### THE ROLE OF INNOVATION AND KNOWLEDGE NETWORKS ON REGIONAL RESILIENCE IN THE PERIPHERAL REGION

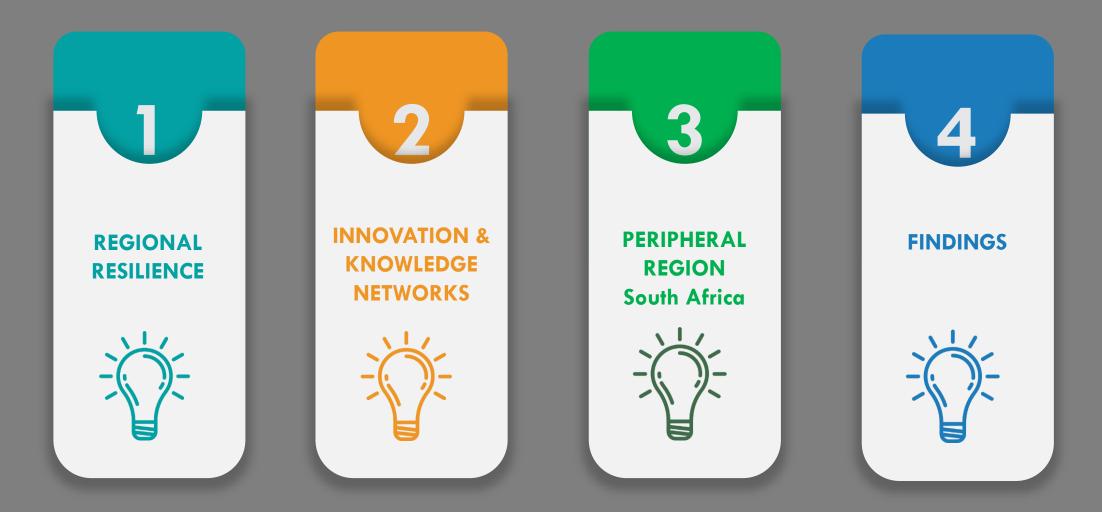


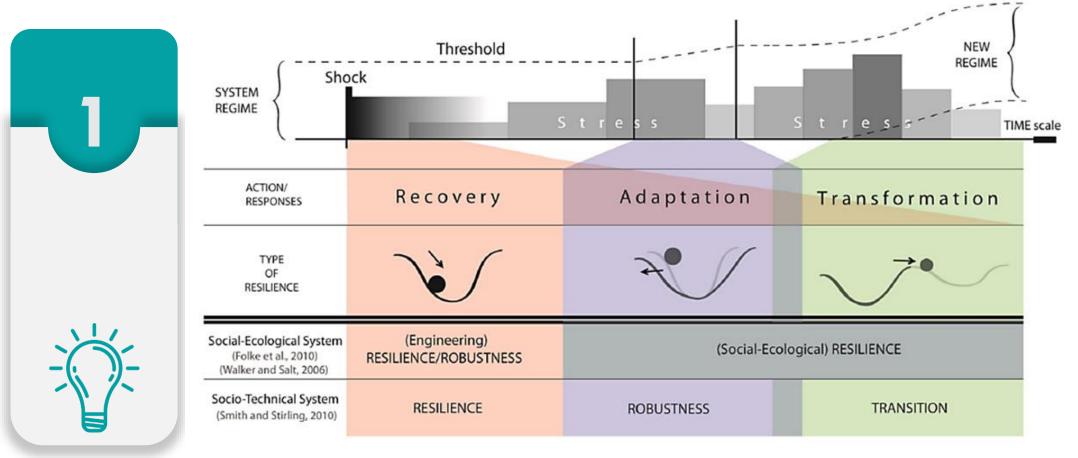


Dr. Mariske van Aswegen & Prof. Francois Retief

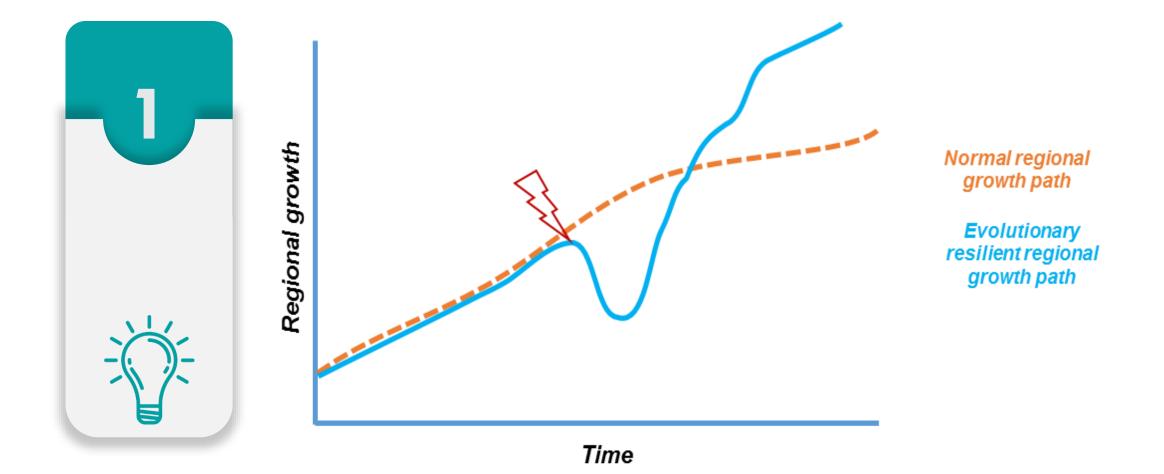
Unit for Environmental Sciences and Management North-West University, South Africa

