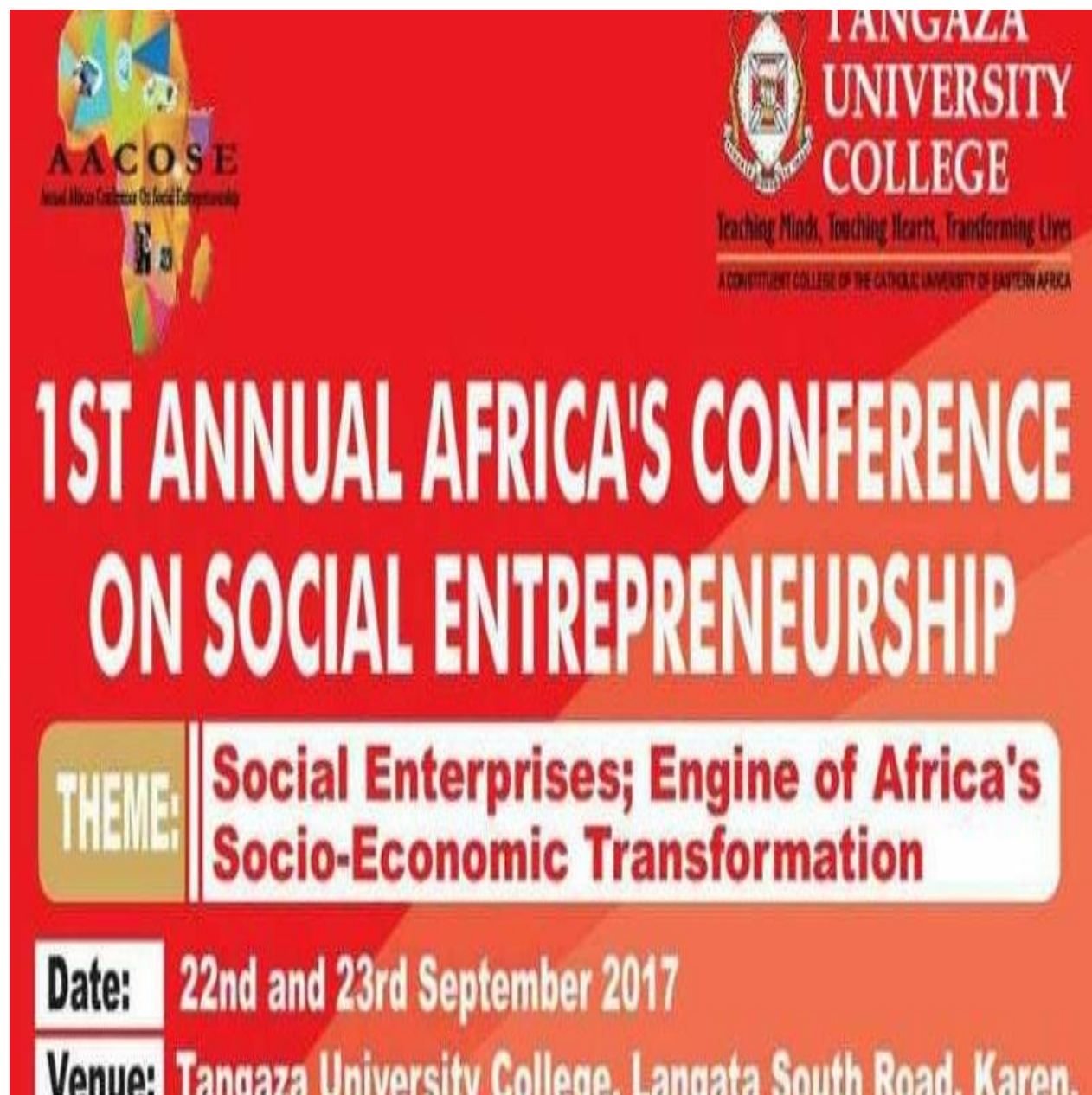


1st ANNUAL AFRICA'S CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP: Social Enterprises; Engine of Africa's Social-Economic Transformation



Master of Ceremony: Stanislaus Agava

: Richard Kakeeto

CONFERENCE DAY ONE: Friday 22nd September, 2017.

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The moderator of the conference called the audience to honor the country Kenya by sing the national emblem after that Prof. Bob opened the day with word of prayer. After the master of ceremony gave brief introduction on the condition which guided us during the conference for the good and harmony.

The key Partners of the conference were recognized and appreciated; **the Partners included; EU, NIC BANK, BRITISH COUNCIL, AWAN, STANDARD, UMATI CAPITAL, VILLGRO, THE WORLD BANK, NETFUND, SESOK, EYIMPACT FOUNDATION, COCA COLA Beverages Africa, ASHOKA.**

Session 1: Welcome Remarks, purpose of the Conference

Brother Jonas Dzinekou: Director of Institute of Social Ministry in Mission (ISMM).

“I am proud that we are the first in Africa organizing the conference on social entrepreneurship” said the speaker. He welcomed the audience and sponsors to the conference and said Tangaza is the home of social entrepreneurship. Tangaza is the 1st university to organize the 1st Annual Africa's Conference on Social Entrepreneurship. It's a university of social transformation. He expressed his gratitude for having the participants during the two days of the 1st annual Africa's Conference and social entrepreneurship that Tangaza University has organized. He added that Tangaza is the first university that initiated program in social entrepreneurship. The director of ISMM said that Tangaza distinguishes itself as an institution that is seriously committed to social transformation. Social transformation has many pillars and one of them is social entrepreneurship.

Tangaza started 2011 to train MBA students in social entrepreneurship in collaboration with university of Milan in Italy. This MBA program focuses on training entrepreneurs who are passionate about changing the world through their businesses. Tangaza is convinced by seen the impact of social entrepreneurs and how through their business are transforming lives. After seeing the impact of these social entrepreneurs, it is obvious that something new is happening in our continent and that there are new business leaders who are thinking differently on how they can help the communities to transform lives through their abilities.

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The focus of the training is to give competencies skills not only the knowledge and papers but the built of capacity to initiate business that changes Africa. For the last 7years, the entrepreneurs have changed many lives. Social entrepreneurs are moving Africa far through different businesses. Today the participants are present because the people who have graduated from Tangaza have transformed the lives of many people and have shown that something new is happening in Africa. The director said that Tangaza is proud of the work they are doing in changing communities and that is what inspired the conference. He noted that the reason why the conference is held, it is because people who have come out of Tangaza are changing lives, impacting communities and want to share their stories because they have shown that something new is happening in Africa. They are convince that where others enterprises failed social entrepreneurs succeed. It is why Tangaza is more involving and engaging others stakeholders because they cannot do it alone in Africa and in the world. Tangaza alone cannot change Africa but all of us have to come together and create favorable environment for social entrepreneurs Tangaza thinks this conference will generate what is happening in social entrepreneurship world. He reiterated that social entrepreneurship is the way forward for the transformation of our continent. Tangaza alone cannot change the world through social entrepreneurs that is why joint efforts that include academic institution, financial government, private sectors and NGOs is necessary. It is imperative that all come together and see how an enabling environment for social entrepreneurship can be created.

He concluded by saying that it is in Tangaza that again is born the first Social Entrepreneurship Society Organization of Kenya (SESOK) that was going to be launched the next day. This was a great initiative of social entrepreneurs who have come together to join their forces together in order to attain success.

