

Module 10: The role of Extension in Supporting Value Chains



WORKBOOK

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Module 10: The Role of Extension in Supporting Value Chains

Pre-assessment

After reading through the preface and introduction, complete the following pre-assessment to determine how comfortable you are with the topic covered in this student guide. Then, rate your knowledge on the topics on a scale of 1 to 5 by circling the corresponding number.

	Question	Self-assessment			nt	
		Lov	v		Hi	gh
1	How well can you explain why agricultural marketing is important forfarmers?	1	2	3	4	5
2	How well can you explain the agricultural market, the value chain andthe key actors in the value chain?	1	2	3	4	5
3	Are you able to assess market linkagemethods?	1	2	3	4	5
4	Can you analyse markets and valuechains?	1	2	3	4	5
5	Can you confidently use marketanalysis tools?	1	2	3	4	5
6	Can you explore value chainupgrading strategies?	1	2	3	4	5

Learner's answer

Study unit 1: The agricultural market, value chain and key actors

Session 1.1: Agricultural marketing, the market and the value chain

Activity 1.1 Individual activity: The concepts of marketing, the market and the value chain

Answer the following questions in your own words.

1. Define each of the following concepts.	(6)
a) Agricultural marketing	
b) Agricultural market	
c) Agricultural value chain	
c) Agricultural value chain	
2. Select and indicate the correct option.	(8)
2.1 What is marketing?	
a) All activities and services involved in identifying, anticipating and satisfying customer requirements profitably.	
b) Convincing customers to buy products, which they do not need at high prices.	
c) Advertising a product to sell it at the highestprice.	
d) Setting a sales target and developing tactics to meetthe target.	
2.2 Identify the statement that best describes the concept of agricultural marketing.	

a) Marketing should provide farmers, transporters, traders and processors with a profit and provide customers with a quality product.
b) Marketing should try to help farmers make more profit than traders.
c) The set of business activities that are performed in the flow of products from the beginning of agricultural production to the hands of consumers.
d) Marketing should sell more produce regardless of quality.
2.3 What is market supply?
a) The quantity of a product that producers can offer for sale.
b) The number of products that people can afford to buy.
c) Everything that traders want to have in their stores.
d) The number of products that will be harvested in a season.
2.4 Which of the following factors may affect the supply of a crop?
a) The collapse of a bridge on the main road.
b) A big, new hotel nearby with many guests.
c) A drought leading to a poor harvest.
d) A reduction in the price of fertiliser used on the crop.
3. Indicate if the following statements are true or false. If false, correct the statements. (10)
3.1 If prices rise, demand tends to fall. If prices fall, demand tends to increase.
3.2 Changes in consumers' incomes and education may affect demand for a product.
3.3 Market demand is the quantity or amount of a product (maize, potatoes, tomatoes, eggs)
5.5 Flarified definance is the quantity of amount of a product (maize, potatoes, tomatoes, eggs)

that producers can offer to the market for sale.

3.4 Access to fertiliser, water and seeds will not affect market demand.
3.5 The price of grain will go up if the supply of grain goesup.

Total: 24 marks

Session 1.2: Agricultural market types

Activity 1.2 Individual activity: Market types in the agricultural value chain

Answer the following questions in your own words.	
1. Outline five characteristics of informal markets.	(5)
2. Complete the following table by recording the correct terms for each of the given	
descriptions.	(5)

Description	Answer
a) Markets that include all economic activities within the agricultural and foodsectors that are structured, monitored, protected and taxed by Government and internationally recognised standards	
b) A collection of internationally recognised standards, codes of practice, guidelines and other recommendations relating to foods, food production, and food safety	
c) Market types that involve goods produced in one location or country beingsold and consumed in another country	
d) Markets where consumers and smallbusinesses (such as restaurants and street-food vendors) buy their daily or weekly supplies of food	
e) Markets that dominate the agriculturaltrade and lives of most smallholder farmers in emerging economies	

Total: 10 marks

Session 1.3: The core actors in the agricultural value chain

Activity 1.3 Individual activity: Key actors in the agricultural value chain

1. Define the term value chain.	(3)
2. Outline the levels of a value chain.	(3)
2. Outline the levels of a value chain.	
3. Briefly describe the role of each of the following key actors in the agricultural value ch	nain. (9)
a) Farmers	
b) Collectors	
<i>′</i>	
2) Canadiana	
c) Consumers	

