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**INTERNATIONAL
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2021
TRANSFORMING
FOOD SYSTEMS

Report on International Youth Social Entrepreneurship Summit (SES 2021)

On the occasion of International Youth Day
August 12-13 2021

**Transforming Food Systems:
Youth Innovation for Human and Planetary Health**



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FOREWORD

When I saw illiteracy with my mother and extreme poverty in the community where I was born, I was committed to eliminating this problem and uplifting the Dalit and Indigenous community from the vicious poverty. However, it was only a dream for a young man until I completed my school education. With high motivation and optimism, we established a youth NGO called Saraswoti Youth Club in 1995 to eliminate illiteracy and poverty from the community. I started literacy programs from the houses and social enterprises from the community, i.e., community poultry farming, goat keeping, vegetable farming, ginger farming, community electricity, community library, tea, and cardamom plantation. We achieved remarkable progress on this mission and launched various programs in many communities of Ilam districts. Although, my mission of social entrepreneurship was enlarging across the nation. With the vision of poverty alleviation and prosperity in Nepal, we established an organisation called Nepal Development Initiative (NEDI) in 2003 and continued promoting social entrepreneurship in Nepal, organising a series of national and international dialogues, workshops, seminars, capacity-building activities, and support for start-up communities.

Social entrepreneurship is the activities and procedures used to identify, define, and utilise possibilities to increase social wealth by creating new companies or the creative management of existing organisations. It has emerged as one of the most reckoning forces in economic development discourse in general and entrepreneurship in specific.

The International Youth Social Entrepreneurship Summit was organised on the occasion of International Youth Day 2021 to bring like-minded individuals, young social entrepreneurs, investors, experts and innovators, and representatives from CSOs to co-create solutions to the most challenging issues in society. The conference discussed the current social entrepreneurship landscape in global, regional, and national contexts. Young enthusiasts gathered to collaborate and intensify the hands-on support of social entrepreneurs, and important areas of discussion related to social innovation and incubation focusing on social business in Nepal were covered during the summit.

I want to thank the organisers, institutions, academicians, and everyone for giving me the opportunity to lead and convene this remarkable conference and helping to make it a grand success. It is essential to create opportunities for youth employment and create an environment for young people for economic development in the country.



Arjun Bhattarai

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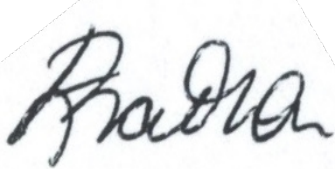
Acknowledgment

We are extremely grateful for organizing the International Social Entrepreneurship Summit 2021 on 12-13 August, 2021 in joint collaboration with National Social Entrepreneurs' Forum (NSEF) and Social Entrepreneurship Association of Nepal (SEAN). The partnership has been exemplary in showcasing broad partnership between all the organizations for the promotion of social entrepreneurship.

The summit was successful to bring together diverse youth from the world in one platform providing an open and inclusive forum to discuss issues related to social entrepreneurship. We believe that youth with their innovative ideas, aptitude, zeal for change and commitment to promote social entrepreneurship will be able to take the entrepreneurial to a new height in the coming years. We hope to continue this kind of partnership in organizing summits on an International level along with the targeted interventions to empower youth and strengthen youth movement building.

We are very thankful to moderators and panelists for their commitment and the contribution in the varied issues that were of great concern to the youth and to the movement to social entrepreneurship. We are grateful to each of the 200+ youth who actively participated in the International Youth Social Entrepreneurship Summit. We are touched with their enthusiasm and the commitment they expressed for social transformation, social harmony, gender equality and building collective power.

We also take this opportunity to thank all the staff of collaborative partners, interpreters, technical supporters, and rapporteurs who made this summit a huge success. We Look forward to continued collaboration to strengthen social entrepreneurship with the intent to bring positive impacts in people's lives.



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Abbreviations

SE	Social Enterprise
NSEF	National Social Entrepreneurs' Forum
SEAN	Social Entrepreneurship Association of Nepal
NEDI	Nepal Development Initiative
ASEC	Asian Solidarity Economy Council
SSE	Social Solidarity Economy
ISEA	Social Enterprise in Asia
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
CSOs	Civil Society Organization
SKYE	Skills and Knowledge for Youth Economic Empowerment
ASEC	Asian Solidarity Economy Council
VLAs	Village Savings and Loan Associations
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals

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Executive Summary

This report is prepared with the intent to cover the valuable discussions and inputs gathered during the International Social Entrepreneurship Summit 2021 which was conducted on the occasion of International Youth Day 2021. It consists of sharings of distinguished guests, speakers, and participants who joined this two-day summit from all around the world. It also includes the inputs that came from the participants who joined us from different parts of the globe and the Draft Declaration issued jointly by the attendees in the International Youth Social Entrepreneurship Summit 2021.

Summit Objectives

- Understanding the current landscape of youth social entrepreneurship best practices and showcases
- Assessing the impact of youth social enterprises toward the 2030 Agenda
- Supporting and empowering young social entrepreneurs
- Developing enabling ecosystems for youth social entrepreneurship

Representatives of collaborative partners, social entrepreneurs, and most importantly young people aged 18-29 from different parts of the world participated in the summit. The participants demonstrated great enthusiasm to understand the concept of social entrepreneurship and the potential it carries to bring positive impacts all across the globe. The summit also endured inclusive and gender-balanced participation with representation from all diverse backgrounds including indigenous, dalit, people living with disabilities, people from marginalized and rural communities, and LGBTIQ.

During the summit, important areas of discussion related to social innovation and incubation focusing on social business in the globe were covered. The two-day summit brought together young social entrepreneurs, experts, including private and public sector institutions, CSOs, academia and international agencies, and a wide range of entrepreneurs around the globe. On the first day, a study report on “**Social Entrepreneurship in Nepal | Echoes from the Field**” was launched. The first day of the summit focused on the theme “Understanding the current landscape of Social Entrepreneurship at global, regional and national context”, and the second day of the summit focused on two themes, “Best Social Entrepreneurship Models” and “Understating and Promoting Social Business by CSOs and Institutions”. Further, a draft declaration was shared which was formed jointly by the attendees in the International Youth Social Entrepreneurship Summit 2021. There are very strong declarations drawn and the hope to take further actions through it was shared.

Background

The selection of this theme on the occasion of International Youth Day (IYD) 2021 **‘PARTNERSHIP FOR SOCIAL INNOVATION AND INCUBATION FOR ACHIEVING 2030 AGENDA AND PROSPERITY OF WORLD’** for the summit for creating opportunity of youth employment and create enabling environment for young people for economic development in country. As part of the 2030 Agenda, the Sustainable Development Goal 1 No Poverty and Goal 2 Zero Hunger, Goal 8, entitled Decent Work and Economic Growth, includes targets pertaining to young people and entrepreneurship. SDG 10 on Reducing Inequalities, calls for the development of economic and social policies clearly considering and addressing the needs of vulnerable populations. The goal 4 good health and wellbeing, goal 4 quality education, goal 5 gender equality are the cross cutting goals to address the issues of young people as well as goal 13 climate action is a major concern of young people to protect the planet. The all goals ultimate motion for economic empowerment. Economic empowerment is a fundamental pillar of peace, human rights and democracy (phd) which is the motto of Economic, Social and Culture (ESC) rights, and SDG 16 overall.

Social enterprises, with their hybrid goal of being financially effective and socially transformative, are particularly apt at generating locally-driven responses to a wide array of issues hindering collective social progress and economic development, especially for vulnerable groups. Social enterprises therefore bring a unique contribution to achieving SDG 8 and SDG 10 and SDG 15. And when they are led by young people, they also contribute to youth development and empowerment and create employment based on sustainability framework.

However, social entrepreneurship is not only a tool for the generation of youth employment and development opportunities and the reduction of inequalities, it is also an instrument to help achieve all other SDGs. Where national or local authorities are unable to provide sufficient opportunities, spaces or services, social enterprises often create nimble and tailored responses to these unmet needs. This is where young people’s creativity and capacity for innovation further bolster social entrepreneurship endeavors’. Young social entrepreneurs are particularly poised to reach, service and give a voice to vulnerable groups or people living at the “last mile” (e.g. indigenous people, people with disabilities, older people, minorities and migrants, refugees and IDPs, people living in slums, women, youth, LGBTIQ and rural communities).

For this to become significantly more widespread, and for youth social enterprises to reach their full potential, ecosystems composed of conducive policies and regulatory frameworks need to be put in place. Together, these policies need to foster dynamic skills development, ensure the availability of sufficient financial capital, generate efficient technical support, and develop an enabling infrastructure. Also, empowering culture and societal norms supportive of social

entrepreneurship are also needed to fully reap the benefits of youth social entrepreneurship.

With the implementation of the 2030 Agenda fully underway, there is an urgent need to articulate forward-looking and highly actionable policy recommendations for youth social entrepreneurship to become a paramount solution in efforts to “leave no one behind.”

Objectives

The summit included four sessions that examined the following objectives, culminating with a discussion on policy guidance

1. Understanding the current landscape of youth social entrepreneurship best practices and showcases.
2. Assessing the impact of youth social enterprises toward the 2030 Agenda.
3. Supporting and empowering young social entrepreneurs.
4. Developing enabling ecosystems for youth social entrepreneurship.

Summit Proceedings

The summit was hosted by two networks National Social Entrepreneurs’ Forum (NSEF) and Social Entrepreneurship Association of Nepal (SEAN), where more than 200 participants from diverse field including experts from national and international social entrepreneurs’, innovative investors, young model social entrepreneurs’, government representatives, development partners, CSOs, academies, development and economic journalists and youth. These invites were from academia, United Nations, development partners, CSOs, youth social enterprises, cooperatives, and the private sector. Gender parity and geographical balance, as well as age balance was being pursued. The event had closed captions and was facilitated by sign language interpreters as well. The event was broadcasted live on facebook.

DAY 1:

Understanding the current landscape of Social Entrepreneurship in a global, regional and national context.

The first day of the summit focused on the theme: Understanding the current landscape of Social Entrepreneurship in a global, regional, and national context. The report on “Social Entrepreneurship in Nepal | Echoes from the Field” prepared by NEDI was launched and had an International Dialogue on Social Businesses. Likewise, the current landscape of social entrepreneurship in a global, regional, and national context was presented and it was followed by the technical session.

Opening Chair and Welcome:

Mr. Arjun Bhattarai, the founder, and coordinator of Nepal Development Initiative (NEDI), Member of Social Entrepreneurship Fund (SEF), Social Welfare Council (SWC), and Deputy Secretary-General of NGO Federation of Nepal, chaired and inaugurated the session with opening remarks. He has been leading Social Entrepreneurs’ campaign for two decades and represents many national and international networks as well as providing a tremendous contribution towards achieving 2030 agendas in Nepal and regions.

He welcomed everyone and shared about NEDI and its objectives. Then he stated that this event is conducted with the intention to promote innovation for the youth, entrepreneurship, and lobbying for social entrepreneurship. He mentioned all the organization’s collaboration and partnerships. He said that the event emphasizes the engagement of the young people and social enterprise, social business for the youth, meaningful participation with the youth, and collaboration with the government.

Opening Session:

Prof Dr. Datuk Denison Jayasooria, the chair of the Asian Solidarity Economy Council (ASEC), Malaysia presented the alternative models of the economy. He shared information about the Asian Solidarity Economy Council (ASEC), a network of practitioners and academics in 14 Asian countries. Further, he stated that the committee is committed to alternative economic models and community buildings.



SOLIDARITY ECONOMY & OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

By Prof Datuk Dr Denison
Jayasooria
ASEC Chair



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He shared that the Social Solidarity Economy (SSE) has five dimensions. He mentioned that its key focus is people, the planet, and prosperity. “It is regarded as a triple bottom line and other components include; ethical values and global governance” he added. He shared that it is an alternative socio-economic arrangement toward balanced, holistic, and inclusive governance. Moreover, he said that it seeks to bring out collective decision-making and participatory governance. Additionally, he informed that SSE is pursuing different socio-economic approaches which are the neoliberal development framework versus the solidarity framework.

Furthermore, Dr. Jayasooria informed that among the urban poor and informal sector majority of the women and migrant workers face exploitation. He added that many Nepali migrant workers who have been working in different countries of Asia are experiencing exclusion and exploitation. SSE recognizes groups facing social exclusion, communities that are isolated and negatively impacted by the caste system, and gender inequality especially impacting women and people of marginalized communities, farmers and forest communities, forest user groups, and indigenous people, and give them higher priority than market-driven initiative.

He said, “academics and academic institutions as partners in the SSE movement can play a bigger role in re-writing the economic development agenda which is empowering and inclusive”. Further, he mentioned there is a need to break away from traditional business solutions towards community-based solutions. For this, he added that the key commitment is essential which is community accountability, people participation, and sustainability.

Prof Dr Puskar Bajracharya, a former member of the National Planning Commission and academic expert - Academic Institutions and Social Entrepreneurship first shared about academic institutions and social entrepreneurship. He said that there are already 260 entrepreneurs taking initiatives in various social entrepreneurship aspects. Further, he added entrepreneurship should be innovative, carry the ability to solve the problems of people, add value and last for a longer period. He mentioned that in social entrepreneurship, there has been a lot of discussion about philanthropy vs entrepreneurship and social vs economic entrepreneurship. He said that he has different perspectives on this issue.

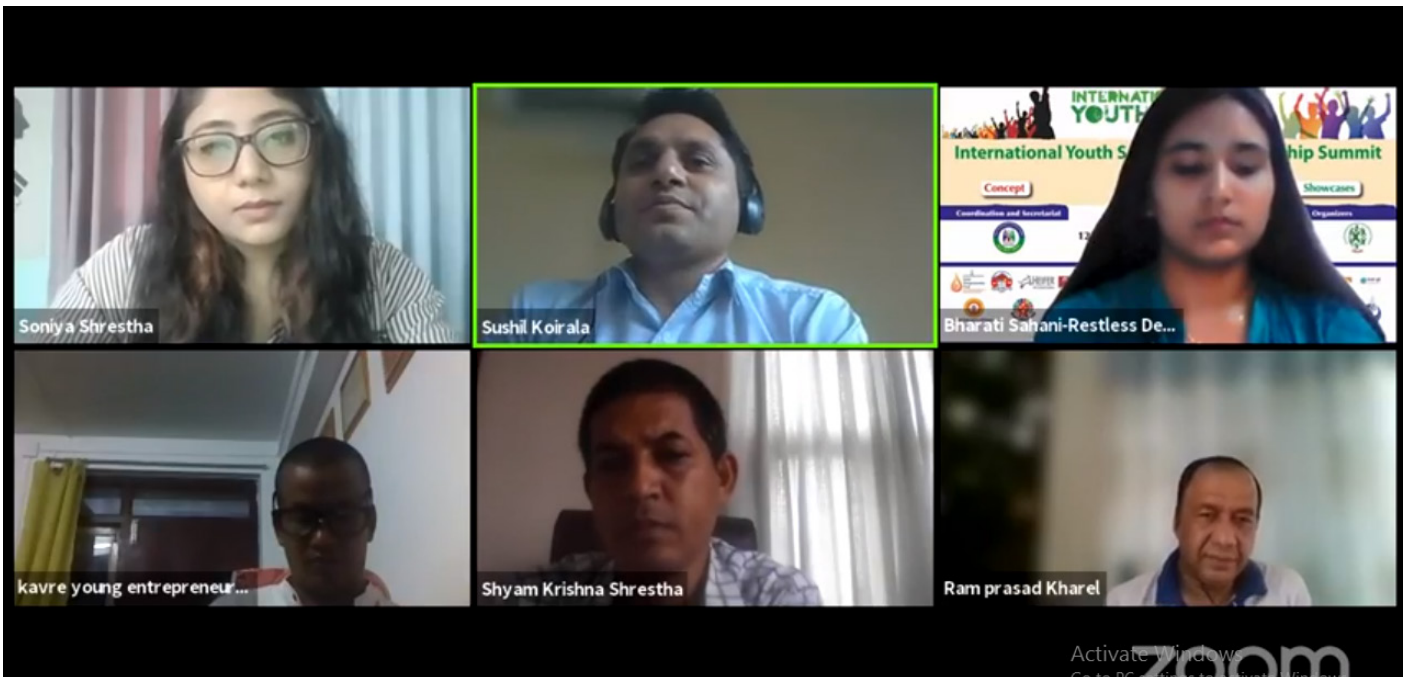
He shared that the segmentation for entrepreneurship cannot only be done on the basis of non-profit, but it also has to be for-profit as well. “The profit includes responsibility, solving the problem responsively, accountably solving the problems, delivering the service as and when needed to enhance the quality of life and prosperity” he added. He stated that in Nepal, 21 million people can do a job but only 7 million are employed. Through this, he further said that 1.4 million people are either unaware of what they are doing or they are not getting a job. Additionally, he said that there will be challenges until and unless there is employment.

