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Creating jobs, reducing poverty IV: What policy approach to enable the informal sector?

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This extract from a new REDI3x3 book outlines an appropriate and ‘smart’ policy approach to enable enterprises in the informal sector. Such policies need to be differentiated and nuanced, recognising that both one-person or multi-person enterprises are situated on a developmental spectrum from embryonic to mature states, some ‘survivalist’ and others ‘growth-oriented’, with different aspirations, entrepreneurial aptitudes, degrees of development, complexity and capacity – and different needs and challenges. Factors for good policy design are identified.

Preamble

This is the fourth in a short series of edited extracts from a new REDI3x3 book: [The South African Informal Sector: Creating Jobs, Reducing Poverty](#). The research findings reported in the book address a significant knowledge gap in economic research and policy analysis.

The book flags the importance of explicitly addressing the informal sector in policy initiatives to boost employment and inclusive growth and reduce poverty. Its last chapter – from which the extracts are drawn – generates a synthesis of key findings on the informal sector and develops the outlines of a proposed policy approach.

This extract considers what would constitute an appropriate and ‘smart’ policy approach to enabling the informal sector. Previous extracts presented a compact picture of the size and impact of the South African informal sector, analysed the [employment-generating performance](#) and potential of the sector, and discussed the [barriers and constraints](#) faced by informal enterprises and workers. Forthcoming articles will discuss a constructive way to approach the possible ‘formalisation’¹ of the informal sector.

*** More information on the book is provided at the end of this article**

¹ The idea of formalising the informal economy has received prominence due to the International Labour Organisation’s International Labour Conference 2014 and 2015 deliberations, resulting in Recommendation 204 concerning ‘the transition from the informal to the formal economy’ (ILO 2015).

The book is the collective output of twenty authors from ten universities as well as NGOs and government institutes. Since the chapter from which these extracts are drawn partly is a synthesis chapter, it draws on inputs from all the chapters as well as contributions at several workshops. I wish to acknowledge all these contributions. I wish to thank Caroline Skinner in particular for fruitful interactions on framing the chapter, for adding ideas and acting as a critical reader. I also wish to thank Mike Rogan, Paul Cichello, Philippe Burger and David Neves for useful comments and inputs on an earlier draft of the chapter.

Introduction: Enabling the forgotten sector

In conveying a compact picture of the informal sector in the [first extract](#), I stated our considered view that the informal sector is ‘too big to fail’. This was based, first, on the substantial employment levels in the sector – about 2.3 million people in 2013, of whom almost half work in multi-person enterprises. In 2018 the total reached 2.9 million. Secondly, there is the extent of employment creation: around half a million new jobs per year from new enterprise entry as well as employment growth in existing enterprises. In addition, informal-sector employment plays a substantial role in reducing poverty levels.

The [previous article](#) described the various barriers and obstacles, including segmentation and structural constraints, faced by informal enterprises in terms of survival as well as employment growth. The presents them with a particular vulnerability and particular needs for policy support to increase their chances of being viable and self-standing. What should then be the policy approach to the informal sector?

Enablement, development and institutional differentiation

The overall policy goal must be to retain existing employment, increase the livelihoods, security and income of those already in the informal sector, and address barriers to entry and growth to create scope for newcomers and employment expansion. But how is this to be attained?

Essentially, policy must *enable and support* enterprises and enterprise owner-operators in the informal sector. Three perspectives on, and elements of, enablement need to be stressed:

- Policy analysts and policy-makers who tend to focus largely on the plight of ‘own-account workers’ must realise that multi-person enterprise operators (i.e. employers) must also be supported by policy – otherwise half of the people working in the informal sector will be excluded from policy support. An enterprise-based policy framework, rather than a person-based framework, is the key to such inclusiveness. Recognising and supporting the increasing employment orientation (and extent of paid employment) in the informal sector seems to be crucial.
- Likewise, those who want to focus largely on firms that already display entrepreneurial ambition by having employees and not being overtly ‘survivalist’ must realise that support

for one-person enterprises (i.e. non-employing owner-operators) is essential, otherwise half of informal-sector workers and 80% of informal-sector enterprises will be excluded from policy support. Therefore, recognising that ‘own-account workers’ are embryonic enterprises with a substantial role in reducing poverty and creating livelihoods and employment – and, for some, potentially expanding employment – is the second key element of an inclusive informal-sector policy framework.

