

## Pan African Expert talk No. 3 / 8

**Green economy in ATVET to make agribusiness future-proof and grow?**

**L'économie verte dans l'EFTPA pour assurer la pérennité et la croissance de l'agrobusiness**



# Agenda

- 1 Opening remarks
- 2 Agenda, objective
- 3 What ATVET institutions need to change and to innovate to get this train towards green economy for their students and to master the challenges?
- 4 What is needed from ATVETs to make Green Economy a reality for as many African youth as possible? What are decisive factors of promoting the creation of green jobs?
- 5 Discussion
- 6 Outlook & Closing

- 1 Mots de bienvenue
- 2 Agenda& objectif
- 3 Qu'est-ce que les institutions EFTPÀ doivent changer et innover pour offrir à leurs étudiants la voie vers l'économie verte et relever les défis afférents ?
- 4 Qu'est-ce qui est attendu des institutions EFTPÀ pour faire de l'économie verte une réalité pour le plus grand nombre possible de jeunes Africains ? Quels sont les facteurs décisifs pour promouvoir la création d'emplois verts ?
- 5 Discussion
- 6 Perspectives et clôture

# Objective

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Education, skills, and talent development must accelerate the transition to a cleaner, greener growth

>> Sharing on how **ATVETs must adapt to green economy** as jobs and income opportunity for their graduates

# Key questions?

1

What ATVET institutions need to change and to innovate to get this train towards green economy for their students and to master the challenges?

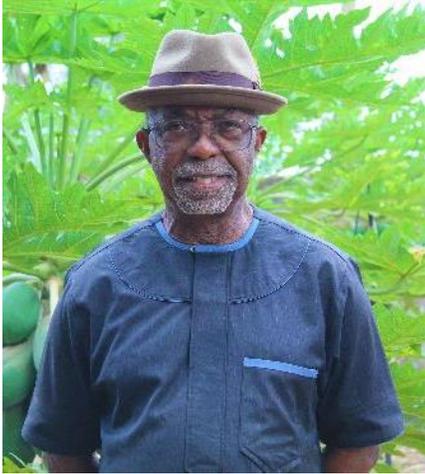
**Prof. Godfrey Nzamujo**

2

What is needed from ATVETs to make Green Economy a reality for as many African youth as possible? What are decisive factors of promoting the creation of green jobs?

**Mr. Kelvin Muhia**

# Speaker No **1**



## **Prof. Godfrey Nzamujo,**

Founder and Director of Centre Songhai in Benin since 1984

Prior to his passion in the Songhai initiative of regenerative and sustainable agriculture, he was a Research Fellow/Professor at the University of California, Irvine, Associate Pastor, St Nicholas Catholic Church, Laguna Hills, California, and Assist Professor of Engineering at Loyola Marymount University, Los Angeles, California.

His present research and development interests include:

- sustainable integrated agriculture in the tropics and the corresponding institutional framework, renewable energy – biogas, bio-fuels;
- interest in rural energy development, microbiology, energy pathway in water bodies; and mining and harnessing nutrient and energy sinks in urban and peri urban waste water bodies.

Father Nzamujo is the recipient of many honours and awards including:

- Membership of the U.N. Independent Commission on “Africa and the Challenges for the Third Millennium”
- The Africa Prize for Leadership for the Sustainable End of Hunger (co-winner with late President Rawlings of Ghana)
- Officer of the National Order of Benin by the Grand Chancellery of Benin.
- FAO’s 70th anniversary Commemorative Medal of Honour’
- “Rebranding Africa Award 2016 - Lifetime achievement at Brussels

# AGROECOLOGICAL MOVEMENT TODAY

**FOOD AND WEALTH GROW WHERE WATER AND SUN  
FLOW HARMONIOUSLY IN A HEALTHY AND LIVING  
ENVIRONMENT**

**WE CAN PRODUCE MORE AND BETTER WITH LESS**

**BY DEPLOYING THE RADICAL RELATIONALITY OF  
NATURE TO CREATE AN AUTO- REGENERATIVE AND  
SUSTAINABLE FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM**

***AGRICULTURE IS THE STONE REJECTED BY THE BUILDERS BEFORE, BUT IT IS NOW BECOMING THE CORNERSTONE WE CAN MAKE AGRICULTURE A STRONG WEAPON AGAINST POVERTY AND MARGINALIZATION IN OUR COUNTRY***

***Do you know that the World Bank is saying that as our population is growing fast, African Agribusiness will become a trillion dollar market in a few years? Please note that one trillion dollars is one billion dollars times one thousand (\$1,000,000,000,000.00 US)***

