

GDPRD – AGA 2018: Working Group Session

"Rural employment dynamics: empirical evidence & monitoring for impact"

Rural employment promotion and results measurement - recent experiences from GIZ

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Sector Project "Rural employment with focus on youth"

Berlin, 13.06.2018





Content:

- 1. Short background: recent trends in rural (youth) employment in GIZ
- 2. Key issues in measuring employment effects in the agricultural sector
 - a) Project level: Good Practices (Example of A4SD)
 - b) Corporate level: GIZ Results Data 2018 (Aggregated Employment Results)
 - c) Conceptual level: Methodological Guidelines for Project Monitoring
- 3. Conclusions and Outlook: The bigger picture and way forward





1. Background: Key facts and dynamics for rural youth employment

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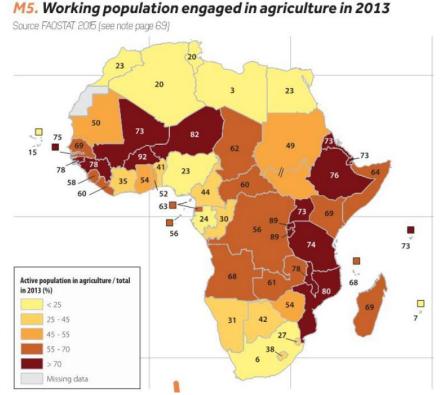
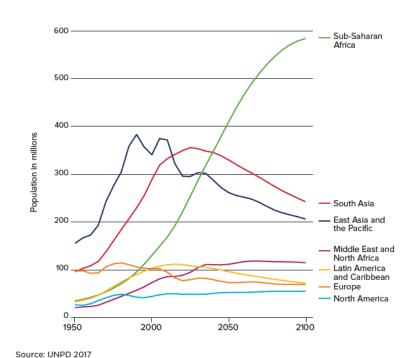
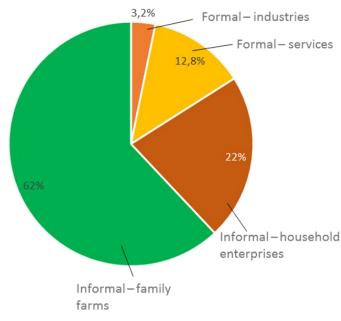


Figure 1 - Global youth population trends (age 15 to 24)

Africa's youth population will continue to rise over the next century.



Structure of employment in Sub-Saharan Africa in 2014



Source: FAO





Recent trends in the topic of rural (youth) employment in GIZ

- Rural Youth Employment (RYE) is high on the agenda!! SEWOH, Berlin Charta, G20, new government, etc. → the topic is gaining a lot of momentum!!
- Portfolio Analysis: Only ~20% of the RD-portfolio have <u>explicit</u> employment objectives / indicators (~25% have none), RYE has not yet been on the agenda yet → still a diverse portfolio with good practices on approaches and measurement
- Hypothesis: We already achieve substantial employment effects in RD, but often we do not measure them sufficiently → focus so far on productivity and income
- Broader Context: What do we and others know and do already on key RYE aspects?
 "stock taking" on strategies, empirical trends, measurement, project impacts,
 etc. in collaboration with WB / IFAD, DIE / GDI, OECD-SWAC, MSU, FAO, RWI
- Conclusion: We don't know our full impacts yet and we don't know how to measure them on a bigger scale!! <u>But:</u> employment isn't new → we can build on conceptual foundations (integrated approach, etc.) mostly for wage employment







Annex to G20 Leaders Declaration

G20 Initiative for Rural Youth Employment

Supporting the "Next Generation" in Rural Development, Agriculture and Food Security in developing countries

 We acknowledge that rural youth employment in developing countries is a key issue the G20 must address. Today, 1.2 billion young people between the ages 15