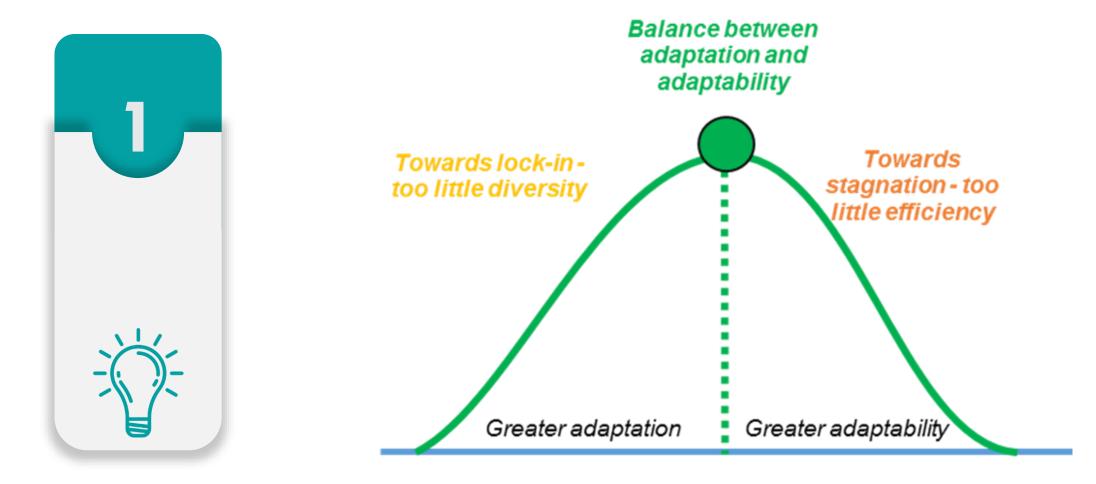
# Presentation layout





Chelleri et. al., (2015)





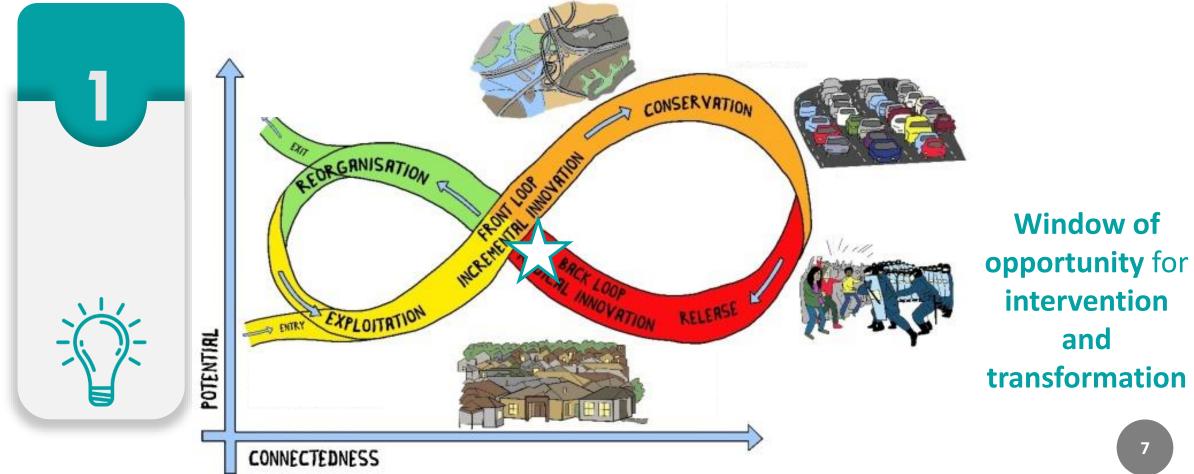


- **De-locking mechanisms** / adaptability strategies
- **Three pillars** identified towards increased regional resilience in the peripheral region:

