



PSPPD
PROGRAMME TO
SUPPORT PRO-POOR
POLICY DEVELOPMENT

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**planning, monitoring
& evaluation**

Department:
Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



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Editorial

Packed with interesting information and useful resources, *From Evidence to Action* will not only share the work of the Programme to Support Pro-poor Policy Development's (PSPPD's) Learning Facility, but also hopes to stimulate discussion and serve as a platform for building networks.

In this issue of *From Evidence to Action*, we focus on the Learning Facility's second research theme: **Employment, unemployment and livelihoods**. Addressing these issues is a key National Planning Commission goal, as it sums up in its 2012 National Development Plan (NDP): "To eliminate poverty and reduce inequality, South Africa has to raise levels of employment and, through productivity growth, the earnings of working people. South Africa needs faster growth and more inclusive growth." The NDP emphasises that "South Africa must find ways to urgently reduce alarming levels of youth unemployment and to provide young people with broader opportunities. Unemployment is persistent amongst low skilled and less educated young people and those in economically depressed areas, as well as low skilled adults."

The document further points out that employment is the best form of social protection and that income support should be combined with active labour market policies as well as assistance and incentives that help people find employment. Social protection must provide unemployed people who are able to work with assistance that promotes employability and adaptability through various active labour market policies.

Equally important is the role of entrepreneurship and small business as a key to economic growth and employment, which we explore in our feature article, *Small business, big returns*. We also look at how a mismatch in the types of labour demanded by firms and supplied by workers has contributed to high unemployment for less-skilled workers in South Africa – and find out how we can redress this – in our featured policy brief, and present a wide range of rich and exciting resources.

We hope you enjoy this edition of our newsletter and welcome your feedback.

» *For more information about the Learning Facility, visit our website at www.learningfacility.org*

Small business, big returns

Smaller businesses are one of the developing world's most powerful economic forces, but they should not be seen in isolation. They are part of dynamic and growing value chains in which job opportunities raise incomes, increase living standards, and improve lives. The process starts with supportive governments that create the right policy environment, and then grows from there. (IFC, 2012)

This is good news for South Africa, where the entrepreneurial spirit is fervent, but bad news for the small business person dreaming big, in a climate where the current legislation does not encourage entrepreneurship. Smarter and more realistic legislation that is focused on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), in both the formal sector and informal communities, could assist corporates in facilitating small business start-ups, and the ripple effect would be large.

According to the OECD, SMEs play a key role in transition and developing countries. These firms typically account for more than 90% of all firms outside the agricultural sector, constitute a major source of employment, and generate significant domestic and export earnings. As such, SME development emerges as a key instrument in poverty reduction efforts.

De-fragging the policy debate

The Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (SALDRU), based in the School of Economics at the University of Cape Town, reinforces these findings, pointing out that internationally, the global economic crisis has been accompanied by renewed interest in distributional issues, including widening inequality over the past thirty years within many countries alongside convergence in cross-country incomes and living standards. Comparative international experience in adapting to changed economic conditions and protecting jobs and livelihoods has contributed to an active debate about employment, growth and income security policies.

Highlighting the fragmentation of the unemployment debate into separate discourses or silos – macroeconomic, labour economic and development/poverty analysis – as a major cause of many knowledge gaps, SALDRU identifies this as a probable contributing factor for the failure of policies to make significant inroads into unemployment, inequality and poverty. Such fragmentation also affects the debate on income inequality and inclusive growth. SALDRU also raises the issue that there is a reluctance explicitly to incorporate the full spectrum of economic activities and livelihoods, that is, the formal sector, the informal economy, and survivalist/subsistence activities, in research and policy analysis – and that our policy research

needs to recognise and be grounded in the diversity and complexity of the South African context.

