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Employment-centred Agricultural and Rural Development: Key to reducing poverty and achieving food security



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Key messages

- 1. Employment issues into agriculture and rural development policies and programmes to reduce poverty and hunger
- 2. More and better jobs in agriculture and rural areas
- 3. Policy coherence, resources and collaboration at national and international level
- 4. FAO is ready to make this happen
- 5. UN strategic partnerships and effective collaborations to make a real difference in peoples' lives



Rural employment: some figures

3 billion people of DCs is in rural areas, incl. 75% of the world poor

Agriculture: a livelihood for 86 % of rural people

of agric
workers have
access to
social
protection

Decent rural employment key to reducing poverty & food insecurity

Small-scale farmers = 85% of farms worldwide

60% of all child labour in agriculture

Informal
economy = 5075% of all nonagri
employment

450 million wage workers in agriculture

Persistent
gender
inequalities in
accessing
resources &
employment



Key employment indicators

Regions	Rural popula tion (%)	Agricultu re, value added (% GDP)	Employ ment in agri. (%)	Female employme nt in agri.	Youth unemploy ment (%)	Working poor (%, US\$1.25 a day)	Vulnerable employme nt (%)
Latin America & the Caribbean	20.7	6.1	14.8	20.9	14.6	3.5	31.9
North Africa	48.3	7.8*	28.3	42.8	23.0	6.5	37.7
South-East Asia	51.8		46.8	42.5	13.6	11.4	62.3
South Asia	68.1	17.8	51.1	34.9	10.2	36.8	78.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	62.5	12.3	58.4	48.7	12.8	39.1	76.9
World	49.4	2.9	39.9	42.7	12.8	15.1	49.6

Sources: FAO 2011, ILO 2012
* Middle East and North Africa



Working poverty: selected country examples

(% of the total number of people in same employment category)

		azil (2007)		Kenya (2005)				
	Male		Female	Total	Male		Female	Total
Formal employ. (%)								
Agriculture	30.7	>	18.1	29.1	32.9		31.1	32.2
Manufacturing	11.4	>	8.2	10.5	16.8	<	22.9	18.0
Construction	20.9	>>	8.6	20.2	20.9	<<	40.5	24.9
Services	10.9	>	6.3	8.7	15.0	>	9.4	13.1
Informal employ. (%)								
Agriculture	51.4		52.8	51.9	48.2		47.5	47.8
Manufacturing	24.6	>	20.6	22.9	39.4	<	51.9	43.2
Construction	31.0		29.6	31.0	51.9	<<	74.3	56.3
Services	20.2	<	23.4	21.9	32.3		32.9	32.6

Sources: UNRISD, 2010, p. 53





Target 1.A Halve the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day

Target 1.B
Achieving full and productive
employment & decent work for all, including women and young people

Target 1.C
Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Decent rural employment for food security

Four pillars of decent work **Employment** Standards Governance Social & enterprise and rights at and social protection development work dialogue Food Food Food Food access stability availability utilization Four pillars of food security



Employment-centred ARD

Reducing poverty in relatively short periods of time has been achieved in countries which went through employment-centred structural transformations, exploiting the synergies among industrial, agricultural and active social policies (UNRISD, 2011, p. 30).





Policy Requirements for Employment-centred ARD (1)

- Enabling macroeconomic policies and greater investment in agriculture and rural development
- Policy coherence and synergies to promote decent rural employment



Policy Requirements for Employment-centred ARD (2)

- Increase the employability of the rural workforce
- Extend social protection coverage to rural areas
- Development of SMAEs for more and better jobs
- Climate smart agriculture to reduce both environmental degradation and poverty



FAO's work on decent rural employment (DRE)

- FAO has a comparative advantage in promoting DRE:
 - Knowledge: focus + expertise on small-scale, self-employed & informal jobs
 - Technical capacities in agriculture & rural development
 - Policy support: Expertise in policy analysis & formulation
 - Partnerships: collaboration with agricultural & rural stakeholders, producers, MoA, UN-agencies
- Special attention to formal & informal employment in agriculture, agro-processing, rural marketing enterprises & industries, incl. rural youth employment & child labour in agriculture



FAO addressing decent work in rural areas

Employment & enterprise dev.

- Promote agr. subsectors and value chains with high employment rates
- Increase <u>labour productivity</u>
- Promote entrepreneurship
- Women & youth employment
- Green jobs

Standards & rights at work

- Apply international <u>labour</u> <u>standards</u>
- Prevent <u>child labour</u>
- Freedom of association and right to organize
- Eliminate discrimination and promote equality