- From the latter flows a third key element of enablement: to adopt a developmental approach to informal enterprise policy. This suggests, as an overarching criterion and consideration for policy, broadly seeing informal enterprises – whether one-person or multi-person – as situated on a developmental spectrum (or trajectory) from embryonic to mature states, some ‘survivalist’ and others ‘growth-oriented’, having different aspirations, entrepreneurial aptitudes, degrees of development, complexity and capacity – and different needs and challenges.² Enterprises across this entire spectrum will always be there, some with employment and growth aspirations, others not.

Policy measures should be designed, differentiated, targeted and fine-tuned with these three elements in mind. Certain policies will be appropriate for current multi-person firms and potential multi-person firms to enable them to grow if they have not already. Other types of policy may be valuable to, for example, one-person firms that have little growth orientation. Enterprises of all sizes need support, but the intervention should be appropriately targeted based on factors like the current stage of the enterprise and the current goals, orientation and capacity of the owner-operator. Such factors could be used in determining the eligibility of enterprises/operators for different types of policy-support measures.

As shown in the research, a central factor and, perhaps even, catalyst in this trajectory is the extent to which the informal enterprise realises elements of being an organisationally stand-alone institution. Among others, for both one-person and multi-person enterprises this involves differentiation and separation from the household, in the first instance financially (facilitated by keeping accounts for the business). Separation in terms of location and premises, where possible, is likely to complement this.

Other enterprise-based policy implications

In the sampling of policy-relevant elements from the various chapters in the book (see the previous articles in this series), several enterprise-based policy implications were extricated from the research. Many relate to the developmental state of the informal enterprise: entry and establishment, productivity and profitability, viability and sustainability, employment expansion and propensity to employ, survival and prevention of exit (including protection

² The NIBUS policy document as well as its Roadmap uses a similar concept of a *developmental continuum* for informal businesses (DTI 2014: 24; DSBD & ILO 2016: 3).

against severe cyclical downturns). Policies and regulations need to take these into account explicitly. They also need to be guided and differentiated by factors such as:

- reasons for operating the business and strategic vision;
- start-up resources and capacity (early vulnerability);
- growth and employment orientation;
- prior work experience of the owner;
- being a non-employer or employer (one-person or multi-person enterprise);
- gender dimension;
- industry/sector (e.g. tradeable/non-tradeable, employment intensity, possible links to the corresponding formal-sector component);
- location (urban/rural, residential/non-residential, zoning categories);
- premises (separate, suitable and secure);
- property rights and title deeds;
- access to finance and credit;
- utility services, facilities and infrastructure;
- broad training needs (keeping separate accounts, managerial and competitive awareness, accessing new markets, utilising government support programmes);
- structural barriers to accessing informal or formal (higher-value) markets.

This list points to a stimulating agenda for further research on informal-sector evidence and policy.

These aspects bring to mind the list of intervention areas that is typically found in informal-sector surveys in the literature and South African studies³ as well as policy documents.⁴ Factors often identified by respondents are:

- access to financial services and credit;
- skills training;
- business premises and facilities (business infrastructure);
- basic utility services (water, electricity, internet);
- crime and security;
- access to markets and procurement;
- access to government support services; and
- permit and licensing requirements, harassment by police or local authorities.

What our research findings serve to do, is to objectively confirm, in the data, the impact and relevance of these (and other) factors. Furthermore, the nuanced policy-relevant findings and insights distilled from our research are directly relevant in a consideration of the goals, focal points, design and implementation of policy frameworks and support measures. (This applies

³ See, for example, Chandra and Rajaratnam (2001); Skinner (2005); Cichello et al. (2011); ILO (2014); Mahajan (2014) (World Bank Diepsloot report); Stats SA (2014); Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (2016); Charman (2017); Rakabe (Chapter 11 in the book).

⁴ See the list in the NIBUS (DTI 2014: 39–42) and the GIBUS (Gauteng Informal Business Upliftment Strategy) (Gauteng Government 2015: 4).

to both comprehensive national policies and, for example, area-specific or industry-specific initiatives.)

More specifically, whilst key areas of intervention may seem more or less settled, the conceptualisation, design and implementation of support measures need to be differentiated, nuanced and 'smart'. Accurate information from research (such as ours) is essential for designing intervention measures so that they optimally target the existential and developmental needs of the spectrum of informal enterprises.

For instance, it is one thing to say 'training and skills development' or 'suitable premises' must be provided.⁵ It is another to customise training and skills development to (1) assist the owner-operator to appreciate the importance of institutional differentiation and self-reliance – separating the enterprise from the household in terms of, notably, finances as well as premises; (2) then provide appropriate training in basic bookkeeping to empower the owner to achieve financial separation (including how monetary or in-kind payments to the owner and family members are to be handled); and (3) simultaneously making properly serviced and secure business premises available and assisting the enterprise when it is ready to move there. Such training interventions could also differentiate: provide one set of skills, aimed at growth, for those with more business experience and simpler skills for basic business analysis for smaller enterprises or less experienced operators.