Moreover, he informed that Tribhuvan University has introduced MBA global leadership and management with a focus on social entrepreneurship in collaboration with the Hangduyang University of South Korea. He shared that the reason behind introducing this faculty is to develop human resources. He added that an educational stream to develop the human resources for the capability of innovation has also been initiated. He said that he does not want to segment entrepreneurship as social vs nonsocial but all entrepreneurship should follow the six elements; innovativeness, risk-taking, sustainability, responsibility, profitability, and sustainability. Lastly, he enforced on “ Let’s change towards greater sustainability and greater value addition.”

Opening Remarks:

Mr. Subash Nepali, an Economic Advisor at the United Nations Coordinator Office expressed gratitude to the organizers for conducting a relevant summit on the occasion of International Youth Day. He presented the progress of SDGs in context to Nepal. He said that youth entrepreneur capacity is crucial now more than at any other time in history. “It has been 6 years since the adaptation of SDG, but the progress is slow,” he added.

Further, he stated that the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the progress of SDG, and the pace has slowed. He shared that progress on poverty and employment has also been reversed. Also, he shared information from the survey report of May 2021 which showed in Nepal 17% of tourism was dismissed and shut down completely and of the people working in the tourism sector, 65% lost their jobs due to the pandemic.



He said that in Nepal, the financing gap was 12.8% of GDP per year on an annual average between 2015 -2030 and the gap was based on the projected GDP growth of 8% annually. At present, he shared that the economy has receded. He stated that the private sector shows no interest in SDG as it has high risk and low return in the short term. Further, he added that Nepal's huge population is youth and they have determination for action, resiliency, creativity for innovation. He stressed on the importance of these qualities to receive more investment in these sectors for achieving the SDGs that are underserved, underfinanced, and under-invested. He hoped the summit would become a catalyst to boost Youth Power.

Dr Susil Koirala, the President of the Association of International NGOs in Nepal shared that he was privileged to be a part of this summit and was glad to hear from the other guests. He encouraged youth to come out of their comfort zone and to take bold measures on the occasion of International Youth Day. "The progress of society is possible by taking the lead within the political parties and organizations and being challenged to achieve SDGs" he said. He added that everyone needs to be very resourceful, especially during this tough time brought by the pandemic.

Furthermore, he stated that human resources are under-invested in Nepal, that is why the Ministry of labor should be changed to the ministry of human resources to empower young people. He informed that currently Nepal's economy is highly dependent on remittance. He said that the Nepal Government should invest more in youths to develop skills and knowledge. Also, he shared that the education system, innovation & technology should be addressed according to the changing needs. He stated that it is significant to focus on social entrepreneurship to tackle the global challenges, sustainability & economy. Additionally, he mentioned that it is

necessary for concerned authorities to invest in youths. Lastly, he hoped to see more and more young people take a lead and start entrepreneurial initiations.

Mr Jitram Lama, the president of NGO Federation of Nepal shared about NGO Federation of Nepal. He said that it is an umbrella organization of all the NGOs of Nepal and there are more than 6500 organizations connected with the NGO federation of Nepal. He mentioned that entrepreneurs need to work together to create opportunities in society. He further added that the promotion of entrepreneurship is essential for the prosperity of the nation as it will create employment for the young people. He stressed that youth need to play an active role in the promotion of social entrepreneurship and acknowledge best practices of the International society.

“In the Nepalese context, organizations should facilitate the easy law process and attract youth to social entrepreneurship” he said. He further added that organizations should work to achieve the SDGs and create an entrepreneurship-friendly environment for the development of social entrepreneurship. He requested the Nepal government, social welfare council, like-minded organizations, and the international community to collaborate for the promotion and implementation of social entrepreneurship.

Her Excellency Nona Deprez, the EU Ambassador and Head of European Delegate to Nepal mentioned that engaging, connecting and empowering are at the heart of the European Union’s engagement with young people in Europe and also with partners in the world. She said that “We believe that youth social entrepreneurship can bring significant change in social, cultural, and environmental aspects.”

She said that this summit of sharing ideas and learning will be instrumental to resolve existing challenges and foster prosperity. Moreover she said that social entrepreneurship can support both youth development and accelerate SDG implementation. She added that social entrepreneurship can and should also provide platforms for youths to act on their concerns for society and their desire for a meaningful future. Then she shared that the European Union believes that youths should be involved in decision-making as young people can transform their society and education & skills will empower them to do that.

She stated that the government should implement action to overcome issues like unemployment, low-quality education, getting access to skill development training, and financial support to startup enterprises. Further she informed that the European Union as a long-term development partner for Nepal has already provided support to achieve SDG by 2030 through the support of nutrition, education, technical vocational education, student exchange, water & sanitation, and many others. Moreover she said that the EU has recently launched a proposal to keep the youth at the center to enhance their role in COVID recovery. She said that the main objective

of this action is to create an environment for young people of Nepal to become active citizens, agents of solidarity, and positive changes for communities across Nepal.

She also shared that the European Union has initiated the idea of the Youth Sounding Board to ensure participation through external action and International partnership. She said that the young 25 people from across the world will contribute to creating a fundamental, long-lasting change in the European Union's developmental cooperation with young people. Additionally she informed that Nepal has also initiated this idea at the local level and the EU is looking forward to having a significant contribution to the approach and focus on our partnership with Nepal. Likewise, she hoped the outcomes of the summit will inspire youths and the civil society of Nepal to introduce and replicate some of the interesting examples that are being showcased here and also gathered from various initiative projects. She said "You can count on the European Union to offer support and to company you to enhance, connect and empower young people."

Technical Session:

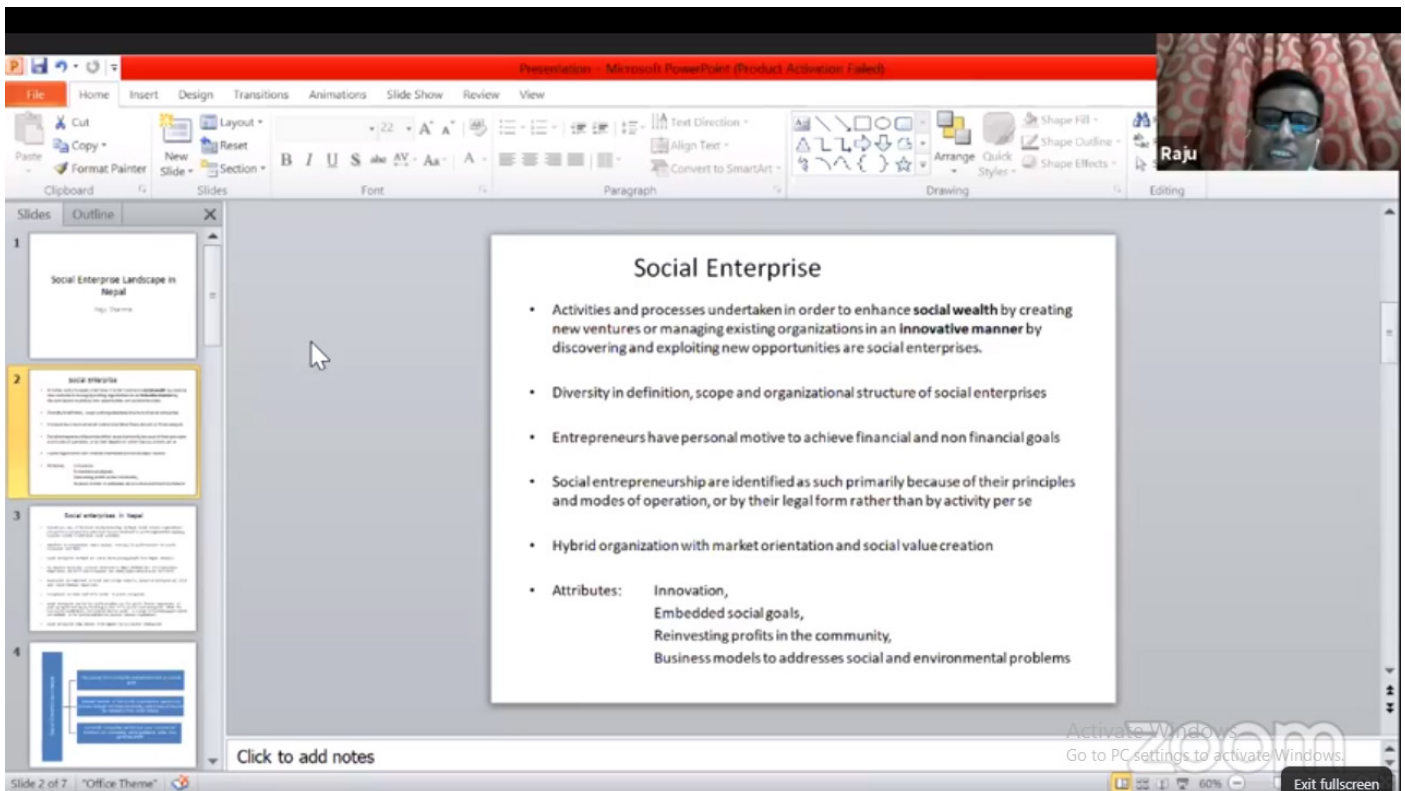
For the interactive dialogue the theme was, Understanding the current landscape of social entrepreneurship at global, regional and national context. Dr Sunil Chitrakar who is the vice chairperson of Fair trade Group Nepal and secretary of Fair Trade International moderated the technical session.

Theme: "Understanding the current landscape of social entrepreneurship at global, regional and national context."

Session I

Mr Raju Sharma, the Program Manager of Nepal Development Initiative (NEDI) presented on the concept and best practices of social entrepreneurship in Nepal. He shared that there are different definitions and organizational forms about the operation of the social enterprise. He said one is to look into it and create wealth but add a social dimension and little innovation that could accommodate the whole social enterprise. In the same way he shared second is entrepreneurs having some financial and non-financial goals. He added that this differentiation between financial and nonfinancial goals sets out the paths for entrepreneurs to go through economic or social enterprise.

"Social enterprises are primarily based on the principles involved and the mode of operations" Mr. Sharma said. He also shared that some of the social attributes of social enterprise are innovation, social goals, reinvestment profits in the community, business models to address



social and environmental problems.

“The compliance on tax and bats are very similar to private companies, be it for profit” he added. He said that social entrepreneurship can be for-profit and not-for-profit. Further he mentioned that there is the requirement of the paid-up capital equity financing in the case of the profit social enterprise. Similarly, he said while the non-profit model allows access to a range of funding opportunities not available to for-profit and also has positive taxation implications. He mentioned that we can identify three threads for the development of social enterprises which are the power of the environment, community development, and conservation.

“The first contribution of the social enterprise is the creation of employment” he said. Then he shared that if a woman gets access to finance then it addresses the employment by 1.5 % to generate employment. He informed that in the rural setting, people are using effective production and effective marketing systems. He shared that they can be regarded as an innovation made, engaged in the purchased agreement for instance when seed producers group doing a fosters agreement with the city company, but negotiating their deal and ensuring private company invests in the capacity development of the producers. Likewise, he said that another contribution of the social enterprise is merging social-environmental business dividends though the social environment and business divisions are not only in a traditional if compared within the traditional business organization, the dividends are all distributed or limited to the business.

Moreover he said that an easy and relaxed legal process for the nonprofit organization would

help to enable the social enterprise. He added that there is a need to attract young people in the sector to promote social enterprise. He shared that most of these social enterprises are led by young people, attracting young talents in this sector to promote social is of paramount importance, especially for countries like Nepal where there is a sizable portion of the economy in the informal sector. He also shared that there is a need for a strong financial marketplace for social enterprise, legal recognition and real legal standing to crowdsourcing and self on venture philanthropy. He mentioned that one of the critical things to observe is the growing movement of small social enterprises in the rural setting and they have to compete with more structured ones. Lastly he said that the launch of the Social Entrepreneurship Fund is very positive remarks, but there needs to be a Co-investment mechanism between the government, the private, and the voluntary sector jointly so that young entrepreneurs who want to start social enterprises can get enough funding and enough support.

Session II

Prof. Dr Michelle Hei Yan Shum from Bishop Dennis NG Victory Ministers Foundation, an assistant professor in the Department of Social Work, Hongkong University presented about social enterprise in Hongkong, and legal and institutional analysis. She said that she was delighted that there is a wide variety of developments about social enterprise in different parts of the world. She informed that social enterprise is not recognized as a separate type of entity in

Social Enterprises in HK

- Not recognized as a separate type of legal entity
- Generally exist in the form of for-profit companies or non-profit organizations.
- In the 527 social enterprises in Hong Kong in 2015, they are operated by 220 organizations or companies.
 - Within the 220 companies or organizations, 137 (62%) were charitable institutions. These 137 charitable institutions operated a total of 422 (80%) social enterprises



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Hongkong from the legal entity perspective. Further she said that for the establishment of a social enterprise, registration can be done as a social profit company, profit company, or nonprofit organization depending upon the work of the social enterprise. Further, she mentioned that social enterprise should contribute at least 70% back to the operation of the organization for claiming social enterprise.

Moreover, she informed that the number of operated social enterprises in 2015 was 527 whereas, in 2020, the number rose up to 666. She said most of the social enterprise is a charitable nonprofit organization and they have worked for the business goodwill. “Within these 220 companies or organizations, 137 (62%) were charitable institutions. These 137 charitable institutions operated a total of 422 (80%) social enterprises” she added. She stated that mostly youth and entrepreneurship are interlinked in Hongkong and they should be encouraged to explore the talents of the youth and empower them to develop more skills. She shared that some of the examples of social enterprise in Hongkong are illuminations & brothers music production company and Chinese and western - style wedding dress company. She mentioned that these two companies have different frames, one is about music production and another one is about wedding clothes.