The “in” in “inclusive”

In her excellent and thoroughly well-researched article New business model incorporates the poor, which appeared in the Mail & Guardian's 18 December 2015 issue, Linda Doke explores the latest rage in corporate must-haves: the inclusive business model. In her article, she defines the concept of 'inclusive business' as profitable business ventures that are also good for development. This is evident where companies are engaging with low-income communities in the developing world as a way to meet the company's needs for growth and profitability, while addressing societal needs.

“Unleashing the power of entrepreneurs is one of the best ways to build local economies. Reducing their cost of doing business helps them do so.”

Dr Francois Bonnici, director at the Bertha Centre for Social Innovation and Entrepreneurship, a specialised unit at the University of Cape Town Graduate School of Business, and former PSPPD grantee, was interviewed in Doke's article. He reveals there are several innovative inclusive business models that could successfully build bridges between business and the poor for mutual benefit. One model is for large corporates to adapt their core business to present a similar service offering to a lower income market. In this scenario, inclusive business engages low-income communities across a company's value chain – through direct employment; the development of suppliers, distributors and service providers from low-income communities; or through the innovative development and delivery of affordable goods and services that address unmet needs of low-income communities.

Social enterprise

Another emerging model is that of social enterprises. Social enterprises are commercial, market-based firms that operate to improve human well-being rather than to maximise profits, usually focusing on innovative solutions for people affected by poverty. While social enterprises are not designed principally to produce a profit, they do use a business model and generate income to achieve some measure of financial self-sufficiency. So, a charity without a source of commercial income is not a social enterprise, nor is a profit-maximising company that produces a positive social impact, such as developing new pharmaceuticals (UNDP 2014).

A key function of social enterprises is to provide market access to small, fragmented suppliers and help them become

self-sufficient by creating jobs, increasing income and generating a surplus. Such enterprises typically target low-income populations with entrepreneurial skills who either lack the resources and capacity to supply enough products in order to capture the monetary value of the existing market demand, or do not have access to a market large enough to sell and profit from their products. Social enterprises can increase the productivity and incomes of local suppliers', enabling them to break out of the repetitive cycle of poverty and to become self-sustaining entrepreneurs.

The social enterprise concept of inclusive business is linked to “base of the pyramid” (BoP) economics: the idea that low-income segments collectively represent a significant market. “The thinking is businesses and governments should stop viewing the poor as victims, but rather as resilient entrepreneurs and value demanding customers. Low-income markets are increasingly being seen as presenting an exceptional opportunity for large corporates to serve them in ways responsive to their needs, creating a mutually benefiting win-win for both parties. By exploring opportunities at the base of the pyramid, businesses can build new markets and strengthen supply chains, while the poor enjoy better access to essential goods and services, opportunities to earn sustainable incomes, improve skills, raise living standards and empower themselves”, says Dokes.

And while inclusive business can never be the magic bullet solution to South Africa's socioeconomic challenges, it is one of several ingredients through which more employment can be created, thereby reducing levels of poverty and inequality and getting us one step closer to a better, more equal, and inclusive South Africa.

