OVERVIEW

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Jobs in VC Pilot - Lessons Learned

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OBJECTIVE: JOBS IN VALUE CHAINS SURVEYS

Objective:

Jobs Estimation: “understanding value chain dynamics to estimate how investments and other interventions in the value chain will impact jobs (level, quality, inclusiveness), including investments at the sector or value chain level as well as investments on specific firms in the value chain."

Value chain studies help us understand:

The number of jobs

Where they are located in the VC

Extent and nature of relationships among actors in a VC

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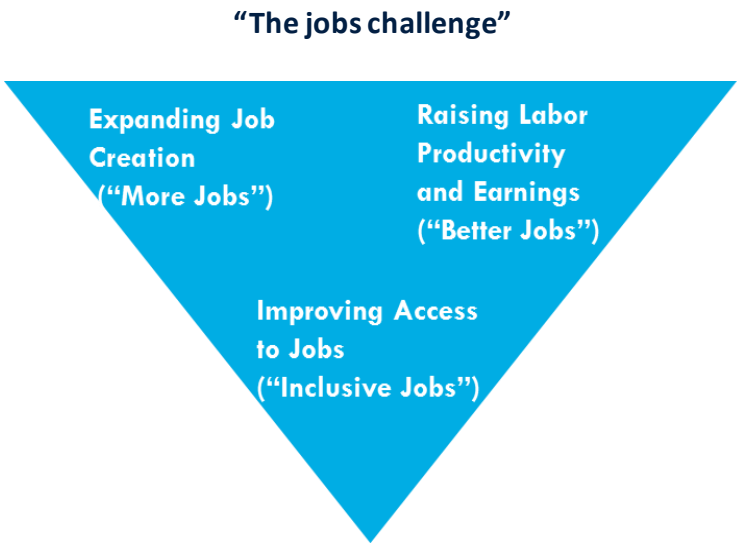
JOBS IN VALUE CHAINS - THE APPROACH

Addressing the jobs challenge, by:

- Quantifying jobs dynamics (number, quality, inclusivity) resulting from interventions & investments in value chains
- Documenting the extent and nature of relationships among actors within the value chains
- Capturing nuances around the decisions to employ capital and labor, train the workforce, and source inputs (including skill development needs) in the value chain
- Exposing differences across segments of firms (large/small, ownership, formal/informal) in the value chain
- Highlighting factors that open or restrict opportunities for jobs impact



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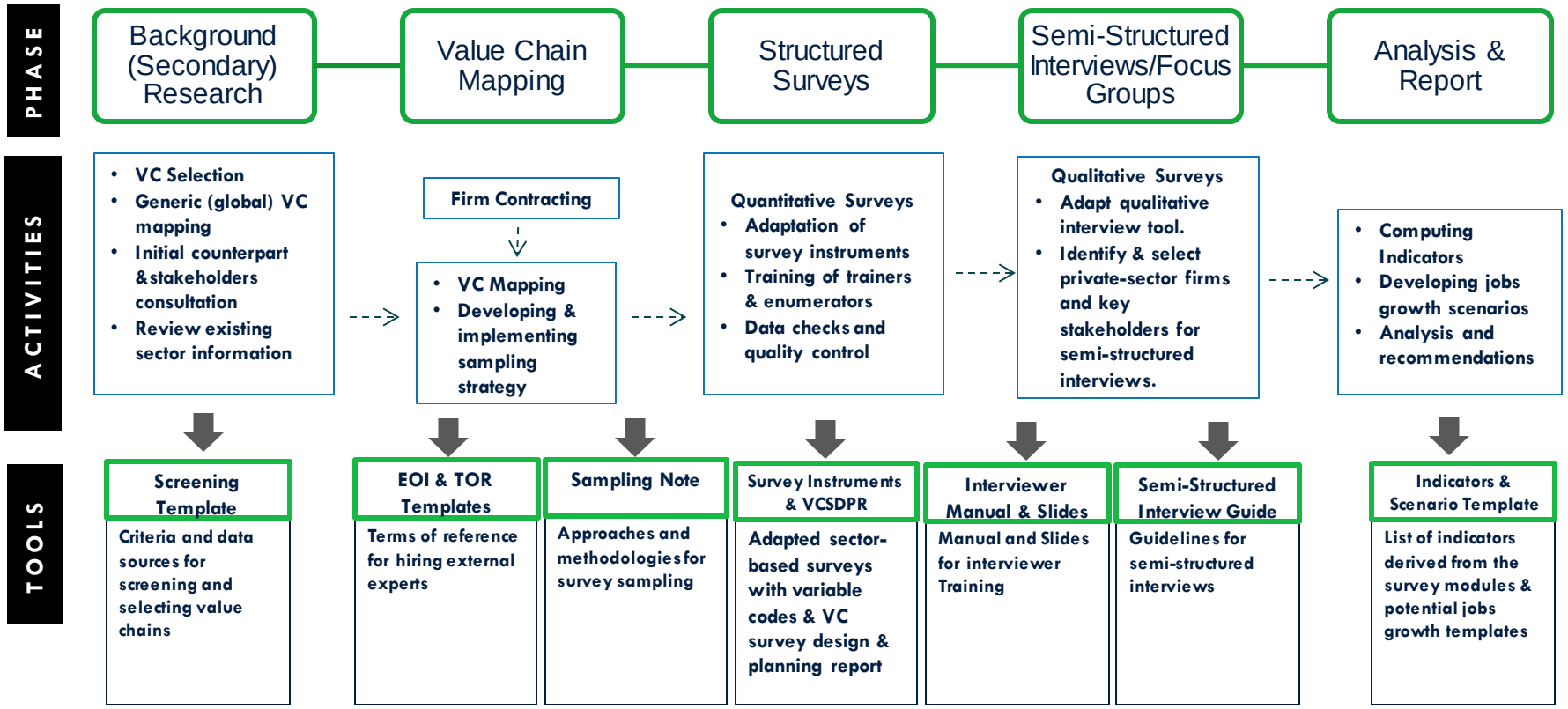
OVERVIEW OF THE METHODOLOGY



