



DEVELOPMENT EMERGENCY MODALITY

Joint Programme 2022 Annual Progress Report

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UNCT/MCO: Côte d'Ivoire

Reporting Period: 1 January - 31 December 2022

JP title: Identifying value chains of the future

Thematic SDG Areas: Food systems transformation;SDG localization;Solutions for internal displacements;

PUNOS:UNIDO, UNDP

Stakeholder partner: Sub-national Governments;National Government;Private sector;local agriculture group;

Gender Marker: Gender-sensitive (for example, the JP acknowledged and aimed to address gender to enhance the policy/programme, such as undertaking gender analysis to ensure policies/programmes do no harm)

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Annual Progress

Overall JP self-assessment of 2022 progress:

On-track (expected annual results-achieved)

Overall Progress

The value chain analysis will be based on UNIDO's methodology for value chain screening and diagnosis (Annex 1), which is a method for understanding how actors operate in given framework conditions and coordinate their activities to ensure that raw materials are processed, stored and transported and reach, in a certain form and quality, the end consumers. Value chain diagnostics also look at the various effects that chain operations have on groups of people, for example, with respect to poverty reduction, employment, income generation, enterprise development, economic growth, or environmental sustainability. In this framework, the term "value chain" refers to the process of continuous value addition that occurs as the product moves from one actor in the chain to another, gradually increasing its degree of transformation.

The methodology is based on the following phases:

- 1) Value chain selection: In this phase, information is collected and stakeholders are consulted so that policymakers can choose from a broader set of value chains. The selection process is based on sustainability criteria, identified and agreed upon with the government and key stakeholders.
- 2) Value chain analysis: A detailed value chain analysis will examine both the state of development of the value chain and potential solutions for its development. The diagnostic tool provides an analytical framework focusing on a broad set of analytical dimensions, namely: a) Value chain diagnosis focuses on the following dimensions; b) Input supply and procurement, c) Production capacity and technology, d) End markets and trade, e) Value chain governance, f) Sustainable production and energy use, g) Value chain finance, h) Business environment and Socio-political context
- 3) Strategy development and intervention design: The results of the diagnostic will inform government officials and key

stakeholders as to whether interventions should be considered and in which parts of the value chain. They also provide insight into how these interventions should be designed.

SDG Acceleration progress towards the SDGs, focusing on the main SDG targets

N/A at this stage of the implementation.

Constraints that were encountered and any adjustments that were made to strengthen the relevance and effectiveness of the JP and the coherence and coordination of UN system support.

Consultation and discussion process with the Government on JP priorities and focus, although very useful and a guarantee to ownership, proved to be quite lengthy resulting in the delay in the start of the implementation of the JP.

Next steps, scaling and sustainability [up to half a page]

The next steps concerning the implementation of the JP as per the Work Plan provided will consist of the following phases:

i) Value Chain Selection: During this phase information is collected and stakeholders are consulted so that policymakers can make a choice from a broader set of value chains. The selection process is based on sustainability criteria, identified and agreed upon with the government and key stakeholders.

ii) Value Chain Analysis: Detailed value chain analysis will look at both the status of development in the value chain, and potential solutions for its development. The diagnostic tool provides a framework of analysis emphasizing a broad set of analytical dimensions, namely: a) The value chain diagnostic focuses in the following dimensions; b) Sourcing of Inputs and Supplies, c) Production Capacity and Technology, d) End-Markets and Trade, e) Governance of Value Chains, f) Sustainable Production and Energy Use, g) Finance of Value Chains, h) Business Environment and Socio-Political Context

iii) Development of strategies and design of interventions: The results of the diagnostics will inform government officials and key stakeholders as to whether interventions should be considered, and in which parts of the value chain. They also provide insights on how those interventions should be designed.

The scope of the JP foresees the development of project investment briefs, as a mean to contribute to the government overall objective to establish large-scale support programme for the implementation of land and forest friendly value chains of the future, focusing on downstream and upstream actors (macro, meso and micro). The JP has also developed a methodology to identify investment opportunities and design investment project proposal. This includes a) direct support and de-risking for producers to shift to new productive, sustainable and land friendly commodities that have a high potential for better income sources to farmers; b) consolidation, market intelligence and access, including consolidation efforts across new value chains and dedicated support in terms of market access and export support; c) standards and quality system directly addressing global, regional, and national market needs.

The results of the project will be disseminated via knowledge hubs, a platform to promote knowledge sharing relating to Inclusive and Sustainable Development. Furthermore, information.g., data collected in the JP will be shared.

iv) JP Analysis on SDG Impact. A thorough analysis on the impact that the JP had on the SDGs targets will be conducted.

Strategic Partnerships and Communications

Explain how diverse stakeholders were engaged with the JP

National Government through Prime Minister

Key meetings and events organized

JP steering committee/ Strategic partners/ donors Kick-off meeting
programme board meetingevent

Priority Cross-cutting Issues

Cross-cutting results/issues

The project ensures effective gender equality mainstreaming and dedicated activities for women empowerment. Indeed, women are considered as vulnerable groups which are considered as priority in the development of value chains of the future. The value chain diagnostic addresses the increased role of women beneficiaries in the target sectors, providing sex-disaggregated data on smallholder subsistence-orientated farmers and workers of the agro-industry. A gender expert is part of the team in charge of the analysis with the objective to collect baseline data/analysis on women, identifying specific socio-economic opportunities which will be captured in the project investment briefs.

In addition, regarding the study, the different data that will be collected and the analysis that will follow will take into account the gender aspect, the specification of the population by age group, showing how these individuals are differently affected by the cost of living crisis, the energy crisis.

How did the JP apply the Gender Marker

The JP is Gender-sensitive (for example, the JP acknowledged and aimed to address gender to enhance the policy/programme, such as undertaking gender analysis to ensure policies/programmes do no harm). Evidence, data collection and analysis (e.g. gender assessments of programmes; policy briefs, costing for scale-up of social services);

JP address the below cross-cutting issues and principles of leaving no one behind

| Human Rights | Persons with disabilities | Youth | Environmental and social standards |
|--------------|---------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

Contribution to enhancing SDG Financing

| Drafted a bill, strategy, and/or approved a law increasing the fiscal space for the policy in focus | Produced financing, costing, diagnostic and feasibility analyses as a basis to invest or increase spending on the SDGs | Improved efficiency (cost savings) in the management of programmes/schemes | Improved effectiveness (value for money; i.e. social impact of \$1 spent) of spending | Drafted policies/regulatory frameworks or developed tools to incentivize private sector investment on the SDGs | Structured new financial instruments (public, private or blended) to leverage additional funding |
|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| No | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |

How and in which area your JP contributed to enhancing SDG financing