Session 1.4: Business development services in the agricultural value chain

Activity 1.4 Individual activity: Business development services in the agricultural value chain

 Briefly explain what business development services are and identify the different types of the control of the con	
business development services.	(8)
2. Outline the role of market information services in the agri-food sector.	(10)

3. In what way does research support farmers?	(2)

Total: 20 marks

Session 1.5: Key regulators in the agricultural value chain

Activity 1.5 Individual activity: Key regulators in the agricultural value chain

Answer the following questions in your own words. 1. What are key regulators in the value chain? (4) 2. Outline the consequences of conducting business in an unregulated market. (8)

Total: 12 marks

Activity 1.6 Practical activity: Analysing a value chain

1. Select a value chain and describe how each of the following actors is engaged in the

production and marketing of the products in the selected chain, from farm to final consumer: Main core value chain actors Regulators

.....

2. Identify any critical services/actors that are missing in the value chain.

Session 1.6: Types of farmers and extension agents in agricultural value chains

Activity 1.7 Individual activity: Farmers and extension agents in agricultural value chains

Answer the following questions in your own words.

1. Identify the main farmer segments in the value chain.	(6)
2. Briefly discuss the changing role of national government agricultural extension agents.	

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Total: 18 marks

Summative assessment: Unit 1

Answer the following questions in your own words.

1. Briefly explain the concept of agricultural marketing and indicate how a marketing plar	n can
help farmers.	(10)
2. Identify the different levels that may occur in a market.	(5)

3. Distinguish between market supply and market demand.	(4)
4. Outline the disadvantages of informal markets in which smallholder farmers operate.	(5)
5. Identify six features of formal markets.	(6)
	•••••

6. Identify the different types of business development services.	(5)
7. Explain the role of input suppliers as business development service providers.	(3)
8. Explain the role of lead farmers in the agricultural value chain.	(12)

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Total: 50 marks

Study unit 2: Using market analysis tools

Session 2.1: Market strategies

Activity 2.1: Individual activity: Market strategies

Answer the following questions in your own words.

1. Distinguish between the intermediary firm and the inclusive business model.	

Total: 20 marks

Session 2.2: Market opportunity identification (MOI)

Activity 2.2: Individual activity: Market opportunity identification (MOI)

Answer the following questions in your own words.

1. Briefly explain the term market opportunity identification (MOI).	(5)
2. Identify the steps involved in the MOI process.	(5)

Total: 10 marks

Session 2.3: Value chain analysis and upgrading

Activity 2.3: Individual activity: Value chain survey

Answer the following questions in your own words.

1. List the seven steps involved in the value chain analysis.	(7)
2. Discuss the role of the literature review in the value chain analysis.	(8)
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2. Discuss the role of the literature review in the value chain analysis.	(8)

3. Distinguish between market participants and knowledgeable observers as key informants in the value chain analysis. (5	
	•••
4. Identify seven tools that can be used to collect primary data in the value chain analysis. (7	')
4. Identify seven tools that can be used to collect primary data in the value chain analysis. (7	')
4. Identify seven tools that can be used to collect primary data in the value chain analysis. (7	')
5. Explain the problem tree analysis and how it can be used in the value chain analysis. (5	
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5. Explain the problem tree analysis and how it can be used in the value chain analysis. (5	
5. Explain the problem tree analysis and how it can be used in the value chain analysis. (5	

6. Name the main sections that should be included in the survey report writte	n at the end of
the value chain analysis.	(8)

Total: 33 marks

Summative assessment: Unit 2

Answer the following questions in your own words.

Briefly explain the livelihood marketing strategy.	(6)
	•••••
2. Identify three situations that offer market opportunities.	(3)
3. Explain why it is important to include farmers in the survey team that conducts a marke	et
survey.	(4)

4. Discuss the product filtering process, which is performed to assess and select market options
(10)

Total: 23 marks

Study unit 3: Value chain upgrading strategies

Session 3.1: Value chain upgrading strategies

Activity 3.1: Individual activity: Value chain upgrading

Answer the following questions in your own words. 1. Identify the factors that influence farmers' market access. (3) 2. Briefly discuss commercialising smallholder farmers as a method of upgrading value chains on the farmer level. (5) 3. Briefly explain the knowledge and skills that extension agents should acquire to assist farmers in value chain upgrading. (8)

Total: 16 marks

Summative assessment: Unit 3

Answer the following questions in your own words.