» **Read Linda Doke's full article at <http://bit.ly/1nW4WG0>.**





Key SMME policy recommendations

- **Embed strategies toward the private sector and small, medium and micro-sized enterprises (SMMEs) in countries' broader national development and poverty reduction programmes.** Encourage and help SME associations to participate effectively in national dialogues that help set the strategic frameworks for development, so that the contribution and the policy and support needs of SMEs are fully recognised as central to growth, employment and poverty reduction.
- **Strengthen SME capacities to improve their competitiveness in domestic, regional and global markets.** Encourage and support private sector associations and enterprises able to provide information on markets and standards, advice on strategies, and access to technology and innovation coupled with appropriate financing packages. Promote tools, such as value chain analysis, which enable entrepreneurs to see what problems and challenges they need to address within and beyond their own borders and what kind of partners they need to help them.
- **Promote policy coherence at regional, national and international level.** Work to support whole of government approaches so that trade and investment policies and standard setting are aligned with development co-operation objectives and policies.
- **Maximise the spill-over of management skills and knowledge from multi-national enterprises to local SMEs.** Spill-overs of knowledge and management skills to local firms are one of most critical benefits of foreign direct investment for host countries. Support policy frameworks and multi-national enterprise behaviour that facilitate such spill-overs and better document real-world cases to increase public understanding of the contribution of foreign direct investment in progression of development.
- **Enhance women's ability to participate in SME development.** Women account for an important share of private sector activity and contribute most to poverty reduction. Gender dimensions need to be mainstreamed throughout SME development strategies and programs, with additional specific, targeted initiatives directed at critical roadblocks.
- **Develop strategic management information systems, including a strategic intelligence capability for SMMEs.**
- **Introduce an additional focus on building leadership and technical capability at the Incubator Manager level.** International studies on incubator best practices identify the enormous importance of effective management as a key factor in the performance of SMMEs and the sustainability of the incubator. Introduce a regulatory impact assessment system across government and promote regulatory simplification, targeting relevant government units in all three spheres of government.
- **Strive to improve the conditions under which informal traders operate.** This sector is key to creating opportunities that enable the poor to sustain their livelihoods.

(Source: OECD, adapted by T Davies 2016)

Policy brief

Occupational shifts and skills challenges facing the South African economy

Authors: Haroon Borhat, Morné Oosthuizen and Aalia Cassim, Development Policy Research Unit, University of Cape Town
Published by: Labour Market Intelligence Partnership (LMIP) (2014)

Despite robust economic growth over much of the past 20 years, South Africa still faces significant challenges in terms of high unemployment, poverty and inequality. One view of what underlies persistently high unemployment rates is that the economy has demanded high-skilled workers despite the labour force having an abundance of low-skilled, less educated workers. A mismatch in the types of labour demanded by firms and supplied by workers has therefore contributed to high unemployment for less-skilled workers.

This policy brief examines this notion through the changing nature of occupational labour market trends in South Africa and the resulting impact on wages. It notes that the skills bias of South African economic growth had already been established pre-1994, with the result that there has been an increasing wage premium for high-skilled workers – and the opposite for low-skilled workers – in jobs impacted by technological change and global competition.

The policy brief describes in depth how skills-biased labour demand therefore underpins wage inequality – the main determinant of income inequality and one of the central challenges facing post-apartheid policy-making. It goes on to propose several practical lessons and recommendations for going forward. These include:

- **Disaggregated analysis of industry data** to fill the information gaps regarding industry- and firm-level processes and decisions. The bulk of labour market research is undertaken at a sectoral level, but there is certainly value in prioritising the collection and, following that, the evaluation of firm-level data at an industry level. This will assist in identifying scarce skills, whether subsidies are used productively, and the level of innovation and policy coordination within the industry, for example.
- **Greater policy dialogue and coordination** between education departments and institutions, job creating bodies, and key private and public sector employers on issues such as contractual arrangements, training on new technologies, artisan development programmes, work-place experience for Further Education and Training (FET) graduates, learnerships, and cooperation with Sector Education Training Authorities (SETAs).
- **Improved quality of post-schooling education institutions.** Currently, FET colleges in South Africa do not produce graduates with high-quality vocational and technical skills that are readily absorbed by the labour market. A review of curriculum and skills demanded by the labour market is necessary to produce graduates with relevant qualifications that can assist in improving personal welfare as well as contribute to economic growth.
- **Revisiting industrial policy,** which will not create large-scale employment in capital-intensive production. Government subsidies should instead be directed to employment-creating industries.
- **Informed job creation strategies,** which take into account the skill-biased labour demand of the past 20 years. Given continued technological change and globalisation, jobs that have been under pressure over the past decade may remain vulnerable into the future. These include jobs where routinised tasks are performed. Employment growth policy should take this into account and attempt to secure jobs suited for these workers, while upskilling workers so that they can keep up with technological change.

