

Pan African Expert talk No. 7 / 8

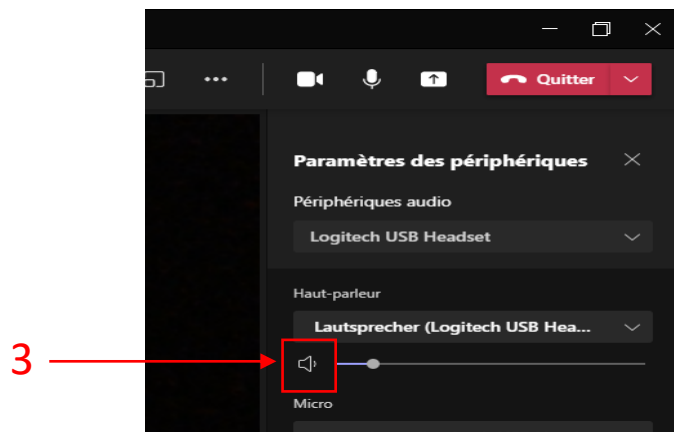
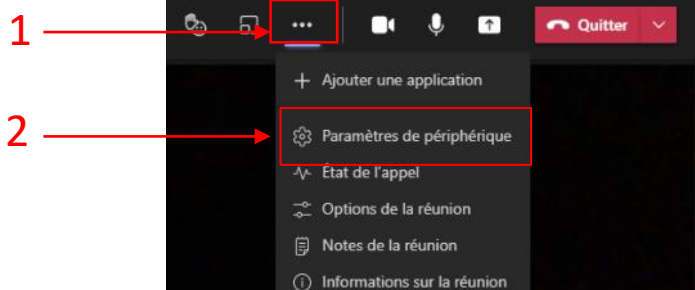
“Winning the future with agribusiness”: Policy tools for employment and growth in African Agribusiness






Traduction

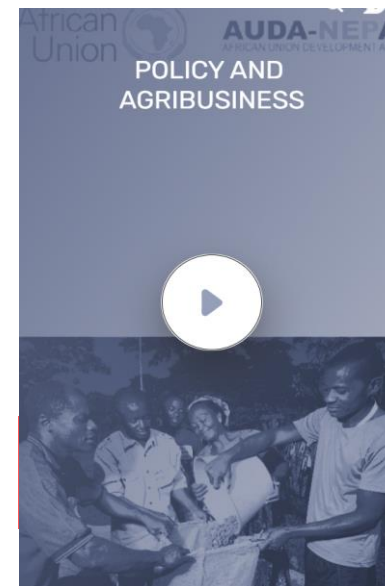
Étape 1 : Mettre MS Teams sur silencieux

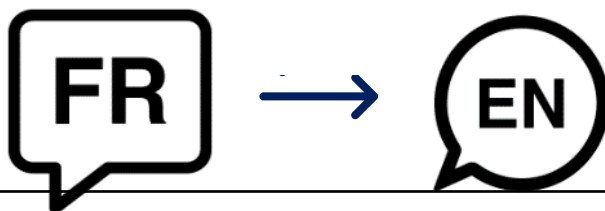


Étape 2 : Ouvrir interactio

1. Cliquez sur le lien dans le chat
2. [Politique et Agrobusiness](#)
=[ABF2022](#)

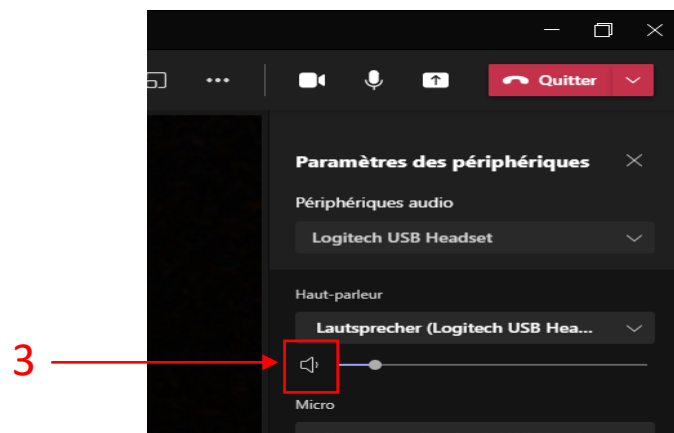
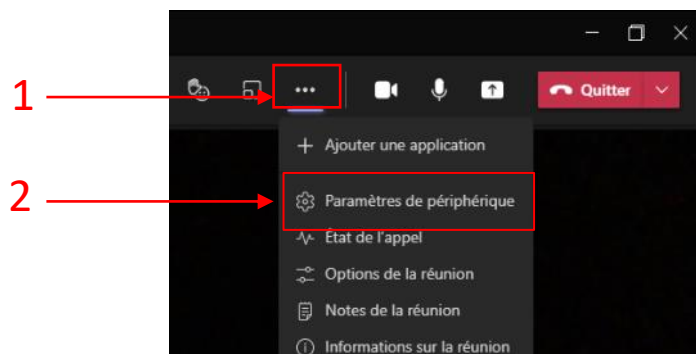
2. Cliquez sur le bouton  et sélectionnez la langue → **French**





Translation

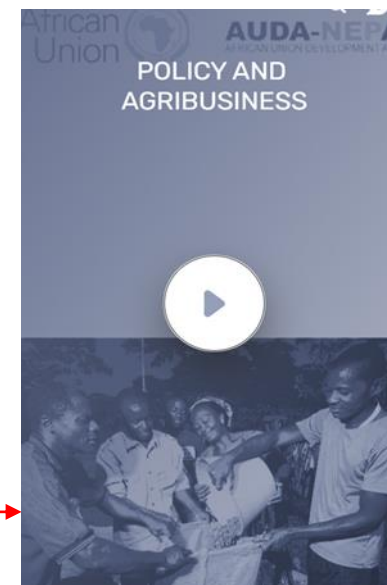
Step 1 : Mute MS Teams



Step 2 : Open Interactio

1. Click on the link in the chat
2. [Policy and Agribusiness=ABF2022](#)

2. Click on the  button and select the language → **English**



Agenda

Welcome, Agenda & objective

Experts talk

- 1** What is the role of policy in agribusiness and who benefits? What are challenges in effectively implementing these policies? How and by whom?
- 2** How can we change the landscape of policy direction to promote decent and productive employment in agribusiness? “
- 3** How can the policy tools and instruments play a role in in shaping current and future leadership in Africa?” The agri-policy tool kit, other relevant tools and the role of economic instruments/indicators in depicting impact.

Discussion

Outlook & Closing

Mots de bienvenue, Agenda & objectif

Exposés d'experts

- 1** Quel est le rôle de la politique dans l'agrobusiness et qui en profite ? Les politiques sont-elles effectivement mises en œuvre? Comment et par qui ?
- 2** Comment pouvons-nous changer l'orientation politique pour promouvoir l'emploi décent et productif dans l'agrobusiness?
- 3** Comment les outils et instruments politiques peuvent-ils jouer un rôle dans la formation du leadership actuel et futur en Afrique ? » La boîte à outils de politique agricole, d'autres outils pertinents et le rôle des instruments/indicateurs économiques dans la description de l'impact.

Discussion

Perspectives et clôture

Objective

Key role of policies in shaping agribusiness to generate economic benefits for young people and MSMEs

Speaker **1** Dr. Debisi Araba



- A public policy, innovation and strategy specialist. Visiting Research Fellow at the Centre for Environmental Policy, Imperial College London. Member of the Montpellier-Malabo Panel, an eminent group of global experts – working together to enhance African and European government support of national and regional agricultural development and food security priorities in Africa.
- As Managing Director of the Africa Green Revolution Forum (AGRF), he led global strategy, partnerships and programs for Africa's premier platform for agriculture and food systems transformation
- As Africa Region Director at the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) he led the mission to increase prosperity and improve human nutrition in Africa through leveraging markets for improved productivity, competitiveness, human nutrition and health; transforming farms and landscapes for sustainability and deploying insights to de-risk agriculture for improved investment planning, resilience and access to private capital.
- He also served as Senior Technical Adviser for 3.5 years on Environmental Policy to the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development in Nigeria, where he co-authored Nigeria's National Agricultural Resilience Framework, co-created the Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture, and led global and national partnerships in the development of insurance and climate-smart strategies for the agricultural sector.
- Debisi has a Doctorate degree from the Centre for Environmental Policy, Imperial College London, a Masters in Public Administration from the Harvard University Kennedy School of Government, a Masters in Clean Technology from the University of Newcastle Upon Tyne and a Bachelors degree in Physical Geography from the University of Ibadan.



