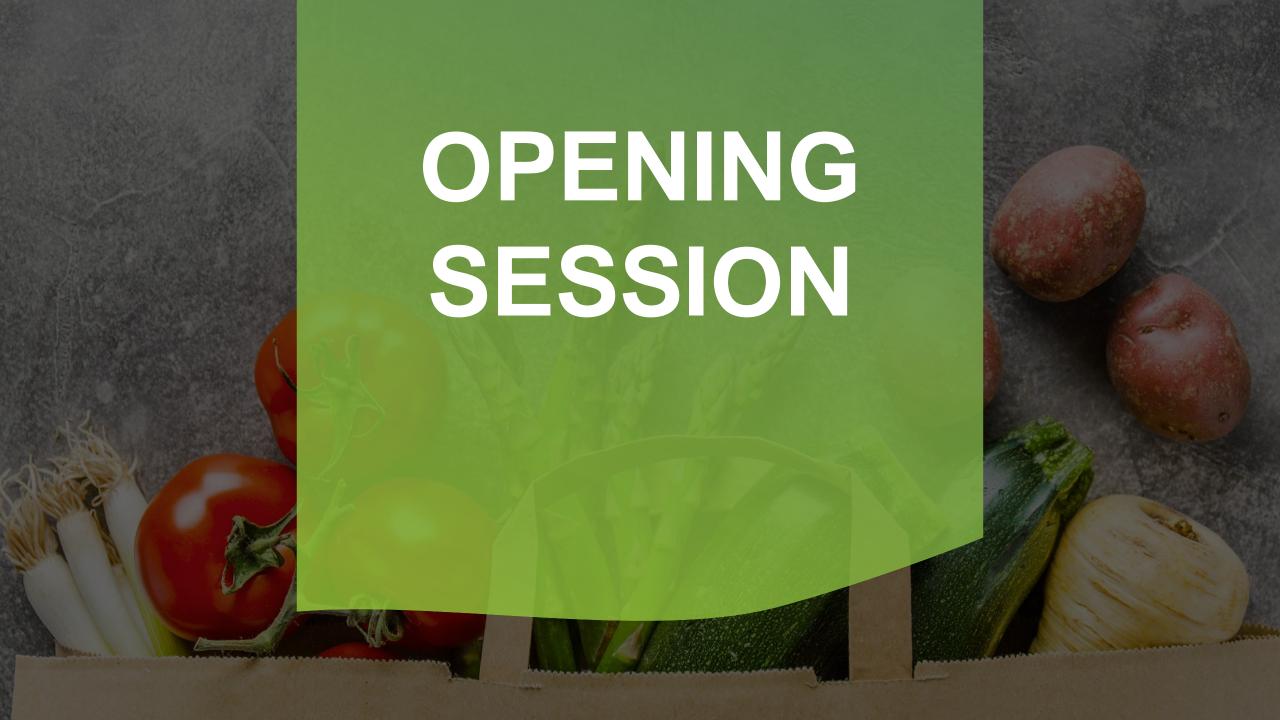


Transforming Markets and Value Chains for Inclusion and Sustainability

Workshop with Key Actors on Readiness and Strategy for Scaling Up Innovation

Tegucigalpa, Honduras 23 October 2024







Transforming Food Markets Initiative

Workshops to Prepare for Scaling Innovation

Objectives

- Validate evidence on impacts.
- Enhance knowledge sharing and adoption of innovative food systems solutions.
- Identify best practices and understand challenges in implementing and scaling innovations.
- Develop viable strategies to promote innovation adoption through policy changes.
- Assess innovation models for scale-up, readiness and scalability.
- Identify potential trade-offs associated with scaling up.
- Co-design scaling up pathways/strategies/actions.
- Mobilize stakeholder buy-in, resources and investments.

Programme

Time	Activity	
	SESSION 1: Deepening Innovations	İ
	Opening remarks (including workshop agenda).	
	Introduction to the session: KISM seminar and survey.	
	WP team presentations: Brief summary of the intervention/innovation and the innovation design process.	
	Point-of-purchase quality assessments as a tool to improve product traceability, enhance quality and provide personalised	İ
	<mark>technical assistance.</mark>	
Morning	Public Digital Infrastructure to improve product traceability and horizontal coordination in export supply chains.	
	Advancing Gender Equality in Agri-Food Value Chains: A Toolbox to Identify Barriers, Enhance Participation and Empower Marginalized Women.	
	Introduction to the guide and summary of the research "Creating more and better jobs in agri-food systems".	
	How to assess innovation scalability & Focus group discussion to identify scalable interventions.	
	SESSION 2: Deeper understanding of scaling (scalable) innovations	
	Innovation survey (via Mentimeter)	
Afternoon	Focus group discussion to understand new contexts, resources and impacts of scaling.	
Artemoon	Focus group discussion to identify scaling strategies/paths & Key follow-up actions.	
	Closing and cocktail with all participants.	4

Opening Session

Welcome remarks:

 Rob Vos, Leader of the "Transforming Food Markets" Initiative (Rethinking Food Markets);

Roy Lazo, Undersecretary of Agriculture,
 Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock





Transforming Food Markets and Value Chains for Inclusion and Sustainability

WORKSHOP WITH KEY ACTORS FROM HONDURAS Honduras, October 22 and 23, 2024.

Welcome remarks:

ROB VOS, LEADER OF THE INITIATIVE

Challenges of the food system



01 02 03

The food sector is the largest source of income and employment, but it is unable to provide decent livelihoods to billions of people who depend on it.

Rural and urban workers employed in the agri-food sector only receive a small slice of the economic pie and cannot afford a nutritious diet.

Weaknesses and inefficiencies in the value chain are creating poor outcomes for people and the environment.

To address these challenges...
... the Transforming Food
Markets Initiative is generating
evidence on effective innovations,
incentives and policies for the
creation of better incomes and
jobs and an equitable
distribution in the production
chains.

Key Objectives of the Transforming Food Markets Initiative



1

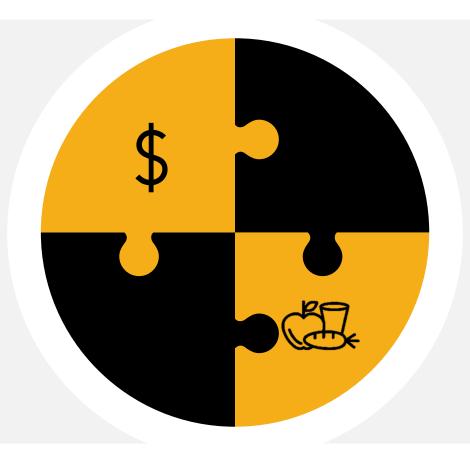
Poverty reduction

...Through more employment and better incomes for small farmers and SMEs (especially women and young people).

Less food loss

....And waste through better quality control and logistics.





Lower GHG emissions

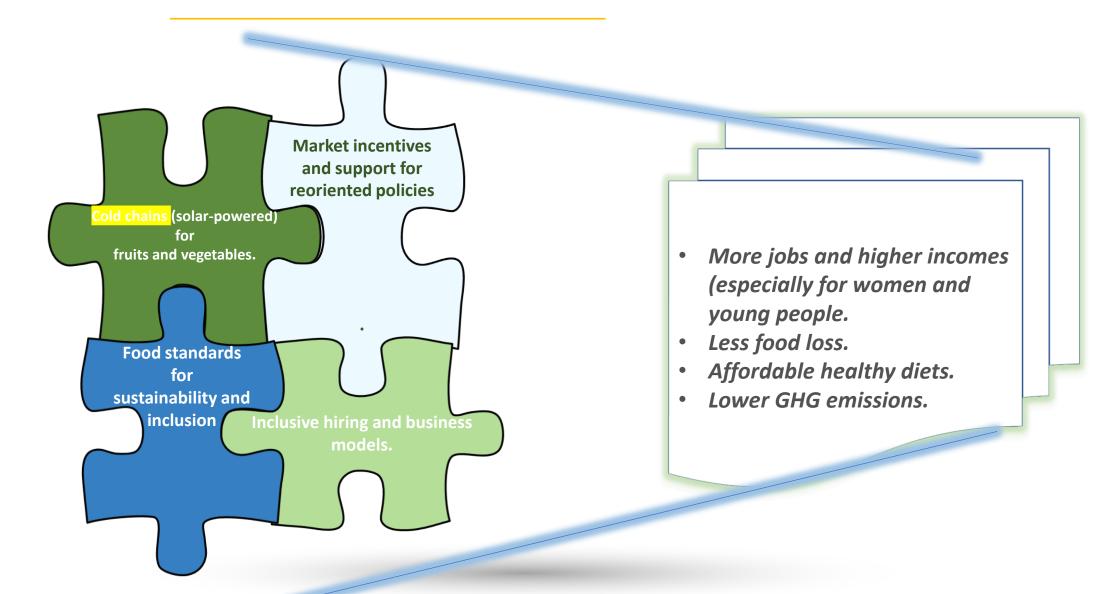
....In national and global food markets and value chains.

