, GDP will continue to grow the strongest in the Asia Pacific region, particularly in India, China and Southeast Asia.

Agriculture market driving forces



Enabling environment for thriving food systems

- Need for a multifaceted approach that encompasses:
 - Policy and good governance (including capacity to enforce contracts),
 - Finance (not only credit .. financial services),
 - Infrastructure
 - Technology/innovation....linked to action,
 - Education/skills,
 - Collaboration and coordination

- A sound Monitoring and Evaluation: to identify challenges, and adjust strategies and interventions accordingly.
- Differentiated approach to promote Inclusivity and Equity: An enabling environment should prioritize inclusivity and equity, ensuring that all segments of society, including small-scale farmers and marginalized communities, have different needs.

Incentives driving markets



- Increased revenues
- Resilience and climate change adaptation
- Increase of markets opportunity
- Improved products (certification)
- Social wellbeing



- Improved reputation
- Reduced processing & operating cost
- Increase of market shares
- Secured supplies
- Affordable raw materials



- Access & Availability to a wide range of product
- Increase demand of sustainable products
- Access to high quality product/higher selling price



- Food security increase
- Rural development support & Jobs creation
- Environmental sustainability
- Attract Private sector/Investors' appetite
- GDP increase & access to international markets in line with sustainable practices

Government incentives



- Healthy product
- Environmental sustainability
- Access to agroecological product/advocacy

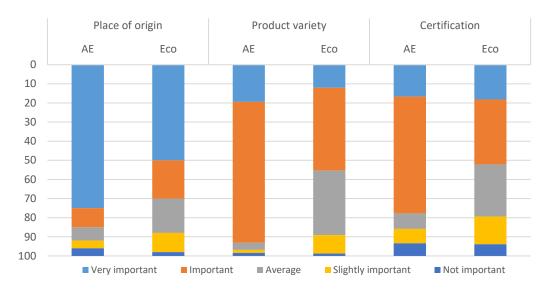


Examples of how to influence markets

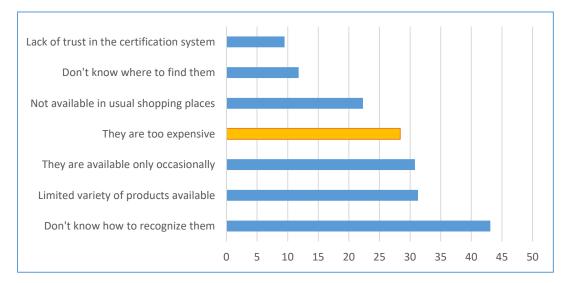
- Regulation
 - Competition
 - Policies altering the price of agricultural products (e.g. fiscal measures, border measures)
 - Influence consumption patterns (e.g. food labelling, regulations)
- Psychological side of incentives (IFAD experience)
 - Household methodologies, working with religious leaders
 - Farmers field schools to influence input markets
 - Recipes for change and nutrition campaigns
- Influencing behaviour of banks to promote access to finance (example of regulation and IFAD project offering bonuses)

Bolivia: Looking at consumers' perceptions and decision-making

1. Relevance of various factors for recognizing "quality" products



2. Barriers to buying more agroecological products



- Project survey looked at consumers' perceptions, decision factors and barriers to buying agroecological products
- Consumers had a strong interest for AE products: 68% of them had bought AE or organic (ecological) products in the previous month and on average they were willing to pay a 30% premium. Yet, there are missed opportunities since AE products are often mixed with conventional products before they reach the market
- Recognizing and deciding whether to buy an AE product is very "information intensive": (Fig. 1).
- Most frequently mentioned barrier for not buying more AE products was not price (Fig. 2).
- Therefore, the project will intervene through combined actions to promote AE transition, develop short value chains and establish market alliances involving market intermediaries to ensure traceability and recognizability of AE products throughout the chain, and to build consumers' awareness and knowledge of AE

Thank you!

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