



KNOWLEDGE PLATFORM ON INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

## Lunchseminar

# ‘Inclusieve ontwikkeling in Afrika- Het Kennisplatform INCLUDE’

6 September 2016, Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken

# INCLUDE

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## Wat is het INCLUDE Kennisplatform?

- Geïnitieerd door het Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken
- Kennis voor Beleid
- Inclusieve Ontwikkeling
  - In Benin, Ghana, Ethiopië, Oeganda, Rwanda, Kenia and Mozambique
- Multi-stakeholder community



**Robert-Jan Scheer**



**Paschal Miyho**



**Rolph van der Hoeven**



**Lemma  
Senbet**



**Isa Baud**



**Marina Diboma**



**Jean Bossuyt**



**Maggie Kigozi**



**Dennis Arends**



**Fatoumata  
Lamarana  
Diallo**



**Roel van der Veen**



**Sarah Ruto**

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**Rob Bijl**



**Basil Jones**



**Ton Meijers**



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**Erwin Bulte**



**Yaw Ansu**



**Ton Dietz**



**Désiré Assogbavi**



**Josine  
Stremmelaar**



**Assefa  
Admassie**



**Nicholas Awortwi**



**Adriano  
Nuvunga**

**Margriet Kuster**

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## Kennisagenda:

- Afrika: hoge groeicijfers maar grote groepen blijven achter
- Meer inclusieve groei:
  - Productieve werkgelegenheid, m.n. voor kwetsbare en arme groepen (jongeren en vrouwen)
  - Sociale zekerheid ter bevordering van werkgelegenheid, voedselzekerheid en stabiliteit
  - Strategische Actoren zijn van groot belang voor het slagen van de uitvoering van beleid

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## Doelstellingen:

- Samenbrengen van Afrikaanse en Nederlandse stakeholders: onderzoekers, private sector, media, NGOs, overheden, etc
- Betere uitwisseling kennis en beleid op terrein van economische transformatie en inclusieve ontwikkeling

**“There is already a wealth of knowledge; the challenge is to make that knowledge ‘work’ for policy-makers and practitioners “**



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## Wat doen we?

- Ondersteuning 17 onderzoeksprojecten
  - Vraaggestuurd:
    - Platformleden + consortium partners
- Disseminatie van bestaande kennis;
  - vraaggestuurd
- Creëren van policy-knowledge communities op basis van de kennisagenda
  - Door de netwerken van platformleden

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Hoe doen we dat?

Secretariaat INCLUDE: ASC, AERC, ISS/EUR and The Broker

- Tweejaarlijkse platformbijeenkomst (AfDB)
- Faciliteren interactie INCLUDE onderzoekers en beleidsmakers
- ‘National Level Activities’
- Website: Dossiers, ‘Question of the Week’, Kennisbank ([www.includeplatform.net](http://www.includeplatform.net))
- Nieuwsbrief en sociale media  
(twitter: [@INCLUDEplatform](https://twitter.com/INCLUDEplatform))

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Productive werkgelegenheid; wat wilden we weten?

- Welke sectoren?
- Herkennen en ondersteunen dynamisch ondernemerschap
- Welk beleid is meest effectief?
  - jongeren en vrouwen



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## Onderzoek:

- Interim results: 2017 “oogstjaar”
- Vraaggestuurd onderzoek: consortia met 100+ partners
  - 65 zuid; 35 NL en 8 OESO
  - 53 kennis; 39 NGO; 13 privaat; 3 overheid

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## 2 INCLUDE onderzoeken in de schijnwerpers:

- Effecten van infrastructurele ontwikkeling op werkgelegenheid en ongelijkheid in Ethiopië (**presentatie Crelis Rammelt, UU**)
  - Regional state of Tigray Bureau of construction, roads and transport + IDS + Mekelle University + Meta Meta + HESPI
- Rol van Nederlandse multinationals in het creëren van inclusieve waardeketens in Kenia and Nigeria (presentatie **Agnieszka Kazimierczuk, ASC**) + **Akinyinka Akinyoade**
  - University of Nairobi + Kenya Association of Manufacturers