Additionally, she stated that Illuminations & Brothers music production company is a center for television and commercial music which is for music production. She shared that it is a family business and the chief operating director is one of the family members who established the company as their family members and they have their operating directors who are also their family members. Likewise, she said that the common point is that they are both with their musical expertise, have won many international awards and they tried to establish a network through solidarity with pools of friends and family members. “So this is an example of talent to young people to frame the operation of the company” she added.

Similarly, she shared about the Chinese Western-style waste rating company, a wedding dress company. She said that females are engaged in the company and they have the expertise in wedding, dressmaking, and also selling. She then informed that the enterprise is established for the enhancement of talent and network where the females are empowered and motivated to compete for their livelihood. She said “Through this process, cultural integration and cultural exchange is practiced for their expertise”. She mentioned that the special advantages in the integration, communication, and expression of leadership.

Session III

Ms Lanying Zhang, working for Sources for Action has been actively engaging for the empowerment of the rural community of China. She presented about Rural Revitalization and Social Business: Social Business in Asia. She said that the International Conference on Social Enterprise and use



1.0 Social responsibility learned from the unsustainable profit driven business

2.0 Social enterprises with aim to solve social problems

3.0 Ecological social enterprises on the basis of the market embedded in the society, and embedded in ecological sustainability

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was timely because since last year everyone was facing a quite serious problem globally, the coronavirus has kept everyone in the middle of the unprecedented life and death challenge. She mentioned that the challenge caused by COVID-19 in the economy is great loss due to the limitation and vulnerability of profit-driven corporations.

She shared that the local social enterprise can respond quickly, local needs and with flexibility by utilizing the national and local resources. She informed that social practice had happened in China since the 19th century where everyone experienced a complex environment of internal-external. Further she said that Zhang Zheng was the first social entrepreneur in China and Lu Zuofu was the leading social entrepreneur. She said that it was stimulated by the failure of the Senior Japanese war in A.d 1994 A. D and he was the top scholar in the late Qing dynasty. She shared that he started going back to his hometown in Nantang in Kiangsu Province and initiated social enterprise and with emphasis on the village system, which is in modern terms its localization and at the same time, he carried out the localization development by coordinating resources of local societies and natural resources and fully returned the profits through the industrial. She also mentioned that he was engaged in the development of local social and cultural constructions by building schools, elderly houses, museums, and diversified, all social services and the local level.

Then she shared that Mr. Zuofu founded a Minsheng Industria company in 1925 and initiated China's modern shipping industry. "He was a leading leader in a local Township development

and used his income generated from the shipping company” she added. Moreover, she shared that he invested in local education from elementary school to vocational training, research institutions for local development. Additionally, she said that the government also pursued Township development such as building roads, parks, theaters, and cultural activities, and taking care of the elderly.

She shared that China went through three stages of social enterprise development. Similarly she shared that a large number of collective-owned Township enterprises had emerged with the characteristics of Optima or location local resources in the 1980s. She added that the sharing of members’ rights and enterprise operation to support community development. This was the Chinese new version of social enterprise in the 1980s. Then she mentioned that stage two was a social enterprise that aims to solve social problems and embed the market into the beginning of the social development of our society. She said “In China’s national strategy for rural revitalization and ecological civilization, new trends are promoting ecological social enterprise, which is the updated version, it’s the basis of the market”. Furthermore, in stage three ecological social enterprises the basis of the market was embedded in the society and embedded in ecological sustainability. “Asian countries share one commonality that is a continent with a majority population are ethnic people with small scale farming for their subsistence agriculture” she informed. She stressed that there is the important meaning of livelihood with a long history of farming. She shared that ecological social enterprises are based on the market embedded in the society, and embedded in ecological sustainability.

She said that social enterprise in the world whether zhang Jian, Lu Zuofu in the Republic China, the supply and marketing cooperative, public-private joint venture after the liberation, or the Mondragon cooperatives in Spain, The Kibbutz in Israel, the comprehensive agricultural cooperative in Japan, and South Korea, the different forms of social enterprise is different stages, in essence, are “born in danger ! long for trouble! “, grew up in a complex environment of internal and external troubles. She shared that according to Professor Wen, a famous scholar in China, “There is no fixed model for social enterprise.” She then said that all enterprise organizational forms that do not pursue profit maximization, conducive to social and ecological interests, and could reflect ecological civilization and the symbiosis of production, life, and ecology are eco-social enterprises.

Session IV

Mr Gomer Padong expressed his gratitude to all the organizers for the invitation and congratulated them for the success of the event. He presented on understanding the current landscape of Social entrepreneurship in Asia. He shared that the Institute of Social Enterprise in Asia (ISEA), based in the Philippines, is a learning and action network which is set up by social



enterprises. He added that it is a social enterprise resource institution for scholars to catalyze knowledge creation, capacity development and movement-building for social entrepreneurship in the region.

Mr Padong further explained that in the context of developing countries where inequality and poverty persists, social entrepreneurship engages the poor and addresses poverty and introduces social enterprise with poor as primary stakeholders or SEPPS.

He mentioned that there are three types of organizations i.e. social mission driven organisation, wealth creating organisations and distributive enterprise philosophy. He informed that social mission driven mission organizations like NGO explicitly pursue poverty reduction as a primary objective. Similarly, he said that wealth creating organizations are engaged in provision of goods and services. Likewise he stated that distributive enterprise philosophy generates positive economic and social value that is distributed to /benefit the poor as primary as primary.

Furthermore, he also emphasized on how social enterprises have a distributive enterprise philosophy, and generate positive economic and social value that is distributed to or benefit with the poor as primary stakeholders; their surplus and profits accrue to the poor as dividends. Additionally, he shared that they are used to support activities as services for port to overcome poverty and most of these are invested or reinvested to fulfill social missions. He further mentioned insights from studies on SEPPS on social enterprise with stakeholders and social enterprise. He gave an example of a research conducted by 200 researchers from 55 countries,

using a bottom-up approach to capture social enterprises as a phenomenon in which enterprises were characterized as ways of sharing responsibility for the common good in today's economies. "In the context of worsening poverty and inequality, social entrepreneurship is evolving as a strategy to recognize, grow, and mainstream," he added. He shared social enterprises as key partners in multi-stakeholder innovative platforms to enable the poor, marginalized, and women at the grassroots.

Session V

Dr Rojee Joshi, a member of Social Entrepreneurship Fund presented on climate smart social entrepreneurship for youth. She talked about the need for promoting climate-smart social enterprises for youth, especially in Nepal. She said that, "NGOs, social ventures, social co-operatives, private businesses are moving towards adopting a social entrepreneurship culture, and more young people are being attracted towards it and promoting social entrepreneurship with social business."

She raised two questions which showed the implications of social businesses and social enterprises due to climate change. The first question was why events like flood, landslides and other devastating disasters are happening more frequently, erratically, and more devastatingly. Similarly, the second question was why the increase of such events is causing increasing loss of life property hampering livelihoods. With the brief note she said that the answers of these positions are likely to inform the underlying causes of climate change and implications of



climate change in the lives of people. Likewise she added that the various resource reports show that change in climate conditions such as erratic rainfall's rise in temperature, extreme heat, cold waves, and seasonal changes in seasonality over the time have laid the disruption in transportation of wood and supply increase in cost of production due to rise in fossil fuels. She

urged everyone to go green for the rising cost of the product. She also mentioned that change in fruiting and flowering time of the agro products would result in low productivity. She informed that “The supply of raw materials growth of resistant based fluctuations in price of the supply of raw materials, drying up of water sources affecting the business side of social enterprises”.

Furthermore, she stated that climate cannot be limited to corporate social responsibilities, but it will become a corporate issue as climate change will become a business problem and such changes will affect stakeholders expectations and standards for social responsibilities as well. She added that climate change will also likely affect the demand side of social businesses, as possibilities of losing customers due to the low economic conditions reduce which could further reduce demands from the customers. Further she shared that social entrepreneurship education and training are essential for the promotion of social enterprise. She stated that youth should be taught entrepreneurship skills and developing competency, competencies in using climate lens into social entrepreneurship, culture and practices. “Provision of incentives to youth such as tax breaks, grace period or loan payment or social businesses build capacities of young people on climate science” she added. Lastly she stated that promotion of social and technological innovations and climate smart adaptation and promote, and finance youth led climate smart social enterprises with attractive schemes on climate change, adaptations should be done.

Summary of Question and Answers by the participants and Speaker

Mr Raju Sharma responded to a question about the start up fund. He said that, “ in the category of startup, there are many sources of start-up funds available. Traditional banking does not promote social entrepreneurship. Most of the social entrepreneurship is running from grants and using donation amounts. The central bank also has the provision for interest subsidies. It is a very difficult task to take out a loan. There are some legal challenges for the registration of the social enterprise. It is basically registered as an NGO or Not a profit-making company. ”

Dr Michelle Hei Yan Shum answered the question about the legal provision for the registration of the social enterprise. She briefly described that, “there is no separate legal structure to register social enterprises. They are registered either as a prophet, disturbing profit company or not for profit company, so that may have some challenges to promote social enterprises in Hong Kong, China. If we look at the traditional corporate remodels, even in agricultural practices, or even in a Newar community there is a guthi system. It is more the business model of solidarity and the social enterprises. We should look upon our history and culture and then take the learnings from that to develop a new business model for the future.”

Session VI

Vote of Thanks and Closing : Mr Amrit Devkota, TDH Germany,

He acknowledged all the guests, keynote speakers, young entrepreneurs, NGO and INGO representatives. He wished Happy International Youth Day to everyone and mentioned that he was privileged to share a vote of thanks. On the behalf of organizers he expressed gratitude to all the speakers and panelists for sharing important findings and learning. He hoped that it would contribute and encourage young people in the path of social entrepreneurship development in Nepal and around the globe. Lastly, he said that deep sense of appreciation to all the participants in the summit for active and meaningful participation throughout the sessions.

Day 2:

Best Social Entrepreneurship Models and Understating and Promoting Social Business by CSOs and Institutions.

The second day of the summit focused on two themes: Panelists and Presentation: Best Social Entrepreneurship Models and Understating and Promoting Social Business by CSOs and Institutions. We were honored by the presence of our chief guest Honourable Mr. Parbat Gurung, a member of parliament, a former minister, and a spokesperson of the government of Nepal as well as a social entrepreneur.

Opening Chair and Welcome:

Mr. Arjun Bhattarai, chaired the event and in the welcome remarks shared that food is the great unifier that connected all of us across cultures and generations but the way food was currently produced, distributed, and consumed was not sustainable from the ecological and social perspective. He emphasized that youth can engage constructively in a variety of ways, with different activities and functions involved in the processing, marketing, distributing, consumption and waste management in the form of the social business as an attempt to this aim, promoting the food that is prepared in accordance to the local culinary tradition using the high quality, local ingredients.

He informed that NEDI, a social organization established 18 years ago, has been a key initiator in family planning campaigns, and social entrepreneurship movement in Nepal through supporting youths, women, and other marginalized communities in connecting them with investors, entrepreneurs, startups, counselling, innovations, legal planning, and promoting different social models as well as creating an enabling environment for fostering social entrepreneurship in Nepal. Likewise he said that with the theme of this year's International Youth Day that is "Transforming Food System Youth Innovation for Human and Planetary Health", this summit has been designed to bring Youth of today's generation under the same platform to discuss, inform and empower each other for tackling the global challenge being a major hindrance in achieving the SDGs agenda which has been a major concern for the world including the members of the UN, civil society and private sectors. Lastly, he stated that he believes this event will be a landmark because this has brought the diverse sector of guest speakers, panelists, policy makers, academia, social entrepreneurs, CSOs, private sectors, cooperative media, development partners together for breaking through and understanding social entrepreneurship, policy forming and encouraging the mobility of youth and social business as well as the creation of strategic direction for achieving the 2030 agenda and prosperity.

Opening Remarks from Collaborative Partners:

Prof Dr Amiya Bhaumik, the President of Lincoln University of Malaysia shared that the meaning of entrepreneurship is often connected with material benefits but Covid 19 has taught us that the material benefits of entrepreneurship do not last but it is the social entrepreneurship that brings us happiness and peace. He said that social entrepreneurship is established to create positive social change, not merely creating profits. Further, he defined social entrepreneurship through the verses present in Bhagavad Gita. He said that an entrepreneur cannot afford to have anger and must have a tremendous amount of patience, perseverance, and persuasion. Likewise, he encouraged everyone to have an open eye about the ever-evolving market changes, adapt to them, keep a close eye on goals but not get obsessive.



The image shows a Zoom meeting slide. At the top center is the Lincoln University College logo. Below it, the title "Social Entrepreneurship Across Asia" is displayed in a large, black, sans-serif font. Underneath the title, the speaker's name "Prof Dr Amiya Bhaumik, President" is written in red, followed by "Lincoln University College" in red. The website "www.lincoln.edu.my" and email "info@lincoln.edu.my" are listed in blue. In the top right corner, there is a small video thumbnail of the speaker, Dr. Amiya Bhaumik, at a podium. A "Zoom" watermark is visible in the bottom right corner of the slide.

Mr. Sushil Gyawali, President of Social Entrepreneurship Fund, Social Welfare Council of Nepal (SWC), Government of Nepal shared his views on social entrepreneurship in reference to his engagement in social entrepreneurship for a long time. "Social entrepreneurs are like a warrior who continuously works for the bright future of society," he said. Further, he shared about Social Entrepreneurship Fund and stated that the term 'fund' came in as a technical term but Social Entrepreneurship Fund is not just a fund but it refers to an organization formed for the creation of an environment for entrepreneurship. Additionally, he shared that through this, they intend to work on how innovation can be implemented effectively and marketing



strategy in Nepal and create maximum employment opportunities by taking social environmental responsibility into account. Also, he shared that in the context of Nepal, there's a huge concussion in regards to what is Social Entrepreneurship so bringing clarity on that is also another thing we aim to work on. Thus he requested all, especially the Nepalese to create a solid and tangible programme for it.

Mr Madhav Dhungel, executive vice chairperson of National Youth Council (NPC), shared that strengthening the food system for creating a healthy lifestyle that supports to increase the life expectancy of people can help in shaping the society. On social entrepreneurship, he shared that the National Youth Council is running a kind of discussion with the organizations in Nepal and specifically with youths who are considered to have pioneering roles in this area. He shared that social entrepreneurship is the process of recognizing and resourcefully approaching opportunities to create social value. "Social entrepreneurs are innovative, resourceful and result oriented," he added. Further he shared that the Nepal government has established a loan system (start-up money) for social entrepreneurship. Taking the present state of foreign employment into consideration, he stressed on the necessity to work on how to provide employment opportunities within the country, and make it possible to take the local products into the international market. For the same, he shared social entrepreneurship has a great role to play. Also, he emphasized that it is essential for our education to target tourism, water resources, agriculture, forest and herbs for addressing the issue of unemployment by allowing students to figure out the area of entrepreneurship that interests them.

