

# Understanding the "Beche de Mer" Value Chain (Fiji and Tonga)

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## Theo Simos – my background

- 35 years experience operating in food & beverage value chains in international markets.
- Grew up on a fruit orchard and trained in food processing, management, food exporting and marketing.
- Manufacturing, Business development, Sales & Marketing, Export management and Industry development.
- Now a Value Chain Analyst representing The University of Adelaide





### **PARDI**

- The Pacific Agribusiness Research for Development Initiative (PARDI) is a partnership involving the Secretariat of Pacific Communities (SPC), the University of the South Pacific (USP) and a consortium of Australian Universities, funded by the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR).
- 4 year program.
- Investing in livelihood development outcomes for the forestry, fisheries/aquaculture and crop-based sectors in the South Pacific.
- Fiji, Tonga Kiribas, Samoa, Solomon Islands & Vanuatu.
- Undertake supply chain and market-driven evaluations to identify researchable constraints impeding economic development,
- Implement research-based projects that develop the technologies, products and/or skill based solutions.
- Adelaide University Value Chain group in this project works closely with James Cook and Southern Cross University marine component leaders and scientists



### Our Task

Support our scientists and use Value Chain Analysis as a tool to better understand the Beche der mer chain in Tonga & Fiji

- Review secondary research and literature currently undertaken in the Asia Pacific to identify gaps in our understanding of the whole value chain
- Analyse and map the existing value chain from harvesting processing export distribution to consumption.
- Identify key partners and stakeholders (public & private) willing to co invest and contribute to the research process (willingness to participate in the implementation of change and improvements)
- Gap analysis across the chain to direct and implement further research
- Conduct additional primary research
- Identify improvement projects with chain participants
- Support and oversee implementation



### Value Chains .. many interpretations

- The term 'Value Chain' was first used by Michael Porter in his book "Competitive Advantage: Creating and Sustaining superior Performance" (1985).
- Value chain analysis describes the activities within and around an organization, and relates which value each particular activity adds to the organizations products or services.
- Organizations are more than a random compilation of machinery, equipment, people and money.
- Only if these things are arranged into systems and systematic activates it will become possible to produce something for which customers are willing to pay a price.
- Porter argued that the ability to perform particular activities and to manage the linkages between these activities is a source of competitive advantage.



## Today Lack of consumer insight and market

intelligence are major impediments

"Search for value in the eyes of the consumer"

- Apply diagnostic tools....how well is the patient?
- Use value chain analysis to identify opportunities for (Process, products and services) improvements within organisations and across the entire chain
- Critical that we work to identify chain participants collaborate and co invest in innovations along the value chain

Credit to Professor Andrew Fearne



# Paradigm shift in thinking (supply chains to value chains)

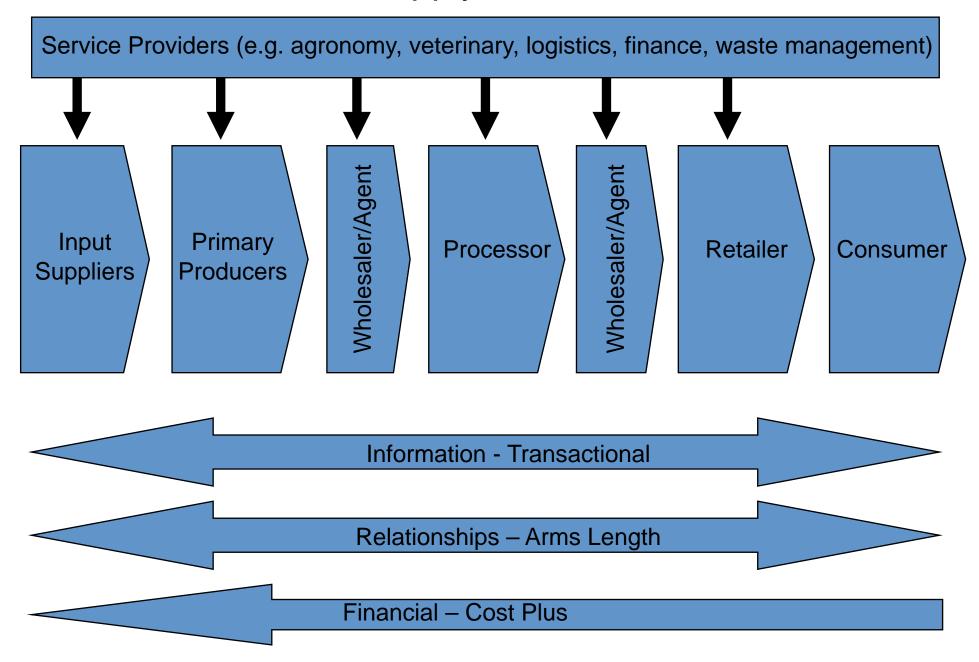
#### Supply chains

- Production 'push' orientation
  - Logistics and operations management
  - Compliance

