



## **THE NARRATIVE FOR SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN AFRICA**

**3rd Annual Africa Conference on Social Entrepreneurship**

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## Acronymes

IST	Institute for Social Transformation
SE	Social Enterprises
ST	Social Transformation
TUC	Tangaza University College
UM	University Mtaani
ASHOKA	
MESPT	
NETFUND	National Environment Trust Fund
HASPEG	
TISA	The Institute for Social Accountability

## **Introduction**

This is a report of the experience at the 3rd Annual African Conference on Social Entrepreneurship Sustainable Social Entrepreneurship as a Framework for Social Transformation, Tangaza University College and Ashoka with the support of E4impact, TISA, Sesok, Villgro Kenya, Netfund, Mybiz marketer, French Embassy and the Austrarian High Commission in Kenya, in Nairobi, Kenya on 30th and 31st October 2019.

## **Background and Rationale**

**The Conference is a follow-up to the 2<sup>nd</sup> AACOSE which had a main theme of**

The transformation of the continent requires qualified people who understand the challenges and are able to design innovative solutions to adequately respond to these challenges. Therefore, the investment in the training for the agents of social transformation is a requisite for changing the face of Africa.

Social transformation in Africa is still vaguely defined. We conceive social transformation as a process of conscientiousness that influence systemic change of the structures that oppress people and create a better society where people well-being is guaranteed. Social transformation is a multidisciplinary concept and can be achieved in different fields.

Africa is moving and there are great signs of social transformation in many sectors. We witness a growing youthful generation that is active, innovative and contributing to solving social challenges and creating an impact. The youth are assuming leadership in the political and economic sphere of the continent.

Africa is still confronted with some of the bloodiest conflicts that are affecting the lives of the millions of people. However, there are great efforts towards sustainable peace and security. In terms of governance, many countries in Africa have embraced a democratic path and are setting good examples for many other countries who are lagging behind. In this dynamic environment of Africa, we see the awakening of the social civil society organisations that are the voice of the voiceless and poor. These social civil society organizations are putting pressure on their government to deliver good governance. The social transformation of Africa can longer be ignored but there is need to set the mechanism to push forwards the process that is already in motion.

There is a new Africa that is emerging and this image should be portrayed well. The academic institutions have an important role to play to address the challenges of social transformation through training, research, developing models and dissemination of knowledge. The growing phenomenon of Social innovation and social enterprise is contribution to the transformation of negative image and transformation of lives. Hence this provides a framework for understanding the social transformation in Africa.

There are many actors who are playing key roles in the supporting social innovation, creation of sustainable social enterprises as response to the major challenges Africa faces. The focus of these actors is to see that the social enterprise creates impacts, systemic change, transform the lives of the community, and bring about social transformation.

Ashoka supports social entrepreneurs who are change makers all over the world. Ashoka works to promote sustainable enterprise that are impacting the lives of people, influencing system change and creating new systems. Social entrepreneurs are the driving force of Ashoka's past, present and future. Their role in Ashoka's journey has evolved over time. At first, Ashoka set out to identify social entrepreneurs and showcase their impact and, through this, define the field. At the time, the term social entrepreneur did not even exist in the public lexicon.

Today, social entrepreneurs have both a name and a recognized place in society. Ashoka's pioneering role in building the field and creating the largest association of world-class social entrepreneurs has directly impacted millions of people around the world. Countless more people have been impacted by the numerous pathways Ashoka has opened for investors, partners, and influencers to contribute to the broader field of social entrepreneurship.

Ashoka East Africa strives to shape a regional, entrepreneurial, and competitive citizen sector, one that allows entrepreneurs to thrive and enables the regions citizens think and act as Change makers since 2000. For the past years Ashoka East Africa has grown considerably both in terms of numbers of leading social entrepreneurs (Ashoka Fellows) elected and supported and also in our greater efforts to build a more conducive environment for change.

Ashoka East Africa has contributed to a collaborative ecosystem to search for leading social entrepreneurs in the region and nominated them as Ashoka Fellows thus supporting growth and development of the sector together with partners from other sectors since 2001. Ashoka have directly invested resources in fellowship engagements with these Fellows. Ashoka Fellows cut across different sectors and come from all the four East Africa countries and about 70 others from across the globe with their work here in East Africa.

Tangaza University College - The Institute for Social Transformation, founded in 1994 to prepare the agents of change for the church and the society. They work for social transformation in different sectors such as governance, peace and security, sustainable development, pastoral ministry, organisation management and social entrepreneurship. Tangaza has been championing social entrepreneurship since 2010 through the MBA in Global business and sustainability- social entrepreneurship that is offered in partnership with Università Cattolica - Milan and E4Impact Foundation. Through this programme more than 200 social entrepreneurs have built sustainable and impactful social enterprises that are transforming the lives of thousands of people.

The leading role that Tangaza University College plays as an academic institution in the social entrepreneurship ecosystem in Kenya makes it the focal point for social entrepreneurship. TUC is highly committed to the support and creation of an enabling environment for the growth of social entrepreneurship in collaboration with other active partners in the ecosystem.

The conference jointly organised by Tangaza and Ashoka in conjunction with other partners aimed to address from an academic and practitioners perspective the question of sustainable and impactful social enterprises, scaling innovative solutions for social challenges, and reinforce social entrepreneurship as a powerful force to create and lead transformative social change at scale in Africa.

## **Conference Objectives**

The objectives of the 3rd conference were :

1. Discuss the experiences and trends of social transformation in Africa
2. Identify key sectors where social transformation is taking root in Africa
3. Identify the contribution of sustainable social enterprise to Africa transformation
4. Build a support system for the sustainable social innovation in Africa.
5. Examine the methodology and practices that contribute to social transformation

## **Participation :**

The conference brought together participants from over 40 organizations in East Africa and beyond, representing academia, government agencies, civil society, corporates, private companies, entrepreneurs and the private sector.

## **Outcomes and Results**

This conference was the 3rd to take place with a core focus on discussing ways of Sustainable Social Entrepreneurship as a Framework for Social Transformation. The ultimate objectives of the conference were to share experiences, inspire people, build networks and examine methodology and practices that contribute to Social Transformation.

The conference served as a platform for sharing experiences of practices and frameworks for ST, the drivers for ST, building sustainable SE, impact investing for sustainable SE, use of technology and setting up policies to govern and regulate SE. The different speakers and panelists presented examples of good practice and lessons learned in SE. The main outcome of the conference was a “joint call for action”, which covers the main recommendations emerging from plenary, breakout sessions and discussions. The call reminds us that social enterprises should bring out excellence, ethics and engagement. This call reinforces a clear pathway for TUC, Ashoka and the other partners within which to work together for the achievement of sustainable social enterprises for social transformation

## **Opening Remarks**

**Dr. Beatrice Churu, Dean of School of Arts and Social Science at TUC.**

IST as the oldest and most developed institute in Tangaza. The institute was celebrating its Silver Jubilee and it animates the 3rd AACOSE, she retaliated that through sharing innovative ideas of entrepreneurship, our continent will follow economic models that are sustainable. The institute addresses the needs of different people especially the poor and the followers of Christ. It also engages with different practitioners and the aim is to bring on board as many people as possible. Social entrepreneurship safeguards individual initiatives and innovations, social responsibility and concerns with an aim of addressing social issues.

TUC was established to address the need of the society with a preferential option for the poor, the afflicted and marginalized people. Amongst what motivates Social entrepreneurs is the joy and hope that comes out of service.

## **Dr. Br. Jonas Ywovi Dzineku- Director Institute For Social Transformation**

Social Entrepreneurs are agents of change whose Social Enterprises are a powerful tool to transform the world. TUC over the years have been reshaping the continent through training on social transformation. The institute has a positive impact in the society such as the formation and training of more than 300 social entrepreneur's actors of change around the continent. SE is a tool that can really transform Africa and social entrepreneurship teaches us that there is a better way of resolving the big challenges facing our continent. Through SE, Africans are able to resolve their problem by building an economic model that suite its reality. This conference is an opportunity to tell positive stories in Africa on how SE transform the lives of people and also in the context of the jubilee celebration it is also an opportunity to celebrate the agents of change.

Africa is experiencing a lot of social transformations and this is a process which is irreversible. Social entrepreneurs are recognising the systems that have failed and getting new innovative ways of doing business will develop our countries rather than relying on foreign aid. In addition, he mentioned that Pope Francis proposed a new economic model (economy of Francis) and he is calling to young entrepreneurs to join him in building that economic model for a better and more just society. Without doubt, at the heart of that new model, social entrepreneurship has a crucial role to play in that model. He indicated that there many challenges that social entrepreneurs are facing and thats why the conference is important to discuss those challenges and ways forward. He also pointed out that as an academic institution; Tangaza College plays a key role in advancing and promoting the practice of social entrepreneurship and social transformation. The role of Tangaza College is to mainstream social entrepreneurship and make it available to many people. He invited the participants to encourage more people to embrace entrepreneurship as a career path especially the youth, who are blessing, a human capital that has the potential to resolve the problems of the continent. The youth are very innovative but need platforms that give them the opportunity to use their innovations. Young Africans are motivated to change their continent and it is our role to guide them on how to achieve that change. In conclusion, he mentioned that the challenge we need to address for the future of social entrepreneurship is how to build an environment for our social entrepreneurs that will help them to flourish and increase their impact. Consequently, we need to create a movement around social entrepreneurship to address this need and in this process we need to create a synergy with all the partners and all the actors to achieve this objective.

### **The Role of the Youth**

In Africa, 60% of our youth are under 30 year. This set of population can be viewed as human capital in order to the world. Thus we need to equip them with skills in order for them to improve. We need to support the youth to unleash their potentials. We need to challenge the youth so that they may stay in their countries and stop migrating to other developed nations looking for employment opportunities. How can we encourage our entrepreneurs to increase their zeal? It is time to create a movement of social entrepreneurs. Partnerships and collaborations are key to ST. We need to create a synergy for entrepreneurs to set up the ideas that will transform the world.



## **Mr. Vincent Otieno Odhiambo, Regional Director of Ashoka East Africa**

As IST celebrates 25yrs, it reminds him of his grandfather who told him that one should leave home at the age of 24yrs. This has been proven by IST, in its initiative of reaching out to find new partners especially for the conference that is special for many reasons. Ashoka is really passionate about the youth and its mission is to lead and support social entrepreneurs and help them to scale up their business. He mentioned that Ashoka has learnt a lot from its followers and Its vision is to inspire the new generation of social entrepreneurs. Partnerships is so important and crucial in Social entrepreneurship. By inspiring the new generation, the challenges being discussed could be addressed. Ashoka strives to match the innovative solutions to the challenges faced by the society by reaching out to many young entrepreneurs as possible.

