

**P166 SHORT COURSE
ON KEY ISSUES
ON THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AGENDA
Palais des Nations, Geneva, Room XXVI**

Entrepreneurship and the SDGs

Contribution of entrepreneurship to the implementation of the 2030
Development Agenda and its Sustainable Goals

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Outline of the session

- ✓ Entrepreneurship and Sustainable Development
- ✓ Inclusive dimension of entrepreneurship for SDGs
- ✓ Policy Guides on Entrepreneurship
- ✓ Best practices: entrepreneurship strategy, inclusive and sustainable entrepreneurship, concrete project
- ✓ The role of the private sector: inclusive business models (beyond CSR)
- ✓ Recommendations

UN General Assembly Resolution 73/225

20 December 2018

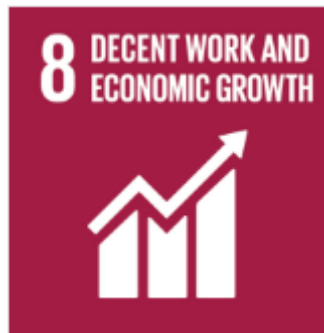
31. *Calls upon* the relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to further recognize and integrate entrepreneurship in its various forms into their policies, programmes and reports, as appropriate, and **invites** the United Nations system, and in particular **the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to continue to provide support to and assist Member States, at their request, to identify, formulate, implement and assess coherent policy measures on entrepreneurship and the promotion of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises;**

17. **Acknowledges** the value of entrepreneurship education and the dissemination of entrepreneurial thinking across all sectors, encourages all relevant actors to increase efforts to systemically integrate entrepreneurship within the formal and informal education systems, including through, inter alia, skills development, career guidance to support entrepreneurship, **behavioural approach programmes such as the Empretec programme of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development** and the Start and Improve Your Business programme of the International Labour Organization, capacity-building, professional training programmes, business incubators and national centres of excellence, as well as online platforms and e-mentorships, and also encourages cooperation and networking and the sharing of best practices while fostering innovation and using innovative teaching methods in line with the demands of the competitive markets and ensuring the full participation of women and girls;

Entrepreneurship and enterprise development

Entrepreneurship for development and the SDGs:

- **SDG 4, target 4.4:** increase number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills for employment, decent jobs and **entrepreneurship**
- **SDG 8, target 8.3:** promote development-oriented policies that support productive capacities, decent job creation, **entrepreneurship**, creativity and innovation and encourage the formalization and growth of SMEs...



Inclusive dimension of enterprise development

- 17-19 June 2019 – Expert Meeting on Investment, Innovation and Entrepreneurship for Capacity-building and SD
 1. Promoting responsible business practices (role of businesses)
 2. Policies to strengthen the role of entrepreneurship for inclusive growth and SD
- Responsible business practices beyond Corporate Social Responsibility
- Targeted policies addressing the needs of all social groups, but particularly:
 - Women
 - Youth
 - Indigenous people
 - Ethnic minorities
 - Migrants and refugees
 - People with disabilities

UNCTAD's Entrepreneurship Policy Framework (EPF)

Key components of an entrepreneurship policy framework



Source: UNCTAD.

Website: unctad.org/epf

The EPF as a toolkit

For each policy area:

- Policy objectives and recommended actions
- Checklist of questions
- Set of indicators to measure overall policy effectiveness
- On-line inventory of good practices

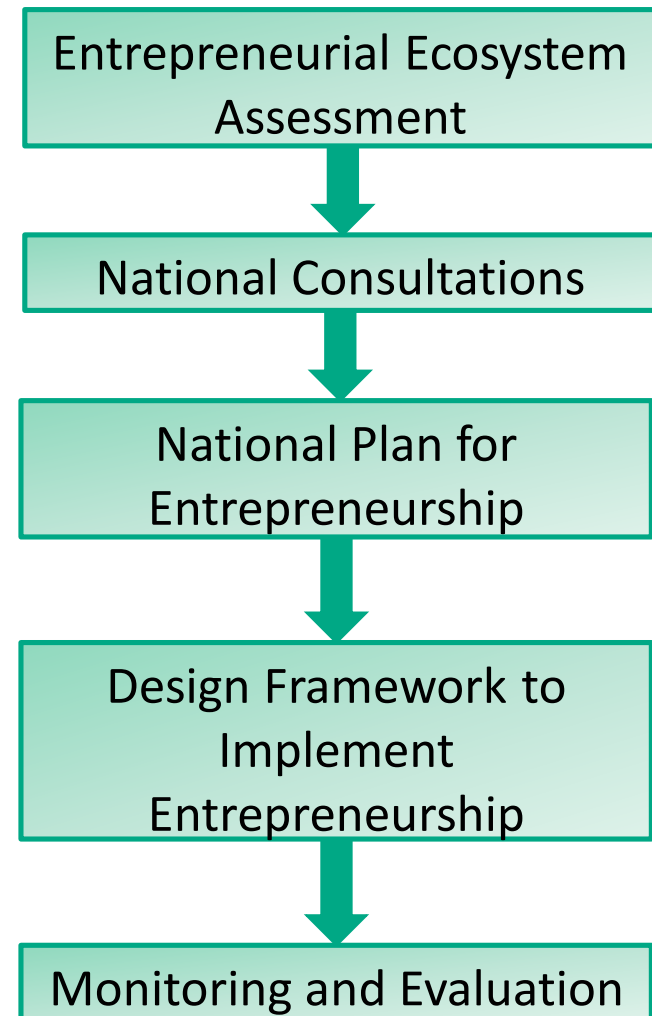
The EPF provides a practical toolkit for the formulation, implementation and monitoring of entrepreneurship policies