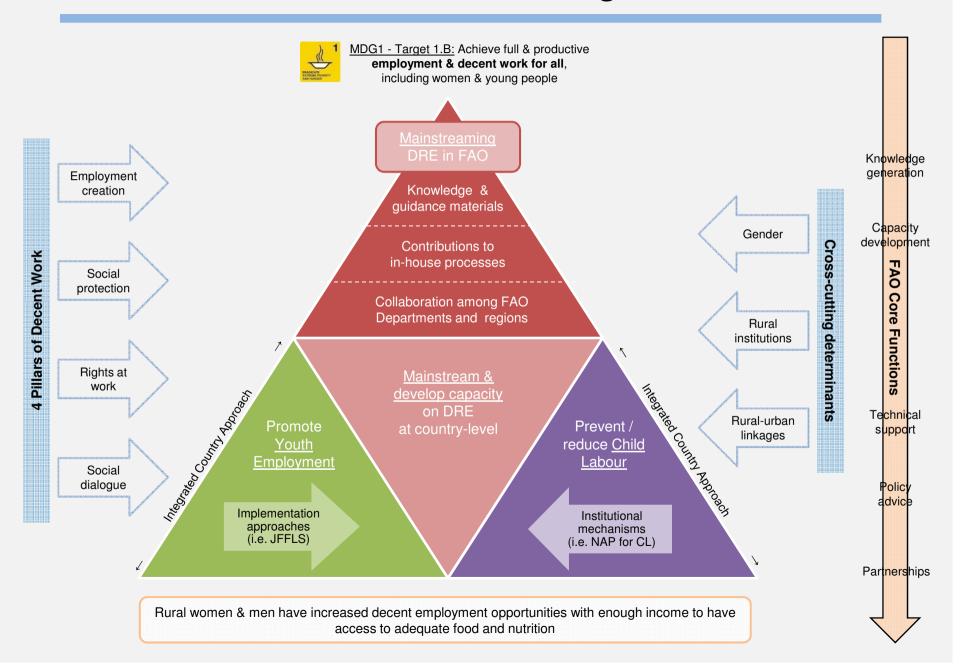
Social protection

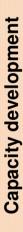
- Occupational <u>safety and health</u>
- Improve working conditions
- Nutritional well-being and <u>food</u> <u>security</u>
- Extend <u>social protection</u> coverage

Governance & social dialogue

- Organize rural small producers and workers
- Empower and enhance participation in social and policy dialogue
- Give voice to women and youth

DRE intervention logic













Integrated Country Approach

Policy support



Malawi & Tanzania (2011-2013)

Policy support on rural employment and decent work for equitable and sustainable livelihoods under conditions of climate change

Main interventions:

- Mainstream genderequitable DRE in strategies & policies
- Promote youth employment
- Prevent and reduce child labour

Main 2011 & ongoing activities:

- > National policy mapping
- Capacity needs assessment with national stakeholders
- Training of trainers on YE & entrepreneurship for cooperative members
- Capacity development on CL prevention in agriculture
- Development of a conceptual approach to promote national employmentcentred ARD processes





Integrated Country Approach for Policy Support

Sida-funded intervention in Malawi & Tanzania (2011-2013)

Policy support on rural employment and decent work for equitable and sustainable livelihoods under conditions of climate change

Build POs + authorities capacities on YE and CL in agr.

Build capacities: develop strategies and programmes development of key ARD stakeholders, including CSOs

Build capacities: formulate policies

Build capacities: M&E for DRE

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12. Contribute to M&E of DRE & develop good practices

11. Pilot YE & CL institutional mechanisms & partnerships

10. Provide technical inputs for policy, strategy & programme formulation upon request

9. Elaborate guidance materials, organise CD workshops on M&E for DRE

8. Share technical materials for policy formulation

7. Provide technical inputs upon request

& adoption

Map
 nat.l policy, inst. &
 knowledge gaps

Raise awareness of DRE -ARD/FS linkages

3. Generate knowledge on rural labour markets

4. Involve stakeholders in ARD policy processes

Policy process

5. Produce guidance materials & operational frameworks, organise CD workshops on

organise CD workshops on employment-centred strategic planning (CL & YE)

6. Identify champions & partnerships to support DRE lobbying

Age.

Assess capacity needs

Establish DRE focal points in key Ministries

Build capacities: DRE relevant problem analysis

Build capacities: gender-sensitive DRE-relevant strategic planning

Build capacities: address CL and YE issues in strategic planning



Promote Youth Employment



 Technical support to strengthen institutional capacities to address decent employment for youth in agro-sector & youth access to specific value chains (Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools within CAADP, with ILO & UNIDO)



 Projects (FAO, UNJPs) to support youth employment, entrepreneurship & migration



Prevent and Reduce Child Labour



- Technical support & capacity development to prevent and reduce CL in agriculture
- International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture (FAO, ILO, IFAD, IFPRI, IUF) – (country level: research & capacity development; mainstreaming CL in national programmes; promoting integrated approaches)
- Awareness raising & advocacy
- Shaping global policy processes



Recommendations for the AMR 2012 (1)

- At global level: stronger commitment
 - UN-wide task force for more and better rural jobs:
 - ✓ Better coordination for the delivery of global initiatives (e.g., Global Jobs Pact, Social Protection Floor)
 - ✓ Raise awareness, global learning, best practices, rural labour statistics
 - ✓ South-South exchange
 - Development goals after 2015: monitor progress for decent work in rural areas





Recommendations for the AMR 2012 (2)

- At country level: more strategic UN collaboration
 - FAO & ILO strategic partnership to promote decent rural employment for food security
 - ✓ Strengthen collaboration between labour and agricultural stakeholders
 - ✓ <u>Incorporate best practices</u> into national ARD strategies and programmes
 - ✓ Set targets to monitor progress
 - ✓ <u>Themes</u>: Employability, social protection, rural youth, child labour





Thank you!

Food, Agriculture & Decent Work

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