Sectoral	Knowledge	Institutions
Composition	networks	

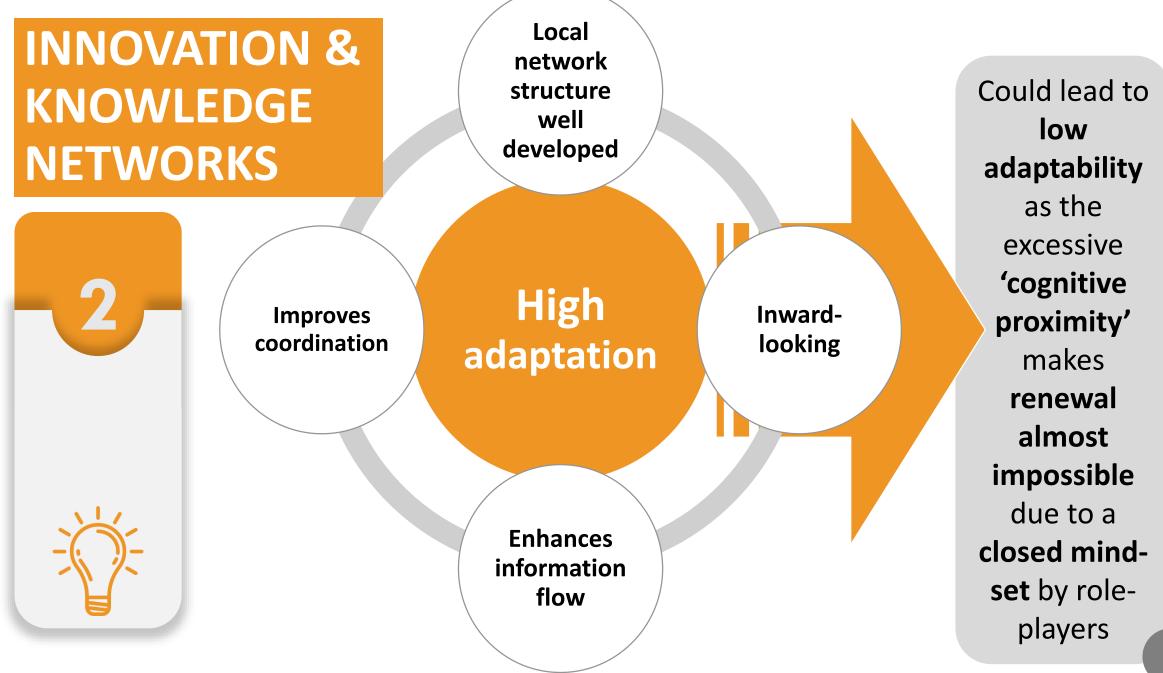
#### **REGIONAL RESILIENCE & PANARCHY**

#### THE GROWING PAINS ADAPTIVE CYCLE



#### **INNOVATION & KNOWLEDGE NETWORKS**

- Influences the sensitivity of regions to shocks/ slow burn processes as there is a constant conflict between connectedness and resilience
- Viewed as the social interactions which leads to knowledge gain or exchange between local role-players and those outside the region

