

Synthesis Report

NEW TRENDS IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCE

G20 Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion (GPFI), SME Finance Sub-Group



October 2015



Table of Contents

Acknowledgements	1
Acronyms	3
Executive Summary	5
I. Setting the Scene	7
a. Background	7
b. Drivers of Change and Innovation in Improving Agriculture Finance	9
II. Understanding Demand, Driving Innovation: Smallholder Households and Financial Services	11
a. Implications for Policy Makers	12
b. Implications for Financial Service Providers	13
III. Digital Financial Services: Developments in Serving Smallholder Farmers	15
a. Agricultural Credit	15
b. Insurance	16
c. Payments	16
d. Set-aside Savings	17
e. Regulation and Protection Considerations	17
IV. Financing to Support Women in the Agricultural Sector	19
a. Call for Collaborative Action	21
V. New Trends in Financing Agricultural Value Chains – Promising Practices and Emerging Recommendations for Policy Development	23
a. Product, Process and System Innovations	24
b. Critical Success Factors	25
VI. Innovations and Emerging Trends in Agricultural Insurance	27
a. Risk and Response	27
b. Index-based Insurance	28
c. Public Sector Considerations	31
VII. Key Lessons and Conclusions	33
VIII. Policy Recommendations	35
ANNEX A: Key Lessons from Research and Roundtable Discussions	39
References	41

Acknowledgements

This report was produced jointly by the World Bank Group, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), and GIZ on behalf of the Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) Finance Sub-Group of the Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion (GPFI). This work was completed under the leadership of the Co-chairs of the G-20 SME Finance Sub-Group: Susanne Dorasil (Germany) and Ayşyen Kulakoğlu (Turkey).

The report was prepared by Calvin Miller based on five research papers and their summaries as well as the outcomes of the discussions during the Roundtable on Agricultural Finance held in Antalya, Turkey on September 9, 2015. The authors of the five research papers and their summaries are as follows:

- Jamie Anderson and Carlos Cuevas
“Understanding Demand, Driving Innovation: Smallholder Households and Financial Services”
- Kate Lauer and Michael Tarazi
“Digital Financial Services: Developments in Serving Smallholder Farmers”
- Panos Varangis
“Financing to Support Women in the Agricultural Sector”
- Rauno Zander
“New Trends in Financing Agricultural Value Chains – Promising Practices and Emerging Recommendations for Policy Development”
- Ulrich Hess, Peter Hazell and Saskia Kuhn
“Innovations and Emerging Trends in Agricultural Insurance”

It is important to recognize the support of the G20 and the leadership of GPFI and the SME Finance Sub-Group for their commitment to this project and organization of the “G20 Roundtable on Innovations in Agricultural Finance” which provided the venue for review and discussion of the lessons on these important topics. In particular, it is important to recognize the sponsoring institutions, including the BMZ, GIZ, The World Bank Group and the SME Finance Forum (SMEFF) for supporting this research and Roundtable, and especially Roland Gross, Joscha Albert and Karen Losse from GIZ, Matthew Gamser from SMEFF/International Finance Corporation (IFC) and Panos Varangis from the World Bank Group for their leadership and guidance. The contributions of the speakers, panelists and participants in the Roundtable in Antalya are also appreciated for refining the messages from the research.

A special recognition is due to the Government of Turkey for its strong support and active engagement, promotion and leadership as Chair of the GPFI and its commitment to improve agricultural financial services to all.

Acronyms

AML	Anti-Money Laundering
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CFT	Combating the Financing of Terrorism
CGAP	Consultative Group to Assist the Poor
DFS	Digital financial services
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FSP	Financial service provider
GPFI	Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion
IBI	Index-based insurance
ICT	Information and communication technology
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ITC	Integrated Transaction Control
NGO	Non-governmental organization
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PPP	Public-private partnership
R&D	Research and development
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SME	Small and medium enterprise
SMEFF	SME Finance Forum
SMS	Short message service
UN	United Nations
VC	Value chain
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Associations
WFP	World Food Program

Executive Summary

Agricultural finance is crucial to support the growth of the agricultural sector. Indeed, it is essential for food security, job creation, and overall economic growth. This synthesis report presents a summary of research studies on five key areas of agricultural finance innovation prepared under the G20 Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion (GPFI), as well as the presentations and discussions of these study findings during the “G20 Roundtable on Innovations in Agricultural Finance” convened on September 9, 2015 in Antalya, Turkey by the Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) Finance Sub-Group¹.

After a brief background for setting the scene, the five key research areas presented in the synthesis² are: a) Understanding Demand of Smallholder Households, b) Digital Financial Services, c) Financing for Women in the Agricultural Sector, d) Value Chain Finance, and e) Agricultural Insurance. The five areas of emphasis each examine the innovations and trends, with the first three looking at the needs and opportunities for small farmers and women and ways in improve their inclusion into the financial system. The fourth area presents an approach and innovative tools for effective agricultural lending and market inclusion, and the fifth area focuses on innovations in using agricultural insurance as a tool to address one of the most important risks that inhibit agricultural finance, especially for smallholder households. Given the diversity of topics, the format of the research papers and summaries vary with the theme. The synthesis ends with key messages about the trends and lessons, including recommendations for policy interventions and further research and development.

¹ The SME Finance Forum is a platform for knowledge sharing and dissemination of best practices. The Subgroup focuses on improving SME access to finance in the poorest countries, improving access to finance for agricultural SMEs, and promoting access to finance for women entrepreneurs.

² Respective authors are a) Jamie Anderson and Carlos Cuevas, b) Kate Lauer and Michael Tarazi, c) Panos Varangis, d) Rauno Zander and e) Ulrich Hess, Peter Hazell and Saskia Kuhn.



I. Setting the Scene

a. Background

There is a heavy demand for investment capital and sustainable financial services for rural areas and agricultural activities necessary for global growth and food security. In particular, smallholder households and enterprises in developing countries lack the required investment capital and access to financial services, thereby resulting in low agricultural productivity and efficiency with attendant low incomes and high losses. Tackling this challenge requires significant investment on many fronts.

Agriculture and its many associated value addition agribusinesses and services must play a crucial role in order to meet the 17 new global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including their important goals and targets toward ending hunger, poverty and reducing inequality by 2030. The SDG investment required is estimated at more than \$4 trillion annually. Current investment in SDG-related areas leaves an annual financing gap of \$2-3 trillion per year of which agriculture, water, climate change and related agricultural and rural infrastructure make up a majority (Schmidt-Traub and Sachs, 2015). Global public goods are an important part of financing sustainable development but the private sector is clearly important. In context, Official Development Assistance (ODA) provided about \$135 billion in 2013, and global capital stock is valued at more than \$200 trillion. Due to the nature of the sector, and despite many efforts by the public and private sectors and private capital that exists, meeting the heavy demand for agricultural investment capital and providing sustainable financial services for rural areas and agriculture has proven to be extremely difficult (Third International Conference on Financing for Development 2015).

Many rural households and segments of the population are marginalized from formal market systems and financial services. Many of these are smallholder farmers. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimates that there are 500 million family

Since the adoption of the Monterrey Consensus, the world has made significant overall progress in mobilizing financial, economic and technical resources for development and many developing countries have implemented policy frameworks that contributed to increased mobilization of domestic resources for economic growth and social progress. However, many of them continue to face significant challenges and some, in particular the most vulnerable countries, have fallen further behind. Other persistent challenges include growing inequalities and the exclusion of women, as well as indigenous peoples and other vulnerable segments of the population (Third International Conference on Financing for Development 2015).

farms, of which 475 million are comprised of less than 2 hectares (CGAP 2015b; FAO 2014). Many of them do not obtain the financing needed. As noted in the Seoul 2014 Financial Inclusion Action Plan, universal financial inclusion requires bringing 2.5 billion people, who are currently excluded, into the formal financial system (GPFI 2014). Among these, the credit and savings gap for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) as well as small producers and microenterprises is also huge.