MALABO
MONTPELLIER
PANEL

MALABO MONTPELLIER PANEL

Dr. Debisi Araba

www.mamopanel.org



Pan African Expert talk No 7 / 8

“Winning the future with agribusiness”: Policy tools for employment and growth in African Agribusiness

Page 7





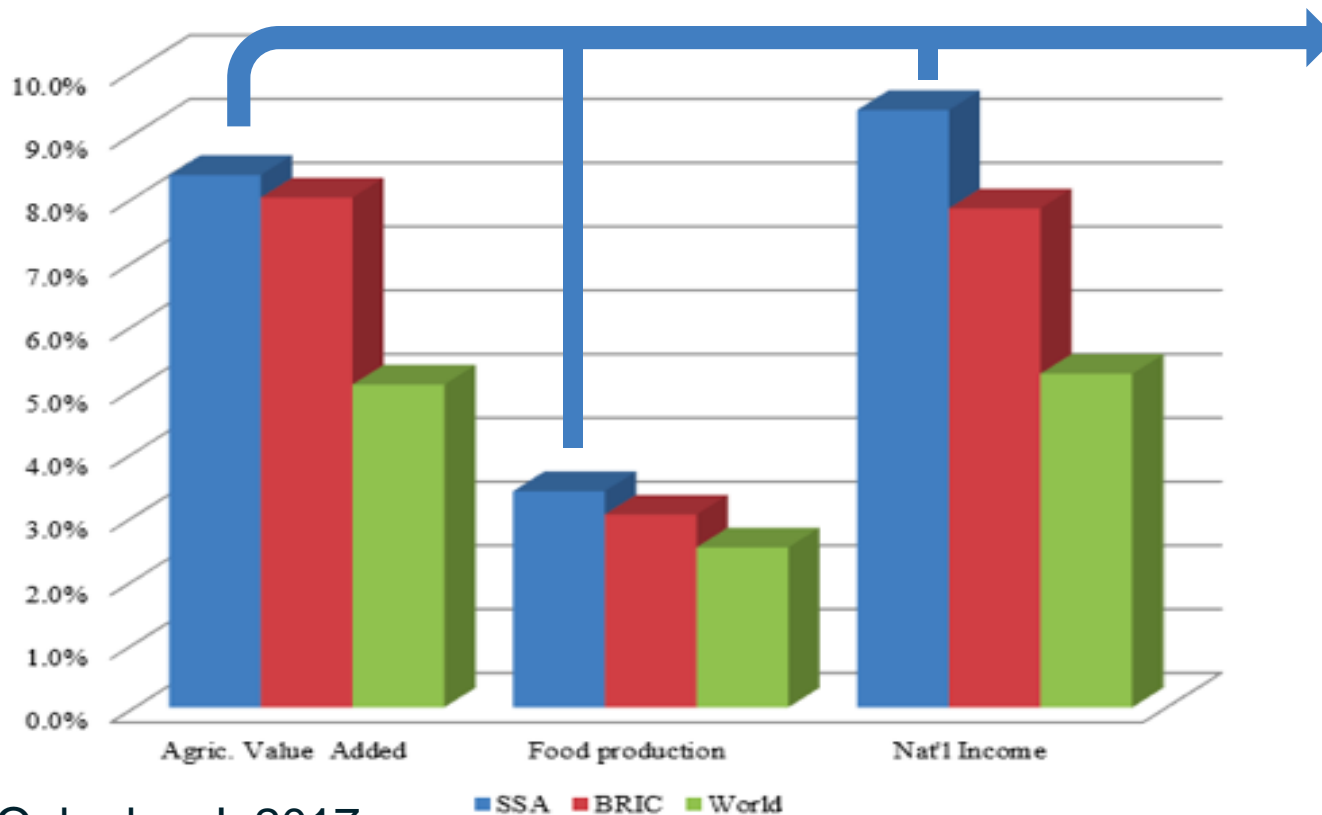
A public sector enabled, and private sector led process

How do you bring millions of stakeholders to the decision table?

