Conference on Innovation for Poverty Alleviation

Side Event to the 2012 South African – European Union Summit

18 September 2012

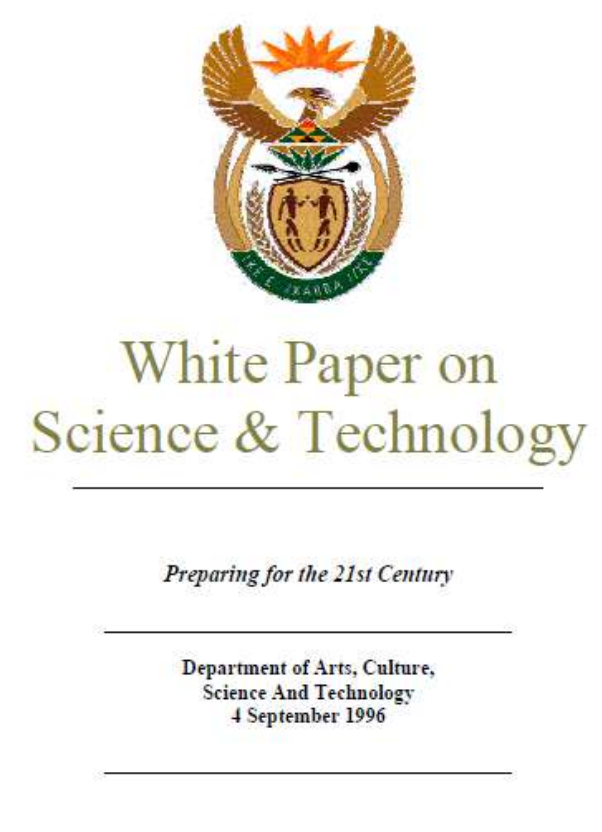
science & technology
Department:
Science and Technology
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Presentation outline

- The South African context
- The DST approach
- Key initiatives
- Experiences and Lessons

A brief context

- Three spheres – National, provincial and local
- Delivery responsibility
- Multiple challenges, particularly at local government level
- Race, gender, and spatial dimensions of poverty
- Systems of innovation approach
- The business dimension
- The government cluster system