Steps to develop a national entrepreneurship strategy

Goals

- Developing a strong institutional framework
- Identify how entrepreneurship will contribute to national goals such as job creation, innovation and/or economic growth
- Engaging all key public and private institutions
- Identify target sub-groups within entrepreneurs (associations, networks, etc.)

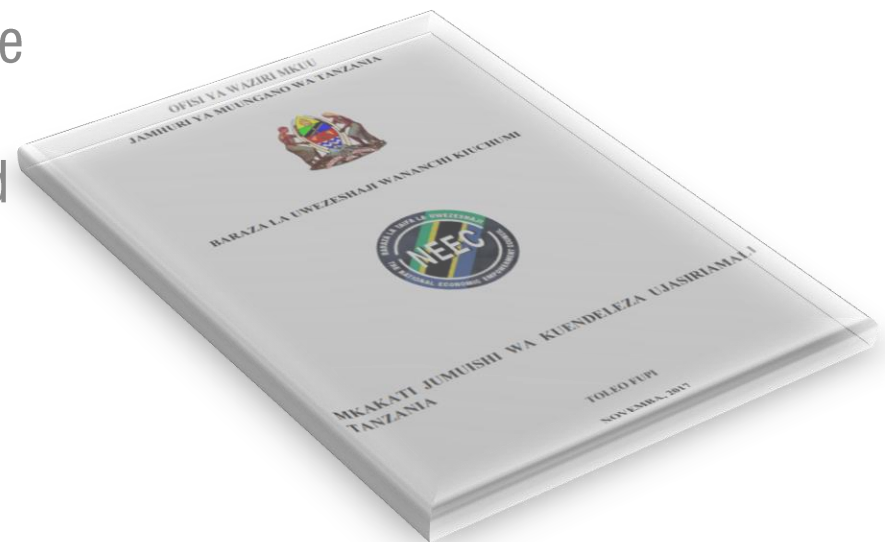


Tanzania's Inclusive National Entrepreneurship Strategy

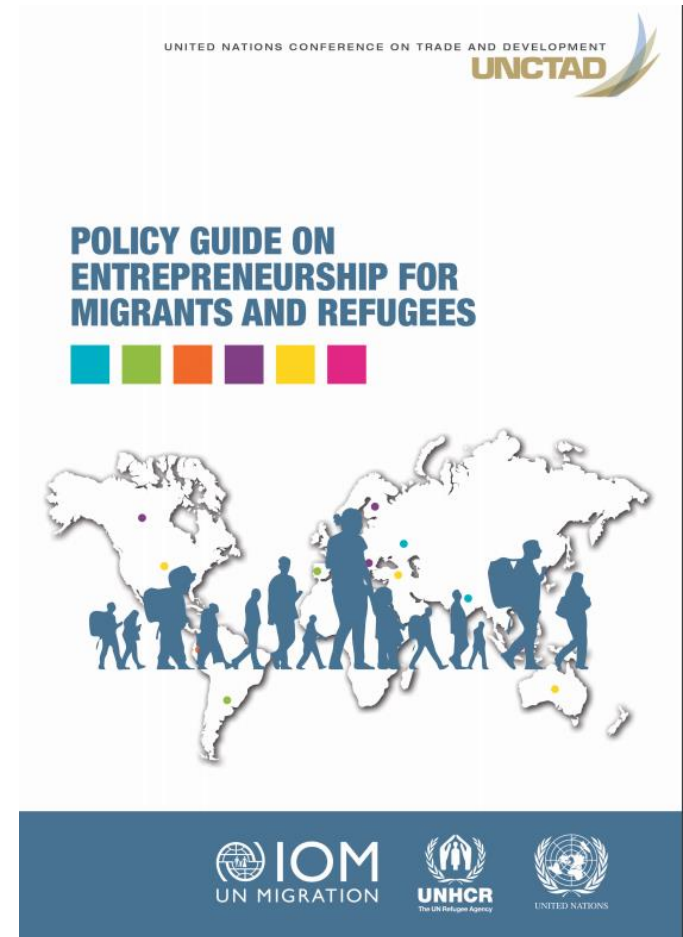
- National Economic Empowerment Council, under the Prime Minister's Office, led the formulation process
- Representatives of public and private sector, as well as academia, reviewed the results of a study that mapped and assessed the country's entrepreneurial ecosystem
- Consultative and participatory mechanisms
- Strategy and action plan for implementation