Heterogeneity of governance systems

Learning from positive change

1996-2013-2015

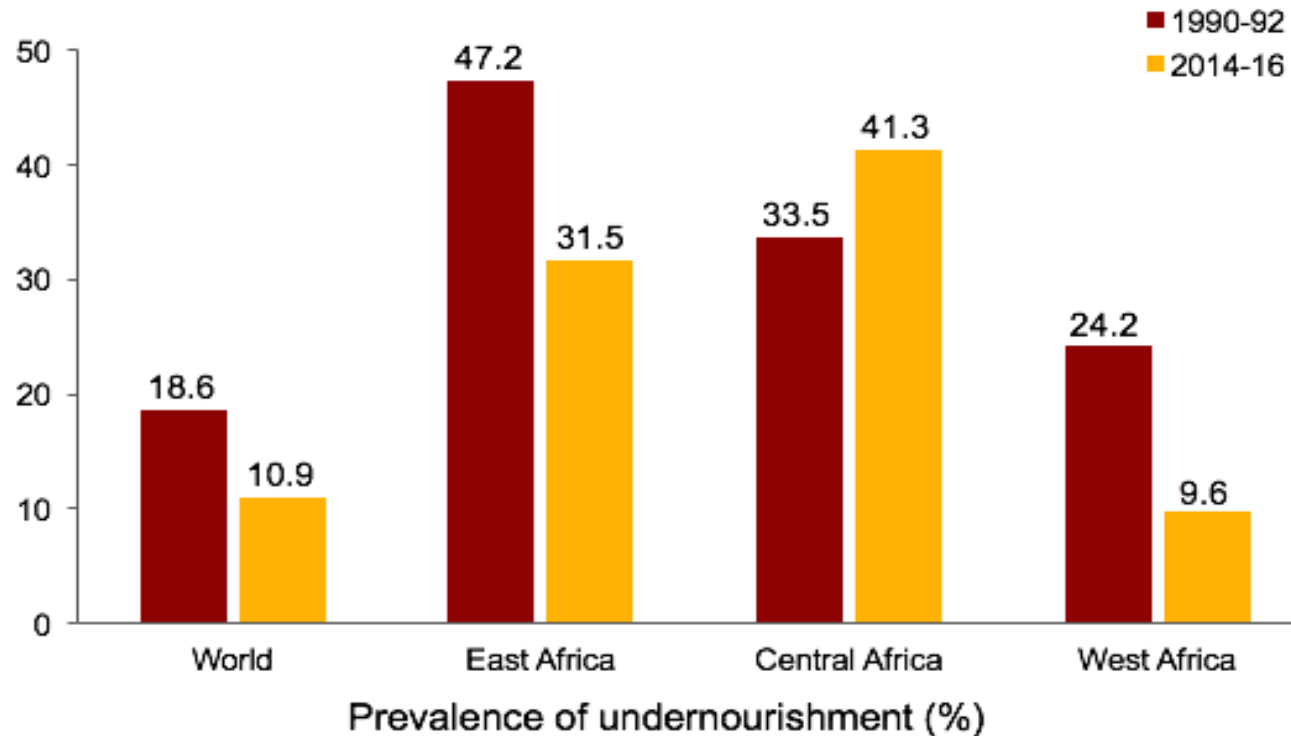


Africa performed better than BRICs and world average

Source: Oehmke, J. 2017

The imperative to learn

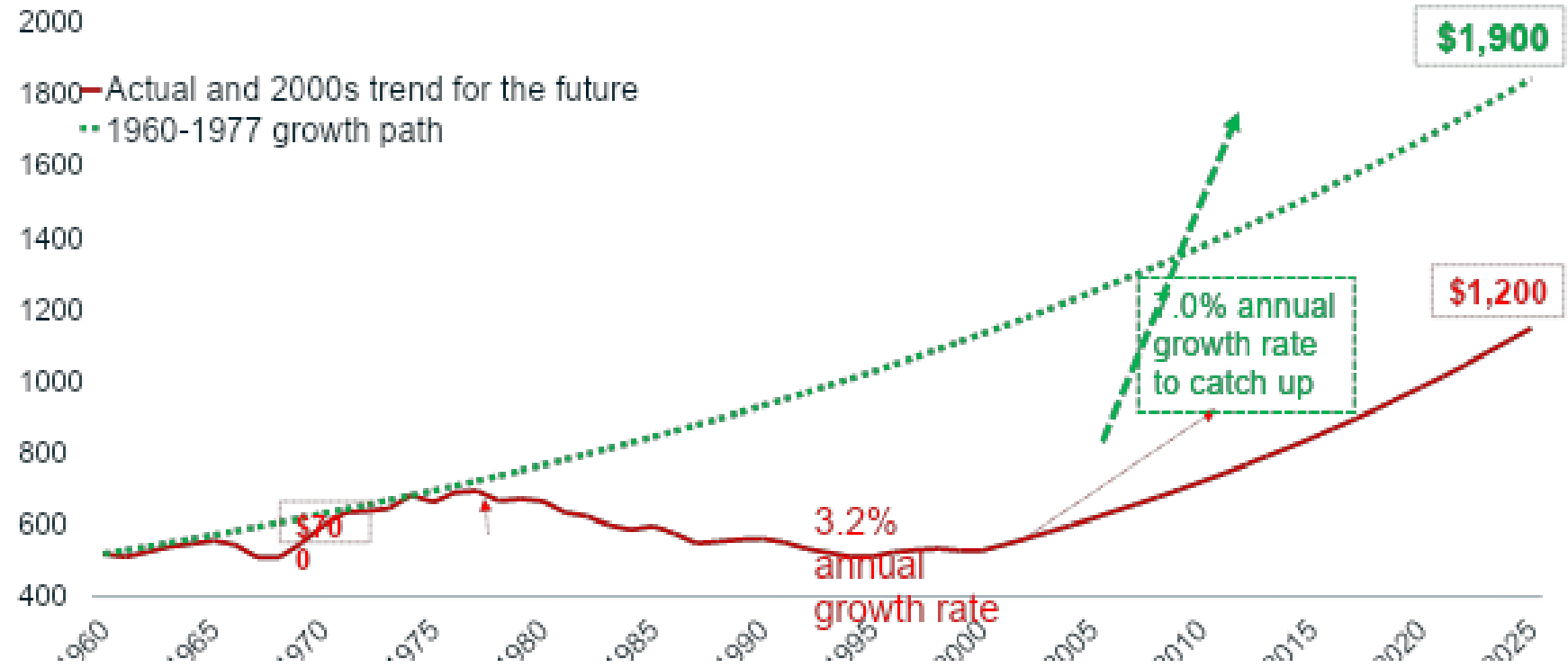
Hunger persists in Africa despite progress



There is still a long way to go despite progress

THE IMPERATIVE TO LEARN: Need to make up lost decades of slow growth and decline

!!!! At current pace of growth
It would take decades to make up for the lost ground

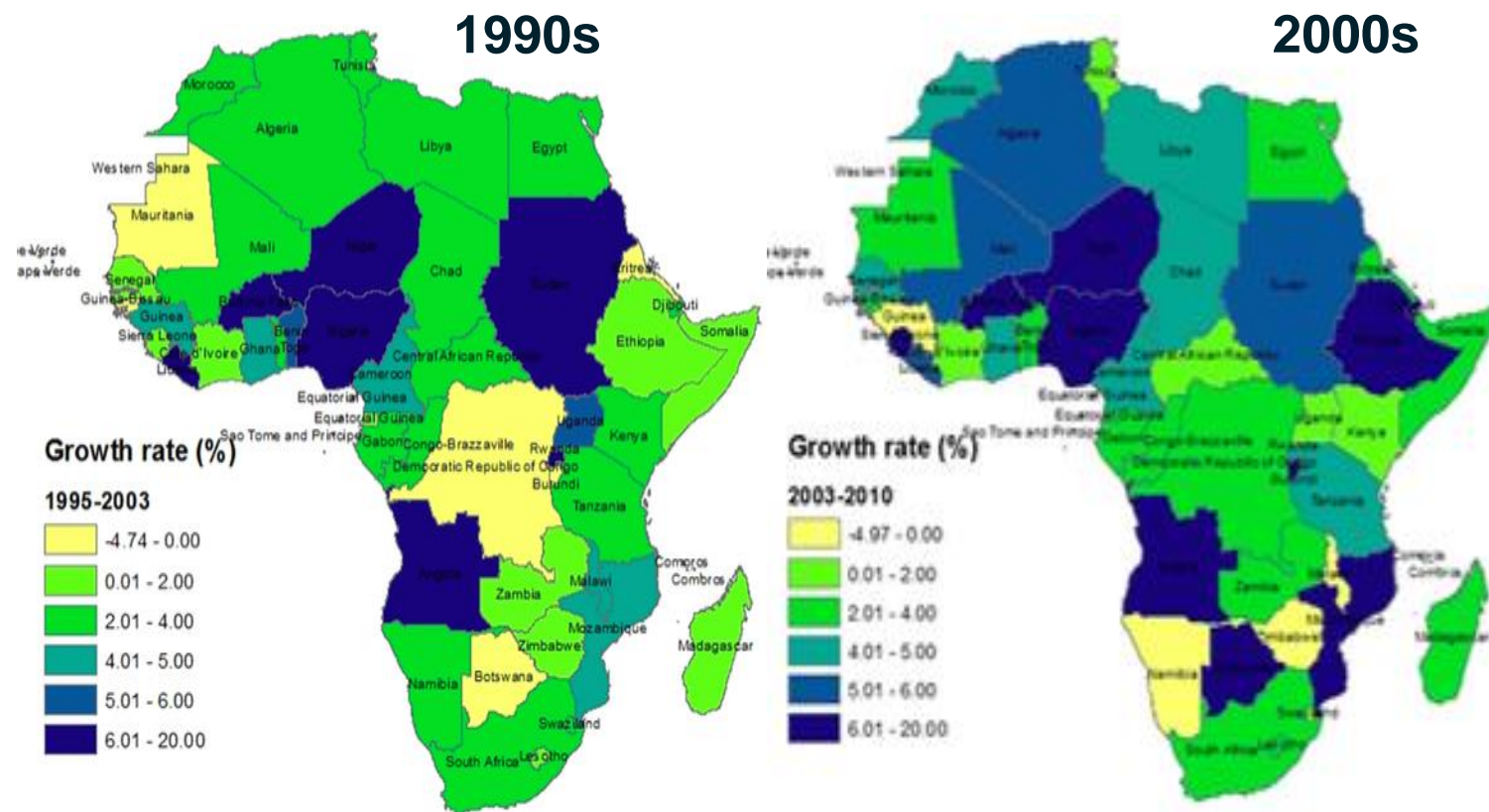


Source: Badiane et al (2015).

