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Asia Policy Dialogue Report

26 May 2016
Hong Kong

Asia Policy Dialogue
c/o Asian Venture Philanthropy Network
3 Shenton Way, Shenton House #22-08
Singapore 068805

+65 6536 1824
policy@avpn.asia
www.avpn.asia/asiapolicydialogue

ASIA POLICY DIALOGUE
An AVPN Initiative

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This report is an extracted summary and brief analysis of the Asia Policy Dialogue that was held on 26th May 2016 in Hong Kong. The event was attended by more than 80 delegates and represented by 14 countries in their presentations on their country's social economy landscape. The event was comprised of presentations from sector experts sharing case studies on multi-sector collaboration as well as discussions on the aspirations that the delegates would like to see for the region's social economy.

The aims and objectives of this dialogue and platform:

- Bring awareness to Asian policy makers to the social economy trends and programmes in the region
- Facilitate better collaboration between the government and private funding on social issues for greater impact
- Create sustainable impact in the Asian region through more innovative tools and models

The presentations of the speakers of the day are appended within the report. For video and photos from the event as well as resources and activities of the Asia Policy Dialogue, please visit: **www.avpn.asia/asiapolicydialogue**

You can also contact us at **policy@avpn.asia**

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ASIA POLICY DIALOGUE
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Dear friends,

NAINA SUBBERWAL BATRA
CEO, Asian Venture Philanthropy Network (AVPN)

We have come a long way since 2014, when AVPN, in partnership with BMW Foundation, British Council and EVPA, organised a study tour to Europe with government representatives from seven Asian countries. This group reconvened in 2015 to share insights and progress in their respective countries, but the 2016 Asia Policy Dialogue has been the real kick-off towards greater sharing and learning on social economy policies across Asia. To this end, we deeply appreciate the partnership with the Global Social Economy Forum (GSEF), BMW Foundation and British Council in sharing this vision of Asian cooperation with us and helping launch this platform.

The inaugural Asia Policy Dialogue brought government officials, policy makers and shapers from different departments – from trade and finance, to agencies on innovation and entrepreneurship, social services, and municipal representatives and mayors. Gathering more than 80 delegates from 19 countries (including our guest speakers and observer delegates from Cambodia, Germany, France, UK and US) was no mean feat, but this is only the first step in what we have planned going forward.

This event report provides a snapshot of what was presented by the representatives from the 14 countries/ regions (Australia, Bangladesh, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand) on 26th May 2016, and captures key insights from the discussions of the day. The participants discussed various initiatives and programmes related to the social economy in their individual countries and the main challenges that they face in implementing these and also in furthering their social impact goals. We hope that this inaugural edition of the Asia Policy Dialogue highlights the vast potential benefit of such a collaboration and the potential impact for the region by continuing such an effort.

Going forward, the Asia Policy Dialogue plans to address some of the issues highlighted on 26th May through initiatives such as high-level working group discussions, study tours, baseline research on the policies and impact of social investment and entrepreneurship in Asia. The Asia Policy Dialogue will continue to work with additional government agencies and policy makers in order to create lasting impact for the region.

In addition, AVPN proposes to leverage its extensive membership network in order to further multi sector collaboration between governments, social sector and the private including foundations, funds and corporates aligned in order to maximise social impact Thank you for your support and we look forward to partnering together as we grow the Asia Policy Dialogue.

Foreword

GSEF is an international network of local governments and social economy networks, which serves as a hub for promoting the social economy (SE). As a global platform of SE, we are very pleased to co-host the APD with AVPN a Steering Committee member of the GSEF, British Council and BMW Foundation by engaging with the distinguished participants from 23 different countries during the APD held in Hong Kong on 26th May 2016. We hope the APD report will recap some of the important takeaways for the participants and will be diffused more widely for the exchange of policy initiatives developed by various stake-holders.

Since its inception at the GSEF2014, we have considered the APD as a strategic tool to promote regional policy dialogues among all stake-holders across Asia by enabling policy makers to freely exchange the experience, in particular good practices developed by various Asian countries. We believe that the on-going APD on SE will contribute to promote inclusive and sustainable socioeconomic development. For this, we hope that the APD on SE for the coming years will be main policy interest of most Asian countries, in particular central, regional and city governments.

We believe that the future APD will attract more stake-holders, especially members of GSEF and city governments in Asia to shape this policy dialogue as major event of policy exchange and networking.

We will put our utmost efforts on improving the quality of the dialogue and this report will be the starting point for the future development of the APD.

KYONG YONG SONG
Co-chairman,
GSEF

LAURENCE KWARK
Secretary General,
GSEF

Eberhard von Kuenheim Stiftung
Stiftung der BMW AG

BMW Foundation
Herbert Quandt

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BRITISH COUNCIL

The BMW Foundation brings together leaders from across communities, cultures and countries to drive Social Innovation, promote Global Dialogue, and encourage Responsible Leadership. We are convinced that our approach breaks down barriers between politics, public administrations, business and civil society and allows society to benefit from the creativity and diversity that result from cross-sector collaborations.

We promote the practice of Social Innovation, Social Finance, Venture Philanthropy, Social Entrepreneurship and Pro Bono amongst foundations, intermediaries, corporates, venture philanthropy organisations, social impact-oriented investors, academia as well as amongst governments and public administrations around the world and, in so doing, strengthen support, innovation and sustainability for and within the social sector.

The Asia Policy Dialogue which we organise together with AVPN, the British Council and the Global Social Economy Forum (GSEF) is a dynamic peer group format based on an ongoing learning process. It targets innovative political and public leaders and policy makers in Asia who want to combine the structural power and infrastructures of their social welfare systems with the entrepreneurial spirit of the fast-growing philanthropic, corporate and private ecosystems of social innovation and social finance.

During the Asia Policy Dialogue Conference in Hong Kong, best practice examples from all over Asia were presented and discussed in order to increase the awareness of new forms and instruments of private-public social finance and to adapt and scale them on a national and international level. I was very impressed by the open, trusting and effective nature of the dialogue and I look forward to continuing this fruitful cooperation in the future.

MARKUS HIPP
Director,
BMW Foundation

We were delighted to partner with AVPN, BMW Foundation and GSEF in convening the Asia Policy Dialogue. Drawing on our combined networks, we were able to bring together policy makers and advisers from 14 countries in the region, as well as representatives from Big Society Capital, the UN, OECD, ADB and World Bank to discuss why and how governments in Asia are supporting social enterprise and social investment.

At a time when the region faces mounting income inequality and entrenched social and environmental problems, the Asia Policy Dialogue provided a rich opportunity to share approaches on building social economies that deliver more sustainable and inclusive growth and better serve the needs of communities across the continent.

The expertly moderated event exceeded our high expectations. It offered insightful overviews of the policy support for social enterprise in each of the countries. It included engrossing case studies. It provided opportunities to discuss challenges and make recommendations. And it concluded with an agreement by participants to reconvene regularly as a body and in working groups.

Policy dialogues are one of the key pillars of the British Council's Global Social Enterprise programme because they provide an effective means of disseminating best practice and equipping leaders with access to the contacts, experience and information they need to support social enterprise.

Events like the Asia Policy Dialogue also help to advance our goals of making positive contributions to the countries we work in; of promoting understanding between people in the UK and other countries; and of supporting sustainable and inclusive development with enhanced opportunity for all.

TRISTAN ACE
Programme Development Manager, Social Enterprise, East Asia, British Council

Different government approaches to the Social Economy – Case of UK and US

UK model: Strategic and intentional

APPROACH

- Marked by 16 years of consistent strategic policy to develop the social economy across three Prime Ministers and three ruling parties, which was highly rare
- Underpinned by a history of 400+ years of active civil society and 30+ years of government interacting with social sector to procure services
- The government was committed to this strategy because they used it for public service transformation in order to make it more effective. They had to produce better outcomes with less money and believed that by outsourcing to social enterprises, this could result in more innovation.
- Used this as a way to address unemployment
- Government to connect with cultural change of rise of entrepreneurs in UK: cool to be a social entrepreneur!
- Commitment to this long journey – generational change coupled with step-by-step development. E.g. certain infrastructure has to happen at the right time according to the climate and context
- Critical for governments to consider the cultural change and the factors to consider: e.g. the mix of profit and social.
- Averse attitudes to risk and failures. Can a movement (like the one in the UK) be created to help shift cultural factors? Sometimes cultural factors are even more important than policies.

INITIATIVES/PROGRAMMES

- Policy highlights include the Investment Readiness Fund, Big Society Capital, tax reliefs, Social Values Act, Community Interest Companies (CIC)
- Design, regulation on social enterprise and social investment. Capacity building programmes for social enterprises.
- Opening up of markets

CHALLENGES/OBSTACLES

- Barriers: public service efficiency
- Small scale of social enterprises
- Shift for social organisations from grants to contracts and outcomes funding

This session is a contrast and study between the two approaches undertaken by the UK and the US with regards to the social economy. The UK strategy is explained by ***Cliff Prior****, CEO of Big Society Capital*, who also used to head UnLtd UK; whereas the US situation is elaborated by ***Paul Carttar****, the founding director of the Social Innovation Fund* under the Obama administration. Ultimately, the first sessions are to set the scene for the audience to understand that there is no right and wrong way to approach the sector, as it very much depends on the political, social and economic factors of the country.

US model: Tactical "just-do"

APPROACH

- Long tradition of strong and robust civil society, hence "problem solving" is not a function of the federal government. Social services were the responsibility of the communities and local governments.
- Governments should not be supplanting the efforts but "supporting" them.
- Priorities of outcomes and collaboration within the government.
- Establishment of Office of Social Innovation – central coordinating department.

INITIATIVES/PROGRAMMES

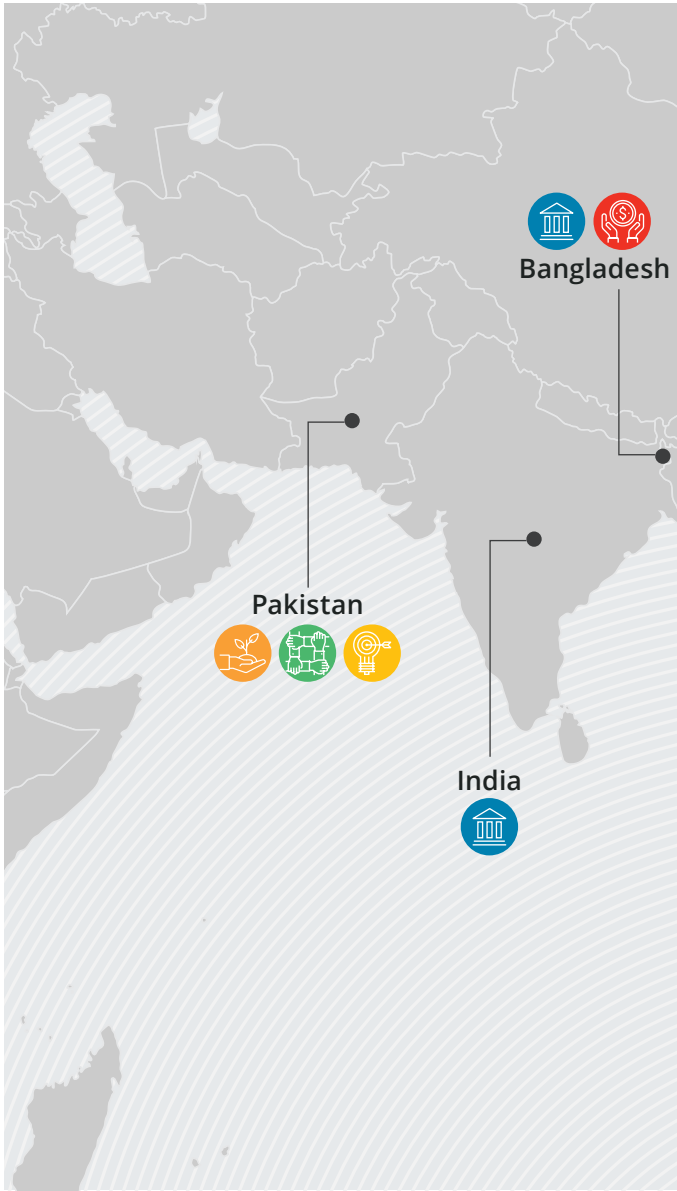
- Used federal funds to directly stimulate the growth of high-impact programmes.
- Develop new financial mechanisms, i.e. social impact bonds, that enabled the scaling of non-profits with high impact.
- Create greater competition within government via evidence based funded programmes.
- Increase general access to data for non-governmental organisations to tap into.
- Reducing regulatory barriers for private investment for social impact – used private money to leverage.