» **Access the full policy brief at <http://bit.ly/1WaBVBO>.**



Spotlight on...

The Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (SALDRU)

The Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (SALDRU) was founded in 1975, and is based in the School of Economics at the University of Cape Town. The unit carries out research and capacity building in applied empirical microeconomics with an emphasis on poverty and inequality, labour markets, human capital and social policy.

Striving for academic excellence and policy relevance, SALDRU has implemented many innovative surveys in South Africa, including the Project for Statistics on Living Standards and Development (PSLSD), Cape Area Panel Study (CAPS), and the National Income Dynamics Study (NIDS). Building on these, the unit also conducts various training and capacity-building activities in the use of survey data to analyse social well-being, and carries out a wide range of pertinent research projects.

One such project that is currently underway is the Research Project on Employment, Income Distribution and Inclusive Growth (REDI), a national research programme aimed at deepening understanding of the dynamics of employment, incomes and economic trends. By focusing on the inter-

connections between these three areas, the project seeks to contribute to policy reforms and development strategies that will address South Africa's unemployment, inequality and poverty challenges.

The research project aims to improve understanding of the impact of international trends and domestic structural features on the connected patterns of growth, development and distribution, as a contribution to public discourse and policy-making. It will seek to sharpen understanding of the impact of policies and government programmes on employment, income distribution and inclusive growth.

The research project is designed to promote dialogue across disciplines and paradigms, and to forge a stronger engagement between research and policy-making. By generating an independent, rich and nuanced knowledge base and expert network, it intends to contribute to coordinated, consistent and effective policies directed to the three critical problem areas of unemployment, inequality and poverty.

» *Visit www.saldru.uct.ac.za for more about SALDRU, and www.opensaldru.uct.ac.za to access SALDRU's extensive publications repository, which catalogues all of its research, including more than 150 working papers, conference proceedings, policy briefs and metadata and links for journal articles.*

All about EBPM&I: How well connected are researchers and policy-makers?

Examining linkages and networks



There has been an increasing interest in evidence-based policy and practice across a broad range of health and social policy areas in South Africa and abroad. This emphasis is underpinned by the belief that social research has a role to play in “good”, strategic policy-making and practice.

But evidence-based policy-making and implementation (EBPM&I) is a two-way street: not only do policy-makers need good quality research so that they can make informed policy choices and improve the implementation of interventions, but

so too do researchers need to understand the policy-making process to ensure their research evidence is relevant and presented in a way policy-makers can use.

“Building the capacity of policy-makers to analyse and use evidence is only one part of the story. Building the capacity of researchers to develop suitable and accessible evidence is equally important to effectively link it to real policy engagement,” explains PSPPD Programme Manager Mastoera Sadan. “Good quality research can help to uncover the extent of problems, and the underlying causes. This is important in deciding where to focus, as well as what interventions are needed to address the root causes.”

Better relationships, better use of research

The development and maintenance of strong linkages between academic researchers, policy-makers and practitioners have long been considered a key strategy for the more effective use of research in policy and practice. These linkages, which typically refer to relationships or networks that enable discussion and exchange, and sometimes joint research efforts, are thought to act as bridges between the research, policy and practice worlds. They are also considered to help in breaking down the barriers that prevent research being produced, jointly owned, and effectively shared.

"More relationships will not necessarily mean more research impact – policy officials report that networks need to be strategic and nurtured, as longer-term relationships were considered to be much more effective for supporting research use."

Analysis of a recent study by Jenny van der Arend, Bridging the research/policy gap: policy officials' perspectives on the barriers and facilitators to effective links between academic and policy worlds (2014), has led to insights concerning the significance and functions of linkages in supporting research use, and the barriers and facilitators to forming and sustaining effective linkages. The research found that linkages support research use in policy contexts in a number of ways – including by creating access to research products, supporting the "translation" or application of research products to policy issues, underpinning the joint production of research, and creating capacity-building opportunities.

