

Feeder road development in Ethiopia

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Direct effects on employment less important

Indirect effects on employment most important

are not equally distributed

Benefits from rural roads

Inclusive development through

interventions in transport and local market development ?

Amet

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Inclusive business strategies in Africa

75
stakeholders
in 6 African
countries

CSOs give higher
priority to
inclusiveness than
businesses

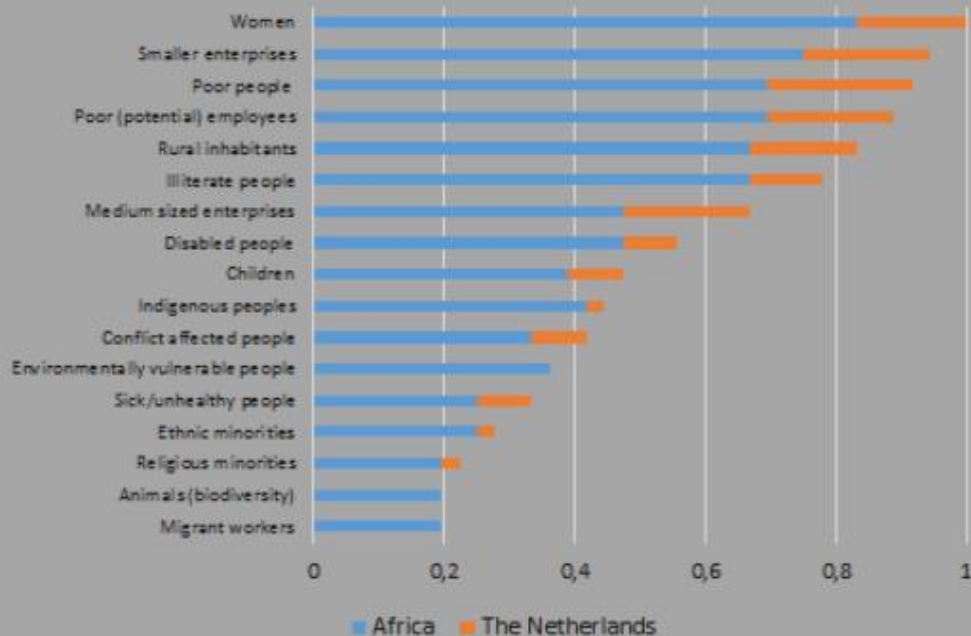
Major constraints:

- a lack of skills, knowledge and knowhow
- limited financial resources

Strategies for inclusive business

- Affordable products for low-income customers
- Value chain development

Priorities in inclusive business



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IT sector Kenya

MOTIVATED YOUNG ENTREPRENEURS

- learn faster
- acquire skills more pro-actively
- are more likely to report early venture growth



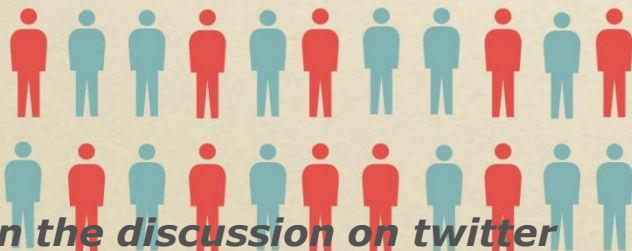
Youth based
organisations
play a central role
in entrepreneurial
development and
growth