Opening Remarks: Rev. Prof. Stephen Mbugua Vice Chancellor Desidnate

The Vice Chancellor welcomed the chief guest MS. Susie Kitchens, Dr. Manu Chandaria, Ms. Tabitha Karanja and all the guests present. He is pleased to welcome the audience and British high commissioner, also he is grateful about sponsorship of social entrepreneurship which is the engine of Africa social-economic transformation. The social enterprises have many phases to provide: social, economic, politic and environment. He said that Tangaza was honored to host the 1st annual

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Africa's conference on social entrepreneurship. The theme of the conference is timely because the meaning of social entrepreneurship is creation of ideas, innovation in order to provide the solutions to Political Economic, Social and Cultural challenges. The presence of great intelligence is an indication that participant wants to make Africa a centre that inspires the growth of the all the countries.

Sustainable Development Goals and millennium goals cannot be achieved by working alone, collaboration with other partners is very important. Ideas have to be integrated and industrialized in all the Learning institutions. *Teaching the mind, touching the heart and transforming lives* is the motto of Tangaza college, this means the interaction within the university brings out the global face of Tangaza which is an advantage in terms of generating ideas.

He paused a challenge to the participants that there is need to engage in research which helps us to come up with good solutions which leads to social transformation. Tangaza wishes to partner also in the area of internship for the students experiences. To partner in other areas like in infrastructure, agriculture, engineering, ICT all leading to social transformation.

Chief Guest: Speech by Ms. Susie Kitchens, Deputy High Commissioner and Permanent Representative to the UN Environment Programme, British High Commission in Kenya.

Very excited, she opened her speech during the conference by a world in Local language. The chief guest started by thanking Tangaza for the invitation, warm welcome and for organizing such a wonderful conference. She said this is the first conference in Africa for social entrepreneurship held here in Africa. The motive of the conference is to create interface between social entrepreneurs, academic institutions funders and others institutions to shape entrepreneurs eco-system in Africa. Ms. Susie has a good background on social entrepreneurship from UK where it impacting the society in UK and in the world in different areas such as social, political, economic and environmental aspects. There is huge support of social entrepreneurship in the UK system. The objective of the UK government is to create a kind of partnership between social entrepreneurship and business sector, therefore she invite different stakeholders to bring the news

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ideas to support the initiative. Entrepreneur's eco-system is about consciously bringing together the key stakeholders required to bring new ideas into the market place and in the environment. She mentioned five major stakeholders. They include;

1. ENTREPRENEURS.

The visionary of the people with big ideas, disruptive, the people who say don't give up for the 1st hardship but learn to make better and build on it and keep on persisting with big ideas. These are the people with big eyes

2. UNIVERSITIES

They are aimed at teaching the change on supporting, providing and enabling content for the entrepreneurs, they can teach how to describe and find ideas about knowing your customers by collecting and interrogating your data, pitching your concert, setting up your business and marketing your ideas which brings together people, tools and the infrastructure that businesses needs when they cannot stand on their own.

3. FINANCE

Even very low cost businesses have costs. We need to have a range of financing tools readily available. It might start with family and friends instructing your concept then looking into angel invertors building up to commercial loans or government grants and then we venture capital after managing to survive through the valley of death.

4. CORPORATIONS

They provide framework, profession services for marketing and also incubate support. They are also the supply chains as you venture into businesses and might introduce the tools you need in your business which needs to have a good relationship with the corporal world. Sometimes corporal provides a lot of funding to the starters which funds the incubators and give life.

5. GOVERNMENT

Government could help in creating enabling environment to the social entrepreneurs. It might be in favorable tax rate to support better business segments. Also it can provide

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funding often when company is at an early stage. Governments play a key role in achieving the development goals and targets through, for instance, setting and implementing quality policy frameworks and standards, and regulating the ecosystem.

Supporting the ideas, she said the British government is very keen on the matter of social entrepreneurship which can save the world from the poverty and achieve sustainable development goals. Therefore, in UK 90 % of SMI are Social Entrepreneurs and it is enabling them to progress and enabling the financial institution to invest. The government form a small organic on S/E to follow up different activities and evaluate and monitor. Ms. Susie said, London has amazing culture background which enabling different innovation, in that perspective the government form, train on skills and talents and support in financial matter to support social entrepreneurs special the youth. She mentioned that the MPESA service started by UK government before Kenya and it has a great impact on Kenyan society today. The organ of the UK on social entrepreneurship provides offices services and the policies setting up and it attracted the stakeholders to fund around 60% to support accident in the world.

The relation between UK and Kenya allowed to bring together the news initiatives to support Kenyan economy and there is opportunity for British council to help the needs. She finalized by saying that High commission has many representations here in Kenya and they believe through this they can continue their partnership with Kenya. They are part of ecosystem and the social entrepreneurship department participated in funding this conference.

ENTREPRENEURS INTERLUDE

JUDITH ENTREPRENEUR: POWER POINT PRESENTATION. COMPANIES AND INSTITUTIONAL UNIFORM

VALUE PROPOSITION

Judith is an entrepreneur who manufactures and distributes uniforms for institutions and companies at affordable prices. She was inspired to start a business seven years ago by a her house girl who needed her support after her married failed and divorced with two children which made it hard for Judith to support her but instead she sponsored her vocational training and now Fatuma

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works with Judith in this company. They specialize in Uniforms, Polo Shirts, Screen Printing, and T - Shirt. She has vital marketing that is in social media for example Facebook and also does deliveries to her customers. In customer relationship, she visits institutions and keeps them through introducing a flexible mode of payments that is through paying in installments. Explore uniforms manufacture, brands and distribute uniforms and promotional items to academic institutions, companies and individuals at affordable prices. This help her to impact the society and change life.

CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP

GET: We do both Physical and virtual. Visiting institutions to market our products. Through Facebook,

KEEP: Through giving them discounts. Flexible payment methods i.e instalments and credit. Happy holiday messages.

GROW: We grow through Referrals.

POSITIVE IMPACT: the project has impact on the society that most important aspect of S/E:

- ☐ Creation of employment opportunities for 17 families.
- ☐ Knowledge & skills transfer through our training program.
- ☐ Good quality, affordable & durable uniforms.
- ☐ Welfare program for staff thus improving their standard of living

NEGATIVE IMPACT.

- ☐ Backaches when working for many hours.
- ☐ Noise pollution from our workshop to our neighbours.

Mitigations

- ☐ Working in shifts

- ❑ Locate our production to a non-residential area

KENETH NDUU, STAMP LIMITED

In 2008 Kenneth was working with an NGO sector in rural areas and the key need he identified was access to safe drinking water. Saving the future generation. They work with Women living with HIV and AIDS. Lack of access to clean drinking water is a major development challenge facing communities in informal and rural settlements in Kenya. Through his work with women's groups in urban informal settlements and rural areas in Kenya, STAMP Director Kenneth Nduu observed that water borne diseases such as cholera and diarrhea are common due to people drinking contaminated water from shallow wells, and that women in the community spend a significant amount of their time caring for family and friends who are ill. He also observed that most people could not afford the extra fuel needed to boil water and sanitize it due to high living costs and low purchasing power. This escalated water borne diseases especially diarrhea which affects millions of people worldwide, having the greatest impact on children, especially in developing countries. Children kept on getting sick dying of water borne diseases such as diarrhea and he kept on asking himself how he could help the community by sterilizing the water. STAMP Investments distributes multitasking fuel efficient stoves and briquettes which enables schools and households in Kenya to have access to safe drinking water thus a reduction in water borne diseases, save time and fuel costs (75 %) while cooking.