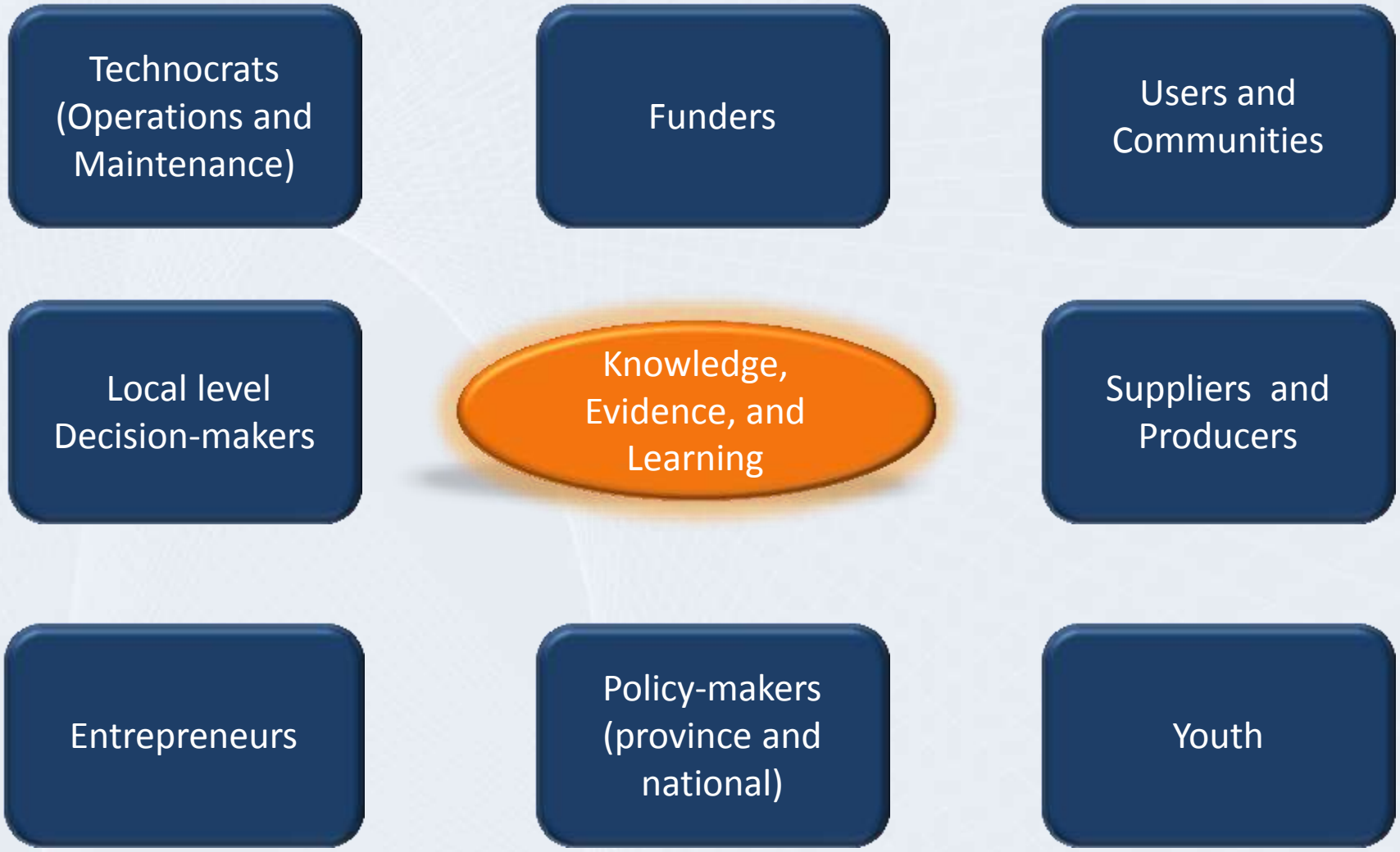
- Impacts – wealth creation and quality of life
- Priorities - ‘meeting basic needs at community level’, ‘reducing the total costs of infrastructure provision’ and ‘environmental sustainability’
- ‘urban and rural communities need to be assisted and encouraged to adopt social and technological innovations to assist them in decision-making and to enhance their ability to make informed choices’
- Strong focus on the social dynamics of innovation
- Inclusion of a Poverty Reduction mission - ‘demonstration and diffusion of technologies to impact quality of life and enhanced service delivery’

Translating intention

- After the adoption of the R&D strategy in 2002, focus on testing and demonstrating opportunities for sustainable livelihoods and sustainable livelihoods
- Planning tools for planning and decision-making
- Institutional interventions
- Grappled with issues of sustainability, replication and diffusion, and scaling-up successes
- Experimentation with policy dialogues and influence

Year	Strategic Objective	Indicators
Pre-2012	**To demonstrate** strategic technology-based interventions for poverty reduction in order to support the creation of sustainable job and wealth opportunities and contribute to sustainable human settlements and enhanced service delivery in areas of deprivation.	• Number of Jobs created • Number of household beneficiaries
2012	**To inform and influence** technology choices and how alternative technologies can be used to transform rural and social economic development, government planning and service delivery and the building of sustainable human settlements.	• Number of sustainable livelihoods created, maintained or improved • Number of policy briefs
2013-2015	**Through knowledge, evidence and learning, to inform and influence** technology choices and how alternative technologies are used to transform rural and social economic development, government planning and service delivery and the building of sustainable human settlements.	• Number of sustainable livelihoods created, maintained or improved • Number of policy briefs • Number of decision-support interventions introduced or improved

