The GSMA mAgri Value Chain Assessment Tool

A FRAMEWORK FOR PRIORITISING DIGITAL INTERVENTIONS IN THE AGRICULTURAL LAST MILE
About GSMA

The GSMA represents the interests of mobile operators worldwide, uniting nearly 800 operators with more than 300 companies in the broader mobile ecosystem, including handset and device makers, software companies, equipment providers and internet companies, as well as organisations in adjacent industry sectors. The GSMA also produces industry-leading events such as Mobile World Congress, Mobile World Congress Shanghai and the Mobile 360 Series conferences.

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About GSMA mAgri

mAgri catalyses scalable, commercial mobile services that improve the productivity and incomes of smallholder farmers and benefit the agriculture sector in emerging markets. The GSMA mAgri Programme is in a unique position to bring together mobile operators, agricultural organisations and the development community to foster sustainable and scalable mobile services that improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers.

For more information about GSMA mAgri Programme visit our website at: www.gsma.com/mobilefordevelopment/programmes/magri

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Author: Panos Loukos, Senior Insights Manager, Mobile for Development, GSMA
INTRODUCING THE VALUE CHAIN ASSESSMENT TOOL
THE GSMA VALUE CHAIN ASSESSMENT TOOL (VCAT) IS A FRAMEWORK FOR ANALYSING VALUE CHAINS AND SUPPORTING DIGITAL INTERVENTIONS IN AGRICULTURE, PARTICULARLY THE DIGITISATION OF AGRICULTURAL PROCUREMENT PAYMENTS. THE FOCUS OF THE TOOL IS PROVIDING INSTRUCTIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND EXAMPLES TO HELP ANALYSE VALUE CHAINS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION.

THE VCAT IS PRIMARILY AIMED AT PROVIDERS OF DIGITAL FINANCIAL SERVICES SEEKING TO DEVELOP A BETTER RURAL GROWTH STRATEGY, INCLUDING MOBILE OPERATORS AND OTHER NON-MNO MOBILE MONEY PROVIDERS. THE TOOL WOULD ALSO BE USEFUL FOR AGTECH COMPANIES AND OTHER DIGITAL AGRICULTURE IMPLEMENTERS WORKING TO DIGITISE THE LAST MILE.
The GSMA VCAT provides a framework for:

✔️ Understanding the systemic factors and conditions under which value chains operate in the last mile;

✔️ Identifying value chains and use cases suitable for last mile digital interventions, especially digital payments; and

✔️ Building a pipeline of agricultural organisations operating in suitable value chains.

How to use the tool:
The VCAT employs a process used by the GSMA in engagement countries to advise mobile money providers on selecting suitable value chains and identifying agricultural organisation partners to digitise agricultural procurement payments. The step-by-step approach provides a structured way to analyse value chains and can be adjusted as necessary to align with your research objectives.
**TRANSACTIONAL DATA FROM THE SALE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE CAN HELP FARMERS ESTABLISH AN ECONOMIC IDENTITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHAT IS AN AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAIN?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agricultural value chain</strong> refers to the full range of activities and flows of products, information and money that aim to add value to a raw agricultural product and link farmers to end consumers.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHAT IS THE AGRICULTURAL LAST MILE?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In agricultural value chains, the <strong>last mile</strong> is the web of relationships and transactions between buyers of crops, such as agribusinesses, cooperatives and middlemen, and the farmers who produce and sell them. Most of this activity takes place in the developing world where about 1.3 billion people are employed in agriculture and involved in the production of most (at least 70 per cent) of the world’s food. In the last mile, global markets connect with rural economies before transformation and value addition processes create the products that end up on consumers’ tables.</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHAT IS ECONOMIC IDENTITY?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An <strong>economic identity</strong> is a dynamic citizen profile that captures an individual’s life events, assets and transaction history. For farmers, digitising the procurement of crops helps to establish an economic identity through transactional data from the sale of agricultural produce. In combination with other farm and farmer-level data, this data opens up full financial inclusion to farmers, including access to credit, savings and insurance products.</td>
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**DIGITAL PAYMENTS ARE THE ENTRY POINT FOR ALL DIGITAL INTERVENTIONS IN AGRICULTURE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BUSINESS CHALLENGES</th>
<th>DIGITAL SOLUTIONS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farmers do not follow best practices and lack skills and access to agri-related</td>
<td>1. Information services: Agricultural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>information, educational resources, etc.</td>
<td>extension, education, certification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash payments are risky and costly for both agribusinesses and farmers. A cash</td>
<td>standards, skills development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>economy also prevents farmers from accessing credit savings and insurance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers do not have the formal and/or economic identities necessary to capture</td>
<td>2. Mobile money: Transfers, payments and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transactional history, geolocation, farm size, etc.</td>
<td>digital financial services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agribusinesses need full and real-time visibility for traceability and certification</td>
<td>3. Digital profiles: Mobile for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of goods when sourcing from smallholders.</td>
<td>authentication and verification and as a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agribusinesses rely on manual systems that do not capture the data required for</td>
<td>tool to create economic identities/digital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>efficient equipment, farm and warehouse management.</td>
<td>profile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agribusinesses rely on manual data management systems and lack real-time visibility</td>
<td>4. Track and trace systems, farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>into their business data.</td>
<td>management systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. IoT applications for agriculture:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Equipment logistics, crop, soil and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>weather monitoring, smart warehousing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Agribusiness analytics: Predictive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>analytics, precision agriculture</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The digitisation of business-to-farmer payments for crops is at the heart of any digital intervention in agriculture. However, agricultural organisations require more than just digital payments – they also need digital solutions for keeping records on farmers, agricultural information and track and trace services.