But there are major challenges  
ahead of us in transiting to  
sustainable food and agricultural  
systems:  
water-soil- global environmental  
capitals

# Where are we now and what is the present trajectory of our world?

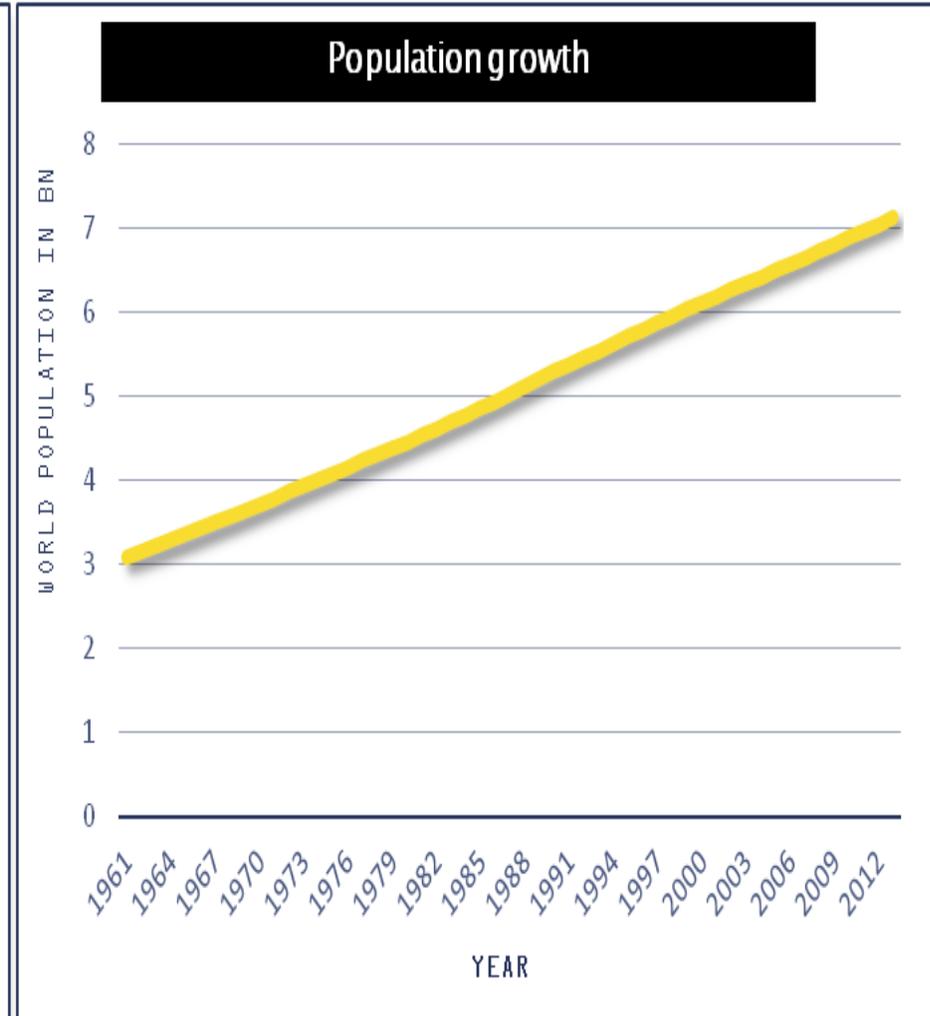
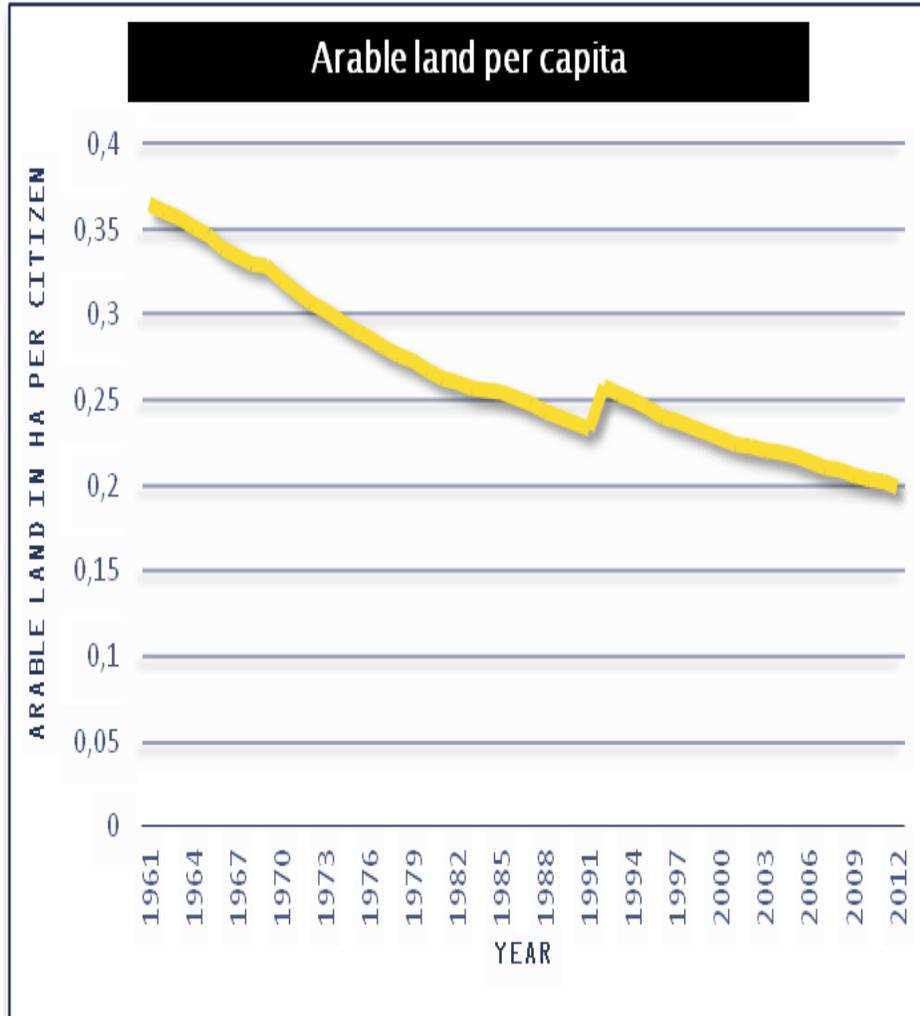
***We now know that the Conventional Agriculture and Food system today is a major part of the problem  
So Business as usual is no longer an option:***