These elements may also interact: having accounts and an informed sense of the 'state of the business' may make it easier for an owner to get a business loan at a financial institution – and even more so if the business has proper premises with a fixed address. Similarly, in the negative: just providing business training without facilitating access to premises or capital (or vice versa) may not be effective at all.

Another example is to recognise the high vulnerability of start-up enterprises and provide well-designed government support measures (or non-governmental assistance) to try to reduce early failures. While such support will probably involve the above list of interventions, at issue is a specific focus and customisation to support the vulnerable entrant. This also means using insights about, for example, the relevance of owners having prior work experience (or not) to differentiate and fine-tune enterprise-support measures accordingly – whether for own-account workers or multi-person enterprises and whether these seem survivalist or growth-oriented.

⁵ In terms of the current supply of training, Skinner (Chapter 16 in the book) points out that the informal sector had fallen into the gap between small businesses and the unemployed, with the SETAs (Sectoral Education and Training Authorities) having little incentive or expertise to service the specific needs of the informal sector. The NIBUS is addressing this through the SEIF programme, but is still struggling to scale up their interventions.

If employment creation is the specific goal of a particular policy initiative, variables and conditions that are closely correlated with a higher employment propensity should feature prominently in the design of that policy.

Other policy concerns surrounding informality – and the risk of confusion

At this point one needs to recognise that there is a different layer of policy concerns regarding the informal sector. This relates to the employment conditions and lack of social protection of informal-sector workers *and* other informal workers. As Chen explains (Chapter 2 in the book), this issue has gained prominence as part of a wider international programme, initiated by the ILO (International Labour Organisation). Central to this programme was the introduction of a broader concept of *informal employment* (as distinct from *informal-sector employment*). It includes, in addition to workers in the informal sector, those who are ‘informally employed’ in formal-sector enterprises (as well as households). This means they do not have employment contracts and benefits such as pension or medical coverage. (For more on these concepts and their implications, see Chapter 1 in the book.)

Concern for the vulnerability of informal workers in all sectors has led to international policy initiatives to get governments to provide social protection⁶ to such workers in both the formal and the informal sectors as well as households. Several developing countries have attempted this.⁷ The broader concept of informal employment is applicable and useful in this context.

In South Africa, workers in informal enterprises are about three times as many as informal workers in *formal* enterprises (2010 ILO data). As noted in the National Development Plan (NPC 2012: 356), South Africa has a comprehensive social protection system which includes social grants, old age pensions and a set of free basic services, education and healthcare. However, in the National Development Plan chapter on social protection it notes the

⁶ The World Bank defines social protection as typically comprising: cash transfers to those who need them, especially children; benefits and support for people of working age in case of maternity, disability, work injury or for those without jobs; and pension coverage for the elderly. See <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/socialprotection/overview> (accessed 12 November 2017).

⁷ In Brazil, for example, the government passed the ‘individual micro-entrepreneurs law’ in 2008. To qualify, entrepreneurs and own-account workers have to earn below a certain amount (gross annual revenue of less than BRL60 000) and hire no more than one employee. Formalisation starts when the entrepreneur registers with the micro-business portal and national register of legal entities, making it easier for the entrepreneur to open a bank account or request a loan. The micro entrepreneur pays a fixed monthly amount. The benefits include access to a basic state pension, disability and survivor benefits, health and maternity protection as well as a family allowance in the event of imprisonment or death of the household’s breadwinner. Medical care is provided through the public system, as is the case for workers affiliated to the general regime. Micro entrepreneurs wanting to access other benefits provided under the general regime, such as old age pensions based on individual contributions, can opt to change their status, paying a 20% contribution rate and covering any other differences (ILO 2014: 8–9). For further examples, see Chen (Chapter 2, section 4) and Grabrucker et al. (Chapter 3, section 5).

References

The edited extracts are from:

Fourie FCvN (2018) Enabling the forgotten sector: Informal-sector realities, policy approaches and formalisation in South Africa. Chapter 17 in Fourie FCvN (ed) *The South African Informal Sector: Creating Jobs, Reducing Poverty*. HSRC Press, Cape Town.

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2. The South African informal sector in international comparative perspective: Theories, data and policies – *Martha Chen*
3. The informal sector in sub-Saharan Africa: A comparative perspective – *Katharina Grabrucker, Michael Grimm & François Roubaud*
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