Affordable healthy diets

...For poor people and nutritionally vulnerable populations.

3

Focus: Clustering Innovations and Interventions



Honduras

Coffee value chain



Objectives: Improve vertical coordination, improve coffee quality, prepare for EUDR, credit and gender equity.

Research methods:



- Analysis of bottlenecks and innovations.
- Impact evaluation with randomized treatment trial.
- Participatory design of solutions.

Innovations:



- Quality assessments at the point of purchase and information flows to and from producers.
- Digital Infrastructure of Public Interest to improve traceability and vertical coordination.
- Typologies to improve gender inclusion.



Partners: BECAMO, Beneficio Río Frío, Beneficio Rosales, Volcafe, SwissContact, Confianza, GrainChain, IHCAFE, Linux Foundation, FAO, GIZ, TechnoServe.

Honduras

Bean and Corn Value Chains

Objectives:





• Improve the income of agricultural companies and SMEs through improved product quality and vertical integration of the corn and bean value chain.

Research methods:

- Analysis of bottlenecks and opportunities for innovations.
- Impact evaluation with randomized control trial (beans).
- Sensory evaluations and willingness to pay for new corn and bean products.

Innovations:



- Technical messages via WhatsApp and on-site quality tests and price information on beans.
- Design and formulation of processed foods based on corn and beans.

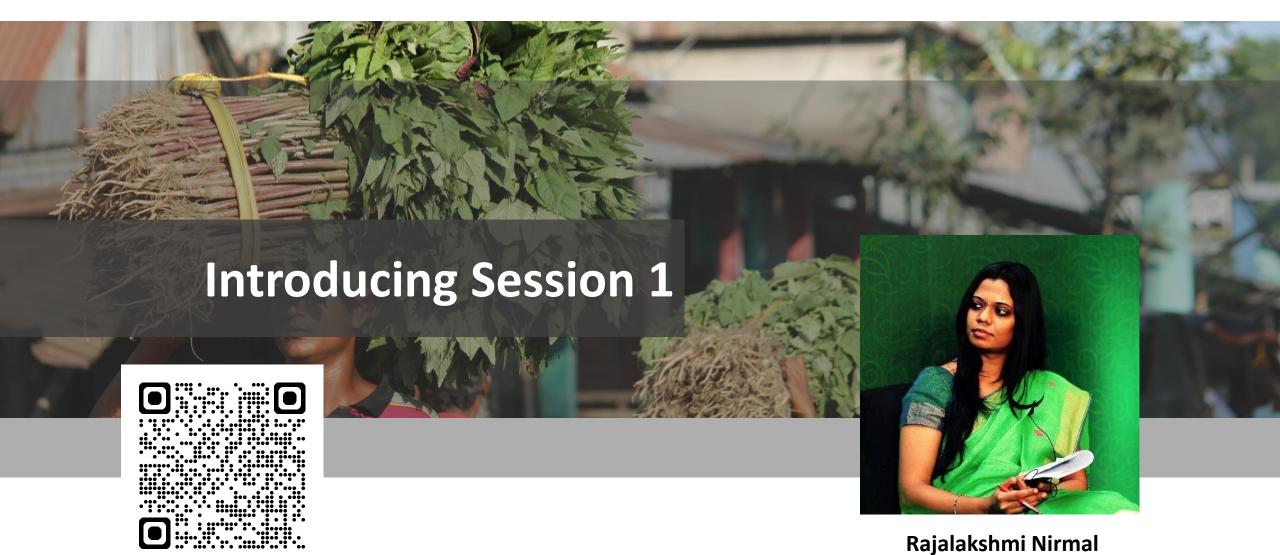


Partners:

ARSAGRO, CECRUSCO, UNAH, Maturave, AgriLac.



Seminario KISM | Seminar KISM



www.kismfoodmarkets.org

Manager, Transforming Food Markets Initiative, IFPRI



INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE



Rethinking Food Markets



KISM SURVEY – Working Group 2 (Mentimeter)

This survey is to get users' feedback and understand benefits from the KISM platform and how it can be improvised.

- Go to: www.menti.com
- Enter the Code: 3345 8629
- Go to the following link: https://www.menti.com/alyucs1v8okx





Workshop with stakeholders from the basic grains sector October 23, Tegucigalpa, Honduras

Strengthening knowledge and business relationships among associated bean producers in Honduras

B. Reyes; A. Espada; M. Colindres; F. Ceballos-Sierra; J. Wiegel; D. Irías; D. Salinas WP2



Innovations

Key attributes

- We identified and evaluated two innovations:
 - i. On-site grain quality testing and grain price information (video 1)
 - ii. Preparation and sending of messages with technical information, via WhatsApp (video 2)
- Cluster randomized control study: control [15 villages]; innovation (i) [19]; innovations (i) + (ii) [15]
- Focus on associated bean producers, in the department of El Paraíso
- The objective of the study was to evaluate the impact of the innovations on:
- 1. The adoption of management and post-harvest practices -> lower weight (quality) discounts
- 2. The commercial decisions of producers -> who to sell to and how much to sell
- The anticipated users for these innovations are:
- ✓ Bean producers; other associations or groups of producers (with interest in higher quality markets); organizations that support producers and/or associations
- Benefits: production and marketing of better quality grain; better income; better commercial relations;

Greater access to markets where grain quality is important

Innovationns

Local partners

- Development of innovations:
 - ✓ Regional Association of Agricultural Services of the East (ARSAGRO)
 - ✓ Central of Rural Savings and Credit Banks of Solidarity Communities of the East (CECRUCSO)
 - ✓ AgriLAC; Bioversity-CIAT Alliance

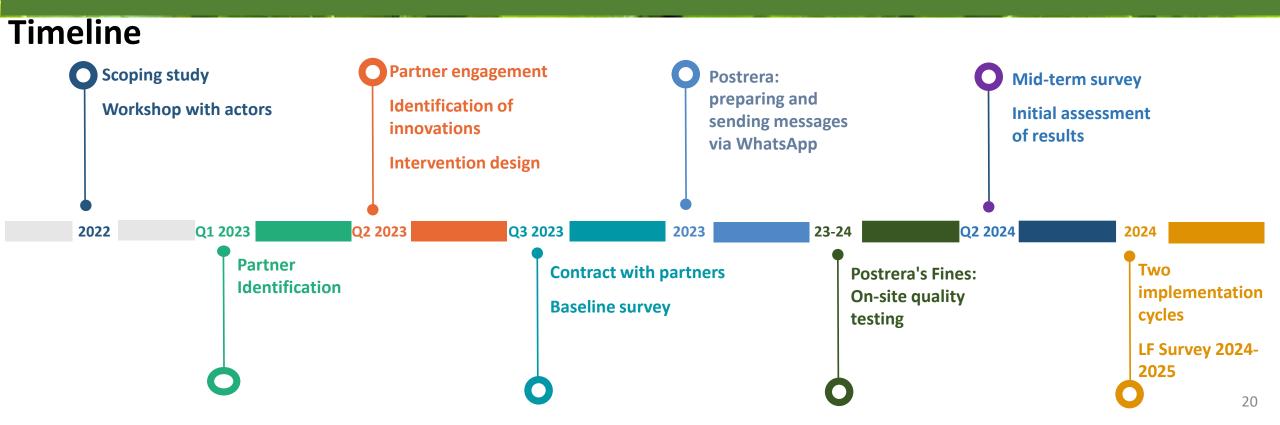
For scaling:

- Other bean associations (e.g., ASOPROGRABT, ASOPROLEM, UNOPROL)
 - ✓ Bean Chamber (national scope)
 - ✓ Development organizations (NGOs)
 - ✓ Governmental organizations (e.g., IHMA, through its suppliers; PRONAGRO)
- In the three research cycles we have invested ~\$110/producer
 - ✓ Excludes in-kind and financial contributions from partners (equipment, personnel, infrastructure)

Intervention process

General aspects

- Necessary changes identified: grain quality, improving income, strengthening commercial relations between producers and associations
- To involve actors in the sector, we have held two workshops (2022 and 2023)



Progress and results

• Changes:

- ✓ Group training (given/received)
- ✓ We made the grain quality evaluation process transparent
- ✓ Producers received technical information and prices through digital means

• Results:

- ✓ Producers learned about GAP and GMP, and about their grain quality
- ✓ Greater rapprochement between producers and associations (interaction)
- ✓ Association technicians increased their knowledge and use of digital tools.