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JOBS IN VALUE CHAINS – TOOLKIT

Materials Developed

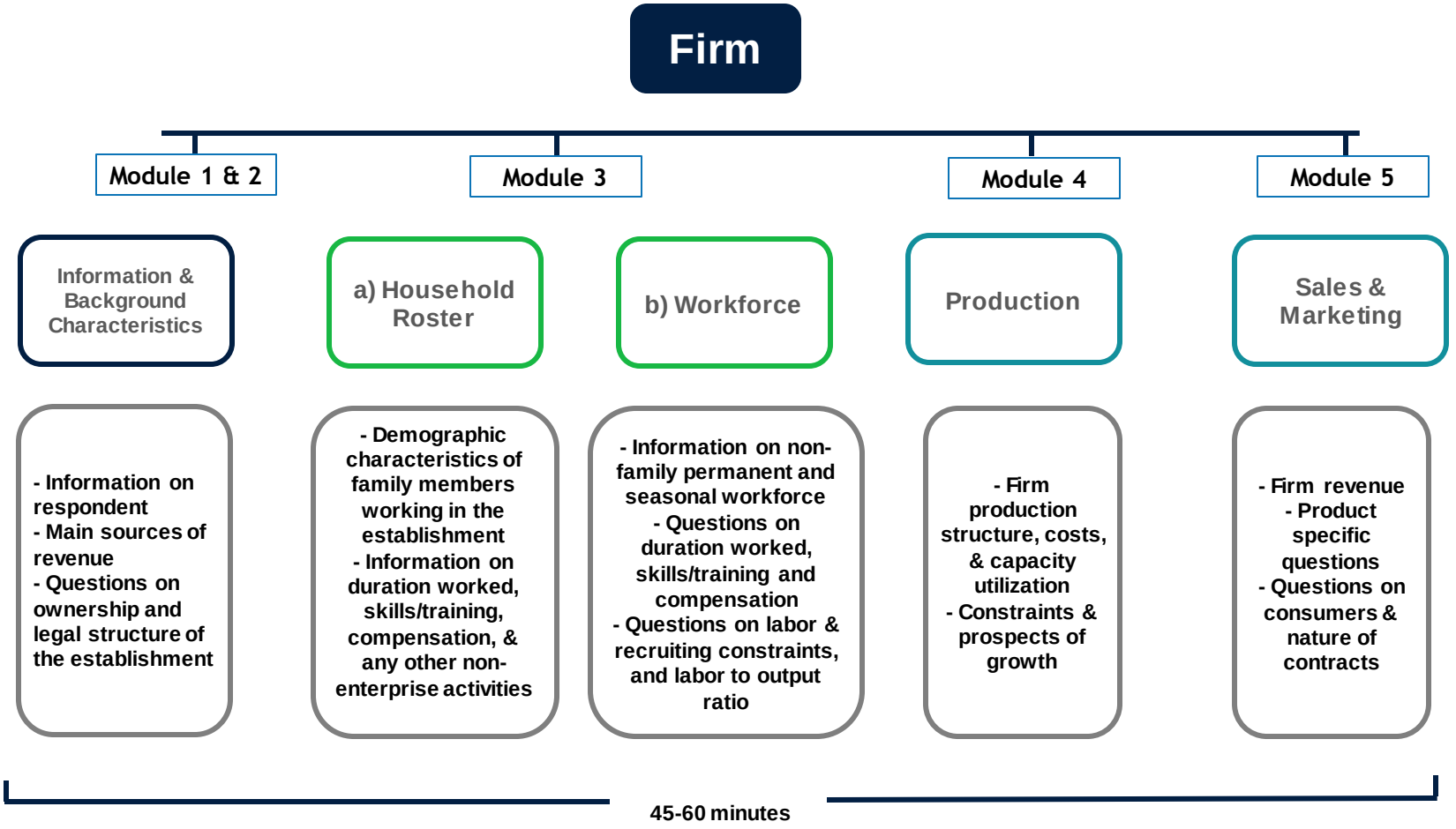
- VC Mapping Guidelines & VC Selection Tool
- Expression of Interest (EOI) Template
- Survey Firm - Terms of Reference (TORs)
- Jobs in Value Chains Surveys:
  - Manufacturing & Agriculture
- Training Tools:
  - Interviewer Manual & Training Slides
- Value Chain Survey Design & Planning Report (VCSDPR)
- Quality Control Framework:
  - Variable codebooks, Data check do files, & Data Weighting Parameters
- Analytical Tool:
  - List of output indicators, Analysis do files, & Scenario generating instructions
- Data Weighting Parameters
- Jobs in Value Chains - Qualitative Tool