CHALLENGES/OBSTACLES

- Challenges relate to the political, cultural and practical aspects of getting such high level buy-in and scale.
- Political relate to the philosophy of the regime, new leader's priorities, budget constraints and the short-term view due to regime changes.
- Other practical concerns relate to the high costs involved in due diligence, long time frames and ambiguity of results.

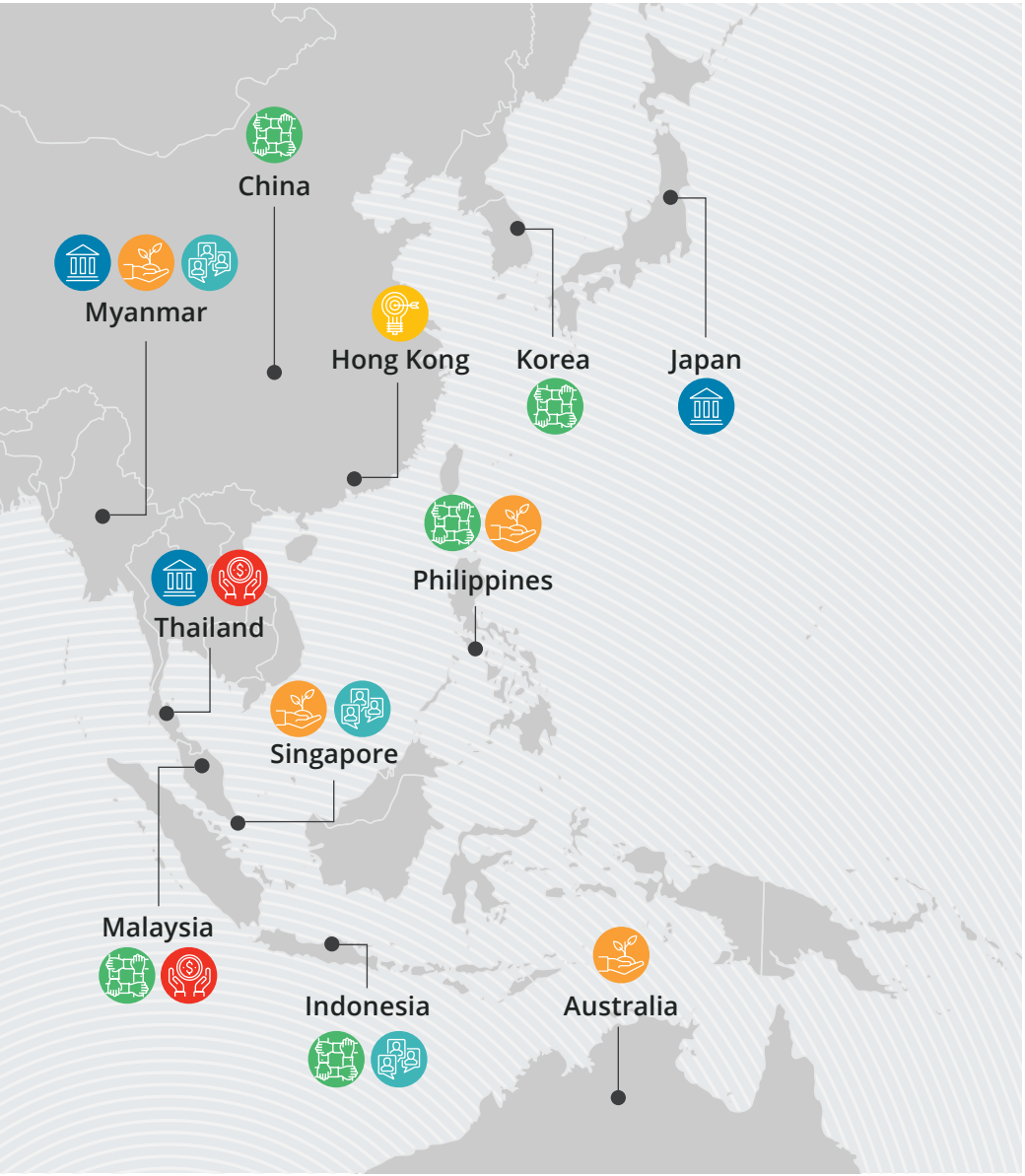
Asian Social Economy Landscape

This session stressed the importance of government collaboration in stimulating and supporting the social economy. Speakers shared a variety of approaches to maximise social impact from creating funds in order to support social entrepreneurs to initiating education programmes that promote entrepreneurship among youth as well as marginalised communities. The challenges in doing so that each country faces was also discussed.



Across the 14 countries, it was evident that most governments were approaching the social economy either via policy work and regulatory frameworks to catalyse and encourage the sector, or with funding support. The funds either invested directly in social enterprises or to intermediaries that would build the capacity of the social purpose organisations. The variance was in the different sectors that they focus on. Due to the different socio-economic context of each country, the challenges and possibilities that they faced going forward were more wide-ranging. These could generally be plotted below.

The country snapshots provide only a teaser of each country's social investment landscape, based on the presentations given. These are supplemented by their PowerPoint slides provided as appendix at the end of this report. In order to further analyse the varying degrees of their approaches and focus, we will need to conduct deeper research and survey each country on the programmes, policies and impact – which should be charted in the following years to understand the progress and results. This will also be gleaned from the activities that Asia Policy Dialogue will regularly organise and monitor.



Key Challenges/ Possibilities for Social Economy

- Capacity Building
- Policy
- Multi-sector Collaboration
- Innovation
- Funding
- Awareness building

Australia

Speaker

CASEY MILLS

Director of the Social Impact Investment team at the Australian Government Department of Employment, Australia

How does each government conceive of the value of the social economy and what role do they see social enterprise and social investment playing in overall government strategy?

- Social impact has been on the rise over the past five years in Australia. The NSW Government has committed to **two social impact bonds per year** and to sharing data due to the growing importance of social investment (more infos at www.osii.nsw.gov.au/initiatives/social-benefit-bonds/)

What has the government actually done to implement the approach?

- The social enterprise development and investment funds were established by the government in 2011 in order to **catalyse the impact investment market** and to **improve access to finance for social enterprises**. The government instituted social impact bonds and a social impact investment policy in New South Wales to further stimulate social impact development. This policy provides guidelines in regards to growing the market, improving capability, and increasing the number of transactions among others.

What are the major possibilities and challenges each country faces in realising the value of its approach?

- A lot more capacity building is required. The lead time is also much longer than expected in the status quo.

> "There is a lot of social impact investment happening in Australia and we have seen a lot of growth in this area, particularly in the last five years."

Bangladesh

Speaker

MD. ASHADUL ISLAM
Director General, NGO Affairs Bureau, Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh, Bangladesh

How does each government conceive of the value of the social economy and what role do they see social enterprise and social investment playing in overall government strategy?

- Social economy is still a new concept in Bangladesh. Impact investors still need more experience and guidelines. As a result, the government is currently interested in learning more about the social economic model and observing the model in practice in other countries. Bangladesh is a pioneering country in terms of microfinance, but still has a long way to go in all aspects of its development.

What has the government actually done to implement the approach?

- The Central Bank of Bangladesh has undertaken the **Green Banking Initiative**, which aims to create significant social impacts in the textile and leather industries using 200 million USD (more infos at www.bb.org.bd/mediaroom/circulars/brpd/feb272011brpd02e.pdf).

What are the major possibilities and challenges each country faces in realising the value of its approach?

- A significant amount of work still needs to be done overall. The government's first priority is to establish an **effective policy and legal framework**. Proper funding is another aspect that poses a challenge.

"We deeply believe that small and medium sized enterprises could be the drivers for social enterprises."

The original slides are included in the appendix, page 43.

China

Speaker

CHAO WANG
Executive Vice, Dean, Tsinghua University Institute of Philanthropy, China

How does each government conceive of the value of the social economy and what role do they see social enterprise and social investment playing in overall government strategy?

- China is increasingly interacting with the international community. Further development of the social economy will contribute to China's global influence.

What has the government actually done to implement the approach?

- The government issued the **Charity Law** and is focusing on forming strategic partnerships to enhance collaboration between service organisations, corporates, and the government (more infos at http://www.icnl.org/research/monitor/china.html).

What are the major possibilities and challenges each country faces in realising the value of its approach?

- Social investment still needs to be achieved on a larger scale. This cannot be achieved alone. More global collaboration is necessary.

"NGO or non-profit organisation practitioners feel like they need to get into the market. At the same time, the corporate or business people try to get into the non-profit area, but without changing their identities or even entities."

The original slides are included in the appendix, page 44.

Hong Kong

Speaker

KIM SALKELD
Head, Efficiency Unit, HKSAR Government, Hong Kong

How does each government conceive of the value of the social economy and what role do they see social enterprise and social investment playing in overall government strategy?

- The government is focused on **integrating the social economy into the entire economy**. The value of the social economy goes beyond creating new social ventures. Rather, we must challenge every company and governmental department to make meaningful social impacts through their current operations and management.

What has the government actually done to implement the approach?

- More recently, the government has begun to contemplate how to use public funding more effectively in scaling up operations of charities. 40% of Hong Kong's public expenditure forms subvention in the status quo. The **Social Innovation and Entrepreneurship Fund** was established in order to catalyse new social partnerships and initiatives (more infos at http://www.sie.gov.hk/en).

What are the major possibilities and challenges each country faces in realising the value of its approach?

- Ingrained attitudes pose challenges in the development of the social economy. Many social cause organisations need room to innovate and want to manage themselves independent of the government. Thus, **heavy governmental regulations are not preferred**.

> "There is real opportunity for every business, private and public, to create greater value by rethinking the way it operates."

The original slides are included in the appendix, page 48.

India

Speaker

TL SATYAPRAKASH
Municipal Commissioner, Gurgaon, Haryana, India

How does each government conceive of the value of the social economy and what role do they see social enterprise and social investment playing in overall government strategy?

- The government is interested in growing investment in India. The social economy is necessary, but still needs to be developed.

What has the government actually done to implement the approach?

- India is currently focused on sourcing funds. The Ministry of Finance has been looking into various fund structures to support social investment. The Securities and Exchange Board of India established the **Alternative Investment Fund** in order to meet the growing impact investment demand (more infos at www.sebi.gov.in). Currently, the government has provided two billion dollars to a mixed fund that helps social enterprises and startups.

What are the major possibilities and challenges each country faces in realising the value of its approach?

- Regulations of fund structure creation are stringent and need to be adjusted in order to make social investment more viable in India.

> "There is a growing demand of not only impact investment, but also increasing investment which is coming into India. (...) If you look at the growing numbers [of investments] now, the estimate today is around 1.6 billion dollars."

The original slides are included in the appendix, page 50.

Indonesia

Speaker

CHRISMA ALBANJAR
Special Staff to the Chief of Staff, Office of Presidential Staff, Indonesia

How does each government conceive of the value of the social economy and what role do they see social enterprise and social investment playing in overall government strategy?

- Indonesia is still in an early stage of development of the social entrepreneurship sector. The government strives to cooperate with social enterprises and the private sector in order to achieve national goals such as, improving productivity, sharpening competitiveness, and increasing welfare.

What has the government actually done to implement the approach?