Opportunities to Learn

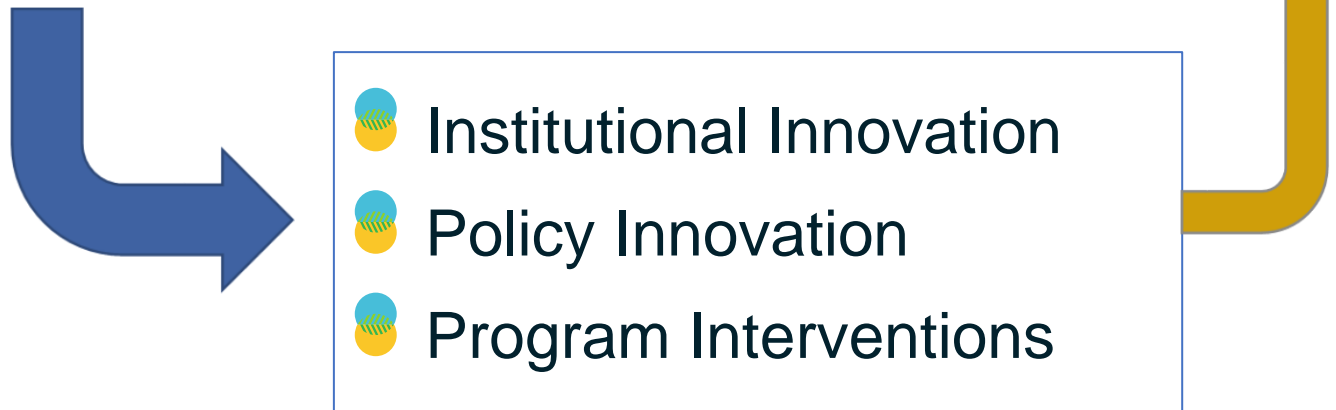
- More countries are growing faster than ever
- Progress is uneven and challenges are still formidable
- Some countries must be doing certain things right and better
- Opportunities to replicate and scale up successful policies and interventions

Agricultural GDP Growth Rates



Understanding Positive Change

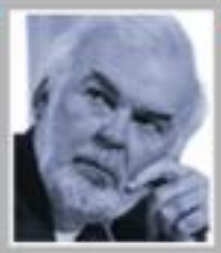
- Find out where progress is taking place
- Understand what works, how and why



Malabo Montpellier Panel



Debisi Araba



Tom Arnold



Ousmane Badiane



Joachim Von Braun



Patrick Caron



Sir Gordon Conway



Gebisa Fleta



Karim El Aynaoui



Ashok Gulati



Sheryl Hendriks



Muhammadou Kah



Agnes Kalibata



Nachilala Nkombo



**Wanjiru Kamau-
Rutenberg**



Ishmael Sunga



**Rhoda Peace
Tumusiime**

Malabo Montpellier Forum



H.E. Hailemariam Dessalegn
Former Primer Minister
Republic of Ethiopia



H.E. Dr. Assia Bensalah Alaoui
Ambassador at Large to His Majesty
Mohamed VI the King of Morocco

- A platform to bring research into use at the cross-country or continental scale
- Guided by technical reports prepared by the **Malabo Montpellier Panel** on what works, why and how

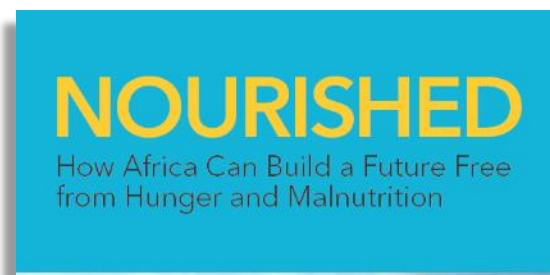


MALABO
MONTPELLIER
PANEL

Thank you!

Download our reports and
subscribe to the newsletter

www.mamopanel.org



@MaMoPanel



MaMoPanel



The Malabo Montpellier Panel

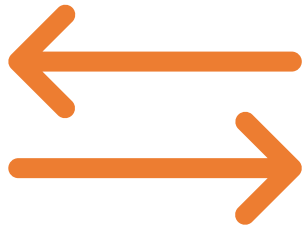
Speaker **2** Naomi K Lintini, Chief Technical Advisor



- a development practitioner with a passion for sustainable and pro-poor development solutions. She holds an MBA and has over 20 years' experience in implementing programmes in the area of skills, entrepreneurship, private sector development, and in providing policy advisory support to continental and regional communities, national governments and international organizations.
- Trainer, business coach and mentor, and actively promotes demand responsive skills and economic development
- Previous positions with the Zambia Small Enterprise Development Board, the German Development Cooperation (formerly GTZ) on issues related to informal economy, skills development, SME and private development, and on promoting trade competitiveness among SMEs. Consultant for UNCTAD, Banyani Global, COMESA, AfBD and with the Zambia Private Sector Reform Programme among others.
- With ILO since 2009 as Technical Advisor - Zambia, Malawi and Zimbabwe, managing projects on skills anticipation and development, TVET reform; trade and economic diversification; value chain and sustainable enterprise development; and youth and women economic empowerment.
- Based in Pretoria, South Africa working as Chief Technical Advisor on an ILO supported Project on capacity building of African Union Members States in Labour Market Information and Skills Anticipation, under the Skills Initiative for Africa (SIFA) Programme of the AUC – AUDA/NEPAD.

How can we change the landscape of policy direction to promote decent and productive employment in agribusiness? “





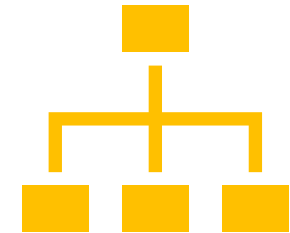
Policy Direction

Which way to go?



Policy Actions

Which strategic interventions should be adopted and pursued



Policy Levers

How to create leverage for agribusiness policy frameworks to ensure right circumstances are in place

Which Policy Direction?

Stepping out **Diversify**

Rural economic diversification, income-generating activities and employment beyond agriculture and including other economic sectors; skills development and employment services for diverse local economies; harnessing the potential of the circular economy in rural areas.

Stepping up **Improve & intensify**

Making agro-food systems more sustainable; rejuvenating agriculture; promoting agro-enterprises; skills development for improved production methods and productivity; crop diversification; digital technologies; improving working conditions in agriculture

Stepping ahead **Catch up & leap forward**

Well-connected and dynamic rural economies, attractive to investments; turning rural areas into rural innovation hubs through improved services, infrastructure and connectivity; empowering women and youth; participation and social cohesion.

Interconnected and Integrated Policy Actions

Promote an **integrated policy approach** to ensure that **rural economic diversification** and **structural transformation** become engines for creating decent jobs

Promote policies that serve as a catalysts for **rural economic development** and **Job creation**

Decent Work in the Rural Economy



Supporting inclusive agricultural growth for improved livelihoods and food security



Promoting economic diversification and triggering productive transformation for rural employment



Promoting access to services, protection and employment-intensive investment



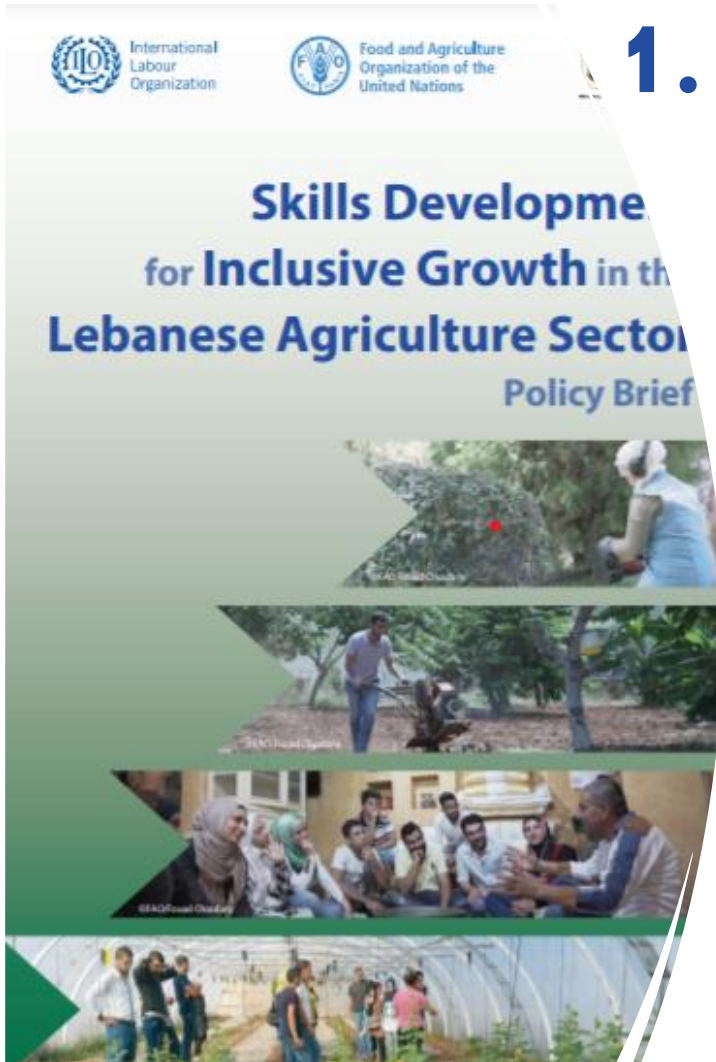
Ensuring sustainability and harnessing the benefits of natural resources