VALUE CHAIN SELECTION – PROPOSED CRITERIA

Competitiveness Potential	• Is there a critical mass of diverse firm typologies, present and competitive in regional and global markets? Is there potential to improve productivity, differentiation and increased value addition?
Readiness & Change Potential	• Does the VC represent a large # and share of jobs? Specifically, would improved wages and prices have a major impact on poverty in households? What spillovers does it have on local economies?
Impact on Target Groups	• Is the VC organized and ready to engage in a change process?
Additionality	• What is the potential for crowding out versus complementing? Do government and other stakeholders show financial and political commitment to ensure a sustainable initiative?

NOTE: VCs should be defined in consultation with the government and other key stakeholders.

SURVEY INSTRUMENT - MANUFACTURING/ PROCESSING QUESTIONNAIRE



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SURVEY FEATURES

- Standardized survey implementation, including guidelines for fieldwork, supervision, training, reporting, call-backs and documentation: quality control.
- Currently the only tool available to measure the impact of any interventions in value chains on jobs.
- Captures detailed information on constraints to growth and jobs.
- Inclusive of vulnerable populations e.g. producers not linked in the chain directly.
- Output includes value chain mapping of informal sectors.
- In depth coverage of the value chain for selected product of interest.

SAMPLING CONSIDERATIONS

Recommended sample size:

500 interviews

- Selection process of value chain should include this estimate

For example:

Number of firms in a stage of the value chain	Selected sample firms
1 – 29	All
30 – 59	30
60 – 239	50%
240+	120

- Various approaches that can be considered:

	RELEVANT APPROACH
Scenario 1: Full list of firms available along with activities, size, and location	Standard Random Sampling, Registry must be up to date, Must select sufficient replacement firms
Scenario 2: Information available on lead firms at top of chain, but none on informal firms at bottom	Standard random sampling at each VC level where population known, Carry-out Block enumeration/mini-census for other nodes and do cluster sampling within
Scenario 3: No sufficient information on any firms	Carry out 'mini-census' to identify population of firms, Collection details of population data including stratification information in this first stage

JOBS IN VC PILOT - LESSONS LEARNED

Generalizability of results: Pilot results suggest significant heterogeneity exists across value chains, making these studies largely self-contained. Moreover, the complexity and potential of analyzing specific sectors comes with an added cost and time component required to reach the informal sector.

VC Mapping: Critical first step, however it is important to identify & isolate the main components and activities to consider depending on where the focus of the analysis lies.

Sampling: Listing informal sector is a big challenge, involving being able to identify the specific VC activity actor are involved in, procuring contact information and (ideally) information about the size of operation. Approaches tend to vary between regions/sectors.

Length & complexity of the questionnaire: The current survey has been simplified &the overall duration reduced to approximately 1 hour compared to 2 hours. However, with each new VC there is a need to revisit and adapt questions for the benefit of the respondents and to gather unique industry insights.

Continued standardization of TORs: There is a need for clear expectations regarding fieldwork, supervision, training, reporting, call-backs and documentation standards.

Timelines & budget: Similar to most rigorous quantitative surveys the tool takes 7-8 months to implement from start to finish i.e. from the hiring of consultant firms until a final weighted data set is available for further analysis.

ON GOING PROJECTS

Country	Value Chain	Partner	Team Leads
Lebanon	Waste Recycling, Horticulture (Potato)	WB	Thomas Farole, Peter Mousley
Tajikistan	Tourism, Construction Materials	WB	Victoria Strokova, M. Ihsan Ajwad
Burkina Faso	Cattle (Beef & Milk), Poultry	WB	Michael Weber, Irina Schuman
Nigeria & Tanzania	Agri-Commodity Traders (Cashew & Pigeon Pea)	IFC	James Emery, Hayat Abdo, Yanni Chen, Kalyan Neelamraju
Zambia	Livestock (Poultry & Aquaculture), Construction	WB/ILO	Sudha Balakrishnan
Bangladesh	Leather & Leather goods, Footwear, Light Engineering Products, Plastic	WB	Thomas Farole, Michael Engman
Tanzania	Horticulture (Tomato)	WB	Ruchira Kumar, Javier Sanchez-Reaza
Mozambique	Horticulture (Cashew, Cassava & Pigeon Pea), Agribusiness (Forestry & Wood Products), Construction	WB	Ian Walker
Tunisia	Olive Oil, PAM (Aromatic and Medicinal Plants)	WB	Michael Weber, Jade Salhab

Pillar 2

Pillar 1

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