- Policy and regulations to acknowledge and support social enterprises are being discussed. The government wants to **scale-up social enterprises** by increasing social funds to create a more sustainable business model. Impact Assessment and CSR funds are increasing as well.

What are the major possibilities and challenges each country faces in realising the value of its approach?

- More collaboration is necessary. Awareness of social enterprises needs to be increased to regulators and lawmakers.

> "We want to transform the national economy from environmental and consumptive economy to productive economy. So, we want to have more investment and also better implementation on the ground."

The original slides are included in the appendix, page 52.

Japan

Speaker

KEN ITO
Secretariat, G8 Social Impact Investment Taskforce, Japan

How does each government conceive of the value of the social economy and what role do they see social enterprise and social investment playing in overall government strategy?

- Japan is welfare state and used to have a relatively large department to support social issues. However, now the country is facing financial pressures due to changing demographics in terms of age. The social sector is a significant point of focus in Japan, especially following the two massive earthquakes in recent times.

What has the government actually done to implement the approach?

- Financial and legal frameworks are currently being modified. Ministry of Economy, Trade & Industry (METI) is working on forming a new legal entity to **define social enterprise in a legal framework**. The government is working on creating more funds as well (more infos at www.socialimpactinvestment.org/reports/Japan%20NAB%20FINAL.pdf)

What are the major possibilities and challenges each country faces in realising the value of its approach?

- The lack of incentives for budget reduction, productivity, and innovation in policy making poses a major challenge.

> "The people think that social welfare is the government's job. (...) Now we have more than 50 000 nonprofits, but [they make up] less than one percent of the total economy."

The original slides are included in the appendix, page 54.

Korea

Speaker

HYUK-JIN CHOI
Director, Korea Social Enterprise Promotion Agency, KOSEA, Korea

How does each government conceive of the value of the social economy and what role do they see social enterprise and social investment playing in overall government strategy?

- The four main values of the social economy in Korea are creating sustainable jobs, promoting a community-based economy, creating innovative alternative solutions for social issues, and expanding the ethical consumption of the market.

What has the government actually done to implement the approach?

- At the government level, the focus now needs to be placed on sustainability and partnerships. The government is working on providing capacity building programmes and **market entry opportunities for global social ventures** (more infos at www.socialenterprise.or.kr).

What are the major possibilities and challenges each country faces in realising the value of its approach?

- More **collaboration with private corporates** needs to take place in order to expand the market for social enterprises.

"The latest trend at the moment is to work with the private corporates. Because of the government support, they are quite interested in kind of transforming their existing grant-giving, CSR activities towards social impact investment, or supporting social enterprises, or even creating a market to expand more room for social enterprises by working together with the government."

The original slides are included in the appendix, page 56.

Malaysia

Speaker

EDDIE RAZAK
Executive Vice President, Agensi Inovasi Malaysia, AIM, Malaysia

How does each government conceive of the value of the social economy and what role do they see social enterprise and social investment playing in overall government strategy?

- Malaysia has a long history of social development. The development of the social economy was further catalysed after Professor Yunus's visit to the country a few years ago. Different government agencies are interested in different aspects of the social sector.

What has the government actually done to implement the approach?

- The government has created a **Social Outcome Fund** under which repayment and returns are based on social outcomes. The government also matches corporate grant funds and has created a platform for equity crowdfunding (more infos at www.sc.com.my/post_archive/sc-introduces-sustainable-and-responsible-investment-sukuk-framework)

What are the major possibilities and challenges each country faces in realising the value of its approach?

- More collaboration and funding are necessary. Social enterprises and NGOs tend to work individually, rather than collaboratively because funding is scarce. Malaysia hopes that intermediary NGOs can collaborate with field NGOs to scale much faster.

"The underlying outcome we want is social good. Some kind of oversight or promotion of social good is important as opposed to promoting investment without taking into account the underlying social good. So, we think that there should be some kind of policy making that drives the whole thing."

The original slides are included in the appendix, page 58.

Myanmar

Speaker

AUNG THUN THET
President's Economic Advisor, Office of the President of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Myanmar

How does each government conceive of the value of the social economy and what role do they see social enterprise and social investment playing in overall government strategy?

- The social economy is very important. Both internal and external actors must take action. The government strives to enable the local NGOs to get on board with social enterprises.

What has the government actually done to implement the approach?

- The government has recently set up a **Sovereign Wealth Fund** in the hopes that its revenues will go into social investment. Policy initiatives are being taken, especially in terms of CSR.

What are the major possibilities and challenges each country faces in realising the value of its approach?

- A legal framework must be developed in order to move forward with the social economy. Balancing power through scaling up and sustainability is essential. Capacity building, raising awareness within the community, local politics, and funding for NGOs still pose significant challenges.

"The private sector is very important. In Myanmar, CSR is predominant. Every company now is promoting CSR."

The original slides are included in the appendix, page 60.

Pakistan

Speaker

ZEENIA FARAZ
Head of Programmes Society, British Council, Pakistan

How does each government conceive of the value of the social economy and what role do they see social enterprise and social investment playing in overall government strategy?

- The social economy is currently comprised of charities, NPOs, cooperatives, private philanthropy initiatives through foundations, and social enterprises. However, formal social enterprises are still relatively new in Pakistan. The government wants to create more initiatives to improve health, housing, education, employment, and disaster relief. The government is interested in developing its social economy due to the need of 36 million more jobs within the next 10 years.

What has the government actually done to implement the approach?

- Recently, the government launched the **Centre for Social Entrepreneurship**, which focuses on capacity building and providing networking support for social startups. Vocational institutions have also initiated social enterprise training programmes to empower and educate individuals from marginalised communities (more infos at www.pc.gov.pk/?p=5603).

What are the major possibilities and challenges each country faces in realising the value of its approach?

- The government has limited resources and **technical capacity**. The government understands that it cannot achieve its inclusive growth targets alone. Collaboration, innovation, and sustainability are absolutely essential.

> "The government is under no illusion that it can achieve the sustainable development goals and its agenda for inclusive growth for all through isolation and traditional approaches."

The original slides are included in the appendix, page 62.

Philippines

Speaker

KARL VENDELL SATINITIGAN
Programs Director, Senate of the Philippines, Office of Bam Aquino, Philippines

How does each government conceive of the value of the social economy and what role do they see social enterprise and social investment playing in overall government strategy?

- Although social economy is a relatively new concept, the government has increasingly been working with NGOs at both the local and national levels due to the increasing importance of social impact.

What has the government actually done to implement the approach?

- In 2013, the government introduced the bottom-up budgeting approach, which enables social cause organisations to work with local mayors to determine budgets. In 2015, the government began discussing what policies are still needed. Currently, a **social enterprise bill** is being discussed. A number of centres have been built in various cities to facilitate businesses, educational institutions, and NGOs to work together (more info at www.senate.gov.ph/lis/bill_res.aspx?congress=16&q=SBN-1026)

What are the major possibilities and challenges each country faces in realising the value of its approach?

- The need for inclusive businesses is only growing. Nurturing the next generation of leaders is also another important aspect that needs to be considered.

> "One specific thing the government has been doing the past recent years is introducing more budget and funding for those bottom-up budgeting projects. For 2016, there is half a billion U.S. dollars for around 14 thousand identified projects."

The original slides are included in the appendix, page 64.

Singapore

Speaker

AFLIE OTHMAN
Executive Director, raiSE, Singapore Centre for Social Enterprise, Singapore

How does each government conceive of the value of the social economy and what role do they see social enterprise and social investment playing in overall government strategy?

- The need for meeting increasingly complex social needs is universal. The government must meet the changing demands of the population.

What has the government actually done to implement the approach?

- The government has been learning from other models of social economy in other countries to develop its own version. Nine major investments have been established via the Singapore Centre for Social Enterprise (more info at www.raise.sg).

What are the major possibilities and challenges each country faces in realising the value of its approach?

- Millennials in Singapore value meaning and purpose. A new channel must be created to further the growth of millennials as leaders and innovators. Significant funding is available, but more **talent needs to be developed** and awareness needs to be raised in order to support and enhance the system.

> "Behind every social enterprise there is social entrepreneur. Behind every social entrepreneur there is a team of people that supports the social entrepreneur. So, talent is very important."

The original slides are included in the appendix, page 66.

Thailand

Speaker

NUTTAPHONG JARUWANNAPHONG
Director, Thai Social Enterprise Office, Thailand

How does each government conceive of the value of the social economy and what role do they see social enterprise and social investment playing in overall government strategy?

- The three key aspects of the social economy that the government is concerned about are the inefficiency of public services, social inequality, and grant-based model for non-profit models.

What has the government actually done to implement the approach?

- In 2009, the government set up the Thai Social Enterprise Promotion Board to promote social impact endeavours (more info at www.set.or.th/sustainable_dev/en/social_impact_investment/about_p1.html)

What are the major possibilities and challenges each country faces in realising the value of its approach?

- **Definitions and legal standards** are necessary. Funds are needed to support education, social innovation research, startup grants, social procurement system, and taxation among other fields.

> "We are going to provide startup grants for whoever has new ideas and wants to do social enterprise [work]."

The original slides are included in the appendix, page 68.

Session 2 | Panel Discussion

The Role of Municipal Governments in Promoting Social Economy

Moderator

Paul Carttar
Former Director, Obama's Social Innovation Fund; Co- Founder, Bridgespan

Panelists

TL Satyaprakash
Municipal Commissioner, Gurgaon, Haryana, India

Seon – Seop Kang
Director, Social Economy Division, Seoul Metropolitan, Korea

Young- Bae Kim
Mayor, Association of Korean Local Governments for Social Economy and Solidarity

This session discussed the role municipal governments can and should play in order to effectively promote the social economy. The local government plays a key role as it acts as a resource provider, moderator of interests and conflicts, signal provider to the market, and an innovator. The panel emphasised the need for the community to understand the importance of the social economy and for the municipal governments to take action.

Key Points:

MULTI-STAKEHOLDER GOVERNANCE

- The social economy is becoming increasingly important as localisation, demographic changes, shifts in economic growth, and the need for urban and regional regeneration continue to increase.
- Governance solidarity is essential for promoting the social economy. This must be achieved through multi-sector collaboration.
- Growth of the social economy is important for Gurgaon, which is a highly industrialised city in India. The city government has been providing support through the creation of credible institutional platform corporates to contribute to the social economy through CSR. In order to create a sustainable social economy, a platform for markets, the community, and public agencies to cooperate needs to be further developed.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- Municipal governments can help by developing effective social economy legislation.
- The adoption of municipal ordinances is becoming more common. In Korea, municipal ordinances on the promotion of cooperatives, public procurement for social economy, and on the social economy itself have already been initiated within the last few years.
- Forming committees for social investments, funding, and evaluation are also necessary.

INFRASTRUCTURE

- The establishment of a district-level integrated support system for social economy will help provide financial support and support for a working space.
- The provision of consulting and education regarding the social economy is also essential in its promotion.
- A social investment fund will help provide direct financial support to social enterprises.

IMPACTS

- Efforts made by municipal governments have already contributed to increases in the establishment of social enterprises. In fact, Korea has seen a 353 percent increase from 2012 to 2015.
- There has been noticeable growth in revenues relative to the amount of financial support provided.
- Both employment creation and social service provision have rapidly increased just over the course of the last few years.

"The role of the government should be to create a social bridge to infuse equity. That is where we need better platforms for social enterprises."

TL Satyaprakash

"Social innovation and social economy projects are inherently local, actually geographical. Local governments are much closer to the lives of local people. So, it is relatively easier for local governments to identify and tackle local issues."

Young- Bae Kim

"Public procurement is a starting point for fostering the social economy and enterprises."