In 2013 great challenges Canada gave him 2 grants where he was able to set up a workshop and was able to bring young people to his workshop and was able to make 2,000 stoves. In 2015 he conducted more trainings and research to be able to get the products they were looking for. All in all they were able to come up with a stove which could cook and sterilize water at ago. They also created a lot of green jobs. All that they were using were locally available materials.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

- Won Grand Challenges Africa pitching your innovation competition in 2016
- Runners up Jitihada Kenya National Business Plan Competition in the "business writing competition" session in 2012.

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National winner of the most innovative business idea during Enablis Chase bank, ILO. His stove considered the aspect of health and safety in the community.

PANEL DISCUSSION AND PLENARY ENGAGEMENT

PANELISTS

1 Adam lane, Senior Direstor – Huawei Tech

2 Keneth Ndua - STAMP CEO

4 Beatrice Gakuba - AWAN

MODERATOR: DANIEL MAINYE. Business Manager – Cytonn Technologies

Q1: How do you bring Disruptive innovation in the society?

Mr. Adam, according to his experience in china more 20 years and Kenya, there is some disruption which came up in term of business. For him, the customer want and customer need should be meet in the business. He mentioned the example of Ago which managed to make money in two year. The partnership between the local investor is very important aspect to create a strength. For him, how to choose between social impact and financial grade is necessary. It is one of the hardest for social entrepreneurship. **To convince people to invest in social enterprise, you need to have a clear vision and ideas. Most of the time when the organization is losing it capital, the majority of the cases the workers leave the company but people who stay faithful to the company are the one who understood the vision of the company or the organization. That the people who can be trusted to invest in social enterprises.**

Disruptive innovation is about giving a specific value in a social or cultural problem. This can be brought about by having a clear vision and mission and looking for the right people who are ready to be nurtured and with the interest of serving the community without expecting any financial reward. Huawei has been in existence for 19 years and has been able to provide ICT services to different countries all over the world. They came to the market and identified needs which were internet cables, servers and ICT materials. They also came up with idea of smart phones and M-

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KOPA SOLAR which is a disruptive idea of having power to every house hold across the country.

Response from Adam Lane

The starting point of bringing disruptive innovation is by understanding what people needs in the developing countries. Identifying the services that can work in the society. For example **MKOPA SOLAR** -As of May 2017, M-KOPA has connected over 500,000 homes to affordable solar power with 500 new homes being added every day. Current customers will make projected savings of US \$ 375 million over the next four years.

M-KOPA's customers will enjoy 62.5 million of kerosene-free lighting per month. M-KOPA employs 1,000 full time staff and 1,500 sales agents in East Africa.

In March 2016, M-KOPA emerged boldest at Financial Times Arcelor Mittal- Boldness in Business Awards in the Developing Markets category. In February 2016, M-KOPA was recognized as the Best Mobile Innovation for Emerging Markets at the Global Mobile Awards. In 2015, M-KOPA was recognized by Fortune Magazine as one of the Top 50 Companies Changing the World and won the Zayed Energy Future Prize. M-KOPA has also won the 2014 Bloomberg Pioneer Award and 2013 FT/IFC Excellence in Sustainable Finance Award. It's very economical and sustainable because the energy is free. **Response from Adam Lane**

One has to explore the customer needs to make sure they are satisfied because if you don't the opportunity will go with another person. Disruptive innovation is about thinking of your customers always and how best you can satisfy their needs. For example MPESA now has become a big flat foam on how to make money. The company has made all the services available to the customers and easy to do any transaction. **Response from Adam Lane**

Another contribution presented was saying that as someone plans to start a business he /she should have a good team of people. But the question is on how to convince someone to join your company/business? It is one of the hardest thing and a challenge for a social entrepreneurship because people think you are sick due to all what is involved in bringing up a business. One has to look for the people who have innovations and interest on implementing different ideas. It starts with a person having a vision on where they want to go. The true test of having the right employees

is when the business goes down and the staff starts leaving the company one by one, those who are remain back with you are the right people with the vision for that particular business. **Response from Keneth Ndua**

Q2. What ideas do you look for in women entrepreneurs in Africa?

Ms. Beatrice started clamming that it is very interesting question and good to talk about it. Being entrepreneur in Africa is always challenging. The challenge is the mind setting, the African culture and the regard of the society Vis a Vis the women. The women also sometime constitute their own barriers. The second point on the challenge is the poverty, therefore she mentioned that most of the women in the world live on survival because there is not enough for them. In the line of investment, women are support to start a small business but the second step to change from small business to medium is very challenging and very few manage to get support because people are not interested to invest on women in Africa. By sharing her experience on the field of agribusiness, she faced different challenges and Kenya was her potential competitor but what support her was her skills and talent in term of marketing and her approach in the ground with others women.

We do not see many women entrepreneurs because of the perception of women and mindset of the people in the community. Women in Africa are normally seen as small scale business people who only run the business for survival. Socialization is another barrier because when growing up in an African setting, the community dictates what one ought to be. This makes it difficult to break that barrier and it draws consequences when they attempt to. Also within themselves you find that they are not given an opportunity and support needed to venture into entrepreneurship. Nobody believes in them when they attempt to graduate from small to medium and no one is ready to bank their money on them. **Response from Ms. Beatrice Gakuba**

Q1. From audience: Is every entrepreneur social and when does impact become social?

Social entrepreneurship focuses on three key areas; that is social, economic and environmental. An entrepreneur becomes social when s/he is dealing with social issues. All your impact cannot

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strictly go to your business because you have other needs in the family and the community such as funeral that needs to be attended to.

Q2. From audience: How does one sustain innovation

Sustaining a radical innovation is not easy, one needs to stay focused, listen to feedback and incorporate to their ideas, stick to one program at a time and be ready to learn from other and implement it in their project. Also one has to accept challenges, be resilient, believe in yourself and always be driven by impact not what you are getting in return. **Response from Kenneth**

Session3: ROLE OF ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS AND ACCELERATORS IN SOCIAL ENTERPRISES. By Prof. Dominic Menja, Miramar University, California

He said that one of the social entrepreneurship spirits is to get our young people to think about creating staffs that makes a difference in the communities. Our universities should be at the front line in encouraging our young people to be innovative not just getting them out with wonderful degree but get them to do something by themselves. It is in academia where have the responsibility of guiding our young people to become what we call *economic citizens*. Academic Institutions cannot be able to do that if they just produce the graduates who will be tarmacking 2 – 3 years looking for white color jobs without tangible skills then they are failing in their part in academia.

He identified the principles of entrepreneurship as qualities of individual's willingness that go beyond everyday routine which support in overcoming interpersonal resistant as well as resistance to social environment. He suggested that as we teach the students about profit maximization, it should not always be the driving factor we should be teaching them but also teach how to make a difference in the community where they live where the difference of giving back to the community indicates the level of success for social enterprise.

Universities should teach the students that not only they are supposed to be social responsible in the institutions they work, but they are also supposed to have the element of giving back to the community. Social entrepreneurship should be considered as an emerging area in higher institutions since it is closely related to real business world.

Q3. What can Kenyans learn from China or Borrow?

Adam Lane response - any entrepreneurship in Kenya is social but the challenge is entrepreneurship itself which is brought by lack of funds. The cost of doing businesses in Kenya is very high thus difficulty to make money. The advantage that Kenya have is availability of labour and they should work hard and take that opportunity. In china they all speak the same language which is very tricky in Kenya due to issues of tribalism which affects businesses. The people of Kenya should think of scale of working and identify the customer needs. The Government of China makes money available to the people and it is well utilized. People of Kenya have to learn on how to utilize money efficiently, learn how to collaborate and work together, and link for the market of their products and above all build ecosystem in social entrepreneurship.