The **first two steps** of VCAT — Value Chain Prioritisation and Value Chain Selection and Mapping — focus on the potential to deploy digital payments to farmers (Module 2 on the diagram).

The **third step** — In-Depth Value Chain Research — considers holistic enterprise solutions that would empower agricultural organisations to better control and monitor field operations, make transactions more transparent and establish effective communication channels, both internally and with smallholder suppliers (Modules 1-4 on the diagram).
VCAT: THREE MAIN ACTIVITIES GUIDE THE ACTIONS OF MOBILE MONEY PROVIDERS

MAPPING THE VARIOUS DIMENSIONS OF THE FARMER/BUYER RELATIONSHIP

- Transactional data between farmers and buyers gives insight into the seasonality and frequency of procurement payments.
- Transactional data reveals the monetary value of single transactions and payment flows.
- Crops remain unsold as buyers refuse to honour government-set farm gate prices.
- Regulatory and legal framework promotes a cooperative model for linking farmers to market.

UNDERSTANDING THE IMPACT OF THE MACRO-ENVIRONMENT

- Ensure that mobile money agents have sufficient liquidity to enable cash withdrawals at the time of procurement payments.
- Assess whether mobile money account size and transaction limits can handle value chain payments.
- Delay development of last mile digital tool or shift to alternative value chain.
- Consider additional resources for addressing the needs of cooperatives for digital literacy training.

IDENTIFYING USE CASES FOR DIGITAL INTERVENTIONS, E.G. DIGITISATION OF PROCUREMENT PAYMENTS

- Mobile money emerges as an alternative to cash procurement payments to farmers.
- Mobile tools complement face-to-face delivery of agricultural extension.
- Ensure mobile money agent network is reliable and sufficiently liquid to support digitisation of payments.
- Evaluate the suitability of SMS for buyers to disseminate agricultural information to farmers.

EXAMPLE INSIGHTS

- Mobile money emerges as an alternative to cash procurement payments to farmers.
- Mobile tools complement face-to-face delivery of agricultural extension.

MOBILE MONEY PROVIDER ACTIONS

- Ensure mobile money agents have sufficient liquidity to enable cash withdrawals at the time of procurement payments.
- Assess whether mobile money account size and transaction limits can handle value chain payments.
- Delay development of last mile digital tool or shift to alternative value chain.
- Consider additional resources for addressing the needs of cooperatives for digital literacy training.

THE VCAT IS A STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE TO UNDERSTANDING AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAINS

**STEP 1. VALUE CHAIN PRIORITISATION**

In any given country, identify priority value chains suitable for further analysis and follow-up activities.

List of priority value chains ranked by a set of indicators.

**STEP 2. VALUE CHAIN SELECTION AND MAPPING**

Develop a basic understanding of value chain structures. Identify the top three value chains and agricultural organisations operating in those value chains.

Value chain maps, basic profiles of agricultural organisations using relevant indicators, preliminary value chain analysis and ranking.

**STEP 3. IN-DEPTH VALUE CHAIN RESEARCH**

Validate preliminary findings of the value chain analysis through in-depth field research of the top three value chains.

Detailed profiles of agricultural organisations, maps of user journeys and use cases for digital interventions.