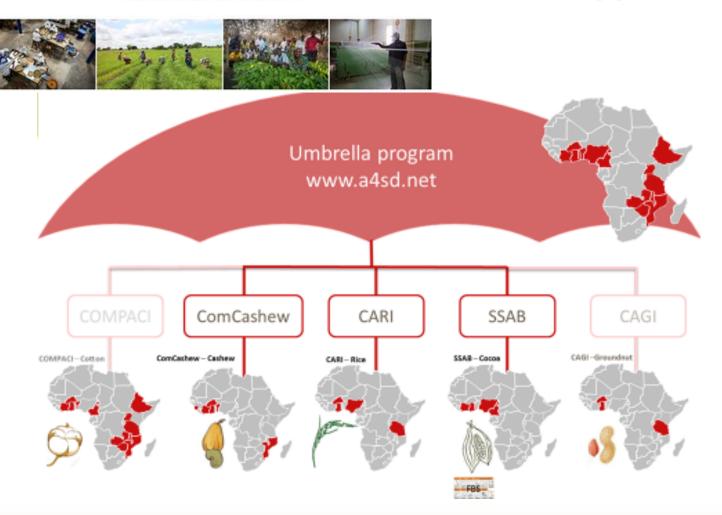




how we estimate our employment impacts

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

a) Good Project Practices: Innovative approaches and impressive results



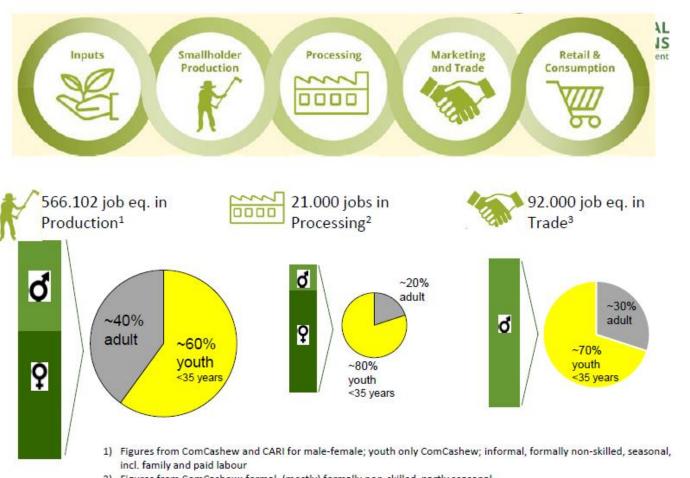








A4SD – Innovative measuring of employment effects along the value chain



Estimating employment impacts in smallholder production Adoption Adoption study Outreach & evaluation package study Additional labour **GAP** adoption **Number of GAP** on average farm adopters 225 man-days (MD) per year 1) Additional Job equivalents per year¹⁾ 1) One full-time job equivalent (Annual Work Unit (AWU)) comprises 225 MD p.a. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Annual_work_unit_(AWU) Estimating employment impacts in trade (cashew only) Labor cost / MT Daily minimum Labour days / traded MT traded USD 51,25 / MT USD 2,36 / MD 21,71 MD / MT 953,500 MT 1) 21,71 MD / MT 225 MD 2) Traded volumes Job equivalents p.a. 2) 92,000 1) Estim. National production volumes of intervention countries 2) One full-time job equivalent (Annual Work Unit (AWU) comprises 225 MD p.a. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Annual_work_unit_(AWU)

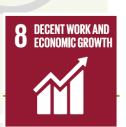
- 2) Figures from ComCashew; formal, (mostly) formally non-skilled, partly seasonal
- 3) Figures from ComCashew; informal, formally non-skilled, seasonal



One job every three-and-a-half minutes! On average that's how many jobs are created around the world with the support of GIZ – for both women and men on equal terms.

4,5 million Jobs per year PEOPLE IN **EMPLOYMENT**AND IMPROVEMENTS TO
WORKING CONDITIONS

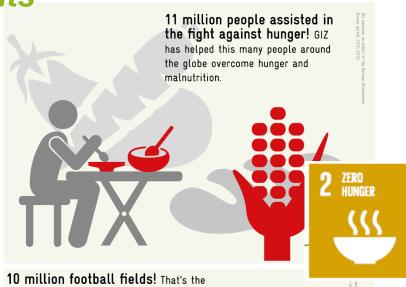


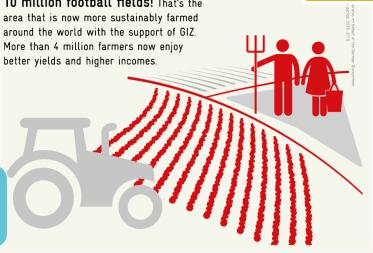






FOOD SECURITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT









GIZ Results Data – 2018 Survey on aggregated indicators

- Integration of key aspects of rural (youth) employment in the 4 indicators:
 - ✓ broader definition of rural employment (incl. subsistence production)
 - ✓ additional employment in FTE (reduction of underemployment)
 - ✓ income increase as more productive employment



Quantitative Indicators - aggregated

Qualitative Indicators – not aggregated, multiple nominations

Ind. 1.1: Number of people that came into (new) employment

Focus: New Jobs / mainly up- and downstream (wage Employment)

→ ILO-based Definition

Ind. 1.2: Number of people who have additional employment (Full Time Equivalents - FTE)

<u>Focus:</u> (Informal) Employment in Agriculture (seasonal, family labor, incl. subsistence, etc.)