Q4: How do you link the stakeholders with a given ecosystem? Ms. Beatrice Gakuba

Culture matters a lot in business because the profit of your business is in the people. Culture, history of the people is very important especially in Africa whereby every African entrepreneur is a social entrepreneurship which is about transforming people's lives but not profit making.

Linking social enterprises in different countries, can give great support in this field and to create cooperation and collaboration to strengthen social entrepreneurs.

How do you engage in the social entrepreneurship? From the panel, it helping people to benefit and solve social problem are the fundamental elements.

From the audience, how do you create skill and talent? For Beatrice, the agribusiness center was a kind of healing center because of genocide most of women were needing. Therefore, she had different approach to heal women, they used to start the work by prayer and conclude by prayer and psychological practices and when they were going home they were half heal and recover their energy and strength to look after the family. She concluded by saying by nature an entrepreneur is social entrepreneur because he is investing on the people.

Questions from participants

Q1: Why entrepreneur social and when does impact become social entrepreneurship?

Q2: How do you sustain the innovation?

Q3: There is a lot of compromise between the price and quality; is there a struggle to balance both?

Q4: How do you make sure you are ahead of your competitors?

Responses: a business is started to respond to people's needs within the society in a given community. While working on your business other issues do emerge like family issues, community issues and by responding to all these issues you end up becoming a social entrepreneur. In business when you want to scale up especially in Africa you face challenges such as money, market, policy integration, Mindset. The solution to this challenges comes through networking and putting pressure on our Governments to support our businesses, create a conducive environment for the success of the businesses.

Social entrepreneurship focuses on; Funding, Culture and environment. The evaluation of the businesses enables one to understand the kind of entrepreneurship is needed by a given community. In sustaining innovation, one needs to be focused on one thing and make it perfect. Be ready to learn from others experiences and above all to be resilient, have strong shock observers and belief in yourself.

The issue of quality and price, the company has to produce quality products to sustain market but the choice remains with the customers because you get what you buy for because social entrepreneurship is about making choices. About competitors you need to keep on doing research and see what consumers needs and choose to respond to that need. You need to venture in digital marketing which enhances what you are doing and enables you make a difference. You need to have right people, right product, right research, and right processes.

More questions from Participants

Q1: How do you evaluate discrepancy in disruptive innovation?

Q2: How can transformation be brought to women on streets?

Q3: How is civil society and people's participation engaged in social entrepreneurship?

Q4: more emphasize is put on women empowerment, what about Men who are so idle?

Response from Adam Lane: if you cannot solve someone else needs with what you are doing, you don't need to do it. Inefficiency is a huge issue especially in government, but we can make them more efficient by taking the advantage of devolution. The challenge that Kenya have is that some organizations don't want to work hard instead they want to be given everything free which encourages underdevelopment. Social entrepreneurs are hardworking and they do choose to do something and come up with the strategies on how to go about it.

The issue of women on street according to Ms. Beatrice depends on the skill gap that they have. Before responding to their needs, a research has to be done to identify what they need and what kind of market is available.

Men empowerment - when the focus is given to women, it doesn't mean men are marginalized but it's because once a woman is empowered the whole family is also empowered. Women are central in any family. When you work with women you solve many challenges within a given community. According to Beatrice, business starts by looking at the needs and mostly human needs. Therefore, when you start business, you have to deal with a big issues because in Africa you start as social enterprise because you have to support your family and people are expecting more from you. For the East Africa has nice charter on agribusiness the major problems are financial and some policies so far the mindset is another challenge as it was mentioned above. Therefore, if we want come up with solution, we need to focus on three elements:

- Mindset (culture, social and environment)
- Policies
- Go to look for business area to get more opportunities to access financial support

In term of sustaining innovation, it is important to support life, creating jobs and networking, sustain radical innovation and have really focus. Getting experience from other also is very precious and not be in hurry to get quick money. Being resilient can support our sustainable

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innovation and evolution in step by step and looking for improvement. We should be more leaded by the social impact than profit.

Concluding, it is very important to do some research or having the culture of research before undertake any business activities can help Africa to move far. And what can make difference is the quality of the services and product from others. Therefore, we need the right product and right process. Giving some example of the social impact is jobs creation where 90% of workers are from marginalized class.

Another challenge question is how to empower intellectual property and how to take care about standardization in Africa?

Being careful in social entrepreneurship, you need to make the government more patient, and improve their patient to achieve the huge needs. The government is bigger engine in different activities as stakeholders. It should be more efficient and this can be long term need and innovation. So far the investment of our energy and knowledge to work hard and accordingly and create more trust among us it an important aspect of social entrepreneurship. Another intervening said in the context of this conference, entrepreneur must investigate before investment and the social comes as strategy. The training of youth and women is important but what matter more is to do the research and discover the market need and skills gapes from the industries then you can focus your training on it. Therefore, your trainees will benefit direct of the available jobs and create a kind of collaboration will the business people and social entrepreneurs.

The focus on women empower is from historical social inequality. The speaker continue saying in Ile Maurice the Chinese invest more in business and the most of the workforce is the women where the men are collecting money to go to drink. Defending men, the representant of chamber of commerce in Kenya said, mostly men are running away from their family because of stress. To conclude this point, the audience said investing on women is investing on the whole family and the whole community.

- How the standardization can be maintain?

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Step by step keep going on and look for performance and ameliorate what we are doing. For Adma, social entrepreneur think about research and the whole value add and change value chain is very important to avoid to be always consumers.

Beatrice said, S/E need to do their homework by being competitive, performant and add value on their product and being also resilient is a crucial value for social enterprise. Looking for money is important but what matter more is the relationship to be able to create an impact.

Closing remarks from Mr. Adam Lane, Ms. Beatrice and Mr. Keneth Ndua

Mr. Adam Lane: Ecosystem is very important and nothing can be done without it especially in social entrepreneurship. It's good to know how you can add value to your consumers and suppliers. Get to know your consumers well and also other people within your ecosystem.

Ms. Beatrice Gakuba: You have to do your homework as entrepreneur. You have to learn to network, use technology and not to give up but keep on looking for your partners to finance your business.

Mr. Keneth Ndua: Money is good but building relationships comes first and they turn to be money. Resilient is very important, what value, impact the business is bringing in the society. We should understand that values are very important and right values have to be emphasized.

PANEL DISCUSSION AND PLENARY ENGAGEMENT

PANELISTS

- 1. Mr. Dennis**
- 2. Mr. David Cheboryot – E4IMPACT**
- 3. Ms. Esther Kahinga – Kenya Climate Innovation Centre**
- 4. Dr. Robert Karanja – Villgro**
- 5. Mr. Maurice Mashiwa – CEO, Serano Africa**
- 6. Dr. Shem Ochuodho, Global Chair – Kenya Diaspora Alliance**

Session Moderator: Mr. Ernest Chitechi – Corporate Services Manager – KCIC

Q1. Why is Corporate Social Responsibility important? Is it related to the realization of SDGs?

Corporate Social Responsibilities have changed from time to time. It has moved from charity philanthropy to shared values. This has been a very good driving force to change how we address poverty and equality. Corporate means rethinking into business on how to be able to consider the planet and the people. **Response from Rosemary**

Q2. Why do traditional businesses care about SDGs?