The key element Ashoka has learnt over the 35 years of existence, with over 3900 entrepreneurs across 90 countries in creating sustainable social entrepreneurship. Social entrepreneurs focus on

- i. Market dynamic and value chain through :
  - The increase of access to goods and services
  - Creation of value where it doesn't exist,
  - Creation of new market
  - Generation of income for the poor
  - Change of the flow of market information
- ii. System level change
  - Sustainability which is the goal
  - Public policies and industry norms
  - Foster empathic ethics, doing things differently with cognitive empathic by focusing on marginalized or disadvantaged group.
  - Working closely to the business sector and corporation to get them understand the notion of social impact and share value chain.
  - Creation of a culture of social entrepreneurship that value change making by speaking to the youth about the skills that are needed to navigate and strive in this new landscape.
  - Developing Creative problem solving mindset that ensure sustainability and ethical practice

He concluded by challenging the participating entrepreneurs and participants to reflect on three critical questions. What do you want to do to make an effective change?

- i. Change the players?
- ii. Change the rules?
- iii. Change the purposes?

**Mr. Anthony Wahome ; CEO AG group international Limited, Kenya**

The mission of AG Group International is to disrupt industries they are involved in. The motto is to restore human dignity. The organization focuses on impact. He indicated that there is no joy when we are driven only by money and number therefore their main objective is to link company profitability to social impact. AG Group International achieves this by bringing in synergy of company profitability and linking it to life change stories where social entrepreneurship takes root. It disrupts through technology and its moto is to restore human dignity by working with farmers, communities and with constituencies. Dignity spreads across financial, ethical, faith-based. He mentioned that every business engagement ultimately leaves an experience and the question is which experience we are leaving to each other. Their model of engagement is based on the triple helix model that involves government, business and research. Government develops policies, research (Academia) takes time to find the best practices, how to do things better and the business people works separate to follow the policies. The three have for very long worked as independent and for AG Group to live their motto, they have to bring the three together to achieve restoration of human dignity. Business is an enabler to bring the other two into focus and work together.

AG Group International have applied research to achieve socio-economic sustainability and have worked with the government in changing the policies and to tap into the opportunities and bringing in capital and social engagement through business to make this cohesion possible. In the agricultural sector for instance, there is a big potential with rice, coffee and pulses. Two years ago the organization realized that there is a gap between the production and the consumption of the three products in Kenya. As a country, we consume 750 thousand tons of rice and produce 100 thousand Metric tons. The gap of 650 thousand metric tons is filled in by importation. Whereas we have perfect factors of production, the three sectors do not work together to reclaim this production gap. The organization brought in the academia, the government and them as business. In terms of land, the government has irrigation schemes that are not in use and therefor the land was leased to AG group. in each of the community, the villagers also have small holder farms totaling to at least 72 acres, the AG group also included them in the farming to enhance their productivity and inclusion, the farmers contribute a third and AG contribute two third. They also buy the produce from the farmers. This ensures that no one is left behind. The impact is that farmers are no longer borrowing to have the farms ready, storage and looking for markets. AG has brought this down to the people, payments are done promptly and they are also in platforms where they learn. This has increased productivity of the farm to 35-40bags per acre due to availability of inputs and market on time. The farmer has become competitive and the market is guaranteed

In the coffee farming, productivity in Brazil is over 25-30Kgs per tree whereas in Kenya it's at 2kg per tree. There is a chance to allow farmers to sell directly and produce more when the cartels are finished. The government benefits from taxes. We all need to identify areas we can disrupt and improve the livelihoods of the people.

He concluded by challenging the participants to make change collectively. The experience with the three actors shows it is possible to resolve the deficit in the agriculture sector. He indicated that Africa can feed the whole world with the land it has but we still import because we have not been able to take responsibility. It is the hour to make a change and choose the right path

## **Introduction To The Conference**

### **Dr. Br. Tom Kearney, Principal TUC**

The opening session of the conference was chaired by Br. Dr. Tom Kearny, the Principal and VC Designate, Tangaza University College. He highlighted that the conference sought to address the question of sustainable and impactful social enterprises, scaling innovative solutions for social challenges, and reinforcing social entrepreneurship as a powerful force to create and lead transformative social change in Africa from an academic and practitioners perspective.

*“...today, Africa is full of promises and she is yearning for innovation and renaissance. Renaissance in technology, business, science and health; but above all she needs a cultural reawakening inspired by a moral leadership. This is the environment that awaits you so that you can utilize the skills you have acquired here in the last two, three and four years of study.”*

*Bishop Maurice Muhatia-speaking at CUEA Graduation*

The theme for this year’s conference is Sustainable Social Entrepreneurship as a Framework for Social Transformation. This particular framework encourages people with two major passions. The first is the passion to sustain the world that God has given us and the second is to promote the use of the God-given gifts of humans to dream up, to innovate, the best ways we can use to achieve this Mission. It also implies that we build underneath these visions, good solid business plans to ensure the implementation of these visionary designs.

*This marks the opening of the conference.*

## **Enabling Social Enterprise Development for Social Transformation; Chief Guest Speech**

### **Msgr Bernard Munono: Senior Official, Dicastery for Promoting Integral Human Development, Vatican**

The Msgr was sent to represent Cardinal Turkson who was not able to attend this conference. He mentioned that the cardinal by sending him want to show the interest and importance of promoting sustainable social entrepreneurship and to assure his support and prayers.

The pope has introduced us to the initiative of the Economy of Francis and explains how St. Francis of Assisi is the outstanding example of care for the vulnerable and of the integral ecology. The pope is inviting us to reanimate the economy by going back to the philosophy of St. Francis of Assisi who is seen as a model of poverty with a vision that gives a future and hope for the poor. The pope is encouraging us to embrace a new and different economy from the current one. An economy that promotes human dignity, its inclusive, humanized and care for the environment. This new economy is a model of humanism with attention to the need of the poor, respect for life, for the environment, human rights and the good of the society. The Pope is calling especially on the young people to build an economy that respond to the cry of the marginalized who always cry out for help. The Pope relies on faith, people of good will to build that model of economy in order to achieve the reconstruction of the common home. The Pope challenges us to change the model of the global development where progress and technology don’t leave a better impact and deteriorate the environment and over exploit the scarce resources of the planet. An economy and technology

that don't lead to sustainable economy must be rejected while adopting an economy that integrates and promotes the integral human development in its model. The social entrepreneurs in their business must seek to address genuine human needs through innovation that promote the good use of resources with respect to the common house. Social entrepreneurs must take into consideration the golden rule: treat others as you want to be treated. Social enterprise must put at the center of its preoccupation the importance of the human being not as a mean to an end. Amongst the numerous challenges faced by the society, we need transparency in the financial sector, fight against corruption and more importantly, we need to promote ethics in business. As it is well put in "the vocation of a business leader", one of the roles of an entrepreneur is to create decent jobs with due care on dignified work. Productivity at work should be organized to promote human dignity.

Politicians are interested in enforcing their power, business institutions are after maximization of the profit and technologies used today don't necessarily promote human dignity. Therefore, we need to build a village of education that will help in establishing this new economic model. We will achieve this objective by taking a step forward to find new ways to resolve social issues and by giving a central place to the people welfare. This entails promoting adequate training, serving people with respect for their culture and faith; building a civilization of love. Msgr concluded by challenging us to find sustainable solutions for Africans problems. He retaliated the words of St. Daniel Comboni that Africa can only be saved by Africans.

## The Role of Social Enterprise Enablers ; Opportunities, Challenges and Trends



*From left : Ms. Madalena Santos(EndPoverty), Prof. Mwenje(Matta), Msgr Bernard Munono(Vatican), Mr. Ian Dennis(Standard), Mr. Wahome (AG Group), Ms. Wamuyu(Ashoka)and Mr. Robert Njoroge (British Couuncil)*

### ***MODERATOR ; IAN DENNIS from Standard group. KTN business Coach***

*How vital is faith in enabling social entrepreneurship and what is the perception of youth in this regards?*

*How do we move the youth from money driven to impact driven mindset?*

*How is sustainability created in your different organizations?*

### **Ms. Wamuyu Mahinda; Founder The Youth Banner Kenya, Ashoka Fellow**

The majority of youth engaging in social entrepreneurship come from rural areas, informal settlements and they are having challenges. We take the youth through training for skills. Faith is vital to make them believe in themselves. However, entrepreneurship is not an easy journey; so many young people get discouraged and it requires faith to move with perseverance and courage in this landscape of entrepreneurship. Faith is one of the drivers that help to succeed in this journey.

Moving the youth from money driven to impactful mindsets is a matter of culture and a paradigm shift. We need to promote a culture of hard work and patience. It is important to make the youth understand that entrepreneurship takes time and requires a lot of patience to build a sustainable enterprise.

Sustainability is a journey that the organization walks with the youth and aids in transition from being fully supported to establish enterprises to being let alone to grow their business

**Robert Njoroge; Skills Development British Council**

There is a large percentage of the population in Africa that falls within the youth age bracket. With this population, the youth also form the bigger percentage of the unemployed population. There is an urgent need to create an inspiring environment to engage more in training the youth and build an ecosystem that sustains all the efforts of all the actors. The need to build a thriving ecosystem for social entrepreneurship is paramount in the context of transformation in Africa.

Africa has already a social structure and most of our young entrepreneurs' background is from poor families. We need therefore to promote and encourage the balance between capital in terms of money driven enterprises and impact in terms of doing good to the society.

The level of dependency from the players in entrepreneurship has to achieve a balance to enhance sustainability. We need to ask ourselves why NGO's are not making an impact as expected then rethink or have a paradigm shift in the way we do business.

**Mr. Anthony Wahome ; CEO AG group, Kenya**

Faith is vital since we are addressing the issue of the whole human being, a spiritual being... Man is both body and soul and for that matter, a human being is also considered to be spiritual. We need to revisit the origin of man and ask who man is. Understanding human needs helps in addressing social challenges. But, faith to some extent has always been ignored in the running of our daily activities. We need faith to run our lives, businesses and our interactions with others. Faith motivates everything we do. And with faith, man is able to make a change in the world.