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## MNOs in landbouwketens

- werkgelegenheid: direct + indirect + vrouwen (bloemen)
- Werk omstandigheden redelijk maar geen “living wage”; geen decent livelihood “low quality jobs”
- Small holder outgrowers vaak betere positie dan werknemers; maar toegang voor kleine boeren is moeizaam
- Backward linkages stimuleren (procurement legislation)
- Lokale voedsel productie niet uit het oog verliezen

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## Grootschalige landbouw projecten:

- Banen + technologie overdracht (maar niet naar kleine boeren!)
- Maar: minder dan verwacht. Bijvoorbeeld Ethiopia: 7 pers per ha, in werkelijkheid 0.005 pers. Per ha.
- Banen vaak voor migranten, niet voor lokale bevolking (afhankelijk van skills en alternatieve mogelijkheden), druk op en ook mogelijkheden voor lokale economie (voedselprijzen stijgen; services)
- Werkgelegenheid geen prioriteit: Ethiopia: inkomsten uit export voor de overheid belangrijker → kapitaal intensieve investeringen
- Grote verschillen in uitkomsten voor verschillende contexten
- Zoek verbinding grootschalig en kleinschalig

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## Dynamisch ondernemerschap (gazellen) –

Obstakels én mogelijke oplossingen:

- **Groei kleine, informele ICT bedrijven (Kenya) ...**
  - hangt af van learning mechanisms (vermogen te leren van fouten)
  - Belangrijke rol CBOs (jongeren) in ontwikkelen leervermogen bedrijfjes
  - Vrouwelijke ondernemers: lastiger van fouten leren door switchen met zorgtaken
  - Opzetten **hubs** (experimenteren); koppelen investeerders aan high-potential ondernemers
- **Vrouwelijke rurale ondernemers (Uganda) hebben geen/weinig ...**
  - toegang krediet/technologie; strategische contacten; vaardigheden; steun echtgenoten; NB ook winst buiten bedrijf besteed (bv gezondheidszorg)
  - Opzetten **local resource centres** (lokale initiatieven met steun overheid) voor verbeteren 'connectedness', informatie, training, brokering; gebruik simpele ICT/mobiele financiële diensten. NB Ook mannen in interventies betrekken

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- **Kleine boeren in gesegmenteerde avocadosector (Kenya)** profiteren niet van exportmogelijkheden door...
  - Lage prijzen/productie, slechte kwaliteit, gebrek marktinformatie, geen adequate training, boeren slecht georganiseerd (te grote rol 'brokers'), weinig transparantie, slechte toegang krediet, grote exportbedrijven geen interesse in modernisering value chain
  - Adequate training boeren; publiek-private samenwerking voor modernisering sector
- **Inclusive business strategies (6 Oost-Afrikaanse landen)** van NL en lokale bedrijven in Afrika i.s.m. niet-marktpartijen (NGOs, banken, overheid) gehinderd door...
  - Toegang tot krediet
  - Tekort geschoold personeel voor transformatie
  - stimuleren/investeren in 'targeted financing': voor start-ups; seed money voor innovatieve oplossingen; ontwikkelen lokale vormen van financiering voor IB (expertise FMO, Wereldbank, etc.)
  - Opzetten business incubation **hubs** (experimenteren, leren, uitwisselen)

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- Nationale Beleidsdialoog op initiatief van platformleden:
  - 7 communities:
    - Ghana: jeugdwerkgelegenheid en de verkiezingen: ACET
    - Mozambique: jeugdwerkgelegenheid in de extractive sector: CIP
    - Kenia + Nigeria: werkgelegenheid agric. Value chains: PASGR
    - Rwanda: jongeren en ondernemerschap: Africa 2.0
    - + sociale zekerheid Uganda en Kenia: o.a. bijdrage aan wetgeving

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- Knowledge brokering via onze website. Twee nieuwe functies:
  - ‘Question of the week’
  - ‘Policy highlights’



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## Question of the week

- Voor actuele beleidsvragen
- Beantwoording door experts uit INCLUDE netwerk
- INCLUDE secretariaat modereert en synthetiseert.

## Question of the week

Have your policy questions addressed and answered.

