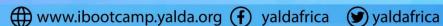


'Beyond COVID-19: Leveraging the Benefits of the AfCFTA to Spur Africa's Growth'

Thursday 12 November 2020

Youth Alliance for Leadership and Development in Africa







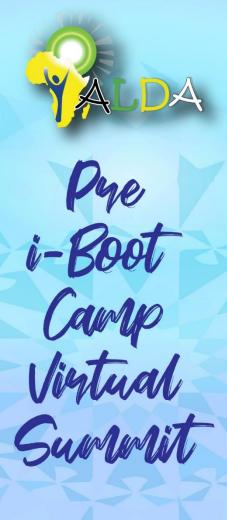




WORKSHOP

What exactly is the AfCFTA and how can youth benefit from its operationalisation?





2020

Overview of the African Continental Free Trade Area

12 Nov Presented by:

Aissatou Diallo - Regional Portfolio Manager, ITC



AfCFTA Economic Snapshot

- 55 Member States 1.3 billion people to reach 1.7 by 2030
- 70% of the population below 35 years old
- Intra-African trade is only 18% in 2020 (against 54% trade with Europe)
- A growing middle class
- But still 20 million people out of extreme poverty and 60 million people out of moderate poverty in 2035
- 60% of MSMEs are still operating in the informal sector
- High potential for development for all sectors: agriculture, industry, ICT and the blue economy





AfCFTA Objective and State of Play

Creation a **Single market for goods, services** facilitated by **free movement of persons** (art. 3).

How?

- Liberalized market for goods and services through successive rounds of negotiations (Phases 1 and 2)
- 5 protocols: Protocol on goods, on services, on Rules and Procedures on the settlement of disputes, on competition policy and on Intellectual Property





2020

AfCFTA Objective and State of Play

Where are we now?

- 54 signatures and 30 ratifications
- AfCFTA is in force but not implemented since trading will start as of 1st January 2021
- AfCFTA Secretariat in Accra, Ghana August
 2020 Wamkele Mene
- AfCFTA negotiations are handled by the AUC in
 Addis
- AfCFTA implementation is coordinated through Accra





Expected Impact of AfCFTA

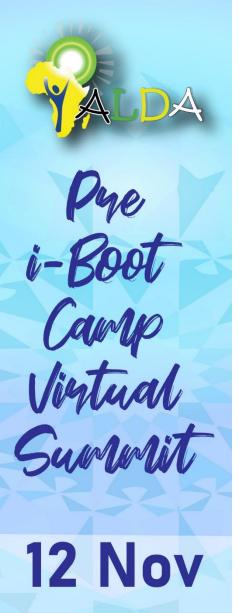
Deeper integration among African countries could lead to numerous benefits. These include:

- 1. Creating a bigger and integrated regional market for African products.
- 2. Permitting producers to benefit from **economies of scale** and to access **cheaper raw materials** and **intermediate inputs**.
- 3. Improving conditions for forming regional value chains and integrating into global value chains.
- 4. Allowing consumers to have access to cheaper imported products from other African countries.
- 5. Leading to better allocation of **resources** and faster **economic and trade growth**.
- Catalysing the structural transformation of the countries from resource and low technology based economies to more diversified knowledge based economies.
- 7. Eliminating some challenges associated with multiple and **overlapping trade agreements** in Africa (spaghetti bowl).
- 8. Encouraging both intra-African and external direct capital flows to African countries.
- Stimulating cooperation in other areas such as technology transfer, innovation, investment and continent-wide infrastructure development.



ITC's Approach

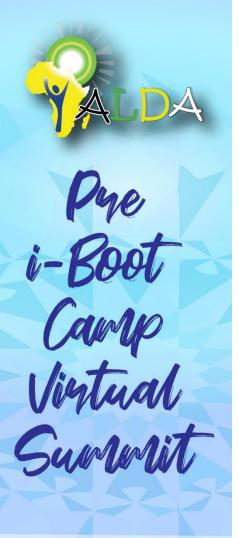
- AfCFTA ultimate beneficiary is the private sector mainly MSMEs (80% of the enterprises to which 60% are still in the informal sector)
- ITC **DNA** is **to increase the competitiveness** of **MSMEs** and connect them with more lucrative, predictable and sustainable market opportunities for more decent jobs for youth and women
- ITC has a wide experience supporting the regional integration process
- ITC delivers AfCFTA related activities with other UN agencies (UNECA, UNIDO) and commercial banks (partnership with African Export Import Bank / Afreximbank)