To make impact, there is a great need for financial resources, therefore there is need to make this accessible then we can direct our energies to encouraging the youth to have impactful social enterprises.

**Ms. Madalena Santos ; Director of Operations at End Poverty Organisation**

Her department oversees microenterprise and training projects in Asia, Africa and Central America. Born and raised in Portugal, has been living in Hong Kong since 2013. For three years she focused on fighting poverty in the Philippines with ICM ([www.caremin.com](http://www.caremin.com)) Has a keen interest in social entrepreneurship in Kenya to understand their barriers to growth and how to better support their growth and impact. She is constantly looking for new, innovative and scalable solutions to fight poverty and inequality in the world

Human beings' person believes in something with 90% of the population having faith. We are driven by Faith. Faith motivates what we do. Big corporations usually put faith aside in their actions. However, faith drives our actions; the way we run business, therefore faith is so vital and crucial in the process of entrepreneurship. The youth are the most vulnerable among all groups of people and we look at them with pity but they have lots of potential for transformation of Africa.

NGOs have over the time had projects in communities without necessarily involving them. The moment a project comes to an end, there is nothing much to show that is sustainable. Social

entrepreneurship should have impact in the society measured by the improvement of livelihoods and leaving no one behind. The role of partners and organisation should be to alleviate poverty and improve the lives of the people in a sustainable way.

### **Professor Dominic Mwenja ; CEO Mater Hospital**

Prof. Mwenja is the Founder of Miramar International College in Nairobi and Education and Healthcare Resources Inc, USA (a non-profit organization). He is a principle at Miramar Consultants, a Kenyan consulting firm specializing in strategy development, shared value concept development for corporate foundations, and organizational audits and advising. Being the immediate former President/Vice Chancellor of California Miramar University, Prof. Mwenja oversees the university's programs in Kenya and the East African region.

We need to be methodological and make sure that social enterprise programs are sustainable by putting money where there is sustainability. Africa development should be driven by Africans. We do a lot of farming and most of the people we deal with are from the rural areas. If we cannot feed ourselves, then how can we be able to feed the young ? We have created jobs for the youth and then also train them in alternative farming through use of science and technology. We have whatever it takes to take off. Organizations should not just give money but put money where there is social transformation. It is true that we have growth without development. We are not producing enough but we are consuming more.

Miramar has looked into the whole supply chain and by doing this, we create employment. We specialise in alternative farming because usual farming is not productive enough to feed us. We specialise in hydroponic farming which is targeted to the youth. We train the youth and they are funded for green housing, give technical support and the market is guaranteed. Wholistic approach for social transformation.

To ensure sustainability, we need to demystify land use. We need to embrace science and technology. The farmers live on loans to multiply their businesses which has to gradually reduce when they are trained on sustainability.

### **Msgr. Bernard Munono Senior Official, Dicastery for Promoting Integral Human Development**

Interfaith discussion is important and there are institutions that promote this through training but also promoting the respect of employee's faith and avoiding discrimination contribute to the interfaith integration. We need to go to the root cause of the issue to be able to address genuine solution. In the Dicastery for promoting integral human development, among other activities, we too are concerned with the youth especially the those who have left their home countries to go and seek employment in developed nations so as to earn a living. The Pope asked the local Bishops to create jobs so as they are able to provide employment to the young people. Africa as a continent is reach enough to support her population. We need to address the issue of education collectively so that after the youth are done with School, they may be able to get employed.

Integration of faith is very important because in development, there should be no discrimination based on faith. Pope Francis' Encyclical Laudato Si also talks about the sustainable development



goals which talk about the process of development. The document asks us to work with all faith denominations without discrimination. We need to go deep in the root causes of the problems that Africa is experiencing in order to find an immediate solution.



*From Left : Ms. Madalena Santos(EndPoverty), Msgr Bernard Munono(Vatican), Dr. Br. Jonas(TUC), Mr. Vincent Odhiambo(Ashoka), Prof. Mwenje(Matta), Ms. Wamuyu(Ashoka), Mr. Wahome (AG Group), Mr. Ian Dennis(Standard) and Mr. Robert Njoroge (British Council)*

## **Big Data as an Enabler for Social Entrepreneurship**

**Prof. Bitange Ndemo, Senior Advisor to UN's Global Pulse (Big Data initiatives)**



The dynamics of technology are the changes that are happening in the world. Around 1700 AD, there was the 1<sup>st</sup> industrial revolution which was aimed at improving productivity in light of the increase in population. The 2<sup>nd</sup> industrial revolution brought about mass production to further improve productivity. Most importantly the use of ICT has enabled the improvement of productivity in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. He indicated that we are moving forward the fourth industrial revolution which is Artificial Intelligence (AI).

Some people are scared of AI and argue that it will take or kill some jobs. But that is not the case, AI is a technology that aims to help us in many ways such as in education for instance to assist those with attention deficiency or those who are suffering of autism and are slow in learning. AI can also be used in agriculture as a prediction tool for decision making and in healthcare. Social entrepreneurship is meant to solve social issues such as poverty



and that is where AI comes in. In fact, data has helped to solve and answer most difficult questions such as prediction. We have been given the capacity to look at the data and make good decision for our society.

The case of Turkana, in the Northern part of Kenya, where there is cycle of drought and famine faced by the population, AI could be a tool to resolve what seems to be fatalism or a curse. In agriculture for example, according to the data, the consumption of maize has dropped significantly likely because of the new generation who do not consume ugali (one of the staple food in most parts of Kenya), therefore the production of maize is not anymore as attractive as it was in the past. Data is telling us to change our farming and adapt it to the real need of the market. Another example is rice; the need for rice in this country has exponentially increased and is far away higher than the production. This gap is an opportunity which can be exploited. In order to develop a value chain for our product we need to understand numbers. Similar to maize, the consumption of fish is greater than the fish production in the country that is why Chinese are in the importation business. One of our problems is our culture which has not helped us to commoditize our products.

Artificial intelligence is used to teach people. We need adaptive learning. 10% of the people are born with attention deficiency and they need to be taught repeatedly so as to grasp a concept. Entrepreneurs ought to look for numbers to be successful because in the numbers is where you realise the missing link. Apparently, slow learners that are usually discouraged, make the best entrepreneurs who are very important in the world. For example, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was a slow learner who took time to learn music and later perfected it to become one of the greatest musicians who ever lived on earth.

Social entrepreneurship is used to solve major problems in life. If you cannot understand the cause of poverty, you cannot solve it. We need to open our minds to ask questions that can be answered now and which could not be answered previously. For example, hurricane can be detected, it strikes at the exact time that was predicted in real time and people are given options to vacate the area. In Mozambique, for example, scientist detected that there was going to be hurricane Ida and people were asked to vacate. The people ignored and many perished

The lack of standardization of our products has restricted the scalability of our businesses. Beside, we don't need to farm more since we waste 50% of our products and food. The waste especially in agricultural produce is post-harvest. The real issue is preservation. Moreover, there is lack of exchange between African countries. For instance, there is a market need for cassava in Nigeria that Kenyans entrepreneurs can address. There is a huge opportunity to trade with other African countries for different commodities that we can exploit. What we need is to be mathematical in our thinking and the way we do thing. He concluded by challenging us to embrace big data, to use understand the numbers and use a methodological mindset to think differently and make the right decision. In that way we will be able to come up with solutions that address genuine issues. He challenged the entrepreneurs by asking why we are importing products when we have everything to satisfy our needs.

### ***What is the role of ICT in social entrepreneurship policy?***

Entrepreneurs innovations are meant to disrupt, break the rules by starting new things, by applying new ways of delivering goods and services. The government comes in to set policies and regulate

what is inexistence. Entrepreneurs should not wait for policies to be established, they need to start the businesses and the government will join in to establish the policy.

Africa is a resource-endowed continent yet habits the poorest societies. Africa's enormous wealth includes its multitude ethnic backgrounds, fertile soils, vast natural resources expensive minerals and its ambiance. Africa has a big population that could provide ample market for its products, if it had the economic purchasing power. Unfortunately, this huge population is ultra-poor, diseased, starved, dependent and poorly managed and therefore to great extent a liability to its states. There is connection between the prevailing socio economic poverty and the way society adapts its value systems and uses its surrounding to address prevailing challenges. Africa has got 60% of arable land globally. We can only feed everybody by mechanizing agriculture. We should therefore blame ourselves not the government. [www.worldpovertytrack.io](http://www.worldpovertytrack.io) the site has multiple data to understand dynamics of poverty that we can now begin to deal with that are much more appropriate than dealt with before

Technology and ICT are the drivers of innovation and transformation so it is with no doubt that ICT is important for social entrepreneur and should be put at the heart of any entrepreneurship policy. The source of poverty is subsistence production. There is need to change our production system from small holder to mass production which improves productivity and reduces cost.

## **Building Sustainable Social Enterprise : Agribusiness Value Chain**

*Moderator : Ms. Clarice Bugo ; Self Help Africa*

*How are the youth contributing to Agribusiness ?*

*How do we make social entrepreneurship sustainable and impactful ?*

**Dr. Rosebella Langat, ETHIMOS**

Sustainability as the process of making sure that the business continues behind the current generation, therefore her organization Ethimos strive to achieve sustainability by looking at three things : People, planet and profitability.

People: achieving sustainability through welfare, trainings, good work environment and also good salaries

Planet: the fact that, they operate in agriculture especially thee, there is an extensive use of water, therefore, the goal is to reduce the water consumption and make sure that water is preserved not polluted and reduce the effect of cutting trees.

Profitability : is to make money in order to assure the business continuity and continuity of the operations. Sustainability is to make sure that the business services beyond us and make sure that farmers will be able to take care of themselves.

**Ms. Faith Manthi: CEO and founder of HASPEG Organization**

HASPEG is a social entrepreneurship dealing with youth advocacy in leadership and empowerment initiatives to create a positive change in Kenya and globally. Faith is the president of the United Nations Youth Association Kenya. The organization supports coffee farmers, urban farmers with kitchen gardens, training them in gross margin analysis and ensuring they make profit at farm level.

The youth have over the years viewed agriculture in terms of manual work which is not appealing to them. The youth lack training or capacity building as far as agriculture is concerned. They need to be led into viewing agriculture as a business and be trained on innovative ways of getting profits from agriculture. 60% of our generation are youth and we need to view this as a factor of production by bringing them on board.

