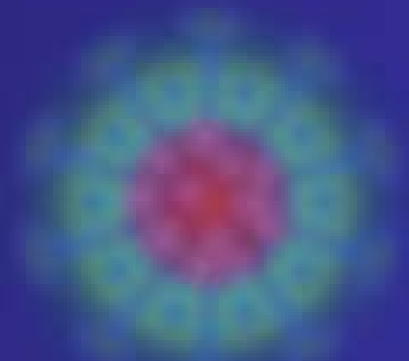


# Session 6: approach to economic recovery

An overview for agriculture and food and nutrition security



# Objectives of this Session

- Provide insights on inputs needed for recovery planning
- Review main issues regarding socio-economic impacts and recovery needs
- Present economic recovery options for the agriculture sector
- Highlight key element of a recovery strategy outline and key elements
- Present example of agriculture recovery strategy from other regions

# Insights into extent of losses: inputs for recovery planning

<b>Step 1:</b> <b>Pre-pandemic Information</b>	<i>Identify baseline data sources:</i> MoA, Statistic Office, Agriculture census, Household surveys, Food security data	<i>Assemble the data :</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % GDP from agriculture, # people working and income from the sector, food security, value chain system, credit access.</li> <li>• <b>Average production, yield, income before COVID-19</b> .</li> <li>• <b>Institutional and policy environment</b> (e.g. agricultural and food security policies, national plans, DRR/M policies and strategies)</li> </ul>
<b>Step 2:</b> <b>Pandemic Information</b>	effects on income, food security. <i>Triangulation of sources:</i> second data, market traders, community key informants, etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Geographic areas affected</b> (e.g. urban/rural)</li> <li>• <b>Effect of COVID-19 on service delivery</b> (markets, availability &amp; quality of goods and services needed)</li> <li>• <b>Effect on populations affected</b> : loss of income, wages...taking into account <b>season</b> (planting, harvest season, etc.)</li> <li>• <b>Migration and internal displacement</b></li> <li>• <b>Vulnerable groups</b> (e.g. seasonal workers, female-headed HH)</li> <li>• <b>Level of food insecurity</b> (# food insecure)</li> </ul>
<b>Step 3:</b> <b>pandemic effect</b>	<i>Estimation of economic losses</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Income losses of farmers, fishermen, herders, workforce</i></li> <li>• <i>Increased costs to deliver agriculture production</i></li> </ul>
<b>Step 4:</b> <b>pandemic impact</b>	Compares pre and post COVID-19 trends with regard to: The <b>macro-economic impact</b> : GDP in agriculture, import/export of agriculture products The <b>human development impact</b> : On quality of life medium/long term	

# Socio-economic impact

- **Increased Government expenditures** in order to respond to the immediate needs,
- **Reverse migration from urban to rural and across borders** created challenges for sending and receiving countries.
- **Women and youth disproportionately affected** (higher presence in informal activities)
- **Reduced revenue from issuance** of import permits and phytosanitary certificates due to movement restrictions of traders
- **Increased food insecurity** due to temporary decline and deterioration of livelihoods, employment, income levels related to the agriculture sector

# Pandemic Recovery needs

**Rights-based, gender-responsive, conflict-sensitive** strategy to revive economic activities, employment opportunities, social protection & food security ***using the principle of building back better and increasing resilience for future pandemics***

The Agricultural Sector recovery plan should include:

- ✓ **Priority needs:** most vulnerable, type of interventions, policy changes
- ✓ Interventions required in the **short, medium and long terms.**
- ✓ Intended **outcome**

# Economic recovery options

- **Temporary and targeted measures along the food supply chain:** Promote short value chains; smart farming and digital market platforms; modernize digital-enabled extension
- **Public-private partnerships** that seek to improve food security (e-commerce, enhanced supply chain management etc...)
- Adopt **digital technologies** for market monitoring, supply chain tracking, value chain traceability
- Deepen **intra-regional trade coordination**, standards harmonization, trade and market information sharing (e.g., ASEAN; preferential trade agreements)
- **Trade facilitation** through digital data agreements, paperless trade; harmonize food quality standards.
- Expand **social protection** schemes to agricultural production, rural work programs
- Insert **returned migrants** to rural economy (loans, training, Social protection)
- Provide **fiscal/financial incentives and training**, digital literacy targeting smallholders, agri-preneurs, women and youth

# Recovery Strategy outline

**Policy & strategy, implementation, financial & coordination mechanisms** for the recovery implementation **linked to national development goals & SDGs** that will include:

- ✓ **Vision** and **guiding principles** for the sector recovery process
- ✓ **Recovery needs** to restore and resume the agricultural sector
- ✓ **Results-based recovery plan** for the agricultural sector
- ✓ **Implementation arrangements**
- ✓ The proposed strategy will include the **rationale** for the intervention: why, who, how will it improve the lives of people.