- With the serious land degradation which now affects as much as 75% of Africa's arable land, this challenge is practically insurmountable if we continue with the conventional food and agricultural system. Effectively a vicious cycle of environmental degradation, declining productivity and rural decay is now being witnessed in regions that are fast adopting conventional agriculture.
- According to the ECOWAS Commission, the current agricultural model - with its dependence on cheap labor, insecure livelihoods and overexploitation of natural resources - has become 'unviable'. This trend cannot be allowed to continue.

# Moving away from the piecemeal and symptomatic therapy stance of today

- The present cost of inaction is equivalent to about **12.3 %** of the GDP of the 42 countries.
- However, taking action through investment in sustainable Agricultural practices will only cost about **1.15%** of the GDP of these 42 countries on the continent over the next 15 years
- In order to achieve as many of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the African region, actions against land degradation must be integrated with job creation and poverty reduction measures aimed at harnessing the benefits of sustainable natural resource management towards increased national income, reduced food insecurity, broad-based and inclusive economic growth.
- This is how Agriculture can become a weapon of mass construction or mass development
- Countries most pressured by environmental degradation:  
Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte D'Ivoire, Djibouti, DR Congo, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, **Nigeria**, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, UR of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

# Today's challenge : arable land per capita continues to decrease while the population increases : = a time bomb



**For us at Songhai, we believe that with a different mindset, these challenges can become unbelievable opportunities! So,**



# Humanity is at a crossroads that requires a radical paradigm shift : An integrated and sustainable food and agricultural system can provide a way out of this crisis

- Modern sciences among other sources, are now providing us with fundamentally different and refreshing frameworks on our human dynamics and that of our planet.
- From these sources, a systemic paradigm has emerged with completely new and different technological orientations. This new paradigm is now challenging us and engaging us to learn from the basic principles of the workings of our planet for more than two billion years.