Mapping the requirements



Illustrating the Evolution - Kleinmond

Pre-2012	**To demonstrate**	Successfully delivered 411 low-cost housing units using innovative building technologies developed by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.
2012	**To inform and influence**	<u>Development of a Policy Brief/ Case Study</u> • The need for long-term monitoring and evaluation (> 3 years) • Needed to understand and investigate the delivery of housing including issues of technology lock-in, and policy requirements (for example, affordability) • Other equally successful developments using Alternative Building Technologies (ABT's) • Standards and accreditation
2013-2015	**Through knowledge, evidence and learning , to inform and influence**	<u>Effective scaling-up strategy</u> • M&E of Kleinmond and other demonstrators • Introduce Decision-Support interventions for Alternative Building Technologies (ABT)

Knowledge that transforms

Focus on the full life-cycle of technologies

Tailored interventions based on knowledge and evidence requirements

Community understanding

International Knowledge Networks

Transformative Knowledge

Co-production of knowledge

Decision Support Interventions

Improved theoretical models and tools

Systems of Innovation Approach

Through knowledge, evidence and learning, to inform and influence technology choices and how alternative technologies are used to transform rural and social economic development, government planning and service delivery, and the building of sustainable human settlements

Sustainable Livelihoods	Innovation Partnership for Rural Develop-ment	Cofimvaba Education Initiative	Accelerated Sustainable Water Service Delivery	Urban Sustainable Human Settlements	Sustainable Energy (household and community)	Planning and decision-support
2004 -	2012 - 2014	2012 - 2016	2008 -	2008 -	2004 -	2009 -
Creation of jobs and sustainable livelihoods	Rural Development (Infra-structure and food security)	Rural Education Delivery	Water and Sanitation Delivery	Urban human settlement development	Energy Access and Alternative Energy Solutions	StepSA R&V Atlas Agric-ICT

Gender, youth, and environmental sustainability

Community-based S&T Journalist Programme

ICT for Development

Policy Dialogues and Learning

Development of Long-term Research Databases (Data collection and curation)

Accelerated Sustainable Water Service Delivery

- South Africa's gains in the provision of reliable water service since 1994 well-known
- Backlog - Between 7-10% of South Africans
- Interim water services in three project sites – Eastern Cape, Limpopo, and Mpumalanga
- Community involvement and Mobilisation
- Integrated solution - Operations and Maintenance – Reparability
- Institutional Issues

Piped Solutions: A Pipe Dream?

The Efficacy of Point of Use Water Systems

Policy dialogue hosted by the Department of Science and Technology and the European Union in collaboration with the Water Research Commission

Date: 2 October 2012
Time : 09:00 - 16:00
Venue: CSIR Knowledge Commons

Keynote Speakers: Mr Derek Hanekom, Deputy Minister,
Department of Science and Technology
Mr Roeland van de Geer, Head of EU Delegation