The organization achieves sustainability and impact through the intergeneration exchange which is something that can last forever. It consists of mapping the resources to transfer the inspiration to the young generation via training, empowerment and capacity building. Sustainability is also achieved by creating models that preserve the environment such as greenhouse businesses. For example, in Kilifi, the organization has trained and empowered women and the same women have become trainers of other women in the community; helping others to replicate the model while performing follow up and monitoring.

#### **Mr. Peter Ngeli: MESPT**

MESPT deals with a Market oriented approach to value chain development, so that farmers get involved in production, market knowledge of variety, quantity and quality. We are also involved in Greening of value chains, so that farmers are able to manage the climate changes e.g. water solutions, waste management and issues of soil analysis.

As an organization we have engaged many youths into agribusiness. Everybody can be involved in the value chain. There are several opportunities that the youth can tap into such as providing service for instance transportation. We need to train them about the role they can play in the value chain. They don't need necessarily to dig. Innovation challenges for example can help to tap into the potential and bring it into perspective.

To drive sustainability we look at :

- i. The market: demands in terms of specification and then work backwards by making market appraisal and studying the value chain. We look at what are the 5 priority commodities and key factors for building a value chain.
- ii. Partners agreement: we develop MOUs with the partners and beneficiaries with a cost sharing agreement.
- iii. Financial services: we work with financial institutions in terms of resources and capacity building.

At the heart of our model, there is the tripartite agreement that involves: financial institutions, market players and the cooperatives as partners. MESPT as an institution, comes into the agreement as facilitators. Beyond facilitation, we are also concerned about the environment such as water, seeds used by the farmers and soil analysis. Therefore, we provide the farmers with subsidies, advice on technology and pay incentives to partners that help the farmers.

## **Mr. Joseph Sekeku: NUCAFE**

The youth should be involved in agribusiness to create employment rather than sit and complain about lack of it. At NUCAFE we look at scalable areas along the value chains where Youth can be more involved. These areas include technology ; Service provision to farmers in order to compliment extension services and innovations such as waste management, enterprises such as owning coffee dispensers in the coffee value chain and investment in biotechnology. The major concerns addressed at NUCAFE are :

- Demistify the issue of white-collar jobs, so innovative solutions by youth are seen as enterprises and supported
- Build the capacity of the youth through practical on-farm trainings.
- Looking at alternative ways of the youth to access land since most of it is owned by the older generation.

Sustainability at NUCAFE is looked at going beyond the profits (economic), looking at People (social impact) in the sense of changing or impacting people's life improving livelihoods. It also involves the Planet (Environment). Our role in Advocacy is adding value to our product by training the farmers and empowering them; that lead to improving productivity and a better pay for farmers. Lobbying to the government to provide incentives or insurance to farmers. Social entrepreneurs have concern for environment protection. Sustainability is also the capacity to diverse the product line.

### ***What should be done differently to create sustainability in the Agribusiness sector***

- Partnerships : For agribusiness to thrive and be profitable, partnerships between the farmers, service providers, extension workers, agricultural research, Government ministry of agriculture, markets, agroprocessors and consumers.
- Entrepreneurship mindset – Venture into an enterprise with a clear hypothesis on the service or product offer and scalability.
- Diversification of agricultural products.
- Enabling environment for enterprises –from practical training to implementation of projects
- Create bargaining power and post-harvest management. Entrepreneurs need to open a window of opportunities to farmers.
- Enhance agricultural research and Agricultural technical training institutes.
- Using home grown solutions like Africans use the technologies that have been invented within the agricultural sector rather than putting restrictions in form of copyrights.
- Showcasing what young people have done so that the section of the youth who consider agriculture as a dirty job can be inspired by the progress of their fellow youth. (Innovation challenge, business competitions)
- Gender mainstreaming in the agricultural sector, women and children are actively involved in planting, weeding and harvesting. They need to be involved in post harvest dynamics, marketing of agricultural products and above all, they should be involved in management and the finances that come from the sales of agricultural products.

*There is need for a paradigm shift on how the youth look at agriculture because when they were growing up it was either a punishment or the parents toiled hard ending up poorer. If a child grows*

*in a family that participates actively in agriculture, then the parents remain in a state of poverty throughout, what can motivate that young person to consider agriculture as a business that can bring high income to him ?*

## **Recognizing Social Entrepreneurs and Enterprises : Critical Paths Towards Legal and Policy Framework**

**Moderator : Mr. Peter Oloo ; SESOK**

SESOK is the umbrella body of all social entrepreneurship enterprises. Its keen on sensitizing its members on the value of an enterprise focused on sustainability. It was formed to advocate for the legal, regulatory and institutional framework to govern SE ventures in the country. Social enterprises are defined as enterprises that seek to solve social problems through innovative model that is profit oriented and has a dominant social and environmental impact. SESOK has managed to amalgamate different voices of organizations in the SE space to create a critical mass to advance the course for social entrepreneurship.

**Hon Francis Chachu MP North Horr**

The government needs to focus on Social entrepreneurship as a legitimate business venture and as an authority create laws that will come this enterprises. There is need for clarity of purpose - that is Social entrepreneurship should be able to access state incentives eg subsidies, taxes, dedicated funding. Social Entrepreneurship should be clearly defined as a source of comfort for both shareholders and investors. There is a need to learn from precedence in other jurisdictions –success stories from around the world such as Canada

The law needs to evolve to a point where it accommodates both dimensions of capitalist entrepreneurs who solve social problems and the social entrepreneurs. This is seen from examples around the world where different countries have adopted different models. For example, in the EU, they adopted the cooperative model, in North America, they have the Social Entrepreneurship as a distinct business model.

The Governance Structure of Social Enterprise Sector needs to :

- i. Exercise independence and explore self regulation
- ii. Practice transparency
- iii. The Assets should be legally protected for social good
- iv. Safeguard against social enterprises having a controlling stake since its objective is for social impact and not so much the return on investment for shareholders.

There is growing interest in this sector and hence the need to increase predictability of social enterprises by anchoring them in law. This gives an assurance to investors of a legal fallback in the event things go awry.

**Mr. Shalom Ndiku : Thomson Reuters Foundation**

Thomas Reuters Foundation has three focus areas ; Human rights, Media Freedom and inclusive economic matters with a presence in 175 countries and work mainly with NGOs. The Organization has been working with SESOK to support them through the provision of pro bono legal services,

to review available work on legislation covering social enterprises around the world and develop a draft policy on Social Entrepreneurship for the country. This work falls squarely in the focus area of inclusive economies.

The foundation has ten years experience working on the Social Enterprises Policy in the US. However, it is worthwhile to note that not much work has been done in the African continent with regard to social enterprise governance and regulation. This is because laws in African countries were formulated after those of their colonial masters and even though colonial masters eg UK have gone on to adjust their laws to accommodate social enterprises, their colonial territories are yet to do this.

The work of other jurisdictions also serves to inform the available incentives for enterprises of a social nature. These include but are not limited to tax breaks, preferential treatment of social enterprises by government. When this work is concluded, the end result is a law domesticated to support SE.

**Ms. Florence Oduk ; Advocate**

There is need to have a legal and regulatory framework in place to provide order for the social enterprise sector. In order to realize this, there is a need to follow what others jurisdictions have implemented by customizing to fit the local context

**Mr. Kiragu Wachira ; Business Advocacy Fund Consultant on Sustainable Solutions**

He is working with SESOK to build capacity for their advocacy work. This will involve the development of a policy brief and sessional paper. There is need for clarity on the gaps that the Social Entrepreneurship policy is going to address. In addition, it is important to understand the framework of a social enterprise since it is neither a pure market enterprise -private sector and neither is it bureaucratic - government in its structure but would possibly be a hybrid resulting in a public private partnership. As a result, this would caution against viewing a social enterprise as a market model. He advised to approach the definition openly to avoid locking out good entrepreneurs and enterprises doing good in the society.

**Mr. Benjamin ; Action Aid.**

Action Aid is an international NGO working in Kenya and has adopted an accelerator type of model to support entrepreneurs. They are working with SESOK to establish the needs of social entrepreneurs by conducting surveys. The findings from the survey will be used to inform the contents of the proposed legislation to address these gaps.

This process has been informed by the absence of a legal and regulatory framework to govern the sector. Moreover, there are studies looking at precedence in other jurisdictions on the development of the social enterprise policy environment. The study reveals that in the top ten countries where SE thrives well, there are well developed policy frameworks.

Action aid desires to see an economy that serves the bottom of the pyramid which is characteristic of social enterprises. In addition, enterprises are able to realize the triple bottom line of people, planet and profit which ultimately becomes the game-changer.

**Mr. Solomon King Fundi Bots, Ashoka Fellow**

There is a great need to have clarity in the definition of social entrepreneurship. In Uganda, a company limited by guarantee is the closest example of a social enterprise. In such instances, a strengthened hybrid for a model that serves the public good while delivering revenue to the community will work. This will also serve to check the danger of having salaries of executives and founders being overrated thus making a SE appear shady and hazy as has been the case for the NGOs in the recent past. This will also define an investor.

**Q&A**

***Qn: What is SESOK doing to ensure MPs buy-in and drive the social enterprise policy?***

Hon. Chachu informed participants that the government has several ways of introducing legislation to address identified existing gaps. To begin with, the Executive through the leader of the majority in parliament can introduce a motion for debate in the August house. This is then deliberated on and once passed, it goes through the six stages till it is assented to by the president. Alternatively, the August House can receive a private member's Bill for debate and once it is passed goes through the normal law-making process. SESOK was advised that the second option was preferred and not as protracted as the first. To this end, Hon. Chachu volunteered to be the champion for this process. In addition, he would caucus like-minded legislators to fast-track the process.

***QN: Why do we need to make reference to other jurisdictions?***

Kenya operates in a global environment that requires proposed legislation to support rather than antagonize the present operations of the system. Therefore as the country develops legislation to govern social enterprise, precedence in other jurisdictions provides a roadmap to this process which increases the turnaround time because it eliminates the need to reinvent the wheel. This ensures consistency of transactions and economic interactions making trade more predictable

***QN: Can social Entrepreneurship be taken up by the government as a sessional paper to reduce the time period of developing the policy?***

SESOK through its national steering committee has explored the different viable paths to develop this legislation and agreed to use a private member to sponsor the bill which is a much faster process. To facilitate this process, the British council is supporting the development of a Sessional Paper to be submitted to the August House through Hon. Chachu.