A multilinear regression analysis of survey data exploring the link between relationships and research impact revealed that a number of linkage-related variables do significantly predict research impact, providing some empirical evidence that linkages do indeed influence research use in policy-making.

Actual interactions between policy officials and academics and brokers of academic research were significant predictors of research use. However, more relationships will not necessarily mean more research impact – policy officials report that networks need to be strategic and nurtured, as longer-term relationships were considered to be much more effective for supporting research use.

Sustained relationships enable trust and common ground to be built. Elements of this "common ground" include shared

understandings of both research and policy processes and a joint commitment to the effective use of research to assist in understanding and addressing policy issues. Sustained relationships also help to create capacity for forward thinking, and to enable policy and practice opportunities to be identified and acted upon as they arise.

Breaking down barriers

Several important facilitators of and barriers to linkages could be identified via the survey and interview data. Most often cited, and a variable that predicts research impact of itself, is the degree to which an organisational environment values and has a culture of supporting staff to use academically produced research. Analysis of the interview data suggested that the degree to which research is valued within policy contexts can both shape the character of linkages, that is, whether and how they are pursued, as well as be shaped by these relationships. "Valuing" research can assist in building research relationships in the first instance, but "successful" research relationships can, and do, play a role in building demand for research. Clearly, one of the key challenges for creating evidence-based policy capability in public service agencies lies in first building an organisational culture that values and supports research use as an important component of delivering on policy functions.

Finally, linkages between policy officials and academic producers of research often grow from existing relationships and networks. Existing connections – both informal and formal – make identifying other potentially helpful linkages more straight forward for busy policy officials, for example, relationships with other research producers, involvement in broader structured networks, and the creation of more formal or institutionally supported partnerships. A pre-existing relationship can also mean that a level of trust, which is often required to work together around sensitive policy issues, will already exist between policy official and research partner.

» ***Don't miss our next issue as we explore how well research is communicated to policy-makers and examine effective communication strategies.***



Learning platforms:

Department of Small Business Development study tour



Among the strategies for boosting the economy, the South African government recognises the role entrepreneurship and the advancement of small, medium and micro-sized enterprises (SMMEs) play in achieving economic growth and development. However, in order for the small business sector to contribute towards the economy, an enabling environment will need to be facilitated so that it can flourish. This will in turn require a detailed understanding of the challenges and support requirements to be able to explore the mechanisms best suited to support SMMEs.

In light of this, the Department of Small Business Development (DSBD), together with partners in Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) plan to undertake a SMME national longitudinal survey, starting from the 2016/17 financial years. As an initial step towards the longitudinal study, which is the first of its kind in South Africa, it is essential for all relevant stakeholders to have a sound grasp of the requisite technical knowledge to successfully implement this survey. In addition to the insights obtained from local experts, which have provided useful background information on research

methodology and operational considerations, a quick scan is being conducted to outline local research, as well as gaps in the information that currently exists. The scan will also provide recommendations of what information must be prioritised to better inform policy-making in this area.

On completion of the scan, the PSPPD will be funding a study tour to the United Kingdom (UK), where a similar longitudinal survey has been successfully implemented for more than 15 years. The study tour will give representatives from the South African SMMEs national longitudinal survey steering committee the opportunity to draw on the expertise of the UK initiative, where the sophistication of the data collection for the small business sector, as well as the extensive documentation and continuous review and improvement in data collection practice, has earned it respect among the international statistical community.

The aim of the study tour is to gain knowledge relevant for exploring possible options for implementing a survey that provides detailed information on the type and structure of support necessary for building a thriving small business sector here in South Africa. Learning from the experiences of the UK will better enable the selection and implementation of the most suitable instrument for the South African context. On returning from the study tour, the participants will then share lessons learned through an internal department seminar as well as through a learning platform that facilitates engagement with other government departments.