Linked 

Learning
mechanisms are
key in
entrepreneurial
development and
venture growth

twitter

Sustained and
coordinated
government
engagement can
support young
entrepreneurs



You 

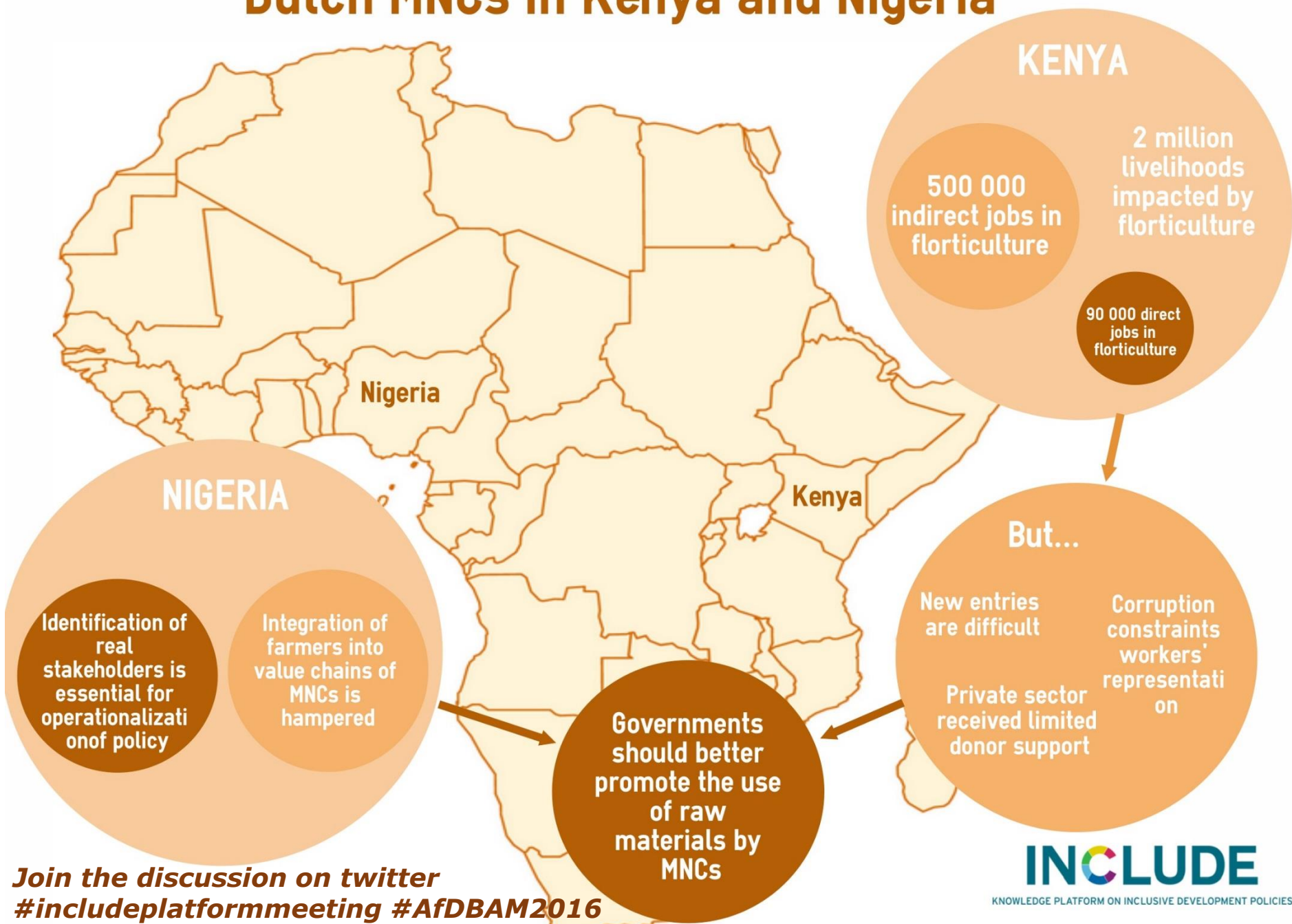
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Dutch MNCs in Kenya and Nigeria



Productive employment in segmented fresh produce markets in Kenya



Prerequisites for smallholders to benefit from export markets

women and youth play minor role in avocado production process

Training on:
- harvesting methods
- Global GAP standards

Information on grading

Transparent producer groups

Government can facilitate



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Empowering Rural Female Entrepreneurs