## DAY 2 THURSDAY 31ST OCTOBER 2019

### Recognizing Social Entrepreneurs and Enterprises : Critical Paths Towards Legal and Policy Framework

#### Practices Driving Social Innovation-From Silos to System

Mr. Zeff Kivungi ; NETFUND Representing Dr. Mwaniki

- *What are some of the social innovations required to get us where we need to be?*
- *In terms of social challenges where are we?*

Africans must find solutions for African problems. There are a myriad of social issues that should drive Africans to innovate. For example : DRC has four large tributaries feeding into Lake Kivu but still imports fish. We have fishing taking place in Atlantic and Indian Ocean but we still import fish. There are a lot of initiatives that are within our reach but we do not exploit them. The market and the resources are available but there is a breakdown. We have several social issues that we need to address for example :

- i. Energy : Africa is still seen as a dark continent. There is need to increase the access to electricity and also tap into solar energy and other sources. We need to increase the use of electricity so as to produce more in Africa.
- ii. Water : access to sanitation services is very important in our lives. Kisumu for example has a water shortage and yet it is next to Lake Victoria. Is the problem political ?
- iii. Transportation and connectivity is yet another challenge.
- iv. Health care. The apps that are created are they talking to doctors, patients or are they talking to research institutions that do not talk to innovators ?
- v. Corruption : for example, adulteration of products like honey to meet the market demand, introduction of plastic rice and other products that do not meet the consumption standards.
- vi. Civil unrest : What causes it ? One of the answers would be perceptions. If you are from a slum you may call yourself marginalized and you think nothing can be done.
- vii. Education : laptops without classrooms.
- viii. Security
- ix. Leadership
- x. Unemployment.

There are many students writing a lot of thesis in Universities but they are shelved. How many of the thesis are commercialised ? Institutions are not wired in the right way. Corruption- the demand for commodities have led to adulteration for example of honey. We are not truthful to the things we are doing. The ecosystem we are building still has a lot of silos.

We need to create a movement that will change the way we look at social entrepreneurship. A good example is Mahatma Gandhi. Social innovation defined as «*conceptual, process or product change, organizational change and changes in financing, and new relationships with stakeholders and territories*». [OECD (2009)]

A question we need to ask ourselves. Why have slums refused to go, the introduction of affordable housing in Kenya, how affordable is this ? What is missing ? The leadership aspect.



Tanganyika is the biggest lake that we have on the continent and it is extremely deep. It has an average of 210 meters and it has some types of fish that can swallow a cow, and they die of old age. Nobody is catching them. Therefore, there is not much fishing taking place in these complexes in Lake Tanganyika, River Congo and the like. Congo itself is importing fish to a tune of about 240000 metric tons !

Agriculture is also another area that we need to explore. For example, we have two of the larger producers of cassava on the continent Nigeria being the first producer and also the largest country to import cassava. We have a lot of people running away from duty and cassava is one of the alternatives. It can grow anywhere but why are not producing enough ? We are stuck in certain ways of producing food. We are not producing enough and then later we say we do not have food.

When you go along the continent you find a lot of initiatives. NETFUND in this country is a unique kind of fund. There are a lot of people who are trying to fund those people doing social innovation. The market is there, and the resources are available. The questions that need to be in our minds to enhance ST are :

Why are we not converging our efforts to see social enterprises grow ? What is happening ? Where is the breakdown ? Why are we not talking to each other ?

## **Social Entrepreneurship: Practices Gains and Misses**

### **Moderator: Ms. Faith Manthi; CEO and founder of HASPEG Organization**

HASPEG is a social entrepreneurship dealing with youth advocacy in leadership and empowerment initiatives to create a positive change in Kenya and globally. Faith is the president of the United Nations Youth Association Kenya

*In your organization, how are you dealing with social transformation ?*

*What are the challenges you face in your work ? How can people get into the system without resources ?*

*Do you see a link between Social Entrepreneurship and Social Transformation ?*

*We associate Africa with problems but each problem has a solution and we need to assist the young people to find solutions. Our youth are our energy and they are those we need to encourage. Do we need to come up with an app to solve their problems ? The government needs to come up with a framework for social transformation. The agents of Social Transformation are many and we get confused on which one can deal with the problem. How can we deal with that challenge ?*

*How can people be motivated ? How can we streamline this kind of framework ?*

### **Ms. Vicky Kairo : Founder NAFISIK and ASKOKA Fellow**

**Nafisika** focuses on prison inmates where they are given skills to reduce crime repeat offenders. The organisation also equips prison wardens and officers with soft skills on handling inmates.

ST calls for change of systems, old systems need to be gradually ambolished for us to achieece this. In the management of prisons, there is a top down approach and this is what we we are influencinf so that a down up approach can be adopted and thus change the status quo.

Social Entrepreneurship is not only service delivery. It is also a change in the social system. It is not only teaching a man how to fish, but to transform the entire fishing system. It is also changing the entire education system for all so that it accommodates the blind, the mute and the slow learners. Therefore, there is a strong link between social transformation and social entrepreneurship.

#### **Mr. Kivungi: Netfund-Climate finance**

The organization supports countries to mobilize climate finance. We also work in the agricultural sector though imparting skills to farmers and mobilizing green farming. We deal in issues of dry farming, rehabilitation of water points for irrigation regardless of the season. We deal in issues concerning storage and marketing. We have projects running in Togo where between Togo and Burkina Faso is a flooded area. We created irrigation system ; pump the water with solar units for storage and use it for irrigation until the next rains. We encourage people to buy land for cultivation.

Change of mindset so that people stop seeing themselves as victims. Changing cultures especially among the youth. Anything you want to change put it forward it to the youth because they are energetic and they are willing to do anything it takes to prosper.

Another challenge is the way of running small farms and the use of water efficiently. If you want something to speed up, give it to women. The women have adopted the systems and are starting to reap the benefits. There is need to change whom we are producing for. We need to leave the mentality of cash crops which is a colonial mindset. Every crop can become a cash crop.

We need to sustain our own markets and stop importation of the products that we can also produce within Africa. This is how Social Transformation id realized.

#### **Mr. Abu Musuza: FLIP Africa**

**Flip Africa** is involved with youth unemployment, micro and small medium enterprises, and identify new opportunities to the youth in order to build new profiles. The idea of social transformation requires looking at delivering products rather than profits. We also deal in the health sector and we help in financing young people. We also create relationship with other institutions to cause change.

There is need for skills training. We need to consult those who have done it, and understand how they did it and also organizations need to support those who are trying to do something. There is also need to change the mindset that whatever thing you do counts however small it may be. Even if you did it for one week. We also need to use information technology to learn new ways of doing things so as to increase production.

Unemployment is a big spectrum. We need to change from Silos to system. If the community does not accommodate you, then find an option. Systems should be looked at as in a changing way. We should stop doing small scale businesses and start going beyond. We need to create jobs. We need

social mobility. Skilling up is very important. We need to think big. We need to think outside the box to do what we can where we are in order to stop immigration.

We should wait for the government to solve the problems that are there. The government takes a lot of time to come up with solutions. It is easier to seek for forgiveness than asking for permission. For example the person who started the Uber app. Avoid the government in the beginning. When the government realizes that there is something substantial you have done, they will look for you and then they will set up policies to regulate what you are doing because they will get income out of it. Therefore, move back and see what is wrong, be very fast, break things, break the rules and start up something, then the government will come up to you at a round table to discuss.

### **Technology and Social Transformation.**

**Moderator : Mr. David Muthengi**

His main aim is acquiring and spreading knowledge. A PhD student in the University of Nairobi specializing in entrepreneurship and small business management, and my research is in scalability of startups Also a financial consultant at UAP Old Mutual. Hosts BAMBIKA a TV show on citizen channel every Sunday morning at 11 :00am. Runs a foundation (Muthengi Foundation) to support local communities in education-setting up computer labs, offering school uniforms, solar panels and lamps to ensure students read at night.

*How does the use of technology in your organization transforms lives ?*

**Mr. Joseph Sekiku (FEDECO and Ashoka Fellow, Tanzania) :**

Involved in improving economic activities for small scale farmers in Tanzania, by giving them greater control over their products, greater production and also access to global markets. He equips farmers to make their own decisions about their businesses rather than being directed and exploited by middle men. Therefore, per year, a number of transformations in Kagabwe are realized. He created the first email connecting the farmers to an email post office, which was recognized into a national post office. Joseph has also connected the entire town to the internet by providing internet cafes which help in connecting the farmers to the global community.

Technology is the driving force of innovation as well as innovation is a driver of technology. Innovation can move without technology. When the need for writing came up, people came up with the innovation for writing using papyrus. Agriculture also evolved from Old Stone Age to use of hoes, tractors, bulldozers, combined harvesters and the likes. Now what we have is the technology for irrigation. When there is a problem, man always finds a solution to the problem. The major question is what is not been done today for solutions ? If there were solutions in the past, then what happened to the present ? There is little going on and innovation died. How much are we engaging in technology ?

Everyone is a change maker and everyone has a role to play in the transformation of the continent. This is why we exist. Beauty is in diversity. We need to merge with other companies although we see things in a different way. Capacity building is very important. We need to believe in co creation. We need to bring people together ; we need to work together with a view of creating a safe space and when people ask questions, we should be able to provide answers to them. We need to work with the government research institutions to bring our social transformation together. But

our ideas cannot attract investors. Then we need to teach social entrepreneurship and understand how the world works.

**Mr. Calvin Oliver Mwalo ; Business Aystems Analyst Amref Health Africa**

A business engineer with 11 years' experience in technical business management in the public health sector focusing on building entrepreneurial systems and taking large scale consultancies on technology and information system management at Amref. He has also worked on community based projects, including farmer empowerment through digitized farm management in the county government of Kakamega and a unified county health information system, public universal partnership with the ministry of education and he has a Masters in ICT policy and regulations from Jomo Kenyata University of Science and Technology and an MBA in health management.

Amref Health Africa with 62 years' experience has discovered 3 delays in healthcare : time to seek medical attention, time to arrive at the facility and time to get the service. Therefore, how can we use technology to reduce and solve these delays in order to improve health service ? That is where the information system comes in.