Since SDGs started being implemented in 2016, no poverty or hunger. Bernard said he deals with famers who grows avocado and mostly you find they are the ones who hunger and poor than the ones they supply to. This is because we have been too nice to one another and this is the time we should come out and act accordingly. Traditional enterprises should be there to look into the implementation of SDGs Especially in Africa. **Response from Bernard.**

Q3: what is the Government doing on SDG?

SESOK is more focused on Social entrepreneurs who have formed companied to address sustainable SDGs by addressing social needs in a community. For now SESOK deals more than 60 members and still complaining and motivating and others to join. **Peter**

For Ivette, Health is a big issue and it is a basic need, starting from her background and support agriculture in market. 40 million dollars is the amount of food whose is imported by Sub-Saharan African countries government, it is not small amount, this could help for a big investment to produce food and create jobs for the continent. Another big problem is the gaps between the academicians or researcher and application of the ideas on the field. By giving the example of the model of the South Korea where the government is investing on the research field and put the data to the availability of the community.

From another panelist, the government is doing so, we don't see because our expectations are more than the achievement. SDGs is holding in in devolution and planning. If the government is tying its part what the civil society is doing? The department of devolution is investing energy on SDGs it important to see the contribution of private sectors. Therefore, it is necessary the look at the gaps

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between government and the private sectors. In conclusion, if you are in this conference and you are not farmer God is seeing you said the represent of Chamber of commerce.

Saving future generation

- **COREC: Green, Cleaner, Healthier Environment**

Dr. Aghan Joshua Oscar

Four challenges:

- (a) VANDALISM
- (b) SLUM PROLIFERATION
- (c) WASTE IN LANDFILLS
- (d) DEFORESTATION**

- Our business: At **COREC** we recycles waste plastic into building hardware and sell them to developers whose problem is high cost of construction material.

Therefore corec invite the whole society to Join them in this noble journey in building these aesthetically appealing, ecologically sustainable, and durable products that help save delicate mother nature

- **STRAUSS ENERGY**

Problematic: 70 % of the people do not have access of the electricity though we have a lot of sun in Africa, therefore the idea to use in maximum the sun to reduce this gape of energy.

- **Our Services**
 - Solar System Installation
 - Maintenance of Solar Energy Solutions
 - Consultancy on Solar Solutions
 - Energy Management

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- Our Products

- Strauss Stima Tiles
- Solar Panels
- CAES
- Solar Caps
- Solar Water Heating

Research Carried out by The University of Nairobi in the year 2010 states that:

- “The average monthly energy consumption per household was 208 kWh” **
- This does not include the rate of inflation that has taken place in the last 7 years
- **In April 2017, 208kWh cost KES 3865.33**

Mr. Keneth Ndua: Money is good but building relationships comes first and they turn to be money. Resilient is very important, what value, impact the business is bringing in the society. We should understand that values are very important and right values have to be emphasized.

By Prof. Dr. Dominic Menja - Miramar University, California

The opening remarks of the professor was that, “our universities should be areas where we encourage students to be creative” We have responsibility of turning academia's to be economic investment. Social entrepreneurship is not a new concept. It has been around even since 1990s. There has been a consultative effort by governments and individuals to bring social entrepreneurship

Prof made it clear that varsities should teach the young ones how to make a difference in the society. He emphasized that the degree of giving back to the society indicate the success of social enterprise

Social entrepreneurship is not well defined because it has been around for so long. Business school in UK have launched social entrepreneurship.

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Social entrepreneurship have social mission, they have social objectives of the business rather than being driven by money making.

Profit maximization should not be the goal of academia. The degree of giving back to community indicates the success of the social entrepreneur. Social entrepreneurs have social responsibility of giving back to community. Social enterprise are not driven by profit making but have the element of giving back to community. Social entrepreneurship should be seen as an emerging area in value adding in the society.

The question rises on what can be told in social entrepreneurship and how to structure the whole thing? What are the educational goals / objectives? Who are the students? To what extend should social entrepreneurship start? What are the social teachings and protagonists we are going to use in social entrepreneurship?

Universities should separate social entrepreneurship from other kind/ of entrepreneurship. The combination of welfare, commercial market and should be able to combine the business entrepreneurship and social welfare. Use the resources that enterprise has to build value of the enterprises to the community.

In Social transformation we cannot rely on Government because they are inefficient. They can't lead to social transformation we have to combine academia environment by;

Training people on agribusiness, finding market, find market for the products. Social transformation should be the benefit to community.

Panel discussion

Moderator Mr. Ernest Chitech – Corporate Services Manager – KCIC

1. Mr. Dennis
2. Mr. David Cheboryot – E4IMPACT
3. Ms. Estehr Kahinga, Kenya Climate Innovation Centre
4. Dr. Robert Karanja, Villgro
5. Mr. Maurice Mashiwa – CEO, Serano Africa

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6. Dr. Shem Ochuodho, Global Chair – Kenya Diaspora Alliance

Entrepreneurship is made to bring impact in the society. The people who are enrolled in the entrepreneurship should have innovation ideas, are running businesses. In the universities the students should be engaged in practical assignments. The students are not all social entrepreneurship but with time they grow out of the interaction.

What motivated Dr. Robert Karanja start working in Health department was the broken market mechanisms – no matter how much knowledge was generated the issues were still happening and he found that mechanisms were failing.

The market for the products that Villgro produce relies on how SMART they are in creating markets and bringing transformation in the lives of people.

Esther Kahinga, - how have you been able to manage core business deliver more technologies to the citizens agribusiness and water?

KCIC identified the gap first;

1. Business advisory
2. Access to finance
3. Access to market
4. Creating enabling environment
5. Access to information

Trainings which attracts investors. Accelerators programs should be able to facilitate the social entrepreneurs.

Mr. Denis – what have you learned as student? Kenyans have identified the path follow. Conferences help people to understand where they are going wrong. The issues of innovation and creativity are stressed to be able to solve our issues.

Identifying social problems that we have and then respond to the needs is the purpose of social transformation. Businesses are being handed over to people who doesn't have skills and knowledge.

Mr. Maurice Mashiwa – he said that social enterprises are combination of those profit and non-profit organization. Mr. Shem Ochuodho added that social entrepreneurship has impact, sustainable, good values, and integrity.

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Shared values use corporate resources and know how to empower community for example Equity Foundation, raise money to support poor but they look for market for them after training them. As you scale you fund, this helps in breaking the chain of poverty.

SESSION 4: Role of Social Enterprises in SDG implementation and realization by Mr. Mwaniki – Director Netfund

Why SDG? We cannot continue with the same thinking which has brought us to serious problems that we were. **SEE POWER POINT PRESENTATION**

Session Moderator: Justin Kasia, Director of Business – SESOK

Pannel Discussion and plenary Engagement

1. Ms. Rosemary Waho me, - CEO – Beyond Profits
2. Mr. Peter Oloo, CEO – SESOK
3. Mr. Bernard Chitunga, CEO – TradeX Agro – Industries

Q1: why corporate social responsibility is important?

Rosemary: Corporate social responsibility has changed the attitude of people leading to shared values. It's a way of how to address poverty in our countries.

Q2: why traditionalist care about SDG yet they are for profit making?

Bernard: SDG started being implemented from Jan 2016. Farmers who grow food are the most poorest and affected by hunger. This is because Africans have been too nice to one another.

Q3: what is the Government doing on SDG?

