



2012 Annual Ministerial Review - Global Preparatory Meeting  
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## **Employment-centred Agricultural and Rural Development: Key to reducing poverty and achieving food security**



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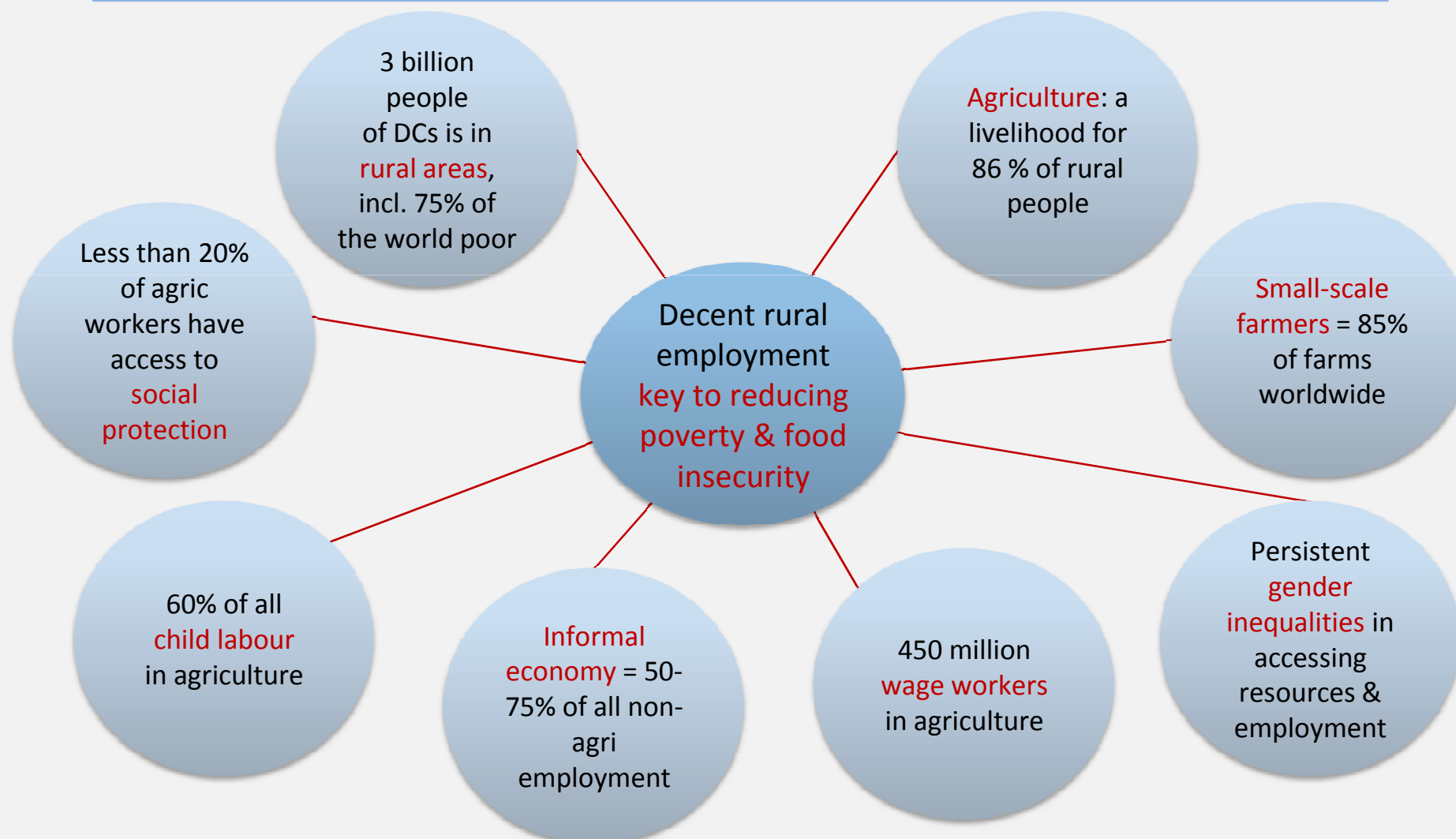
## Key messages

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- 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





