PRESENTATION GIVEN AT THE TRANSLINKS CEBU VALUE CHAIN WORKSHOP ENTITLED:

"Improving Value Chain Dynamics for Natural Products in the Furniture, and Gifts and Home Décor and Fashion Accessories Industry"

CEBU CITY, PHILIPPINES

JULY 2-3, 2008

HOSTED BY ENTERPRISEWORKS/VITA AND THE CEBU FURNITURE INDUSTRIES FOUNDATION



This workshop was generously supported by the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) under the terms of the TransLinks Cooperative Agreement No.EPP-A-00-06-00014-00 to the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS). TransLinks is a partnership of WCS, The Earth Institute, Enterprise Works/VITA, Forest Trends and the Land Tenure Center. The contents are the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States government.



FRAME PHILIPPINES RATTAN VALUE CHAIN STUDY

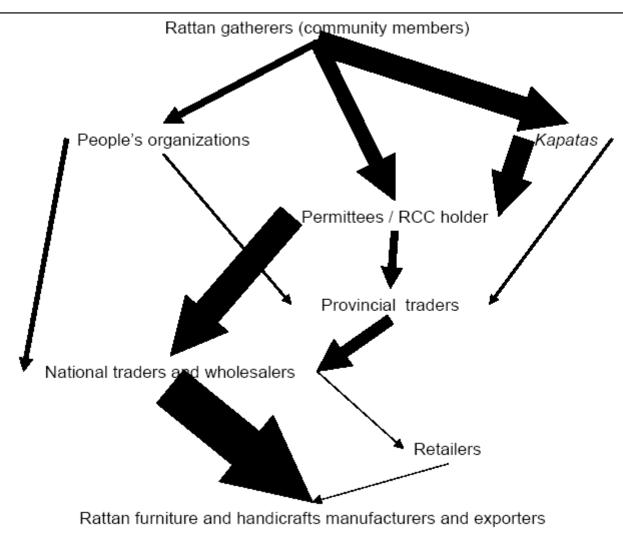


Arlynn C. Aquino

Rattan Value Chain

Structure and Operation

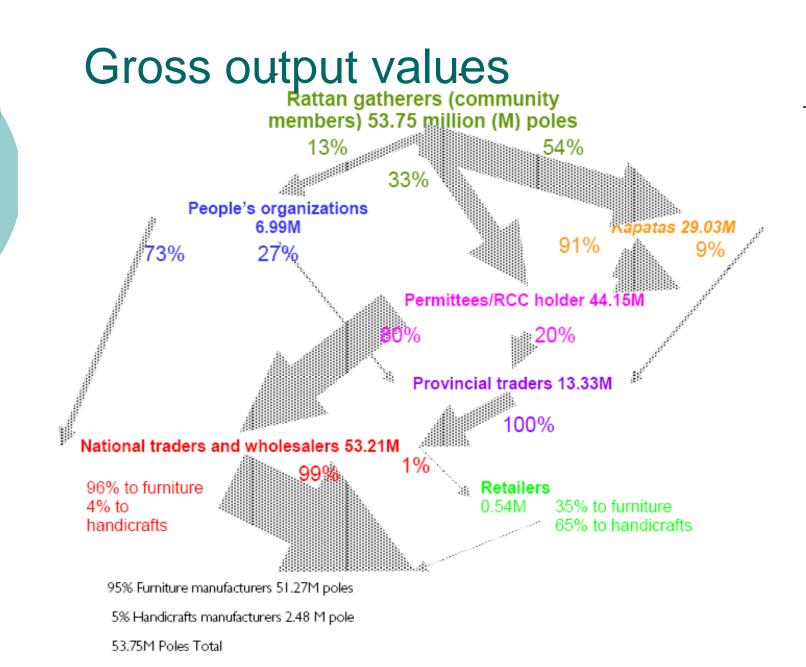
Physical flow of rattan



Market actors and functions

| Function/Actor | Rattan Gatherers | People's Organizations | Kapatas | Individual Permittees | Provincial Traders | National Traders | Retailers | Handicraft Manufacturers | Furniture Manufacturers | Exporters | Skills/ Technology |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|---------|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| Exporting of furniture and crafts | | | | | | | | √ | | √ | Designs, sales contacts |
| Retailing of finished products | | | | | | | | \checkmark | | √ | Sales outlets |
| Manufacturing | | | | | | | | √ | | | Designs, furniture skills |
| Retailing of rattan materials | | | | | | | √ | | | | Sales contacts |
| Wholesaling | | √ | √ | \checkmark | √ | \checkmark | | | | | Warehouses |
| Transporting | | √ | √ | \checkmark | √ | \checkmark | | | | | trucks, container vans |
| Sorting/scaling | √ | √ | √ | | | | | | | | Manual, use of caliper |
| Drying and bundling | V | √ | | | | | | | | | Manual, sun drying |
| Scraping | √ | √ | | | | | | | | | Manual, use of machete |
| Rattan cutting/gathering | √ | | | | | | | | | | Manual, use of machete |
| Obtaining permits and licenses | | V | | √ | | | | | | | SOP* intensive |