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The Africa opportunity

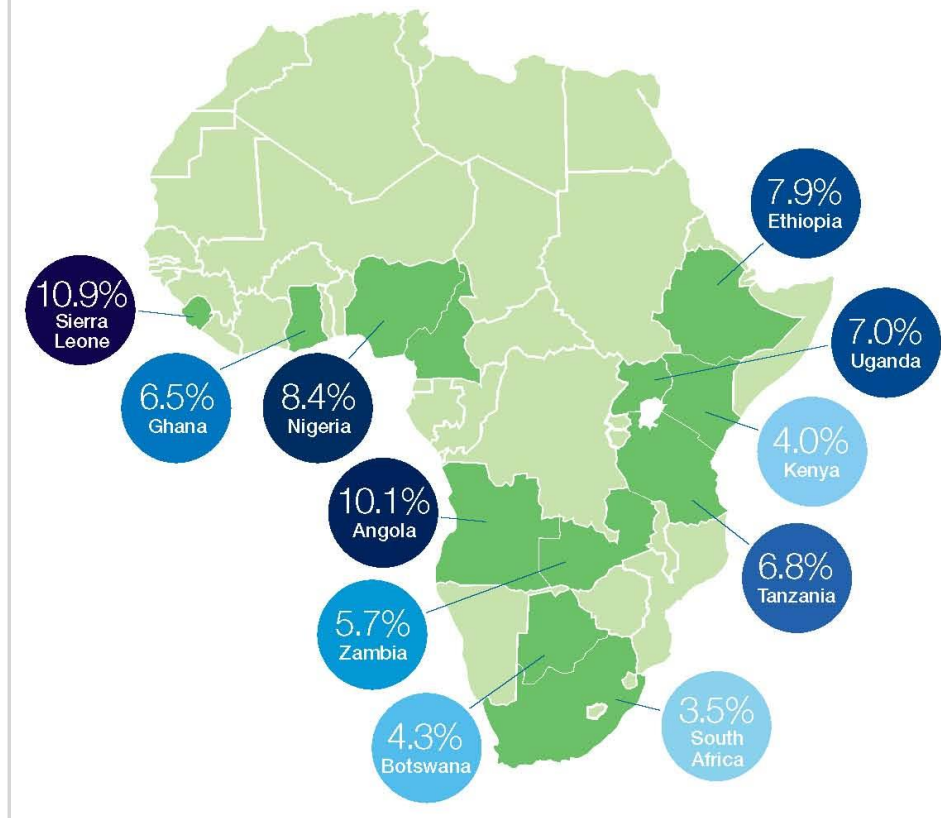


FLIGHTS TO
AFRICA
UP 85%
BETWEEN
2005-2011

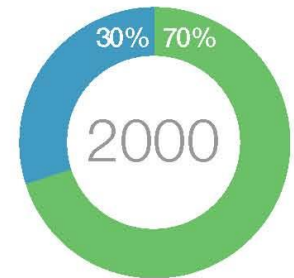
MORE

MOBILE PHONE
SUBSCRIBERS
IN AFRICA
THAN EUROPE

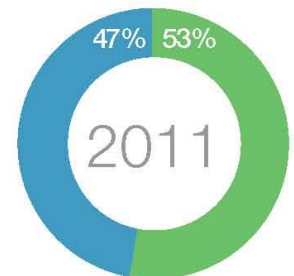
Sub-Saharan Africa average annual GDP growth, 2000-2012



