

#### **SOYBEAN VALUE CHAIN ANALYSIS:**

## Experiences from Zambia, Malawi and South Africa

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### **OBJECTIVES**

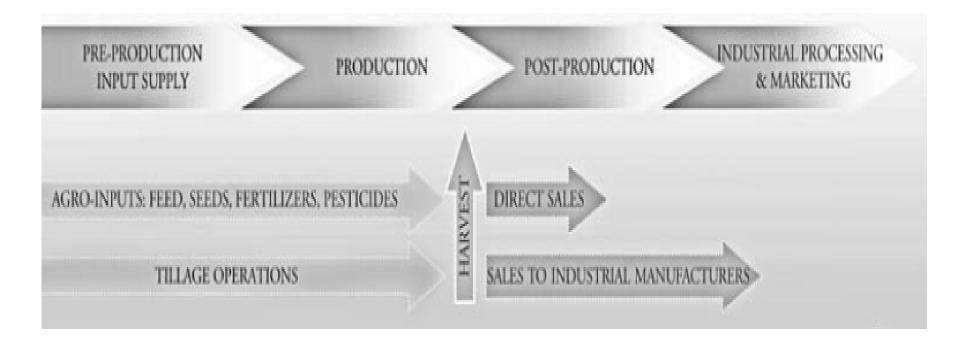
- Why not greater regional value chain development in soybean?
- Domestic value chain bottlenecks
  - Exploration of interventions and policies to increase VC efficiency
- Potential for:
  - regional collaboration?
  - regional lessons?



## FRAMEWORK FOR ANALYSIS

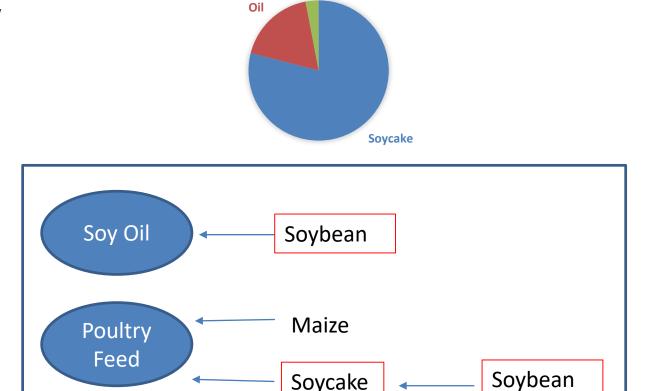
### **SADC Industrialisation Strategy (2015)**

Domestic, regional and global agro-processing VCs





- Driven by animal feed
  - Growth in poultry industry
- Easy entry for smallholders
  - Low cost
  - Rotated with maize
  - Short season
- Requires high mechanisation for value add



Soycake

**SOYBEAN** 

Other



## SOYBEAN INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH AFRICA, ZAMBIA AND MALAWI

#### South Africa

- Commercial production
- Deficit in soybean and soycake
  - •Soybean Strategy (2012) and MCEP (2013) to drive feed VC, processing capacity

#### Zambia

- Tremendous spike in production, driven by poultry
  - Small surplus in bean/cake
- 60% commercial, 40% smallholder

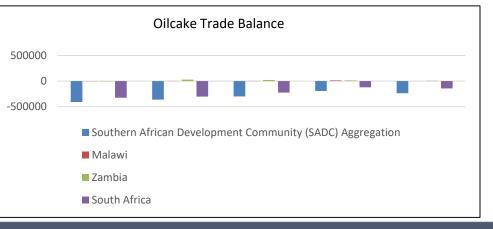
#### Malawi

- Almost all smallholders
- Smaller, self-sufficient poultry industry
  - small surplus in bean/cake
- National Export Strategy:
  - Soybean, sunflower, cotton, groundnut
  - MOST, Oilseeds Technical Working Group