**OBJECTIVES**

**OUTPUTS**

USE INSIGHTS FROM THE FIELD TO UPDATE THE LIST OF PRIORITY VALUE CHAINS IN EACH COUNTRY
STEP 1. VALUE CHAIN PRIORITISATION
The GSMA has developed a model for identifying priority value chains for agricultural payment digitisation. The model calculates the weighted average score (1 to 5) of a value chain against seven indicators, by country. The data for these indicators comes from well-known sources such as FAO and The World Bank, or from estimates provided by the GSMA.

### Scoring Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Source/Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value of agricultural sector procurement by value chain ($)</td>
<td>GSMA estimate¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formal sector procurement by value chain</td>
<td>GSMA estimate²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume of production by value chain (tonnes)</td>
<td>FAO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value chain growth potential</td>
<td>GSMA estimate³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average size of transactions by value chain ($)</td>
<td>GSMA estimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of transactions by value chain</td>
<td>GSMA estimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interlinkages of value chains</td>
<td>GSMA estimate⁴</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Weightings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value of agricultural sector procurement by value chain ($)</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formal sector procurement by value chain</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume of production by value chain (tonnes)</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value chain growth potential</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average size of transactions by value chain ($)</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of transactions by value chain</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interlinkages of value chains</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Data Sources

3. Local production quantity (by country), FAOSTAT. Available at: http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data
4. Local value of procurement (by country), The World Bank. Available at: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator
5. Weighted average of three global sub-indicators for each value chain estimated by GSMA: share of exports, commercial activity and level of formality in the value chain. This score does not change between countries.
6. Growth of historic volume and value of total agricultural output in the value chain, by country.
7. Level of intersection with other value chains, which is defined by the probability that a farmer cultivates one or more crops. This score does not change between countries.
FORMAL VALUE CHAINS WITH HIGH GROWTH POTENTIAL AND TRANSACTION FREQUENCY ARE BEST SUITED TO DIGITAL PAYMENTS

**FORMAL PROCUREMENT SCORE**
- Value of agricultural formal sector procurement by value chain ($)

**GROWTH POTENTIAL SCORE**
- Formal sector procurement by value chain
- Volume of production by value chain (tonnes)
- Value chain growth potential

**TRANSACTION DATA SCORE**
- Average size of transactions by value chain ($)
- Frequency of transactions by value chain

**INTERLINKAGES**
- Interlinkages of value chains

**WEIGHTS**
- 10%
- 25%
- 10%
- 10%
- 5%
- 30%
- 10%
- 100%

**SCORING INDICATORS**

**FORMAL VALUE CHAINS WITH ESTABLISHED STRUCTURES AND WELL-DEFINED ROLES AND ECONOMIC RELATIONSHIPS ARE MORE LIKELY TO OFFER MOBILE MONEY PROVIDERS OPPORTUNITIES TO DIGITISE PROCUREMENT PAYMENTS, WHICH CAN BE A PATHWAY TO FINANCIAL INCLUSION FOR FARMERS.**

**VALUE CHAINS WITH HIGHER GROWTH POTENTIAL ARE MORE LIKELY TO SUPPORT MOBILE MONEY-ENABLED BUSINESS-TO-PERSON DIGITAL PAYMENTS THAT ARE SUSTAINABLE OVER THE LONG TERM AND HELP LARGER FARMER GROUPS SCALE AND BECOME MORE RESILIENT.**

**MOBILE MONEY SERVICES ARE BEST SUITED TO SMALL TICKET TRANSACTIONS DUE TO THE TRANSACTION AND WALLET SIZE LIMITS FOR CUSTOMERS AND THE LIQUIDITY CHALLENGES OF AGENTS. LARGE PAYMENTS MAY REQUIRE FARMERS TO UPGRADE THEIR MOBILE MONEY ACCOUNT THROUGH AN OFTEN COMPLEX CUSTOMER DUE DILIGENCE PROCESS.**

**VALUE CHAINS THAT SCORE HIGH IN INTERLINKAGES WITH OTHER VALUE CHAINS ARE MORE LIKELY TO OFFER OPPORTUNITIES FOR SERVICES TO SCALE.**

8. GSMA mAgri and GSMA Intelligence (2016) “Market size and opportunity in digitising payments in agricultural value chains”. Available at: https://www.gsmaintelligence.com/research/?file=29e480e55371305d7b37e48efb10cfd6&download
**OUTPUT EXAMPLE: OIL CROPS AND COCOA TOP LIST OF PRIORITY VALUE CHAINS FOR PAYMENT DIGITISATION IN GHANA**