The G20 created the Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion (GPFI) to promote improved access to finance for individuals and businesses. It has placed a strong focus on agricultural finance and rural agro-enterprise finance to address areas where both poverty and financial exclusion are highest. In 2011 and 2012, the G20's GPFI SME Finance Sub-Group prepared two reports. The 2011 G-20 report on "*Scaling up Access to Finance for Agricultural SMEs – Policy Review and Recommendations*" provided guidelines for policy and regulatory frameworks conducive to agricultural finance and consistent with the G20 Principles for Innovative Financial Inclusion. It addressed how policy making can help guide the formulation of an agricultural SME policy framework and engage the private sector (IFC 2011). It also took into account the role of public sector banks and institutions.

The 2012 G-20 report on "*Innovative Agricultural SME Finance Models*" highlighted promising and innovative approaches to agricultural SME finance in certain types of country environments. Specifically, it looked at: a) financing models involving value chain finance approaches replacing traditional collateral with transaction-based or moveable types of security, b) risk mitigation and risk transfer models, and c) mobile and branchless banking service models to reduce transaction costs (IFC 2012).



The broad messages from these studies and other noted publications on agricultural finance are becoming familiar — risk mitigation, transaction costs, information and communication technology (ICT), competitiveness, market demand segmentation, capacity development and the enabling environment, to name a few. However, it is important to delve deeper into understanding the demand, as well as the areas of innovation to help address these challenges. Therefore, five areas within the broad topic of agricultural finance have been identified that could attract new attention and warrant further research and updating. Some of these areas are relatively new and/or have benefitted from new technologies or models that are require further analysis by which to draw lessons.

b. Drivers of Change and Innovation in Improving Agriculture Finance

Innovations in technology and the structure of agricultural markets enable the evolution of approaches and products that can help agricultural finance. As noted in the 2012 G20 report, sustainable agricultural finance requires an assessment of: a) risks, b) costs/distribution channels, c) bankable opportunities, and d) the right product to the right people. The five areas of research undertaken by the GPI, as summarized in the present report, contribute to solutions in these areas. Value chain finance is most relevant to address points a), b) and c). Insurance focuses on a), but is also confronted with b). Demand assessment is critical for d). Technology is driving innovation for b), and financing for women is relevant for c) and d). While not comprehensive, innovation in these five areas makes an important contribution to global learning.

Before delving into the research summaries, it is useful to note two broad lessons that are common in the research. Understanding the key drivers of innovation and the context that contributed to success is important. At the same time, it is also important to assess the failures and challenges, including root causes and how to address them.

A second issue is scale. There are many incidences of success in reaching smallholders, small agro-enterprises and off-farm rural microenterprises with the new financial technologies and innovations. However, a critical limitation affecting many innovative tools and technologies is the problem of scale. The research highlighted that many of these remain at the pilot stage or are very localized. Some of the better known cases have received substantial support from donor agencies, and have not really passed the test of time and self-sustainability.

Bankers and investors will not be interested in larger scale schemes until there is convincing research and data to guide the way forward for achieving growth and a profitable business model. Policy makers will not lend their support until there is convincing information to guide the way forward for achieving impact with respect to sector and target groups.

However, many of the innovative approaches or concepts have already become widespread. Examples include the value chain approach to agriculture, the use of insurance coupled with finance, and the widespread incorporation of mobile applications for micro and small households. In addition, the growing scale of recognition to “know your client”, as well as innovations in impact assessment and other such broader lessons and tools, support women in agriculture and product development overall.

The following five sections depict research highlights and identify the trends in those areas, as well as the demand and the drivers of innovation in the GPI selected priority areas of interest.

The widespread Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) originated by observing local women’s “tontine” savings and credit groups, working together to improve the services according to the needs, and then adapting to country interests for scaling up across Africa.

In India, a different model with self-help groups is widespread, in large part driven by governmental policies. The question remains as to whether these drivers and contexts are replicable and how they will evolve over time.





II. Understanding Demand, Driving Innovation: Smallholder Households and Financial Services

Although there has been renewed appreciation for how reaching smallholder households could drive financial inclusion, little is known about this unique and yet massive client group. Even data on the very number of smallholder households worldwide is fraught with caveats and nuance. Information about how they manage their financial lives and the tools they demand is even more difficult to find. This is further complicated by the many different ways of defining what a smallholder is.

Working to build the evidence base on smallholder households, the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP) has been conducting financial diaries, national surveys, and sectoral segmentations in a number of markets (CGAP 2015b). This research was designed to provide a data-rich and deep understanding of the demand for financial services by smallholder households. It is based on a careful analysis of smallholder household livelihoods, as well as an accurate depiction of their agricultural and financial lives. The purpose of the landscaping paper was to provide background for this demand-side research, drawing on existing literature and recent developments in both financial inclusion in general, and smallholder finance in particular. It is intended to orient the smallholder financial diaries and national surveys, and other demand-side research with this client group into the larger ecosystem and long history of related research and experience.

It is known that smallholders' lives generally center on agriculture, yet many of their livelihoods are dependent upon a variety of economic activities and sources of income. How they perceive their agricultural and non-agricultural activities in their daily life and future plans shapes their demand for financial tools and the trends for the future. For example, as more family members migrate to the cities or abroad, the demand for transfers and mobile technology increases relative to agriculture finance.

Finance for smallholders is in itself complex. Indeed, there is insufficient understanding and product development regarding financial products that fit the irregular and multiple cash flows of the smallholders and the costs of transactions for both the users and the service providers. The CGAP





smallholder diaries in three countries found that the median sources of smallholder agricultural production and non-agricultural production income ranged from two to nine sources respectively, including sources ranging from crops, livestock, selling labor, small businesses, construction work, and so on.

Careful research attention is given to understanding the multiple sources of financing — with the informal sources of family, friends and traders being the most important. These financing relationships are intertwined with the securing of inputs, marketing of products, risk mitigation, cultural norms, and social security at time of a given need.

Governmental programs often focus on direct financing of loans to smallholders when savings and indirect sources of financing are found to be the most prevalent. The diaries found that savings are important. However, due to transaction costs, the first and second most important avenues for saving were in cash, animals and harvests rather than in formal savings accounts. Mobile applications, while offering a future avenue for ease of access to an array of financial services to smallholders, including insurance, are still incipient. Hence, understanding the demand and drivers of innovation and the context is critical for guiding interventions for promoting financial inclusion in rural households.

a. Implications for Policy Makers

Smallholder families are crucial targets in poverty alleviation interventions. Understanding the segments inside the general smallholder category is essential to design effective interventions. This review, and preliminary findings from the smallholder financial diaries, suggest that:

- Categorizing smallholders is highly context specific;
- Relying primarily on land area as a segmenting variable can be misleading, and a poor predictor of the ability of the smallholder farmer to have a marketable surplus; and
- Access to markets and interactions with local traders of inputs and outputs are important factors in the financial lives of smallholder farmers.

A clear understanding of these day-to-day relationships, and the opportunities they may entail for innovation in financial transactions and the generation of reliable information, seems a logical next step in gathering intelligence to address smallholder finance.