1. What are the main assumptions on which a value chain upgrading strategy is based?	(10)
2. Outline the actions involved in the value chain investment process.	(10)
	(9)

Total: 29 marks

Study unit 4: Market linkage methods

Session 4.1: Changing rural communities and marketing strategies

Activity 4.1: Individual activity: Marketing strategies and approachesAnswer the following questions in your own words.

1. What is an informal sales agreement?	(4)
2. Outline the advantages of contract farming and marketing for smallholders.	(4)
3. Briefly explain the concept of integrated production and marketing as a type of vertical integration.	(8)

 •••••	 	 	 	 ••••

Total: 16 marks

Session 4.2: Value chains and market linkage

Activity 4.2: Individual activity: The value chains and market linkage

Answer the following questions in your own words.

1. Define each of the following terms.	(8)
a) Market chain	
b) Market chain actors	
c) Supply chain	
d) Value chain	
2. Identify the elements of farm-level support in the value chain approach to market lin	
	(11)
	•••••
	•••••

3. Why is the value chain approach important to modern extension organisations? (6)

Total: 25 marks

Summative assessment: Unit 4

1. The majority of smallholder farmers in emerging economies are not organised: they still rely	
on individual opportunistic market sales. Discuss the concept of opportunistic market sales and	
outline the disadvantages that it holds for the smallholder farmer. (8)	
	•
	•
2. Identify the types of investments that may increase the chances of improving the possibility	
of creating durable and beneficial trade. (4)	
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3. Explain the shift from production to the market chain as a marketing approach for	
smallholder farmers. (8))
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Total: 20 marks

Study unit 5: Analysing markets and value chains

Session 5.1: Defining the type, scale and level of the market analysis

Activity 5.1: Individual activity: Type, level and scale of market analysis

Answer the following questi 1. Define the term market a		(3)
2. Draw a table to outline th	ne levels on which a market analysis can be done.	(10)
Level	Type of analysis	

3. Briefly explain the value chain approach to market analysis.	(7)
	•••••

Total: 25 marks

Session 5.2: Extension toolkits for value chain development

Activity 5.2: Individual activity: Extension toolkits for value chain development

1. Access the Microlinks website via the following link: https://www.microlinks.org/.	
Briefly report on the topics covered and the type of resources available on the website	. Identify
and record at least three resources that are found in the Microlinks library	(10)
2. What is the aim of SMART skills?	(4)
2. What is the aim of SMART skills?	
3. Briefly explain how the LINK method can support extension agents.	(6)
3. Briefly explain how the LINK method can support extension agents.	(6)
3. Briefly explain how the LINK method can support extension agents.	(6)

Total: 20 marks

Summative assessment: Unit 5

1. Identify the key areas of interest of marketing analyses.	(4)
2. Briefly discuss the nature and extent of the sub-sector market analysis.	(10)

3. Identify six toolkits that can be used in value chain development.	(6)
	•••••
	•••••
4. Briefly explain the nature and purpose of ValueLinks.	(5)

Total: 25 marks

Post-assessment [H2]

Complete the following post-assessment to determine how much you have learnt.

	Question	Self-assessment				
		Lov	v	High		
1	How well can you explain why agricultural marketing is important forfarmers?	1	2	3	4	5
2	How well can you explain the agricultural market, the value chain andthe key actors in the value chain?	1	2	3	4	5
3	Are you able to assess market linkagemethods?	1	2	3	4	5
4	Can you analyse markets and valuechains?	1	2	3	4	5
5	Can you confidently use marketanalysis tools?	1	2	3	4	5
6	Can you explore value chainupgrading strategies?	1	2	3	4	5

Learner's answer

Global Forum for Rural Advisory Services (GFRAS) is about enhancing the performance of advisory services so that they can better serve farm families and rural producers, thus contributing to improved livelihoods in rural areas and the sustainable reduction of hunger and poverty. Rural advisory services help to empower farmers and better integrate them in systems of agricultural innovations.