9. All scores range between 1 and 5. The higher the score, the more suited the value chain is to digitising agricultural procurement payments.
STEP 2. VALUE CHAIN SELECTION AND MAPPING
Value Chain Selection focuses on the list of priority value chains identified in the first step. If you are a mobile money provider, select value chains from this list based on their suitability for digital payments and create basic profiles of agricultural organisations that include insights from semi-structured interviews with stakeholders in these organisations. In these profiles, include key procurement data and information on activities in the last mile that help you understand the potential to digitise particular value chains. To evaluate this potential:

- Assess mobile network coverage in areas where farmers are located;
- Estimate the proximity, availability, reliability and liquidity of mobile money agents in areas where farmers are located;
- Evaluate the suitability of transaction value limits and account balance limits to allow farmers to receive agricultural payments; and
- Determine whether current Know Your Customer (KYC) requirements will enable digital payments in that value chain.
VALUE CHAIN MAPPING MAKES VALUE CHAIN STRUCTURES AND ACTIVITIES MORE VISIBLE

Use Value Chain Mapping to develop a basic understanding of value chain structures and create maps of the most suitable value chains. In your value chain maps, include:

- Actors participating in value addition with a focus on those interacting with smallholder farmers (e.g. agribusinesses, cooperatives, middlemen);
- Core processes in a value chain and the interactions between the main actors involved in these processes (e.g. collection, processing, certification);
- Product, information and money flows in the value chain (e.g. agricultural extension services, procurement payments, certification premium payments);
- Crop sourcing by procurement channel (e.g. direct procurement, via middlemen, own plantations); and
- Total addressable market in the country (i.e. total number of farmers engaged in the value chain nationwide).
CREATE PROFILES OF AGRICULTURAL ORGANISATIONS ENGAGED IN DIRECT CROP PROCUREMENT

Loose and fragmented informal value chains that rely on middlemen make it challenging for mobile money providers to digitise procurement payments and promote financial inclusion for farmers. Create profiles and seek partnerships with agricultural organisations involved in direct procurement and operating in more formal value chains that show a higher degree of crop aggregation in bulking groups (in a cooperative-based model) and at the field clerk level (in vertically integrated agribusinesses).

DIRECT PROCUREMENT

LARGE SUPPLIER BASE

In any digitisation initiative, mobile money providers may have to commit significant capital expenditures (CapEx) and operating expenditures (OpEx) to improve their mobile network infrastructure and maintain the liquidity of their rural agent network. Focus on agricultural organisations that procure from a significant number of farmers (typically several hundred or more) as they are likely to offer the highest direct revenue opportunity for mobile money providers and economies of scale.

HIGH TRANSACTION FREQUENCY

As farmers are likely to cash out their payments immediately, managing cash liquidity often becomes the biggest challenge for mobile money providers in last mile digitisation initiatives. Focusing on agricultural organisations operating in value chains with high transaction frequency across a longer harvest season allows mobile money providers to ensure liquidity in rural areas and reduces the need for repeated digital literacy training between payments. Small numbers of large payments are likely to put a strain on the agent network at the peak of the harvest season and cause spikes in demand for cash.
**OUTPUT EXAMPLE: PROFILE OF AN AGRICULTURAL ORGANISATION AND ITS PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORGANISATION DETAILS</th>
<th>VALUE CHAIN DETAILS</th>
<th>PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>KEY VALUE CHAIN ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organisation name</td>
<td>Primary value chain</td>
<td>Number of direct payments to individual farmers</td>
<td>Details of contract farming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisation type</td>
<td>Location and number of farmers in direct procurement</td>
<td>Single transaction value</td>
<td>Description of farmer profiling process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact details</td>
<td>Crop seasonality</td>
<td>Current payment method</td>
<td>Participation in certification or export schemes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OUTPUT EXAMPLE: MAP OF SRI LANKA’S TEA VALUE CHAIN SHOWS TOTAL ADDRESSABLE MARKET FOR LAST MILE DIGITAL TOOL

- 400,000 smallholder farmers produce 73% of Sri Lanka’s tea.
- 88% farm less than 0.5 hectares.
- 70% of tea factories in Sri Lanka.
- Almost all processed tea is sold at auction. Over 95% is exported.
- 27% of Sri Lanka’s tea production is on estates by waged workers.

Procurement
Payment to Bank / Via Cheque
Payment in Cash
Agricultural Extension
STEP 3. IN-DEPTH VALUE CHAIN RESEARCH
In-Depth Value Chain Research focuses on the agricultural organisations and value chains selected in Step 2. It allows digital agriculture implementers to assess the barriers to improved procurement performance and the competitiveness of farmers and buyers, as well as the potential role of mobile money and AgTech in addressing some of these limitations.