Seon – Seop Kang

Session 3 | Panel Discussion

Multi Sector Collaboration: Case on Housing Sector

Moderator

Bruno Dercon
Senior Human Settlements Officer, UN Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Japan

Panelists

Vishnu Swaminathan
Country Director, Ashoka Foundation, India

Jewon Lee
Director, Toad Housing, Korea

Charlie Ayco
CEO and Managing Director of Habitat for Humanity, Philippines

This session used the case of housing in Asia to highlight the effect and impact of multi-sector collaboration. Housing and urbanisation are pressing issues that can be effectively addressed only with the collaboration of the different stakeholders: including government agencies, corporate developers and social organisations that work with the community. The panelists discussed the necessity of collaboration, especially at the local level in India, Korea, and the Philippines.

INDIA

- Affordable housing in India is a continuous struggle. Part of the problem lies in the diversity of the urban poor. They cannot be classified into one category and treated as such. The lack of affordable housing contributes to the reasons why social economy is still a relatively new industry.
- Certain housing initiatives are starting to take root, creating stakeholder collaborations, which enables for-profit developers to build and social organisations to help in terms of community engagement and government partnerships.
- Currently, 15,000 houses have been built, but a total of two million are needed. Direct intervention of social organisations alone cannot resolve this issue as they cannot significantly scale up by themselves. Thus, multi-sector collaboration is essential.

"Housing is not about four walls and a roof. It's much beyond that. It's about the community, ability of the families to live, and comfort of the families. It's all about providing a dignified life and a future. So, that's how we have to look at it."

VISHNU SWAMINATHAN

Session 3 | Panel Discussion

"If you now have a plan with the people, the next question is: is there end-user finance. If there is no entity going to give them a housing loan, it is very difficult to proceed."

CHARLIE AYCO

KOREA

- Soaring lease prices, the shift towards monthly rent systems, and the increase in single-person households have resulted in a massive housing expense burden for households. Thus, demand for affordable housing through government intervention is rapidly increasing. Despite this high demand, the ratio of public rental housing provision only accounts for about five percent of the entire housing provision by the government primarily due to the lack of financing.
- Social housing presents an alternative way through which to help resolve the housing issues plaguing Korea in the status quo as it promotes cooperation, democracy, and a better understanding of the needs of residents. Many, like the Seoul Metropolitan Government (SMG), are now adopting social housing approaches. SMG's policies are currently targeted towards raising funds, providing financial support, and establishing intermediary support centres.
- Toad Housing has developed programmes targeted towards housing for youth, women who have been victims of domestic violence, and welfare provision by renting and remodeling vacant housing and collaborating closely with various entities such as, the district office and social welfare agencies.

PHILIPPINES

- According to University of Asia and the Pacific (UA&P) commissioned by the Subdivision and Housing Developers Association (SHDA), the total housing backlog was around 3.9 million housing units in 2011 and is predicted to grow to 6.5 million by 2030 if no drastic housing programmes are initiated.
- Based on this study, the government proposed four key recommendations to significantly reduce the housing backlog:
  - Increase housing production
  - Implement a comprehensive government housing subsidy programme
  - Generate and mobilise funds for end-user financing
  - Improve housing regulations
- One popular model created by the Habitat for Humanity Philippines involves collaboration between itself, local governing units, the Homeowners Association, and government financial institutions that provide end-user home financing loans.
  - The city government acquires the land for socialised housing projects and site development.
  - Habitat for Humanity deals with house construction through its own funds, donations, and social investments from developers.
  - Post project completion, the investments are recovered and the proceeds of the housing loan/mortgage is released to the beneficiaries with protections against misuse of funds.
  - Habitat for Humanity and the city government continue to provide community development assistance and estate management.

Session 4 | Panel Discussion

The Role of Social Economy in Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals

This session discussed the critical role that social enterprise and social investment play in helping to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). ***Tristan Ace**, Global Partnership and Development Manager at British Council*, assessed significant drivers of economic transformation demonstrating the immense potential that social business and social investment can have in catalysing more equitable and sustainable development. Likewise, ***Mohini Bhatia**, Development Finance Specialist at the World Bank*, reinforced the urgent need to establish supportive social enterprise ecosystems in order to help accomplish the SDGs.

Session 4 | Panel Discussion

"The most powerful driver of economic transformation is global trade, investment, and business activity. So, if we can drive this towards addressing the social development goals (SDGs), we might just have a chance of achieving them."

TRISTAN ACE

British Council Perspective

- The most powerful drivers of economic transformation are global trade, investment and business activity. If we can re-orientate these economic activities towards a more social approach (i.e social enterprise, social investment, business with a social purpose, etc.) we will have a better chance of achieving the SDGs.
- We must explore ways to shift and transform established economic models so that they achieve more equitable and sustainable development. Additionally, we must examine how best to incentivise economies to address the SDGs on their own volition. The SDGs cannot be realised by the social sector alone. It must be a multi- sector collaborative effort in which all sectors are stakeholders.
- Governments, as inherent leaders, should help pioneer this effort to develop and promote the social economy. According to British Council's recent report, governments are recommended to provide:

1. ***Incentives and Tax:*** offer tax relief to social enterprises and social investments.
2. ***Evidence and Data:*** gather proof to demonstrate the impact of social economy activities.
3. ***Transparency and Changing Consumer Behavior:*** develop ways to incentivise consumers to think more ethically about their purchases.
4. ***Leadership:*** foster champions and good leaders to help raise awareness around the social economy and implement best social practices.
5. ***Legal Frameworks:*** establish legal measures to support social enterprise and social investment development.

"They [governments] have a little bit of everything. A little of everything is more powerful than having just one fund, or one mechanism, or one strategic initiative. So developing an enabling environment and ecosystem is critical."

MOHINI BHATIA

World Bank Perspective

- We know the potential that the social economy has to help realise the SDGs. The key is to understand how to take this research and operationalise it.
- Governments play a critical role in the operationalisation process. They are essential to the development and enablement of supportive social enterprise eco-systems.
- There are three primary ways for governments to create an environment which inspires and supports social economy development:

1. ***Policy and action planning at the country level:*** identify and foster champions and leaders at the municipal and state level. Choose people who can lead raising awareness initiatives and shape best social economy practices.
2. ***Creating policy research and action plan development:*** turn research into usable 3-5 year action plans to create enabling social enterprise environments on the ground. Building capacity within institutions to cultivate social enterprise eco-systems: create platforms to encourage social enterprise formation, activation, submission of proposals, and funding. It is crucial to nurture an environment in which innovative ideas feel welcomed and eager to surface.
3. ***Knowledge, research and analytics:*** raise awareness around the social economy, communicate its importance, inform relevant stakeholders, etc.

This session reviewed the successful models and inspirational programmes discussed throughout the day relating to the social economy. Participants shared insights and aspirations on how to best catalyse social impact initiatives, as well as the challenges and governmental barriers they face in trying to implement said social economy programmes and policies.

Ideas and Aspirations on Social Economy Policy and Programme Initiatives

What have you learnt that has inspired you?

The social economy, whether it is through social enterprise, social investing or business with a social purpose, has tremendous potential to help achieve the SDGs. It is currently a severely untapped resource of potential; however, conversations like Asia Policy Dialogue demonstrate "just how much the social economy is a vehicle for empowerment", as put by *Tristan Ace, British Council*.

Markus Hipp, Executive Director of the BMW Foundation, summarised on behalf of his colleagues and himself, "The pace of change and the spirit of openness and collaboration, and lack of ego and competitiveness..." is what inspired them the most about APD and the Asian social economy development in general.

Numerous voices throughout the dialogue mentioned how motivational it was to hear the many diverse perspectives and approaches surrounding the social economy. The social economy can be viewed through multiple lenses: social enterprise, inclusive business, and social investment to name a few. Each of these lenses can then be approached in a number of ways **demonstrating how integral the social economy is becoming as an economic and social impact tool**. For example,

- The Thai government often uses a top-down approach in which it prioritises the identification and championing of political leaders to spearhead social economy development efforts.
- India, on the other hand, frequently leverages multi-sector partnerships to fulfill social economy initiatives. If the government is unable to get involved, social organisations in cooperation with other sectors will take leadership to close the gap.
- The private sector, inversely, typically leans towards the social investment approach.

Session 5 | Dialogue

Several speakers commented on the importance and excitement involving social economy/ social enterprise eco-systems. *Mohini Bhatia, Development Finance Specialist at the World Bank*, emphasised the criticality of promoting supportive social enterprise environments in order to advance social economy effectiveness and SDG achievement. The country presentations highlighted how many thriving social enterprise ecosystems already exist throughout Asia. Social ideas and innovations are surfacing unlike ever before because of these welcoming and inspirational eco-systems. Some of the dialogue's novel ideas included:

- Myanmar's Sovereign Wealth Fund for Social Economy
- Korea's focus on global social enterprises
- Hong Kong and Singapore's aspiration of making the whole economy more social, as opposed to promoting the social economy as a separate entity
- Asia's push to engage and cultivate millennials to not only do well, but also to do good

What changes need to happen to accelerate the growth of social enterprise and social investment and more broadly the social economy?

The concept of social economy is still young. As a result, there is great opportunity and flexibility for improvement. While the majority of Asian countries have unique needs and are in different stages of development, they still experience similar challenges. The following points reflect the changes that APD participants would like to see happen most:

- ***Procure government involvement:*** getting government buy-in is crucial if we want to promote social economy initiatives and expand the social sector, said *Naina Batra, CEO of Asian Venture Philanthropy Network*. For example, the Korean experience, the Pioneering City Government model, is a paradigm for what can be accomplished when the government and social sector combine efforts. It is important to share diverse programmes and policies, like this Korean model, between Asian countries to serve as inspiration for one another. **All countries have their unique needs and are in different stages of development, however, sharing ideas externally is crucial to overcoming obstacles and promoting innovation internally**.
- ***Clarify "social economy" language:*** due to the concept's infancy, the definition of terms like "social economy" and "social enterprise" are still being deliberated. Moreover, because the definitions are not clear, the distinctions between what a social enterprise is versus an NGO or charity, for example, get blurred. **It is crucial that we identify and clarify language related to the social economy in order to help distinguish between these different entities**.

- ***Raise awareness and educate:*** a large portion of the general public, as well as many top policy decision makers are not familiar with the social economy. We need to raise awareness and educate people on what the **social economy is and how it can be a vehicle for empowerment**. Equally as important is the need to educate and communicate social economy practices in terms that each sector relates to. The social economy can only successfully develop if people, and most importantly leaders, understand it and want to promote it on their own volition.
- ***Formalise social enterprise need:*** social enterprises face several obstacles; however, they are often not identified or articulated in their entirety. As a result, legal frameworks, standardised government protocols, and so forth have not been created to help social enterprises overcome barriers. Common barriers include: inability to scale, lack of capacity building knowledge, shortage of expertise, and absence of data and evidence measuring impact. **We need to formalise social enterprise's needs and challenges in order to facilitate their ability to overcome barriers and produce lasting impact**.
- ***Increase multi-sector collaboration efforts:*** the past decade has witnessed a sharp increase in cross-sectoral engagement, but it is still not enough. Social economy approaches should be an amalgamation of governmental, corporate, social, legal and so on ideas. Immense opportunity lies within the corporate and private sector, which social organisations must learn to engage with more effectively.

What are the current barriers that exist and what government interventions could take place?

As mentioned above, one of the biggest changes needed to advance the social economy is greater government involvement. Raising awareness among government officials and educating them to understand the true meaning behind the social economy are two important steps. APD participants further discussed what specifically governments should do to help encourage social enterprises and facilitate social investments. Additionally, participants explained how non-governmental bodies might offer assistance in these initiatives.