• Impacts:

- ✓ Greater presence of associations with their producer base;
- ✓ Greater commercial relationship (new sales with an association; future credit);
- ✓ They plan to sustain innovations (board of directors to continue investment)





Lecciones aprendidas

- Challenges faced:
 - ✓ Climate;
 - ✓ Installed capacity in associations; preparation and sending of messages according to the crop cycle; coordination of on-site quality tests; access to cellular network; participation in training
- Opportunities: further develop the capacities of associations; strengthening the relationship requires more work (slow process)
- What to improve? implementation of trainings (and messages) on time; coordination of visits for tests; use of better digital technologies



RFM Stakeholder workshop October 23, Tegucigalpa, Honduras MBF-2

Innovation in the design and formulation of processed foods based on corn and beans to offer healthier options to consumers and opportunities for SMEs



MB-1

Presenters

Jesús Rodríguez-Miranda, Meliza Peña y Miriam Rivera

MB-2

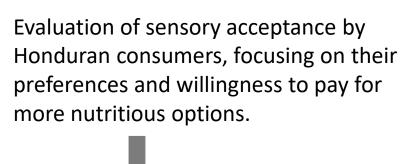
Innovations

1: Design, formulation and consumer acceptance of corn chips combined with alternative flours

2: Vertical bag packaging for cooked whole beans



- 1. Corn chips with beans
- 2. Corn chips with chia-flaxseed
- 3. Corn chips with beetroot





Home consumption evaluation of cooked whole beans packaged in a stand-up pouch with one clear side for increased visibility.

Intervention process

Geographic area

- Francisco Morazan: Tegucigalpa,
- Comayagua: Comayagua and Siguatepeque

Main partners

- Autonomous University of Honduras
- MATURAVE grain processing
- Local SMEs

Principal activities

• Identification of actors

SME database



- Sensory evaluation of chips by consumers
- Home use test of red beans

2022

2024

• Scoping study of the initiative
• Identification of innovations

• Evaluation of the scalability of innovations

Results

1: Design, formulation and consumer acceptance of corn chips combined with alternative flours



Six distinct blends are identified, each combining different flours in different proportions.

MBF-1 -> 55% corn and 45% beans

MBF-2 -> 73.66 corn and 26.34 beans

MCF-1 -> 76.67% corn, 11.67% chia and 11.67% linseed

MCF-2 -> 90% corn, 5% chia and 5% linseed

MB-1 -> 85% corn and 15% beetroot

MB-2 -> 90% corn and 10% beetroot

Corn flour is the main ingredient in all formulations, with a content varying between 55% and 90%.

Significant differences were found in the moisture, ash, protein, lipid and mineral content of the flours.

Chips with beans -> Standing out for their nutritional profile -> High levels of iron, zinc and calcium Chips with beetroot -> Highlighting their antioxidant potential -> High levels of anthocyanins Chips with chia and linseed -> Highlighting their high lipid content and moderate protein content

Results

1: Design, formulation and consumer acceptance of corn chips combined with alternative flours





The evaluation was carried out with 300 consumers

They showed a notable preference for chia-flaxseed corn chips

The chips evaluated received an average of 7.41 likes

They showed a greater willingness to buy chips in a scenario of improved eating habits

Only 40.2% of participants were willing to pay a premium for healthy chips (between 20 and 5%)

Lessons learned

1: Design, formulation and consumer acceptance of corn chips combined with alternative flours

Opportunity: The findings highlight the potential of chip formulations to enrich the local diet and improve eating habits, as well as an important market opportunity for SMEs, promoting awareness of nutrition and public health in Honduras.

Challenge: However, scaling production across SMBs remains a significant challenge.

Limitations of SMEs

- They face constraints such as access to finance, insufficient infrastructure, and difficulty competing with large, established industries.
- In addition, a lack of technical training and adequate distribution networks can hamper their ability to increase production and meet market demand.

Overcoming these challenges is crucial for SMEs to capitalize on the opportunities offered by new chip formulations and contribute to the improvement of nutrition in the region.

Results

2: Vertical bag containers for cooked whole beans



A total of 130 surveys were conducted in households located in various areas of the departments of Comayagua and Tegucigalpa.

- ➤ 62% of respondents prefer cooked whole beans.
- > 89% consume beans daily
- > 76% are willing to buy this product.
- ➤ 49% consider that the appropriate size is one pound and 31% half a pound.
- ➤ Participants indicated that they were willing to pay an extra 5 to 10 L (77%) for this product.

Results

2: Vertical bag containers for cooked whole beans



The seasonings you prefer with beans

81% of respondents liked the packaging used.

94.2% liked cooked whole beans.

71% say they take into account the information on the label.

90% are interested in the nutritional information of the product they are consuming.

Lessons learned

2: Vertical bag containers for cooked whole beans

Opportunity: The findings highlight the potential of using vertical bags for the packaging of cooked whole beans could serve as a viable niche market option in the country's main supermarkets, as well as an important market opportunity for SMEs in Honduras.

Challenge:However, scaling production across SMBs remains a significant challenge.

Limitations of SMEs

- → They face constraints such as access to finance, insufficient infrastructure, and difficulty competing with large, established industries.
- In addition, a lack of technical training and adequate distribution networks can hamper their ability to increase production and meet market demand.

Overcoming these challenges is crucial for SMEs to capitalize on the opportunities offered by the use of this packaging.

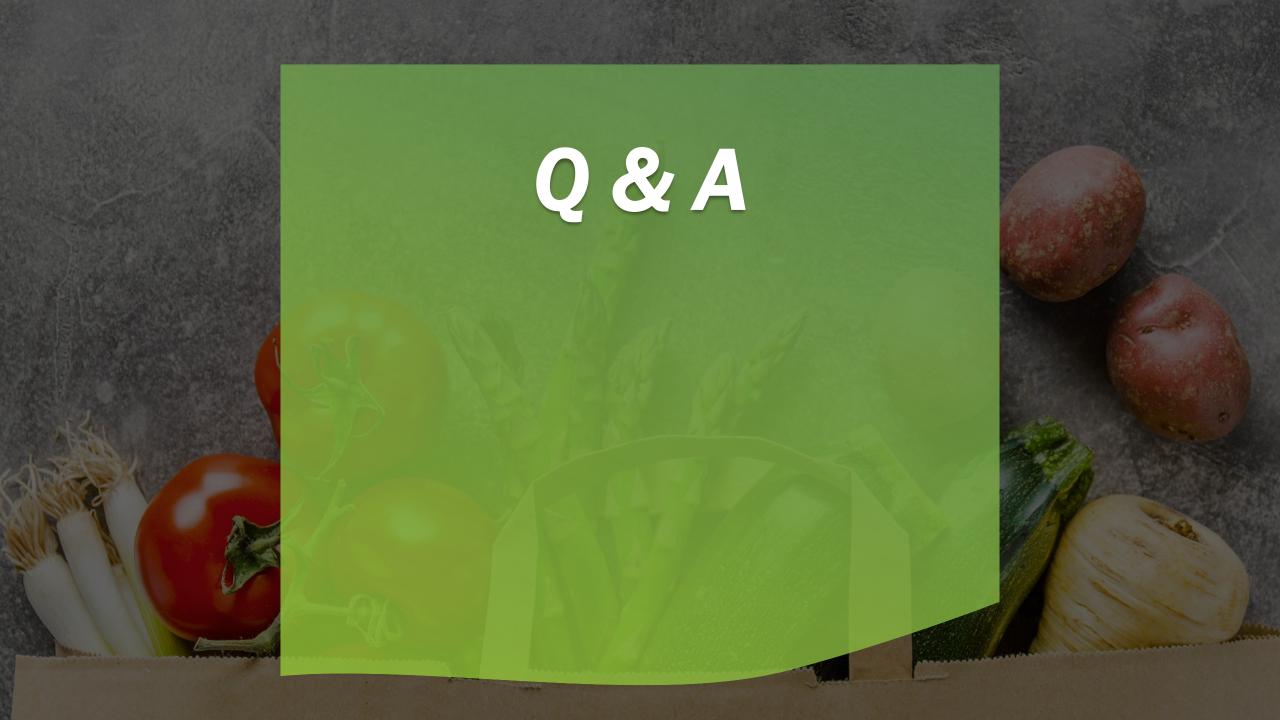
Opportunities for improvement

- Linking more SMEs in product research and design processes
- Explore new ingredients and alternative products that generate innovation in the sector
- Collaborate with other institutions that have a presence in the country to promote the scaling of innovations

Thank you very much for your attention

Questions?