Increasing the voice of rural people through organization and the promotion of rights, standards and social dialogue



Improving the knowledge base on decent work in the rural economy



1. Supporting inclusive agricultural growth

- Promote agricultural growth led by growth in **labour productivity**
- Higher **agricultural productivity creates new** agribusiness and new employment opportunities
- Strengthen **rural–urban linkages** – Starting with Food product markets which are accessible for rural producers - benefit from strong sustainable demand
- Promote territorial (Local economic development -LED) policies to bridge rural-urban divide and to address disparities in economic development

2. Promote Rural Economic Diversification



© ILO

- In some African countries, 40 to 60 percent of all cooperatives are involved in agriculture.⁸ In Ethiopia, for instance, 900,000 people in agriculture are estimated to generate part of their income through cooperatives.⁹

Diversify rural economies to foster structural transformation that creates demand for non-farm economic outputs, leading to **structural transformation**

Promote Structural transformation to move agriculture from low productivity and labour- intensive economic activities to higher productivity and skill intensive activities

(e.g tractor cooperatives and related repair jobs)

(This will create employment and business opportunities for absorbing the growing youth labour force)

3. Promote access to services, social protection, and employment assistance to catalyze economic development

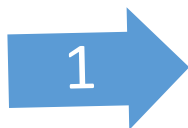
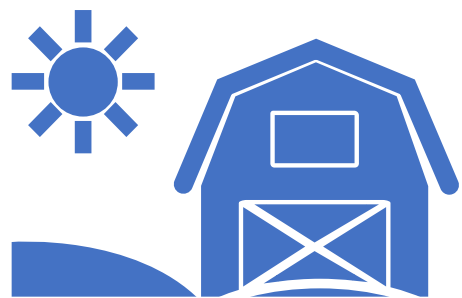
- **Social Protection** policies: reduce consequences of poverty and exclusion (e.g. Cash Transfers, social health insurance, employment assistance)
- **Government investment programmes** to create and upgrade access to services and to boost creation of quality jobs and rural incomes and stimulate demand (e.g. Roads, Irrigation facilities Schools)

- ▶ **Direct employment** is created directly by construction, operation or maintenance activities (including workers directly recruited by contractors and subcontractors, technicians, supervisors and other skilled professional staff).
- ▶ **Indirect employment** is created in the backward-linked industries, supplying tools, materials, plant and equipment for construction and maintenance activities.
- ▶ **Induced employment** is created through forward linkages as households benefiting from direct and indirect employment spend some of their additional income on goods and services in the economy.
- ▶ **Spin-off/development impacts** comprise secondary employment created as a result of an improved or maintained asset within the areas of influence.



ILO's Employment Intensive Investment Programme

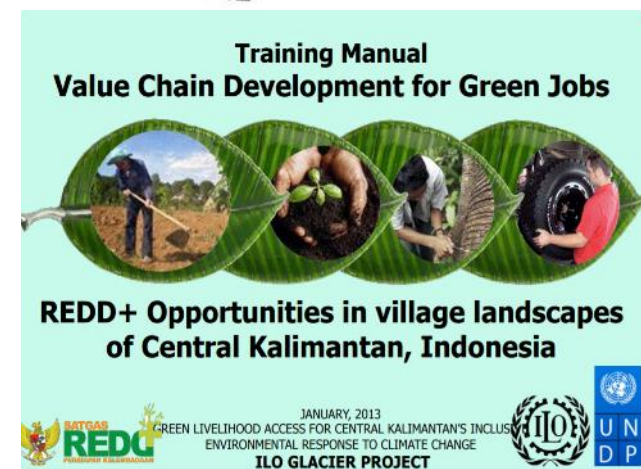
4. Sustainable value addition and Beneficiation



Support better integration of smallholder producers, agribusinesses, MSMEs into inclusive, and more sustainable value chains (including global value chains)

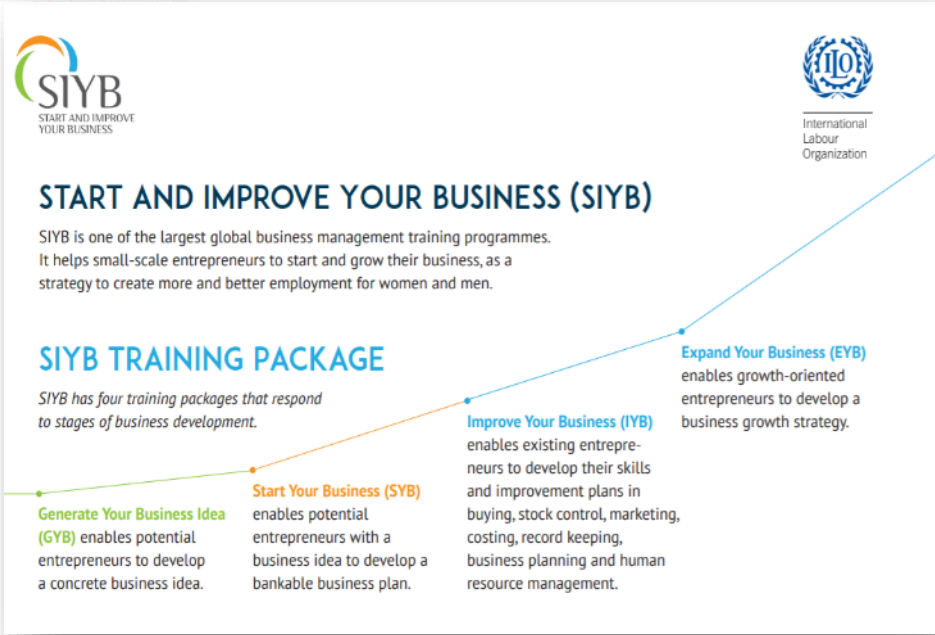


Improve access to markets to unlock business expansion potential, opportunities for **decent work** (including higher incomes)

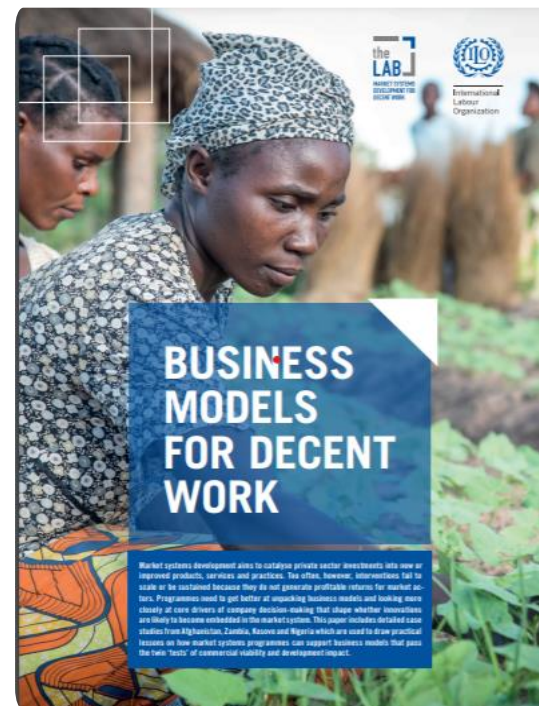


- Build capacity for self organization, and interpretation of rights, work standards and ability for social dialogue
- Promote establishment of cooperatives, social and solidarity enterprises and organizations **as instruments for generating opportunities** for productive employment and economic engagement in agribusiness