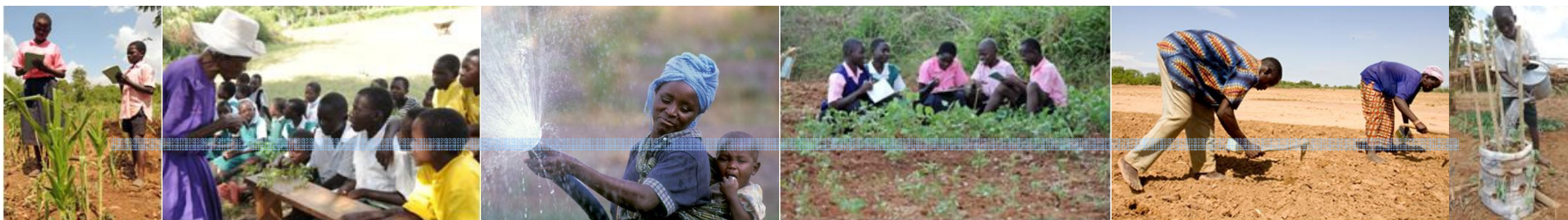


## Key employment indicators

| Regions                       | Rural population (%) | Agriculture, value added (% GDP) | Employment in agri. (%) | Female employment in agri. (%) | Youth unemployment (%) | Working poor (% US\$1.25 a day) | Vulnerable employment (%) |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 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                    | <b>42.8</b>                    | <b>23.0</b>            | 6.5                             | 37.7                      |
| South-East Asia               | 51.8                 | ....                             | 46.8                    | <b>42.5</b>                    | <b>13.6</b>            | 11.4                            | 62.3                      |
| South Asia                    | <b>68.1</b>          | <b>17.8</b>                      | <b>51.1</b>             | 34.9                           | 10.2                   | <b>36.8</b>                     | <b>78.4</b>               |
| Sub-Saharan Africa            | <b>62.5</b>          | <b>12.3</b>                      | <b>58.4</b>             | <b>48.7</b>                    | 12.8                   | <b>39.1</b>                     | <b>76.9</b>               |
| 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)

|                      | Brazil (2007) |                  |             | Kenya (2005) |         |             |
|----------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|--------------|---------|-------------|
|                      | Male          | Female           | Total       | Male         | Female  | Total       |
| Formal employ. (%)   |               |                  |             |              |         |             |
| <b>Agriculture</b>   | <b>30.7</b>   | <b>&gt; 18.1</b> | <b>29.1</b> | <b>32.9</b>  | 31.1    | <b>32.2</b> |
| 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. (%) |               |                  |             |              |         |             |
| <b>Agriculture</b>   | <b>51.4</b>   | <b>52.8</b>      | <b>51.9</b> | 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



