

An Employment Approach to Poverty Reduction in Ghana

The Informal Economy in Ghana:
a Comparative Perspective.
24 October 2005, Accra.

Employment for Poverty Reduction

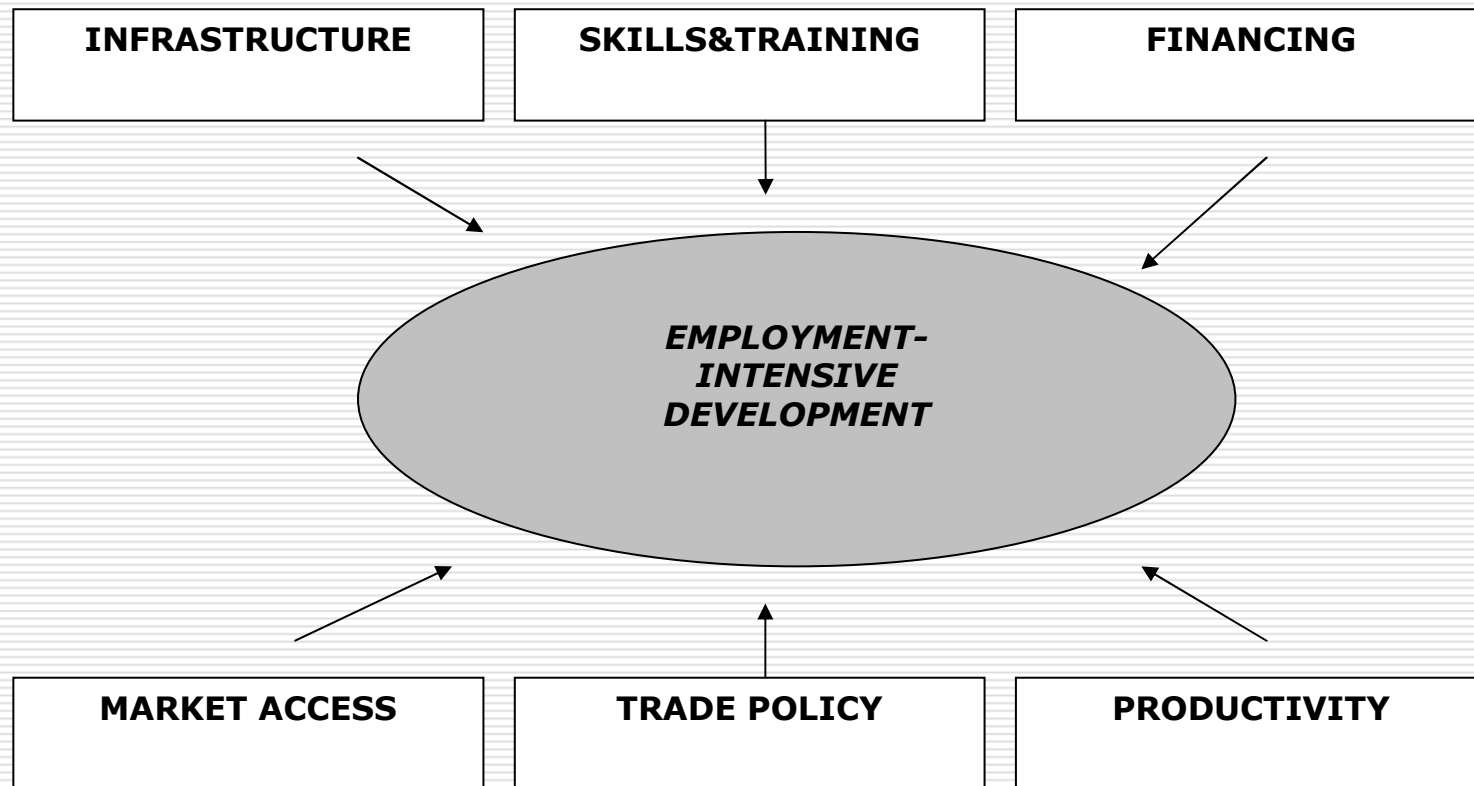
- Growth Component
 - Growth is necessary but not sufficient
 - “Jobless growth” and informalization.
 - Employment Component
 - Ensure that growth generates new employment opportunities
 - “Working poor” – the type of employment matters
 - Poverty Focus
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Making Growth “Pro-Employment”

Some challenges to employment creation in Ghana:

- Infrastructure and public investment
 - Access to markets
 - Financial sector
 - Macroeconomic management
 - Labour force information
 - Policy coordination
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Policy Coordination



Making Employment “Pro-Poor”

- Priority Areas in Ghana
 - Agricultural employment
 - Informal employment
 - Labor-intensive formal employment
 - Particular Focus
 - Youth employment
 - Women’s employment
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Making Employment “Pro-Poor”

- Better understanding of the segmented labour force in Ghana
 - Education & skills
 - Financial markets
 - Social norms and networks
 - Raising returns to labour
 - Labour is the productive resource the poor command in abundance
 - Improving poor workers’ “terms of trade” will reduce poverty (infrastructure, markets, cooperatives)
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Making Employment “Pro-Poor”

- Designing appropriate social protections
 - Are informal workers covered? Are the policies appropriate?
 - Improved understanding of the links among household dynamics, gender, and the risk of poverty for working people.
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