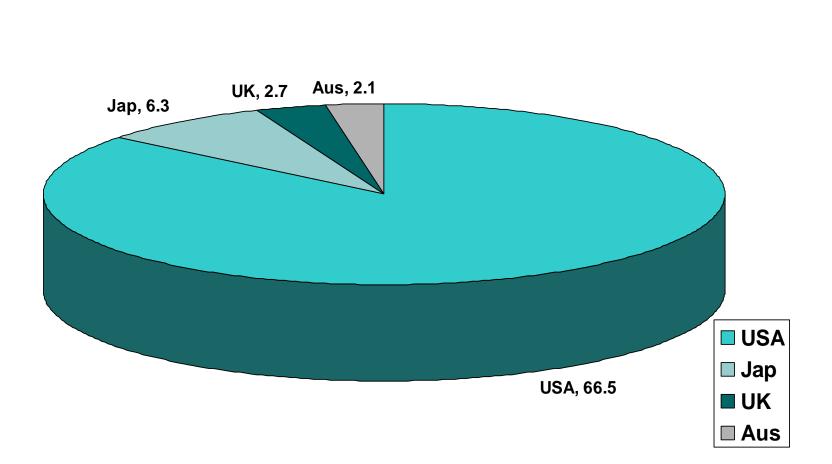
* "Standard operating procedures" (SOPs) is the term used in the Philippines for bribes and unofficial payoffs that are made throughout the chain to conduct business.



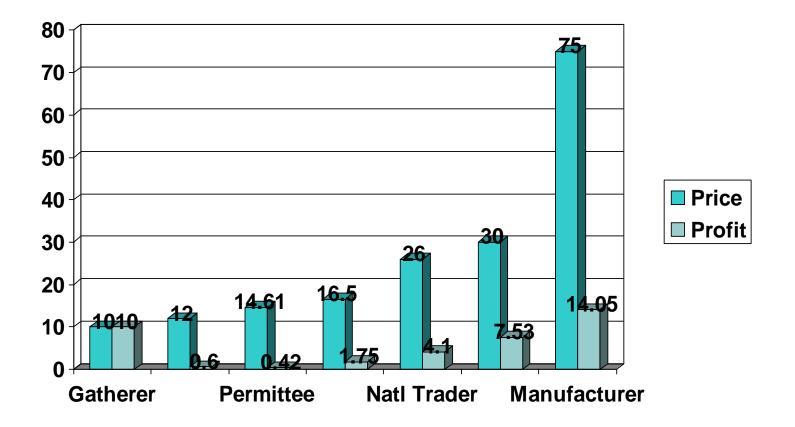
Employment

| | Permanent or seasonal | Formal or informal | Gender roles |
|-------------------|--|---|------------------------------|
| Gathering | Part-time Dry season | Kapatas-informal Permittees- formal | Men dominated |
| Trading | Permanent – selling all year round | Formal | Men and women |
| Manufactur ing | Mfg- most permanent Subcon – seasonal | Mfg – most formal (SMEs) Family or single proprietor | Men and women Mfg – 2M:1F |

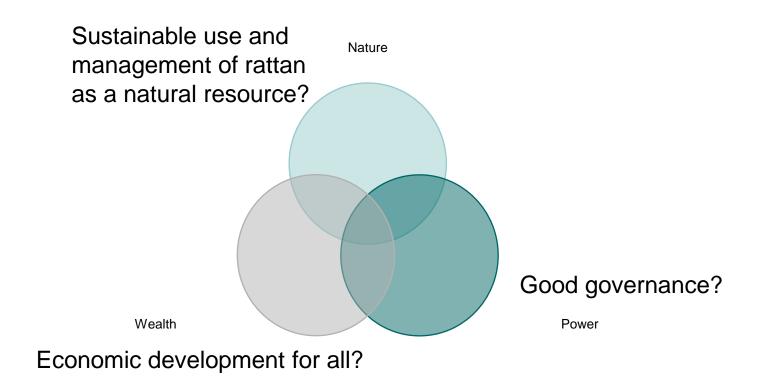
Sales Destinations



Prices & Profits



Nature Wealth Power framework



Nature

NRM Mapping and Resource Tenure

- Resource tenure and management system
- Traditional management practices
- Trends in supply base; sustainability
- Impacts of disturbance
- Technology for productivity of resources
- Local capacity, social learning, KM
- Access and use of services