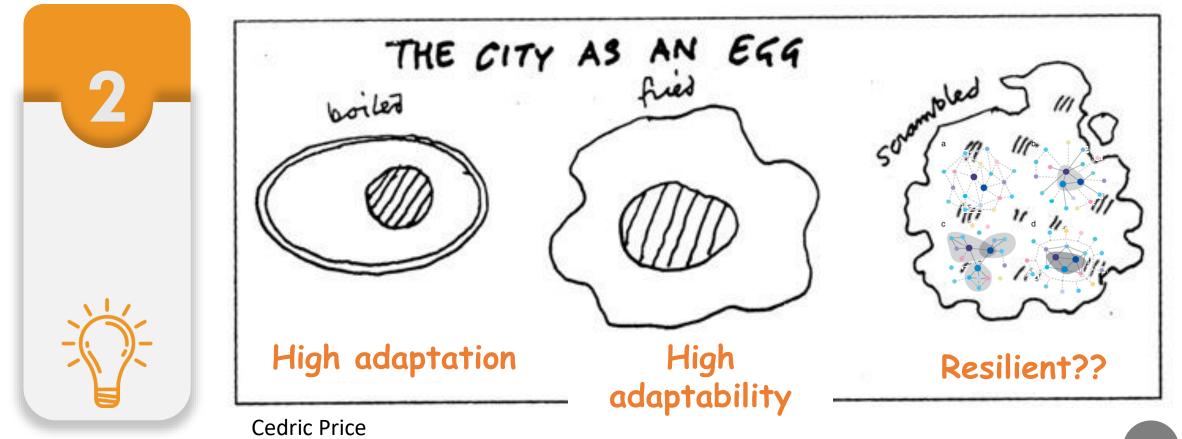


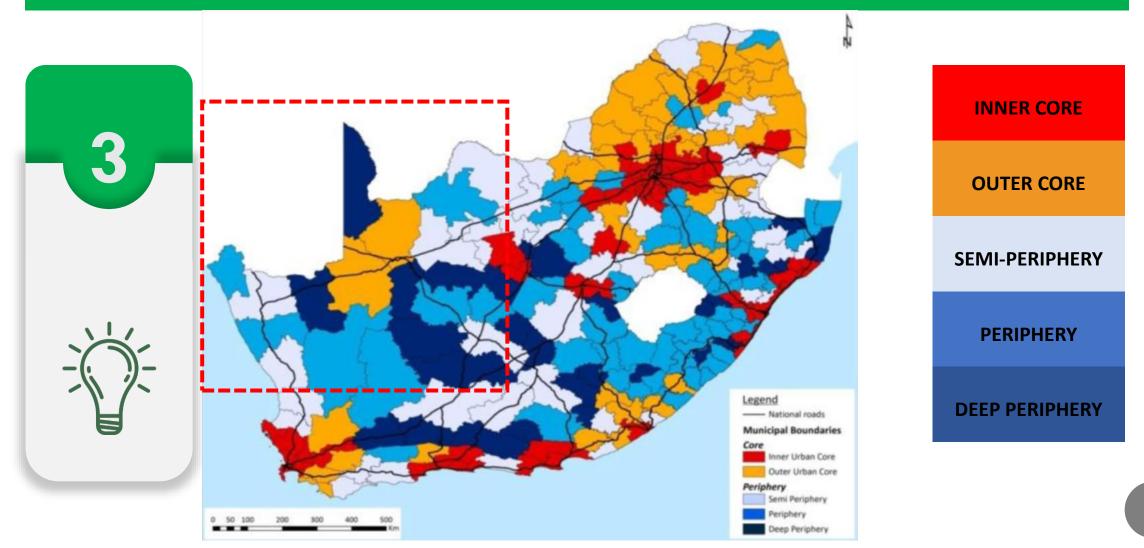
#### **INNOVATION & KNOWLEDGE NETWORKS**