**Mr. Mike Kipkorir ; CEO at Elewa Company LTD**

Elewa is a Swahili word that means to understand, at the core of our Transformation, there is Elewa Education Transformation Agency. This package consists of different tools and services that are capable of empowerment and transformation of our education system in a school in terms of services that revolve around interventions, vision building, capacity building and the pedagogical content and technology. He has improved the content in a way education is delivered. Each and every individual must find pleasure in education and also enjoy it to the maximum. Elewa works with existing educational institutions and the teachers. The teachers hold the key to quality education and he encourages them to deliver quality education with innovative technology

Our approach in transforming lives is creativity. Creativity is nowadays as important as literacy. Creativity is applying the imagination. I think the way we went wrong is the way we educate. Therefore, our approach is to come up with a teacher pedagogy guide ; that help teacher to teach differently. In regard to social transformation, education needs to be transformed. In fact social transformation is even a small significant action that has an impact on people live and it can be in any form.

**Mr. Solomon King ; Fundi Bots Uganda and Ashoka Fellow**

Fundi Bots Uganda provides hands on, practical science and technological engendering in mathematics, education to children and education materials to schools and universities. Students learn how to build robots which radically improve the curriculum, classroom performance, provide hands on vocational skills and career development and empowers students to be forces of change in their communities. Fundi Bots model is practical and put students in a collaborator laboratory and offers students a learning environment that inspires them to learn beyond passing classroom examinations.

Fundi Bots is a radical understanding towards learning and right now our biggest mission is to create tools that teachers can use in classrooms. These are called Fundi Bots science hands on and

they are used by teachers in the classrooms to transform learning from theory oriented learning to practical hands on skills. We work with more than 10,000 students in Uganda.

The idea behind Fundi Bots is about how the government perceives education and the learning process and the whole education system. Science is not about memorizing but is about raising questions about the world around ourselves and apply the science to change the environment. Therefore, Robotic is a way of engaging youth in technology and how to apply it. We engage the young people by showing them the impact technology can have in their lives and by creating a strong interest and desire to build system that will resolve social issues.

Change making is core to why robot exists. Let us focus on high quality education.

### **Mr. Rony Osumba; Chief Executive Officer iGov Africa Limited**

Rony has 16 years of experience in the private sector, public service and entrepreneurship and having held various leadership positions in technology, ICT and telecommunication, media, banking and finance. He served in the private sector at Oracle operation, and in government relation and private sector, sales manager at safaricom limited. He has had opportunity to set up teams with high quality performance both at the government and county government levels. He is currently working at startup iGov whose ambition is to become the leading government high-tech Africa through the establishment of tax solution support through a transparent service delivery.

Rony has worked with the government where he managed the 50 million dollar fund to support young entrepreneurs in the country and I have worked with very many entrepreneurs in various sectors but largely with Agriculture which makes 50% of our portfolio building their capacities now and trying to bring innovation in their social space which has been lagging behind in utilization. We still believe that technology is the hardware and it is the enabler of transformation.

There are three notions that we need to understand in order to appraise the dynamic of innovation and transformation. We have on one side techies, young people enthusiast of tech but who don't care what technology can do to the society. On the other hand, we have innovation that consists of new ideas that can solve challenges in the society. On the other side, we have transformation whereby we apply technology in order to impact on people life. There is a need of creating the ecosystem that enables scalability, a better way of doing thing in an more efficient manner.

There is a place for co-creation. We need to work together to create an ecosystem where people can question and express themselves. We have big ideas but they can attract investors. The model is to understand the outcome, the evidence based interventions.

## **Developing and Growing Sustainable Social Innovations**

### **Moderator - Antony Kimani- E4Impact**

Mr Antony Kimani works with E4Impact Accelerator as the Investment Services Manager where he assists businesses in designing and building of financial models, conduct company valuations and build investor relations. He had a question on how Social Innovation is defined in each organization and the other questions were specific to the different organizations.

*What is your organization involved in and how do you define social Innovation ?*

### **Mr. Michael Okok – NETFUND**

NETFUND is a government parastatal whose mandate is to support social innovation through ; seed funding, offering grants, recognizing outstanding social innovators through awards and also builds capacity for the social innovators to become sustainable business enterprises. All these initiatives are supported through their fundraising initiatives and their operations are countrywide.

Social Innovations are new ways that are used to solve existing problems and the key drive is how many people are impacted not so much the money being made ; products and services to challenges society is facing. Social innovation can also be perceived to be solutions offered by civil society organizations and the private sector that compliment what the government is doing.

Can businesses save the earth ? begs the question. One of the perspectives is that the majority of the innovations can be commercialized, consequently, this provides social innovators with an avenue to contribute to sustainable development. As a result, the work of government, in this case, would be to provide a conducive environment for enterprises of this nature to thrive. In addition, social innovators should look into scaling their solutions because it increases efficiencies and addresses identified challenges.

### **Mr. Felix Magaju - Kenya Climate Innovation Centre**

The Kenya Climate Innovation Centre functions both as an incubator and accelerator which supports Kenyan entrepreneurs and new ventures that are developing innovative solutions in energy water and agribusiness to address climate change challenges. They do this by offering technical assistance and funding. Their funding is in three 8models ; Pilot Phase funding, Early-stage funding and growth Stage Funding. At present they are in ten counties.

Social Innovation is about innovative products that meet needs but using different business models ; creating solutions that address the needs of the people.

### **Can Social Enterprises compete in markets that are not oriented to social impact ?**

We begin by asking, can social enterprises compete in markets whose orientation is not social impact ? It is worthwhile to note that Social entrepreneurship doesn't happen in a money vacuum. Therefore, it needs to have a profit orientation in order for it to be sustainable in the long run. Meanwhile, even donor-funded projects in Africa have introduced the concept of impact on the target beneficiaries and this has a heavy bearing on the ability of a potential project to receive funding. Finally, all businesses, social or otherwise have an impact on human beings.

### **Ms Annie-Sophie Triboulet; French Embassy, Nairobi**

They support women entrepreneurs in informal settlements and especially those that are in the category of people with disabilities -PWDs. These mainly consist of former sex workers and those in agribusiness. Their work mainly involves promoting exchange programs between Kenya and France to provide an avenue for social entrepreneurs to sell their work.

At The Embassy, we define Social Innovations as initiatives that help to meet needs in better ways than was possible before.

#### ***What are some of the solutions from development partners for social innovators?***

The French Embassy, Nairobi through the Pisga Progma is supporting CSOs to address social problems and the main focus is to create MSMEs in the informal settlements. This is mainly by supporting them and networks of social entrepreneurs to offer training on entrepreneurship skills for employment creation. In addition, they receive support in national policymaking dialogue and the development of the legal framework for social entrepreneurs through partners such as SESOK. This is informed by studies that show 900,000 youths get into the job market every year against 50,000 jobs created by the private sector. While at it, it is worthwhile to note that 50% of startups in Kenya don't make it to their first anniversary due to a lack of entrepreneurship skills. The French Embassy is focusing to move out of the major towns and cascade this initiative to more towns and also promote the exchange programs between Kenya and France.

### **Mr. David Cheboryot - E4Impact**

E4Impact is a spin-off of the Business School of Milan and have established partnerships with universities in 11 countries to set up incubator and accelerators to support social enterprises. They also work on development-oriented projects by the EU and the Italian Development Agency and to create links between Kenya and Italy.

In E4Impact, we define Social Innovation as initiatives or projects geared towards creating impact at the bottom of the pyramid. They could be oriented towards radical or adoptive disruption but it needs to be sustainable by being anchored on a business that observes the triple bottom line.

#### ***How do you scale Social Enterprises?***

Not all businesses can be scaled, therefore, an accelerator needs to evaluate if a business is scalable or not. Once this is established, there is a need to evaluate further whether to scale wide, that is geographical eg in the case of a franchise business, or scale deep, that is by providing more products and services.

Equally, it is important to know when to scale and have the right structures in place to support this process. Therefore, this is a decision that should be taken after careful assessment. To facilitate this process, it is important to inject funding which is fundamental in scaling. This serves to strengthen the business and financial model and serves as a link between the business and investors. E4Impact gives seed grants to enterprises they are supporting to help them scale.

In order to support scaling a business, it's important for enterprises to evaluate their business model and have answers for questions that may arise. E4Impact has supported their enterprises by

providing market access/linkages through B2B Forums and there is one coming up in February 2020 in Italy. Alternatively, an enterprise can adopt a value chain approach and promote vertical integration to reduce costs and increase efficiencies. Then enterprises can explore the use of technology to scale the business operations for example Open Net an Italian company.

### **Ms. Mercy Nkatha ; The Institute of Social Accountability**

The Institute of Social Accountability works on a broad range of interventions to ensure that the State is held accountable. But top of their list is the integrated solid waste management and garbage collection for a clean and healthy environment which is a devolved function according to Constitution of Kenya 2010. Therefore, the government as duty bearers need to build capacity to provide a clean environment by commercializing solid waste management.

Social innovation at TISA is defined as an idea, thought, process, institution, a practice that utilizes outcomes for change and leads to impact for social transformation.

#### ***How do we evaluate the success of the social impact of a social enterprise ?***

The impact is equal or characteristic to evaluating a social enterprise on the transformational effect it has had on the livelihoods of targeted beneficiaries' livelihoods at the household level. From the onset, the Constitution of Kenya 2010 endeavored to spur innovation, especially on the inclusion of previously marginalized groups and areas. Taking this into account it is worthwhile to note that numbers may not be congruent to the transformation on the ground. As a result, in its mandate to keep the State accountable, TISA has developed evaluation criteria to evaluate impact by asking the following questions : -

- Where is the participation of the policymaking process, is it an inclusive, consultative process ? Do we have consumers, financiers, innovators ?
- Where is the data ? Who is the aggregator of the data ? eg Economic Survey report 2018 only contained provisional data on solid waste management yet this is crucial information for innovators and investors in this sub-sector.
- How accessible is the information for the marginalized ?
- What are the capacity gaps in government ; national and county in the development of policy ?
- What is the level of multi-stakeholder engagement ? Donors ? Use of Public-Private Partnerships, PPPs ?
- Is there a behavior change ? eg government a duty bearer has an obligation to provide waste disposal infrastructure.
- Beyond numbers, numbers, statistics, and figures, is there a change in people's lives ?



## ***Q&A Session***

### ***QN : Can government be a social innovator ?***

**Ms. Sophie-** Social enterprise has to be private in orientation and demonstrate the impact

**Mr. Mike** - the government is not a social enterprise but instead serves as a bridge between the social enterprises and their target beneficiaries. The government is duty-bound to provide services to citizens and provide a conducive environment for businesses to thrive regardless of their orientation.