> "Some governments desire for stability, or income equality, or disengaged youth, all of which say that if we have greater clarity about what particular need we think that the social economy is best to achieve then we might be in a better position to formulate specific approaches."
>
> **PAUL CARRTAR**

GOVERNMENT BARRIERS:

- ***Outdated policies:*** old policies often hinder the implementation of newer policies aiming to benefit social economy practices. How do we get rid of old policies that hamper social economy development to make room for innovative ones?
- ***Lack of internal collaboration:*** we often focus on the need for cross-sectoral collaboration, consequently forgetting about the importance of internal collaboration, communication and transparency. Every government is comprised of several ministries, which often exist as separate entities. How do we foster collaboration across sectors as well as across ministries within the government?
- ***Impeding Stereotypes:*** countless social sector stereotypes exist within government, which affect policy decision-making. For example, funding for the private sector is an investment versus funding for the social sector is a subsidy. How do we deconstruct these stereotypes to make way for social enterprise and investment?
- ***Narrow perception of innovation:*** research and development systems, patents, scientific journals, etc. often drive government innovation. These sources cut out so much

of what the social economy does. How do we reform traditional perceptions of innovation to see the social economy as innovative?

HOW TO OVERCOME THESE BARRIERS:

- ***Identify strong axis points between government and social economy:*** *Paul Carttar, Founder of the Bridgespan Group*, talked about the "importance of clarifying what we thought it was that governments ultimately were looking to accomplish that social enterprises might be disproportionally helpful in enabling to achieve over other conventional approaches." Time and time again we see conventional approaches failing to solve government issues like social stability, income inequality and disengaged youth. If we can find the axis points- areas in which the social economy is better suited to assist government endeavors- we will be in a better position to request new and necessary programmes and policies. We must challenge governments to start purchasing from the social sector to help solve problems.
- ***Institutionalise government support:*** there is currently no institutionalised support within most Asian governments for the social economy. As a result, entities like social enterprises do not know who or which ministry to reach out to, what will happen when there is a change in government, whether or not previous support systems will disappear with regime changes, whether requests are shared between ministries, etc. Putting measures in place to institutionalise government support and to increase internal government social economy dialogue will help solve these dilemmas and facilitate social economy advancement.
- ***Foster champions:*** one of the most traditionally successful ways to overcome government barriers is through fostering champions. This involves Identifying a government leader to sponsor the social economy agenda, have them put their name on it and lead the cause. These champions have the ability to challenge stereotypes and push conventional boundaries. Simultaneously, it is important to educate low and mid-tier government employees as well. This ensures top-down and bottom-up accountability and responsibility.

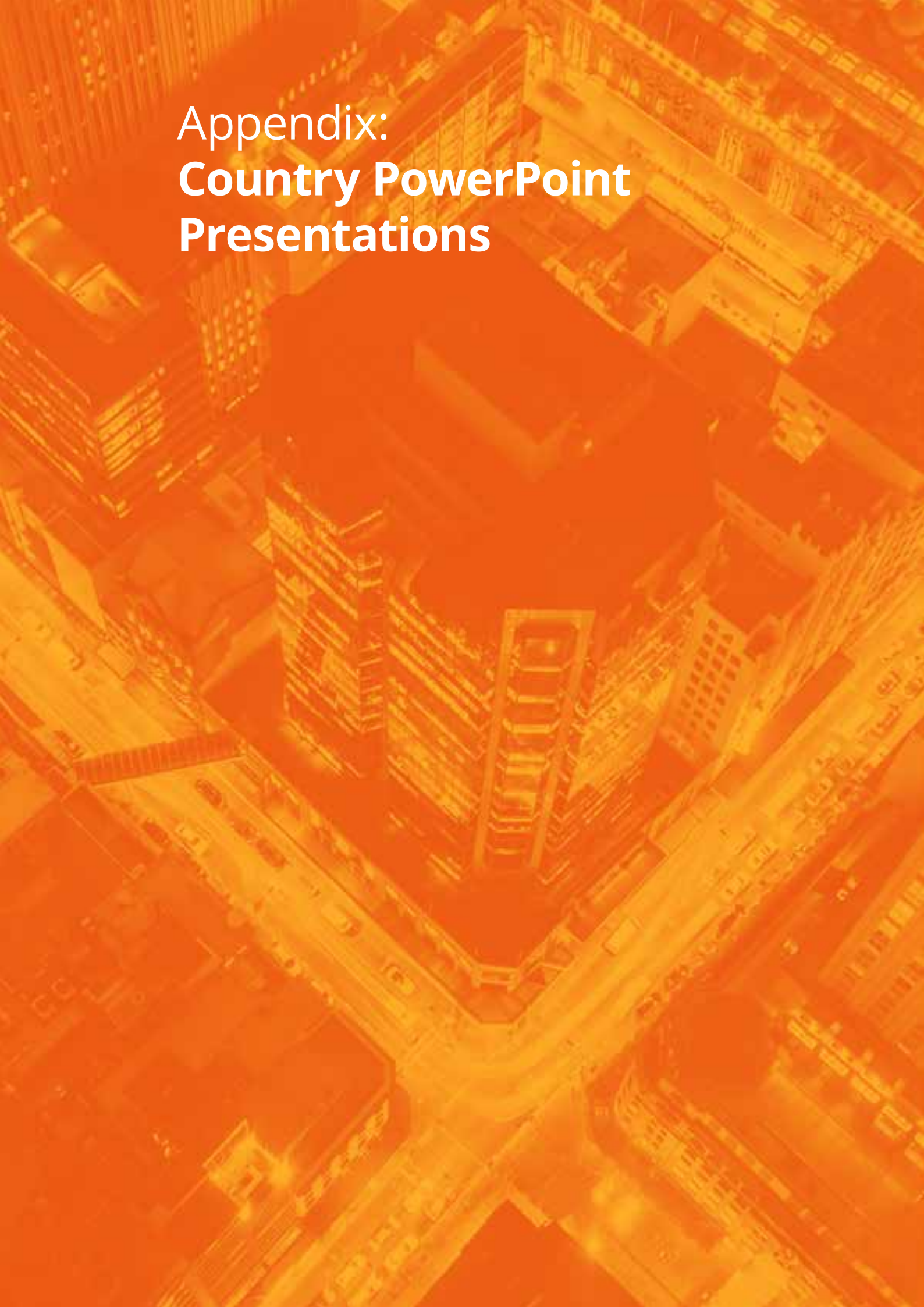
What can a platform like Asia Policy Dialogue do to support the programmes and changes mentioned above?

The above points demonstrate the urgent need for a platform like Asia Policy Dialogue to not only support social economy programs and changes, but also to generate ideas and share inspirations. Platforms like Asia Policy Dialogue open pathways to facilitate cross-country communication, which can otherwise be hard to come by. APD participants shared the following when discussing how Asia Policy Dialogue can be helpful and what it should focus on:

- Future platforms may want to consider discussing the political economy and knowledge economy in addition to the social economy. If we don't understand the political nature or knowledge landscape of the economy nothing will work.
- The social sector currently speaks with several voices and vantage points. *Tristan Ace, Global Partnership and Development Manager at British Council*, identified the "need to speak with one joined up, coherent voice" to governments across the region. Without a unified voice, the social economy will never be properly heard. Platforms like Asia Policy Dialogue can help discover what this voice might sound like.
- A common fear among all sectors is when all talk and no action takes place. Asia Policy Dialogue and other future platforms should focus on setting goals and timelines. It is important to distinguish between what can get done in one week versus in three years. This way, we can begin making things happen as soon as tomorrow.
- Collating data regarding the impact that the social economy has on the overall economy will help grab the attention of more governing authorities across the globe. Although collating the data will be extremely difficult and a lengthy task, it will help facilitate more policy discussions and enable organisations to take more direct actions in the long run.
- Essentially, keeping the conversation going is key. Continuing to host work groups on specific issues such as, a tax or legal issue, or how one can go about setting up institutions and funds will prove to be truly beneficial in the long run.

"We focus only on the social economy, but I think there are two other economies that should be looked into. One is the political economy because without understanding the political nature of economy, nothing will work. The other economy is the knowledge economy because with the growing digital economy the social economy can capture on the knowledge economy."

AUNG TUN THET



Appendix: **Country PowerPoint Presentations**

Appendix: Country Presentations

How does each government conceive of the value of the social economy and what role do they see social enterprise and social investment playing in overall government strategy? What are the factors that are driving interest amongst government actors?

- Concept of social economy is very new in Bangladesh. Specific government policy or strategy on social economy is yet to take shape
- However, Bangladesh is the home of many large social enterprises
  - BRAC (Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee) social enterprises in sectors like craft, dairy, poultry, fisheries and seed.
  - Cooperative movements like 'Comilla Model' developed by Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD) for integrated rural development.
  - Number of primary co-operative increases to 1,75,839 at 4.56% rate from last year
  - Home of a large number of micro-financing organizations. PKSF – a government entity for funding the micro-finance organizations
- NGOs/CSOs play critical roles in delivering public services as well as implementing national development programme

What has the government actually done to implement the approach (probably identifying and going deeper on selected elements of the approach, e.g. Big Society Capital in the UK and Social Innovation Fund in the US)

- Simplifying legal framework for Social Economy Actors
- Strengthened PKSF—a low cost lender to NGO's micro-finance programme
- Partnering with NGOs for public service delivery in health, education and climate change
- Green banking initiative of the central bank of Bangladesh (e.g. USD 200 million fund for textile and leather sector) for promoting green economy offers wider scope for the social entrepreneurs
- Innovation fund of a2I (access to information) provide funding to young entrepreneurs including social enterprises
- SME Foundation for facilitating the growth of SMEs, number of SMEs in Bangladesh is estimated to be 79,754. Of them, 93.6 percent are small and 6.4 percent are medium.

What are the major possibilities and challenges each country faces in realizing the value of its approach?

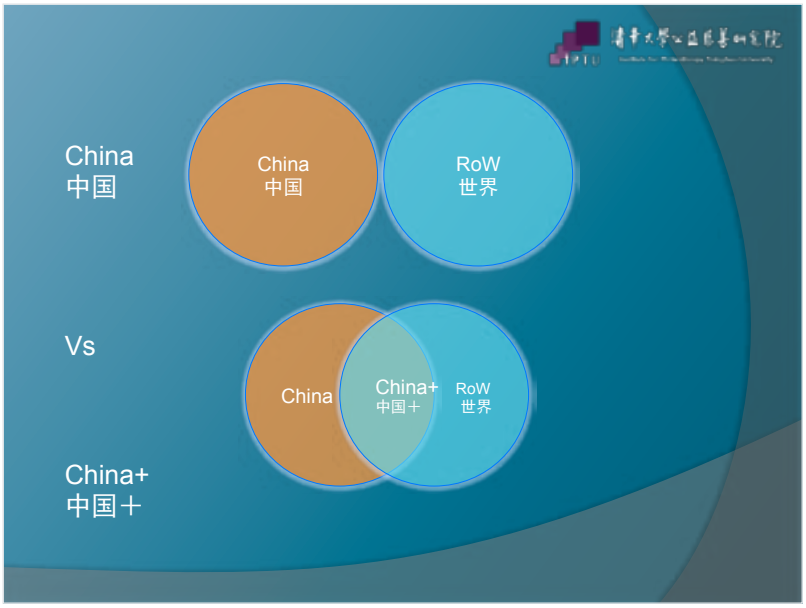
- Impact investing in Bangladesh is nascent. However, a good number of impact investors are active, deployed a total of USD 955 million.
- Beyond the impact investors impact-related investments are taking place in Bangladesh as a form of capital being provided to SMEs
- More funding agencies – public and private for social enterprises e.g. Citi Foundation Microentrepreneurship awards for social impact
- The existing large number of actors makes it difficult to properly coordinate—the self-governance mechanism is also fragmented
- Lack of financial sustainability/project based activities make long term engagement difficult
- Difficult to fully trace the source and use of funds by the NGOs specially due to the presence of large informal economy
- "Follow the money" attitude among NGOs often negatively affect impact and create too many pilots
- Low level of literacy among citizen also create scope of misappropriation of resources