Resources

Latest research

Duration of unemployment in youth transitions from schooling to work in Cape Town

» <http://bit.ly/1Se8wIG>

Cecil Mlatsheni & Murray Leibbrandt (2015)

The transition from school to work marks the beginning of the labour market experience of youth. If smooth and efficient, it can be a springboard to a successful career. However, it often is not a smooth transition and youth can be trapped in unemployment for relatively long periods. This paper makes use of a youth panel data set, the Cape Area Panel Survey (CAPS), which is rich in information about job search and timing of employment to illuminate the issue of youth transition to the labour market.

A foot in the door: NGOs as workplace intermediaries in the South African youth labour market

» <http://bit.ly/1QTsaXg>

Veerle Dieltiens (2015)

Workplace intermediaries (WIs) function to match people to job opportunities. At a minimum, that may simply require selecting a person for an available position. But the function of an intermediary can include much more – such as providing support to potential employees before and after recruitment and even helping to expand the number of job openings. This paper draws on nine case studies to map out the role played by NGOs as WIs in South Africa and relates the explanations these NGOWIs give for youth unemployment and the solutions they offer. The paper concludes that, while the work of these NGOs is important and sometimes innovative in helping young people get a foot-in-the-door, it is generally limited to matching youth to existing jobs.

Strategies of the unemployed in South Africa: Does moving allow the unemployed to get ahead?

» <http://bit.ly/1Q7jIXs>

Amina Ebrahim, Murray Leibbrandt and Ingrid Woolard (2015)

This paper examines the survival strategies of the unemployed using the balanced panel of the first three waves of the National Income Dynamics Study (NIDS). The findings show that in response to unemployment and almost no unemploy-

ment insurance, unemployed individuals look to parents, relatives and friends for economic support. They are more likely to attach themselves to households that have some income through an employed member or receive state support. In many cases the unemployed delay setting up their own households while others move back into family households when faced with persistent unemployment. The paper shows that the unemployed who move are more likely to be employed in a successive wave and that the effect of moving on employment status remains significant and positive when we take into account household and individual characteristics.

Job Creation, a Mission Impossible? The South African Case

» <http://bit.ly/20J1nC>

Daniel Francois Meyer (2014)

This article aims to analyse the status quo regarding job creation and unemployment in South Africa, analysing aspects such as theory and the current reality regarding employment and government policies. The article concludes with eight integrated solutions to job creation, noting that the war on unemployment requires an integrated approach and all eight solutions need to be implemented concurrently.

Investigating Employer Interaction with the Employment Services of South Africa (ESSA)

» <http://bit.ly/1LeDmt9>

Fabian Arends, Sybil Chabane and Andrew Paterson (2014)

Public employment services (PES) are one of the key active labour market policy instruments used by governments internationally to facilitate employment. The focus of this study is to investigate employer interaction with the Department of Labour's Employment Services of South Africa (ESSA) system and to consider the status of ESSA in the context of employer perceptions of, and engagement with, various recruitment channels available to employers. The study explores how the actual sectoral location of employers, their skills needs, and their perceptions of ESSA services can influence how employers interact with the free government matching service. In turn, employer behaviour impacts on the extent to which ESSA's administrative data can be used as part of the system of demand-side data that is needed for skills planning purposes.

PSPPD research in progress

Job counselling, productivity signals and employment

Dr Rulof Burger, Stellenbosch University

This project's overall objective is to assist the South African government in achieving its goal of reducing youth unemployment via the rigorous evaluation of alternative public employment service programmes. The project plans to evaluate the effectiveness of different devices that can help unemployed youths send more reliable signals of their skills to potential employers, strengthen the capacity of government labour centres to assist job-seekers through existing employment service programmes, and assist South African policy-makers and the research community to better understand youth unemployment.