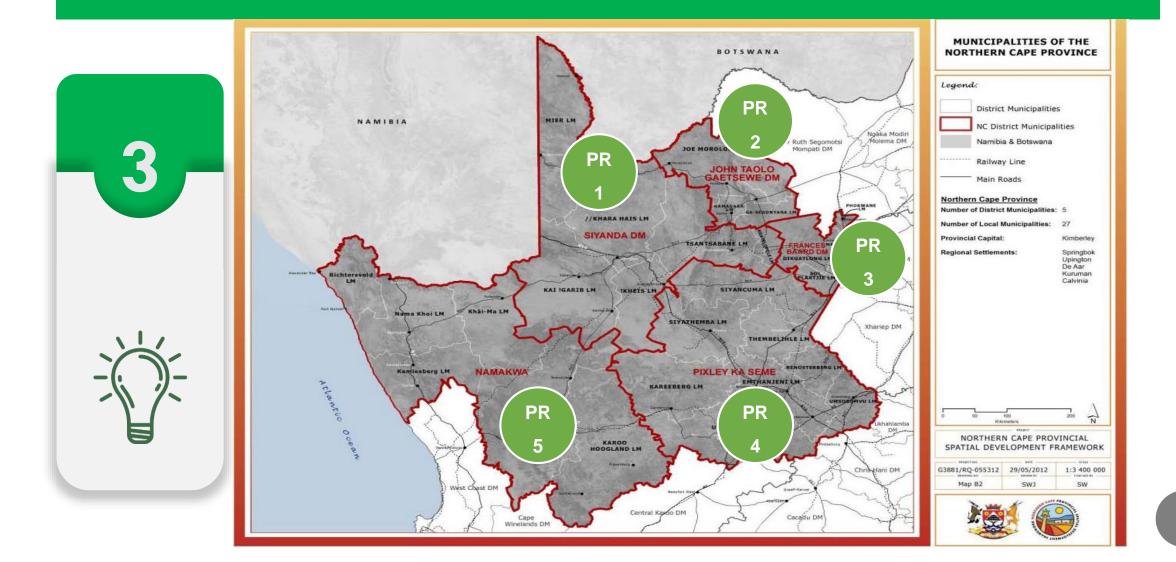


- Fleming *et al* (2007) sensitive balance between adaptation and adaptability can be overcome by a 'knowledge network structure', similar to the coreperiphery structure
- CORE leading to intensification of new ideas = increasing adaptability
- PERIPHERY will increase adaptation through coordination and circulation

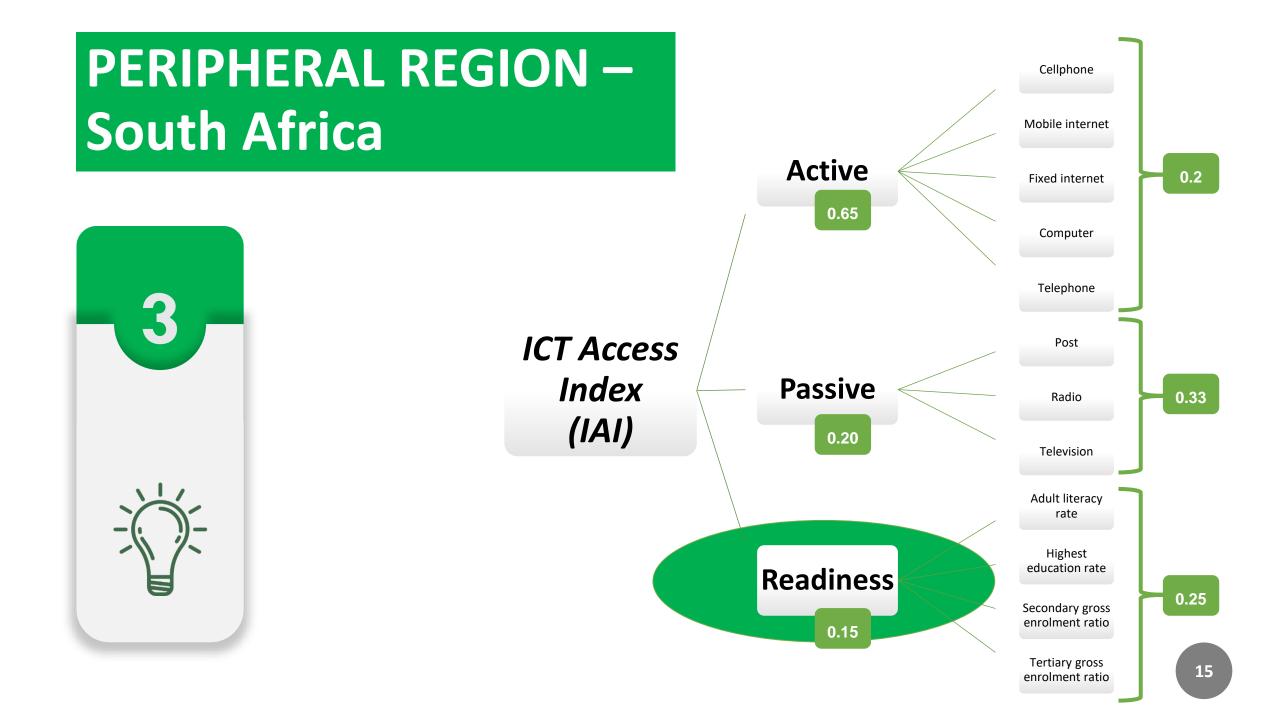
#### **INNOVATION & KNOWLEDGE NETWORKS**







- National 'digital divide' (Avgerou, 2003) is visible in the presence of two very distinct economies, one having characteristics of wealth and technological advances (CORE), the other poorer and not connected (PERIPHERY) as intricately to new innovation.
- ICT Access Index (IAI) based on a composite international index (ICT Development Index (IDI))
- The IAI combines **12 access indicators** into a single benchmark measure, grouped in three sub-indexes, i.e. **active, passive and readiness**