6. Improve the knowledge and skill base of rural people



Build the capacity of rural people to be active participants in economic activities

Develop and apply knowledge products, including how-to manuals, guidelines and tools

What levers must Agri-business policies pay attention to



Enhance agricultural productivity to increase **upstream and downstream activities, consolidate value chains and expand agro-industries**, fosters diversification and unlocks new **employment and business opportunities**

Increase Producers' incomes to support rural **demand**, which results in more investments into new business activities, and diversification of local economies, and more employment opportunities

In summary

Policies aimed at promoting decent and productive employment in agribusiness

- ✓ Should have **specific focus on employment creation**, and improvement of living standards
- ✓ Should reflect a **coordinated and coherent approach** based on national and regional development objectives
- ✓ Should have **specific means and strategies for achieving them** in a coordinated and inclusive manner
- ✓ Should **lead to concrete action** that paves way for social and economic advancement for all (particularly rural populations)



Speaker **3** Mr. Bastian Domke

Advisor, Sector Programme „Agriculture“, GIZ

- Works as **Advisor for agribusiness and agricultural finance** with GIZ (German Technical Development Agency). As part of his role, he advises the German government on strategies and project design intended to improve access to finance for smallholder farmers and agribusinesses in developing countries.
- He has previously worked as an Advisor for GIZ in **agricultural value chain projects** in South Africa and Benin.
- Passionate about agriculture, agricultural finance and inclusive finance, he has previously worked as an independent consultant in **microfinance**, i.e. for KfW, the German Development Bank in the DR Congo.
- He holds a Master's degree in Political Sciences from the University of Hamburg and a postgraduate degree in Rural Development from Humboldt University, Berlin (Germany).