Financial services can help in different ways to improve smallholder wellbeing; yet making them available and affordable to the rural poor is difficult. Agent banking and mobile banking seem to be the preferred avenues, but these mechanisms face limitations in rural areas that urban-focused policies tend to ignore. Policies that attempt to improve the use of mobile banking among smallholder households need to address severe rural-urban discrepancies in access and effective usage. This paper finds, both in existing literature and in preliminary findings from the smallholder diaries, that poor signal coverage of mobile networks and low connection penetration rates, especially for women,

are prevalent in rural areas. Furthermore, there seems to be an important gap between basic access to a mobile phone and the smallholder user's ability to perform transactions with it (using short message service [SMS] functionality).

Much has yet to be accomplished in improving the enabling environment. Legal and regulatory frameworks ought to enable the use of movable property and receivables as collateral, and provide for reliable agent banking mechanisms that make service delivery sustainable and their usage affordable and practical. Such frameworks should also allow for expeditious contracting and contract enforcement. Supporting innovation with smart subsidies remains an open door for market-friendly government interventions.

b. Implications for Financial Service Providers

A number of innovations are being tested, and new approaches are emerging that could sustainably reach smallholders and the varied segments that comprise this enormous client group. "Keep your eyes open" is the main message from this review. The points about categorizing smallholders are particularly relevant for financial service providers (FSPs) as well. FSPs serving smallholders either directly or through value-chain finance approaches will benefit from the financial diaries findings, as these provide new insights on the attributes smallholders value in financial products and services. The ability of FSPs to cross-sell, in particular, could be substantially enhanced by using the refined knowledge emerging from the diaries.

Information technology is increasingly making a difference to reduce transaction costs in the so-called "last mile" remote household service delivery. Introducing technology further upstream, for example, by digitizing supplier delivery records at the buyer/aggregator level could make an even more impactful difference in terms of profitability and portfolio expansion. As with all of the innovations outlined here, successful applications of technology are rooted in understanding consumer demand, and in this case, carefully differentiating among 500 million smallholder households and their specific demands for financial tools.





III. Digital Financial Services: Developments in Serving Smallholder Farmers

A number of private-sector actors and other stakeholders are experimenting with digital financial services (“DFS”), particularly those enabled by mobile phones, to overcome the specific challenges of serving smallholder farmers and their families. Buoyed by the relative success of DFS in the non-agricultural context, a range of DFS deployments have been launched in recent years aimed at extending financial services to smallholders. The efforts are still nascent and the challenges plentiful. Nonetheless, there is widespread interest in exploring the potential of DFS to overcome a number of traditional economic and cultural barriers that currently limit smallholder use of formal financial services.

Given the embryonic and rapidly developing state of DFS for smallholders, it is too early to draw clear conclusions from the examples to date. While initial evidence suggests that DFS through mobile channels offers great promise for improving the lives of smallholders and their families, significant challenges remain. This paper identifies some key examples in the use of digital financial services to reach smallholder families and highlights some related policy considerations (CGAP 2015a).

a. Agricultural Credit

Credit is critical to agricultural finance, whether to purchase inputs (seeds, fertilizer), tools, or to cover ongoing operational costs prior to harvest time. Yet for smallholders, credit is relatively rarely drawn from financial institutions. The cost of assessment of the client risks and transactions costs of providing loans by conventional means is too high for most financial institutions.

Credit can also be made accessible by e-warehousing, which enables the recording and transfer of information on crop storage that can be used as a warehouse receipt for loan collateral.

Agrilife illustrates how a provider can use digital means to collect data, enabling the lender to assess the farmer and determine whether to extend a loan without requiring an in-person visit by a lending officer.

Agrilife is a cloud-based technology platform developed in 2012 by Mobipay Kenya Ltd. that interacts with mobile phones and web platforms. By analyzing data of thousands of smallholders through their mobile money transactions, a credit appraiser in partnership with Agrilife identifies whether smallholder farmers are “credit-worthy”. A partner bank then lends to individual Agrilife farmers via farmer co-operatives and other aggregators, from whom it obtains a loan guarantee.

b. Insurance

Insurance can reduce the negative impacts of crop failure and livestock illness. It may also improve a farmer's ability to access credit and willingness to invest in labor and inputs. There are several types of agriculture-related insurance, including weather index insurance (for example, drought, excessive rain), area yield, livestock mortality, and price insurance. The operational costs of making and receiving payments for insurance, issuing payouts and verification often make the costs prohibitive for smallholders. As such, insurance providers innovated using index insurance for weather risks coupled with mobile registration and payments.

Acre Africa, a micro-insurance product designer/insurance intermediary, offers an example of digital access to insurance. It offers a digitally accessed index weather insurance product. The farmer purchases a bag of a participating supplier's seed; each bag of seed has a unique identification (ID) number (which is on a card in the bag) that the farmer sends by SMS to register. The cost of the guarantee is currently paid from the marketing budget of the participating seed supplier, which views the product as a value-added for its customers. If there is drought in the area, payment is automatically made to each participating farmer in the area via each farmer's Safaricom digital "M-PESA" mobile bank account. No claim is necessary.

c. Payments

There is a fast-growing trend in mobile money transfers. Where available, some smallholder farmers are customers of a digital payment provider and make transfers and/or payments outside of their agricultural activities. There are also newly-developed platforms that enable organizations and government agencies to make payments for specific agricultural purposes, including for fertilizer and seed subsidies. The use of electronic vouchers using mobile phones can reach considerable scale, such as with Zoono in East Africa where more than 1 million e-vouchers were issued to smallholders. In Nigeria, 8 million farmers received fertilizer vouchers that can be redeemed by mobile phone.

MNO Tigo, for example, is working with commodity buyers and nonprofit organizations in Ghana to use Tigo Cash mobile wallets to make payments to smallholder farmers. These electronic payments reduce the costs and risks (fraud and theft) of making payments in cash. Buyers will pay a fee (a small percentage of the value transferred) to Tigo, which is responsible for ensuring that funds are transferred to farmers and that Tigo agents maintain sufficient liquidity to meet farmer cash-out requirements.

d. Set-aside Savings

With so much focus on credit and insurance, financial service providers often overlook savings products for smallholder farmers. One example of a savings-like product specifically designed for farmers is myAgro. It has operations in Mali and Senegal that use an Integrated Transaction Control (ITC) system and rural traders to provide the service.

e. Regulation and Protection Considerations

The role of digital innovation in agriculture and finance is critical and opens many opportunities. It is growing rapidly, but has not yet expanded on the scale needed to serve this market. At the nexus of digital innovation and agriculture, digital financial services for smallholders raise a number of questions for policy makers and regulators, including: (a) financial consumer protection, (b) regulation of agents as cash-in and cash-out points, (c) prudential regulation and supervision of nonbank e-money issuers, (d) customer identification and compliance with Anti-Money Laundering (AML)/Combating the Financing of Terrorism (CFT) recommendations, (e) data security, and (f) interoperability of payment systems. Perhaps most importantly, coordination among in-country policy makers is a common challenge — but one that is central to the advancement of DFS in general, and DFS for smallholders in particular.

Despite ongoing challenges, DFS offers one of the most promising pathways yet to serving smallholder families with affordable and appropriate financial services. However, in order to achieve this goal, financial inclusion efforts need to focus on complementing existing DFS with innovations that are designed based on a better understanding of the needs of smallholder families.

myAgro provides smallholder farmers with a convenient way to set aside funds to be used in the purchase of fertilizers and seeds. A farmer purchases a scratch card worth the equivalent of \$1 - \$25 from a network of rural vendors and sends the secret code (revealed by scratching the back of the card) to myAgro via SMS. Upon receipt of the SMS, myAgro's system automatically credits the farmer's "lay-away account" with the value of the scratch card. In addition to the purchase layaway, myAgro funds can also be withdrawn for purposes other than the input package that the farmer signed up for, thus making it possible to set aside savings.





