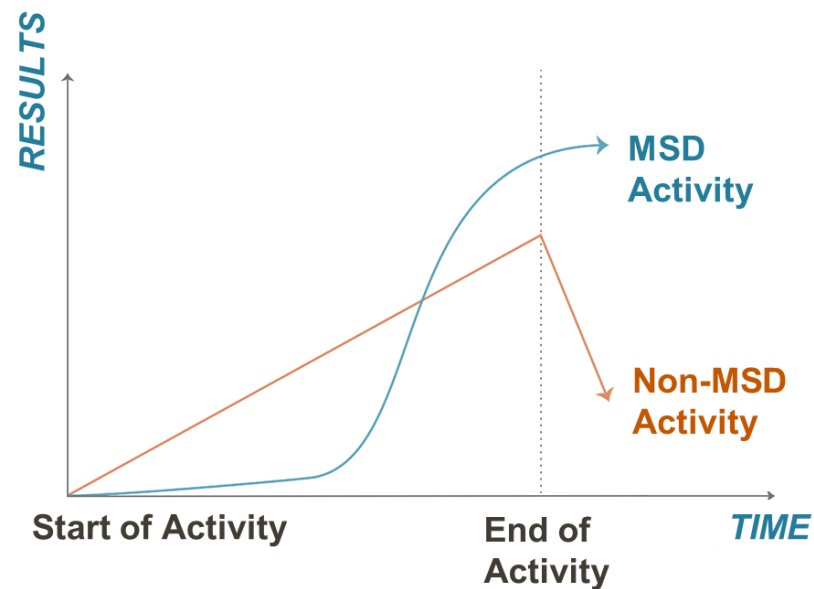


# DCED Global Seminar 2024

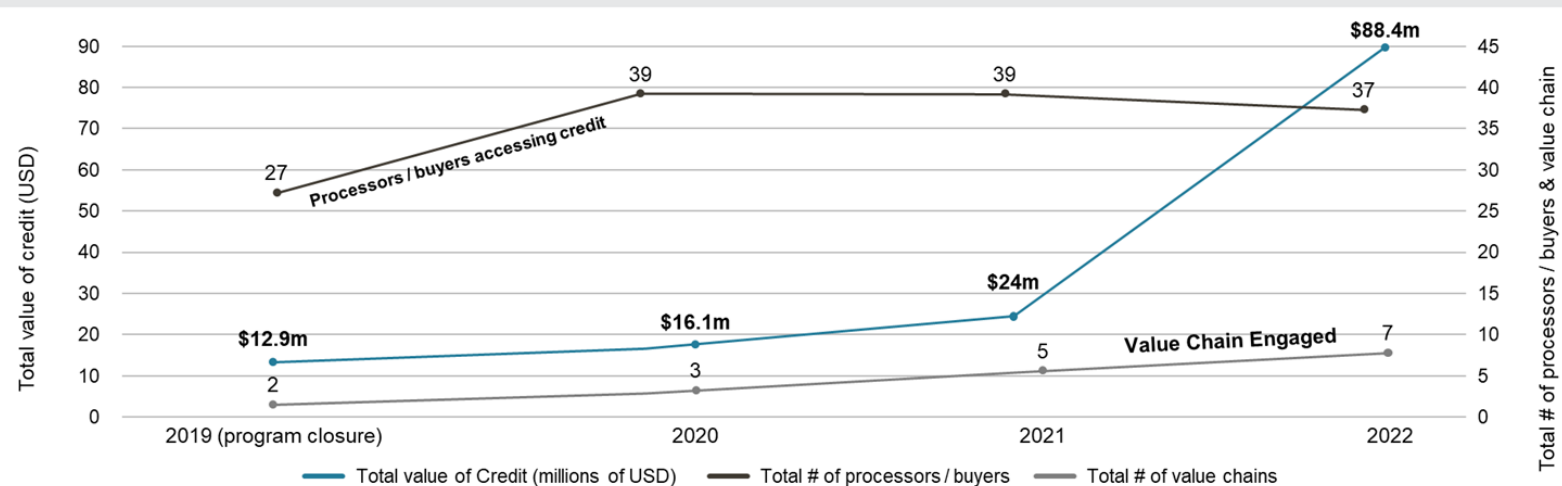
## Assessing system change: What counts?