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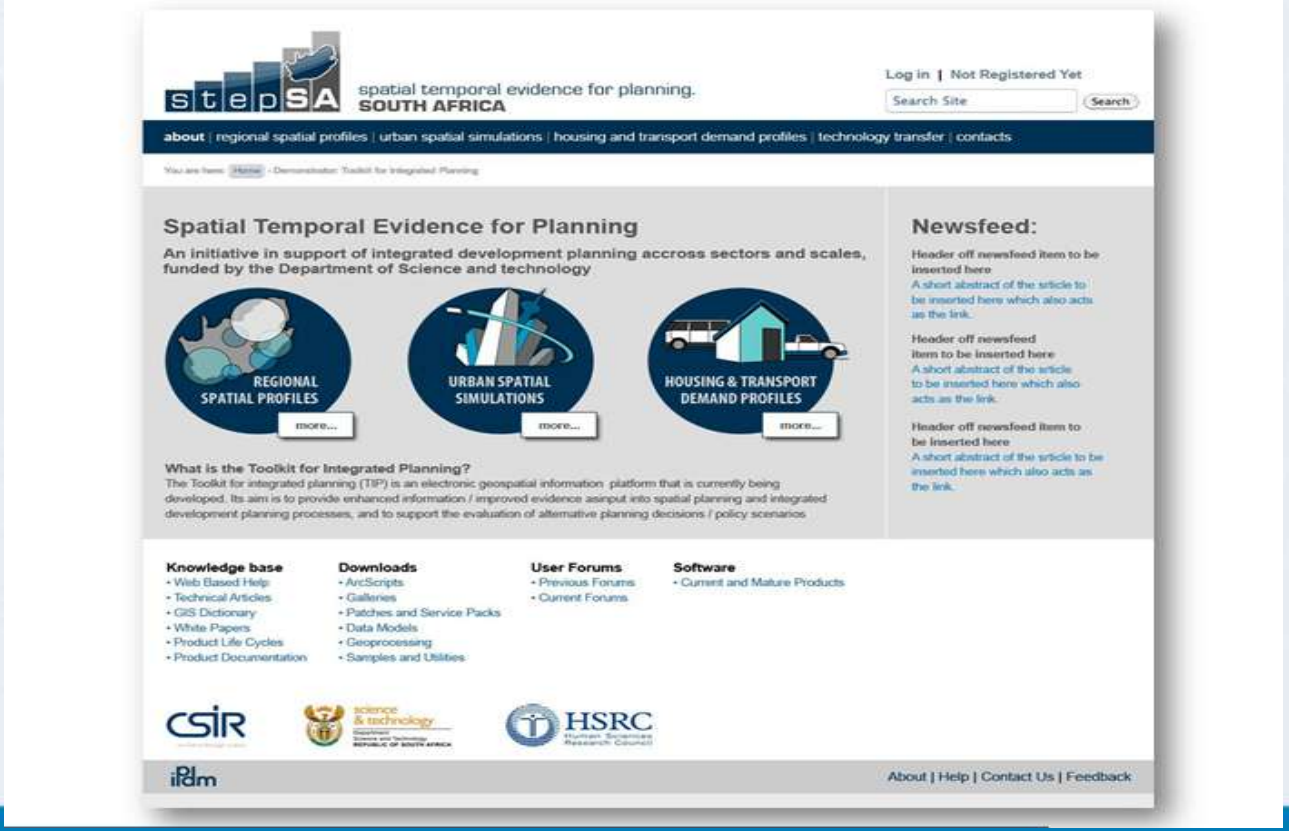
Risk and Vulnerability Atlas

- Climate and environmental change important contributor to poverty
- Initiated in 2008 as a legacy initiative of the Global Change grand challenge
- Risk and Vulnerability Science Centres

- Key design innovations –
  - risk-based approach
  - Geographic integration

Integrated Planning tools

- Settlement patterns remain a key determinant in poverty patterns – transport and housing



Community-University Partnership Programme

- Initiated in 2009 → first phase under review
- Piloted at four rural-based universities, namely: Fort Hare, Limpopo, Venda, and Zululand.
- 104 Honours bursaries awarded to students to become 'change agents' in their communities.
- Responding to poverty challenges
  - UNIZUL Intuthuko project - student's research problems are identified by communities (University of Wageningen's "Science Shops)
  - University of Fort Hare initiative integrated into Alice Regeneration Project (Fort Hare).
  - Establishment of rural community decision-making platforms for collective action against poverty and underdevelopment (UNIVEN)

Rural Innovation Assessment Tool

- Initiated in 2011
- Twin motivations – understanding of the dynamics of rural innovation systems and an opportunity for self-reflection and problem solving by local level decision-makers
- To be piloted in 2 priority districts, thereafter to be rolled-out to remaining 21 districts

Innovation Partnership for Rural Development

- R144 million General Budget Support over the next three years
- System-level intervention
- In line with the revised strategic objective, a new approach to demonstrators (selection, design, management) → also, not limited to DST-funded demonstrators
- Programme-level indicators will include system-level and impact indicators (innovation capacity-building, technology management, etc.)

Thank you, Merci, Danke

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