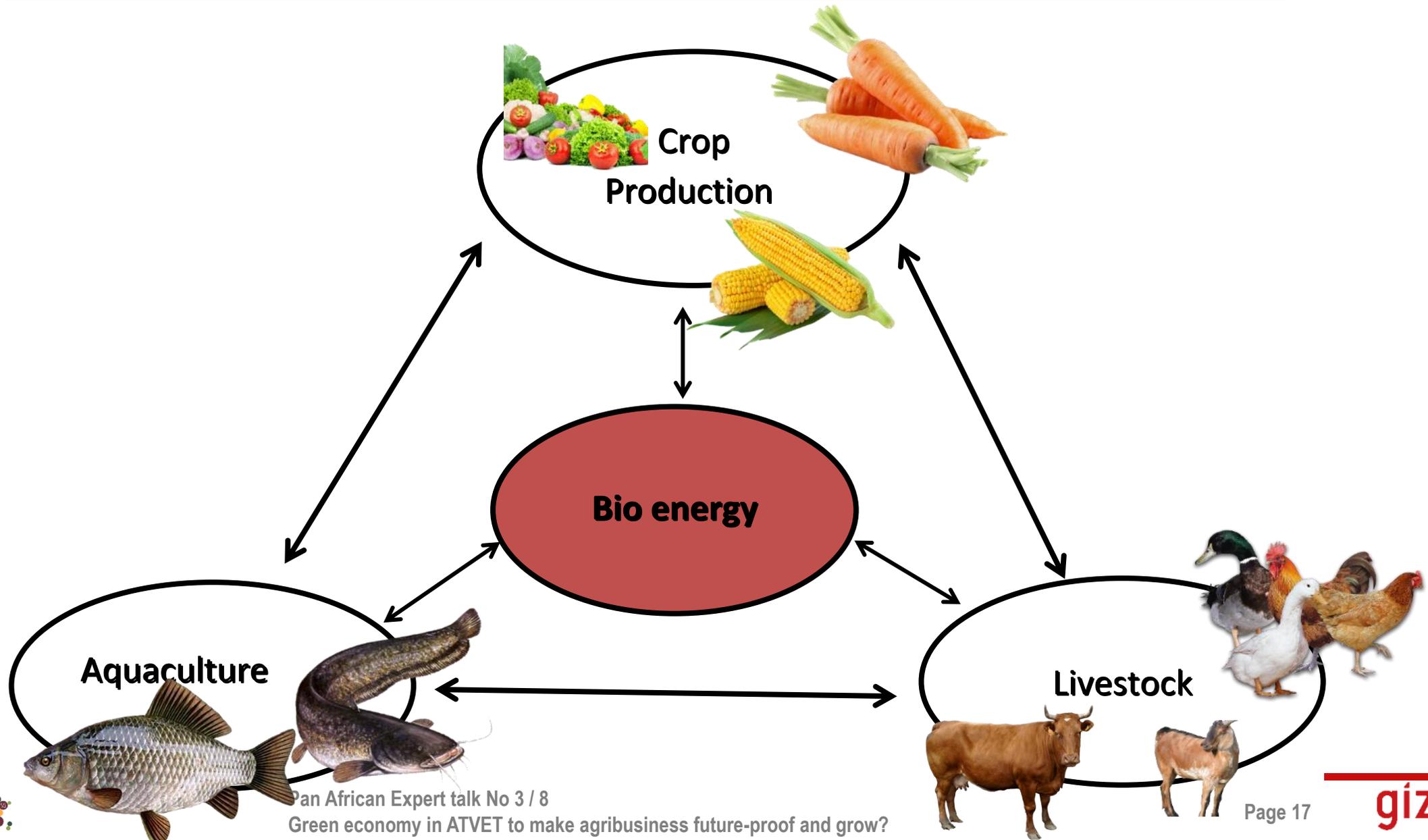
- Some of the principles at play in this new paradigm are:
- Synergy,
- Symbiosis
- Complementarity, Collaboration and
- Suplementarity
- Another name for reality is radical relationality