Dr Padma Khatiwada, vice chairperson of Social Welfare Council said, social entrepreneurship is not a new discourse but it has got its different dimensions over time. He shared that it has been identified that more than around 30,000 CSOs have been inactive in Nepal. Through discussing this state, he shared that social entrepreneurship can be a great idea to make them active. "We have said that the social sector would be the national pride," he added. For that promotion of social organizations is needed and this is why the concept of social entrepreneurship in the government mechanism as Social Entrepreneurship Fund has been established, Dr Padma Pa Khatiwada shared. Further he stated that the Nepal Government has made the plan to develop the country as a mid-income country by 2030 and by 2043 (the 25 years vision) Nepal will be converting into a high income country with US \$12,100 as the per capita income. Additionally he shared that Social welfare Council have included in its policy and programmes that within 10 years the CSOs should be self-sustained and by 2043 the CSOs should be established with the



ability to provide services at international levels so that there will be ample of ideas in term of the Government's plan of converting Nepal into a mid-income country and high income country within 25 years. Moreover, he shared that the Social welfare Council is hopeful that in the future, it will be able to bring out this unified social development act and promote social organizations by the idea of social entrepreneurship.

The Chief Guest Hon Parbat Gurung, Parliament Member, Former Minister, Spokesperson of Government of Nepal, shared that at present, there is extensive discussion on entrepreneurship at national and international level. Further he stated that youth should not simply be money-minded but also concerned and responsible towards the issues present in the society. He shared that non-profit social entrepreneurship does not mean they do not earn profit. They do earn profit but how they utilize the profit for social welfare should be included in its definition. Additionally, he emphasized on the importance of motivating youths for entrepreneurial idea generations or else they will turn passive and choose to simply establish an organization, write proposals and wait for the funds and donations. He stated that the Government of Nepal should also lead social entrepreneurship forward. Also, he said that the Social Welfare Council and all the organizations under it should also include the idea of social entrepreneurship into their actions which will definitely help us bring some positive changes. He ensured to help from his side and make the concerns related to strengthening the social entrepreneurship reach to the Government. Likewise, he informed that he has been making discussions on including the idea of social entrepreneurship into school curriculums and starting social entrepreneurship campaigns at schools with the Government. Lastly, he urged us to work together to fulfill the dream of “Prospered Nepal, Happy Nepal” and for the same to unify and strengthen the youths of the country to become successful entrepreneurs with social cause.



Technical Sessions

After the closing remarks from the distinguished guests, the event proceeded forward. There

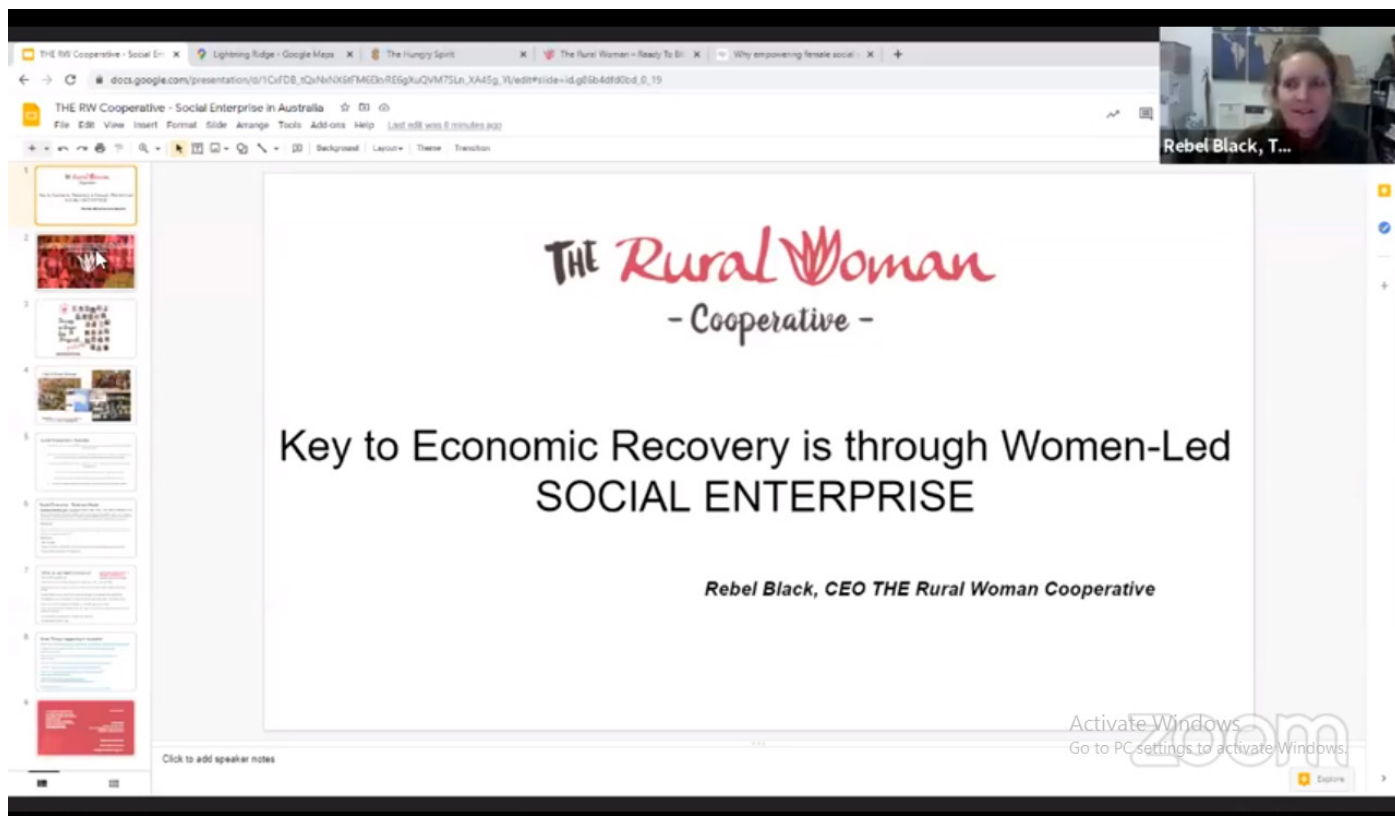
were two themes for the interactive dialogue, i.e. “Best Social Entrepreneurship Models from different parts of the world and Understating” and “Promoting Social Business by CSOs and Institutions.” The technical session was moderated by Ms. Kaajal Pradhan, the Country Director of Restless Development Nepal.

Theme 1: “Best Social Entrepreneurship Models from different parts of the world and Understating”

The first theme was “Best Social Entrepreneurship Models from different parts of the world and Understating”. The speakers were from Australia, Nepal, China and Africa. The respective speakers shared about their journey so far as a social entrepreneur, the social entrepreneurship models and best practices.

Session VII: Ms. Rebel Black, Australia

Ms. Rebel Black took a moment to acknowledge the traditional custodianship of the wonderful aboriginal people, the longest living culture in Australia over 50,000 years. She shared that she is very passionate about women-led enterprises and that she believes the key to economic recovery is through Women-led Social Enterprises. Ms. Black started her social enterprise at the age of 21. She shared that social enterprise in Australia is a relatively new thing. There are an estimated 20,000 social enterprises in Australia generating up to 3% GDP and employing



The image is a screenshot of a Zoom meeting. The main content is a presentation slide titled "THE Rural Woman - Cooperative". The slide features the organization's logo, which consists of the words "THE Rural Woman" in a red, handwritten-style font, with a stylized red flower or leaf symbol above the word "Woman". Below the logo, it says "- Cooperative -". The main text on the slide reads "Key to Economic Recovery is through Women-Led SOCIAL ENTERPRISE". At the bottom of the slide, it identifies the speaker as "Rebel Black, CEO THE Rural Woman Cooperative". The Zoom interface is visible, including a video thumbnail of Ms. Rebel Black in the top right corner, a browser address bar at the top, and a sidebar on the left showing a list of slides. A watermark for "Zoom" is visible in the bottom right corner of the slide area.

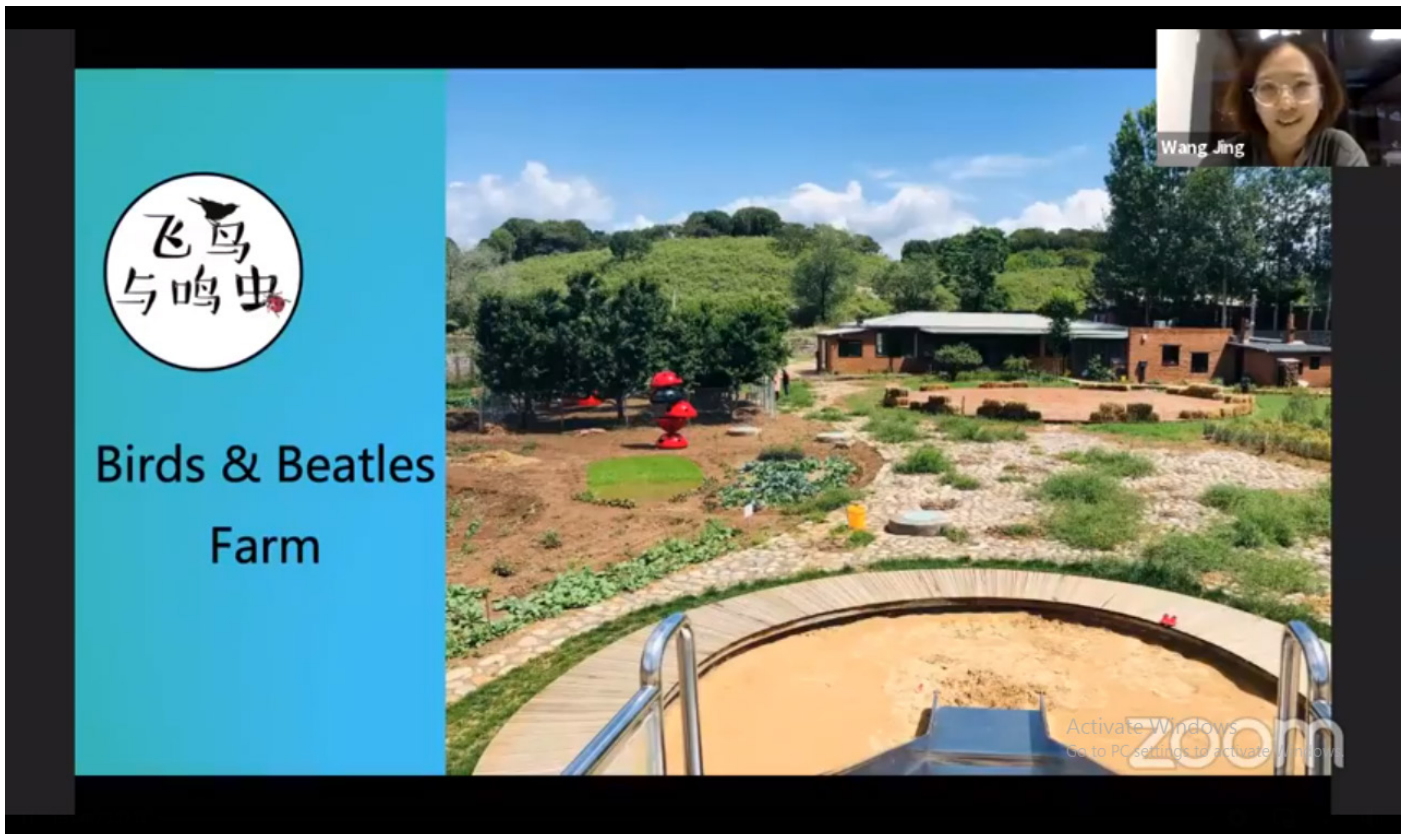
300,000 Australians. There are approximately 1700 cooperatives in Australia, ranging in size from small non-profit organizations with 5 members to multi-million dollar enterprises serving national and international markets. Likewise, she shared that there is a rising number of youths and rural people engaging in social enterprise and cooperative activity. “A lot of social enterprises focus on supporting youth but fewer are being developed and led by youth” Ms. Black said.

In 2014 she launched the Rural Women which was a revolution for wealth for women in the rural communities. She shared they have since then launched a visionary co-op enabling connection of rural women and assisting them to improve their wellbeing, agency, and/or financial security, through education, training, networking, mentoring, and financial opportunities. At the Rural Women, she shared that they focus on 5 UN SDGs - 3. Good Health and Well Being, 5. Gender Equality, 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth, 15. Life on Land and 17. Partnerships. Further, sharing the statement of Francois Bonnici, Director of the Schwab Foundation for Social Entrepreneurship, “Social enterprise, at its core, is rooted in justice, equity, humanity, and empathy, with a spirit of resilience and strength in the face of adversity. Yet, as a sector, it is still a reflection of patriarchy in global systems and local communities alike” she emphasized on why we need to really focus on promoting women-led social enterprises. Additionally, she informed that Women typically invest a higher proportion of their earnings in their families and communities than men do according to the OECD. For the social enterprise in Australia, she shared it is necessary to focus on women-led enterprises and youth-led initiatives rather than enterprises for youth.

Session VIII: Ms Prakirti Mainali, Nepal

Ms. Prakirti Mainali shared her personal experiences and her observation of practicing social entrepreneurship in the context of Nepal being a social entrepreneur for the last 8 years. She said that a question that we cannot answer is fine but an answer that we cannot question is contagious. She shared that her understanding of social business in the context of the globe is that it asks about humanity, our limitations, possibilities, smartness, inclusivity, sustainability, and our existence. “We are running so fast that we need fast food, fast fashion, fast agriculture, fast technology but at what cost?” - she questioned. She then shared “At the cost of the people and the planet”. Talking about the current economic model of the world, she stated that it is more focused on wealth creation and accumulation which is the biggest problem that cannot serve justice to the 5 billion people who are living at the bottom of the pyramid. Additionally, she shared that how she was raised made her feel that the success indicator is to have a bigger house, cars but later she started realizing that it is the contribution that we make towards the community that counts and this is how she started to incorporate those social values in her work.

Further, she presented the story of the mother who makes the upcycled bag and the daughter who goes to school. She shared that recently, through her initiative they have started to make these upcycled bags, and for every bag purchase from any part of the world they provide another bag for the school going girls. So far they have been able to provide 2000 bags to the school-going girls which is a social benefit they have deliberated to the communities. Moreover, she shared that the fashion revolution is a great thing taking place and people have started to question “Who made the product that we are buying?”, “Is the purchase helping the people earn a decent living?” Next, she informed that waste management is gaining momentum, and she has seen an increasing trend of waste management business in Nepal. Additionally, she stated that campaigns and awareness of fair trade practices, tourism industry, micro crediting and finance, and handicraft have also become best practices of social entrepreneurship in Nepal. Lastly, she shared that young people are neither too fragile nor too robust so they can easily incorporate social values in them.



Session IX: Ms. Wang Jing, China

Ms. Wang Jing represented her business, Birds and Beetles Farm and shared about who they are, their business model, and practices. She shared that she advocates for the policies and practices that will promote ecological agriculture. Further she added that they wanted this farm to be a movement that young people can join with ease. The farm consists of three parts: the

village, the co-founders, and the co-creators. She said that the entire Birds and Beetles Farm team would not have been able to see the farm without the Jinpoluo Village- located in the sub-urban of Beijing. She informed that 7 years ago this village decided to go into ecological agriculture, understanding sustainability is the future of the rural areas of China. They started to produce agricultural crops without using any chemicals since then. Additionally, she shared that there are four female co-founders at Birds and Beetles Farm. These four co-founders have a mixed skill-set, she added. Further Ms. Wang Jing shared that Birds and Beetles Farm have 20 co-creators who carry the same vision that they have recruited.