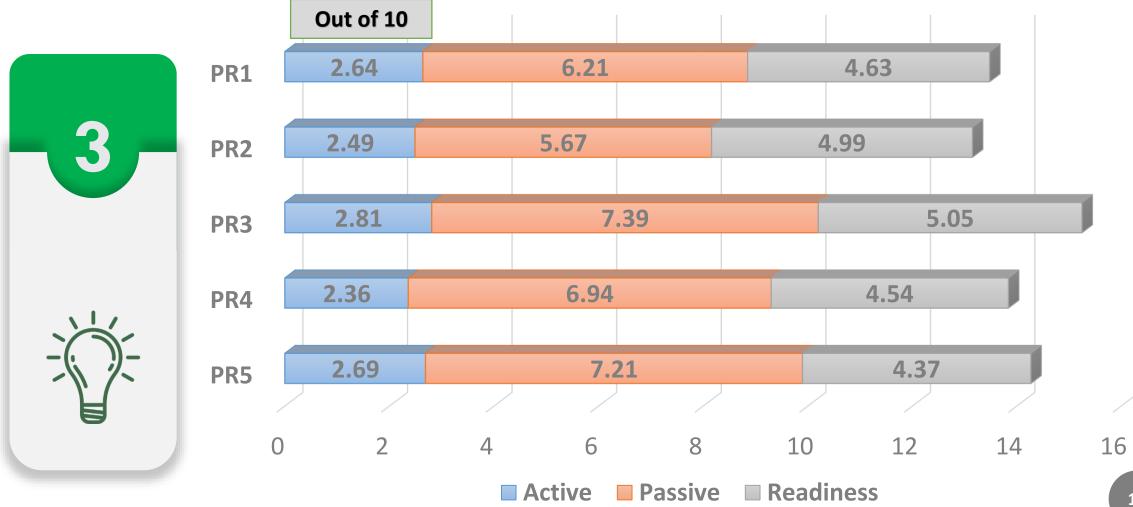
IAI 4,51 - 5,18 4,22 - 4,50 SA average 4,09 - 4,21 3 4.36 or 3,60 - 4,08 Mpumalanga Gauteng North West 3,57 - 3,59 43,6% **Free State** KwaZulu-Natal Northern Cape Ν Western Cape Metadata Data sources Provincial boundary - MDB 2011 Census 2011 data Copyright @ 2015 Statistics South Alrice Social Statistics

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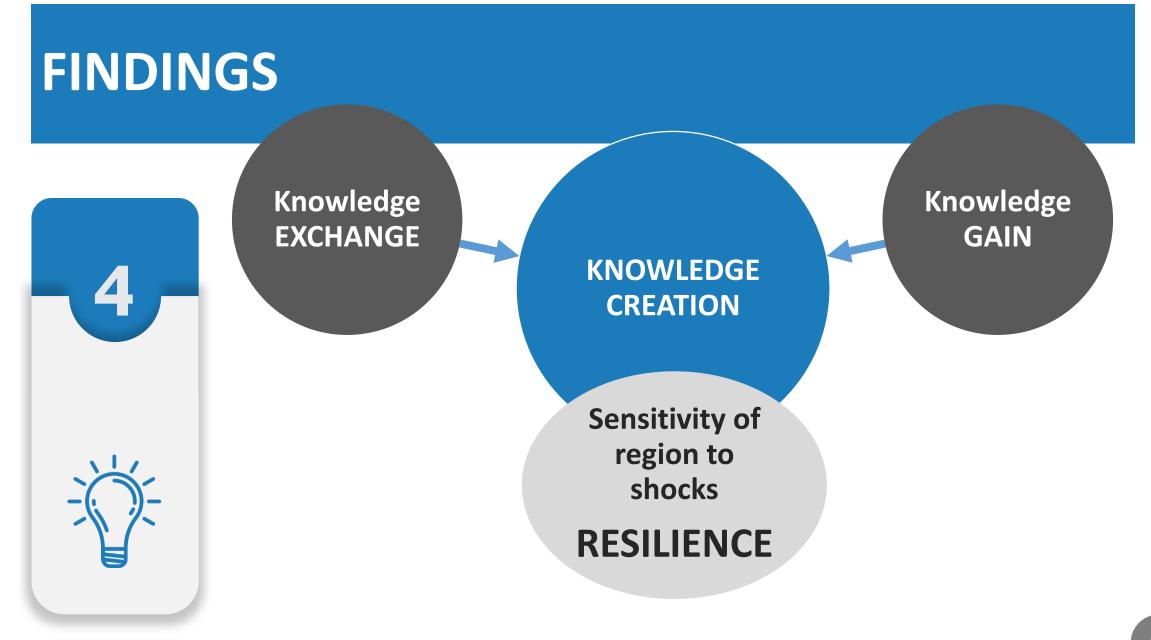
Province	IAI rank	Active rank	Passive rank	Readiness rank	ICT Access Index (IAI)	Active sub-index	Passive sub-index	Readiness sub-index
WC	1	1	2	2	5,18	4,26	7,84	5,60
GP	2	2	3	1	4,94	3,93	7,50	5,87
FS	3	3	1	3	4,50	3,17	8,06	5,49
NC	4	5	4	6	4,21	3,13	6,93	5,23
KZN	5	6	6	5	4,08	3,05	6,55	5,23
NW	6	7	5	4	4,07	2,99	6,69	5,25
MP	7	4	7	9	4,03	3,17	6,01	5,12
EC	8	8	9	7	3,59	2,69	5,33	5,17
LP	9	9	8	8	3,57	2,61	5,48	5,14
RSA					4,36	3,37	6,79	5,45