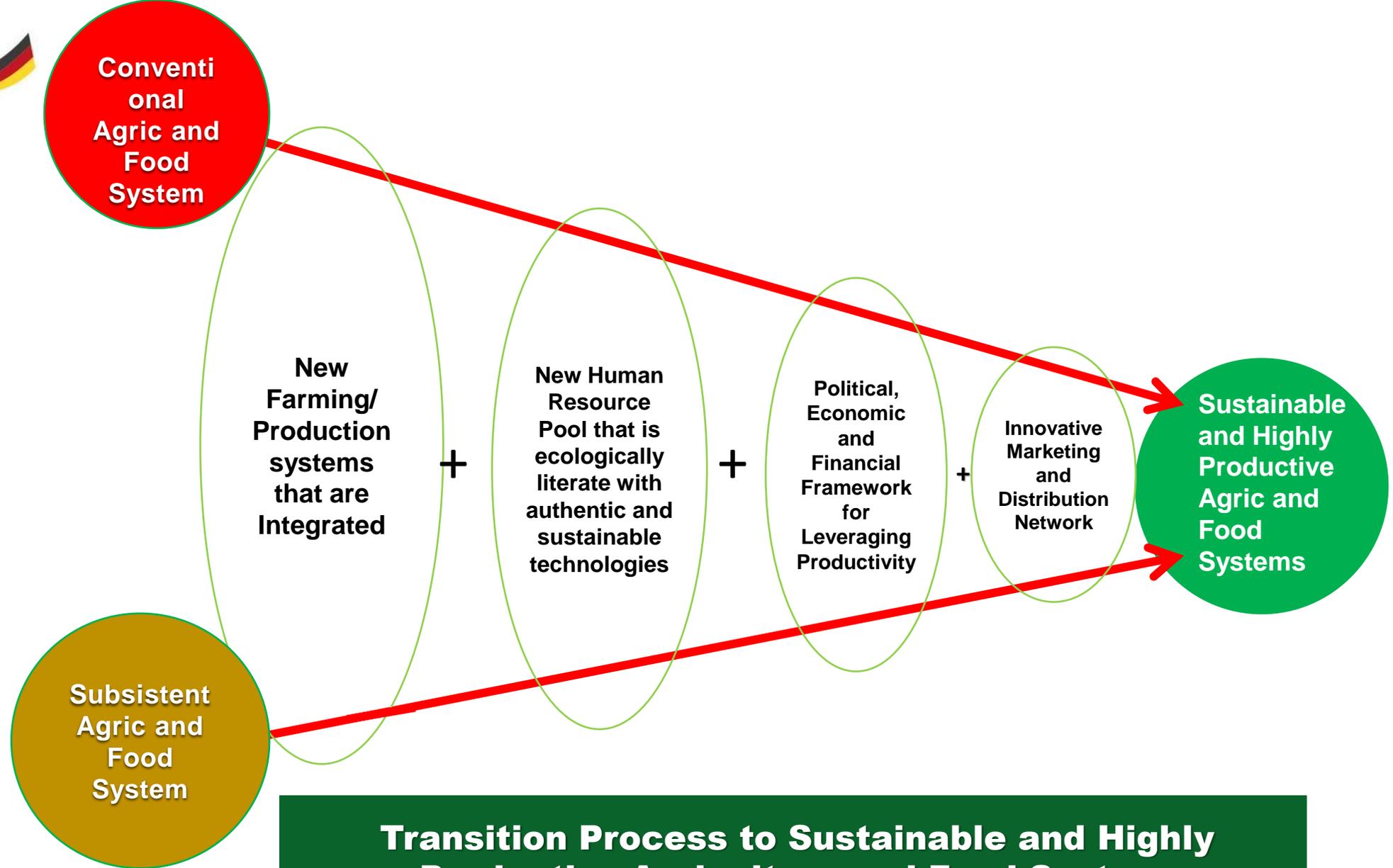
- **The new regenerative Agricultural initiative is basically the harnessing of these principles to invent and develop new and appropriate technological and developmental trajectories. It is an integrated development system that organically creates dynamic linkages and synergy between Agriculture, Industry and services - and also within each of these sub-systems and nested up to the smallest union. This process creates a reverse entropy (syntropy) at every level.**
- **We believe that from seeing our planet from this world view, we will be in a better position to design and re-engineer our way out of these crises. This new paradigm has to be appropriated and deployed if we are really committed to creating designing and inventing organizations, industries, economic activities that would solve our present day problems.**

# **We believe that within a systemic paradigm, we can considerably increase our agricultural production without destroying our environment**

- ▶ **By**
  - **Efficiently harnessing the biological capital of our planet And**
  - ▶ - **Developing and deploying authentic technologies, regenerative Agriculture and Agro-Ecological practices,**
    - ▶ **We can**
    - ▶ **LEAPFROG PRODUCTIVITY IN A SUSTAINABLE MANNER**
    - ▶ **And**
    - ▶ **PRODUCE MORE AND BETTER WITH LESS**

# Integrated Production System





**Transition Process to Sustainable and Highly Productive Agriculture and Food System**

# Speaker No **2**



## **Kelvin Muhia**

Expert in solar coffee driers, Fairtrade Africa, Kenya

Mr. Kelvin Muhia is a Senior Programme officer -Coffee at Fairtrade Africa based in Nairobi and works to support coffee producers in Kenya to strengthen their position in the value chain through trade and greater sustainable development.