Mary: Government is doing something in implementing SDG. The challenge is that people expect a lot from Government to an extent that they cannot see what is being done. The Government has specific ministry that implements SDGs and plans have been put aside on how to respond to issues. The challenge is put to every Kenyan to ask ourselves what we are doing towards implementing SDGs.

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DAY 2: Saturday 23rd September 2017

Recap of Day by Dr. Stephen Gachie, Tangaza University College

Opening prayer by Fr. Stefano Comboni Missionaries

Presentations by Francisca Munyi

KOFAR mission: is to “Repair soils for improved productivity in Kenya”

Problem:

Low yields in farms in Kenya due to soil Infertility

According to Fransisca

- **Over 8M acres have acidic soils with low nutrient levels**
- **Over 300,000 acres under coffee**
- ***8M grain farmers lose over 75% yields due to poor soils**

Solution: KOFAR provides an *easy* to apply and *affordable* processed compost & soil conditioners that rectifies soils, *increasing* production of *quality food* per unit area for the small & large scale farmers who have either misused, over-used or abused their soils in Kenya.

Symphrose Ochieng. See power point presentation

BENTOS ENERGY

The Problem: over 80% of Sub-Saharan Africa depends on unsustainable wood fuel for household energy, whereas 14,000 Kenyans die from household air pollution every year which is more than malaria & HIV Aids combined.

- **INCREASED WASTE IN THE LANDFILLS**
- **POISONOUS**
- **GASES FROM WOOD CHARCOAL**
- **INCREASED DEFORESTATION**

Our Solution: BENTOS ENERGY provides sustainable & renewable energy solutions through recycling of bio waste into eco-friendly charcoal briquettes and use mobile based

technologies to reach out to households and social institutions whose challenge is high cost of cooking fuel. Therefore, the organization is involving women and youth in the collection of the waste Aggregation of Bio waste from Community Based Organization. Bio waste is processed into clean and smokeless charcoal briquette.

SESSION ONE: INNOVATIVE MODELS OF FINANCING AND FUNDING SOCIAL ENTERPRISES

MS. JANE MWANGI - DIRECTOR KCB FOUNDATION

In development world, Jane has seen billions of dollars getting into Africa, asking question seeing all these money coming to the country. Where is the impact? People with a lot of money want to do big businesses.... Social entrepreneurship is the solution for Africa.

She said that social enterprise is really a solution for Africa and we must from small and must consolidate all out efforts towards entrepreneurship. Mostly we focus our efforts on other sectors and forget the main player which is the private sectors. She said we must give them a selfish motive and that is where the concept of shared value comes in. Private sector will solve the social problems and sustain developments for their selfish motive of making profit and maximizing returns to shareholders. What donors brings like in 2017 was 258billions, 15% of Government budget. 1.7 trillion Budget of 2017 – 2018. 7.3 trillion is produced by the private sector. Every time we focus on other sectors we forget private sectors, yet it is where the concept of shared value relies on. Shared value concept looked at the private sector side even though they are seen as selfish sectors who are out to make profit.

Coming from private sector how can I maximize resources to bring social transformation?

Solving problems which bring long term solutions.

The big companies have interest is to solve problem so that they may not lose business.

KCB Foundation look at when to get the resources from benefactors (corporates) and how they can solve a problem intentionally that will create sustainable development and long term profitability. They decided to launch a project called JIAJIRI to help youth create their own jobs. Through JIAJIRI they try to solve the youth problems by being angel investors that is by taking them to trainings and by paying their college fees. She continued by saying that shared value concept speaks about intentional purpose of solving a problem by going into the community to solve a problem that will create enduring solution. Those solutions create long term profitability for private sector.

KCB Foundation go to community, look at youth and help them create their own job. It's through their selfish interest that will help them have jobs and make money as a corporate responsibility. She said that corporate developments are trying to solve the problem of startups which is technical building the capacity and doing it scientifically and after this you start attracting the funders. How

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social enterprises fundraise is the science behind the problem you are solving. Number two KCBF help the youth start the business and become patient investors. Startups have got a lot of struggles because this is where they are looking for the working capital, tools of trade and nobody is ready to fund them and bank cannot finance them because they see a lot of risks.

They want to solve the problem of youth and community through trainings.

Pay school fees and train them scientifically; for example if the soil is bad is bad and they can't expect miracles.

1. So build capacity scientifically through this, you start attracting many donors. – How you fundraise is through having the science behind and connect with those who have interest on your business – beneficiaries.
2. Startups – looking for capital, finances; as foundation take risk from taking money in bank and train youth, give capital to him/her

There are 3 ways we KCBF use to engage the communities;

1. Through donation – We engage community through giving relief for example Kenyans for Kenyans in Turkana where people donated food, clothes and water tanks.
2. Through corporate social responsibility - Build houses, go get stones from quarry see the community filing in the quarry in that the community is just being socially responsible not to get a child fell in that quarry. Not solving a problem but being responsible.
3. Through the shared value- Go out intentionally to solve a problem and put 90% of your resources towards a solution. For example, KCBF train the youth and help them create jobs by giving them startups, tools of trade and finance the business and even helping them pay rent for 3 – 6 months until they start generating capital.

NB: The most innovative ways is through private sectors. Government creates policy, donors come to catalyst

Social entrepreneurship funding look at private sector which is driven by selfish motif and see what could be that motif because as you solve the problem, there will be a benefit – shared value

Session Moderator: Mr. Georg Njoroge – CEO – GO – Pesa PLC

Pannel

1. Ms. Jane Mwangi – Director KCB Foundation
2. Mr. Ivan Mbowe, Co – founder and CEO – Umati Capital
3. Mr. Caleb Mugendi, Cytonn
4. Ms. Josephine Kirumba TVET Manager – HFC Foundation

Questions from audience

1. How can other banks get alternative ways to better the lives of peoples greater than money?

Response from Ms. Jane

Shared value concept is new to many organizations. At time goes by the fire will fully catch and spread in other organizations. European Union and USAID are the only organizations that she believed can continue banking their money to corporates. KCBF have collaborated with universities by helping them conduct research and collect data which will enable them have more information about micro enterprises.

2. Can you teach discipline?

Response from Josephine

Yes we can teach discipline by modeling, teaching business expectations, mission and vision. She also added the use of courteous words like thank you, sorry please and excuse me to be one of the disciplines in social enterprises. She said that we need to own our continent moreover our country which has got many resources which can be converted into wealth. Discipline is very important on all the business and everything we do. For example the waste of time is a big challenge for Africa and specially women.

3. Is there an end to fundraising?

Response from Caleb

No there is no end to fundraising because the more your business grows the more you want to initiate more projects and look for more funds to put up more systems and to market your ideas. Form different contributors, Africa is very rich in terms of all the resources why then are we not having impact. It does not matter how much we put in our institution until we have a mental and change of attitude on what God has given us. Create goals to focus all the social entrepreneurship. If now as a donor I am going to fund you I have to look at consistency that comes from the discipline.

To succeed the secret is to work as a team and focus on your clients.

The mistake social entrepreneurs are making is receiving money without having structures on how they will implement such funds. Relationships are very important too because you don't know

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when you will need them. Keep records to avoid bad risks. Encourage shared values in other organizations.

Encourage synergies which are very important because you cannot achieve alone. Discipline is taught by you start by being a role model.