Economic empowerment and effective participation in social progress of all citizens, particularly marginalized and disadvantaged groups.

Specific measures on recognizing social entrepreneurship



Policy Guides on Entrepreneurship



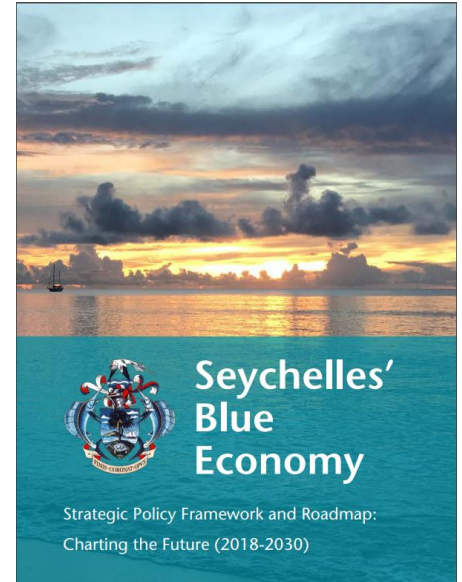
Seychelles' Blue Economy

4 key pillars:

- Economic diversification and resilience
- Shared prosperity
- Food security and well-being
- Integrity of habitats, sustainable use and climate resilience

Emphasis on entrepreneurship development (pillar 2): improve business environment, encourage local and international investments, innovation, SMEs and a culture of entrepreneurship.

Blue Economy Incubator Programme for start-ups



Policy Guide on Entrepreneurship for Migrants and Refugees



- Entrepreneurship can overcome some of the challenges of economic and social inclusion for migrants and refugees.
- Evolving entrepreneurship ecosystems should include migrants and refugees, not create separate or parallel programmes.
- Migrants can bring great economic opportunities: they represent only 3% of the world's population but contribute 9% of the world's economic output.

Micro Entrepreneurship Development, Malaysia

- Increasing economic self-sufficiency of entrepreneur refugees through technical skills training, business coaching and conditional grants
- UNHCR Malaysia through implementing partner NAWEM (National Association of Women Entrepreneurs Malaysia) to enable income generation of Middle Eastern and African refugees
- 143 refugees took part in the 5-month project; 136 businesses created with a survival rate of 79%



The role of the private sector: beyond CSR

- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR): support specific projects (philanthropic), some working towards SDGs
- Inclusive Businesses (IB): provide goods, services and livelihoods on a commercial basis to people living at the base of the economic pyramid
- Inclusive Business Models (IBM): commercially viable model that benefits low-income communities as clients/consumers or as producers/entrepreneurs. Mutual benefits:
 - Companies drive innovation, build markets and strengthen supply chains
 - Poor access essential goods and services, sustainable earning and higher productivity

CSR vs. inclusive business model



EMPLOYMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

We are committed to championing dignified employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for young people, women and refugees.



IWAY Standard - General Section

1. **IWAY Must Requirements**
2. **General Conditions**
3. **Business Ethics**
4. **Environment**
5. **Chemicals**
6. **Waste**
7. **Emergencies and Fire Prevention**
8. **Worker Health & Safety**
9. **Recruitment, Working Hours, Wages and Benefits**
10. **Accommodation**
11. **Child Labour and Young Workers**
12. **Discrimination**
13. **Worker involvement**
14. **Harassment, Abuse and Disciplinary Actions**

Recommendations

- Both public and private sectors are needed to enhance the inclusive dimension of entrepreneurship and enterprise development
 - Stimulate a multi-stakeholder dialogue
- SDGs offer opportunities but also have challenges for promoting inclusive business and entrepreneurship
 - Assess the current status of entrepreneurship in the country
- Implement regular review mechanisms to assess the contribution of entrepreneurship toward achieving SDGs

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