He has more than 10 years of work experience in the public and private sectors on sustainable, digital agriculture and international development.

Kelvin joined Fairtrade Africa in 2019 and has worked in projects supporting coffee sustainability, green economy, gender and youth inclusion, climate change adaptation and mitigation and fairtrade market access. He is currently supporting a project on developing the market landscape for solar coffee dryers.

He is an Agribusiness specialist and holds a post graduate certificate in Agricultural Food chains from University of Applied sciences Weihenstephan Triesdorf in Germany and Master of science in Agribusiness Management and Trade from Kenyatta University Kenya.

# Role of TVET on Green Economy for African Youth: Setting the Scene

- 1. Youth account for 60% of unemployed population in Africa. 60% of Africa's popn between 16-24 years (world bank 2021)**
- 2. ILO studies shows that implementing the Paris agreement on climate change could create 18million jobs by 2030**
- 3. Green Economy: Offers more Economic growth, increased prosperity and Social justice.**
- 4. TVET: Prepares young people to consider environmental and sustainability aspects for appropriate application in their professional practice and businesses**



# What is needed from ATVET?

- 1. Harmonize Environmental and vocational training policies through coherent policies at national and local levels**
- 2. Inculcate green economy for all course: environmental protection, resource efficiency and renewable energies.**
- 3. Green economy incubation centres for practical and workplace learning through partnerships**
- 4. In country specific programmes to address sustainability challenges like climate change water and food security through partnerships**



# Creation of green, decent and fair jobs

- 1. Training-Job specific that focusses on filling gaps in knowledge and skills.**
- 2. Access to affordable credit and mentorship for green and fair businesses**
- 3. Governments provide enabling environment and policies that support green and fair jobs**
- 4. Public private investments that encourage innovation, drives investment and competitiveness while enhancing resilience**



“Every generation must solve its own problems and not burden the next generations with them. It must also make provision for foreseeable future problems”

<https://youtu.be/kGUKwm04L2k>

# Fairtrade: the roadmap for green, decent and fair trade

- 1. Fair Prices-Most Fairtrade products have a Fairtrade minimum price**
- 2. Fairtrade Premium for green development-Funds above the purchase price**
- 3. Small-holder farmers and workers are co-owners of fair-trade-Run businesses for the benefit of farmers, workers and wider community**
- 4. Stable trading relationships on more equal terms-Long term contracts, trading relationships and access to credit**

## Fairtrade products



# Innovation to create Green Jobs for Youths : Solar dryer market for coffee

- 1. Coffee solar dryers an innovation changing the coffee value chain- FTA, GIZ and CRI**
- 2. Improved Quality: Coffee is priced based on quality- Most defects are as a result of post harvest handling**
- 3. Cost: Reduced cost of production – 50% of labor costs**
- 4. Drying period: Reduced by 50%, Timely market delivery**
- 5. Average age of coffee farmers in EA between 50-60 years, We must embrace green innovation and technology to create jobs for the youth.**

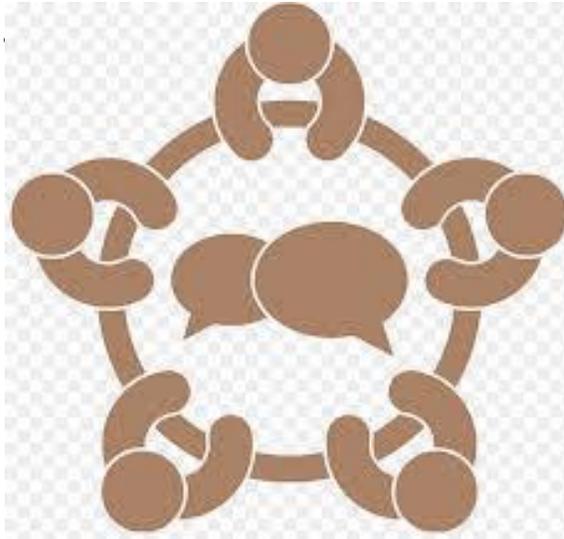
## Youth learn on drying of coffee using the Solar dryers



<https://youtu.be/kGUKwm04L2k>

## Discussion

- What are the green jobs in Agribusiness?
- What income & job opportunities are linked climate fund?
- How to make climate-smart agribusiness become reality ?



- Quels sont les emplois verts dans l'agrobusiness?
- Quels revenus et opportunités d'emploi liés au fonds climat ?
- Comment faire d'une réalité l'agrobusiness intelligent face au climat?