Appendix: Country Presentations

Appendix: Country Presentations

The Forces (1): From China to China+

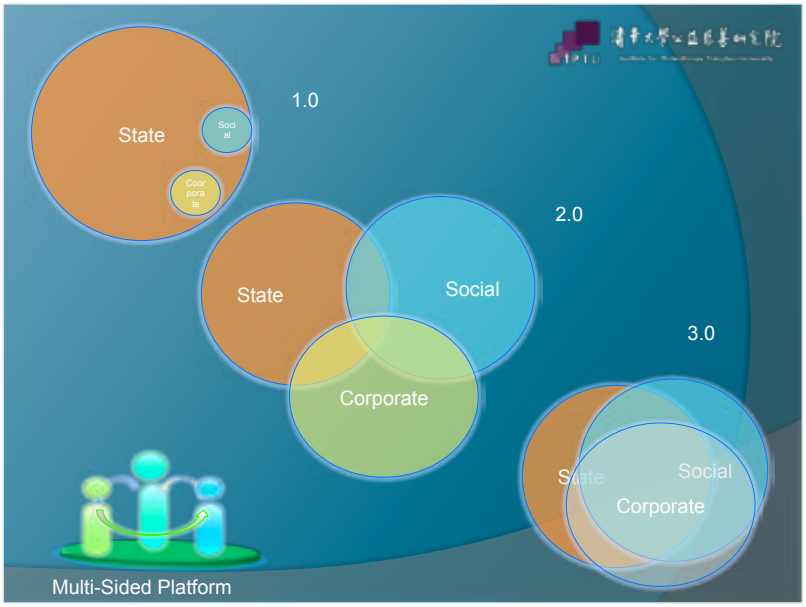
- Size matters
- Great potential of future social development
- The push and constraint: urbanization and ecological footprint
- Expansion of geopolitical influence



The Forces (2): From 2.0 to 3.0

- The revolution of Internet from 1.0 to 2.0, and then 3.0, has a great implication to social governance in China;
- The social governance and public goods in the 1.0 era, were provided and dominated solely by the government, and the public was reactive recipient; (it can be welcomed while still reactive)
- In 2.0 era, three sectors are inter-dependent, specialized and focused on their areas respectively, while with some overlapping. The majority of China's three sectors are now in the 2.0 stage, with some left behind 1.0 institutions still attached with certain government sectors (e.g. some GONGOs);
- In the era of 3.0, three sectors will cross over to each other and establish strategic partnership relationship on a series of shared platform, participated by the public, to realize social collegiality.

Appendix: Country Presentations



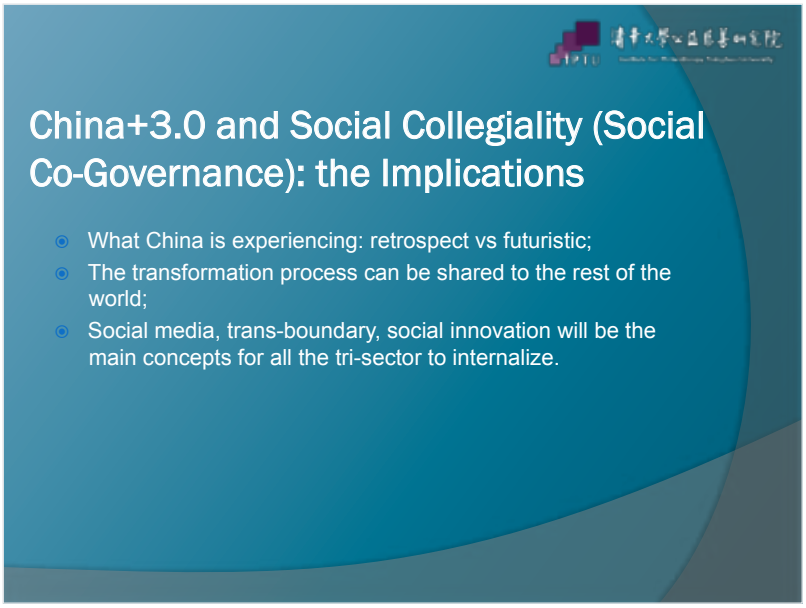
The Forces (3): The Arrival of New Media

- The 3.0 field requires a vehicle with high level of accessibility and transparency, as well as user-friendliness and convenience. The late-coming-first-arriving China's social media technology development has removed the obstacles and pave the way for China's entering into the 3.0 era;
- Today, there are over 700 million Wechat users, the JIT communication is just a click away; and virtual association has now become a reality. China is now a fully into the new media era country.

The Forces (4): The Rise of Public Awareness

- As the broadening and deepening of reform and opening in China, especially since a series of critical incidents, public awareness has been greatly risen.
- SARS, Wnehuan Earthquake, Guo Meimei incidents have effectively facilitated the rise of public awareness and participation, which have laid a solid ground for entry into the 3.0 era.

Appendix: Country Presentations



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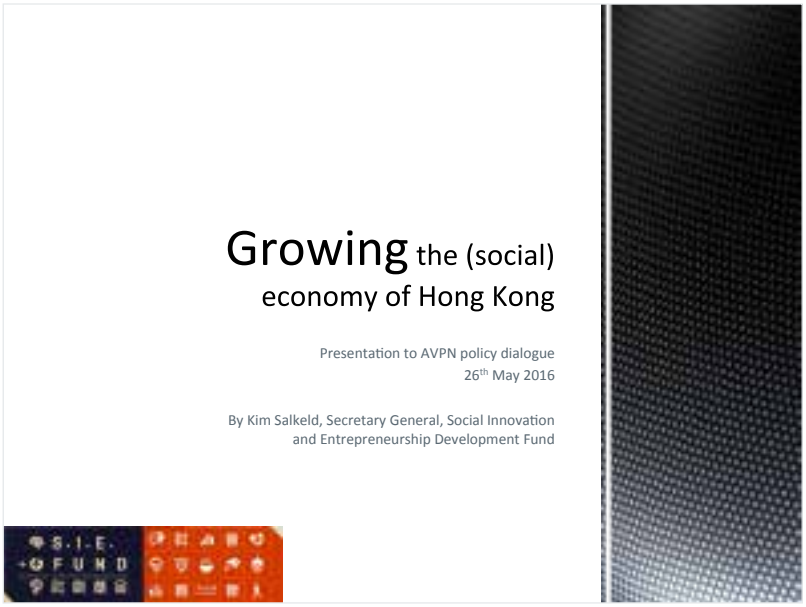
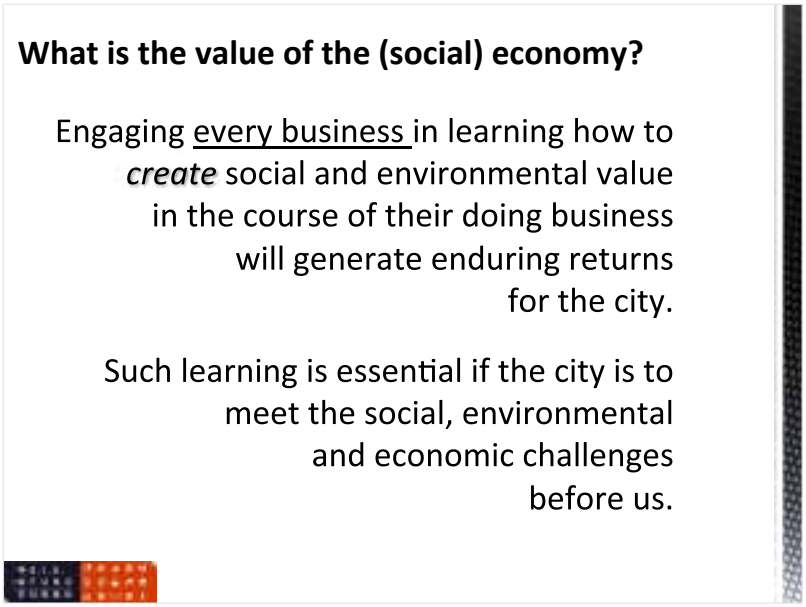
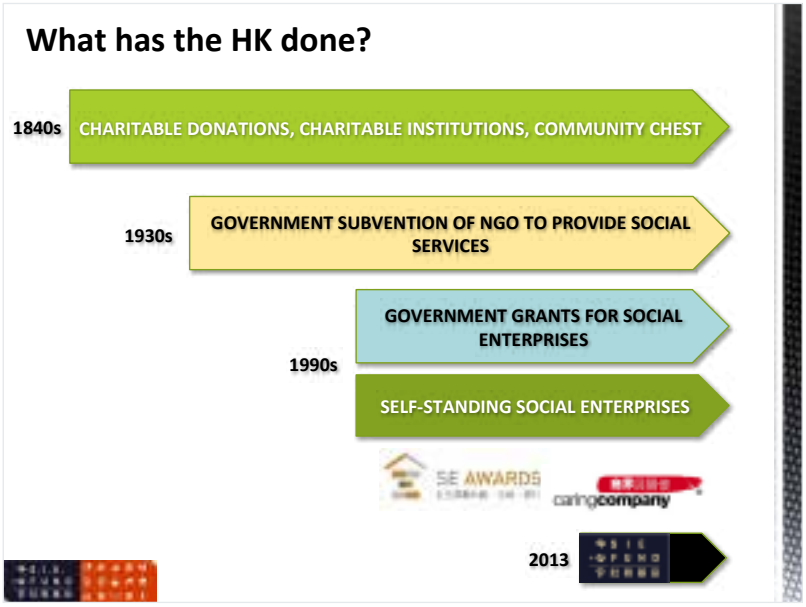
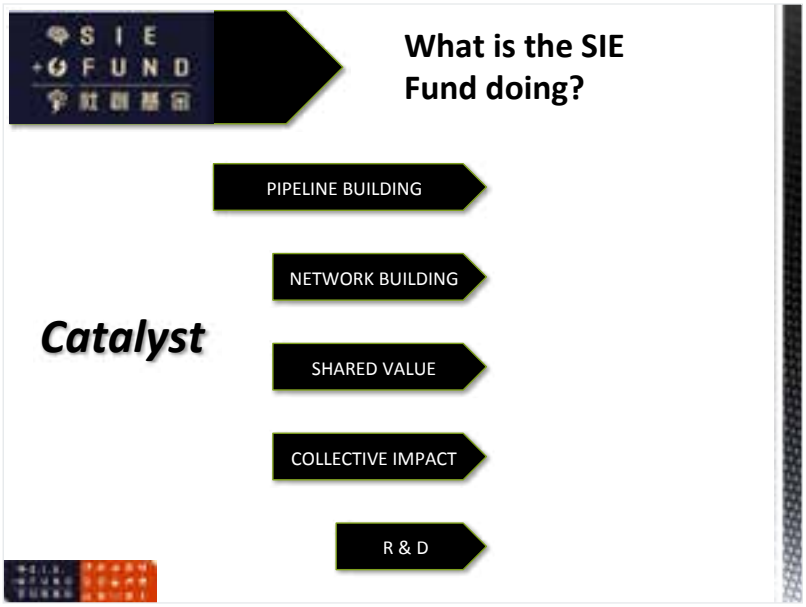