**Mr. David-** while the services such as education or health provided by the government may appear to have exhibited the qualities of a social enterprise like the impact of universal health, they are not provided to the public at a profit, but for welfare. Consequently, this disqualifies the possibility of the government being a social enterprise

### ***QN : What should the be intervention to provide 900.000 jobless with employment opportunities against the backdrop of only 50,000 jobs created annually ?***

Social entrepreneurship can come in to address this challenge. However, it is important to understand that Social entrepreneurship is birthed from the dissatisfaction of public services and it's also a reaction to the failure of capitalism to equitable distribute wealth while the exercise of free enterprise. "The business of business is business." Milton Friedman.

## **Closing Remarks**

### ***Ms. Mercy - TISA***

UNEP in its issue of the Africa Waste Management Outlook presents the findings that across waste management is ad hoc and has no formal engagement framework. It continues to say that waste management is used to supplement the incomes of the disadvantaged in the informal settlements.

### ***Mr. David - E4Imapct***

Co-creation of value is critical in a social enterprise for job creation.

### ***Ms. Sophie - French Embassy Nairobi***

There is a need to have a mechanism to coordinate the ongoing multiple interventions tat are addressing youth unemployment.

### ***Mr. Felix - KCIC***

Proposed to adopt the approach by Israel where problems are everybody's problem. This way the system is wired to trigger innovation. As a result, it will require an all hands on deck approach.

***Mr. Michael - NETFUND***

Social entrepreneurship is growing in momentum and portends a great solution to the youth unemployment challenge. However, before this potential can be fully realized, there is a need to have an aggressive conversation addressing the issues of policy environment so that now a framework for operation can be developed. That said, let us advance the gospel of social entrepreneurship in earnest.

**Systems Change for Social Transformation : Emerging Social Entrepreneurs**

Ms. Wamuyu Mahinda Youth Banner and an Ashoka Fellow

Mr. Peter Wahome People to People Tourism and an Ashoka Fellow

Rev. Kariuki Rotuba and an Ashoka Fellow

Mr. Abu Musuuza Flip Africa, Ashoka Fellow

Moderator: Ms Peris Wakesho

**Frameworks for Social Transformation in Africa**

**Dr. Steve Ouma**

Technology has become the subject of our daily talks. Students may decide to use phones or computers to take notes in school but the danger is digressing into social media. The use of technology should be embraced to be productive to yield maximum results from it.

Technology has brought changes in places like Mathare, Korogocho, Kibera and others to break down barriers that have been erected by the bureaucrats. The banking system for a long time pushed away huge number of people in terms of accessibility for example Barclays bank in Kenya deliberately pushed away huge numbers of banking community in the 1998 and 1999 and told them that they do not have minimum balance. Mpesa has broken that barrier and led to a huge number of the population has access to accounts. Previously, access to Cinema was a privilege of the few but now the people who have become cinema producers are in the urban slums not only in Kenya but also in Kinshasha and other area.

Information is the oxygen for society. The bureaucrats especially the business for long had held that source of power and with new innovations for various sectors like for farmers, finance, value chain and supply management name it, they have been availed to the urban poor to access. But the question here is how do we use technological innovations as a tool of reversing the power asymmetries that exist in various realms of our society be it economic, social, Political or cultural. This is our discussion here at Tangaza, This is where the Social Transformation agenda resides.

Using technology as a tool of transcending bureaucratic and market power asymmetries to enable those who are less advantaged to become better should be the trend we need to take. Research demonstrates to us that if we use technology in that form then the poor will improve.

The other question is that of community. One other thing that our contemporary innovations push us towards is also to think about communities beyond identities. Our communities are in many perspectives, ie, economic, cultural, social community, sexuality community etc. but technology

is helping us to transcend the territorial boundaries in making use of innovations. For example, not only the poor people use Mpesa, even the rich use it. If you go to NIC Bank which is a friend of Tangaza, they have platinum customers, and the normal customers. But technology removes that kind of barrier. Here we see the role of technology in integrating a particular spectrum that move beyond identity categories because such categories do not advance. Therefore we need to go back to the project of rebalancing the society. Our ultimate end in use of science and technology and social entrepreneurship could be a revolution, reforms but we need a more balanced society that focuses on three actors, i.e., the market, the state and the popular citizen.

The problem with the state is that it is more despotic. How ? They just decide that they want to take away a part of Uhuru Park. The market is largely predatory in that it wants to eat everything. And the popular society is largely very exclusionary. So, what does rebalancing do ? We need a state that engages in democracy. And we need a market which is more responsive and responsible. We need a popular society that appreciates pluralism. We need the technology and innovations that move beyond all boundaries in order to move us in the right direction.

## **Sustainable Social Entrepreneurship with Focus on Technological Innovations**

**H.E. Ms. Allison Chartres ; Australian High Commissioner to Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Ambassador to Rwanda, Burundi and Somalia**



Kamiti Prison celebrated a graduation ceremony today (31st October 2019) for prisoners and prison officials which was an amazing social intervention and access to justice and how far we can recognize the people from different background so that they have access to education opportunity. ST is about co-creating and offering opportunities for humanity.

The government has made progress in promoting shared values and impacting the private sector. There are few examples and few personal reflections on some things we are doing here as the commission and elsewhere in the world through our development programme and a few things happening in Australia. The SDGs which are at the core of each conference, that is aimed at fostering sustainability, we all make mistakes and the only way to attain these goals is to think through innovative ways by putting everyone on board ; the private sector and civil society so that we can end poverty, protect our planet and ensure peace and prosperity for everyone. We need to accelerate with new ideas in order to attain these goals because we do not have much time left. There is a funding gap of 2 trillion USD, we need to make the goals achievable and this requires combined effort. This can be done by the huge potential of social entrepreneurship to find a solution to development challenges for our countries.

We need people to be thinking outside of the box, outside of the square and that is why your role is very important in this conference because all of you are now thinking outside of the square to

realize that we are not in businesses as usual but we need to do things differently. With the social economic indicators throughout the world, we need to work with people and technology to achieve the desired results.

In Western Australia near the Indian Ocean, there is a trial for an automated driverless bus that accommodates six people. The bus is being tested for a short distance precisely 6km, on a computerized program and blessings from above to get safely there. There are a couple of experts on board each I have to admit that there were a couple of experts on board who could override the system in case the bus got into trouble on the short trip. People encouraged to join the ride and experience the ride without kja driver. The French technology is to be praised about that automated vehicle. Australia's wireless internet is described as not a pursuit of technology itself but a commitment to ensure that the automated vehicle technology can be used to solve urban and regional challenges. It was tested to see whether it can take people from point A to B over a small area, it turned around one to two roads and it came back to the point where it was supposed to stop. This automated vehicle will remove human error and once it is fully implemented, it will provide safer, easier and clean mobility. That is an example of using technology for a positive social Transformation. Considering traffic accidents that are attributed to human error, automated vehicles in a particular way under certain circumstances can represent a greater mobility than cars and vehicles with drivers.

Distant education shows the great benefit of technology. Another example is that Australia is a country of vast distance and children can live in very remote areas, and we have been able to deliver education such children through the school by using a digital platform of the internet so that those who are outside the cities can also benefit from education. In Indonesia, a country which is very close to Australia and where there are strong ties, a small startup has enrolled rural groups and is providing education for about 10 million students using a digital platform.

Technology is also been used in delivering medical services. In Pakistan, Kahani is democratizing health care using tele health. Zipla in Rwanda is a company that is using digital technology to give people medical supplies across the country. In the Pacific, the Australian government has supported TIPIRE which is an internet platform that aggregates and visualizes health data. It is really benefiting pharmacists to keep track records of their stocks and ensure availability of medicines. Simple, effective and very crucial use of technology.

Netherlands is a country with with large stocks of cattle, and this Dutch master made a cattle weighing machine to measure the weight of the cow when it closes over the gate of the paddock. The machine is incorporated with a scanner that captures the condition of the cattle and gives the farmers information in real time. This digital system captures the ID of all the cattles and eases the management in a paddock.

The concept of shared value is very important where the private sector has a very important role to play. Social entrepreneurs are the agents of change and innovation that is needed for development. To deliver the SDGs and support the most vulnerable and marginalized people, the entrepreneurs will have to work with experienced business partners for success of business and social impact. Australia's ministry of ministry of foreign affairs announced a two business partnership flagship projects early this month. One is in training small scale entrepreneurs here in Kenya and the other is to **creper project which focuses on** innovative fuel distribution systems for main frame ethno based productivity in urban Africa.

We have previously funded a titanium project here in Kware, so we have a mining company in Kenya and the Kenyans want to do something which as a social impact for the communities around

and we will continue poultry projects and assisting farmers to improve their productivity and access markets for their produce.

Innovation has brought more parties on board to end poverty. We need to scale up and come up with new ideas. There is huge potential on Social entrepreneurship to find solutions on the countries. We encourage people to think outside the box. We have different achievements of technology.



*Mr. Vincent Odhiambo, (Ashoka), H.E. Ms. Allison Chartres : Australian High Commissioner to Kenya, Dr.Br Tom Kearney,(Principal TUC) Dr.Br.Jonas Yawovi (Director IST), Ms Kim. (Australian High Commission) and Dr. Reginald Nalugala (TUC)*

## **Frameworks for Social Transformation in Africa: From an Organization perspective**

### **Dr. Aloys Otieno Ojore: Moderator**

*Aloys has a Professional Doctorate in Practical Theology from Cambridge Theological Federation and Anglia Ruskin University in the United Kingdom. He taught in the Departments of Religious Studies and Social Education and Ethics at the Catholic University of Eastern Africa (CUEA) from 1995 - 2001. Ojore joined the Institute of Social Ministry in Mission (ISMM) now the Institute of Social Transformation (IST) in 2001. At Tangaza, he has taught Human Rights, Church History, Democracy and Governance, International Conflicts, International Diplomacy, and Global Commons. Dr. Ojore has authored Problems of the Youth in Africa: Implications for*

*Religious Vocation and Ministerial Formation in Africa today: A Layman's Perspective, among others. Currently he coordinates MA Programmes in IST.*

- i. How do we link this theme with what you do?*
- ii. What innovation have you come up with that has changed the business experience in your organization?*
- iii. How is the future looking in your organization?*

**Mr. Rony Osumba; Chief Executive Officer iGov Africa Limited**

iGov Africa Ms intend to build a logistic platform as uber for small holder maize farmers for collecting maize from the farm gate to the national reserve.