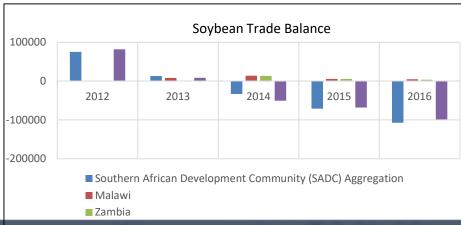


- Soybean >> Soycake input to feed biggest bottleneck in poultry VC
  - •Scale and cost structure (efficiency) still big barriers to linkages with SA
    - Price not comparable to deep sea imports
    - Export bans also impede









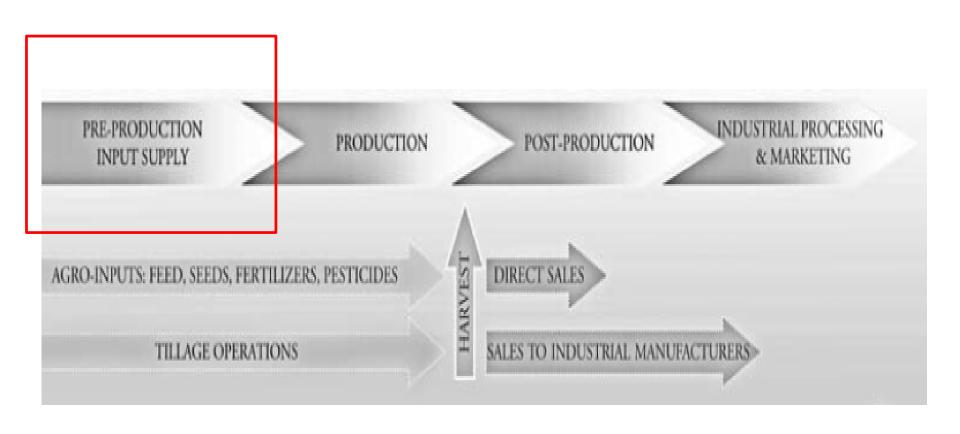


# EDIBLE OIL VC COMPETITIVENESS & REGIONAL DYNAMIC

- Zambia and Malawi: competition from cheaper, better quality imports
  - Palm oil
- Greater regional trade in oil hampered by corruption
  - •Smuggled palm oil from Moz.
  - •Imports of "raw" oil, actually refined
- Struggle to produce oil for domestic market
  - •Increases price of feed
- Malawi has removed VAT, Zambia still in discussion
  - Less attractive to bring mislabel refined oil as raw









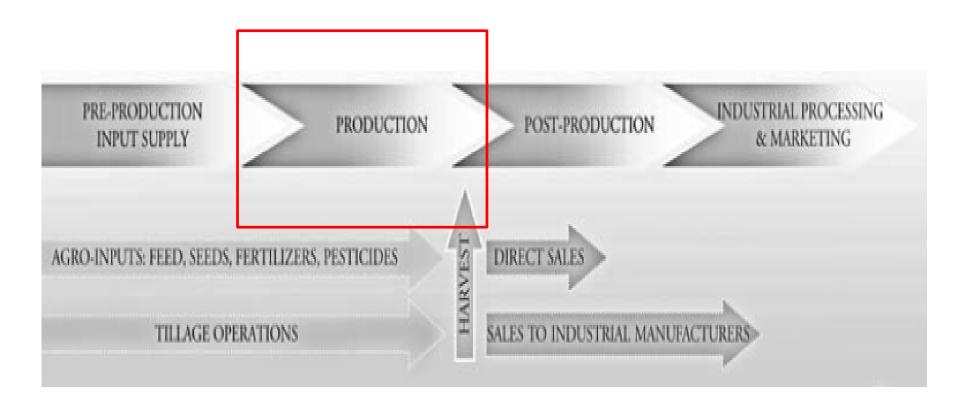
#### Seed

- •Malawi: Corruption, counterfeit seed
  - New seed policy
- Regional seed harmonisation must be domesticated

#### FISPs in Malawi and Zambia

- •Bureaucratic inefficiencies/corruption
- crowding out non-FISP
- •Zambia: new e-voucher system an initial success
  - Greater reach, diversification, crowds in PS, targets corruption