→ Adapted Definition

Ind. 1.3: Number of people who benefit from improved working conditions

Focus: Diverse range of aspects in wage and agricultural (self)-employment

<u>Ind. 1.4</u>: Number of people who benefit from **improved income**

Focus: Improved labor productivity

→ Challenge: decent work standards in agriculture, rural areas



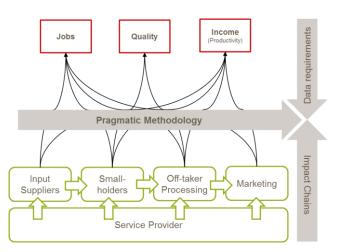


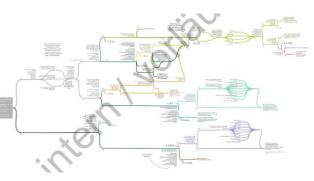




c) Methodology for measuring employment results in RD programs

- Objective: Development of a manual / tool-kit for designing employment related objective and indicator systems in rural development programs
- Challenge: no standard definitions, indicators & methodologies for informal rural employment, often limited resources for in-depth household surveys
- Approach: Development of a <u>sound but simple methodology</u> for employment impacts along different result chains
 - ✓ Common set of indicators to allow for aggregated and comparable results
 - ✓ Methodology: mix of measuring / collecting, modelling (estimating) data
 - ✓ Option: IT-tool (questionnaire / checklist) to guide the set-up of M&E systems
- Status: Comprehensive field assessments with projects Ghana and Kenia, design work under way, testing and fine tuning of methodology in 3rd quarter
- → Assessment: Important basis towards a common pragmatic framework for rural employment, but limitations of course remain, some robust data is needed!!



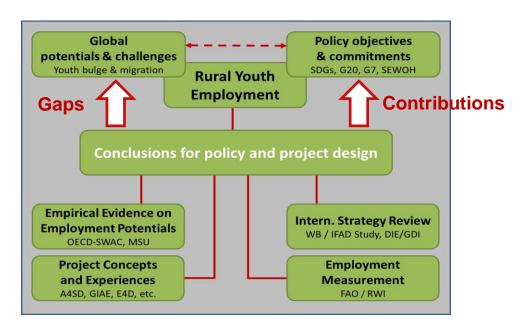






3. Conclusions and Outlook: The bigger picture and way forward

- 1. Putting together the parts of the puzzle will take us a good step forward in laying the foundations for a comprehensive rural youth employment agenda
- Translation into policies and implementation of (proven) concepts is a medium-term process,
 → supported by the Sector Project (2018-2022)
- 3. But a major part of the strategizing and conceptualization takes place now (e.g. SEWOH 2.0, SI Education and Employment, etc.)



- 4. <u>Parallel:</u> Synchronization and harmonization with international initiatives and programs, especially within multilateral contributions of Germany (EU-AU, GAFSP, IFAD, etc.)
- **5.** Implementation and monitoring of the G20-Initiative on Rural Youth Employment provides a good framework and helps to follow up and synchronize commitments





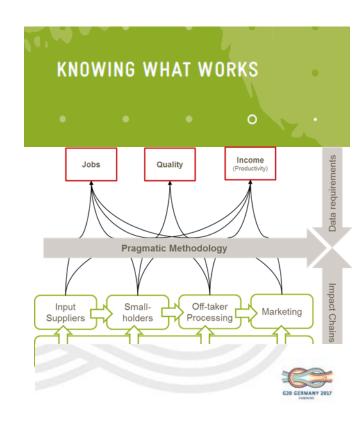
Key Messages – Employment Measurement

1. Reliable employment data on program level is crucial to know what works and to allow for accountability against international policy commitments.

With limited resources and a lack of reliable data, there is an urgent need for simple but sound methodologies to assess employment impacts.

2. A common framework and definitions are a pre-requisite for aggregated results as well as for international complementarity and comparability.

A more comprehensive coordination and cooperation of donors and development partners will help to capitalize on coherent implementation and joint learning.



Annex to G20 Leaders Declaration

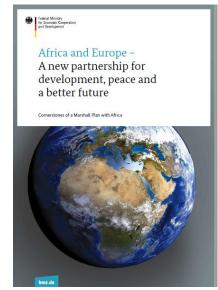
G20 Initiative for Rural Youth Employment





Key Messages – Employment Promotion

- At strategic level, a comprehensive approach to rural youth employment is urgently needed, with skills, business opportunities and better economic framework conditions at its core, but closely accompanied by complementary and coherent policies for education, social security, population dynamics, etc.
- 2. At operational level, **focused approaches** (e.g. skills and business development, access to markets and finance, ICT, etc.) embedded into broad-based value chain (regional) development are **needed to create quick and direct impacts and to bring successful models to scale**.









Thank you very much for your attention!!

Looking forward to a lively discussion...