Wealth

| Actors | Selling Price per Pole | Profit per Pole |
|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Gatherers | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Kapatas | 12.00 | 0.60 |
| People's organizations | 14.61 | 0.42 |
| Individual permittees | 14.61 | 0.42 |
| Provincial traders | 16.50 | 1.75 |
| National traders | 26.00 | 4.10 |
| Retailers | 30.00 | 7.53 |
| Manufacturers | 75.00 | 14.05 |

Note: Gatherers are provided no input other than time and labor, which is not computed in this table.

Gatherers typically have almost no access to financial capital and low managerial capacity. They get paid in cash at the time of delivering poles and have invested time, labor, and harvesting skills or receive small advances of in-kind goods or cash via traders.

Wealth

Livelihood issues

- Processing, storage and transporting
- Product quality changes
- Opportunities and barrier to innovation

Power

Legislative framework

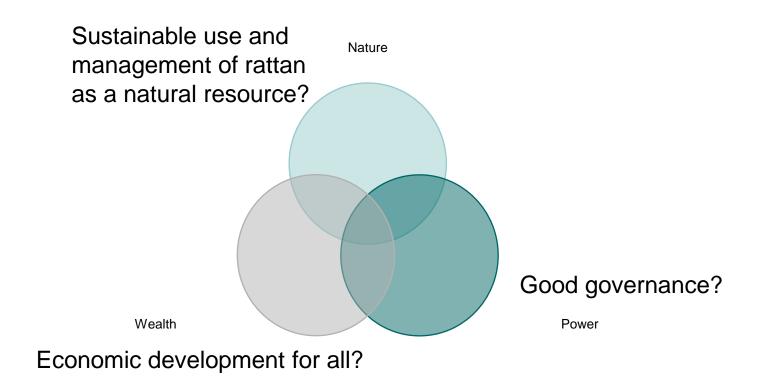
- Traditional laws
- Legal and extra legal rules and procedures that govern access
- Mechanism of access control and maintenance

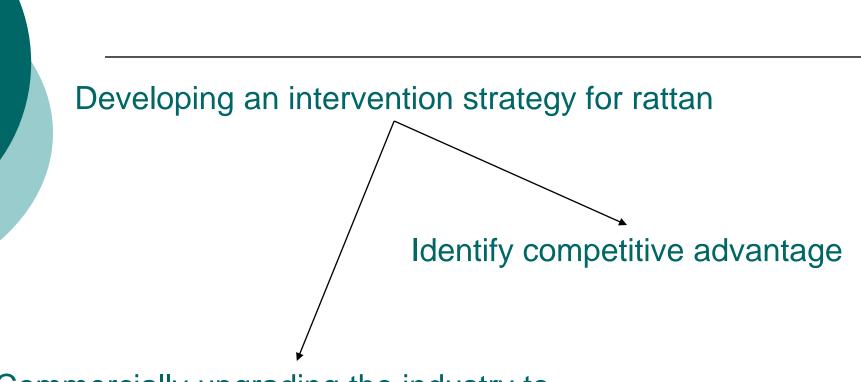
Power

- Elites at the various steps in the Commodity Chain
- Those who implement and enforce rules
- Legitimacy of the power of rule makers
- Positive and negative sanctions that are used to enforce

Developing an intervention strategy for rattan

Nature Wealth Power framework





Commercially upgrading the industry to realise competitive advantage

Identify competitive advantage

- Ways enterprise can take ownership of a product's unique demand characteristics
- Market strategies for accessing, new regional and international markets
- Changing negative or limiting perceptions of regional and international market actors.

Upgrade the industry commercially to realise competitive advantage

Enabling environment

- Reduce the effects of poor enforcement practicing
- Transparent business practices and reducing informality
- Avoid weakening of key supporting markets
- International enabling environment

Vertical linkages

- New information, skills and know-how to enterprises
- Addressing high transaction costs and achieving economies of scale through organising enterprises

Horizontal linkages

- Share market information
- Strengthening bargaining power of enterprises for mutual dependent relationship with lead firms

Integrated support

- Addressing financial services constraints
- Delivering viable financial services
- Marketing (packaging, advertising, certification, etc..)

Sustainable competitiveness
Transparent, long term and focused relationship

Daghang salamat!