As part of your in-depth research, use semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders in the value chain, including farmers, office staff of agricultural organisations, buying agents and extension officers, among others, to generate the following outputs:

- Detailed profiles of selected agricultural organisations based on insights from a range of topics, such as: digital literacy rates, integration of smallholder farmers in the supply chain and farmer training tools;
- Description of key activities with an emphasis on those involving farmers and buyers, such as: crop collection, receipt issuing and farmer payments;
- Mapping of key pain points for farmers and agricultural organisations against these activities;
- Assessment of agricultural organisations’ readiness to adopt last mile digital tools;
- Identification of mobile use cases for digital interventions, for example, digitising last mile payments.
Field observations and semi-structured interviews with stakeholders in the value chain empower digital agriculture implementers to understand the full range of activities occurring in the last mile and identify inefficiencies affecting systems and processes involved in value addition. Expand the scope of your research beyond agricultural payments using the diagram below.

Inefficiencies often result from opportunity costs, which are the costs of employing production resources in a particular way rather than pursuing alternative business options. For example, assigning a realistic estimated value to the time it takes farmers and agribusiness staff to process cash payments for crop procurement allows project stakeholders to make the case to switch from cash to mobile money. If these costs are not assigned, value chain research will unintentionally treat these as free resources.

### Digital Solutions

- Farmer sensitisation
- Farm and farmer profiling
- Input provision
- Crop planting
- Crop husbandry

### Value Chain Activities

- Agricultural extension support
- Staff training
- Last mile communication
- Crop certification
- Crop traceability
- Sustainability programme
- Crop harvest
- Crop transportation
- Crop collection
- Receipt issuing
- Quality control
- Farmer payment
- Payment reconciliation
- Advances and loans
- Fraud prevention
- Resource allocation
- Operations management
- Supply chain management
- Warehousing
- Record keeping
### Harvest
- **Activity description**: Farmer stores plucked green tea leaf in 22-kilo natural fibre sacks.
- **Pain points**: Unpredictable weather patterns affecting harvest and yield.
- **Opportunity areas**: Weather forecast tool.

### Crop Handover
- **Activity description**: Farmer hands over leaves to collector at field edge.
- **Pain points**: Farmer unaware of collection time (farmer must be physically present all afternoon while truck is collecting from farmers).
- **Opportunity areas**: Collection schedule shared with farmers.

### Quality Control at Factory
- **Activity description**: Farmer’s harvest is weighed using digital scales and deductions are made based on moisture, leaf quality and weight of sacks.
- **Pain points**: Farmer does not know how much is being deducted at factory; only discovers upon receipt of remittance advice.
- **Opportunity areas**: Instant push notifications to farmers.

### Payments
- **Activity description**: Farmer receives advances and balance payments based on recent supply history.
- **Pain points**: Farmer is required to travel to factory to receive cash advances or to bank to cash out.
- **Opportunity areas**: Mobile money solution as the entry point to last mile digitisation.
Value Chain Prioritisation

☑ The GSMA’s model scores value chains against key indicators affecting the digitisation of agricultural procurement payments and ranks them in order of priority.

☑ The potential to digitise agricultural procurement payments is greater in formal value chains experiencing high transaction frequency and transaction values that are compatible with mobile money transaction and wallet size limits.

Value Chain Selection and Mapping

☑ Creating profiles of agricultural organisations based on key procurement indicators and last mile activities gives mobile money providers a basic understanding of value chain structures and allows them to assess the suitability of particular value chains for digital payments.

☑ To maximise benefits for farmers, mobile money providers should profile and seek partnership opportunities with agricultural organisations involved in direct procurement from a significant number of farmers.

In-Depth Value Chain Research

☑ In-depth field research helps to create detailed agricultural organisation profiles, map user journeys and identify use cases for digital interventions that extend beyond digital payments.

☑ Field observations and semi-structured interviews with value chain stakeholders help digital agriculture implementers to recognise inefficiencies in agricultural value chains that can be addressed with holistic digital solutions.
CONTACT US!

We hope the Value Chain Assessment Tool helps to generate meaningful insights that support your digitisation project.

If you are a mobile money provider interested in conducting a value chain analysis to support digital interventions in agriculture, we are keen to hear from you! Please email us at magri@gsm.com to request:

1) Estimates of the potential direct revenue opportunity in selected countries from digitising business-to-person payments and government-to-person transfers in agriculture; and

2) A list of priority value chains in selected countries that are likely to be suitable for further analysis and follow-up activities.

The GSMA mAgri programme is eager to share lessons from applying the VCAT in several markets across Africa and South Asia and to listen to your experiences and feedback on how the VCAT worked in your markets.