Workshop with TMA Stakeholders

How to assess the scalability of innovation?

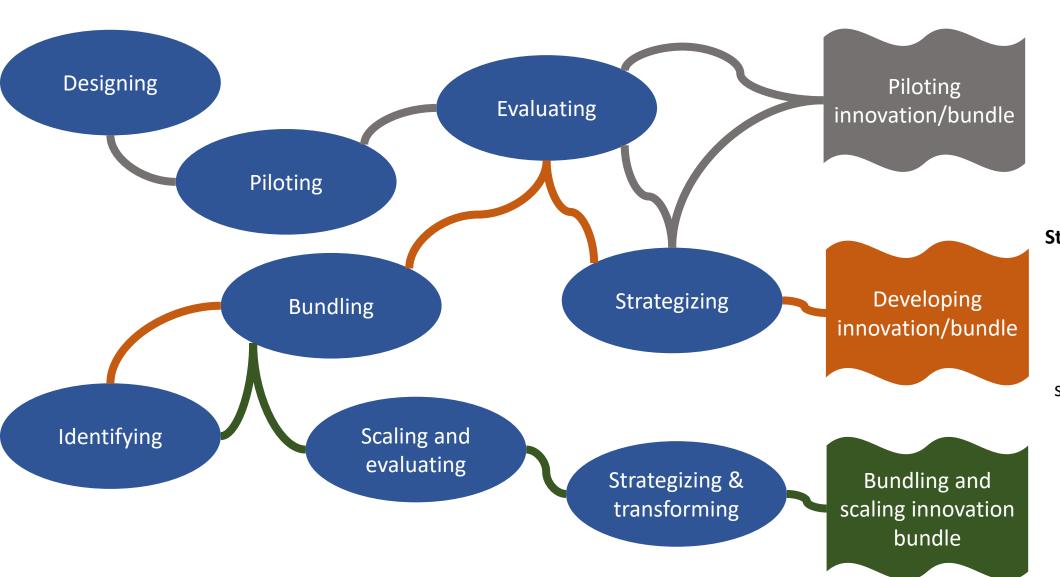
Thai Thi Minh, MELIA IWMI, t.minh@cgiar.org



Key building elements for intervention and scaling



Different intervention processes in RFM Initiative



Innovation scope and research design:

Innovation and/or innovation bundles

Intervention scope:

Testing and/or bundling and scaling

Stakeholder engagement:

Targeted VS broad stakeholders

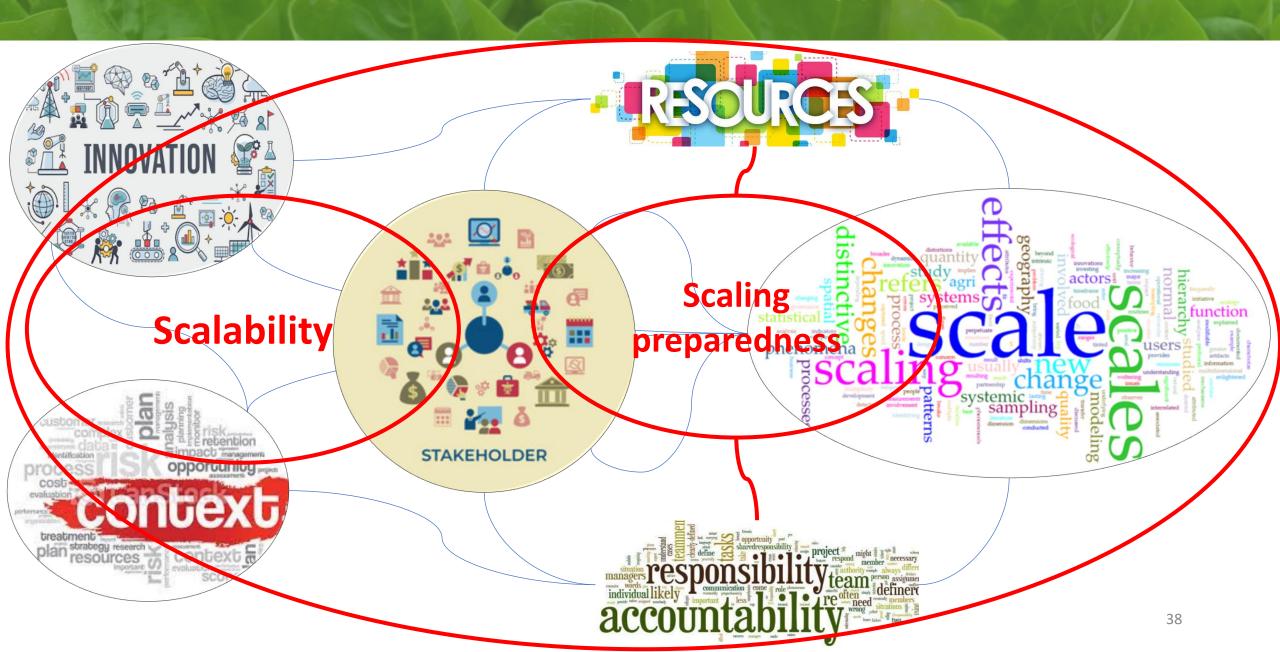
Scaling preparedness:

Coverage and level of scaling ability, ownership, buy-in, investment, and commitment

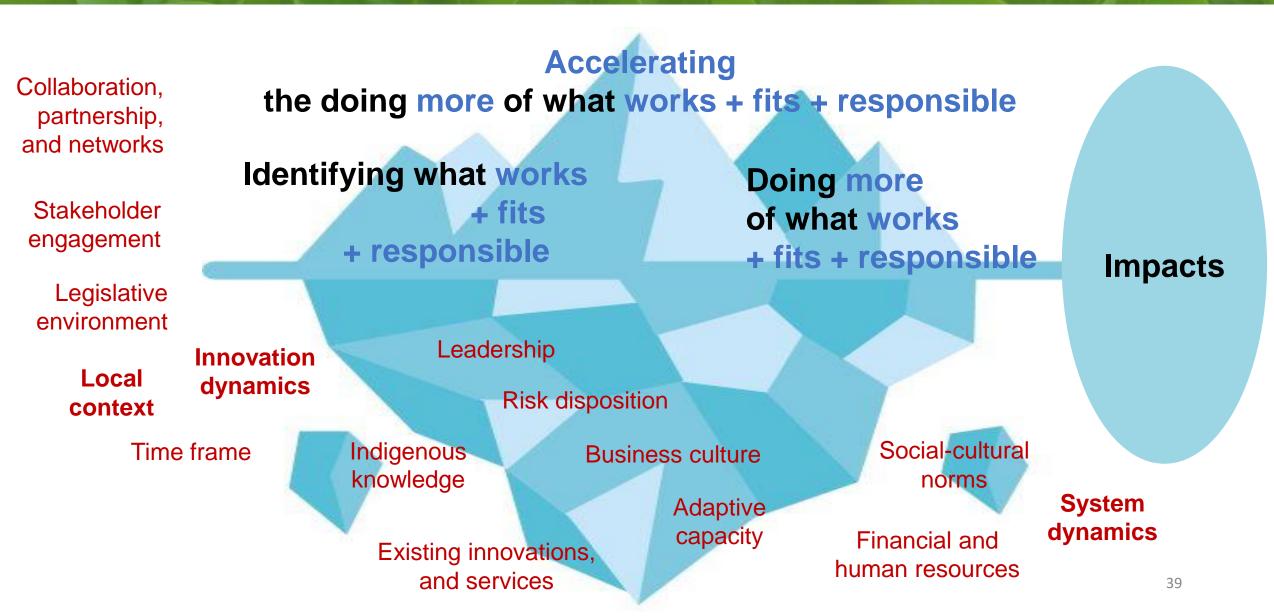
Impacts

Beneficiaries at large scale and/or systemic changes

Intervention scalability and scaling preparedness

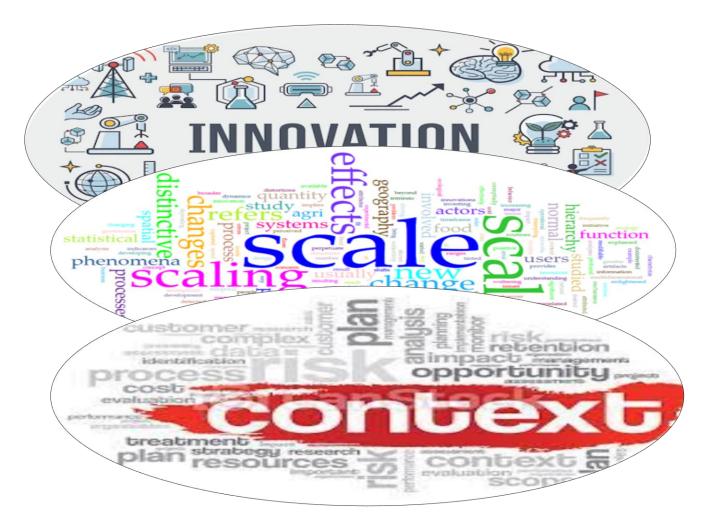


Scaling is a multi-faceted process that organically happened yesterday.