« BACK TO QUESTIONS

### QUESTION OF THE WEEK 6

How can social protection programmes promote entrepreneurship and how can they best benefit informal sector workers?

### FEATURED ANSWER



INCLUDE Secretariat  
08-08-2016 15:13

#### Social protection programmes to promote entrepreneurship

An important issue within the debate on social protection deals with the question to what extent, and how, social protection can increase the economic empowerment of recipients, rather than making them dependent on these programmes. Certain social protection programmes can improve opportunities to start or expand a business, mainly by increasing financial means, and can, therefore, increase the economic empowerment of beneficiaries. Various experts have reported on the ways in which this can be achieved through different kinds of social protection programmes:

#### Cash transfers

The effect of cash transfer programmes on business and enterprise activity is not widely researched. In their recent literature review, Bastagli et al. (2016) found nine studies on the impact of cash transfers on business and enterprise. The results are mixed: of these studies, "four find significant increases in the share of households involved in non-farm enterprise or in total expenditure on business-related assets and stocks, while one finds a significant decrease" the authors write.

#### Enterprise grants

One programme with positive results on entrepreneurship was Uganda's experimental programme on Women's Income Generating Support (WINGS), which ran in 2009. This programme provides enterprise grants to poor people, mostly women, in war-affected villages. With encouraging entrepreneurship as its main aim, the programme has contributed to the establishment of enterprises (a 49 percentage point increase), as found by Blattmann et al. (2015).

#### Conditional cash transfers

Other evidence comes from Brazil, where the conditional cash transfers of the Bolsa Familia programme are found to have increased the number of small enterprises. But experts do not agree on whether this increase is due to the risk insurance and the financial support of the transfers themselves, as Lichand (2010) asserts, or if it is mainly due to the indirect increase in private transactions between the cash transfer recipients and other households, as Ribas (2014) found. Nevertheless, Lichand claims that the newly created enterprises "are typically secondary sources of income".

#### Public work programmes

In addition to cash transfers and enterprise grants programmes, public works programmes can also improve the opportunities for enterprises, because of the infrastructure that is being built by beneficiaries of the programme.

Other types of social protection programmes, unconditional social assistance and contributory social insurance programmes are mainly established to provide short-term financial support during contingencies and shocks and, therefore, are not aimed at promoting the entrepreneurial opportunities for recipients.

### SUBMIT YOUR OWN QUESTION

Name

Email

Your question

SUBMIT

## REACTIONS (14)



Abubakar Muhammad Moki, PHD - Office of the President, Cabinet Secretariat, Republic of Uganda  
2016-08-10 12:53

How can social protection programmes promote entrepreneurship?

This can mainly be done through provision of productive assets such as goats, poultry, rabbits, improved seeds among others. The productive assets should be provided through organised groups and be applied on revolving basis. These would promote entrepreneurship, production and productivity.

How can they best benefit informal sector workers?

They can benefit informal sector workers by working through existing community groups and association especially those establish... [read more »](#)



Daniel Opiio - Federation of Uganda Employers  
2016-08-10 14:37

Although various scholars have criticized social protection programmes, on a very high note, the beneficiaries have applauded the government and other stakeholders for such programmes, some community members like the elderly are getting grants on monthly basis to help them improve on their livelihoods while others like the youth are using the funds from the youth fund programme to engage in various enterprises such as poultry, piggyery, farming among others.

As for the informal sectors, they have not benefited from the protection programmes ... [read more »](#)



Sally Peberdy - Gauteng City-Region Observatory, Johannesburg, South Africa  
2016-08-11 10:26

This is a complex question and warrants a longer response than this. The informal sector is a complex arena involving a wide range of participants and activities which may involve different responses. Similarly social protection programmes are varied. Social protection can involve child care allowances, old age pensions, medical care, maternity pay, disability pay, unemployment insurance, safety and security. Access is usually determined by access provisions of the country where the entrepreneur lives. In countries where universal social grants... [read more »](#)



Miriam Katunze - Economic Policy Research Center  
2016-08-11 10:32

How can social protection programmes promote entrepreneurship?