IV. Financing to Support Women in the Agricultural Sector

Providing financing to agriculture is challenging for both male and female farmers, however women face some unique challenges. These challenges relate to the role of women in the household that often restricts their control over assets and constrains their available time for productive activities. Their role in the household is often invisible, particularly when it comes to their economic and financial contributions. As such, women have lower access to economic and financial services (World Bank 2015).

Women often have limited control and ownership over large assets such as land. They also lack the ability to post hard collateral for loans. In addition, the literature points out that women have limited opportunities to develop human and social capital. Indeed, they face constraints in accessing training and capacity building and membership in producer organizations. These unique challenges make access to finance a much bigger challenge for women compared to men in the agricultural sector.

Some of the constraints for women that are the most difficult to address are not financial, nor can they be addressed simply through economic or market opportunities. Cultural issues and constraints such as the purdah (female seclusion) system in rural Islamic areas can have an overwhelming influence on the role that women can play. The challenge for financial service providers is to understand the varied interests and cultures and, together with the target group, adapt culturally appropriate products and services to meet those interests.

The research on this topic reviews the existing literature and summarizes the key issues and challenges regarding the access of women to financial services in the agricultural sector. Research and experience so far demonstrate that there is a business case to be made for closing the financing gap between men and women in agriculture. Research also highlights some examples of various private and public initiatives that aim to achieve greater economic growth in agriculture by closing this gender gap.

Comparing various experiences across a number of institutions that serve female clients in the agricultural sector shows that the same areas and issues that make an institution successful in serving agricultural clients overall also





make institutions successful in serving female clients in agriculture. Although this is a pre-condition, it is not the only one. In addition, for an institution to develop capabilities in serving agricultural clients, it needs to identify what the role and contributions of women are in agricultural households. Further, the institution needs to adapt this understanding to products, services and delivery channels accordingly. In this context, it needs to apply a “gender lens” and see within an agricultural household. It needs to learn how women contribute since their role often tends to be underestimated, even in their own assessment.

Women’s World Banking has characterized women’s contributions in agriculture as often invisible — despite women fulfilling a wide range of roles within the household, from doing housework, taking care of the children, working alongside their male counterparts in farming, and supplementing family incomes with side activities (on and off of the farm). Women’s workload and lack of time is often a limiting factor for their full participation in work other than housework activities. It also affects their ability to start or expand a business and request financing.

Studies have found a disconnect between the economic and financial contributions of women to the household and their perceived role. Even these same women underestimate how much they contribute and have difficulty seeing themselves as entrepreneurs. This is also reinforced by certain cultural aspects and norms that create disincentives for women in rural areas to engage in entrepreneurial activities. Both men and women often view the role of women in agricultural-dependent households primarily in terms of housework and helping the male farmer. However, anecdotal evidence and research findings have shown that women often contribute a significant amount of income to their households. Financial institutions that apply the usual assessment of borrowers (such as those done in urban areas for small businesses) can often miss the financial contributions of women in agricultural household production. Furthermore, understanding that women are lacking in time means that financial institutions would need to seek alternative delivery channels (such as mobile banking) and appropriate marketing channels.

Understanding the roles and contributions of women in an agricultural household would facilitate an improved risk assessment of the whole household. It would also present new opportunities to offer financial services to female clients to grow their businesses and purchase additional products for their households, such as establishing savings accounts, buying insurance products and pension annuities, among others. Adding women as clients requires senior management and shareholder prioritization, a targeted allocation of resources, training, planning, data/metrics and patience in growing this long-run profitable business sub-segment. In addition, it requires that financial institutions perceive women as valuable and profitable clients. In this context, it is important for these institutions to fully understand women’s needs and preferences— and to strategically target them.

Despite the challenges presented in this paper and various solutions being implemented, the potential to achieve greater economic growth by closing the financing gap for women in agriculture is still very significant. Closing this gap requires a call to action by policy makers, the private sector, and civil society to prioritize, advocate, and devise solutions for reducing and eventually closing the gender gap in access to finance in the agricultural sector.

a. Call for Collaborative Action

Financial institutions alone cannot provide the solution. Indeed, governments and policy makers can influence the establishment of an investment climate favorable to rural women. Public-private cooperation is also necessary to establish an enabling environment to address the human and social capital needs of women. Some specific actions for international organizations, donors and policy makers to improve the access of women to finance in the rural areas and agricultural sector are as follows:

- Promote the production of statistical data that quantify the access to finance by women in rural, agricultural areas by including both formal resources as well as informal ones. Currently, statistics on financial inclusion in rural areas, even from formal resources, are very weak. Even if they exist, however, they are not disaggregated by gender.
- Mainstream access to finance issues by women in rural, agriculture areas. Incorporate them into national financial inclusion strategies, and specific programs and projects aimed at promoting development in rural and agriculture areas. Recognize that identifying and addressing particular issues and constraints for women in rural/agriculture areas could potentially unleash greater developmental impact in the agricultural sector and in rural areas in any country.
- Promote women's legal, economic, political, social and cultural rights. Women's access and control over assets, cultural norms about their role within a rural household, improved education (financial as well as technical), are key issues that need to be addressed along with efforts to improve their access to finance.
- Create information programs, training and awareness raising at all levels to sensitize the population—both men and women— about the societal value and benefits of improving women's rights and empowerment.





V. New Trends in Financing Agricultural Value Chains – Promising Practices and Emerging Recommendations for Policy Development

With increasing market liberalization and the integration of the agricultural sector of developing economies into world markets, rural transformation is accelerating. Commodity and financial flows and the processing of agricultural goods up to the final consumers have become more sophisticated. This integration of agricultural and food product markets is likely to grow further as obstacles to the free flow of agricultural goods on international markets diminish (GIZ 2015b).

Analysis of an entire value chain means that important opportunities and constraints that may not be apparent when considering single production systems or chain layers in isolation can now be identified and analyzed. Recent studies show that looking at the entire value chain (rather than just parts of it) offers better insights. This enables an understanding of both financing within a value chain and financing that is tailored to fit a value chain (Miller and Jones 2010).

A number of trends have had significant influence on emerging market economies. These are fundamentally altering the way in which agribusiness cooperates with the financial sector including: value addition, the emergence of supermarkets, and agro-industries emerging as a major source of income and livelihood development. In sum, value chains are ever more important to the understanding of agricultural markets.

Producers that are left out of value chains run the risk of being marginalized in terms of prices and market integration. Financing requirements, above all the small units in the rural non-farm sector, have typical patterns. These small processing units may operate out of the home premises or in small village-based and family-operated facilities. They usually operate on high ratios of operating costs to fixed assets. Liquid resources are needed to pre-finance the procurement of produce during harvesting periods.

In addition to these cash requirements, chain actors closer to primary producers often do not have sufficient own liquidity and need financial backing by the wholesale buyers, processors and chain actors closer to the end consumer.