The business model of Birds and Beetles Farm comprises 2 pillars. One is food and agricultural education by experience and second is natural yeast wood fired oven bread making. Ms. Wang Jing shared that based on these two pillars they make the farm running and earn money. She informed that their target customers are families especially with children aged 3-7 years old. She added that they have one to two themed activities each month which are related to science, agriculture, food-making and celebration of festivals. During this, children get a chance to experience agricultural life, be close to nature and growing foods and learn in the process. She shared that she has been a food and agriculture campaigner for 8 years and during those times she did a lot of investigations of food, use of chemicals in food production and during the time she got to meet wonderful farmers who are producing quality food. At the same time she fell in love with fermentation, baking, and great ingredients. Then she started to build this farm to show people that healthy food can be made available. Moreover, she stated that all these actions need to be recorded. For that, she shared that they do a lot of video making, writing, and photography in order to capture start-ups stories, rural life and engage people on their social media.

Session X: Mr Samson Ngugi, Africa

Mr Samson Ngugi shared about the social problems addressed by Slow Food, an initiative that focuses on ensuring health and nutrition to combat the issue of hunger and malnutrition in Africa. He informed that environmental effects, in particular, unsustainable agrochemicals negatively affects the soil and water quality which are also being addressed. He added that Slow Food is engaged in preserving biodiversity and addressing the problem of climate change by putting a better future on the table. He shared that the Slow Food philosophy is “Good, Clean and Fair food for all”. Further he shared that they believe food should not only be tasty but also should be produced in such a manner that it does not affect the environment and our health as well as, the producers must get fair compensation for their work.

He also shared that Slow Food Presidia is one of the approaches that is being used under which they work on sustaining quality production at risk of extinction, protecting unique regions

and ecosystems, recovering traditional processing methods, and safeguarding native breeds and local plant varieties. Further, he informed that they also support small projects to assist groups of sustainable food producers. Similarly, he shared that the next approach is the creation of an agro-ecological food garden in Africa. Under this, food gardens are created in African communities which means not only raising awareness among young generations about the importance of biodiversity and access to healthy, fresh food but also training a network of leaders, awaring them about varied land and their culture that can serve a protagonistic role for change and better future of the country. Likewise, he shared that the Creation of Earth Markets (Farmers Markets) is another approach that is practiced. Mr. Ngugi stated that the Farmers' markets are created to bring consumers and small-scale sustainable producers together. Additionally, he shared that the protagonists are small producers and food craftsmen who sell only what they produce and can personally guarantee the quality. On the stalls of the Earth/Farmers Market there is good, clean, and fair food; the products are local, fresh, and seasonal. There, the producers, buyers, and sellers are offered fair prices.

He also shared the story of one of Slow Food's successful social entrepreneurs "Sylvia Kurial" from Nairobi. He said that she owns an organic food market. He informed that it started with the kitchen garden which is now on 15 acres of land and she grows organic food here. He also shared that till now she has equipped over 1000 women, youth, and small-scale farmer groups with basic concepts on growing organic food. Further, he shared that the organic shop she has opened in Nairobi is supporting more than 20 farmers through buying their products and selling 100+ baskets weekly. He shared that she is passionate about normalizing organic because safe food is a fundamental human right. Lastly he stated that "We don't want fast food. We want Slow Foods."

Questions & Answers Session:

After the completion of presentations from all the speakers for Theme 1, the participants were given the opportunity to ask questions.

Damodar Pokhrel, a participant, questioned "How and when does an individual enterprise become a social enterprise? Those individual enterprises that are not sharing their revenue in the social sector?"

Prakriti Mainali responded that every enterprise can become a social enterprise by changing how the profit is distributed. Social enterprise is not just about how you earn the profit and distribute it, the actions you make as an enterprise. One can easily switch to sustainable options like stop the use of single-use plastics, using electric vehicles. Such small changes can come together for a huge change in society. If you are really into transforming into a social business,

in the context of Nepal, what I would like to suggest is that you can choose to go with small enterprises while procuring goods. For instance, if you are into the fashion sector then choosing to use natural dyes over chemical dyes is also a social step. In this regard, there are multiple ways to practice social enterprises.

Theme 2: “Understating and Promoting Social Business by CSOs and Institutions”

The second theme was “Understating and Promoting Social Business by CSOs and Institutions”. The speakers were from various CSOs and Institutions, i.e. Ashoka-Innovators for the Public, Heifer International in Nepal, Vizcaya Fresh, World Vision International, Asian Solidarity Economy Council (ASEC), and Care Nepal. The respective speakers shared about their organizations, and institutions and how they are engaged in promoting social business through their work and practices.

Session XI: Mr Billy Buddell, Ashoka concept and framework for Social Entrepreneurship

Mr Billy Buddell shared about ‘Ashoka- Innovators for the Public’ in Malaysia and Singapore. He stated they are a global leader in the field of social entrepreneurship. With reference to Ashoka, he discussed the concept of social entrepreneurship, specific models, and programs that they have implemented in particular for building social entrepreneurship among young people, and finally why it is so important to build social entrepreneurship among young people for accelerating towards achieving the SDGs.

He shared that Ashoka has built the world’s largest network of social entrepreneurs who work on changing systems and patterns of societies around the world, creating benefits for everyone and improving the lives of millions of people. He added that these social enterprises are identified through Ashoka’s fellowship programs in which there are fellows who define new road ships that enable people to thrive in the ever-changing world. He shared that so far 90% of the fellows have seen their work replicated by outside groups and 93% of fellows have influenced public policy. Further he spoke about social entrepreneurship from Ashoka’s lens, and shared that there are three core elements at Ashoka that are; innovation, systems change, and everyone a changemaker. Further he informed that the Ashoka Young Changemakers program is similar to Ashoka’s Fellowship Program except for it specifically targets young people and their capacity to create social impact in their communities. Likewise, he shared about two cases of young change-makers who are launching social innovation in India and Bangladesh respectively.

The first case he shared was of Mariam who has created a platform for young people, especially girls, to access opportunities in problem-solving and create rural development. She has founded “Fighters of Bangladesh” by building model villages via community development projects (smoking, menstrual, and climate change) to combat social and cultural norms that hinder gender equality at a young age in Bangladesh, especially in rural areas. He shared that this had led to positive impact and her team of 50 young people has reached over 300 girls as of January 2020 and helped change the mindsets of adults to believe young people can be powerful changemakers.

The next case he shared was of Wasudev who is tackling both employment and waste by upcycling cloth into sustainable products and employing young women in India. He said that his startup initiative ‘Silaigram’ deals with upcycling cloth waste coming from garment factories and decor shops to provide creative jobs for women. He shared that the impact his initiative has created is that over the past year, his team has upcycled 1000 kg of cloth materials along with the creation of jobs and prevention of harmful waste from entering the ocean’s ecosystem.

Mr. Buddell also shared 7 key questions that social entrepreneurs should ask themselves:

1. What social problem have you identified and how are you responding to it?
2. What is your added value?
3. What is your development strategy?
4. What is your economic model?
5. How do you Accelerate your Development by Collaborating with other Stakeholders of society?
6. How do you measure your social impact?
7. What is the best organizational model for your project?

Session XII: Ms Neena Joshi, Heifer Model of Social Entrepreneurship in Nepal

Ms. Neena Joshi represented Heifer and shared how they are encouraging the rural population into social values in the businesses. She informed that Heifer is an international NGO based in the USA which brings more than 75 years of experience starting from 1944 and has reached close to 37 Million families across the globe. She shared that currently it is operating in 21 countries across America, Africa and Asia. Further she shared that they work for alleviation of hunger and poverty and caring for the earth and their work directly contributes to 10 different SDGs. She added that as Heifer aspires to work to generate income for the beneficiaries it works with, it also looks at the indicators for how they contribute to these SDGs through the projects that it implements. Talking about Heifer in Nepal, she shared that it has a very old association

with the country which takes us back to the 1950s when the then government was gifted with an improved breed of sheeps, cattles and poultry. She informed that a country office in Nepal was established in 1997 and currently Heifer in Nepal focuses on specific value chains. She shared that the two major value chains that it focuses on are goat, and dairy value chain. She added that they also do horticulture, local poultry and other cash crops.

In terms of numbers, she shared that they have directly reached close to 300,000 families in Nepal. Further she shared that they call how they operate 'a theory of change' which includes 5 domains among which she focused on two particular domains that are: Women's Empowerment and Social Capital. She shared that though Heifer is known as an agricultural livestock institution, they also focus on creating value in the societies and engaging people who are at the bottom of the pyramid. She informed that Heifer believes this will have a multiplier effect on the rest of the domain they work on. Additionally, she shared the unique model of social capital building Heifer is based on what they call Heifer's Cornerstones for just and sustainable development.

She mentioned that taking this value-based approach inspires institutions and cooperatives to develop a growth mindset, and come together. Further, she shared they help these cooperatives operate as a business hub and that's where the social enterprises are created by adding values in the businesses that they do. She added the other aspect that Heifer focuses on is ensuring the equitable share of profit to the producers in the value chain, safe food production, introduction of innovations and technologies to increase efficiency in the value chain and generation of profit to reinvest into the rural economy. One of Heifer's recent additions to the enterprise is an agri-transport vehicle which might look simple but, especially during the pandemic it became really handy because transport services was one of the major blockages the rural farm enterprises faced Ms. Joshi added. She informed that this has added to the profit, reduction of cost, and providing the food even during the time of the pandemic. Lastly, she shared that with the systematic approaches Heifer takes in the market, it has been able to create an inclusive market system for cooperatives which has helped to contribute at a national level in the economy by connecting the rural production to the market and reducing the import of livestock.

Session XIII: Mr Marlon Palomo, Sharing Best Practices of PRRM in the Philippines

Mr Marlon Palomo shared about Vizcaya Fresh and how they work with a number of social enterprises in the Philippines. He shared about the experience of social enterprise with small-scale farmers in Nueva Vizcaya Province. Additionally he shared that according to a study done in 1998 on the extent of pesticide contamination in commercially grown crops, soils and irrigation in the province revealed that 90% farmers used inorganic chemicals and 10% farmers used botanical pesticides or did not use any control methods. Further Mr. Marlon

shared that Vizcaya Fresh is a non-profit corporation registered in 2013 which is managed by youth social entrepreneurs and trained community development workers in the fields of social development. Then he stated their vision which is creating “Organic State” and contributing to the sustainable food system by promoting Nueva Vizcaya’s organic, healthy and quality product and their mission which is to capacitate partner-farmers, enhance fairer and more sustainable trading to improve livelihood and commitments of organic farmers.

Further, he shared about the value chain of Vizcaya Fresh which includes organizing, capacity building, crop production, consolidation, and marketing trading distribution. Likewise, he said that along with promoting fairness and sustainable trading, Vizcaya Fresh is also continuing farmers training in partnership with local government units, Department of Agriculture and other related government agencies. Moreover, they are providing technical support and capacity building to organic farmers’ groups, training on Organic Agriculture Production, hosting farm tourists and learning exchange events, marketing, trading and distribution of organically grown products, and dissemination of their production and marketing model.

Session XIV: Mr Shyam Adhikari, World Vision International

Mr Shyam Adhikari shared about the work World Vision is doing for the promotion of entrepreneurship. He shared that they work at three levels: household, community, and system. At the household level he said that they work to empower households to provide for their children, especially through youth and women’s economic empowerment. Similarly, at the community level they mobilise groups and communities to strengthen productivity, resilience, environmental stewardship, market access and financial inclusion (cash, savings, credit). Likewise, at the system level they influence system-wide changes to promote sustainable employment opportunities, inclusive market systems and positive social and gender norms. Further, he stated that through the initiative they are taking for youth economic empowerment following an integrated approach, they have been running the economic empowerment programs and enabled the youth to make their own economic decisions, promote leadership, youth engagement in different economic as well as promoted education to influence adult dominated decision-making practices.

He shared that one of the models they use is ‘Building Secure Livelihood’ under which they promote the family to economically empower informal group’s inclusion in livelihood programs. The second model that they have been using which was shared by Mr. Adhikari is the ‘Ultra-poor-generation’ under which they target a family to empower them for improving their livelihood and support on mainstreaming the family into the society. The other model he shared was ‘Local Value Chain Development’ under which they leverage the value chain approach in a participatory manner, enabling vulnerable young producers and farmers to assess market forces, retain key information. Moreover, ‘Savings for Transformation’ was the other

model that was shared which is members-owned and they manage and operate the savings where groups accumulate and convert minimal amounts of cash into savings and learn to wisely manage their expenditure. Additionally, he shared about the next model launched in 2020 which is closely linked with Youth Economic Empowerment in Skills and Knowledge for Youth Economic Empowerment (SKYE). Under this he informed that young people aged 16-26 years are brought together to identify the key issues being faced by their communities. He added that the young people also assess market opportunities to plan and execute value propositions in the domain of service learning and social entrepreneurship projects. Further he mentioned that SKYE club leaders support their peers by using the experientia; earning techniques in order to enhance their skills in areas of active citizenship, leadership, employability and social entrepreneurship. Lastly, he shared about one the initiation that World Visions has recently conducted on the Women Economic Empowerment and one of the important finding is that women in the rural communities are facing a lot of challenges and for mitigation of those challenges they are erecting the support and facilitation from the local government for running their businesses and enterprises.

Session XV: Mr Chandra Firmantoko, Asian Solidarity Economy Council (ASEC)

Mr Chandra Firmantoko represented Asian Solidarity Economy Council (ASEC) which is a network of practitioners and academicians focusing on the social solidarity economy. He shared that the social solidarity economy has five perspectives that are planet, prosperity, people, ethical values, and global governance. He said that one may recognize planet, prosperity, people (3 Ps) as the triple bottom line but ASEC has added the other two. Further he said that if we think about the social impact, it means the impact among the people and the planet, the process of what we do which must have a good impact in global governance. Also he shared that the purpose and objectives of an initiative should be communal and not just for an individual.

Additionally, he shared some of the stories about their network from Sri Lanka, India, Malaysia and Philippines. The first story was of a social enterprise from Sri Lanka where they have taken initiative in compressed stabilised engineering blocks (CSEB). He shared that basically these blocks require less cement, it is cheaper, it is cost effective. He added that they prefer to use more workers rather than machines for creating employment and encouraging youth involvement. The next story shared by him was from India of Parinaama Development Foundation. He shared that with this project they focus on economic empowerment of women through microenterprise development. He added that they carry the objective to help women in gaining skills, establishing microenterprises, and create deep understanding about financial literacy, savings, input costs, marketing linkages, and running a small business. Further

he shared that their target groups are youth, women, scheduled caste and tribes and other economically backward groups. He added that their key strategies involve community/social mobilization through interpersonal communication, facilitating skill building programs on the ground, participatory and collaborative action interventions for development, entrepreneur development programs and training of grassroots volunteers and trainers. The third story shared was of a community farm enterprise from Malaysia which was initiated by Yayasan Kajian & Pembangunan Masyarakat (YKPM). He shared that they ensure fair profit-sharing in the supply chain and have observed growing markets, social cohesion and empowerment to sustain forests as the positive impacts of their work.