1 October 2024

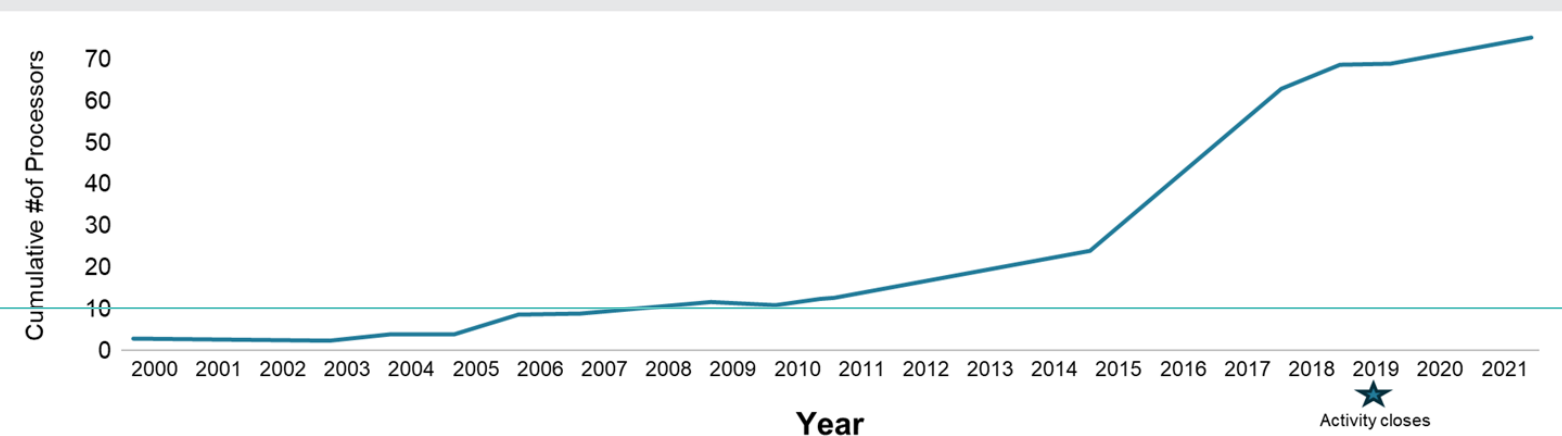
# > Presenting Systemic Change Findings



## Scalable Growth of Collateralized Finance Following Project Closure



## Cumulative # of Processors Launching from 2000-2022



# Enduring Systemic Changes in Senegal's Rice Sector 3.5 Years After Program Closure

## BOUNDARY: RICE SECTOR, SENEGAL

### History and Conditions

- Strategic sector with large imports
- Government dominates ag lending & TA
- Large donor investments in storage facilities

### Interventions

- Introduce Integrated Finance Mechanism
- Encourage contractual linkages
- Introduce quality standards and information management

### Disruption

### Networks

### Norms

- +++ Replication of the IFM by banks in new regions and crops
- ++ Growing adoption of the IFM by borrowers
- +++ Investment by processors in larger-scale and better-quality rice equipment
- +++ Institutionalization of the IFM by the Government of Senegal and its agencies
- + Contractualization is a widespread practice in the rice sector reflecting enhanced trust and cooperation
- + Continuing flows of credit and technical training between financial institutions, buyers and farmers
- -- Reduction in flows of digitized information
- +++ Signed contracts and secured crop are accepted as collateral for agricultural lending in rice and many other crops
- ++ Consumers accept Senegalese rice as equivalent to imports
- (Stable) Quality standards are an accepted requirement to sell to higher value markets

### Developmental Impacts

- Rice farmers increase incomes from rice farming
- Rice farmers begin double cropping (not seen)

### Outside Influences

- Support for new warehouse receipt legal regulations (World Bank)
- Large-scale investment in rice farmer productivity (Various)
- Line of credit to LBA enabling lending expansion (AFD)

### Legend:

- + to +++: Growth since program closure
- to ---: Reduction since program closure