As a result, the demand for financing often goes beyond what banks or other financial institutions offer. Requirements are usually for highly leveraged liquid resources at short notice, and for short to very short lending periods. For mid-level chain actors such as traders and produce buyers, these short and often flexibly secured funds for short-term loans during harvest campaigns can add up to large ticket transactions in relation to the total asset and security base of the concerned chain actor or agri-food small industry.

a. Product, Process and System Innovations

There are three principal avenues for innovating in agricultural value chain financing. First are product innovations. Miller and Jones (2010) highlight different financial products used for agricultural value chain financing. Zander (GIZ 2015b) GPI highlights some examples of new (agricultural investment funds) and adapted (Sharia-compliant structured financing) products for agricultural value chain financing. Financial enhancements comprise an increasingly important part of these product-driven innovations. GPI (2014) captured some of these new products in Europe; for a global overview see also Zander, Miller and Mhlanga (2013).

Process innovations in agricultural value chain finance often improve the transparency of market conditions for different actors in the chain. Zander (GIZ 2015b) outlines a case from Uganda. Automation or increased transparency for different contractual partners can make a substantial difference to the way financing works and can penetrate into niches previously considered too costly or risky.

Systems innovations are those driven by new actions or changes required by internal value chain actors and/or by framework- and environment-related innovations. Zander illustrates how market framework conditions can affect the functioning of value chains and influence their financing. Of particular importance are the different types of product safety, hygiene and health standards introduced and enforced through large market players. These also include a different type of system innovation that is based on demand pressures from advanced agri-food markets, that is, certification and special labelling systems, in particular certification for organic and differentiated food and agricultural products.

The three types of innovations in agricultural value chain financing all follow the innovation path from more basic structures, such as informal credit advances between single and mutually known producers and buyers, to more complex mechanisms, such as warehouse receipts and systems that strengthen market and price transparency overall. In some cases, known approaches were adapted to the financing of value chains, as in the case of Islamic financing and the liquidity injections through agents on a commission basis demonstrate. In more complex cases, such as the ICT example highlighted from Uganda and in the case of special agricultural investment funds, the innovations strengthened the enabling environment and introduced entirely new systems of financing aggregators into local financial markets.

b. Critical Success Factors

The research noted important factors to consider regarding the supply, demand and the sector environmental perspective for financing within and into value chains (VCs). First, it is important to look at supply side factors affecting the producer. These include, but are not restricted to, the financial and borrowing status of smallholder farmers and their producer associations, the underlying formal and informal contractual relationships and incentive structures, the reliability of and marketable surplus over time, and the interest to be included in informal or more formalized financial relations.

On the demand side, the market requirements, VC competitiveness and market trends are the drivers. For mid-level chain actors (“the aggregator perspective”), the engagement levels of lead firms and market players make the difference. Security of contract and transparency of contract obligations - both toward the producer and the off-taker - help to maintain and cement agricultural value chains. Conclusions of the analysis and developmental recommendations for the macro environment focus on:

- Creating or leaving space (tax and registration requirements) for chain actors;
- Promoting industry competitiveness;
- Ensuring proper VC governance and control; and
- Providing flexibility in risk assessment by central bank and supervisory authorities for considering collateral substitutes and contract-based financing arrangements.

GIZ and the software company SAP initiated a mobile phone ICT-based VC solution for facilitating product and financial flow information among the various actors involved in the chain.

With the Rural Sourcing Management Tool, coffee bags are recorded on delivery and all subsequent transactions including cash advances, warehousing, hulling, selling to exporters and final payments are digitally synchronized in a central database by the Uganda Coffee Farmers Alliance (UCFA). The members can also receive SMS transaction confirmations, prices, weather updates and information at any time.





VI. Innovations and Emerging Trends in Agricultural Insurances

a. Risk and Response

Agriculture is a risky business and farmers face a host of market and production risks that make their incomes volatile from year to year. These risks include yield losses due to bad weather, pests and diseases; post-harvest losses during storage and transport; and unexpectedly low market prices. Traditional risk management arrangements frequently fail to provide an adequate safety net for the poor. They are also limited in their ability to manage catastrophic risks that affect many farmers within a region at the same time (for example, regional droughts or floods). Covariant risks are also a problem for financial institutions and input suppliers, since they can be faced with widespread defaults on loans and unpaid bills (GIZ 2015a).

Agricultural insurance can support farmers' efforts to mitigate and provide access to value propositions that lead to higher, yet somewhat riskier, incomes. A World Bank research assessment regarding the extent of usage of agricultural insurance around the world from 2007 estimated that 104 countries had some form of agricultural insurance in place that year. The total agricultural insurance premium collected in 65 of the countries that responded to the related questionnaire was an impressive \$15.1 billion (including premium subsidies). However, 88 percent of this was collected in high-income countries (mostly in North America and Europe), while lower-middle income and low-income countries accounted for a meager 7.5 percent. A GIZ Insurance Sector Project mapped all known agricultural insurance programs and found that the total number of insured farmers in developing countries is 177 million, with approximately 440,000 in Africa, 3.3 million in Latin America and the Caribbean, and about 173 million in Asia, of which 140 million are in China, and 33 million in India.³ Thirty-three countries used insurance programs to insure public relief efforts.



³ An updated list of all the currently known agricultural insurance programs in the developing world, together with estimates of the number of farmers insured is available in the GPI Draft Document (GIZ 2015a).



Three types of agents are active in providing agricultural insurance: the private for-profit sector, governments (public), and other, mostly non-profit agents (mutual groups, non-governmental organizations [NGOs], microfinance institutions, and so on). Other agencies help finance and initiate insurance programs, including bilateral donors, United Nations (UN) organizations, multilateral development banks, private foundations, and international reinsurers, but they do not deliver insurance on the ground.

Private insurers have sought to expand their market in recent years by developing and underwriting index-based products. Sometimes insurers use their own networks to sell insurance directly to farmers, but more often in developing countries they work through other players along value chains that sell directly to farmers. For example, they may link up with agro-processors, input suppliers, or seed companies that offer farmers insurance along with credit, seeds, fertilizers, or contract farming arrangements.

Public agricultural insurance has tried to fill the gap left by the private sector, especially in terms of meeting the insurance needs of the many smallholders who cannot afford to pay the full costs of insurance. Until recently, most public agricultural insurance was provided through a public insurance agency. However, in recent years, there has been a marked shift toward involving the private sector in the actual delivery of the insurance to farmers through various kinds of public-private partnerships (PPPs).

In recent years, there has also been a growing involvement of many non-profit organizations in providing insurance targeted to poor people. These include local and international NGOs, microfinance institutions, and farmer associations, all of which work at grass roots levels and have their own networks for distributing insurance to farmers. Since most of these organizations are not licensed to sell insurance, they inevitably partner with private insurers who provide and underwrite the insurance contracts. An advantage for private insurers is that these partnerships give them access to lots of small farmers whom they might not otherwise be able to reach, often in aggregated form (for example, through farmer groups or mutual insurance groups). In this context, the non-profit organizations will typically do most of the work and market, service and subsidize the insurance.

b. Index-based Insurance

Index-based insurance (IBI) grew out of the need to overcome the perverse incentive problems that have plagued traditional forms of crop insurance. Like private crop insurance, index insurance seeks to provide cover against specific perils. However, in this case, contracts are written against events defined and recorded at regional levels rather than at individual farm levels (for example, a drought recorded at a local weather station, or a low official crop yield estimate for a district or county). In order to serve as agricultural insurance, the index should be defined against events that are highly correlated on the downside with regional agricultural production or income. For example, an insured event might be that rainfall during a critical period of the growing season falls 70 percent or more below normal.