Intervention scalability

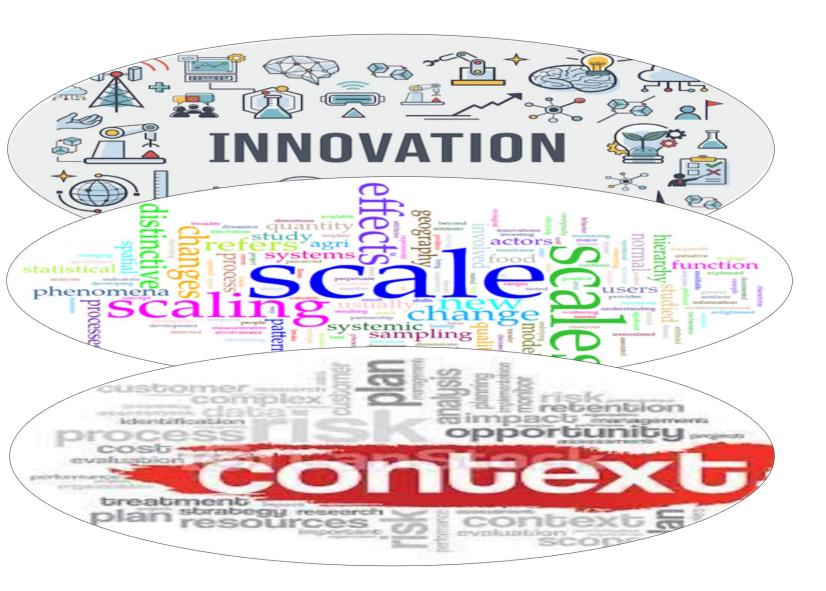
Innovation Scalability is the ability of **innovation** to adapt to the contexts and changes during the scaling process as well as anticipated performance, impact, and trade-offs when going to scale



Intervention characteristics

- Type of innovation: Incremental, radical, disruptive
- Innovation attribute: Maturity availability in the market,
- Intervention: Timing of intervention, investment needed, required resources, return on investment
- Desired impacts: Nutrition, health and food security; Poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs; Gender equality, youth & social inclusion; Policy and institution)

Intervention scalability



Scaling potential

- Status of adoption: current users, their accessibility and affordability to the innovation, drivers to adopt
- Extent and speed of scaling the innovation: Other user segments, potential geographical reach, time frame for scaling
- Unintended negative outcomes of scaling: Undesired impacts/trade-offs, possible adjustments of innovation/intervention to reduce the trade-offs

Context

- Potential new conditions: Demands, challenges, opportunities, potential risks,
- Ability to adapt to new conditions^{4.1}

Scaling preparedness

Scaling preparedness is a process of developing actors' and stakeholders' **abilities** to catalyze innovation and accelerate investment/adoption. It is embedded in innovation and scaling processes and requires **interactive stakeholder engagement.**



For and with:

- Intervention partners
- Scaling actors (private and public sector, NGOs)
- Innovation developers (Businesses, universities)
- Innovation ecosystem (networks, partnerships)
- Knowledge partners
- Accelerators (policymakers, investors)
- Beneficiaries (farmers, farming communities, consumers, labour)

Scaling preparedness



Stakeholder engagement

- Stakeholders involved: Diverse actors and stakeholders
- **Engagement degree**: Stakeholder interests, attitude, and acceptance to participate

Stakeholder commitment

- **Stakeholder ownership**: Stakeholder participation in intervention activities, stakeholder commitment to achievement of intervention goals, stakeholder demand for accountability
- Buy-in and continuation: Investment in innovation, intervention, and scaling

Accountability

- Resource contribution and investment: Available resources, time investments, budget and staff contribution
- Adaptability: Available capacity, ability to adapt to new contexts, ability to adjust to meet new demands

Identifying scalable innovation

Innovation scalability

- Innovation attribute
- Context
- Scaling potential
- Stakeholder engagement
- Commitment
- Accountability

Scaling preparedness

Scoring of scaling potential

- 1. Very low
- 2. Low
- 3. Neutral
- 4. High
- 5. Very high



Group discussion

- Grupo 1: Improving Business Relationship 1
- Grupo 2: Improving Business Relationship 2
- Grupo 3: New food formulation and packaging

Discusión en grupos

Discusión: (60 minutes)

- Evaluar la escalabilidad de la innovación (Assess innovation scalability)
- Evaluar la preparación para escalar (Assess scaling preparedness)
- Identificar intervenciones escalables (Identify scalable interventions)

Facilitación: Cada grupo debe nombrar (Each group should appoint)

- Un facilitador para facilitar la discusión (A facilitator to facilitate the discussion)
- Un representante para informar (A representative to report back)

Presentación de informes (Reporting back)

- Usar la plantilla para guiar la discusión y presentar informes (presentation template)
- 5 minutos informando (5 minutes reporting back)
- 5 minutos de aclaraciones y comentarios (5 minutes of clarification and comments)

Improving Business Relationship (1)



Conjunto de innovaciones 1. ESCALABILIDAD DE LA	Descripción	Puntuación (1-5)	
1.1 Innovación			
Tipo de innovación (por ejemplo: incremental, radical, disruptiva).	- Incremental -> Corel disero actual - Radical -> Implementan nevas tecnologías >> se evecte considerar		
Atributo de la innovación (por ejemplo: madurez, disponibilidad en el mercado, cadenas de valor objetivo).	- Se frache llegar a nuchos, fero hay - Productores que no se freder vincular - Lorportank fara la Cadena	A 45 455	
Intervención (por ejemplo: momento de la intervención, inversión necesaria, recursos requeridos, retorno de la inversión).	- Dados los pocos secursos, se linita el timpo	454	L
Impactos deseados (por ejemplo: nutrición, alud y seguridad alimentaria; reducción de la obreza, medios de vida y empleos; igualdad e género, juventud e inclusión social; olítica e instituciones).	5-Nufrición - P Eradominer la nutrición, 2-Medios devela Salud y seguridad 1-Inclusión al mandaria	5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5	
2 Contexto		Duntuggiá	
enciales, nuevas cadenas de valor).	- El internet Grevalece arte las receps condiciones - El contexto cambia pero los marsijos sieneve se podrán mandar Cambios en tecnología (e.). Inteligencia Artificial)	Puntuació 5 4 S 5 S Z 2 4	n

Improving Business Relationship (1)

Indicadores		Puntuación (1-5)	
Capacidad de adaptarse a nuevas condiciones (por ejemplo: demandas, desafíos, oportunidades, riesgos potenciales, nuevas cadenas de valor).	Condiciones	45	5
1.3 Escalabilidad		Puntuación	
Estado de adopción (por ejemplo: usuarios actuales, su accesibilidad y asequibilidad a la intervención, factores que impulsan la adopción).	- A Ha sido adoptado facilmente cor Eroductores	45 4 55 545 44	5
Alcance y velocidad de la escalabilidad (por ejemplo: otros segmentos de usuarios, alcance geográfico potencial, plazo para la escalabilidad).	- Con gropos organizados, es de fácil acceso, Pero es dificil llegar a productores externos - Bayo nuel de asociali vidad. - Zonas marginales. No internet en esas zonas - Esfacil y rapido llegar a más zrupos	44 4 43 4 44 4	4
Resultados negativos no deseados de la escalabilidad (por ejemplo: impactos no deseados/compensaciones, posibles ajustes de la intervención para reducir las compensaciones).	-Treo de calidad y erecisión de la información - Interpretación de la información recibida Para ambos euntos eusdanhabar traditados regarlivos	433	1
2. PREPARACIÓN PARA LA ESCALABILIDAD		Puntuació	n
2.1 Participación de las partes interesadas Partes interesadas involucradas (por implo: actores y partes interesadas	- La información no ha llegado a fodas las instituciones, cero se ha ido articulando mejor - Importancia del Censo.	544 444 445	