2020

Partnership for One Trade Africa

- ITC is fully engaged in helping the African private sector to convert opportunities offered by the AfCFTA into concrete business transactions.
- ITC recently launched the ONE TRADE AFRICA programme to unlock the full business potential of the AfCFTA, targeted at micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). The programme will support MSMEs, with a special focus on women and youth-led enterprises, at three levels:
 - At the macro level the programme will enable connectivity and ease of business operations for AfCFTA
 - At the **meso level** the programme focuses on strengthening intuitions to support the AfCFTA
 - At the **micro level** the programme will increase the competitiveness of African MSMEs to trade under the AfCFTA, with an emphasis on utilising green solutions



The AfCFTA and Youth: Initial Findings from ITC and YALDA White Paper

Presented by:

David Cordobes - Head of the Youth and Trade Programme, ITC Chuks Okoriekwe - YALDA Abinaidah Chaseba - YALDA

12 Nov 2020



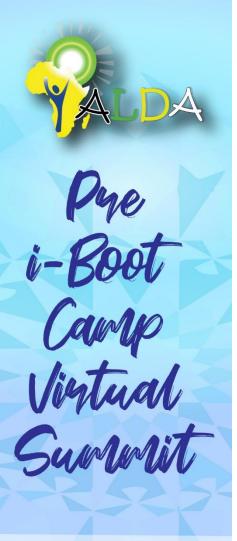
12 Nov 2020

Global facts on youth employment

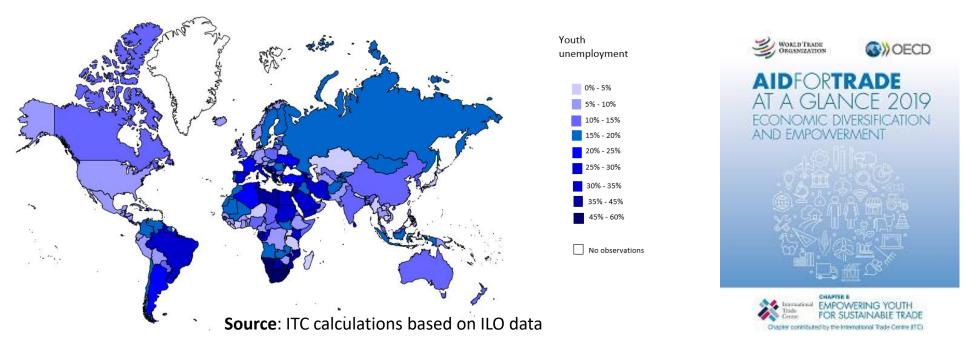
- 64 million young people are currently unemployed
- 145 million young people are trapped in working poverty
- 40 million people, mostly youth, enter the workforce every year

Sub-Saharan Africa

- The youth labour force in Africa has more than doubled from 61.5 million in 1990 to 124.5 million in 2019
- 15.7 million youth are unemployed
- 62.1 million youth are working but poor
- 95% are in informal employment
- Over 60% of NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training) are young women



Youth employment & small and medium-sized enterprises



- Young people are 3 times as likely as adults to be unemployed
- SMEs account for 35% of GDP, 70% of employment and 35% of exports
- Smaller firms are more likely to employ youth
- Competitive SMEs can export, grow and create more jobs

https://www.intracen.org/publication/aid-for-trade-2019 \gamma\text{youth/}



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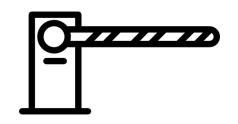
Africa's Youth Population

- Upsides: Leveraging the Demographic Dividend
- Downsides: Inability to Galvanize the Youth
 Population
- Increase in Migration
- Poor Job Quality
- Labour Market Inequalities
- Barriers to Entrepreneurship and Trade





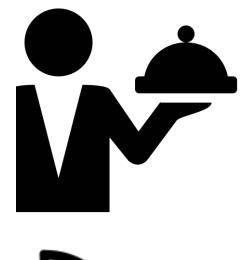






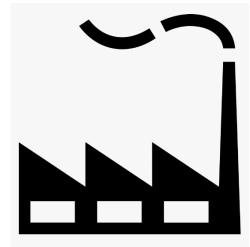
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Sectors Expected to Provide Opportunities for Youth