Sub-Saharan Africa's trading partners

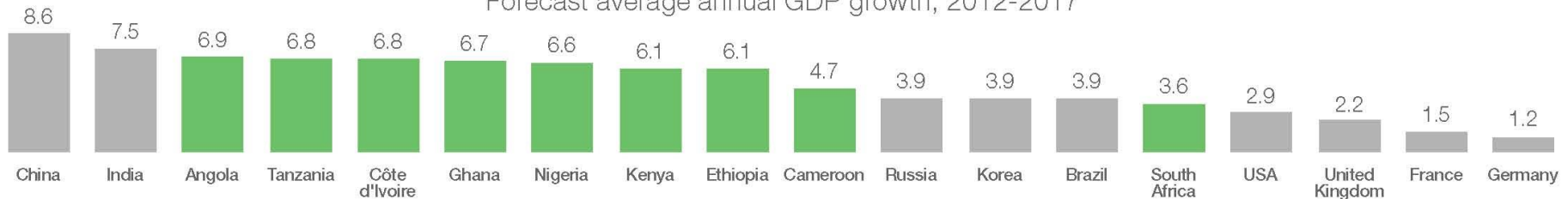


Sub-Saharan Africa's total world trade: US\$169bn



Sub-Saharan Africa's total world trade: US\$735bn

Forecast average annual GDP growth, 2012-2017



Sources: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012; International Monetary Fund Direction of Trade Statistics

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Source: Standard Chartered

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT *in sub-Saharan Africa*

The UN estimates that Africa's **15 to 24 year old** population is expected to grow by about **6,000,000** each year for the next **decade**.

7 out of 10 young workers are self-employed.

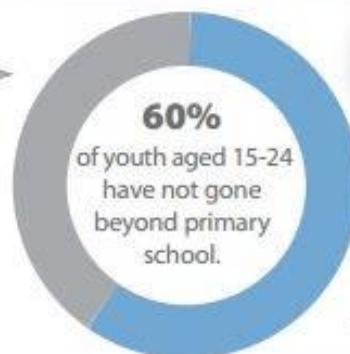


The median age is **18** years old.

Enhancing the **productivity** and **income** of youth is a key priority.

12% of youth are **unemployed**.
Over **70%** of young workers are **underemployed**.

Young people with **higher education** are **twice** as likely to be **unemployed** as those with basic education.



Millions of young people work in agriculture.



Some key factors that constrain youth livelihoods



Skills mismatch



Lack of information about opportunities



Lack of access to credit

Lasting solutions:

- Provide **evidence** on what interventions work, what do not, and what is scalable.
- **Uncover** the **barriers** to school-to-work transitions.
- Foster an enabling environment that spurs **youth-led innovations**.
- Improve **data** collection and use.

For more information, please refer to Betcherman and Khan (2015), *Youth employment in sub-Saharan Africa: Taking stock of the evidence and knowledge gaps*, a scoping paper commissioned by IDRC and the MasterCard Foundation.

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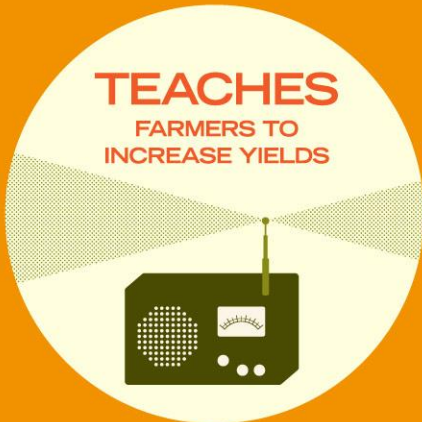
Source: IDRC and Mastercard Foundation

SIMPLE INNOVATIONS HELP AFRICAN FARMERS THRIVE

Approximately one billion people live in chronic hunger and more than one billion live in extreme poverty. Most are small farmers in the developing world. Helping these farming families to be more productive is one proven solution to reducing poverty and hunger. Simple solutions like the ones shown here are helping make a difference in the lives of smallholder farmers and their families.

Better Information

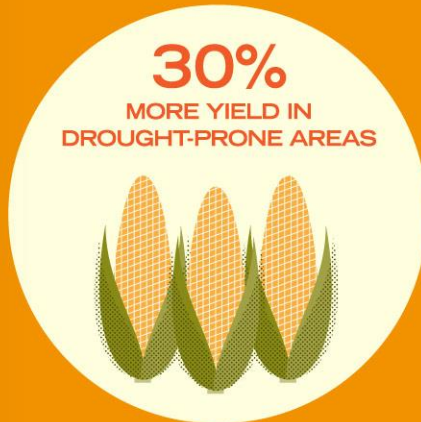
TEACHES
FARMERS TO
INCREASE YIELDS



Working with radio stations in five African countries, a radio project has reached 39 million farmers with valuable information on a range of agricultural techniques to help farmers improve their productivity and access to markets.