From Strategy to Implementation

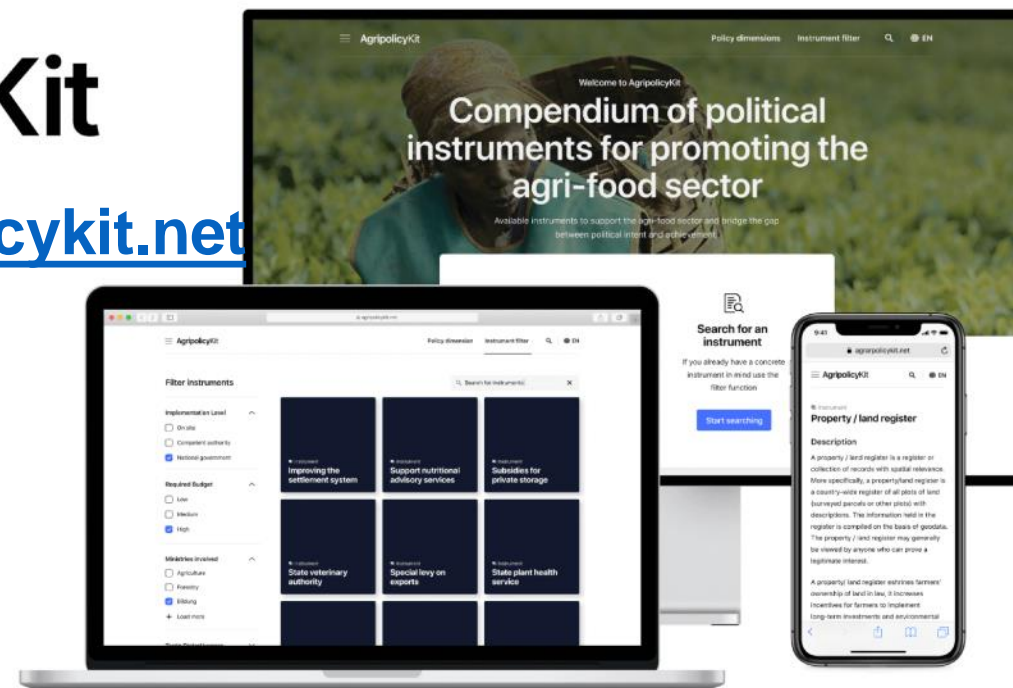
BASTIAN DOMKE

bastian.domke@giz.de

Now available

AgripolicyKit

www.agripolicykit.net



An initiative by



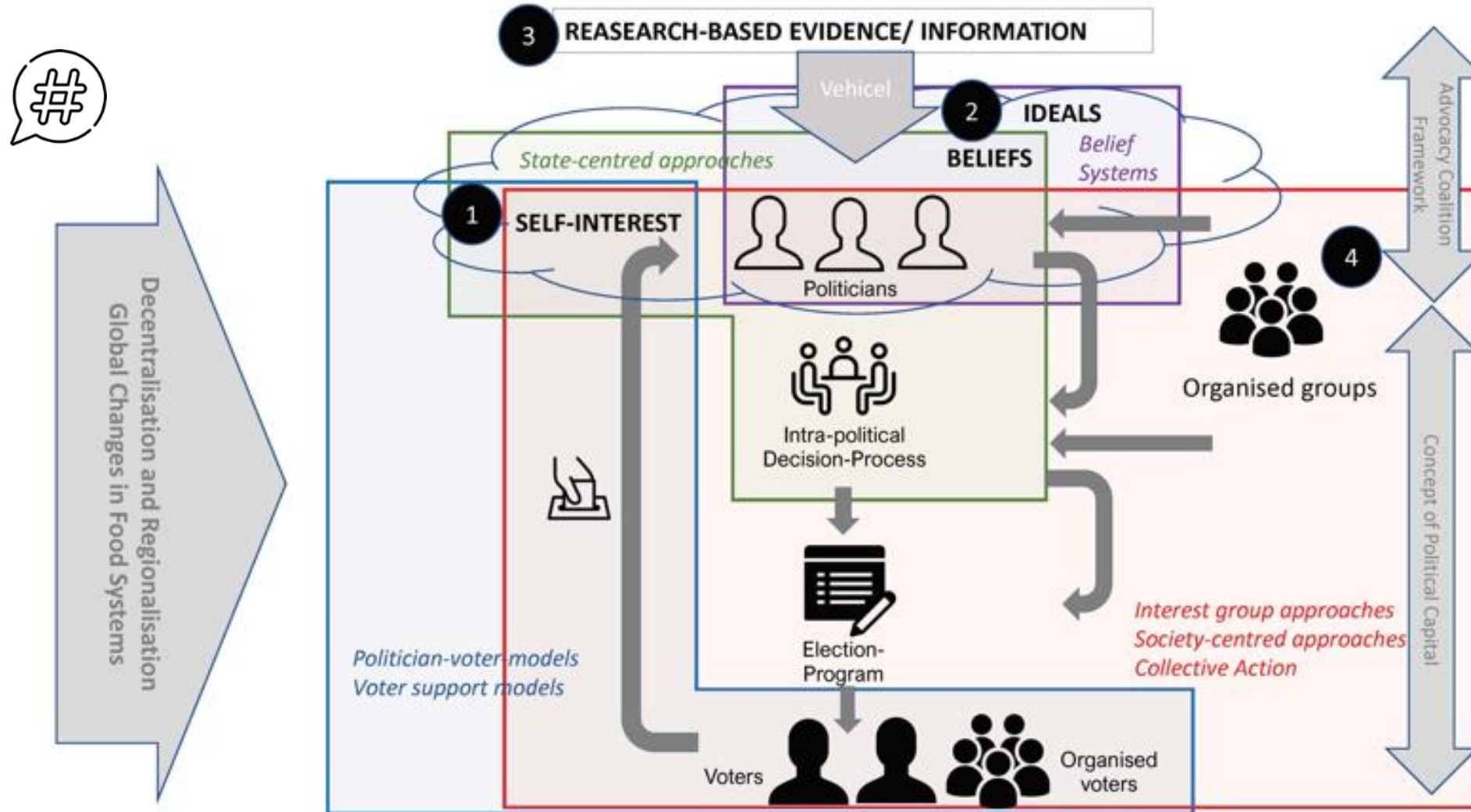
On behalf of

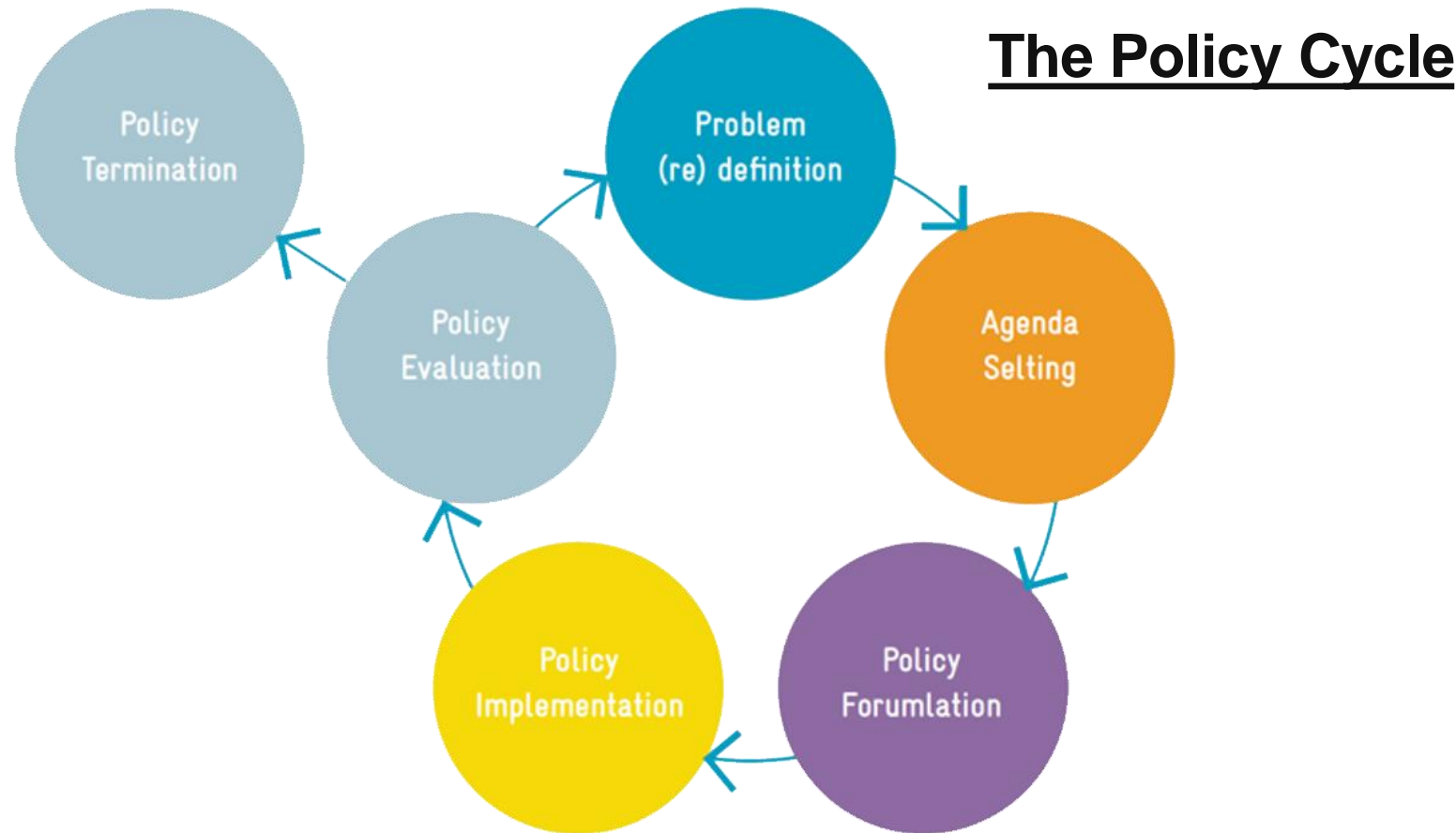


In cooperation with



Policy Dimension 1: Politics





Policy Objective

Employment in rural areas

23 Instruments

www.agripolicykit.net

Instruments (23)

Instrument

Tax relief on strategic / new products

low (\$) 

Instrument

Tax incentives (tax subsidies)

low (\$) 

Instrument

Public sector advice channels

medium (\$\$) 

Instrument

Subsidy for investments in non-agricultural sectors

high (\$\$\$) 

Instrument

Subsidy for providing non-agricultural services

Learn about the Elements that Influence the Choice of a Policy Instrument

Look for potential instruments to implement the strategy

Budget

Actors

Implementation Level

Capacities & Requirements



Time

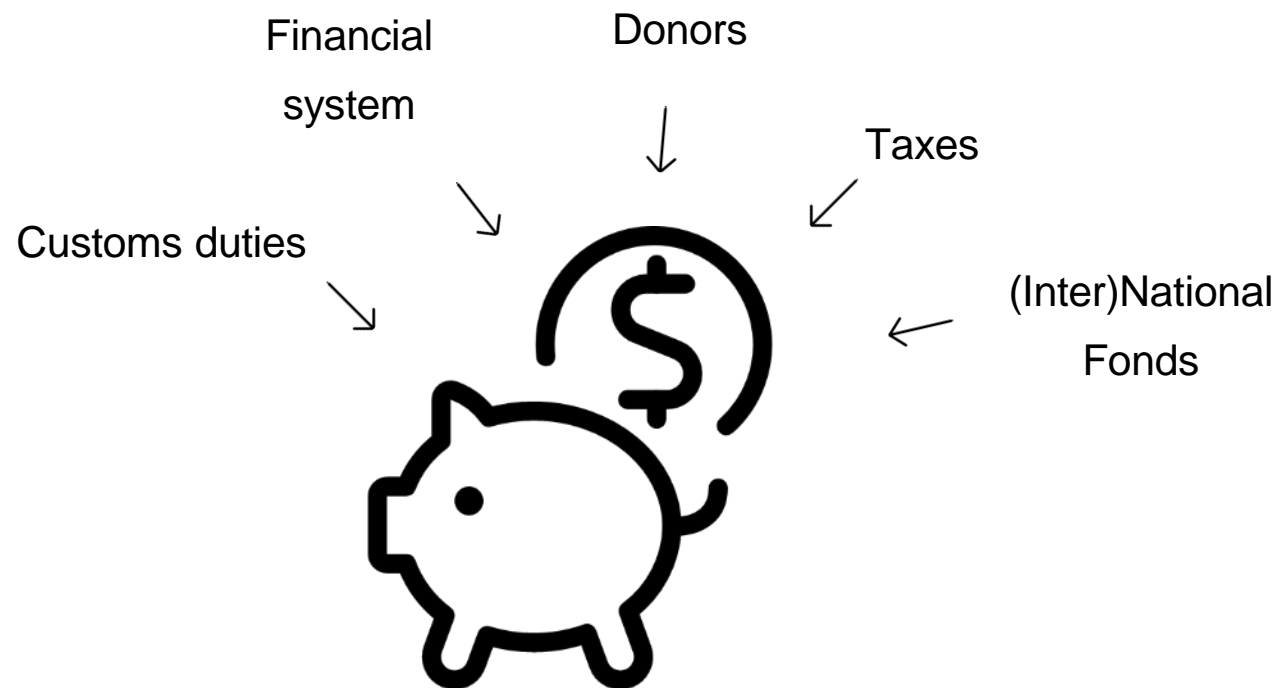
Availability of production factors

Conformity with international treaties

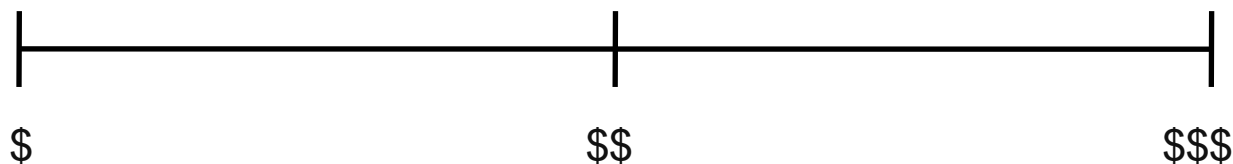
Where to look ?