Social protection and entrepreneurship are two opposing terms with one word in common-risk. While social protection is intended to reduce risk and alleviate poverty, entrepreneurship entails the taking of risk to innovate, be a pioneer or an investor. Literally speaking, social protection can not promote entrepreneurship. However, if it is specifically given to inventors and pioneers of businesses/investments /enterprises, it will act like a compensation for their work, motivate... [read more »](#)



Marion Ouma - University of South Africa  
2016-08-11 11:11

The informal sector provides the biggest source of employment in most Sub-Saharan Africa, yet it is the most neglected in the provision of social protection programme. Unemployment is a main problem in Africa and contributes greatly to poverty. Little attention has been paid to the working-age poor in Africa with most programmes targeting the "deserving poor" or those in formal employment. Social assistance programmes have been designed to largely target children, older persons, persons with disability or the very poor while the employed benef... [read more »](#)



eleasara Antunes - Netherlands Embassy  
2016-08-12 20:53

Social protection can be important to create a buffer allowing poor households to invest in small businesses, either by providing cash or training. Many small entrepreneurs will use the abilities learned to secure their business and if possible expand. Workers in informal sector are in the margins of formal social protection systems, there are very little incentives to include this group into the formal sector, especially for the workers. The main role of social protection for informal workers should be to provide skills and business developmen... [read more »](#)



Erick Nyambetha - Maseno University, Kenya  
2016-08-15 17:22

Social protection programmes can borrow a leaf from the innovative activities of the beneficiaries of CT-OVC who in a small way have invested this little money into the small scale businesses to give them a sense of economic security but without any training/skills in entrepreneurship. Social protection can therefore promote entrepreneurship and benefit informal sector workers by first encouraging the informal sector workers to join what we call *chamos* in Kenya. *Chamos* can be avenues through which social protection programmes ... [read more »](#)



Julian Jamison - Global Insights Initiative, The World Bank  
2016-08-18 23:51

Thanks for the mention of the Blattman et al. paper from Uganda on the WINGS program, of which I am a coauthor. We have another paper which might be relevant to this discussion, from Liberia:

[http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=2594868](http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2594868)

In that project we find that at-risk young urban men who are given an unconditional cash grant do attempt to start small businesses (which is great in itself!), but that the businesses generally fail within one year (in large part, we believe, due to highly insecure property rights).



Laura Alfors - WIEGO & Rhodes University  
2016-08-25 09:04

How can social protections benefit informal workers?

I agree with the statement above by Daniel Kumit that social protection should primarily seen to be about providing income security, rather than the framing of this question as one of entrepreneurship. Social protections cannot on their own correct inequalities in the global political economy which disadvantage informal workers (such as limiting their market access).

However, social protections which deal with the structural factors that prevent informal workers from earning more secu... [read more »](#)



Zeremariam Fre - SPIDA Ethiopia  
2016-09-5 10:52

In most Least Developed Countries(LDC's) s, entrepreneurial ability and expansion is hindered because of poor access to finance, lack of initial capital at large, social services and infrastructural development. Thus, social protection programmes are some of the means designed to narrow this gap by strengthening the participation of individuals in the informal sector and improving entrepreneurship at the community level. Such interventions are also designed to facilitate and enhance the participation of youth and women in the inform... [read more »](#)

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- Ook een discussie over uw beleidsvraag? Stuur de vraag in:
  - Via de website: <http://includeplatform.net/questions/>
  - Via de mail: [saskia@includeplatform.net](mailto:saskia@includeplatform.net) of [frank@includeplatform.net](mailto:frank@includeplatform.net)
  - Of spreek ons persoonlijk aan.

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## Policy highlights

- Kennisbank ('knowledge base') voor relevante en actuele bronnen over inclusieve ontwikkeling
- INCLUDE secretariaat produceert 'policy highlights':
  - Beleidsaanbevelingen
  - Evaluaties over beleidsprogramma's
  - Relevante data

HOME » KNOWLEDGE BASE



## INCLUDE KNOWLEDGE BASE FOR POLICY

The INCLUDE knowledge base for policy contains a selection of resources with policy highlights on inclusive development provided by the INCLUDE network and Secretariat. Resources include academic articles, reports, blog posts, media coverage, videos, etc.