Many governments and non-profits have also found it necessary to provide direct disaster assistance to relieve the problems of rural areas stricken with catastrophic losses caused by natural hazards such as drought, flood, and hurricane. In addition to emergency assistance, recovery may be built around food and cash transfers, debt forgiveness, temporary employment schemes, and asset replacement. Some government relief programs have been able to develop or purchase IBI products to insure part of their expected relief costs. Given the broad scale of insurance programs to insure public relief efforts, indices were developed as proxy for farm-level losses. Index-based insurance programs help overcome delays and uncertainties in funding relief when most needed. They also help to smooth the relief costs to government and/or donors in the form of a predictable and regular annual premium.

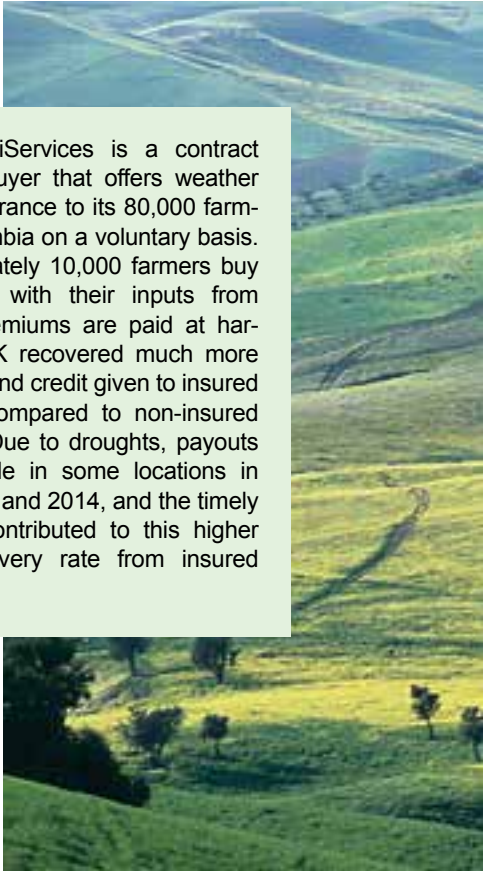
In Ethiopia, for example, the government, the World Food Program (WFP) and the World Bank established the Livelihoods Early Assessment and Protection (LEAP) mechanism in 2008. LEAP is an integrated food security and early response system, which combines early warning, capacity building, contingency planning, and financing that is contingent upon specific events such as catastrophes. Although LEAP is based on donor-provided contingent financing rather than commercial insurance, it uses an index-based approach. LEAP also seeks to bridge an 'assistance gap' in the case of shocks in the government's Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP). It does this by allowing the immediate scale-up of the PSNP in anticipation of severe droughts.⁴

One way to view relief programs is as a substitute for insurance because if farmers and rural people had adequate insurance, they would be more self-reliant during disasters. However, disaster relief, once people assume they can count on it, can also undermine incentives for buying insurance. An innovative way to reduce these problems while making relief more assured and effective for the poor is the use of Early Recovery Vouchers.

Index-based insurance is a promising development for overcoming many of the more serious risk problems that have plagued past agricultural insurance and relief programs. Furthermore, it can help engage the private sector in a larger way in managing agricultural risks. However, IBI programs have not yet approached anywhere near the scale needed to enable the majority of smallholder farmers and rural people to be protected from existing, let alone future levels of risk.

Index-based insurance faces a number of challenges that hinder scaling up:

- **Demand problem** – all insurance programs face general demand problems from uncertainty of the product or need, as well as specific problems related to the index nature of the product. Relatively few farmers seem willing to purchase IBI products. Few IBI schemes for farmers have achieved scale without being



NWK AgriServices is a contract farming buyer that offers weather index insurance to its 80,000 farmers in Zambia on a voluntary basis. Approximately 10,000 farmers buy insurance with their inputs from NWK. Premiums are paid at harvest. NWK recovered much more of the in-kind credit given to insured farmers compared to non-insured farmers. Due to droughts, payouts were made in some locations in both 2013 and 2014, and the timely income contributed to this higher loan recovery rate from insured farmers.

⁴ LEAP Ethiopia. <http://www.dppc.gov.et/Pages/leap.html>

heavily subsidized and/or the insurance being made compulsory (for example, for public bank borrowers in India). Two reasons suggested for this weak demand are: a) farmers have other ways of managing risk that may seem to be less costly than insurance, and b) farmers may not have the liquidity to pay the insurance premium at the beginning of the farming season, particularly poorer farmers. Better-off farmers also probably have more options than poor farmers, including in years with calamities.

- **Index problem** – A fundamental requirement for IBI is the availability of an index that correlates highly with the agricultural risk to be insured, and for which there is a suitable and reliable database to perform actuarial calculations and objectively determine when an insured event has occurred. The index also needs sufficient spatial granulation to minimize basis risk. These can be daunting requirements in countries and regions with limited weather stations, or where the data are unreliable or released too late to be useful for determining payouts. Technological advances are rapidly reducing the cost of adding secure weather stations, and in some countries, private firms now offer weather station services for a fee (for example, in India). However, there are greater problems in that additional weather stations add to the cost of developing and marketing insurance contracts. New weather stations come without site-specific historical records and require the calculation of “synthetic” datasets behind them based on the triangulation of existing historical weather data. There has been a lot of recent innovation in developing indices that can be assessed remotely with satellites, such as cloud cover, vegetative cover, or soil moisture content for a given region during critical agricultural periods. Such data are sometimes linked to a bio-physical model that relates the remotely sensed data to the agricultural losses to be insured.
- **Distribution problem** – There are serious difficulties and costs in marketing index insurance to large numbers of smallholders, as well as in collecting premiums and making payments. Few private insurers have the required distribution networks in rural areas in developing countries. Therefore, they often work through an intermediary with an existing network of their own (for example, a microfinance institution, bank, input dealer, agro-processor, or NGO), or they work with groups of farmers that can be insured as single entities (for example, through farmer associations and mutual funds). For example, Fresh Co in Kenya, SFS in the Philippines, and Pioneer and NWK AgriServices in Zambia, all use private input dealers to market their insurance. Examples of the aggregator approach are the Zambian National Farmers’ Union in Zambia (which arranges insurance for groups of its members), and Agroasemex in Mexico which reinsures farmers’ self-insurance funds (fondos).
- **Public goods and first mover problem** – Although private insurers are actively engaged in most of the weather index insurance programs, they have rarely initiated programs. Instead, governments, multilateral agencies



such as the World Bank and World Food Program, and international NGOs such as Oxfam have played the crucial initiating role. This suggests that there may be important public roles that are required, without which the private insurers face high set-up costs and barriers to entry. There is also a first mover problem whereby the high initial investment costs in research and development of index insurance products might not be recouped given the ease with which competitors can replicate such products if they prove profitable to sell. Private insurers may be particularly wary of this issue, and unlike public insurers, they are often not subsidized.

Climate change is expected to increase both the frequency and severity of extreme weather events, especially in many drought prone areas. This will be compounded by greater uncertainty about the levels of risk involved. Adapting to these changes may in some cases require major changes in farming systems and livelihood strategies, or even relocation for some people. More widely, it will disrupt traditional risk avoidance and coping mechanisms at the household and community levels, increasing the need for greater public and donor assistance in coping with catastrophic weather events. Under these circumstances, IBI ought to become an even more attractive risk management tool. However, its costs will also increase (IPCC 2014).

c. Public Sector Considerations

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can help overcome these problems:

- Building weather station infrastructure and data systems: weather index insurance requires a reliable weather station infrastructure, and these must be sufficiently dense to avoid excessive basis risk. Beyond the physical presence of weather stations, there is a need to collect, maintain, and archive data and to make it available on a timely basis in relation to insured events.
- Supporting agro-meteorological research leading to product design. One of the challenges associated with private sector development of new financial products is the ease with which others can replicate them.
- Providing an enabling legal and regulatory environment. Establishing a legal and regulatory environment for enforcing contracts that both buyer and seller can trust is a fundamental prerequisite for index insurance.
- Educating farmers about the value of insurance. Public funds from governments and/or donors may be required to increase the likelihood that information is presented in a balanced way, and that sufficient investments are made in a broader educational effort for untested insurance products.
- Facilitating initial international risk pooling or access to reinsurance. The highly covariant nature of the payouts for index insurance poses a challenge to a private insurer. Most often, it is also necessary to sell part of the risk in the international financial or reinsurance markets. However, access for smaller countries and risk portfolios is limited.