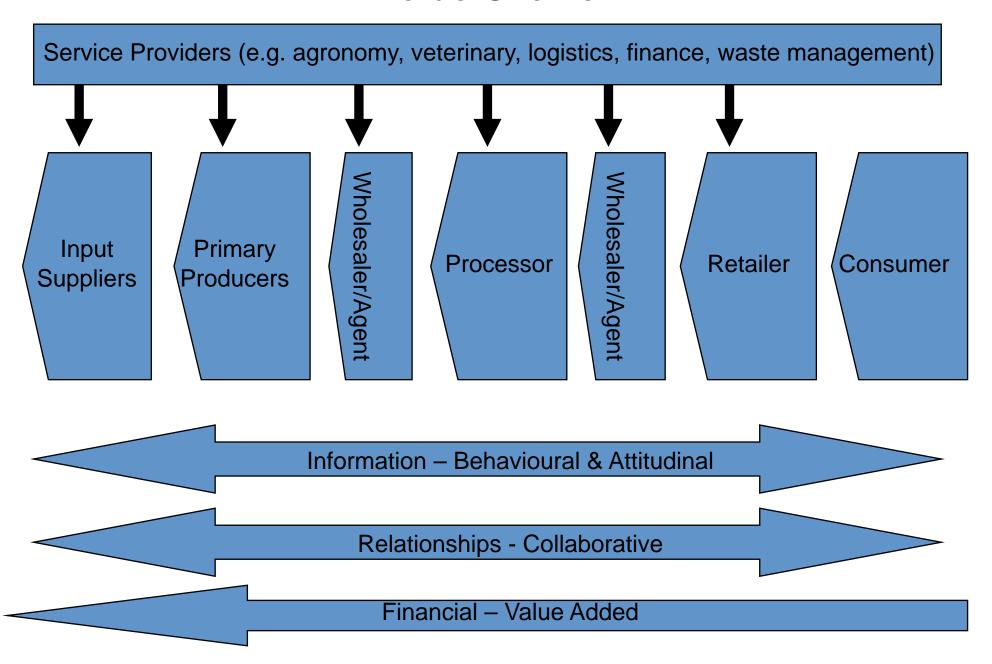
#### Value chains

- Demand 'pull' orientation
  - Sales, marketing, innovation (NPD, R&D)
  - Value adding
- Focus on identifying three key flows (information /relationships /finances)

### **Supply Chains**



#### Value Chains





## Results in Value Chain Thinking

- Holistic
  - cross-functional, multi-disciplinary
    - complex (get help!)
    - hard to copy
- Business philosophy
  - Process orientation (not what but how)
    - robust
    - Resilient
- Business structure
  - Can't do this alone
    - horizontal collaboration
    - vertical co-ordination



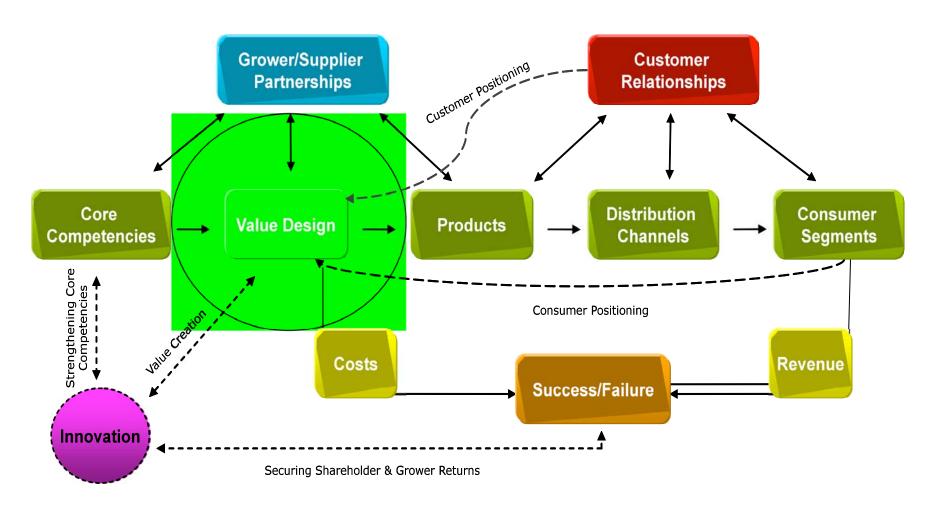
## Leads to Value Chain Management

Collaborative allocation and management of resources within and between businesses in the <u>value</u> chain, the purpose of which is to improve the competitiveness of the <u>value</u> chain as a whole.