Improving Business Relationship (1)

Indicadores	Descripción	Puntuación (1-5)	
Grado de participación (por ejemplo: intereses de las partes interesadas, actitud y aceptación para participar).	- Le interesa al gobiemo, asociaciones y Productores - fatta Participación de actores clave (ej Tomadores de) - La corecturidad es necesaria. (rear enlaces entre	433	3
2.2 Compromiso de las partes interesadas		Puntuación	
Propiedad de las partes interesadas (por ejemplo: participación de las partes interesadas en las actividades de intervención, compromiso de las partes interesadas con el logro de los objetivos de la intervención, demanda de rendición de cuentas por parte de las partes interesadas respecto a la intervención).	- El contexto y estructura afecta las pontes Interesadas. Porficipación del gobierno - Co la continuidad se afecta por el cambio de gobierno - No se establecen estrategias de salida	444 344 444 4	
Aceptación y continuación (por ejemplo: inversión en innovación, intervención y escalabilidad).	- No es sosterible en el fremes corque no es let. Reto del goburno	327 351 433	
2.3 Responsabilidad		Puntuación	
Contribución de recursos e inversión (por ejemplo: recursos disponibles, inversiones de tiempo, contribución del presupuesto y del personal, capacidad)		3 3 3 4 3 3 2 3 3)
Comentario final	Puntuación total: 53 Promedio: 3.78 Evaluación: Escala		

Improving Business Relationship (2)



Indicadores	nes Escalables Improving business velationships It Descripción	Puntuación
Conjunto de innovaciones		(1-5)
I. ESCALABILIDAD DE LA INNOVACIÓN		
1.1 Innovación	1.0	
Tipo de innovación (por ejemplo: incremental, radical, disruptiva).	- Sector etá cambiando y necesite estos innovado - Sector etá cambiando y necesite estos innovado - Ya se han realizado (wapp) en otros sectosos; se hacen en otros la pares; no in soto, (incremental (chapp); radical (priedas)	distriptiva)
Atributo de la innovación (por ejemplo: madurez, disponibilidad en el mercado,	- disposibilidad de red (cd ox) of productores limited	
cadenas de valor objetivo).	- disposibilidad de red (cd ox) pl productores dinuted - PB + accerible of wasp - Consigna su producto (proclas) -> interes - De vertantes el Coul -> reconnector el se valores	5
ntervención (por ejemplo: momento de la tervención, inversión necesaria, recursos queridos, retorno de la inversión).	- Presisso necesation. Figal - parametro g' se valora - Recurso p' dar servinianto - App -> actualización constante - retrocliner constante - histórico (relevante)	1
pactos deseados (por ejemplo: nutrición, ad y seguridad alimentaria; reducción de la reza, medios de vida y empleos; igualdad énero, juventud e inclusión social; ica e instituciones).	- leto, impero , acaledod - Seguridad allimentaria - Michistoria qui jovene (prod à técnicos) C> receptiva q q' o a superenties)	5
les nuevas condiciones (por ejemplo:		Puntuació
das, desafíos, oportunidades, riesgos iales, nuevas cadenas de valor).	o Radios de occión postos a goroductos	-5
de valoi).	- Clima 1	4
	-Dæseräarfplpradion	
	- Acceso a mercedos	

Improving Business Relationship (2)

Indicadores	Descripción	(1-5)
Capacidad de adaptarse a nuevas condiciones (por ejemplo: demandas, desafíos, oportunidades, riesgos potenciales, nuevas cadenas de valor).	- Fácil mont = adaptaloles	5
1.3 Escalabilidad		Puntuación
Estado de adopción (por ejemplo: usuarios actuales, su accesibilidad y asequibilidad a la intervención, factores que impulsan la	- WhatsApp uso comin pero prelos no Co uco no técnico solamente	2
Alcance y velocidad de la escalabilidad (por ejemplo: otros segmentos de usuarios, alcance geográfico potencial, plazo para la escalabilidad).	- Potendal de llegar al to pero no tan papid - Entrenar a paratédicas permite llegar a mas	3
Resultados negativos no deseados de la escalabilidad (por ejemplo: impactos no deseados/compensaciones, posibles ajustes de la intervención para reducir las compensaciones).	- Potendal de llegar al to poro no tam papid - Contrenar a paratódicas permite llegar a notas - No adoption -> ejecto volo - No adopción -> ejecto volo - Alectar a productores si no time capada de adaptarse Cadopción lenta; A cultural de plad	1
2. PREPARACIÓN PARA LA		Puntuaci
ESCALABILIDAD 1 Participación de las partes interesadas		
Partes interesadas involucradas (por jemplo: actores y partes interesadas iversos).	-Gobierno, educación (formor gente en el agro); org. prod; to Donantes; enti-	dado 5

Improving Business Relationship (2)

Indicadores	Descripción P	untuación (1-5)
Grado de participación (por ejemplo: intereses de las partes interesadas, actitud y aceptación para participar).	- Gob. debe participar activamente (capacitate nuevos mercados, facilitando diálogos)	
2.2 Compromiso de las partes interesadas		Puntuación
Propiedad de las partes interesadas (por ejemplo: participación de las partes interesadas en las actividades de intervención, compromiso de las partes interesadas con el logro de los objetivos de la intervención, demanda de rendición de cuentas por parte de las partes interesadas respecto a la intervención). Aceptación y continuación (por ejemplo:	- Grob dele meter esto e planes operation p' implementar - otros actors tambie C) and according ded: a begro	
inversión en innovación, intervención y escalabilidad).	- Si) ur ge da continided; esperzo. Son en voms.	S
2.3 Responsabilidad		Puntuación
Contribución de recursos e inversión (por ejemplo: recursos disponibles, inversiones de tiempo, contribución del presupuesto y del personal, capacidad)	- Preusos finanderos importantes - Productores gi tenpen capacidal - Recustos humanos (tecnicos, human	5.
Comentario final	Puntuación total: Promedio: Evaluación:	59

New food formulation and packaging



HONDURAS: Identificación de Innovaciones Escalables

Indicadores	Descripción	Puntuación (1-5)
Conjunto de innovaciones		
1. ESCALABILIDAD DE LA INNOVACIÓN		
1.1 Innovación		
Tipo de innovación (por ejemplo: incremental, radical, disruptiva).	Chips: Es un cambio incremental y lo que están haciendo es agregar elementos para elevar su valor nutricional, la escalabilidad es viable a nivel nacional e internacional. Después de la pandemia los consumidores tienen más interés en productos más saludables. Es escalable.	5
	Empaques: la realidad es que el empaque es muy importante, para lo que es la parte de importaciones es mas importante. En el mercado hondureño todavía hay dudas porque es poca la gente que pagaría el costo adicional del empaque. Porque los frijoles molidos son un producto de primera necesidad. En cambio, los chips si es posible con mejores empaques.	3
Atributo de la innovación (por ejemplo: madurez, disponibilidad en el mercado, cadenas de valor objetivo).	Chips: son de fáciles de preparar y los ingredientes están disponibles, hay varias empresas de harina que tienen harina especial para frituras	4
	Empaques: son fáciles de conseguir	3
Intervención (por ejemplo: momento de la intervención, inversión necesaria, recursos requeridos, retorno de la inversión).	Chips: si se requiere inversión, se necesita equipo para hacer una producción en línea. La mayor inversión seria en equipo	3
	Empaque: la realidad es que el proceso es manual, aun el empaque de la innovación permite hacer llenado manual. Pero para hacer más eficiente el proceso de empacado si necesita maquinaria y equipo para la esterilización.	2

New food formulation and packaging (2)

