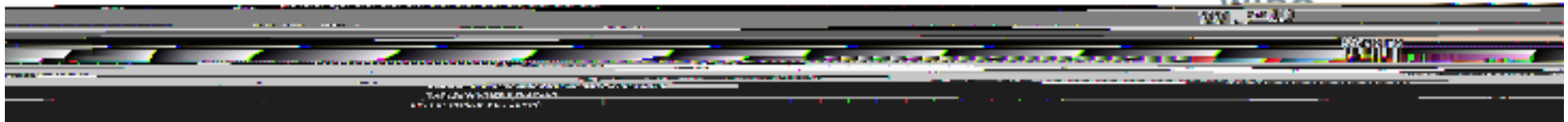




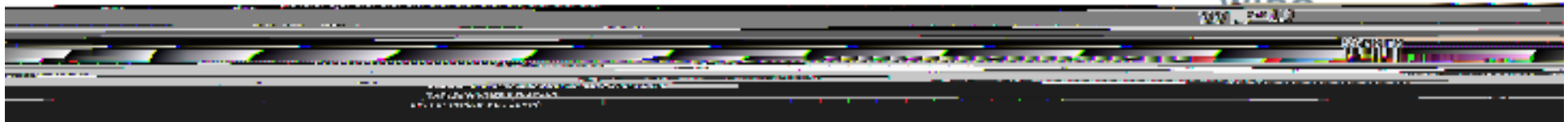
# Background

- In 2007, Member States of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) agreed to a 'Development Agenda'

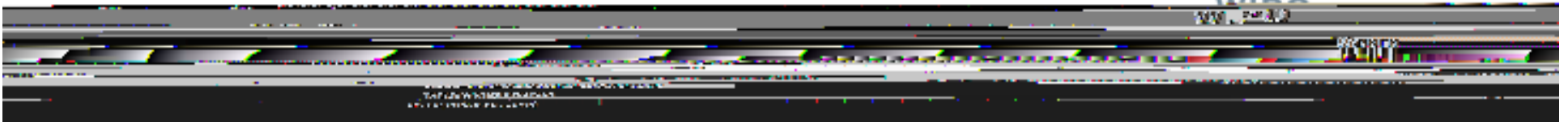


# Conceptual questions: Innovation and IE

- Is innovation in IE different from in formal sector?
- How do existing innovation definitions /surveys apply?
- What is the role of learning and skills?
  - Apprenticeships psrom in formal sector ?



# Agreed project tools and methods

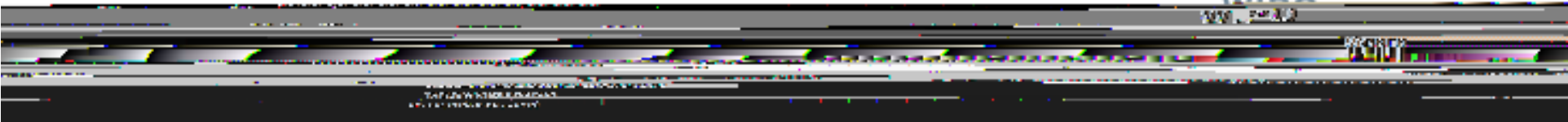


# Context: The IE is important contributor to GDP /employment in Africa and elsewhere

- The IE makes for over 40% of the gross national product of many sub-Saharan African countries
- Employment accounts for on average 48% of non-agricultural employment in Sub-Saharan Africa, and for 51% when South Africa is excluded
- *Source: IERI/WIPO conceptual study, based on ILO data and Charmes (2012)*

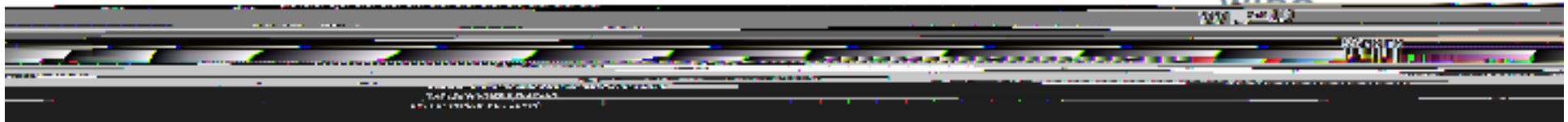


# Context: Evolving views on the IE



# Project rationale: The Informal Economy, innovation and the role of IP

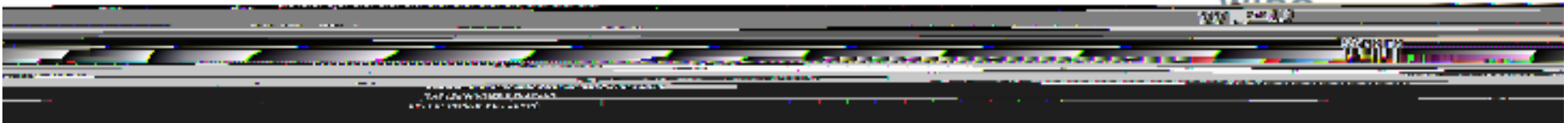
- Despite the importance of the IE, little is known about how new processes, products, and other innovations are generated and monetized in the IE.
- The project's objective is to
  - gain a better understanding of **how innovation occurs** in the IE and how innovation efforts are appropriated.
  - offer policy guidance in assessing **how IP is or could be influencing innovation** in the IE, and what IP-related or other innovation measures could help expand output/jobs.



# Project outputs

The project consists of two major outputs:

1. The drafting of a study providing

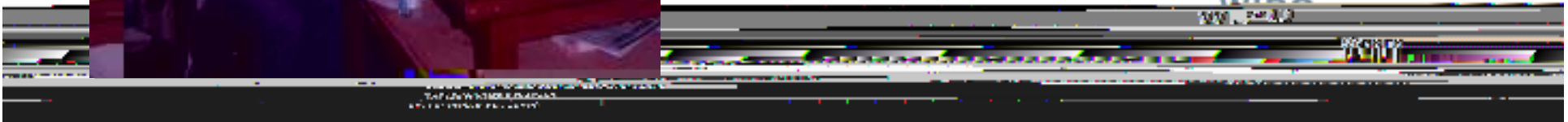






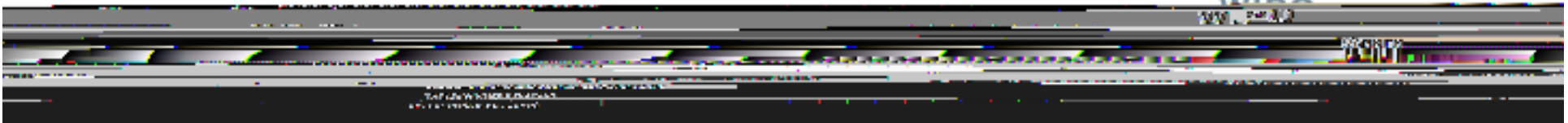
# Observations from the Case Studies

- Innovation does occur in the informal sector (THM)
- Policy does drive innovation (e.g. Ghana's health policy)
- Main formal IP rights largely missing



# Emerging conclusions

- Public policy is vital to



# End of Slides