Session XVI: Mr Prakash Subedi, Care Nepal

Mr Prakash Subedi from Care Nepal shared that Young people are the source of innovation and innovation is necessary to address the current inequality, injustice, climate crisis and economic disparity. He stated social enterprise is an effective, efficient, and perfect model to deal with these problems.

Further he shared information on injustice in the Global context and in the context of Nepal. He stated that there is a huge gap between the rich and the poor as 1% owns more wealth than the rest of the population. HE shared that at present more than 8.1 million Nepalese live in poverty which has increased by 4% due to COVID-19 pandemic. He highlighted the gender and economic inequality present in Nepal. Additionally, he stated the urgency to take action against all kinds of injustice and current gaps. For this, he shared that social enterprise can be an excellent approach to address the current need for the establishment of social, economic and climate justice.

He added that CARE believes social, environmental and economic injustice can be eradicated by promoting equitable business models and that is possible through social entrepreneurship. He said that globally, CARE is contributing to dignified work, financial inclusion and entrepreneurship development, and women's economic justice and piloting and practicing the same in Nepal too. He informed that CARE Nepal has promoted various SMEs. Further, he shared CARE is the founder of Village Savings and Loan Associations (VLAs) both in development and emergency programs. He said that this has been the most successful approach to fight poverty and promote women entrepreneurship. Finally, he said that as CARE we are highly committed to promoting various innovative social ventures that have the potential of excellent contribution to sustainable prosperity.

Questions & Answers Session:

After the completion of presentations from all the speakers for theme 2, the participants were given the opportunity to ask questions.

Douglas Annor, a participant, questioned Mr Marlon Palomo “What do you have for agroecology and climate change/sustainable ecosystem?”

To the question, Mr Marlon Palomo answered that the major considerations are that we are promoting a farming system in a sense that it is an ecologically and environmentally sustainable activity. It is not simply only promoting organic but it is certified organic systems in the upland and lowland farms. We provide additional income to farmers’ partners by increasing the value of what they produce and by supporting them in producing the crops and other agricultural activities.

The next question was from Dr. Buddhi Prasad Sapkota, “How are you addressing the low income of farmers and having good profit? Have you received any government support?” to Mr Marlon Palomo

To that question he responded that we partnered with the Ministry of Agriculture and they have supported by providing a grant for the delivery trucks for local and metro Manila markets. They have also assisted us in the organic certification for which funds were provided as there is a price for the entire process of receiving the certification. Also, they provided capital for soils for agricultural production. I think this is the benefit of engaging the local and the national government in the interventions.

The other question was from Douglas Annor, “What are the roles of local authorities and social enterprises in Asia, especially in Nepal?”

To this question, Prakash Subedi responded that in the context of Nepal the local authorities have not given a distinctive definition of social enterprises but there are three types of companies registered at the Company Registrar Office. That is for profit companies, not profit sharing companies and ‘guthi’ kind of companies. So the local authorities are mainly the district cottage and small industries board and they regulate on district level mainly for taxation, capacity development activities and other so there are not any specific policies and provisions made for social enterprises.

Vote of thanks : Mr Purusottam Bista, Senior Program Manager of NEDI

Mr Purusottam Bista, Senior Program Manager of NEDI, extended his warm greetings to the respected guests, all fellow speakers, sign language interpreters, participants, and social entrepreneurs present in the summit from around the globe. He shared that the International Social Entrepreneurship Summit 2021 on the occasion of International Youth Day 2021 is hosted by two networks: National Social Entrepreneur Forum, and Social Entrepreneurs Association in Nepal. Though both the networks are at a very initial stage, he said that he is proud to introduce everyone that these networks are the pioneers to social entrepreneurs in Nepal. He added that they are strongly committed to achieve the same goal for promoting social entrepreneurship in Nepal.

Further he shared that this summit is organized in collaboration with National Youth Council, Government of Nepal, Social Entrepreneurship Fund (SEF), NGO Federation of Nepal, Association of International NGOs of Nepal (AIN), Nepal SDGs Forum, Heifer International, TDG Germany, Restless Development Nepal, Good Neighbors International, Raleigh International, Fare Trade Group of Nepal, DCA Nepal, World Vision International, Care Nepal, Nepal Youth Network on SDGs, HAMI Initiative, Human Rights Alliance, Global Call to Action Against Poverty (GCAP), Peoples' Vaccine Alliance (PVA), Fight Inequality Alliance (FIA), RDM Nepal, Lincoln University College of Malaysia/Nepal and Bishop Dennis NG Victory Ministries Foundation LTD.

He emphasized on the importance of this summit to cover relevant areas related to social innovations, and incubations focusing on social business in the globe and bring young entrepreneurs together, experts including the private sectors and the public sectors, CSOs, academia, international agencies and a wide range of entrepreneurs across the globe. He said that in the summit the understanding on the current status of youth in social entrepreneurship, best practices, showcasing the impact of youth social entrepreneurship towards the 2030 agenda, supporting the young social entrepreneurs, developing and enabling the ecosystem for young entrepreneurs was successfully delivered. He stated that as an organizer, they are grateful to the different institutions and organizations who are supporting and promoting social entrepreneurship.

Lastly, on behalf of everyone he thanked the chief guests, Her Excellency Honourable Nona Deprez, European Union Ambassador and the Head of European Delegate of Nepal and Honorable chief guest Parbat Gurung (Parliament Member, Former Minister, Spokesperson of Government of Nepal). Furthermore, we would like to thank our guests and speakers from different countries and also the collaborators and the partners for making this event a success. A massive thanks goes to my colleague, Mr. Arjun Bhattarai the founder and coordinator of Nepal Development Initiative (NEDI) and everyone for their valuable participation

Annex 1:

Recommendations

Upon the valuable discussions that took place during the two-day International Social Entrepreneurship Summit 2021, some recommendations have been accumulated that show the areas which should be improved for creating an environment that allows social entrepreneurship to sustain and foster leading positive impacts in the lives of people. The following are the recommendations:

- Concerned authorities must start to recognize young people's entrepreneurial abilities and the positive results they can bring into communities.
- The social entrepreneurship sector needs to be strengthened in understanding that it carries high potential in achieving the social goals and combating different social issues present at the national and international levels.
- Social enterprises must be provided with necessary supports such as training, resources, legal support, and more to capacitate them.
- Government must encourage aspiring and potential entrepreneurs who present their commitment towards social welfare, particularly of the women, marginalized communities, and young people.

Annex 2: Concept Note

The envisaged summit theme will be ‘YOUTH INNOVATION AND INCUBATION FOR ACHIEVING SDGS, RECOVERY FROM THE COVID-19 AND PROSPERITY IN THE WORLD’. The summit topics will cover important areas of discussion related to social innovation and incubation focusing on social business in the globe and bring together young social entrepreneurs, experts, including private and public sector institutions, CSOs, academia and international agencies and a wide range of entrepreneurs around the globe.

Confirmation of Partnership and Collaboration



All national and international development partners, social business companies and I/NGOs and academia.

Brief Introduction of event of host and coordination

Nepal Development Initiative (NEDI) was founded as a not-for-profit making and non-political-non governmental and a social development organization (SDO) in 2003. NEDI is a pioneer for promoting social entrepreneurship in Nepal. The main objective of the organization is to create a common platform for innovation and encourage young people, community, marginalized and indigenous community for startups, knowledge sharing hubs, exchange ideas, technology and information about the laws and policies related to the private sector and social entrepreneurship. It was founder member and national hub of Family Farming Campaign. Now, it has hosting secretariat for National Social Entrepreneurs' Forum (NSEF), Slow Food Nepal and Social Entrepreneurship Association Nepal (SEAN). NEDI has working lobby advocacy for creating enabling environment for social business, capacity building of youth, technology transfer, policy formulation, start-up and incubation support and activities connected on social entrepreneurship in Nepal.

Overview of Summit:

Social entrepreneurship can be defined as a form of entrepreneurship which predominantly focuses on social benefits rather than solely financial ones, and which seeks to address societal, cultural or environmental issues, often in an innovative manner. Young people's desire to "do good" socially while they "do well" economically is translating into a rise in youth social entrepreneurship in several regions of the world.

Social entrepreneurship has emerged as one of the most reckoning forces in the discourse of economic development in general and entrepreneurship in specific. Social entrepreneurship means economic activities aimed at addressing social problems while also generating financial gains, where primary goal is to improve social conditions. A core element of Social Entrepreneurship is the application of innovative approaches for solving social problem. Social entrepreneurship emerged out of the contribution of some socially conscious individuals who applied innovative business models to address social problems hitherto, overlooked by Governmental and Non-governmental organizations (NGOs). These entrepreneurs were engaged in ameliorating adverse social conditions, especially in underdeveloped and emerging economies where resource scarcity provided limited attention to social needs.

Social enterprises fill the much needed gap in achieving development by addressing not only the economic dimension of development but also social and environmental dimension of development. Social entrepreneurs are known to design innovative solutions, often using business models, to address social or environmental problems. The work of social entrepreneurs has social goals as integral part of their business model. Social enterprise lie in a spectrum of

economic activities where on the one extreme there are pure commercial economic activities whose main objective is to earn profit and charity/philanthropy, on the other extreme where the focus is on providing services or generate social goods, without so much concerned about the economic value of generating social goods. In the view of many experts social enterprise exists at the intersection of the private and volunteer sectors. Profit-maximisation is not the primary goal of social enterprises. It operates differently than a traditional business company.

The concept of a social enterprise was developed in the UK in the late 1970s to counter the traditional commercial enterprise model (Shrestha et. Al., 2020).

Social entrepreneurship “encompasses the activities and processes undertaken to discover, define, and exploit opportunities in order to enhance social wealth by creating new ventures or managing existing organizations in an innovative manner” (Shaker et. Al., 2009). Social enterprises uses market as a tool for meeting social needs, serving the general interest and common good for the benefit of the community. We believe any definition, measurement or evaluation of social entrepreneurship should reflect both social and economic considerations. The nature of social enterprises can be both for-profit-motive and non-profit making depending upon on the country’s legal framework. Social enterprises are found to be open in different forms such as cooperatives, micro-finance, civil society charity, social business or community interest company.

The social enterprises have both business goals and social goals. The social goals are embedded in their principles and work procedures, which differentiate them from other commercial organizations and corporations. The main purpose of the social enterprise is to promote, encourage, and make social change. It is generally seen that huge number of non-profit ventures are involved in social enterprise as compared to minority of for-profit social enterprise.

The International Youth Social Entrepreneurship Summit (NYSES) will bring together social entrepreneurs, investors, experts and innovators, representatives from CSOs and community, intergovernmental organizations as well as young social entrepreneurs, to discuss the following overarching questions: How do young social entrepreneurs support socio-economic advancement, help vulnerable groups access opportunities and ultimately contribute to system change? What is needed for youth social entrepreneurship to be an effective tool towards the 2030 Agenda? How can governments put in place enabling ecosystems for youth social entrepreneurship to significantly help advance the 2030 Agenda? How the multi-stakeholders’ paradigm shift towards youth led innovative development approach to address the current socio-economic problem of the globe?

Background:

The selection of this theme on the occasion of International Youth Day (IYD) 2021 **'PARTNERSHIP FOR SOCIAL INNOVATION AND INCUBATION FOR ACHIEVING 2030 AGENDA AND PROSPERITY OF WORLD'** for the summit for creating opportunity of youth employment and create enabling environment for young people for economic development in country. As part of the 2030 Agenda, the Sustainable Development Goal 1 No Poverty and Goal 2 Zero Hunger, Goal 8, entitled Decent Work and Economic Growth, includes targets pertaining to young people and entrepreneurship. SDG 10 on Reducing Inequalities, calls for the development of economic and social policies clearly considering and addressing the needs of vulnerable populations. Also the goal 4 good health ad wellbeing, goal 4 quality education, goal 5 gender equality are the cross cutting goal to address the issues of young people as well as goal 13 climate action is major concern of young people to protect the planet. The all goals ultimate motion for economic empowerment. The economic empowerment is fundamental pillar of peace, human rights and democracy (phd) which is motto of Economic, Social and Culture (ESC) rights, and SDG 16 overall.

Social enterprises, with their hybrid goal of being financially effective and socially transformative, are particularly apt at generating locally-driven responses to a wide array of issues hindering collective social progress and economic development, especially for vulnerable groups. Social enterprises therefore bring a unique contribution to achieving SDG 8 and SDG 10 and SDG 15. And when they are led by young people, they also contribute to youth development and empowerment and create employment based on sustainability framework.

However, social entrepreneurship is not only a tool for the generation of youth employment and development opportunities and the reduction of inequalities, it is also an instrument to help achieve all other SDGs. Where national or local authorities are unable to provide sufficient opportunities, spaces or services, social enterprises often create nimble and tailored responses to these unmet needs. This is where young people's creativity and capacity for innovation further bolster social entrepreneurship endeavors'. Young social entrepreneurs are particularly poised to reach, service and give a voice to vulnerable groups or people living at the "last mile" (e.g. indigenous people, people with disabilities, older people, minorities and migrants, refugees and IDPs, people living in slums, women, youth, LGBTIQ and rural communities.

For this to become significantly more widespread, and for youth social enterprises to reach their full potential, ecosystems composed of conducive policies and regulatory frameworks need to be put in place. Together, these policies need to foster dynamic skills development, ensure the availability of sufficient financial capital, generate efficient technical support, and develop an enabling infrastructure. Also, an empowering culture and societal norms supportive of social entrepreneurship are also needed to fully reap the benefits of youth social entrepreneurship.

With the implementation of the 2030 Agenda fully underway, there is an urgent need to articulate forward-looking and highly actionable policy recommendations for youth social entrepreneurship to become a paramount solution in efforts to “leave no one behind”

1. Objectives of Summit

The summit will include four sessions that will examine the following objectives, culminating with a discussion on policy guidance

- Understanding the current landscape of youth social entrepreneurship best practices and showcases
- Assessing the impact of youth social enterprises toward the 2030 Agenda
- Supporting and empowering young social entrepreneurs
- Developing enabling ecosystems for youth social entrepreneurship

2. Proposed Sessions of Summit

Session 1: Understanding the current landscape of social entrepreneurship

Topic 1.1: State of affairs

- Why is there a rise in social enterprises around the world? What are the major regional national trends?
- What motivates young people to choose social entrepreneurship?
- What sectors/issues are young social entrepreneurs passionate about?

Topic 1.2: Challenges

- What are the key challenges faced by social entrepreneurs? How are these similar or different from challenges faced by other types of entrepreneurs?
- What are some of the regional trends regarding challenges?
- What can be learned from women social entrepreneurship and the cooperatives movement?
- How are youth social enterprises contributing to youth development and empowerment?
- Are youth social enterprises truly providing decent work to young people?
- Are young people repositioning their efforts to contribute to development away from the political spheres to the social entrepreneurship milieu?

Topic 1.3: Opportunities

- Is the 4th industrial revolution (digital world, AI, analytics, etc.) fueling the rise in youth social enterprises?
- Youth social entrepreneurship as civic engagement: a new way to foster social change?
- “innovation and incubation” communities and youth social enterprises: mutual benefits?

