What is social enterprise? (SEUK definition)

Businesses driven by a social purpose. They:

- have a social mission at the core of their purpose
- generate the majority of their income through trade (revenues mainly from goods and services provided, not grants or donations)
- reinvest the majority of their profits (towards the social mission)
- are autonomous of state or government
- are majority-owned in the interests of the social mission
- are accountable and transparent.

www.britishcouncil.org/society/social-enterprise
Why social enterprise?

Securer futures through more people building safer, inclusive and prosperous societies.

www.britishcouncil.org/society/social-enterprise
Our reach

30 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, East Asia, South Asia, MENA, Europe and North America.

17,590 social entrepreneurs trained.

150 partnerships (in the UK and around the world).

100,000 people engaged face-to-face through road shows and exhibitions.

Scale opportunities in MENA, Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia and East Asia.
Social enterprise promotes positive social change, inclusive growth and sustainable development while also sharing learning.

It builds cultural relations – developing lasting relationships and building trust between business, government and civil society in the UK and globally.
A call to action
Tackling inequality

JUST 8 BILLIONAIRES OWN THE SAME WEALTH AS THE POOREST 3.6 BILLION PEOPLE
(SO FEW THEY’D FIT IN THIS GOLF BUGGY)

DEMAND AN ECONOMY THAT WORKS FOR EVERYONE, NOT JUST THE FEW
Oxfam:

“Eight people own same wealth as half the world”

“From multi-nationals to small businesses, private companies have the potential to lift millions of people out of poverty… The world's largest companies and corporations have an enormous impact on people in the developing world. And they can be a powerful force for good.”
Esoko and Farmerline use SMS technology to provide farmers with:

- Market prices,
- Weather forecasts and agricultural extension services type information on crop best practice—
  - When to plant,
  - What inputs to use, etc.
- Esoko has a call centre that reads messages in six local languages for the benefit of illiterate farmers.
- Farmerline has voice-messaging technology to achieve the same aim.

[Image: The Market on your Mobile]

https://esoko.com/about-us/our-story/
Income Inequality and Growth

Income inequality as measured by the GINI coefficient has changed little in many countries and has often increased, despite staggering growth in many parts of the world over the past decade. The proceeds of growth are not being distributed equitably.

Indonesia
Indonesia from 2002 to 2011 grew at an average 5.62% per year while income inequality worsened by an average 3.14% per year over the same period

India
India from 2004 to 2011 grew at an average 8.24% per year while income inequality worsened by an average 0.09% per year over the same period

Thailand
Thailand from 2002 to 2010 grew at an average 4.51% per year while income inequality improved by an average 0.77% per year over the same period

Morocco
Morocco from 2001 to 2007 grew at an average 4.65% per year while income inequality worsened by an average 0.12% per year over the same period

Nigeria
Nigeria from 2002 to 2011 grew at an average 5.62% per year while income inequality worsened by an average 3.14% per year over the same period
The relative scale of global trade investment, remittances, aid, debt, CSR activity and impact investment sheds some light on the means and mechanisms we have at our disposal for delivering more sustainable and equitable global development.
Softer levers

**INVESTMENT**
- Education, skills and health
- Infrastructure and digital
- Business investment
- Natural capital, resource efficiency and low carbon
- Communities, local assets and housing

**INNOVATION**
- Business innovation and entrepreneurship
- Workplace innovation and digital
- Commercialisation of research and development
- Public services

**INTERNATIONALISATION**
- Trade
- Investment
- International connectivity
- Global outlook, influence and networks

**INCLUSIVE GROWTH**
- Fair Work
- Business pledge
- Promoting equality and tackling inequality
- Place and regional cohesion
KAZAKHSTAN
Context

• Drive for economic diversification / reduction of state role in economy
• Unsustainability of existing social projects in Kazakhstan
• Entrepreneurship is not seen widely as attractive career option
• Low level of awareness of social entrepreneurship
• Some limited support available for social entrepreneurs
KAZAKHSTAN
Our Response
Economic systems that benefit people and planet
KAZAKHSTAN
Capacity building
KAZAKHSTAN
Results in 2016

- 60 young people trained in 2 cities
- 2 UK study visits for Kazakhstani policymakers and Social Enterprise support networks
- 800 beneficiaries reached by 12 social start-ups
- Of these, 3 are already successful social enterprises

- Multi-way partnership to promote social enterprise: British Council, Chevron, National Chamber of Entrepreneurs, Eurasia Foundation, Reach for Change, Impact Hub Almaty

www.britishcouncil.org
Opportunities in Kazakhstan and Central Asia

- New partnerships to expand geographic reach
- Plan to reach 10,000 direct and 1,000,000 indirect over 3 years in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan & Uzbekistan
- Embedding social enterprise lessons across education systems
- New models of community ownership, e.g. renewables
- Digital, e.g. farming apps
- Disability
- Tourism
Thank you

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