# Decent rural employment for food security



## Target 1.A

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



## Target 1.B

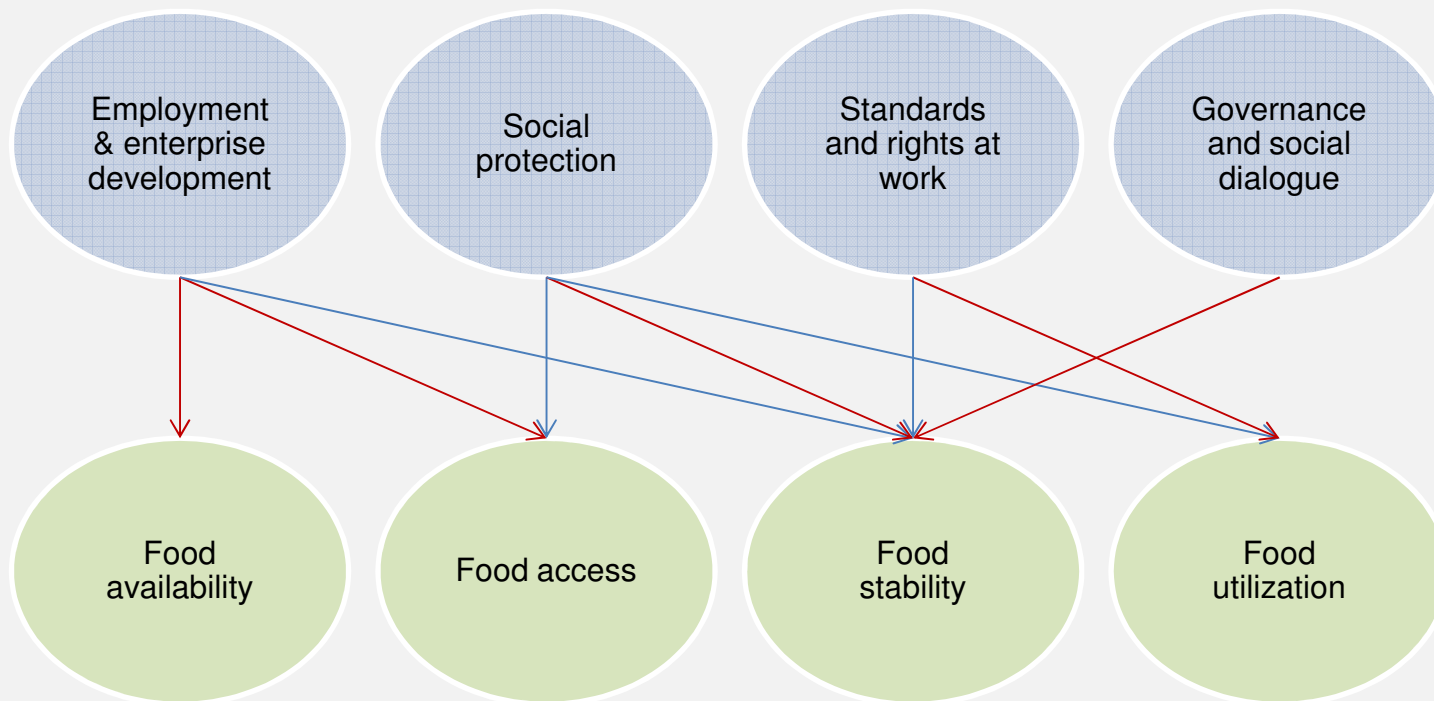
Achieving full and productive employment & decent work for all, including women and young people



## Target 1.C

Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

## Four pillars of decent work



## Four pillars of food security





## Employment-centred ARD

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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 labour productivity
- Promote entrepreneurship
- Women & youth employment
- Green jobs