# AUDIENCE QUESTION

In your view, what would be the key elements of a recovery strategy in the agriculture sector?



Grab the microphone and share your thoughts



# Agriculture Recovery Strategy key elements

- Ways to **continue and resume production, income-generating activities** (employment), as well as **fiscal recovery**, considering **cross-cutting issues** such as gender aspects and other vulnerabilities (i.e., climate induced disaster risks, etc.)
- **Key Policy recommendations** to reinforcing existing policy and programmes and recovery interventions to BBB and integrate DRR and Environment (green recovery) considerations

# Example from Ecuador

Identified Need	Strategy
<b>Conservation and protection of human resources (medium and long term)</b>	implement biosecurity measures .
	certification scheme biosafety protocols
	a job retention program.
<b>Financial and tax mechanisms for the continuity of operations (short term)</b>	Incentives linked to employability conditions.
	Financial products to improve the liquidity of companies: soft credits, Seed Capital
	Make taxes more flexible during the reactivation stage.
<b>Promotion and diversification of domestic production and market (medium and long term)</b>	Approve the Entrepreneurship and Innovation Law.
	Flexible tariff policy to facilitate access to inputs, raw materials
	Promote e-commerce and digitalization of SMEs.
	Promote associativity and cooperativisme.
	Promote domestic consumption and diversify domestic and foreign markets.
	Implement a sectoral competitiveness plan.
	Improve productive linkages in industry and commerce, productivity and innovation.
	Improve the competitiveness of the aquaculture and fisheries sector.

## Key elements of the strategy

### Adaptation of processes for the care of producers

- Solution to mobility problems
- "Questions and Complaints" service, consisting of toll-free hotlines.
- Door-to-door delivery of deeds to reduce the potential contagion of beneficiaries.

### Development of new regulations

- inter-institutional cooperation agreement to increase control, regulation and surveillance of dairy and meat chain.
- Interinstitutional agreement for integral financial line to promote agricultural productivity
- Establish joint policies to ensure the supply of sufficient food for the 620 countries in the region.
- Issuance of Resolution Preventive measures such as Instructions for cleaning surfaces in contact with agricultural inputs, food, transport of food

### Communication and dissemination

- Communication campaigns to prevent inappropriate use of veterinary products recommended as effective for the treatment of COVID-19.

# Example from Zambia

***Aim: Making the Agriculture sector resilient to COVID 19 through a diversified agriculture, a well-functioning inclusive value chain system and improved production potential.***

## Recovery Proposal

- **Enhancing resilience of Food Systems and Providing targeted monetary and fiscal incentives:** low interest rate loans or facilitate access to credit
- **Increase food security: Strengthen aquaculture inputs local production system:** training local feed formulation & support local milling acquisition, identification/mapping of potential hatch farmers and provision of trainings.
- **Strengthen agriculture sector productivity:** provision of seeds, fingerlings, livestock, feed, seed pasture and egg incubator. Intervention to reduce risks of incursion of animal and plant diseases,
- **Promote local industries and producers to fill up supply gaps:** Empower smallholders' farmers by supporting local commodities purchase through Global Commodity Management Facility.

## Recovery proposal (continued)

- **Strengthen value chain system:** linkages between producers, traders and consumers through mobile phone platforms with special target to youth. Increased digital platform system. E-extension messaging and remote technical support, skills and knowledge development in food storage and preservation techniques, conservation farming, nutrition
- **Support new opportunities for local production triggered by COVID 19:** Enhance new market opportunity for local farmers to consolidate new niche & local value-added agricultural product to replace imported value-added products..
- **Strategies that strengthen a diversified agriculture and promote agricultural production that will achieve optimal agricultural exports as well as imports,** creation of jobs, input supply and capacity building.
- **Support development of organic fertilizers, reducing dependency on imported fertilizers and chemicals.**