SESSION 2: The role of state and non-state actors in the legal framework and policies for social entrepreneurship

BY KASSIM Ali Manager Trade Research and policy KNCCI

I am pleased to be Part of this 1st Annual Africa conference on social entrepreneurship whose is “Social Enterprises: Engine of Africa Social-Economic Transformation”. The conference whose main objective is to move focus from factors hindering the growth of social enterprises(third sector) chamber of Commerce and Industry (KNCCI) established 1965 with a mandate to protect and promote the interests of the business community is honored to be part of this initiative.

Dear participants,

Social entrepreneurship falls within the 4pillars of the Kenya chamber that include: Policy and advocacy, Trade development, County development and its 2 foundations: membership and communication, Networking and partnerships. It's therefore important to note that the topic under discussion 'Role of State and non-state actors in the legal framework and policies for social entrepreneurship is key to unlocking the potential of social enterprises anchored by a robust policy framework.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Social entrepreneurship require more than one actor to achieve impact and often a dedicated organization through which to carry out its work. I am pleased to note that, that organization already exist and exhibits characteristics of having a vision, mission and clear objectives in Kenya 'social enterprise society of Kenya'.

Dear participant and panelists,

The importance of social entrepreneurship cannot be over emphasized. They range from; capitalizing on youth bulge, ease of doing business, space for experimentation with new models, offering support network, platform for second stage funding i.e. equity, debt, grants or even a combination. This is achieved in strict adherence to the key principles of social entrepreneurship

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namely: Achievement of positive social impact, non-conventional thinking 'creative destruction', use of sustainable methods and innovation than can be scaled up.

Dear panelist,

The role of government (state) in legal framework and policy for social enterprise is key. The government should create regulatory environment in which social enterprises will operate. This includes labour laws, tax policies, and regulation of capital markets among others. The government should shape the micro and Macro-environment of operation and day to day incentives for business to thrive. It's vital that the government creates and enforces the regulatory framework, develop, and support broader ecosystem. The state should also be able to come up with a reward system to facilitate success of social enterprises through procurement, recognition, and strategic partnership i.e. public private partnerships, contracting, outsourcing. Lastly the government can even adopt the social enterprise models within itself.

Ladies and gentlemen, the non-state actors hold the key to success as this is where the rubber meets the road. The non-state actors like Kenya chamber need to provide platform for scaling up social enterprises, share markets trends, offer avenues for talent retention, awareness, in-kind financial support. The non-state actors should be able to undertake topical and in-depth research, market intelligence, review investment options, capacity building and policy and advocacy platforms for social enterprises to thrive. They should act as a link between the social enterprises and the power of enactment.

Dear participants,

It's worth noting that, in Africa we have more than 30 social enterprises operating. In Kenya, we have Red Button design's Midomo Bracelet, which was designed in order to fund delivering a Midomo water purifier to an African community, we also have Courage Athletics Which supports Livelihoods through jobs Creation. Others include Toto health, Kenya Art Clinics, African made soccer balls and Smallholder Business Partner among others.

Ladies and gentlemen

With this background, I wish you fruitful panel discussion that will go a long way in helping the conference achieve its objective.

Asante Sana.

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Pannel

1. Mr. Kassim
2. Mr. Stephen Odua, Ag. Dir. –Ministry of industrialization
3. Ms. Anna 1. Felix – African women in Agribusiness Network
4. Rosemary – Oxygen communication

Moderator – Esther Kahinga – KCIC

The reasons as to why the organizations do not continue celebrating their birthdays is because of:

1. founder syndrome
2. Lack of clear goal/vision/ mission,
3. Lack of business plan

Ways of marketing the corporates includes; media flat foams, policy papers, documents, communication channels, push policies and clear the directions on how to move forward.

SEESION 3: Gender, Youth and Social Entrepreneurship by Ms. Victoria Macharia, Sustainability coordinator – Coca Cola

Dear ladies and gentlemen,

Humbled to be here today to speak on gender, youth and social entrepreneurship. Just a sneak peak of what social entrepreneurship looks like in the private sector.

The rise of social entrepreneurship has made companies to rethink the way they do their business by developing funds an implementing solutions around social, cultural, health and environmental issues.

Victoria said that when you look at social entrepreneurship in For-profit entrepreneurs typically measure performance using 3 key business metrics;

- Profit
- Revenues
- Increase in Stock prices

But when it comes to social entrepreneurship the game changes and we look at:

- Activities that are non-profits (CSR Initiatives)
- For profit goals with generating a positive “return to society” or community development

Cooperative Social Responsibility is now Cooperative Social Investment

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And most of the times when we are looking at social entrepreneurship it ends up being what the customer.

So tackling poverty, unemployment, gender inequality, water, energy, security, increasing access to education, health care and nutrition, and adapting to climate change are pressing development challenges. They are also increasingly important dimensions of the strategic and operational context for business around the world, creating new business risk, as well as commercially viable business opportunities for companies in a variety of industry sectors. We have recognized that the private sector is a crucial partner in helping to address these challenges and expanding economic opportunities through Social Investment.

As Coca Cola we have looked into ways and even started programs that aim to expand economic Opportunities through Social Entrepreneurship for both women and youth within our communities. Our global commitment is to empower 5 Million women by the year 2020 and 43,500 of this number will come from Kenya through strategic Social Investment said Victoria.

Overwhelming evidence indicates achieving equality and empowerment for women entrepreneurs has immediate impacts that benefit them directly as well as society and the economy. As pillars of communities, women invest a sizable portion of the income they earn to health and education of their children and in their local economies, creating a tremendous economic impact.

Women around the world have long been critical contributors to Coca-Cola's business system, around 70% of retailers and vendors are women and they often face significant barriers to realizing their own economic empowerment. We have offered enabling tools for a woman to succeed;

- Access to basic business Skills Training
- Access to Assets and Finance
- Access to peer network and Mentorship programs

The program of Coca-Cola seeks to empower 25,000 youth across Africa. This program provides

- Life skills training
- Business Skills Training
- Access to empowerment

This program will initially reach young people between the age of 18 and 35

Our CSR is now our corporate social Investment

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We look at 3 key pillars;

- Wellbeing of Individuals active health lifestyles activities for associates and communities
- Wellbeing the societies Education, maternal health, charity, underprivileged groups and people with disabilities.
- Wellbeing of environment environmental conservation, water, Energy and recycling.

By concluding, Ms. Victoria left some questions for the reflection and meditation of the audience during the conference which can guide their activities and initiatives.

Does the future belong to social entrepreneurs? Has the time come? We couldn't agree more. The time has come for a global revolution in how we do business and we are not more ready now than ever. Social entrepreneurship is not an elusive concept reserved to an elite few who have the right resources. Instead, it is a new way of doing business that uses people's passion for good in creating forward thinking ideas that change the world for the better. It is a movement available to anyone who cares and wants to see a better future and from that perspective it is the future. Her last words were quoted from Muhammad Yunus-He is founder of Grameen Bank and the pioneer in the microfinance industry and by leveraging the power of the micro-loans he was responsible for lifting millions of women out of poverty. And he says... "When we want to help poor, we usually offer the charity. Most often we use charity to avoid recognizing the problem and finding the solution for it. Charity becomes a way to shrug off our responsibility. But charity is no solution to poverty. Charity only perpetuates poverty by taking the initiative away from the poor. Charity allows us to go ahead with our own lives without worrying about the lives of the poor. And in most times charity appeases our consciences"

Youth needs to be empowered with life skills trainings, skills on employment, potential to connect to the right technical skills.