Better Seeds

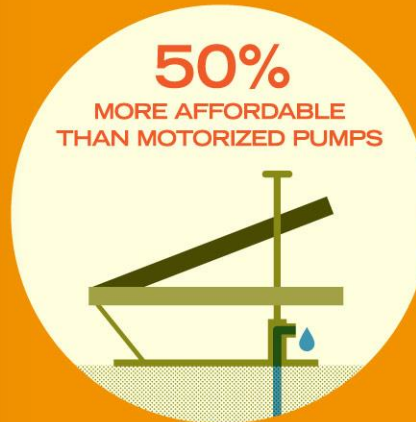
30%
MORE YIELD IN
DROUGHT-PRONE AREAS



New and improved maize (corn) varieties that can survive on less water are already helping more than 2 million smallholder farmers in Africa get higher yields and incomes.

Better Tools

50%
MORE AFFORDABLE
THAN MOTORIZED PUMPS



Instead of buying motorized pumps that are costly and difficult to maintain, farmers are using "foot power" to operate treadle pumps that can lift water from 20 feet below the surface.

Better Storage

PROTECTS
CROPS FROM INSECTS

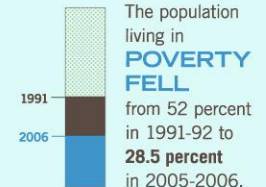
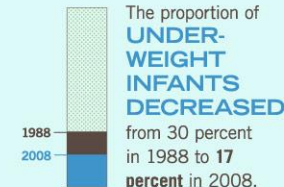
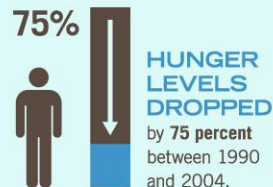


Special storage bags cost only \$2 and protect cowpea crops from destructive insects. Since 2007, more than one million bags have been sold, saving harvests for thousands of farmers.



GROWING SUCCESS IN GHANA

Facing severe food shortages in the mid-1980s, the Ghanaian government increased investments to help rebuild the nation's agricultural system. Through this effort, farmers received technical advice, seeds, fertilizer, ways to manage insects and disease, and gained access to new markets.



African Youth

Home to the youngest population in the world

600
MILLION
under age **25**



of youth in Africa are unemployed or vulnerably employed



youth expected to enter Africa's labour market every year for the next decade

Opportunities in Agriculture



Africa has the largest amount of arable land



of the total population in Sub-Saharan Africa live in rural areas where agriculture is the largest source of employment and income



Agricultural growth can be 2 to 3 times more effective in reducing poverty as growth in other sectors

Our Commitment to Africa

\$300
MILLION

The MasterCard Foundation's commitment to projects that are improving agricultural productivity, connecting rural youth to employment and increasing access to financial services for smallholder farmers



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Source: Mastercard foundation

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TOP THREE DRIVERS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP



72% OF YOUNG SUB-SAHARAN AFRICANS
PREFER TO START THEIR OWN BUSINESS
THAN WORK IN AN ORGANIZATION

INDUSTRIES EXPECTED TO CREATE THE MOST ENTREPRENEURS AND JOBS IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS



Source: Djembe Communications and Forbes Insights: Job Creation in Sub-Saharan Africa - Entrepreneurs, Governments, Innovation. September 2015 Report.

Download full report at www.djembeinsights.com

Note: Survey results based on 4,000 respondents aged 16-40 in Angola, Ghana, Mozambique and Nigeria.