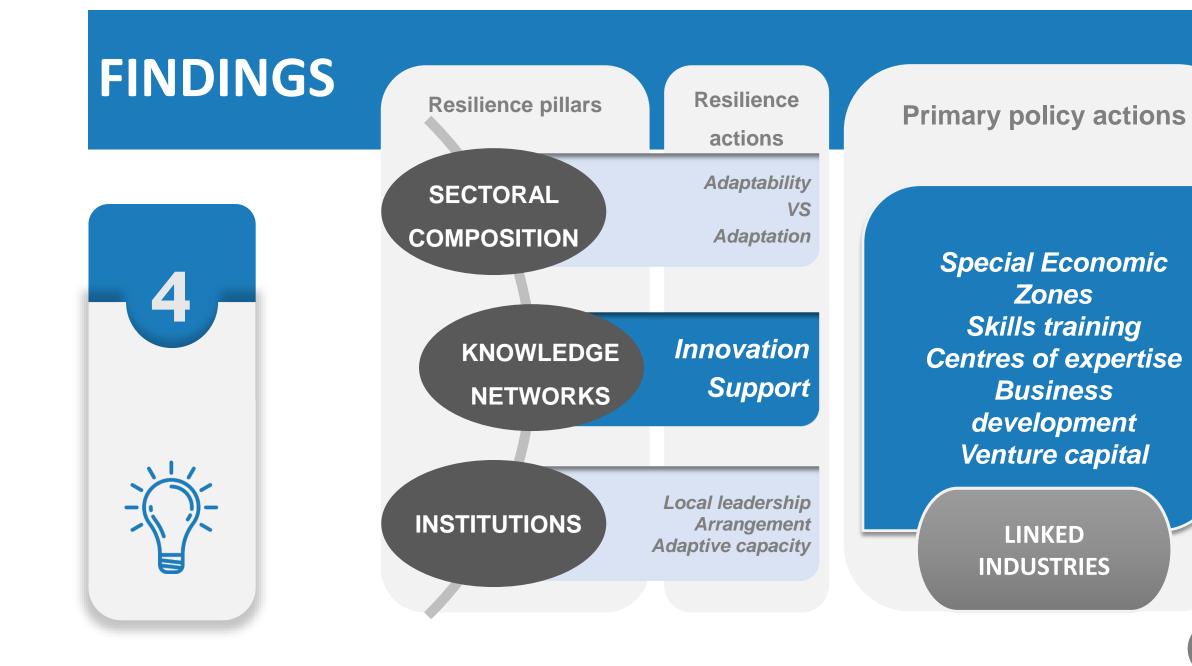
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IAI rank out of 52	PRs	Active rank	Passive rank	Readiness rank
18	PR 3	19	16	36
25	PR 5	23	19	52
32	PR 1	28	29	49
34	PR 4	41	24	50
39	PR 2	36	36	38