Session 2: Developing enabling ecosystems for youth social entrepreneurship in country context and COVID-19, the some of best modules of social entrepreneurship in world

Topic 2.1: Youth development

- How are youth social enterprises contributing to youth development and empowerment? Are there best models in world
- Are youth social enterprises truly providing decent work to young people?
- Are young people repositioning their efforts to contribute to development away from the political spheres to the social entrepreneurship milieu?
- What are the main policies included in youth social entrepreneurship ecosystems?
- Who are the major actors driving or influencing these policies?
- What are the other elements influencing the ecosystem (media, social and cultural norms, national competitiveness index, regional investment climate, etc.)?

Topic 2.2: Social impact

- Regarding the generation of social impact, what are some of the strengths and weaknesses of youth social entrepreneurship when compared to other members of the social and solidarity economy?
- Given the challenges they face, to what extent are youth social enterprises truly able to deliver locally-driven, people-centred, innovative and inclusive solutions contributing to the 2030 Agenda?
- What are the main conceptual and practical obstacles to measuring social impact of a youth social enterprise?

Topic 2.3: System change

- How realistic is it to expect that local social enterprises generate community or national system change?
- What is needed for youth social entrepreneurship to generate social change?
- Does scaling up necessarily lead to system change?

3. Participants

The summit will bring all together 500 participants from diverse field including experts from national and international social entrepreneurs, innovative investors, young model social entrepreneurs, government representatives, development partners, CSOs, academies, development and economic journalists and youth. These invites will be identified from academia, United Nations, development partners, CSOs, youth social enterprises, cooperatives, and the private sector to ensure a fully inclusive. Gender parity and geographical balance, as well as age balance will also be pursued. This summit will organize hybrid format therefore 500 participants will participate on webinar and expected that at least 1000 people connect through other social medias.

4. Outcomes of Summit

- 4 short expert papers on the themes addressed at the summit
- A case study will be presented on best practices of social entrepreneurship
- 5 innovative vision will be shared
- 5 young people will have shared their feeling about doing social business
- 2 government representatives will be presented their perspectives on promotion social entrepreneurship
- A list of indicative policies and practices on youth social entrepreneurship within the areas discussed.
- A declaration will be issued summarizing the key discussion point, action points and recommendations.
- 200 young people directly will have directly benefited and 1000 youth indirectly encouraged on social business

Annex 3: Draft Declaration

SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP DECLARATION

**Issued jointly by the attendees in the
International Youth Social Entrepreneurship Summit 2021**

WHEREAS there is an increasing realization about the limitation of traditional models of businesses especially from the perspective of sustainable development, environmental conservation and promotion of social values such as equity and inclusivity while creating a network of key stakeholders including entrepreneurs, investors, business angels and international organizations to augment necessary changes in the existing ways of pursuit of economic ideals;

WHEREAS the international community realizes the importance of enterprising ability of young people for the promotion of higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development, with a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being based on respect for the principle of equal rights;

WHEREAS the emergence of various models of social enterprises are highlighting the crucial role that innovative business solutions, and in particular the role of youth-led social enterprises and start-ups, can play in achieving social objectives at local, regional and global levels and in addressing pressing social and economic challenges;

WHEREAS there is an recognition of the importance of providing entrepreneurs access to the necessary tools, knowledge, and networks to promote collaboration on the role of youth led social enterprises, and to build the capacities of existing and aspiring social entrepreneurs, leveraging on their respective expertise, with a view to achieving the Agenda 2030 and the SDGs;

Representing a collage of social entrepreneurs, campaigners, NGOs, young innovators, researchers and academicians present at the International Youth Social Entrepreneurship Summit, on 12 & 13 August 2021, hosted by Nepal Development Initiatives (NEDI) we, believe that social entrepreneurship and youth led social entrepreneurship should receive desired attention to empower young women and men in realizing their full social and economic potential and in putting innovative business ideas into practice with a view to achieving higher levels of living and development. Consequently, we call upon the decision makers to:

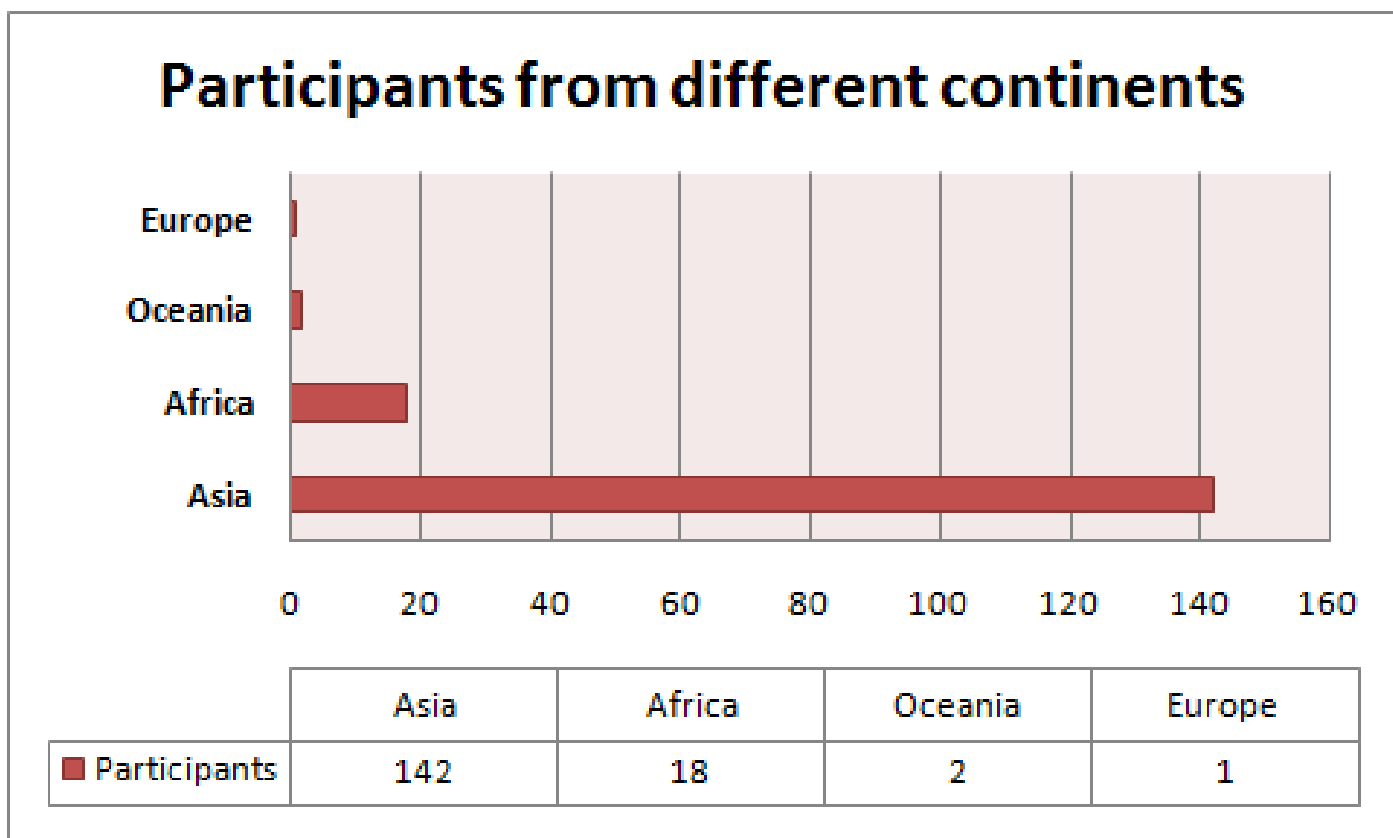
1. Increase efforts in creating the support structures for encouraging social entrepreneurs to successfully create and develop their social enterprises, including rightful legal recognition,

improved access to markets, networks, knowledge sharing platforms, and skills (global virtual education and training), and improved access to sustainable sources of finance;

2. Establish partnership channels among all stakeholders (young people, government, civil society, academicians, advocates, political leaders and community leaders) for the promotion of entrepreneurship, and particularly social entrepreneurship, for inclusive and sustainable development, and recognize social entrepreneurship as a key driver of job creation and economic independence and empowerment, with a special focus on groups which are underrepresented in the society;
3. Develop a strong financial marketplace for social entrepreneurship by giving legal recognition and incentivizing private sector leaders to support financial arrangements such as crowdsourcing, venture philanthropy, and angel funds and other funding channels which provide social enterprises working in the sector of climate change, sustainable development, agriculture extension services, health services etc
4. Accelerate the task of designing activities to increase the number of social enterprises and startups which are committed to jointly take action towards the achievement of the SDGs and promote research on the best practices regarding social entrepreneurship to facilitate sharing of best-practices in different sectors and countries;
5. Bring entrepreneurship classes within the formal education system, with a specific module on social entrepreneurship and create platforms to increase soft skills, digital skills and other leadership attributes of social enterprises.
6. Promote networking among aspiring and potential entrepreneurs and social entrepreneurs, local authorities and national governments, international organizations, voluntary organizations, representatives from academia, science, technology and educational institutions, investors, and others, to commit to this Declaration and strive for its observance through their respective strategies to support and enable entrepreneurship, with a particular focus on youth and women.

Annex 4: Participants of the Conference

Youths Participants



S.N.	Name	Country	Continent
1	Randy Lamptey	Ghana	Africa
2	Annor Douglas	Ghana	Africa
3	Semjidmaa Choijil	Mongolia	Africa
4	Samson Kiiru	Kenya	Africa
5	Oyeleke Olufemi Omonike	Nigeria	Africa
6	Murtala Haruna	Nigeria	Africa
7	Oluwagbenga Ogunfowokan	Nigeria	Africa
8	Mark Maduka Darlington	Nigeria	Africa
9	Onwuagbaizu Edith onyinye	Nigeria	Africa
10	Ishaq Yusuf	Nigeria	Africa
11	Uthman Adeleye	Nigeria	Africa
12	Olasode Grace Abosede	Nigeria	Africa

13	Olasode Grace Abosede	Nigeria	Africa
14	Abijogun Florence	Nigeria	Africa
15	Blessing Hajo Isa	Nigerian	Africa
16	Yunis Jama Abdi	Somalia	Africa
17	AdanMuse	Somalia	Africa
18	Thamsanqa Robert Ncube	South Africa	Africa
19	Shui Dong	China	Asia
20	Liu huagong	China	Asia
21	Dr. Sandeep Shrestha	China/ Nepal	Asia
22	Dr Munir	Malaysia	Asia
23	Md.Shamim Reza	Malaysia	Asia
24	Mohammad Nizamuddin Inamdar	Malaysia	Asia
25	Neha Unnisa	Malaysia	Asia
26	Josephine Stephens	Malaysia	Asia
27	Yeoh Bakee	Malaysia	Asia
28	abhijit ghosh	Malaysia	Asia
29	Saravanan Applasamy	Malaysia	Asia
30	Scholastica M.Y. Lee	Malaysia	Asia
31	kirthana	Malaysia	Asia
32	Dr.Balaganesh	Malaysia	Asia
33	Eman	Malaysia	Asia
34	TeohCheeChuan	Malaysia,Perak	Asia
35	TeohCheeChuan	Malaysia,Perak	Asia
36	Abdulla Areesh	Maldives	Asia
37	Shafoog Ahmed Ameen	Maldives	Asia
38	Hassaan Hassan didi	Maldives	Asia
39	Myo Paing Aung	Myanmar	Asia
40	lucia Yaw Laing	Myanmar	Asia
41	Win Htike Aung	Myanmar	Asia
42	Min Min Aung	Myanmar	Asia
43	Chaw Su Lwin	Myanmar	Asia
44	Thet Lwin Toh @ Jackie	Myanmar	Asia
45	Phyo Thinzar Soe	Myanmar	Asia
46	Ms. Nandar Win	Myanmar	Asia
47	Purushottam Bista	Nepal	Asia
48	Hamsa Bista	Nepal	Asia
49	Hari Bhusal	Nepal	Asia
50	Subin Gurung	Nepal	Asia
51	Jagadish Chandra Wagle	Nepal	Asia
52	Mira Bista	Nepal	Asia

53	Rima B.C	Nepal	Asia
54	Rita Mahato	Nepal	Asia
55	Geeta Rawat	Nepal	Asia
56	Shreeram Pyakurel	Nepal	Asia
57	Ajit Joshi	Nepal	Asia
58	Aanchal Shrestha	Nepal	Asia
59	Anish Karki	Nepal	Asia
60	Sujit Rai	Nepal	Asia
61	Adv. Nabin K Shrestha	Nepal	Asia
62	Santosh Nandan Bhandari	Nepal	Asia
63	Durga B Sunchiuri	Nepal	Asia
64	Jagadish Shrestha	Nepal	Asia
65	Sunita Mainali	Nepal	Asia
66	Rikesh Kumar Thakur	Nepal	Asia
67	Dhirendra Bahadur Chand	Nepal	Asia
68	Sujata Shrestha	Nepal	Asia
69	Toya Prasad Ammai	Nepal	Asia
70	Saru sunar	Nepal	Asia
71	Dhirendra Bahadur Chand	Nepal	Asia
72	Mukti Raj Subedi	Nepal	Asia
73	Dharma Neupane	Nepal	Asia
74	Saru sunar	Nepal	Asia
75	Shradha Thapa	Nepal	Asia
76	Tumburu Gautam	Nepal	Asia
77	Ishwarman Shrestha	Nepal	Asia
78	Jib Nath Sharma	Nepal	Asia
79	Dipendra karn	Nepal	Asia
80	Sijan Bhattarai	Nepal	Asia
81	Neena Joshi	Nepal	Asia
82	Yubaraj Khatiwada	Nepal	Asia
83	Amrit Devkota	Nepal	Asia
84	Kaajal Pradhan	Nepal	Asia
85	Indra Bahadur Hayu	Nepal	Asia
86	Man Sirpali	Nepal	Asia
87	Dipendra Bahadur Sinfgh	Nepal	Asia
88	Anish Koirala	Nepal	Asia
89	shova trital	Nepal	Asia
90	Som Niroula	Nepal	Asia
91	Ranjan Paudel	Nepal	Asia
92	Dipendra kumar karn	Nepal	Asia

93	Kala Rai	Nepal	Asia
94	kalpana Rai	Nepal	Asia
95	Januka Jamarkatel	Nepal	Asia
96	Shree Krishna Dhital	Nepal	Asia
97	Bhakta Bahadur Singh	Nepal	Asia
98	Hari Bhusal	Nepal	Asia
99	D.P.Dahal	Nepal	Asia
100	Susmita Gopali	Nepal	Asia
101	Anila bijukchhe	Nepal	Asia
102	Yagya Prasad Adhikari	Nepal	Asia
103	Swadesh Gurung	Nepal	Asia
104	Nawal Kishor Shah	Nepal	Asia
105	Subodh KC	Nepal	Asia
106	Dipendra Mahato	Nepal	Asia
107	Ramita Maharjan	Nepal	Asia
108	Mansha Niraula	Nepal	Asia
109	Gopal Thapa	Nepal	Asia
110	Dipendra Dhakal	Nepal	Asia
111	Damodar Pokharel	Nepal	Asia
112	Ramita Maharjan	Nepal	Asia
113	Yubaraj Thakali	Nepal	Asia
114	Nabin Raj Gyawali	Nepal	Asia
115	Rabi Giri	Nepal	Asia
116	Manju Gautam	Nepal	Asia
117	Radha Khadka	Nepal	Asia
118	Nitu Acharya	Nepal	Asia
119	Meena Jha	India	Asia
120	Umi Lasminah	Indonesia	Asia
121	Eri Trinurini Adhi	Indonesia	Asia
122	Eunice Samuel Ari	Malaysia	Asia
123	Dr. Mohammad Gousuddin	Malaysia	Asia
124	Azzeme Bin Harun	Malaysia	Asia
125	Mohammad Noor bin Nasir	Malaysia	Asia
126	Lee Yoke Mei	Malaysia	Asia
127	Norin John	Malaysia	Asia
128	Shyam Adhikari	Nepal	Asia
129	Tul Bahadur Baniya	Nepal	Asia
130	Man Sirpali	Nepal	Asia
131	Taskila Nicholas	Nepal	Asia
132	Dr. Buddhi Prasad Sapkota	Nepal	Asia