### Social protection

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

### Standards & rights at work

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

### Governance & social dialogue

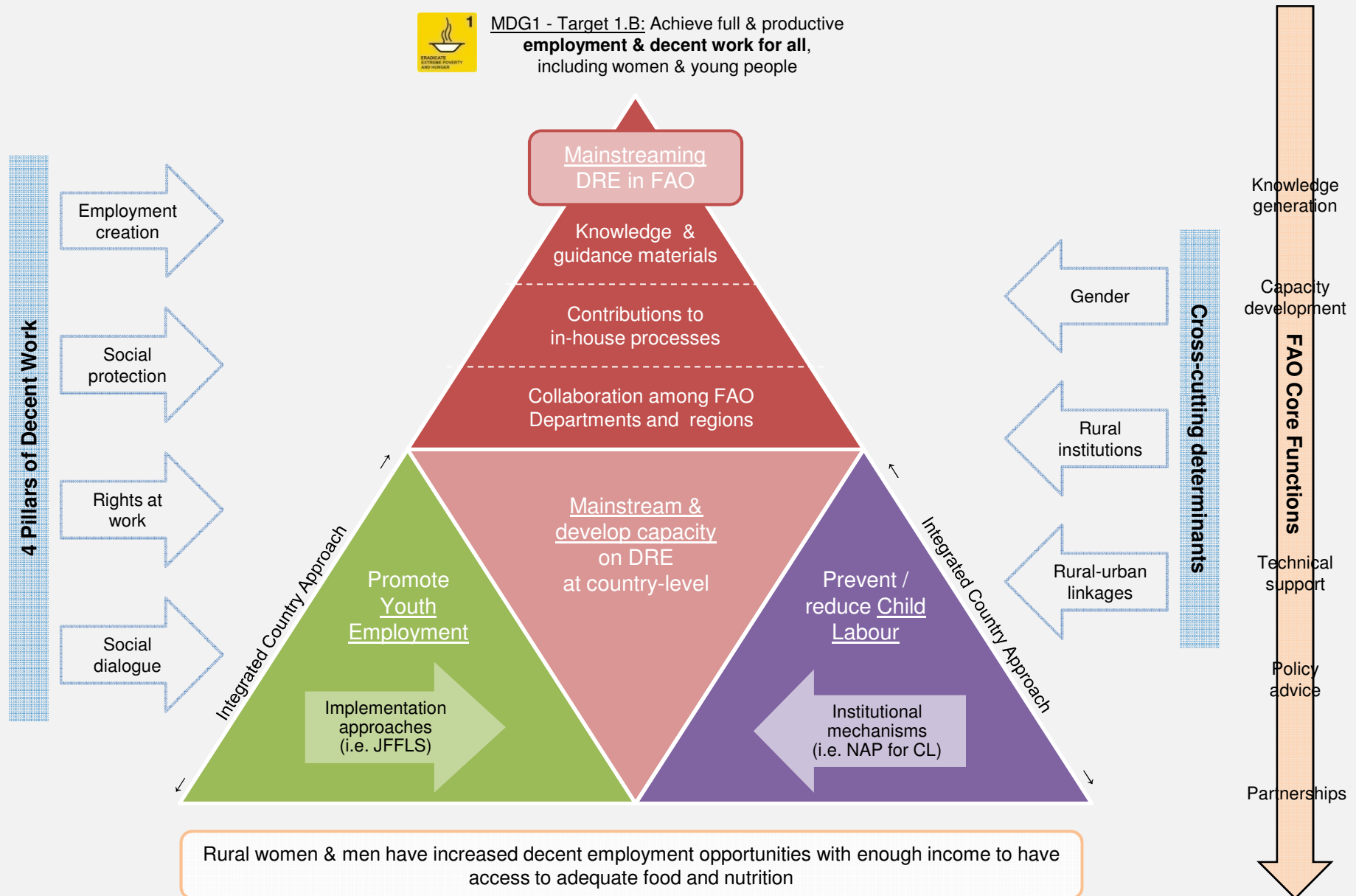
- Organize rural small producers and workers
- Empower and enhance participation in social and policy dialogue
- Give voice to women and youth



# DRE intervention logic



MDG1 - Target 1.B: Achieve full & productive **employment & decent work for all**, including women & young people

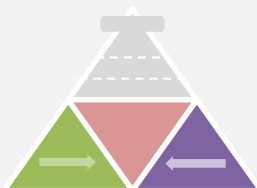




# Integrated Country Approach

## Malawi & Tanzania (2011-2013)

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



Capacity development

### Main interventions:

- **Mainstream** gender-equitable DRE in strategies & policies
- Promote **youth employment**
- Prevent and reduce **child labour**

