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Management of growth in values-based food chains

- Preliminary results of case study analyses -

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- 1. ,Healthy' growth of values-based food chains
- 2. First results from case study analyses
- 3. Characterisation of chain structures







,Extra' values of food products



- ,Normal' production and processing standards (organic and others) tend to be insufficient for values-based marketing.
- Additional quality attributes (product and process quality) and their excellent communication are highly relevant!

"Regional", "from grassland", "fair prices", "feeling good", "with event character", "natural"





How to manage the growth process without loosing ,extra' values?



Farm shop: the ,easy' way of values-based organic food marketing









Main idea of the project



• Business and chain management need good strategic planning and efficient management instruments for a successful transmission of the ,extra' values from field to fork during growth (particularly challenging for SME).



2. Case study analyses from HealthyGrowth project





Case studies in eastern and southeastern countries

Lithuania

- EKO Žemaitija: Dairy copperative

Slovenia

- Planika Dairy: Processing business
- Ekodar Label: Marketing business

Turkey

- Sunder herbs: Processing business

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Typical challenges



- Growing food businesses, initiatives and the related values-based food chains face
 - Legal framework (hygiene, taxation, formal organisation)
 - Different marketing partners / channels
 - Logistic problems (cooling, storage, packing, delivery)
 - Cooperation partners
 - Personnel development (recruitment, training, incentives etc.)
 - ✓ Access to financial resources for investment
 - More complex decision making processes (need to professionalise the management)

Management strategies



- Strategies help to connect overarching business goals with management instruments organising the daily business.
- Strategies to cope with these challenges are mainly developed during the process, by trial-and-error / learning-by-doing...
- Recognition of the need to adopt professional strategies and structures often lags behind reality.



3. First results of the case studies



- A variety of management strategies and instruments are used, in the areas: Leading – Planning – Organisation – Personnel – Controlling
- Business strategies (often implicit)
 - ✓ were the basis of a successful growth process.
 - secured distinct values adapted to the chain and type of products.
 - realized a strong integration of production, processing & marketing.
 - built on appropriate volumes of high-quality, differentiated, marketengaging food products.
 - Included fostering trust, transparency and win-win relationships between chain partners



Well-managed food businesses ...

- often act as a nucleus and driving force in the center of values-based food chains.
- sometimes aim at establishing integrated food chains by
 - investment in own processing and / or sales activities
 - development of a marketing label focussing on transparency.
- always built up trust-based business relationships with key chain partners.



... more results

- Typical adjustments during growth phases of initiatives are, e.g.:
 - Start-up of farmers' groups focus on different aspects of cooperation, such as joint processing or marketing
 - More mature farmers groups tend to function as economic association or legally registered cooperative with a strategic focus on e.g. product differentiation (and other strategies supported by well-organised management instruments)

A) Strong vertical integration



Objective

"Control"

over chain

Strategy

"One for all"

farmers - processors consumers

Management

Suitable legal form Efficient decision making structures Efficient communication & feedback loops Excellent planning and organisation of production and logistics

B) Independent enterprises



Objective

Vertical transmission of organic+ value

Strategy

All partners contribute to value conservation while following individual business strategies

Management

Formal and informal agreements Quality control measures at all links in VC Continuous vertical communication

C) Chain with "commons goals"



Objective

'commons' goals e.g. 20% organic area

Strategy

Linking organic consumption to regional organic production

Management

Regional manager Public Private Partnership Efficient financial administration Planning of supply and demand

Thank you!





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