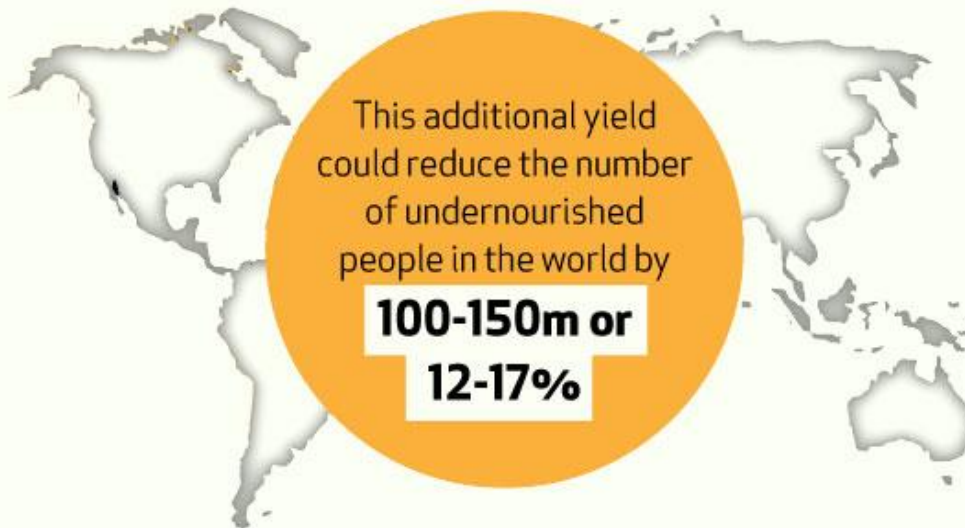
Source: Djembe communications and Forbes insights

The yield gap between men and women farmers averages around **20-30%** mostly due to differences in resource use



Given equal access to resources as men, women would achieve the same yield levels, boosting total agricultural output in developing countries by

2.5-4%



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For the full story, visit farmingfirst.org/women



Source: Farmingfirst.org

A BETTER WORLD

STRENGTHENING WOMEN'S LAND RIGHTS

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PROSPEROUS

Women with strong property and inheritance rights earn up to **3.8 times more income**



NOURISHED

Children whose mothers own land are up to **33% less likely to be severely underweight**



EDUCATED

Families where women own more land devote **more of their budget to education**



SAFER

Women who own land are up to **8 times less likely to experience domestic violence**



RESILIENT

Where women's property and inheritance rights are stronger, women's **individual savings are up to 35 percent greater**



HEALTHY

Children in households where women own land are up to **10% less likely to be sick**



PROSPEROUS and RESILIENT data points: Peterman, A. (2011). Women's Property Rights and Gendered Policies: Implications for Women's Long-term Welfare in Rural Tanzania. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 47(1), 1-30.

EDUCATED data point: Doss, C. (2006). The effects of Intrahousehold property ownership on expenditure patterns in Ghana. *Journal of African Economies*, 15(1), 149-180.

NOURISHED data point: Aliendorf, K. (2007). Do Women's Land Rights Promote Empowerment and Child Health in Nepal? *World Development*, 35(11), 1975-1988. Chicago

SAFER data point: Agarwal, B., & Panda, P. (2007). India. Toward freedom from domestic violence: the neglected obvious. *Journal of Human Development*, 8(3), 359-388.

HEALTHY data point: Menon, N., van der Meulen Rodgers, Y., & Nguyen, H. (2014). Women's Land Rights and Children's Human Capital in Vietnam. *World Development*, 54, 18-31.

Source: Landesa

As labor markets become more competitive, the need to provide young people with productive jobs becomes more acute.



Each month, nearly 1 million people enter the labor market in India alone.



Globally, 600 million jobs will be needed over the next 15 years to keep employment rates constant.



1 in 4 young people can't find work for more than \$1.25 a day.

80%

In the Middle East and North Africa, more than 80% of young workers work in the informal sector.



40%

In sub-Saharan Africa, more than 40% of young workers are unpaid.



Sources: World Bank, International Labour Organization, Education for All Global Monitoring Report

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