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#### PILLAR 2

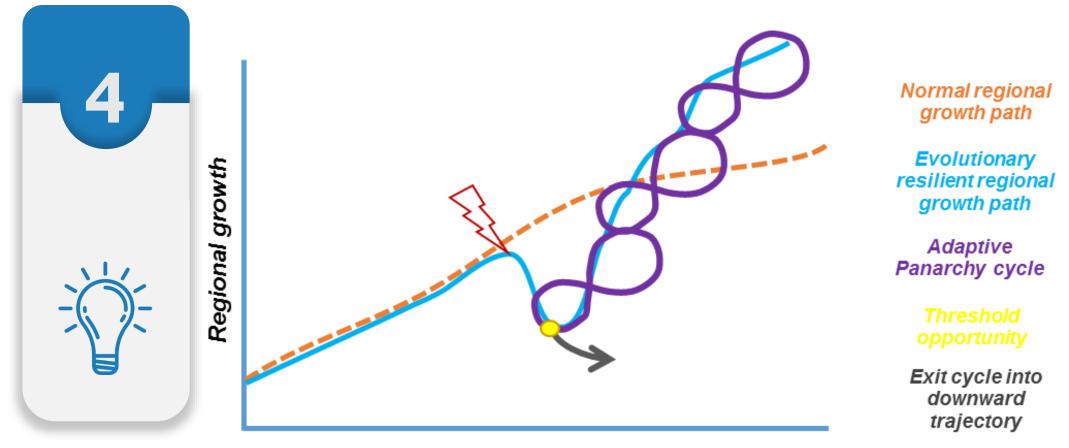
- Least resilient pillar in PR1
- Enhance active access to ICT
- Focus on utilising the region`s readiness for
  innovation, with a focus on related-industries
  as identified in Pillar 1
- Skills training centres related to industries of national advantage and provincial advantage.
  - Provide **business support and venture capital** targeted at industries related to industries of

#### comparative advantage.

 Focus on establishing PSET related to the two national industries of comparative advantage in regional growth pole as identified in Pillar 1

### FINDINGS

An overlap of the **three shock-absorbing pillars** within the region is illustrated as **coinciding with the threshold opportunity** (or previously referred to as **a window of opportunity**) for **intervention and transformation**.



#### FINDINGS

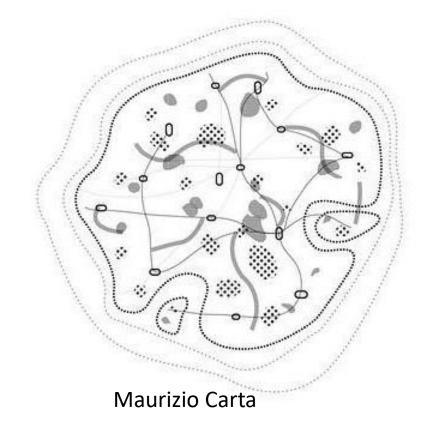


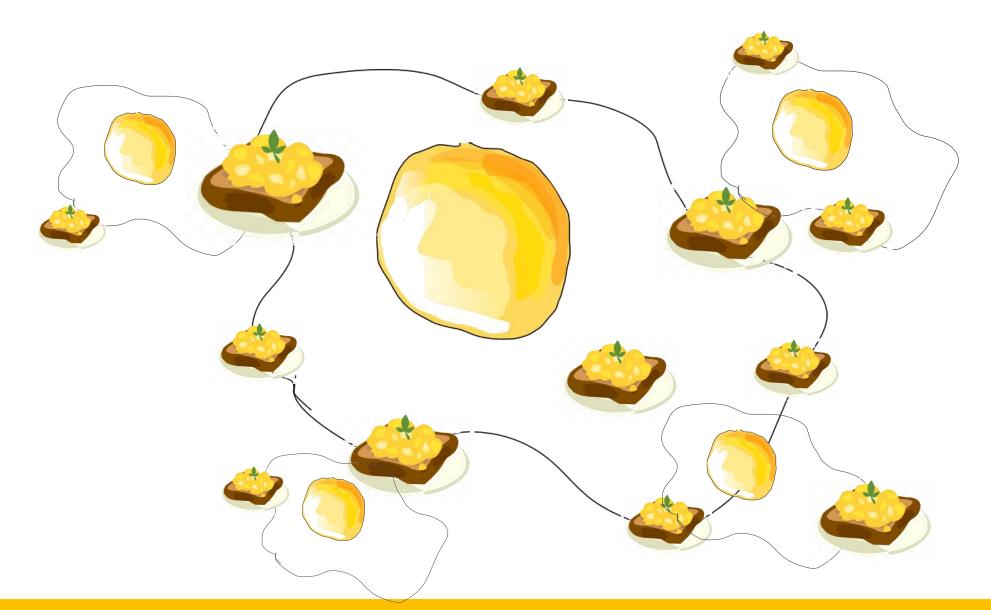
## The city as scrambled eggs on toast??



Pedro Bortiz

#### The city as a TORTILLA??





The core of the knowledge network should be loosely tied to the periphery of the knowledge network



#### Any questions?