Budget:

How much money do I have available - now and over the years ?

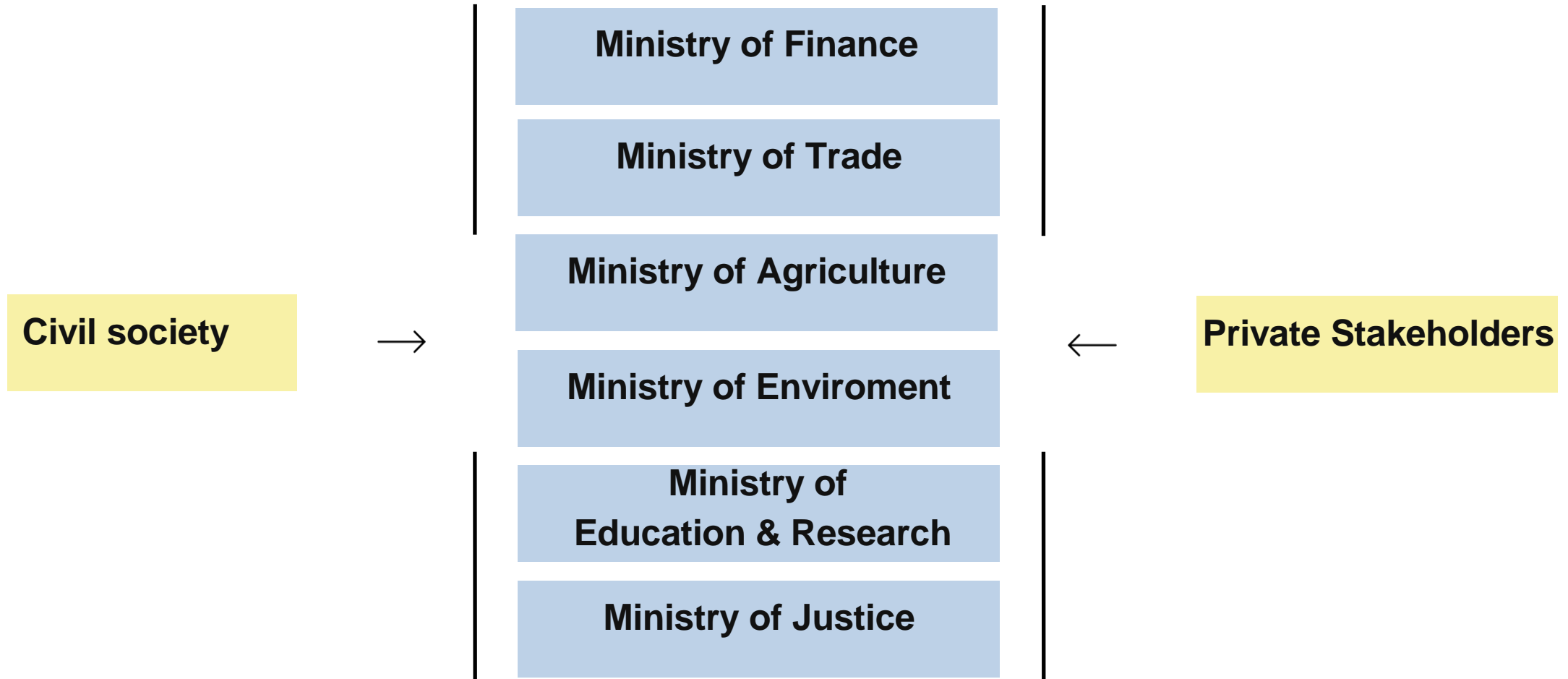


*e. g. an ordinance on
air quality to protect the
environment*

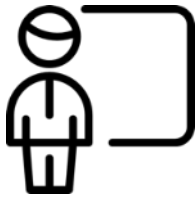


*e. g. input
subsidies*

Actors: Which other government institutions and actors beyond must be involved ?



Capacities



**Public authorities with
sufficient technical and
institutional resources**

e.g clearly defined responsibilities

Administrative preconditions

*e.g legal certainty and arbitration
bodies for disputes
e.g property / land register*



Implementation Level

Macro

*e.g introducing binding
commercial categories and
quality standards*

Micro

*e.g promoting public agricultural
advisory service*

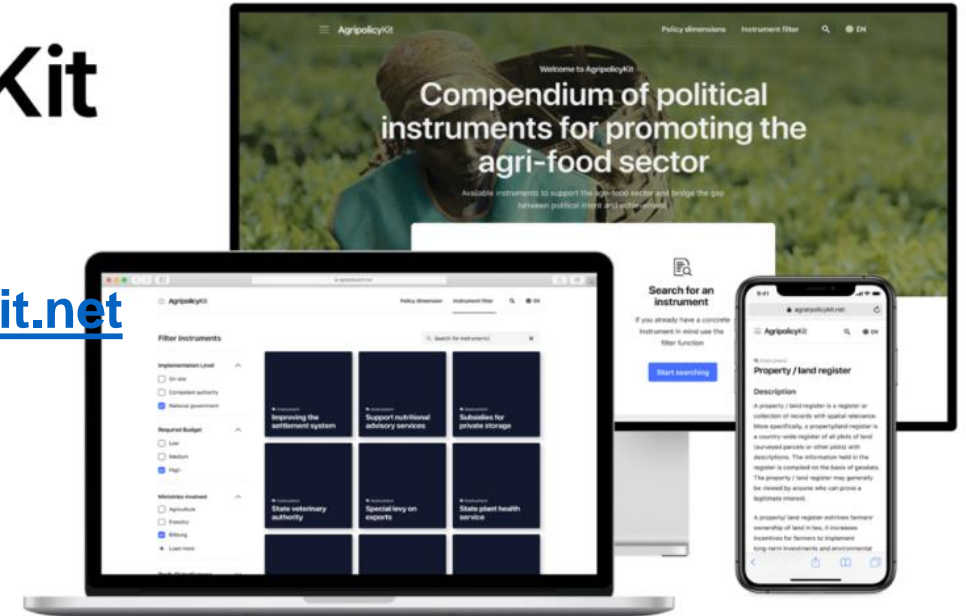
Get to know the the AgripolicyKit as a Toolkit for Improved Decision Making

- **Covering all this information**
- **Free of cost**
- **Responsive**
- **English/ German/ French**
- **Connecting research and politics**
- **150 instruments +**
- **Neutral & Global**
- **Google SpeedRanking Score: 100/100**

Now available

AgripolicyKit

www.agripolicykit.net



An initiative by



On behalf of



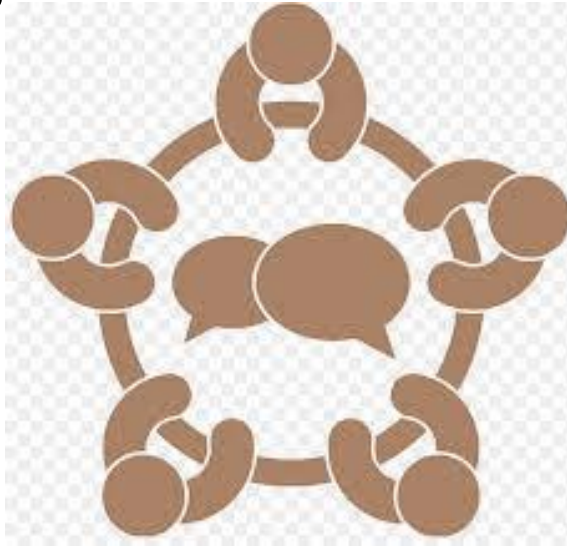
In cooperation with



**Thank you for
your kind attention!**

Discussion

- What was new?
- What can you confirm with own experience?
- What was useful?
- How to replicate



- Quoi de neuf ?
- Que pouvez-vous confirmer avec votre propre expérience?
- Qu'est-ce qui était utile ?
- Comment répliquer ?