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

| Step 1: Pre-pandemic Information | Identify baseline data sources: MoA, Statistic Office, Agriculture census, Household surveys, Food security data | Assemble the data:  
- % GDP from agriculture, # people working and income from the sector, food security, value chain system, credit access.  
- **Average production, yield, income before COVID-19**.  
- **Institutional and policy environment** (e.g. agricultural and food security policies, national plans, DRR/M policies and strategies) |
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<td>Step 2: Pandemic Information</td>
<td>effects on income, food security. <strong>Triangulation of sources:</strong> second data, market traders, community key informants, etc</td>
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- **Geographic areas affected** (e.g. urban/rural)  
- **Effect of COVID-19 on service delivery** (markets, availability & quality of goods and services needed)  
- **Effect on populations affected** : loss of income, wages...taking into account **season** (planting, harvest season, etc.)  
- **Migration and internal displacement**  
- **Vulnerable groups** (e.g. seasonal workers, female-headed HH)  
- **Level of food insecurity** (# food insecure) |
| Step 3: Pandemic effect | **Estimation of economic losses** |  
- **Income losses of farmers, fishermen, herders, workforce**  
- **Increased costs to deliver agriculture production** |
| Step 4: Pandemic impact | Compares pre and post COVID-19 trends with regard to:  
The **macro-economic impact**: GDP in agriculture, import/export of agriculture products  
The **human development impact**: 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.
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

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<th>Identified Need</th>
<th>Strategy</th>
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| **Conservation and protection of human resources** *(medium and long term)*    | implement biosecurity measures.  
certification scheme biosafety protocols  
a job retention program. |
| **Financial and tax mechanisms for the continuity of operations** *(short term)* | 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. |
| **Promotion and diversification of domestic production and market** *(medium and long term)* | 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 cooperativism.  
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.**