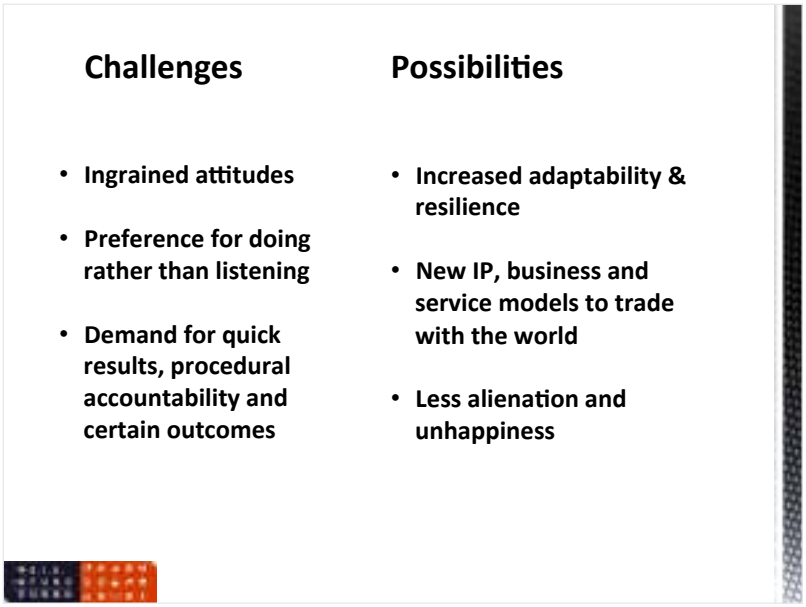




Hong Kong

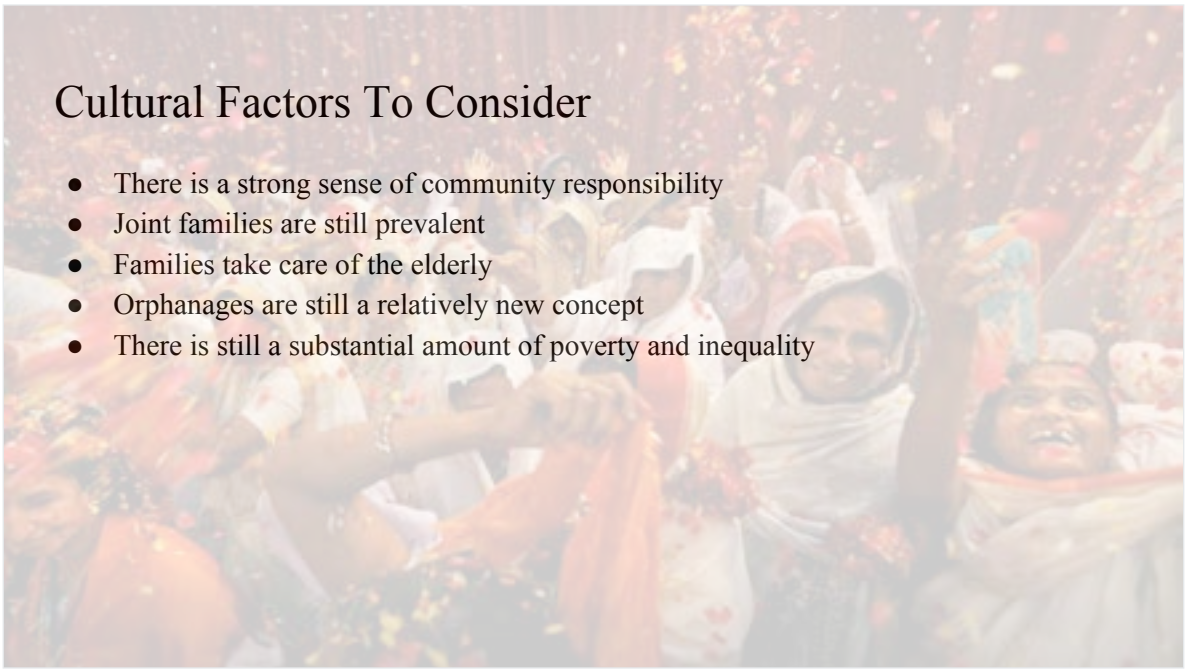
Appendix: Country Presentations





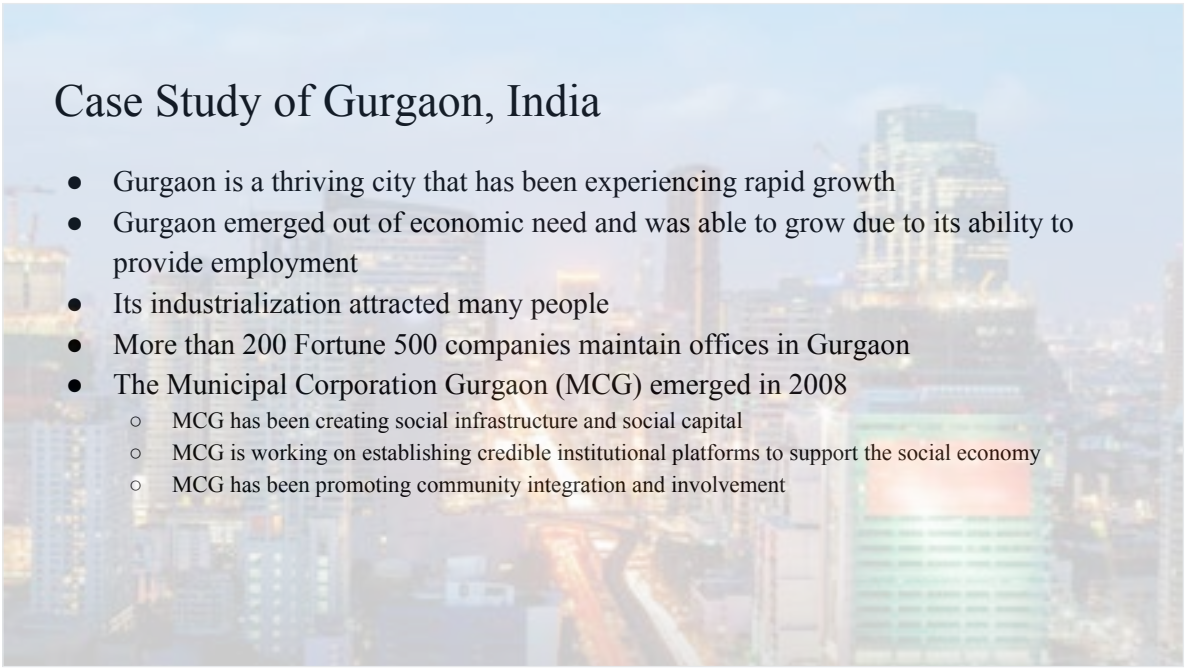
Role of Municipal Administration in Nurturing Social Economy

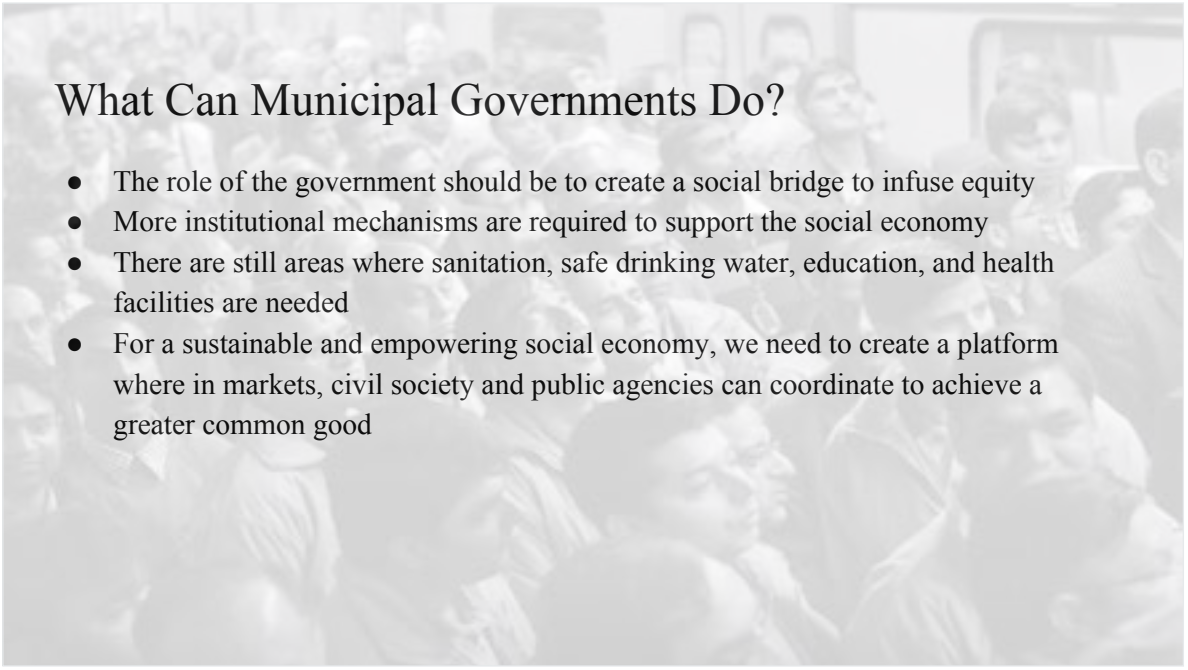
T L Satyaprakash, IAS
Commissioner, Municipal Corporation
Gurgaon, India



India

Appendix: Country Presentations





Appendix: Country Presentations

Government of Indonesia Develops Alignment with Social Enterprise and Private Sector To Achieve Indonesia Goals

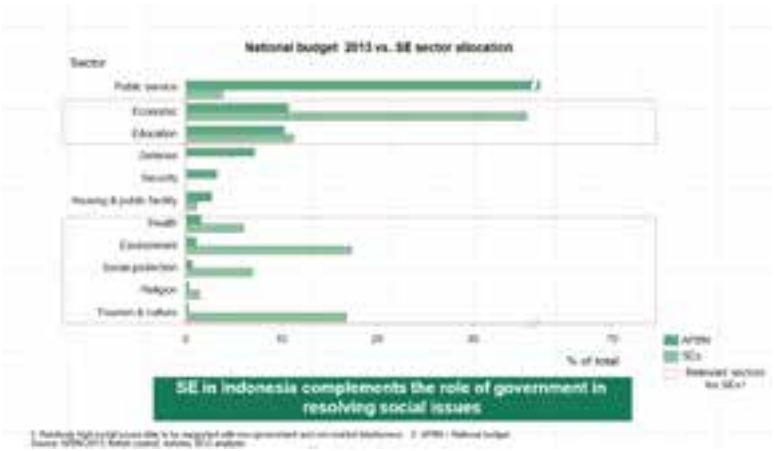
Current Facts:

1. Ecosystem player maturity are at nascent stage (BCG, 2015)
2. Large # of SE's per person below poverty line
3. High # of NGOs turning SEs in Seed stage
4. No policy in place, as basic as the definition of social enterprise in any Indonesia law and regulation

BCG Report shows that SE diversity aligned with national priorities

- SE mostly concentrated on economic development
- Opportunities available to stimulate SEs in other sectors

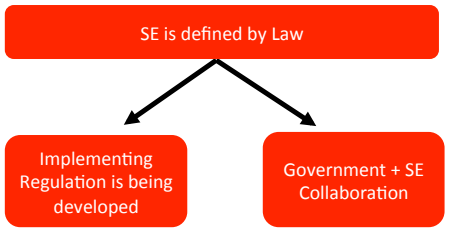
2014 BCG Report : SE Diversity Complements Government Priorities



Indonesia

Appendix: Country Presentations

Key Steps to Grow Social Entrepreneurship Starts With Acknowledging SE in the Law



Objectives:

1. Creating SE friendly environment
2. Supporting the growth of Social Entrepreneurship
3. Facilitating the growth of impact investing space

Clear Implementation Steps Is Underway

1. Low SE environment readiness

a) Increase awareness on Social Enterprise to regulators and lawmakers

b) Have the right policy and regulation in place

- SE acknowledged by law
- Implementation regulations provide clear support to grow SE

2. Limited Number of Social Enterprise, especially SE in growing and mature phase

a) Increase Ability to upscale existing SE

- Facilitate empowerment efforts to develop SEs

3. Absence of Sustainable Source of Fund

a) Increase awareness on potential investors

b) Have clear guidance on impact investment

c) Higher ability of SE to create sustainable business model

- Create guidance to attract source funding for SE
- Facilitate source of fund such as Impact Investment, CSR funds

THANK YOU

"The world is indeed a better place with social entrepreneurs around. The best part is, social entrepreneurs are trained to create change in sustainable ways" – Veronica Colondam, CEO/Founder YCAB Foundation

Asia Policy Dialogue

Ken Ito
Japan
AVPN / G8 Social Impact Investment
Taskforce Secretariat (Japan)

1. How does each government conceive of the value of the social economy and what role do they see social enterprise and social investment playing in overall government strategy? What are the factors that are driving interest amongst government actors?