Policy support

### 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 employment-centred ARD processes

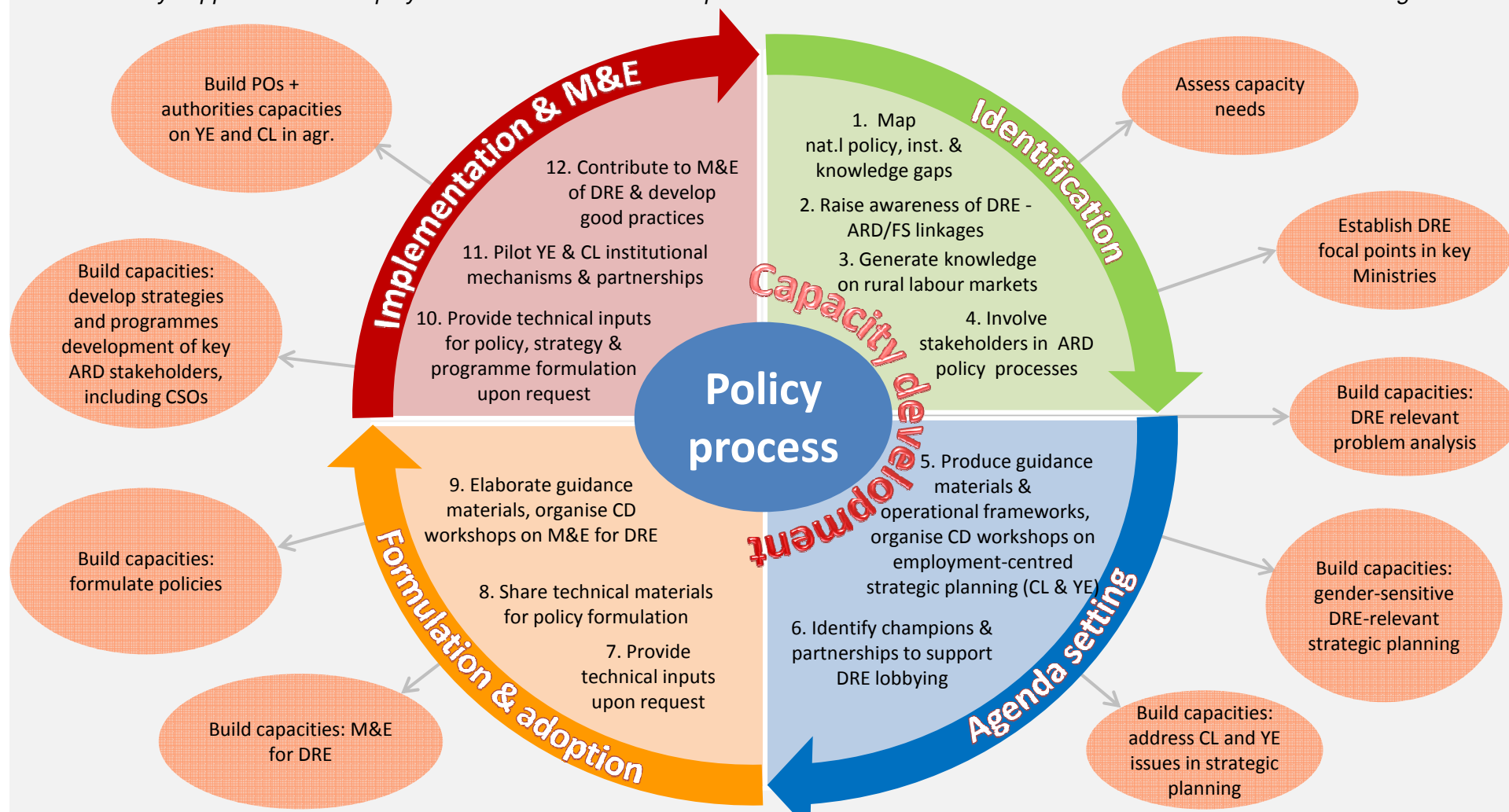




# Integrated Country Approach for Policy Support

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

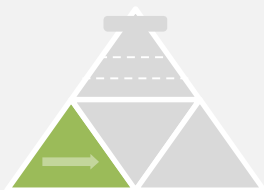
*Policy support on rural employment and decent work for equitable and sustainable livelihoods under conditions of climate change*



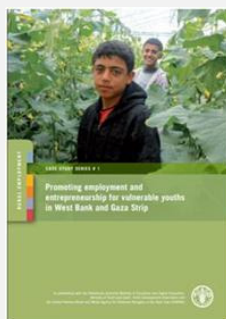




## Promote Youth Employment

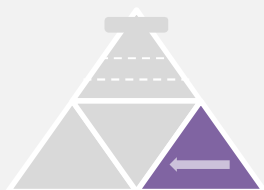


- Technical support to strengthen institutional capacities to address decent employment for youth in agro-sector & youth access to specific value chains (Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools within *CAADP*, with *ILO* & *UNIDO*)
- Projects (FAO, UNJPs) to support youth employment, entrepreneurship & 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
    - ✓ Incorporate best practices into national ARD strategies and programmes
    - ✓ Set targets to monitor progress
    - ✓ Themes: Employability, social protection, rural youth, child labour





# Thank you!

**Food, Agriculture & Decent Work**

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