- Providing specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-related (SMART) subsidies. Such subsidies should have a clear objective, and costs should be contained. The subsidies should also be transparent, targeted, and capable of being monitored and evaluated. Other important subsidy considerations include long-term financing, risk discovery, and exit strategy. Given all these challenges, it seems unlikely that IBI will ever scale up quickly enough without increased levels of public support by governments and donors. Pilot programs are still exploring the limits of unsubsidized insurance with IBI products, but there are no programs of scale that are not currently subsidized.



VII. Key Lessons and Conclusions

It is important to recognize the trends in agriculture and financing, often in response to sector changes and changes in technologies and approaches. The growing importance of stronger value chain relationships is due largely to the trend of increasing qualitative and quantitative demands for processed food products and higher value products. The need to fulfill higher standards and time-driven deliveries will undoubtedly continue and lead to a much higher proportion of agricultural production organized in value chains. The impacts of these dynamics on the structure of agricultural markets have to be understood by all actors in the chain, as well as by service providers, and especially financial service providers. The risks of noncompliance also multiply, thereby increasing the needs of insurance and innovations in ITC. Hence, by understanding and using the value chain and knowing the clients, and their clients, financial services and other complementary support services can be offered in a more systematic way at lower cost and risk.

The private sector is increasingly leading the way in agricultural financial services. Production, marketing and finance are more and more intertwined, and offering or linking partners with financial services is a part of the business model. Other non-financial service providers such as telecommunications and technology companies are now major providers or conduits for the provision of a whole array of financial services. Yet, public agencies and governments cannot shy away from their role in the sector. Privately driven initiatives by nature focus on the easier and more profitable sectors and populations, which can leave some smallholders, women and indigenous groups even more disenfranchised. The GPFI research was conducted precisely to help understand the trends and innovations and help guide the actions necessary for financial inclusion of agricultural households and communities.

A summary of the key lessons from each of the research studies is presented in Annex A. These lessons were used in formulating the following Policy Recommendations.

Emerging and frontier economies hold significant promise for private investors and corporations who are seeking to diversify their portfolios and enter new high growth markets. Yet, many private actors remain on the sidelines, largely because they see returns in developing countries as not commensurate with the high levels of risk (real or perceived). Public and philanthropic funders can use their resources to shift the risk-return profile of investee projects or companies to create favorable conditions for the private sector to engage in these markets.



VIII. Policy Recommendations

The G20 countries have an important role in addressing the services needed to support food security and productive livelihoods for all populations. Inclusive financial services for agricultural and rural households and enterprises are very important. The G20 Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion has supported research and development to promote improved access and inclusion for agricultural finance and rural agro-enterprise finance. In 2011–2012, the G20 GPI SME Finance Sub-Group prepared reports on guidelines for agricultural finance policy and regulatory frameworks, as well as on potentially promising and innovative approaches to agricultural SME. The current research on innovations and trends highlighted new approaches, tools and technologies with an emphasis on how they contribute to improving agricultural growth and greater financial inclusion. The following recommendations highlight key lessons and corresponding policy recommendations:

- A. Understanding market dynamics and implications.** All actors in agriculture, including policy makers, must understand the impact of the market-driven dynamics of growing qualitative and quantitative demand for processed food products and higher quality standards that come with urbanization, increased incomes and food safety awareness and control. As such, they must assess and deal with the implications this may have on smallholder households.
- B. Importance of value chains – a key ingredient for growth and scale.** Financial service providers need to recognize the nature of the value chain relationships, transactions and risks. They need to use this information to offer financial services that are less risky and costly, and to be more inclusive of smallholder producers and SMEs. Well-functioning value chains provide farmers and all other VC actors, as well as financial service providers, with access to information on the current and future trends of the markets, the capacity and competitiveness of the VC actors, and the technical information needed at the different stages of the VC.



Policy makers must be aware of bottlenecks that affect the efficient functioning of the value chains to enhance the competitiveness and promote agricultural growth. They can support initiatives that help bring transparency and strengthen business relationships and cooperation among value chain actors. In doing so, they can also help increase the inclusion of smallholders into competitive value chains and provide improved access to finance.

- C. Digital technology as a potential game changer.** The consequences of digital technology are immense, with many direct and indirect opportunities for improving inclusion in financial services and value chains. Financial inclusion efforts need to focus on complementing existing digital financial services with new innovations that are designed to better meet the needs of smallholder families. They must also include efforts to use digital technology in the whole realm of production, logistics, marketing and capacity building to reduce costs and adapt to changes in the industry.
- D. Public support and subsidies can be helpful, at many levels – but be SMART with them!** The research and roundtable discussions highlighted the importance of public support in many areas, as well as the risks of subsidies. For example, the lessons from the agricultural insurance sector clearly highlighted the importance of public support, SMART subsidies, providing an enabling infrastructure for insurance, help in generating data (from weather to pricing), building capacities at all levels and supporting the product design.
- E. Build technical and human capacity at all levels.** Technical, organizational and management capacity are needed at all levels to be competitive in the changing agricultural scene. For policy makers, it is especially important to address the technical and human capacity of the smallholders and marginalized groups so that they can participate in the market economy and meet consumer demands. Financial service providers also lack sufficient understanding of the specific needs of such clients. Particular attention must be given to supporting the critical role of women in agriculture and in VCs.
- F. Supporting dialogue and partnership of all actors (including PPPs).** Promoting dialogue and a better understanding of the diverse demands will be key. It is also important that products be tailored and government policies be developed to serve the various niches and underserved segments, such as youth, women, indigenous peoples, marginalized households and communities. Efforts to promote agricultural finance can be more effective by facilitating linkages between financial and real sector entities, and by creating effective mechanisms of risk sharing and efficient distribution channels to reach beneficiaries.



G. Invest in better data. The agricultural market is fragmented and complex. Understanding evolving trends and dynamics in market demand and structure is critical to building the appropriate supportive infrastructure and adapting appropriate financial instruments. Investing in data and data analytics for information and metrics (from pricing to weather) and its analysis are required for developing agriculture and addressing attendant risks. Data are also needed to understand and analyze the risks and assess opportunities for designing appropriate instruments and structuring financing in agricultural areas.

H. Good governance/good overall legal framework is essential.

Governance and an appropriate legal framework is a public good required for ensuring social transparency and responsibility in finance and market interventions. This is a critical public good, both in terms of policy directives and applied practice.

I. Support the mainstreaming of women and minorities.

Support is needed to promote the development and outreach of innovations for meeting the specific needs for financing women, youth and vulnerable populations. Such support should involve policy guidelines and compliance to ensure equitable services.