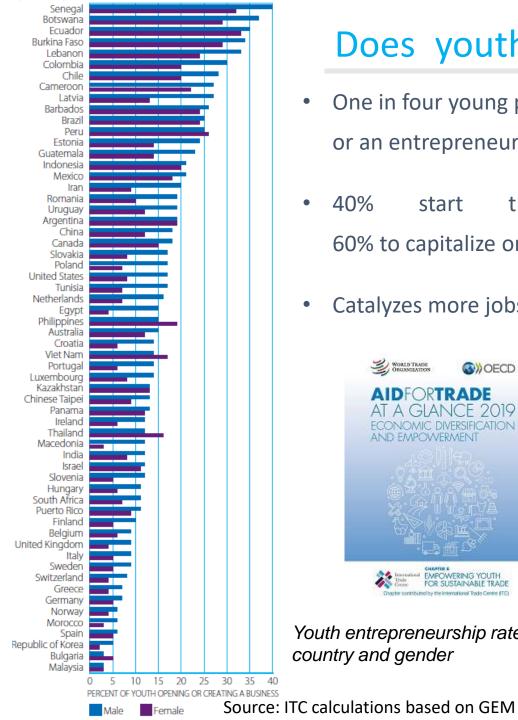






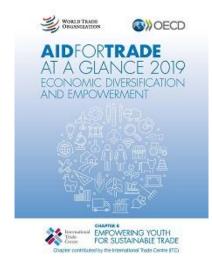


- Manufacturing
- Agriculture
- Services
- E-commerce



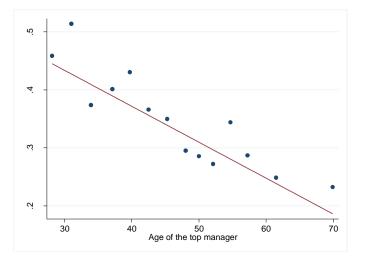
Does youth entrepreneurship matter?

- One in four young people describes themselves as self-employed or an entrepreneur
- 40% their business of necessity, start out 60% to capitalize on an opportunity
- Catalyzes more jobs for youth



Youth entrepreneurship rates by country and gender

Young managers hire more young people



Source: ITC SME Competitiveness Surveys



Youth entrepreneurship in Africa

- Millennials are more enterprising than their older colleagues, launching on average twice the number of business when compared with their elders in the same period (BNP Paribas, 2016).
- Lack of formal employment opportunities means engaging in some form of informal, normally self-run small scale entrepreneurship as a means to survive.
- Educational system is lacking content on entrepreneurship particularly in vocational institutions
- Lack of knowledge of entrepreneurship support structures and programmes (both public and private) but also lack of preparation to approach these structures and understand what they

provide to whom.

- Lack of access to capital and financial literacy.
- Digital divide.

Source: ITC SMECO, GEM, ILO



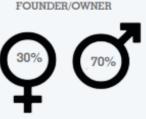


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Impact of COVID-19

- Youth-led enterprises reported a high risk of closing. About 26% of youth-led firms said they risked shutting down permanently within three months, compared to 18% for non-youth-led businesses
- COVID-19 will exacerbate current high levels of youth unemployment in developing countries, which can lead to "lost generation," increased migrants and civil unrest

RESPONDENTS YOUTH BUSINESS PROFILE



GENDER OF



Agriculture

Information
Technology

Agri-processing

HOW HAS COVID-19 AFFECTED YOUR BUSINESS?



Decline in sales to consumers and businesses



Temporary shutdown



WHICH COPING STRATEGIES DID YOU ADOPT?



Temporarily reduced employement for all or some employees



Telework



Increased comms and marketing



Online Sales

WHICH TYPE OF SUPPORT HAS BEEN THE MOST HELPFUL?



Access to finance



Market information

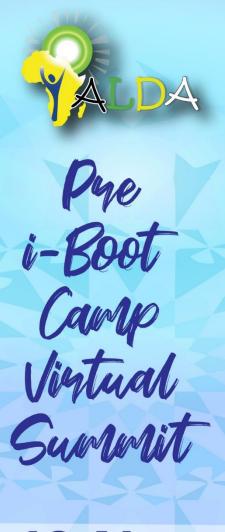


Training



Information about government support

Source: ITC Youth and trade programme survey 2020



Way forward

- Provide advocacy and awareness-raising on Youth and AfCFTA issues through public-private dialogues
- Sensitise youth to the opportunities offered by the AfCFTA
- Seek greater participation of youth in the implementation of AfCFTA at the continental, national and regional levels
- Strengthen digital trade by investing in the continent's digital infrastructure
- Creation of special financial products to finance crossborder trade for young entrepreneurs
- Improve complementary measures for youth to take advantage of the agreement















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Nicollate Matuku- 30 year-old South African entrepreneur

Young South African Agripreneur

- Manufacturing and distribution of traditional foods such as Maheu (a maize drink) and livestock farming (mainly piggery)
- Challenges: funding, access to mentors, business plan development, network, marketing, and access to finance, COVID-19 pandemic, funding for growth, competition.
- Main target market: abattoir owners & fast-food outlets
- Her recommendations: leadership structures have to support youth, not only finance but also making the start-up process easier and opening up the market for young people.