- Process improvement for existing products/ services beyond business boundaries
  - How we do it = input
- Development of new (value added) propositions for <u>distinct</u> customers and targeted consumer segments
  - What we do = output



## Dynamic Value Chain Management



Adapted from Osterwalder & Pigneur, 2005



# Our approach in PIC's is to start with Tonga/Fiji first.

- Scope for improvement 'everywhere' but often hard to see (particularly when nobody is looking!)
- Need to find ways to draw the attention of different stakeholders to the opportunities for improvement at different stages in the supply chain
- Value chain analysis to extend our "line of sight"
  - Analytical tool
  - Communication tool
  - Catalyst for change
  - 'Seeing the whole'



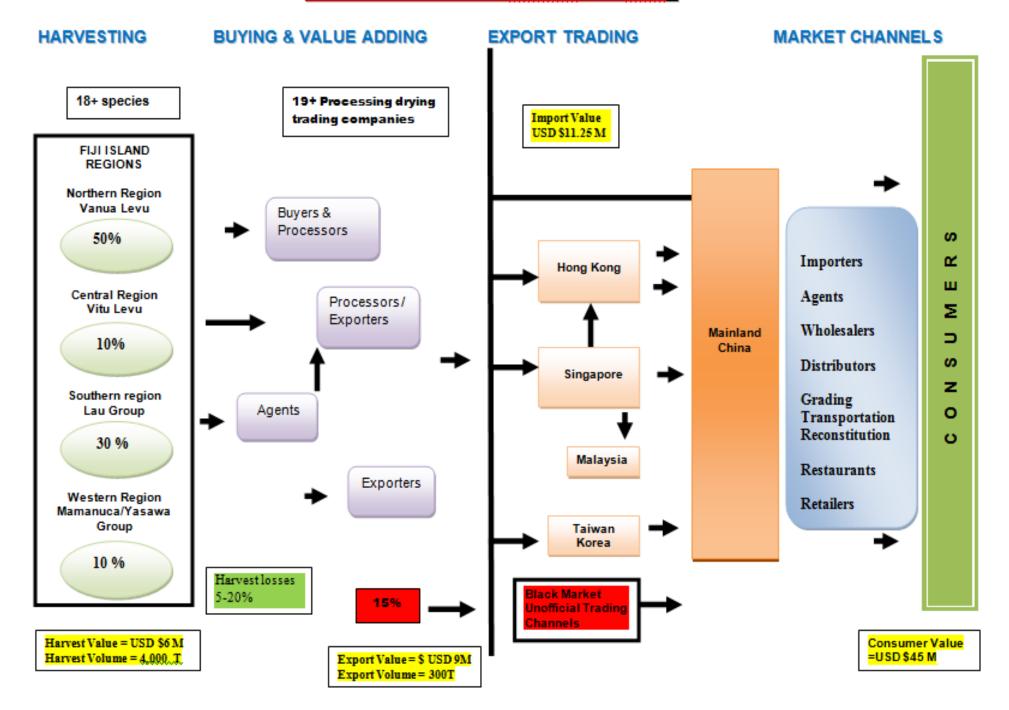
## FIRST CUT Mapping the Beche de mer chain

Developing an understanding of the key components of the Fiji & Tonga BDM is work in progress and based on published

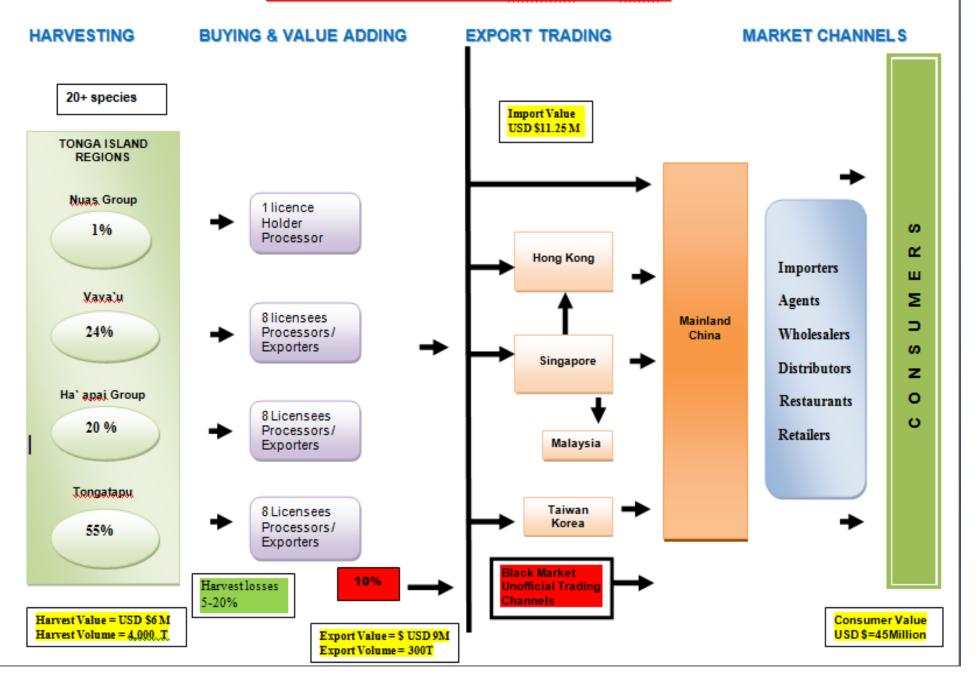
To derive an accurate understanding will require walking the chain interviews and in-market research.