Indicadores	Descripción	Puntuación (1-5)
Impactos deseados (por ejemplo: nutrición, salud y seguridad alimentaria; reducción de la pobreza, medios de vida y empleos; igualdad de género, juventud e inclusión social; política e instituciones).	Chips: hay impacto desde el que produce hasta el que consume. Porque hay algo positivo porque son productos mas saludables: se compra a pequeños productores y genera beneficios para productores, genera empleo para mujeres que la mayoría son madres solteras.	5
	Empaque: es más dificil de definir. Hay contacto directo con productores, pero también hay conexiones con intermediarios. En parte nutricional es importante porque permite informar el contenido nutricional de lo que están comiendo. Para los consumidores ahora es importante saber la información nutricional. Con el frijol hubo curiosos porque no hay mucha innovación.	3
1.2 Contexto		Puntuación
Posibles nuevas condiciones (por ejemplo: demandas, desafios, oportunidades, riesgos potenciales, nuevas cadenas de valor).	Chips: impacta en salud, nutricional, seguridad alimentaria. Todo eso cumple. Que no se esta haciendo es el problema. El potencial existe.	5
	Empaque: si hubiera que formalizar e insertarse en la cadena de valor del frijol desde el inicio. El desafio es formar la industria de frijol, para que todos en la cadena está involucrada. La cadena de valor no esta organizada.	3
Capacidad de adaptarse a nuevas condiciones (por ejemplo: demandas, desafios, oportunidades, riesgos potenciales,	Chips:	5
nuevas cadenas de valor).	Empaque: no es algo que sea de mucha cosa, porque todo mundo cocina frijoles. Usted no puede llevar este proyecto donde la posibilidad del consumidor de pagar la diferencia de costo sea baja. No estamos evaluando el frijol como tal, sino el empaque y la etiqueta.	2
1.3 Escalabilidad		Puntuación

New food formulation and packaging (3)

Indicadores	Descripción	Puntuación (1-5)
Estado de adopción (por ejemplo: usuarios actuales, su accesibilidad y asequibilidad a la intervención, factores que impulsan la adopción).	Chips: hay un mercado que para productos combinados con harinas alternativas. Pero aun no han probado con harina alternativa. Ya las empresas tienen registros sanitarios para poder operar.	4
	Empaque: solo las empresas grandes tienen empaques diferenciados, todas las microempresas usan un empaque básico en bolsa plástica. pero el ofrecer facilidades al consumidor siempre es una buena opción. El problema es que la competencia que tienen son empresas grandes, las PYMES no pueden competir con empresas grandes. Los consumidores de frijol de PYMES siempre andan buscando los frijoles más baratos.	1
Alcance y velocidad de la escalabilidad (por ejemplo: otros segmentos de usuarios, alcance geográfico potencial, plazo para la	Chips: a nivel nacional a través de las cadenas de supermercados en los que ya venden. Lo que atrasa son los tramites que se requiere para expandir el mercado.	3
escalabilidad).	Empaque:	1
Resultados negativos no deseados de la escalabilidad (por ejemplo: impactos no deseados/compensaciones, posibles ajustes de	Chips: incrementa la logística, porque requiere preparar harinas y muchas <u>mas</u> actividades.	3
la intervención para reducir las compensaciones).	Empaque: costo del empaque. Quien debe de asumir el costo el consumidor o la PYME.	3
2. PREPARACIÓN PARA LA ESCALABILIDAD		Puntuación
2.1 Participación de las partes interesadas		
Partes interesadas involucradas (por ejemplo: actores y partes interesadas diversos).	Ambas innovaciones: hay mercado, empaque, proveedores. No hay autoridades del estado involucradas	3

New food formulation and packaging (3)

Indicadores	Descripción	Puntuación (1-5)
Grado de participación (por ejemplo: intereses de las partes interesadas, actitud y	Ambas innovaciones: todas las partes tienen ganas de participar. Por ejemplo, los productores, MATURAVE y las PYMES.	5
aceptación para participar). 2.2 Compromiso de las partes interesadas		Puntuación
Propiedad de las partes interesadas (por ejemplo: participación de las partes interesadas en las actividades de intervención, compromiso de las partes interesadas con el logro de los objetivos de la intervención, demanda de rendición de cuentas por parte de las partes interesadas respecto a la intervención).	Ambas innovaciones: depende mucha de las leyes y regulaciones del estado que tardan mucho en sacar todos los permisos necesarios.	2
Aceptación y continuación (por ejemplo: inversión en innovación, intervención y escalabilidad).	Chips: la idea es seguir innovando y mejorando cada día. Las PYMES están dispuestas a seguir invirtiendo. La disposición existe, pero los recursos no	4
	Empaque: es <u>mas</u> complicado	3
2.3 Responsabilidad		Puntuación
Contribución de recursos e inversión (por ejemplo: recursos disponibles, inversiones de	La disposición existe, pero los recursos no	3
tiempo, contribución del presupuesto y del personal, capacidad)	La ganancia de la PYMES la invierten en generar más innovación en cualquier área y la formulación de nuevos producto	3
Comentario final		

New food formulation and packaging (3)

Indicadores	Descripción	Puntuación
		(1-5)
	Formulaciones innovadores de Chips	
	Puntuación total: 54	
	Promedio: 3.86	
	Evaluación:	
	Empaque y etiqueta de frijol	
	Puntuación total: 41	
	Promedio: 2.93	
	Evaluación:	





INNOVATION SURVEY WP2 (Menti Meter)

The intervention survey assesses innovations/interventions and generates evidence for the WPs and end-of-initiative outcomes

- Go to Menti.com
- Enter Code: **5663 1810**
- Go to the Link:

https://www.menti.com/alqcfm7ezn17





Understand Scale Contexts, Resources, and Stakeholders

TÍTULO DE INNOVACIÓN

CONTEXTOS		RECURSOS NECESARIOS PARA LAS INNOVACIONES		PARTES INTERESADAS Y REDES	
CARACTERES BIONATURALES, FÍS	ICOS Y CLIMÁTICOS	Natural	Humano	Partes interesadas relacionadas con la innovación	
Natural		Físico			
Físico		Financiero	Organizacional/ Institucional	Redes relacionadas con la innovación	
Climático		11.000			
		Social			
CARACTERES SOCIOECONÓMICOS	CARACTERES SOCIOECONÓMICOS E INSTITUCIONALES		ES	INICIATIVAS E INVERSIONS	
Demográfico	Incentivos	Recursos		Iniciativas relacionadas con la innovación	
Cadena de valor					
Mercado	Políticas e instituciones	Soluciones/servicios existentes para agrupar		IInversión relacionada con la innovación	
Plataformas, comunidades		Inversiones existentes			

INTERVENTION TITLE:

Contexts

Bio-natural-physical-climatic characters

- Natural
- Physical
- Climatic

Socio-economic-institutional characters

- Demographic
- Value chain
- Market
- Platforms, communities
- Incentives
- Policies

Resources needed for innovations

- Natural
- Physical
- Financial
- Social
- Human
- Organizational/Institutional

Available resources

- Resources
- Existing solutions/services for bundling
- Existing investments

Impacts and trade-offs

Stakeholders and Networks

Stakeholders related to innovation

Networks related to innovation

Initiatives and investments

• Initiatives related to innovation

• Investment related to innovation

PLASTIC CRATES Cont'd

BIO-NATURAL-PHYSICAL-CLIMATIC CHARACTERS

Natural

IT IS MADE FROM - Also discourages Deforestation.

Physical

- Temp. Resistant -Stackability - Color & Branding

Climatic

- AIR FLOW DESIGN -SEASONAL USAGE

RESOURCES NEEDED FOR INNOVATIONS

Human

Staff.

-Skilled Workers

- ADMIN & Mgt.

-EXTENSION SERVICES

Organizationa

- Market Butreach. - INVENTRY SYSTEM

Institutional

- POLICY & REGULATORY

-FINANCIAL INST. -FARMERS > MKT ASSO

- Supply Chain Myt.

- Finance Dept.

Natural

Ruther Trees

Physical

NAREHOUSE PICKUP TRANSPORT BUSES AGGREGATION CENTRE

Financial

INITIAL CAPITAL ACCESS TO CREDIT - OPERATIONAL COST

Social

STRONG FARMERS ASSOCIATION & COOPE RATIVES. Community Support

AVAILABLE RESOURCES

Resources

11 Rental Shops 4 Warehouse for Storage/Collection

-10,000 Plastic Crates -AVALIABLE PERSONNE 20 NO

Existing solutions/ services for bundling

PRICE INFORMATION SENSITIZATION MARKET LINKAGE AGGREGATION, TRANSM.