The five research studies and the G20 GPII Roundtable highlighted current constraints, innovations and areas of action, many of which are common across the five themes. The following table highlights areas for action and synthesizes policy areas for intervention. It is noted that many of the constraints are similar, and addressing them in one area will benefit others as well. For example, capacity development needs for smallholders cuts across the five areas. Therefore, policy makers should consider addressing this in a comprehensive way rather than through piecemeal actions or training activities. Similarly, legislation and applied governance that promotes growth and innovation but still protects and enhances the rights of the poor and excluded is just as important in insurance, contract farming and digital services, even though the particular actions and policies will differ.

Agricultural finance is part of an agricultural eco-system; it cannot be addressed in isolation. Cooperation between all actors and partners is essential, including cooperation among the G20 agricultural, food security and finance work-streams. In summary, it is imperative that the G20 nations continue to lead in the important effort for greater financial inclusion and improved financial services to agriculture and rural communities. Through G20 support of the GPII and the SME Finance Sub-Group, important strides have been made. With an evolving agriculture and new experiences and innovations in agricultural finance, more can be done to build the inclusiveness of agriculture and rural communities in general, and underserved groups in particular.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee's Network on Gender Equality (GENDERNET) targets include an increase in ODA in support of gender equality in the economic and productive sectors. This would be done both through dedicated programs and gender mainstreaming to address the underinvestment in women's economic rights (GENDERNET 2015).



GPI Research Areas and Actions							
Actions Constraints	Understanding Demand, Driving Innovation for Inclusion	Digital Technology, Financial Services and Smallholder Farmers	Financing for Women in the Agricultural Sector	Agricultural Value Chain Finance	Agricultural Insurance	Considerations for Action	Policy Recommendations
Lack of data	X	X	X		X	Invest in data collection and research	Support data collection, research and impact assessment
Product development		X	X		X	Private and public product design	Co-fund innovative product design for the vulnerable
Lack of understanding	X	X	X	X	X	Orientation; training; information sharing	Training subsidy and information platform support
Lack of human technical capacity	X	X	X	X	X	Capacity development support; smart subsidy	SMART subsidy for capacity development and extension program
Weak organizational capacity			X	X	X	Strengthen producer and enterprise groups and linkages to services	Smart subsidy for capacity and organization development
Lack of economies of scale		X	X	X	X	Organizational development; VC linkages	Organizational development; VC linkages
Lack of competitive VCs		X	X	X		Private public linkage; contract farming	Private public linkages, contract compliance; investment support
High startup costs	X	X	X	X	X	Private public collaboration and co-funding; digital platforms	Smart subsidy; enabling environment; cost-sharing
Lack of governance		X	X	X	X	Legislation and regulation strengthening	Legislation and regulation improvements; capacity building support
Inadequate compliance				X	X	Improved contracting; partner dialogue; private-public collaboration	Clear guidelines and legal processes and enforcement support
Lack of financial service providers		X	X			Innovation of financing models and approaches	Smart subsidy for financing innovations and selected start-ups
Lack of public-private collaboration	X	X	X	X	X	PP dialogue; VC partner facilitation	PP dialogue and investment; VC dialogue facilitation
Exclusion of vulnerable groups	X	X	X	X	X	Demand and impact research; collaborative product design	Incentives for reaching vulnerable groups, support for Research and Development for product and impact innovations

Note: GPI= Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion; PP= public-private; R&D= research and development; VC= value chain.

Annex A: Key Lessons from Research and Roundtable Discussions

Understanding Demand

- Smallholders are a complex group and segmentation is critical.
- Non-agricultural income is generally more important than agricultural-related income.
- Digital innovation in rural financial services has the potential to be a game changer.
- Automating data on smallholders can improve bankability.
- A large portion of smallholders do not need credit. Rather, they need digital payments services/savings-based products.
- There is a disconnect between research and practitioners/policy makers.
- Continued research is needed on households/smallholders and on putting research findings into practice.
- Research on the demand side should lead to action, and tailored products and services by financial institutions.
- The costs for generating and collecting demand data need to be carefully watched. Financial institutions should only cover those portions that are directly related to their business.



Financing for Women

- Market research is essential to understanding the needs of women clients.
- The right financial products must be offered to fit women's needs based on market research.
- A dedicated implementation strategy, which is embedded with a gender lens, is needed (GENDERNET 2015). Cultural and sociological barriers need to be identified and considered in market development and product design.



Digital Technology

- Digital technology opens many avenues for financial inclusion of smallholder families and the rural poor. However, it will require public as well as private support to scale up and reach those currently excluded.
- Financial inclusion efforts will need to focus on complementing existing DFS with new innovations that are designed based on a better understanding of the needs of smallholder families.
- Given the potential of the technologies and scope for scaling up, the reach and impact at present is still minute.

Agricultural Value Chain Finance

- Successful value chains are driven by consumer demands.
- Selling produce in organized VCs tends to improve market returns. As quoted, “If you cannot sell your produce to VC, you have to sell it to miserable markets.”
- VCF is always finance+ (research, extension, ICT, insurance, and so on).
- Some known financial products such as factoring, which is almost never used in agriculture in an isolated way, have become more important when integrated into a VC context.
- Commitment, governance and standards are essential at all levels; the functioning of the agricultural VC finance system has to be understood by farmers, financial service providers, and policy makers.

Agricultural Insurance

- An emerging trend in the last few years is the bundling of insurance with credit or input suppliers.
- There is also increased interest and use of insurance as a safety net
- Agricultural insurance is subsidized around the world and it should be expected at least in the early stages of development. However, the use of subsidies must be SMART, that is its purpose must be clear (to address equity or market failure), and well targeted to the specific segment of farmers or herders and specific areas that are intended to benefit so as to minimize leakages to others.
- SMART subsidies will usually be less distorting if made directly to the insurer to offset administration and development costs rather than subsidizing the premium rates paid by farmers. Examples of this include support for data, customer awareness and education, and product design support.
- There is a need to better understand the impact of insurance for product design and how best to target support.

References

CGAP. 2015a. GPI Draft Document, “Digital Financial Services: Developments in Serving Smallholder Farmers”.

_____. 2015b. GPI Draft Document, “Understanding Demand, Driving Innovation: Smallholder Households and Financial Services”. September. Drawn from FAO, Lowder, Scoet and Sing, ESA Working Paper, 2014.

FAO. 2014. ESA Working Paper. Add title and issue.

GENDERNET. 2015. “Financing for Gender Equality and Women’s Rights.” Third International Conference on Financing for Development. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. July 13-16, 2015.

GIZ. 2015a. GPI Draft Document, “Innovations and Emerging Trends in Agricultural Insurance”.

_____. 2015b. GPI Draft Document, “New Trends in Financing Agricultural Value Chains – Promising Practices and Emerging Recommendations for Policy Development”.

GPI. 2014. “Financial Inclusion Action Plan.” Seoul, Republic of Korea. September 2, 2014.

IFC. 2011. “Scaling Up Access to Finance for Agricultural SMEs: Policy Review and Recommendations”. Washington, DC: IFC.

_____. 2012. “Innovative Agricultural SME Finance Models”. Washington, DC: IFC.

Miller and Jones. 2010. “Agricultural Value Chain Finance: Tools and Lessons”. Practical Action Publishers and FAO, Rugby, UK and Rome.

Schmidt-Traub and Sachs, 2015. Working Paper, Sustainable Development. “Financing Sustainable Development: Implementing the SDGs through Effective Investment Strategies and Partnerships”.

Third International Conference on Financing for Development. Summary of Plenary Finding. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, July 13-16, 2015.

World Bank. 2015. GPI Draft Document. “Access to Finance for Women in Agricultural Dependent Households”.

Zander, Miller and Mhlanga. 2013. “Credit Guarantee Systems for Agriculture and Rural Enterprise Development”. FAO Rome.