literature

#### FIJI CHAIN MAP "Beche De Mer"



#### TONGA CHAIN MAP "Beche De Mer"





## What does the early diagnostic show?

#### From a Chain perspective

- The "patient" is not well but not atypical of other food and beverage chains.
- No consumer or customer insight....."the blind are leading the blind"...no line of sight!
- Resource owners and fishers are powerless and marginalised and not able to get an equitable financial return.
- Power and influence rests with overseas buyers and exporters.
- The depletion of the natural resource is unsustainable.



## From the supply side

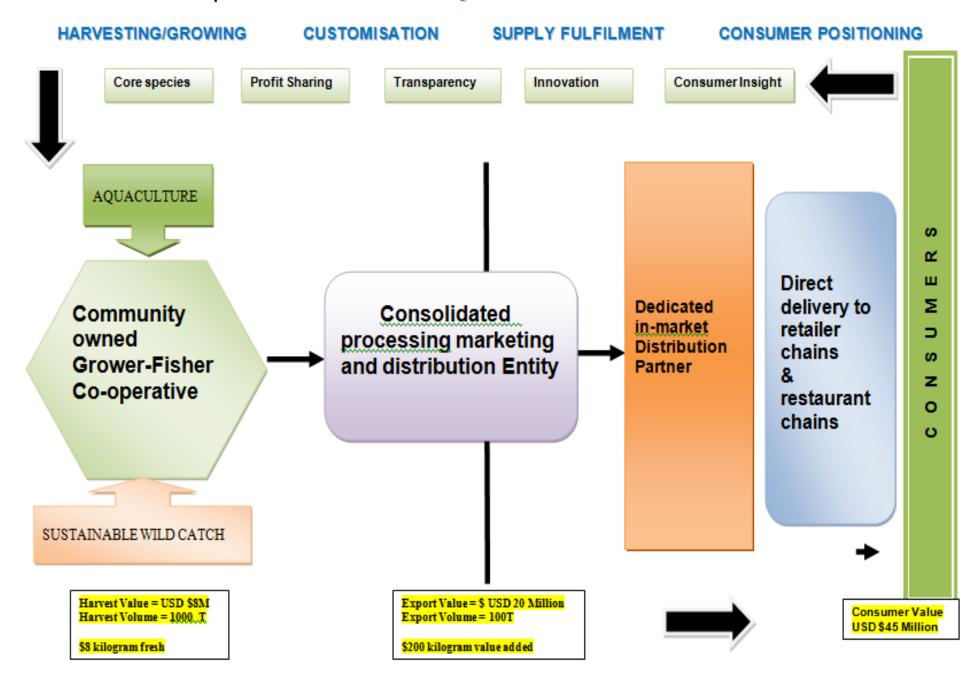
- Data ...gaps "Battling the Data"
- No research on livelihood returns/ benefits/ impacts
- Some initial research has identified high waste..collection to processing
- Processing techniques are rudimentry outdated, unclear, and undocumented
- Understanding domestic structures, players, systems for monitoring and measurement.
- Gaps in governance & enforcement



# However there are exciting opportunities ahead

- BDM is high demand and derives high value
- Significant market growth in Asia & China
- Opening up of modern consumer markets
- Segmentation of markets opens up new opportunities for small niche suppliers
- Market channels are more transparent and logistically accessible
- There are new models that can be developed to deliver sustainable competitive advantage

#### Sustainable Community Owned Value Chain Model





### Conclusions

The Beche de Mer industry In Tonga and Fiji (and other PICs) are on a journey... to where?

PARDI future investment will be a cautious and deliberate process and work closely with our local partners to understand the potential of this industry.

I look forward to sharing with you the results of our discovery process sometime in the future.

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