Existing investments

-WAREHOUSES -CRATES - PERSONNEL

SOCIO-ECONOMIC-INSTITUTIONAL CHARACTERS

Demographic

All Age Groups USE - Easy of use by As a rental farmers use

Value chain

11+ 15 Currently being Used by all value chain Actoes. Farmus Prod., Marketus, Processons Storage etc.

Market

m gates Sales -> - TRANS PARENCY Agric Martets.

Retail & Super Market - STANDARDIZ ATION

Retail & Super Market - OF Groods. of Groods. KHOWN WEIGHT

Platforms, communities

FRENCES COMMUNITED LOGISTICS & STORAGE PLATFORMS (17 COLL 6461)

Incentives

SCALING I MPACTIX TRADE-OFF

- Reduce Deforestation

- Lay-off of Women in Raffia Basket

Production.

Policy

A STANDARA & - A STANDARD A
- EERTIFIED.
- Supports PPP.
- REHEWOOD HOPE AGOOD
- BOTTOND SECURITY TALIGNS WITH SDG, 12
CONSUMPTION & PRODUCT
ION PARTTERNS.

STAKEHOLDERS AND NETWORKS

Stakeholders related to innovation

-FARMERS -TRADERS & Aggragators -Retailers & Mkt. Vendos - Logistics & Transport

Networks related to innovation

- Cooperatives (Agric) - Supply Chain Network. - Technology Providers.

INITIATIVES AND INVESTMENTS

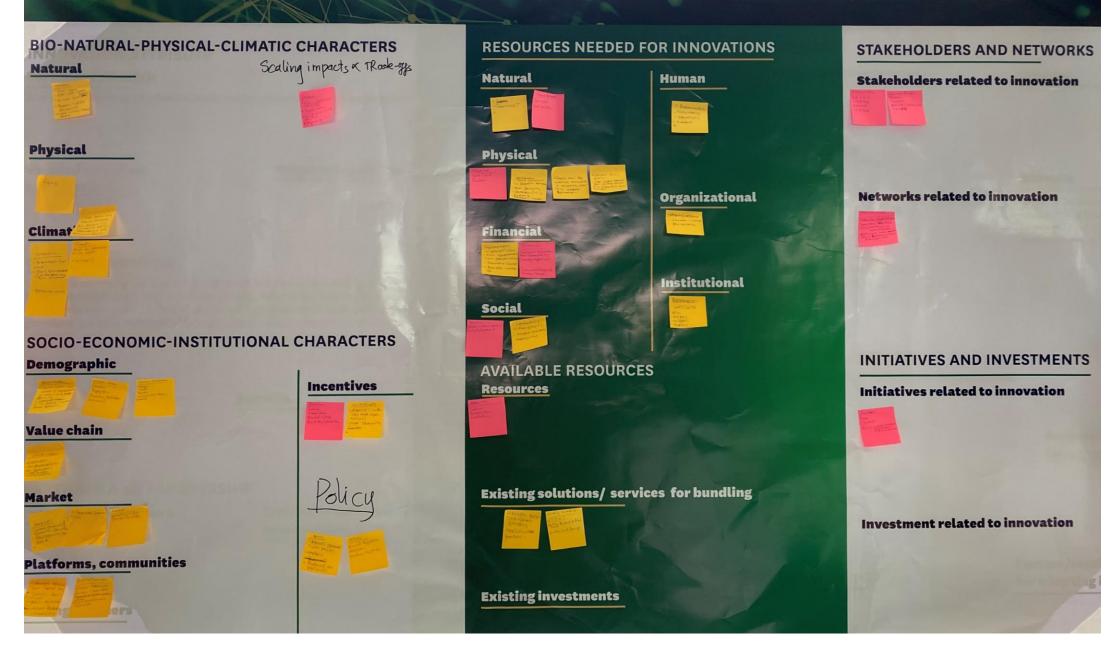
Initiatives related to innovation

- Training a Capacity
Development. - Research impact eva-lution & Development - Policy Advocacy

Investment related to innovation

-Development Finance Institution: - Production RISK INSURANCE

PROCESSING THAT ADDS VALUE AND REDUCES LOSS CONT'd



Breakout discussion

Discussion: (60 minutes)

- Understand the new contexts for the scaling of (scalable) interventions
- Identify resources and conditions/requirements needed for the scaling
- -identify existing factors/products/services/supports/interventions for bundling with the scalable intervention
- Assess potential scaling impacts and tradeoffs

Group discussion

- Grupos 1: Improving Business Relationship
- Grupos 2: New food formulation and packaging



Scaling strategy and pathways

Foundation for the scaling strategy:

- Assessment of innovation scalability and scaling preparedness
- Understanding of scaling contexts, resources, and potential impacts



Scaling strategy and pathways

Solarization of smallholder irrigation to benefit million farmers and mobilize impact investment for Ethiopia, Ghana and Mali

Path 1. (Linking demand and supply of PAY-OWN solar-powered irrigation

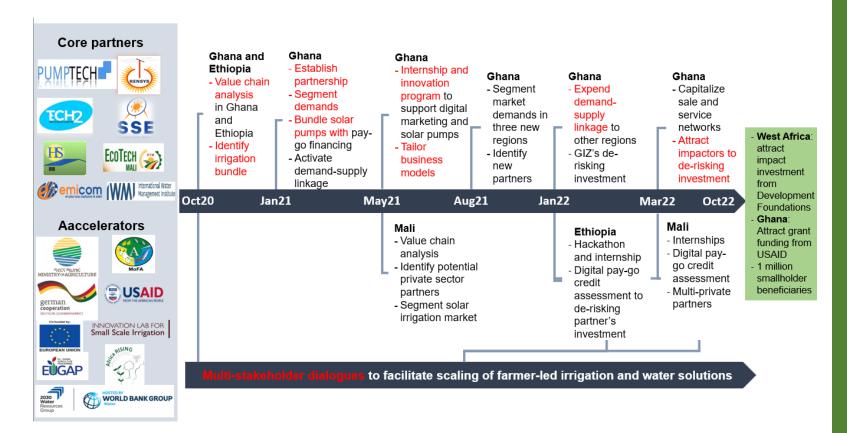
Path 2. Partnering with the private sector for bundling and scaling solar irrigation

Pathway 1: Linking demand and supply of PAY-OWN solar-powered irrigation

(1) Establish sale and service networks - Organize a series of demand-supply linkage workshops - Set up WhatsApp platforms to engage partners Capitalize on the sales and service networks (2) Increase visibility and (3) Capitalize on sales and outreach contracts Create awareness - Investigate and negotiate the - Establish new office in product and service bundle Demand **Upper East Region** Establish holder account - Demonstrate PS2 pumps Push the sale of PAY-OWN Resource-rich Increase outreach PS2 pumps Supply of farmers solar -Mobile farmers powered irrigation Resource-limited pumps (4) Facilitate sustainability and inclusivity farmers Co-develop data-driven tools to enable inclusive business Facilitate systemic changes in scaling solar-based Farmer irrigation in Ghana groups

Path 1. Link irrigation supply and demand with PAGO solar

- 1. Establish sales and service networks.
- 2. Increase visibility and reach3. Capitalize on sales andcontracts
- 4. Facilitate sustainability and inclusion



Pathway 2. Partnering with the private sector scaling solar irrigation

- 1. Bundling solar-powered pumps with financial services
- De-risking the private sector investment in the solar irrigation market
- 3. Developing innovation and internship grant (I2G) program to strengthen institutional capacity to scale solar irrigation
- 4. Facilitating multi-stakeholder dialogues

Group Discussion (Continue)

Group discussion for

Identifying scaling strategies/pathways

Reporting back

- 4 minutes to pitch for your scaling strategy/pathways
- 6 minutes of clarification and comments

What partnerships, collaborations and investments are needed to ensure "success"?

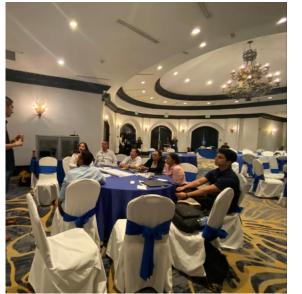
- Potential (scaling) partners
- Potential partnerships
- Potential investments in scaling innovation (by organizations/ partnerships)

Sharing key action points

Feedback on the stakeholder workshop

- Three things from this workshop that impressed you the most
- Three suggestions for the improvement













"Workshop: Preparing to Scale Innovations" October 22, 2024 Tegucigalpa, Honduras

TYPOLOGIES OF WOMEN IN SUPPLY CHAINS: COFFEE IN HONDURAS

Fernanda Soto