Panel

1. Christine – working with people with disability
2. Sr. Mary Kileen – Mukuru Centre
3. Ms. Cathy Mutundu – youth coordinator
4. Ms. Ida Ng'ang'a, Regional Consortium for Dev
5. Ms. Wangari Kabiru – YEES

Moderator: Ms. Jackie Malombe, founder Afrwomen Connect.

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In his introduction, the moderator presented that 80 % of the population in Africa are youth and 50% of the population in Africa are women. Therefore, the big challenge of youth in Africa is unemployment and 1/5 among are entrepreneurs. The 30% of work force in Africa is constitute of youth and men. Therefore, 70% of the workforce in Africa is women that is give raison why social entrepreneurship is focusing on women. So far women in Africa are victim of inequality access of property based on gender violence and women continue to suffer.

From Sr. Mary experience sharing was that she has realized that youths have unrealistic expectations and they need a lot of career guidance. Even the youth who are working already did not achieve their expectation therefore the stress is very high level.

Christine: people with disability are forgotten in such conferences yet they have something too to share. It is very importance because the disable people in Kenya are 6 million and their representation in the active society and conference is very low. The empowerment of disable women is capital if we want to achieve social entrepreneurship objectives.

We are encouraged to be more complimenting rather than competing. It's very important to interact with both genders and encourage them to support each other.

QUES. What can we do to make girl child more confidence?

Response from Cathy Mutundu

For Women to excel in entrepreneurship, they need men around them. They should look one another more as complimenting than competing which will lead our businesses to great success. It is very important to train our boys and girls to take up the business. Mostly you find children learn more from their parent especially from their mother which can be openly or secretly. She encouraged us to appreciate and encouraged our young entrepreneurs to continue with small businesses.

Response from Christine

She said that both men and women need to work together. They should be provided conducive working environment especially for the disable to be able to access the required facilities. Mw are more privileged than women, women are more privileged than the persons with disabilities. We need to ask ourselves what is my privilege over the other person? This can be one way of bringing social entrepreneurs together to promote people's opportunities.

Response from Victoria

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When having women empowerment we should also ensure men are included. She gave an example of 70% of the Coca Cola Company managers are men and they have been doing well for quite some time. She said when we include men in our activities we can never go wrong.

Response from sr. Kileen

She said that men are the most important person in child's life. In Kenya we all value women more than men but for every child to go wrong is the absence of the father or the father have rejected the child. If a child has a father who thinks the child is wonderful in whatever capabilities, the child is going to be successful. She added that men are so important in the lives of their children and they have got very wonderful children but they let them down. They make them feel as if they are not capable of doing anything and we start blaming the universities for not doing well in academics.

Ques. 2 How are we able to reach out to the disable who do not have access to online facilities?

Response from Christine

Person with disabilities data is readily available online and it is accessible without internet. Most people have phones which can be able to send short messages. Their services for now do not require internet they reach them through short messages (sms) or through physical contact to their homes and schools.

Conclusion from Jackie

While most of the women are attracted to self-employment which is also social entrepreneurship because of the opportunities to be able to balance family and work demands they still greatly need support and facilitation required by small and medium enterprises response by women and men to trade in higher and change business access to capital and market which generates revenue.

Dr. Julius Kipng'etich – CEO, Uchumi Supermarkets.

Is social entrepreneurship the key for unlocking Africa's development?

46% of eligible people in Kenya have no jobs. It's a crisis yet nobody complains. For 46% to be addressed we need to mobilize our government. If the youths have no jobs they are bringing pressure to the families and the economy is on threat

It is good to have cabinets for small businesses that addresses the issues of businesses. This has to be devolved from national government up to county.

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We need right framework of policy so that we may have our things in order.

Our people's voice is not heard because even themselves are not organized, small businesses are individualistic yet we cannot survive.

We organize ourselves in corporates in order to have bargaining power which allows them to learn from one another.

The draw backs for the corporates in Kenya is corruption and lack of trust as a result of those steal from others. We don't need to aim at companies because they are a bit complicated.

How they can unlock credit which is the fuel that runs our businesses? Anything above 14% cannot be credited. It needs to be removed, we need to make sure that there is available credit.

How can we make sure that our lands have title deeds? What can unlock businesses? Property polices, making sure that proper records are kept so that they can access the funds.

Market access – if organized it's easy to access. Making sure you produce enough. Modernize products.

We need to celebrate success – we need to find a way of getting the negativity within ourselves.

The media portrays our people as bad yet we are good. Young people what to see example.

Recommendations

Tangaza needs to set a centre for small business for knowledge and inspire other institutions. It can also be made to be away that every institution should have centre for small business. This ensures that young people will learn skills on social entrepreneurship.

Pannel

Dr. Julius Kiping'etich

Sr. Mary Kileen

Ms. Beatrice Gakuba

Mr. George Njoroge

Esther Kahinga

Moderator: Anne Soy, BBC Africa

We need to discover how to help the young people to choose careers that are in line with what they like doing. This could be done by inviting business and successful people to talk to them about what they are doing and the challenges they are going through. This exposes them to the reality and introduce them to the possibilities in the society.

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What we need is Leadership. A leader is an influencer. Influencing people to a certain goal or direction.

Many African leaders took over from their colonizers/masters when they were still very young and unexperienced thus they misled their people.

Participants were encouraged to guard their character owing to the fact that, tomorrow's credit is on character and not so much on academic performance.

Sr. Mary Kileen – Vocational training is very costly nowadays and its wastage of money on the way the government has made the fee to be paid at the three levels. People thinks the skills gained in vocational schools are of the low class yet they are the most important skills and required by every person.

The way forward for the social entrepreneurs is to be receptive, open to advice, proper organizational structure. What can be done to ensure that young people are empowered is by inviting people from companies to share their experiences, they also need to be helped to build confidence on what they can do.

Who is a leader? Someone who influences followers. Every institution should start teaching African Leadership so that every student who passes through them goes out with some leadership skills.

The issue of climate change is a challenge but it brings an opportunity. The solutions are there with this challenges but development partners are coming up to support. Development partners are not the solution because they are short term but we need technology that can be sustainable.

Technology is allowing us to understand business in big way. It's making it possible for clients to understand what is happening in the market world.

In every society, organization they must be a leader to lead people. The challenge that African are facing is on the leadership. We don't have proper leadership and that's why we have so many challenges facing us.

Market forces – what is a market driven by? Government hand is required always when there is market failure. Those who have information are very few and those don't have are many and people take advantage of them.

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Credit is fuel that runs business. Ways have to be created for people to access those credits
Entrepreneurs should guard their reputation and life.

There are huge opportunities for social entrepreneurship but we need to be focused and not depend much on government. What matters is to have basic needs met and avoid wastage of resources and terrible greed that is spreading all the world.

Final remarks from Mr. Stephen Odua

This conference has brought together various companies and academia looking at different presentation for social entrepreneurship and the emphasize has been put out to be on the policies needed for the growth of entrepreneurship, how we can unlock credits, how we can have linkages with private sectors because government has opened chambers. The participation for the stakeholders has to be put at the first place as outlined in our constitution. Each ministry has ministerial forums to bring up issues for the Government to support any business.

We need to take advantage of our technology.

Closing of the Conference by Rev. Prof. Sahaya. G. Selvam

He thanked those who organized the program especially SESOK. Tangaza is committed to social transformation and we are supposed to go outside classrooms and practice the theory. The purpose of life is a desire to achieve something beyond self. Having a goal of transforming people's lives and bring happiness to them. This conference was made to bring purpose to each participant because our aim is to transform the world.