Government and small-scale agriculture: understanding the successes and failures in respect of learning, planning and implementation

Prof Michael Aliber, University of Fort Hare, Agricultural and Rural Development Research Institute (ARDRI)

This research will carefully describe and analyse current practices among small-scale farmers, among associations and groups that serve and represent small-scale farmers, and within government, and reveal why they inhibit learning and problem solving, among other things. In addition, it will seek to demonstrate alternatives through active engagement with farmers' associations and, if possible, local-level officials who are meant to support small-scale farmers.

Exploring the potential of local food systems for sustainable rural development – A case study of the Vaalharts area

Prof Annamarie Kruger, North West University, Africa Unit for Transdisciplinary Health Research (AUTCHeR)

The overall objective of this study is to provide empirical evidence on the potential of local food systems to contribute to sustainable development among rural resource-poor communities by investigating six sustainability components (economic, environmental, socio-cultural, quality, governance, and health and nutrition) with emphasis on short food supply chains from producers to consumers.

'Ground truth-ing' rural livelihoods: reformulating rural development paradigms and policy through qualitative-quantitative integrated research

David Neves, University of the Western Cape

This project aims to generate policy relevant knowledge by explicating South Africa's dominant rural development paradigms and critically evaluate them in relation to livelihood research. It will dialogue the findings with stakeholders, and disseminate to reformulate policy for inclusive growth.

Harnessing livelihood strategies for pro-poor policy interventions in Eastern Cape South Africa

Prof Munacinga C.H Simatele, University of Fort Hare, Nedbank Chair in Economics Project, Department of Economics

The overall objective of this project is to map and analyse the livelihoods patterns and existing constraints in low income areas in the Eastern Cape Province with the objective of identifying policy intervention points that enhance the alleviation and elimination of poverty within these areas.

Climate change adaptation and poverty reduction co-benefits: human capabilities towards green micro-enterprise

Prof Sarah Bracking, University of KwaZulu-Natal

This applied research case study aims to evaluate climate change adaptation programmes within two provinces of KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) municipalities in South Africa and their poverty reducing co-benefits. This is to both improve local and national practice, and to influence wider debates at global scale.

Analysis of 2014 firm survey data, from the greater Durban area, in order to contribute evidence to local, provincial and national policy for manufacturing firms to contribute to inclusive growth

Prof Sarah Bracking, University of KwaZulu-Natal

The goal of this project is to provide a fresh evidence base for public and private collaboration around an action plan for enhancing the greater Durban manufacturing sector's contribution to inclusive economic growth in the eThekweni Municipality, KwaZulu-Natal Province, and South Africa as a whole.

Resources

Events

Research Advisory Network (ERAN) First Annual Conference 2016

» http://www.thedti.gov.za/ERPC/docs/Call_for_Papers.pdf.

The Department of Trade and Industry (the dti) will be hosting the first ever annual Economic Research Advisory Network (ERAN) conference on 10 - 11 March 2016 in Port Elizabeth under the theme Driving South Africa's Industrial Development Agenda. The conference will focus on four thematic areas, namely, corporate and consumer regulations, inclusive growth, industrial development, and trade and Investment.

For further details, please contact MoengM@thedti.gov.za, tel 012 394 1306, or LVMmutle@thedti.gov.za, tel 012 394 1095.

Opportunities

REDI3x3 research grants

» www.redi3x3.org/types-grants

The Research Project on Employment, Income Distribution and Inclusive Growth (REDI) is a national research programme aimed at deepening understanding of the dynamics of employment, incomes and economic trends. By focusing on the interconnections between these three areas, the project seeks to contribute to policy reforms and development strategies that will address South Africa's unemployment, inequality and poverty challenges. The project's provisional incentive framework consists of a number of grant and funding elements that include:

- Incentive grants;
- Scholarship grants; and
- Data infrastructure.



Get in touch

Do you have a suggestion?



Please email: Dr Terry Davies, LF Team Leader
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www.psppd.org
www.psppdknowledgepository.org