133	Dashrath kumar Rauniyar	Nepal	Asia
134	No Rachana Maharjan	Nepal	Asia
135	Bhola Bhattarai	Nepal	Asia
136	Fupu Sherpa	Nepal	Asia
137	Rwbin Raj Niraula	Nepal	Asia
138	Bharati Sahani	Nepal	Asia
139	Sarita	Nepal	Asia
140	Shiva S. Sharma	Nepal	Asia
141	Sagar Subedi	Nepal	Asia
142	Saki Singh Adhikari	Nepal	Asia
143	Prakriti Mainali	Nepal	Asia
144	Advocate Deb Raj Sharma	Nepal	Asia
145	Mira Bista	Nepal	Asia
146	Ms. Anjana Shakya	Nepal	Asia
147	Pranaya Pandey Chhetri	Nepal	Asia
148	Som Niroula	Nepal	Asia
149	Toa Prasad Ammai	Nepal	Asia
150	Sabita Koirala	Nepal	Asia
151	M.N.U. Chathurangi De Silva	Sri Lanka	Asia
152	Chanmali Rambukwella	Sri Lanka	Asia
153	Ananda Jyasooriya	Sri Lanka	Asia
154	Wathsala Premathilake	Sri Lanka	Asia
155	D.S.S.M. Sooriyaarachchi	Sri Lanka	Asia
156	Leonard Roshna de-Lima	Sri Lanka	Asia
157	W.K. Indusara	Sri Lanka	Asia
158	Shafana jafar	Srilanka	Asia
159	Fazla Nazeerdeen	Srilanka	Asia
160	Dr Farhat ul Ain Sonia	United Arab Emirates	Asia
161	N.A. Moshtaq	Netherlands	Europe
162	Partha Parajuli	Australia	Oceania
163	Rebel Black	Australia	Oceania

Organizers

1	National Social Entrepreneurs' Forum
2	Social Entrepreneurship Association of Nepal
3	National Youth Council, Government of Nepal
4	Social Entrepreneurship Fund
5	NGO Federation of Nepal
6	Association of International NGOs of Nepal
7	Nepal SDGs Forum
8	Heifer International
9	TDG Germany
10	Restless Development Nepal
11	Good Neighbors International
12	Raleigh International
13	Fare Trade Group of Nepal
14	DanChurchAid Nepal
15	World Vision International
16	Care Nepal
17	Nepal Youth Network on SDGs
18	HAMI Initiative
19	Human Rights Alliance
20	Global Call to Action Against Poverty
21	Peoples' Vaccine Alliance
22	Fight Inequality Alliance
23	Rural Development Mission Nepal
24	Lincoln University College of Malaysia/Nepal
25	Bishop Dennis NG Victory Ministries Foundation Ltd

Annex 5: Program Agenda

International Social Entrepreneurship Summit 2021 12-13 August 2021

Program Agenda Day 1 (12 August 2021)

Time (Nepal)	Program	Remarks
3:25-3:30	Anchoring : Ms Soniya Shrestha	Welcome to All
	Information about interpretation system and zoom rules by Soniya Shrestha	
“3:30-3:40 pm Welcome Remarks”	Opening Chair and Welcome Statement: Mr Arjun Bhattarai, National Coordinator of Nepal Development Initiative (NEDI)	“Mr. Bhattraï is the founder and coordinator of Nepal Development Initiative (NEDI) , a pioneer for promoting Social Entrepreneurship Since 2003 , Member of Social Entrepreneurship Fund (SEF), Social Welfare Council (SWC), and Deputy Secretary General of NGO Federation of Nepal, leading Social Entrepreneurs’ campaign for two decades. He represents many national and international networks as well as providing a tremendous contribution towards achieving 2030 agendas and SDGs in Nepal and regions.”
	Chief Guest honorable Parbat Gurung, Member of Par	Her Excellency honorable Nona Deperez is European Union Ambassador and the Head of European Delegate to Nepal
Opening Session	Concept, Theory and Minimum Standard for Social Business	

3:40-3:50 PM	Prof Dr Datuk Denison Jayasooria, Chair Asian Solidarity Economy Council (ASEC), Malaysia: Alternative Model of Economy- 7 Minutes	Prof Dr Jayasooria, is the Chair of Asian Solidarity Economy Council (ASEC), Co-chair of the Malaysian CSO SDGs Alliance, Head of Secretary All Party Parliamentary Group Malaysian on SDGs and think-tank on social business and economy
3:50-4:00	Prof Dr Puskar Bajracharya, Former Member of National Planning Commission and academic expert - Academic Institutions and Social Entrepreneurship: 7 Minutes	Prof Dr. Puskar Bajracharya to speak on Academic Institutions and Social Entrepreneurship. Prof Dr Bajracharya is Professor of Tribhuvan University, former of National Planning Commission, Academic Expert and
4:00-4:30 PM	Opening Remarks	
4:30-4:37	Mr Subash Nepali, Economic Advisor, United Nations Coordinator Office	
4:37-4:54	Dr Susil Koirala: President of Association of International NGOs in Nepal-	
4:54-5:03	Mr Jitram Lama, President of NGO Federation of Nepal	
5:03-5:10	Dr Padma Pd Khatiwada, Vice-chairperson of Social Welfare Council	
5:10-5-20	Her Excellency Nona DEPREZ, EU Ambassador and Head of European Delegate to Nepal	Honorable ambassador will launch the study report by reading the title of the screen and opening remarks as well. The study report is prepared by Nepal Development Initiative with support of Heifer International Nepal and study covers the concept of social entrepreneurship and best practices in Nepali context
5:20-6:20	International Dialogue on Social Entrepreneurship 7-10 Minutes	
Discussion	Theme: Understanding the current landscape of Social Entrepreneurship at global, regional and national context	“Moderator : Dr Sunil Chitrakar Vice Chairperson, Fair Trade Group Nepal, Secretary of Fair Trade International”

5:20-5:30	Mr Raju Sharma, : Concept and Best Practices of Social Entrepreneurship in Nepal	Mr Sharma is Program Manager of Nepal Development Initiative (NEDI),
5:30-5:40	“Prof Dr Michelle Hei Yan Shum : legal and Institutional Analysis”	Prof Dr Michelle from Bishop Dennis NG Victory Ministers Foundation, is an assistant professor in the Department of Social Work, Hongkong University.
5:40-5:50	Ms Lanying Zhang: Rural Revitalization and Social Business: Social Business in Asia	Ms Zhang is working for Sources for Action and actively engaging for Empowerment of Rural Community of China
5:50-6:00	Mr Gomer Padong :	Gomer Padong is passionate about social entrepreneurship, innovation, and sustainable development. He is currently a programs and development cooperation specialist at the Institute for Social Entrepreneurship in Asia (ISEA). He also is the focal person of the social and community enterprises
6:00-6:10	Dr Rojee Joshi : Climate Smart Social Entrepreneurship For Youth	Dr Joshi is Member of Social Entrepreneurship Fund
5:10-6:20	Question and Discussion	Question and Discussion
6:20-6:25	Sharing of day II program and invitation :	
6:25-6:30	Vote of Thanks and Closing : Mr Amrit Devkota, TDH Germany,	TDH Germany

Day 2 (13 August, 2021)

Time (Nepal)	Program	Program
3:30-3:40	Chair and Welcome By Arjun Bhattarai	Coordinator of Nepal Development Initiative (NEDI)
3:40-3:47	Prof Dr Amiya Bhaumik	President of Lincoln University, Malesiya
3:47-3:54	Mr Sushil Gawali	President of Social Entrepreneurship Fund, Social Welfare Council of Nepal (SWC), Government of Nepal
3:54-4:42	Mr Madhav Dhungel,	Executive vice chairperson of National Youth Council (NPC)

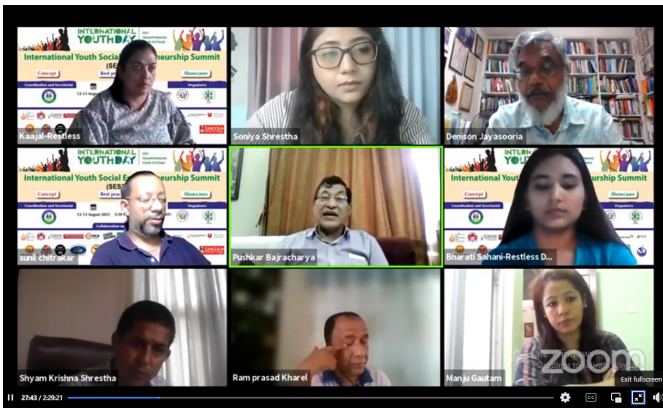
4:42-4:50	Dr Padma Pa Khatiwada	Vice Chairperson of Social Welfare Council, Government of Nepal
4:50-5:00	Chief Guest: Hon Parbat Gurung,	Parliament Member, Former Minister, Spokesperson of Government of Nepal
5:00-5:30	“Moderator: Ms Kajaal Pradhan: Country Hub Director Restless Development of Nepal Theme 1: Panelists and Presentation: Best Social Entrepreneurship Models”	“International Dialogue 7 Minutes Each Speakers”
5:00-05:07	Australia: Ms Rebel Black	
5:07-5:14	India: Ms Smriti Nagpal	
5:14-5:21	Nepal: Ms Prakirti Mainali	
5:21-5:28	China: Ms. Wang Jing	Jing – cofounder of Birds & Beales Farm. Jing was an expert in food safety and eco-agriculture, and now she devotes herself into making magic with natural yeast and flour. She held a master’s degree of law from Peking University. Before graduation, she had decided to work for non-profit organizations that will promote fairness
5:28-5:35	Africa : Mr Samson Ngugi - 7 Minutes	
	Theme :2 Understating and Promoting Social Business by CSOs and Institutions	
5:35-5:42	Mr Billy Buddell : Ashoka concept and framework for SE	Mr Billy is working as a Change-maker Intern at Ashoka, he led a youth project aimed at creating a culture of youth social entrepreneurship in Singapore, as well as being involved in the Fellowship Venture process for the Indonesia office, helping with championing leading regional Social Entrepreneurs to become Ashoka Fellows.
5:42-5:50	Ms Neena Joshi, Hifer Model of Social Entrepreneurship in Nepal	Ms Neena Joshi is Director of Programs of Heifer International in Nepal

5:50-5:57	Mr Marlon Palomo: Sharing Best Practices of PRRM in the Philippines	Executive Director of Philippines Rural Reconstruction Movements (PRRM)
5:57-6:05	Mr Nesar Moshtag : Belink International	Mr Nesar based in the Netherlands and working to promote social entrepreneurship in Africa
6:05-6:12	Mr Shyam Adhikari : World Vision International	
6:12-6:20	Mr Chandra Firmantoko : Asian Solidarity Economy Council (ASEC)	
6:20-6:27	Mr Prakash Subedi : Care Nepal	
6:27-6:50	Q & A	
6:50-6:55	Way forward, recommendations and Declaration	
6:55-7:00	Vote of thanks : Mr Purusottam Bista : Senior Program Manager of NEDI	

Annex 6: Pictures

6.2 Glimpses of the Summit

Day 1



BDN Victory Ministries Foundation Social enterprises

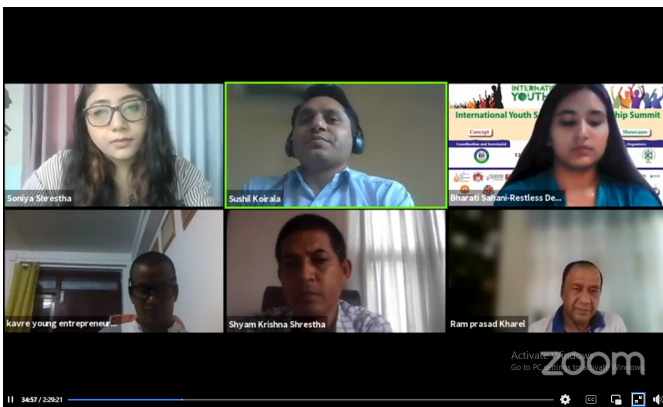
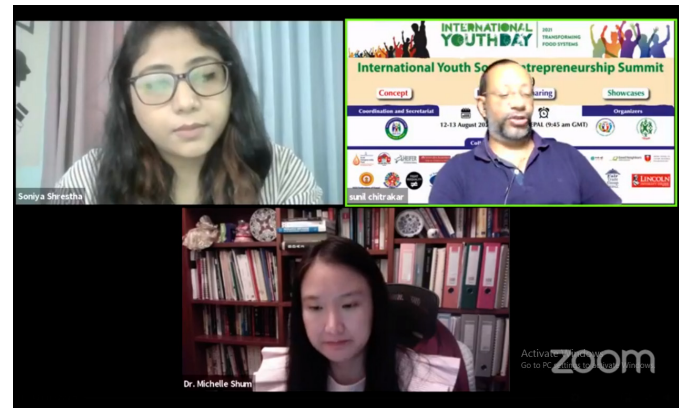
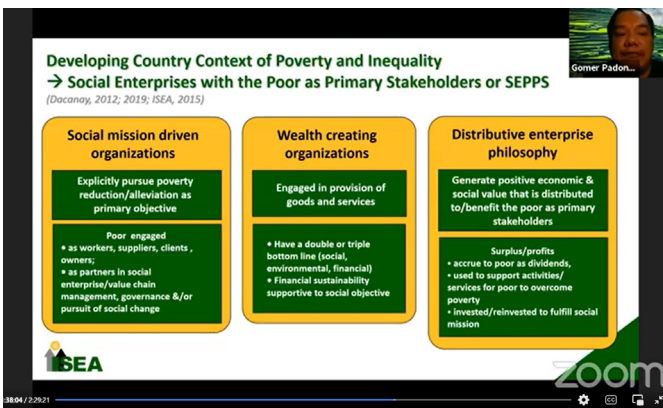


Illuminatus-Kate & Brothers Music Production Company

- A center for television and commercial music
- Music production (creation)
- A family business
 - The company's chief operating director is one of the family members
- Solidarity
 - With friends in the family, network of TV stations, and marketing directors

Chinese and Western-style wedding dress company

- Female sales director and purchasing director
- Cultural integration and cultural exchanges
- Special advantages in the integration, communication, and expression of leadership



Conclusion



- Break away from traditional business solutions towards community based solutions
- Have a key commitment to community accountability, people participations & sustainability

All the best & may the young people lead the way for future innovations



Day 2