IGAV has been inspired by the transformation that we are witnessing in the consumer market especially in the private sector because private sector has leveraged on technology. The example of mpesa prove that technology can be disruptive and change lives of million. Therefore, how can we learn from the framework of private sector to import that into the social work that we are doing particularly for the social challenges faced by the continent. We have developed a framework to integrate the existence of players within social transformation space who are leveraging on technology. We are bringing together problem solvers, networking with people like Andela so that digital skills and literacy is improved amongst innovators. We also work with enablers such as hubs and incubators and technology companies to provide right tools for social innovators to captivate in accelerate their ideas.

IGAV has partnered with the the ministry of Agriculture, NCPB, corporations in Kenya, innovators and technology partners to a hackerthon that intend to build a logistic platform as uber for small holder maize farmers for collecting maize from the farm gate to the national cereals reserve.

**Ms. Edna Karanja; Program Coordinator at ANDE**

ASPEN Network Development for Entrepreneurs is a network organization with over 280 member organizations which supports entrepreneurs in the emerging markets. ANDE works with specific type of entrepreneurs running a small and growing business at least 25-250 employess and seeking funding of 20,000USD to 2Mil USD. There are three main objectives:

- i. Networking for ANDI members
- ii. Talent development for entrepreneurs and organisations
- iii. Sharing the knowledge acquired from the ecosystem. The organization takes a holistic and shares the information from the ecosystem as knowledge platform.

The ecosystem snapshot, this is a pictural snapshot of who are the players in the market. It is a great place for entrepreneurs giving the ideas on who do you need to speak to when you are launching a product to the market and it is an open resource platform to understand what is going on in the market. The place is available in the ANDE website.

### **Ms. Caroline Gertsch; Country Director, Amani Institute Kenya**

Amani Institute has a mission of the institute is to people for social impact. The institute was founded due to the need for a new type of education which addresses the challenges facing the society. Its involved in rethinking how to develop skills and knowledge that lead to social impact. The institute targets individuals or those working in organizations. We both work on a flexible training program aimed at enhancing people development and social entrepreneurship and promotes application of knowledge to realise impact.

The institute notes that Africa should learn from Kenya first then to the rest of the world. Learning produces lerning when it is applied and helps to move to better solutions. In the past, learning happened in silos, in the Istitute there is a cross sectoral learning.

The impact our organization has is how we target ordinary people who have inspiration to create social impact. two of our students came asked how they could use their skills to them into a gift to the world and picked the children from Mathare and formed a group- Nainami-former street boys doing city tourism and telling their their stories about street life in Nairobi while making money.

There is a great space for partnership with organizations that will build to living the mission of Amani.

### **Dr. Steve Ouma; University Mtaani**

Steve is an anthropologist and represents the University Mutaani which was created by TUC and is situated in a slum area. In this space, TUC has created a new framework for ST in 3 ways:

- i. Changing the place of the university. Universities are normally in the best places with buldings and modernity. University Mtaani brings the education to the people in the middle of a slum.
- ii. UM is a new framework and an actor in rethinking what the new language of Education to promote human dignity, human right and government civic education and empowering people through training
- iii. Appropriating the Constitution of Kenya 2010, with the idea of understanding human dignity, human rights, governance and change that from a market for consultants and bcome a competent to be used by the active change agents. The agents produce a new curriculum that is for training the local people.

UM has changed the meaning of outreach. Outreach is not going out there to give to the community because you have, it is going there to learn from the community how to become enhanced. The future is bright for University Mtaani, it is an opportunity to blend academic, politics, governance, economic and other stake holders for ST. Social Justice centres all over the country are adopting the model to be trainied in UM.

### **Br. Alberto Parise; A Comboni Missionary**

Comboni Missionaries are present in Africa for over 150years and engage in evangelization of the people. Their work around Africa and the world entails integral human development. Having been a Director of the then ISMM for 11yrs, there is tremendous steps in ST. Currently working at the General Secretariate for Mission in Rome.

Daniel Comboni, the founder of the congregation had a big dream for Africa. He was thinking of the regeneration of Africa through Africans. He believed in Africans and the contribution of Faith and Science toward life in fullness, life in dignity for everyone. This is part of the tradition of the Combonians, promoting African ingenuity along this path of transformation. A major contribution is in the blending of traditions and local dialect. Missionary tradition and journeying together and also the tradition of sustainability.

IST being the brain child of the Combonis is in the forefront of training social transformers that go out back into the society to create enterprises that have remarkable impact. Training social entrepreneurs through the MBA program, creating a space for business competitions and conferences in social entrepreneurship is our commitment to engage more for social impact. The future is very bright for all of us and partnerships will enhance this agenda further.

### **Dr Beatrice Churu; Dean SASS TUC**

The School of Arts and Social Sciences has different programs that supports and promotes human dignity in various perspective amongst them an MBA in social entrepreneurship which has now been scaled down to bachelors and diploma level so as to reach more students.

TUC is a mission founded institution with the business of teaching minds, touching hearts, learning and research working with communities and partners. There is a school of theology for religious people and a school of education for secondary school teachers. In SASS, there are a variety of programs based on the African realities. There are programs focused on the youth, children, leadership for a sustainable human development and dignity. There is an Institute for Social Communication and another that focuses purely on African studies. In IST, there are programs for sustainable human development, peace and security and rural development. We are contributing in research at PhD level and post graduate level.

The MBA in social entrepreneurship has been very exciting; the university is a learning community. Attending an event as this conference pushes us to put into practice what we have learnt. TUC has a very bright future full of diversity.





*From Left : Mr. Vincent Odhiambo, (Ashoka), Ms. Caroline Gertsch (Amani Institute), Dr. Ouma, (University Mtaani) Dr.Br. Jonas Yawovi, (Director IST), Br. Parise (MCCJ), Dr. Aloyse Ojore, (IST,TUC) Mr Rony Osumba(IGAV), Ms Edna Karanja(ANDE) and Dr. Beatrice Churu, Dean SASS,TUC*

## **Conference Outcomes**

### **Mr Vincent Odhiambo; Regional Director, Ashoka**

The conference identified areas of partnership around the definition of social entrepreneurship or social enterprises and social transformation. One of the things that was strongly articulated is when we are looking at:

- i. The definition of these terminologies we have to; Move from retails to systems.
- ii. Think about the purpose in the context of social entrepreneurship thus think away from self-actualization to human dignity.
- iii. In terms of practice, its no longer business as usual. We need to move beyond sector specific collaboration to cross sectoral, cross geographical collaborations hence AACOSE ought to go beyond Kenya.
- iv. Moving from policies and legal framework to disruption. Looking at big data that will tell us where the disruption should be.
- v. There is need to bring as many actors as possible so that disruption becomes the new norm rather than policy change or legal framework.
- vi. In the context of looking into youth, women, PLWD, the paradigm shift is from mainstreaming to practicality.

The other outcome from the conference is growing our network. There is a sense of access beyond awareness, the need to train more on ST, support more SEs and TUC is now challenged to use social innovation as a framework to transform the way education and training is delivered.

Technology is an enabler that needs to be pushed to a new frontier. We need to deliberately create a new and innovative ecosystem with technology where everybody can access real time data.

Together with all stakeholders, we need to push technology as an enabler to promote a sustainable ecosystem for social transformation.

In terms of Agriculture, there is a sense of urgency that has been created from this conference. We need to see agriculture as a key core towards ST. Africa is so endowed in terms of factors of production and we need to tap into this to enhance production and agribusiness. The agribusiness space is so wide and we need to encourage the youth to plug in into this sector to push the food security agenda forward.

### **Conference Way Forward**

**Dr Br. Jonas Yawovi ; Director, IST TUC**

SE model is the right mode for social entrepreneurs for changing the continent. The future is bright, and there are huge opportunities that are available in ST. What do we need to do individually different. Social Innovation is key that will move us to achieve what we want, the opportunities are there and we need to transform Africa with scalable innovations. One of the important thing to take out of this conference is that social innovation is key.

AACOSE as an annual event should be a platform of reviewing what we have been doing from one conference to the next. We need to take stock of the efforts each one of us has taken towards ST. Tangaza and ASHOKA have agreed to continuously lead the conference and from AACOSE 4 the next will move to another African country.

IST has been in the forefront in training Social Transformers and they are committed to continue with this key mission. The institute has celebrated its Silver Jubilee which is a sign of maturity and the great productive age of the institute. Let us all preach about IST so that we increase the number of Social Transformers in the region and Africa at large.

### **Conference Closing Remarks**

**Prof. Selvam Sahaya DVC Academics and Student Life, TUC**

Howard Gardner was a great contemporary American psychologist and educationist. In the context of this conference, there is a project Gardner and some of his colleagues were involved in called the “The good works project”. According to Howard Gardner, the capitalist open market profit driven economy is obsessed with the 3 M’s: Money, Market and Me. The ideology of post truth of our modern society is simply about making more Money for Me. According to Howard Gardner, good work is made of the triple E’s: Excellence, Ethics and Engagement. A good project, a good company, a good organization or a good society should be made of excellence, good quality of processes and the outcome of the project are based on ethics and values that protect and enhance life and dignity of human being and the rest of creation. It is made of engagement that the work or the project or the company or the organization offers to the life of people and generate energy for those who are involved in it. The ideal of the good work are involved in social entrepreneurship. It is meant to be excellent ethical and engaging. These values are also very much consistent with the Social Teachings of the Catholic church and that is why as a Catholic Institute of Higher learning, TUC is engaged in social entrepreneurship and the promotion of social enterprises. We believe that social entrepreneurship can bring about social transformation according to the word of Christ. In the transformed society, the 3 M’s of the capitalist society Market, Money and Me

will become 3 E's of the good society Excellence, Ethics and Engagement and then we will have the W of the kingdom of God, "WE".

The conference was officialy closed.

Watch out for the 4<sup>th</sup> AACOSE in September 2020

## ANNEX

**Big data** *www. Worldpovertyclock.iu. Artificial intelligence block chain, internet of change.*

*M-shule helps parents assist their children in learning.*

*IBM kitchen or Google fruits- seeking out the optimal recipe and taste for githeri by working with numbers*

**EndPoverty** [www.endpoverty.org](http://www.endpoverty.org)

*IGAV*