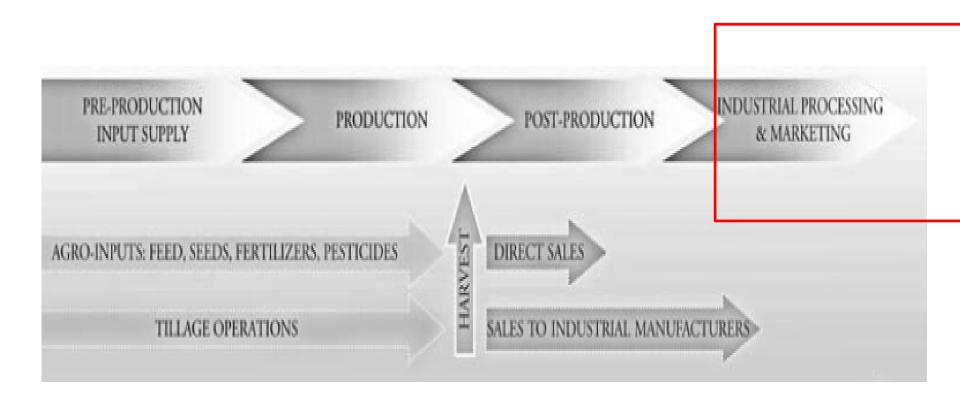
#### South Africa GrainSA

- study groups, demonstrations, networking
- Individual business plans with farmers to upscale

#### Malawi MOST trial with IBCF for soybean

- Collaboration with commodities exchange (ACE)
- Provided inputs, other incentives, agronomic support
- Farmers pay back with grain on exchange
- Rewarded with bigger packages, expand
- •Issues of sustainability, cost recovery







#### Need for better market information systems

- Prices in grain and oilseeds fluctuate
- •Important vehicle of empowerment and growth for smallholders
- Decrease need for government intervention
- •Can facilitate greater regional oilseed trade
- South Africa's basket of grain and oilseed orgs
  - •SAGIS, BFAP, GrainSA, CEC, S&D Committee, Agbiz, JSE (Safex)
  - Market information systems in Zambia and Malawi
    - Zambia: stocks monitoring committee, piloting "ZAGIS"
    - Malawi, no formal system



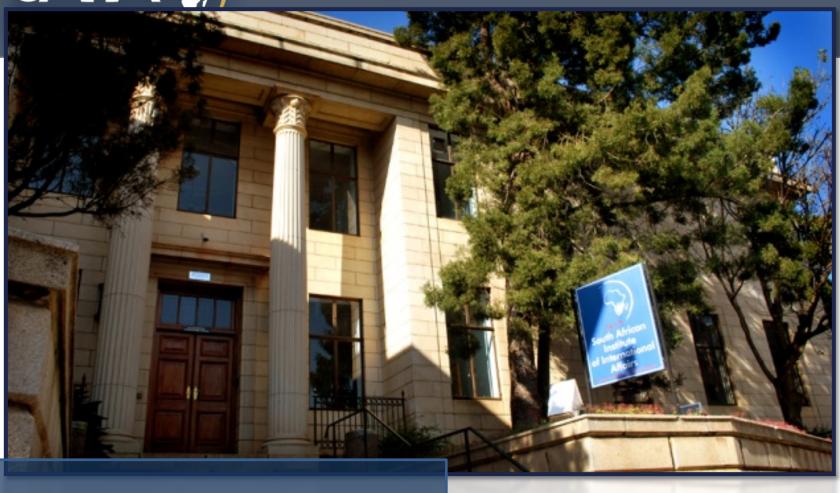
## A FUTURE FOR REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS?

- Domestic challenges must be addressed to improve competitiveness before RVCs
  - Greater domestic offtake can help target some of these issues, but difficult business environment
  - Development strategies still domestic aim

## Areas for regional collaboration?

- SADC Seed Harmonisation
- Market Information
- Cooperation on interventions to target oil regulation
- Sharing/lesson learning from VC development programmes/interventions

SAIAT





### **THANK YOU**