LATEST FROM THE PORTAL **SELECT BY THEME** **SELECT BY TOPIC**


ALL BENIN ETHIOPIA GHANA KENYA MOZAMBIQUE RWANDA UGANDA



**Transforming Africa: Partnering for shared prosperity**  
 Author(s): Dalberg Global Development Advisors | Published: 2015 | Type: Report/article

**Policy highlights:**  
 Economic transformation is necessary to improve the quality of Africa's growth. In this process, new partnerships between public and private actors are essential. African governments should promote industrialization through macro-level policies. These policies must take account of the constraints and needs of specific sectors of the economy and of micro-level challenges faced by private actors. [...]

[READ MORE »](#)



**Engaging youth in food systems**  
 Author(s): K. Muiderman | Published: 2016 | Type: Report/article

**Policy highlights:**  
 Africa's agricultural sector is characterized by informal and low-productive labour and is associated with hard physical work, low wages and uncertainty. Working the land has become highly unpopular, particularly among African youth. To secure food production and future employment, it is therefore imperative that the agricultural sector is transformed. NGOs and companies are trying to [...]

**QUESTION OF THE WEEK** 1 REACTIONS

What should governments and the private sector do to move forward in recognizing and validating skills acquired in the informal sector?

[JOIN THE DISCUSSION »](#)

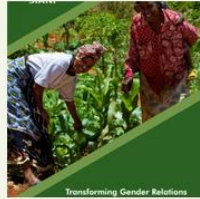
**CONTRIBUTE TO THE KNOWLEDGE BASE**

Do you have relevant resources on inclusive development that you would like to share publicly?

Send in your resources by filling in the form below. It can be any type of resource: academic articles, reports, videos, blog posts, media coverage, etc.

Resources in the portal have the following characteristics:

- They address productive employment, social protection or strategic actors for inclusive development in Sub-Saharan Africa
- They are recent (not more than 5 years old). If older,



## Transforming gender relations in agriculture in Sub-Saharan Africa

Author: C. Farnworth, M. Fones Sundell, A. Nzioki, V. Shivutse and M. Davis |  
Published: 2013 | Type: Report/article

Topics: Agriculture, Empowerment, Small businesses, Women

 [VISIT SOURCE](#)

### Policy highlights:

- Research suggests there is a causal relation between equal gender relations and better agricultural output.
- Sustainable transformation of gender relations demands action on all levels: 1) individually – by providing capacity building, assertiveness training for women, and technical and business skills training; 2) within households – empowering both men and women and encouraging them to work together to achieve a shared vision; 3) at the community level – by organizing women's networks to challenge decision-making structures and move them into leadership positions; and 4) across the enabling environment – by providing women with direct access to land, addressing harmful cultural norms, and promoting gender-responsive budgeting.
- Pro-poor value chains must be developed by addressing constraints faced by both men and women. A prerequisite for success is strong agency for the poorest farmers (male and female) regardless of their level in the value chain.
- Gender-sensitive indicators and data are needed to enable policymakers, development agencies and farmers to take better decisions as well as to assist women and men along the value chain to better understand their markets



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- Kent u zelf relevante bronnen die u wilt delen?
  - Via de website: <http://includeplatform.net/knowledge-portal/>
  - Via de mail: [saskia@includeplatform.net](mailto:saskia@includeplatform.net) of [frank@includeplatform.net](mailto:frank@includeplatform.net)
  - Spreek ons persoonlijk aan.
- Of meld u aan voor onze ‘What’s New?’ nieuwsbrief, om op de hoogte te blijven van relevante ‘questions of the week’ en ‘policy highlights’ via onze website: <http://includeplatform.net>



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- Tot slot, twee INCLUDE seminars:
  - 29 september: ‘Leaving no one behind through social protection’.  
09:00-13:00. Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken: Max van der Stoel-zaal  
Aanmelding: [dso-mo@minbuza.nl](mailto:dso-mo@minbuza.nl)
  - 30 september: ‘How can we make development policies in Africa more inclusive?’.  
09:00-17:00. Leiden Universiteit: Pieter de la Court gebouw.  
Aanmelding: [karin@includeplatform.net](mailto:karin@includeplatform.net)