- Social Enterprise is not fully defined yet
- The role of “Social Business” is expected mainly for revitalization of local economy
- METI is discussing new entity form for social business, which might includes features such as equity ownership with tax incentives
- The interests on Non-profit and social enterprises are from the needs for social service provision in the situation of budget constraint

2. What has the government actually done to implement the approach (probably identifying and going deeper on selected elements of the approach, e.g. Big Society Capital in the UK and Social Innovation Fund in the US)

- Tax deduction for charitable donations were expanded in 2011 right after the earthquake
- Activation of $400MM size dormant account fund is expected in 2018 (depending on the if the bill will pass the parliament or not) to utilize on social investment- could be combination of grant, loan and equity

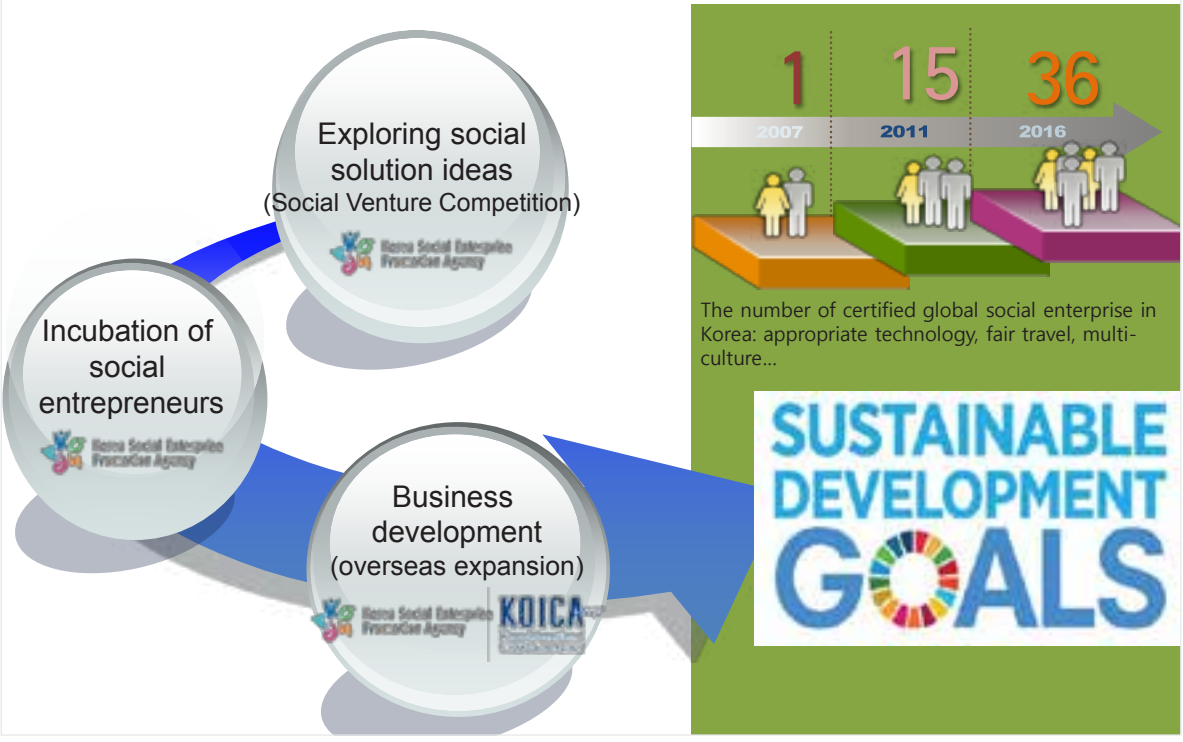
3. What are the major possibilities and challenges each country faces in realizing the value of its approach?

- Potential implementation of Social Impact Bonds – facing challenge of
  - Lack of incentive for budget reduction or productivity increase in some of the ministries
  - No previous practice for performance-based contract on social services
  - Division of budget allocation between local and central government

Asia Policy Dialogue

Hyuk-Jin Choi
South Korea
Chief Director/Marketing & Consulting Support Division

1.How does each government conceive of the value of the social economy and what role do they see social?
2. What has the government actually done to implement the approach?



South Korea

Appendix: Country Presentations

<CASE>

Korea Social Enterprise Promotion Agency

Social Mission

International trade, branding and distribution to build self-reliance of low-income people in underprivileged countries

Inclusive Business

- Annual sales: $127,800(150,000,000won)(2015)
- (One for One Tree Adopting) Sells upcycled timber products from Indonesia
- Built sub-brand “le cashmere” and imports fair trade Mongol cashmere
- Trains and raises leaders out of native people, helps them to establish and run producer cooperatives properly
- Shares sales channels with the natives and returns the whole profit of ‘sub brand’ for their sustainable business

3. What are the major possibilities and challenges each country faces in realizing the value of its approach?

KoSEA tries to build networks for development of social economy all over the world.
To this end, SELF 2016, 5th Social Enterprise Leaders’ Forum will be held as followings:

■ Theme: Social enterprise and social innovation

■ Date/Venue: 2016.07.01. 13:30~18:00/ Kim DaeJung Convention Center, Gwangju, Korea

South Korea

Appendix: Country Presentations

Country Update:
Social Economy
in
MALAYSIA

Asia Policy Dialogue
Hong Kong
26 May 2016

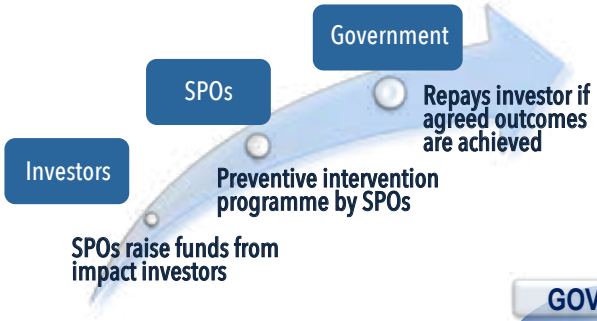
Eddie Razak
MALAYSIA
Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

1. How does each government conceive of the value of the social economy and what role do they see social enterprise and social investment playing in overall government strategy? What are the factors that are driving interest amongst government actors?

Malaysia

Appendix: Country Presentations

2. What has the government actually done to implement the approach (probably identifying and going deeper on selected elements of the approach, e.g. Big Society Capital in the UK and Social Innovation Fund in the US)



Social Outcome Fund

SPO raises funds from investors for social interventions. AIM repays investor if SPO achieves 1.5x governments cost savings (Payment-by-Result model)

Social PPP Fund

AIM and PPPU match funds contributed by Private Sector for social interventions (Matching Grant model)

Social Progress Assessment

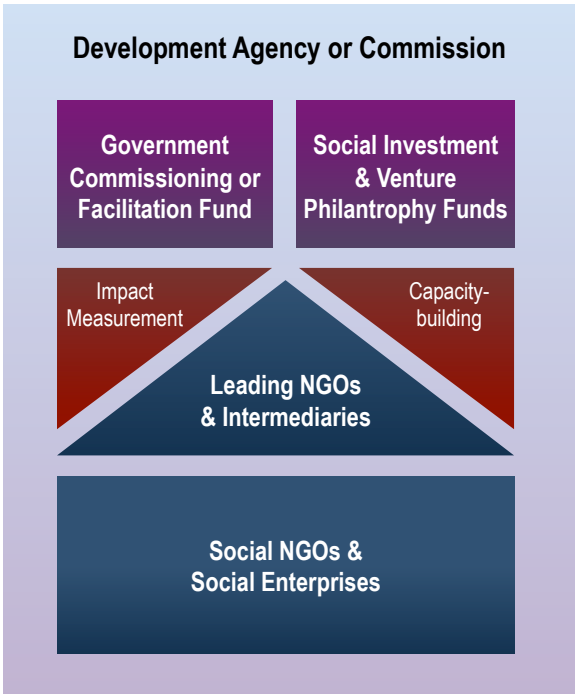
Compiling social indicators, baseline data, unit cost data and data sharing of >300 indicator + additional sub-indicators across 50 identified social issues

3

3. What are the major possibilities and challenges each country faces in realizing the value of its approach?

Current activities by various parties:

- Social Outcome Fund
- Social PPP Fund
- Equity Crowdfunding
- Social Lending
- Grants & Donations
- Business Angels
- Collective Impact
- Market Access
- Competitions
- Incubators
- Accelerators
- Legal Entity Guides
- Impact Measurement
- Social Indicators
- Baseline & Unit Cost
- Awards & Recognition
- Awareness Programs



Oversight
Supervision, Policy-making

Supply-side
Grant, Loan & Investment

Demand-side
Social-Purpose Organisations

4

Malaysia

Asia Policy Dialogue

Prof. Dr. Aung Tun Thet
Myanmar
Chairman Myanmar UN Global Compact Network
OECD National Contact Person for Responsible Business

- GOM understand and appreciate the value of social economy as an important component for the socio-economic development, especially in the context of inclusive growth and SDGs
- Social Enterprise is promoted and being encouraged
- Social investment is a key component of the both domestic and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) assessment/approval processes
- UMFCCI the leading business organization is taking initiatives on Social Enterprises, promoting youth entrepreneurs, incubation schemes and angel investing
- OECD Responsible Business Conduct; UN Business and Human Rights; UN Global Compact; British Council Social Enterprise Initiative, UNSG Mr. Ban Ki-Moon's and Prof. Yunus's visits to Myanmar provided the impetus; Myanmar ranking first in the World Giving Index (WGI) in 2015 and 2016

Appendix: Country Presentations

- Myanmar Investment Commission (MIC) which screens and approves all domestic and Foreign Direct Investment stipulated 1-5% of annual net profit to CSR activities, including promoting Social Enterprises
- GOM established the Sovereign Wealth Fund in relation to the revenues from the oil and gas industry
- The local banks are setting up funds to promote startups

- The new democratically elected Government is keen to promote inclusive growth and reduce poverty inequalities
- The population is solidly behind the Government to turn the political miracle into a economic and social one
- Raising awareness among the administrators and elected officials must be a priority
- 'Going beyond' traditional philanthropy towards Venture Philanthropy needs a major mind-set change

Appendix: Country Presentations

1. How does each government conceive of the value of the social economy and what role do they see social enterprise and social investment playing in overall government strategy? What are the factors that are driving interest amongst government actors?

- **Social Economy**: Charities, non profit organisations, cooperatives, private philanthropy initiatives and social enterprises
- **Contributions (sectors):** Health, Education, employment, housing and disaster relief

Social enterprise: relatively nascent concept, social impact activity has existed in form of non profits and SME's for many years

2014- PLC contributed Rs. 5.9 billion:

x2 Federal Government HDI Budget

PLC's constitute only 1% of Private Sector

SME sector: Creation of 14.9 million jobs in Pakistan (which constitutes 25% of the total) and PKR 9.4 trillion to Pakistan's GDP (40% of the total)

Vision 2025 Strategy for Inclusive Growth: **Innovation, sustainability and collaboration**

Entrepreneurship and innovation are one of the nine pillars to inclusive growth defined in the strategy

What is driving interest?

- Demand for job creation- **Pakistan will need 36 million more jobs in the next 10 years**
- Narrow tax resource base, limited technical capacity
- Shrinking funding space globally, competing demands locally (humanitarian vs development aid)

Pakistan

2. What has the government actually done to implement the approach (probably identifying and going deeper on selected elements of the approach, e.g. Big Society Capital in the UK and Social Innovation Fund in the US)

Center for Social Entrepreneurship
- Capacity building, networking and mentoring support
- Seed money PKR 500,000 to 25 start ups each year
- Opportunities to conduct research

Goal: Sustainable financial model

Higher Education Initiatives: Creating Job Providers rather than Seekers
- Increase in emphasis on quality entrepreneurship education
- Cultivating innovative entrepreneurial ideas through business plan competitions at universities
- Set up incubation centers with complete infrastructural and management support
- Introduced Community Development and Civic Education Course across 170 Universities
- Piloting social enterprise training programmes

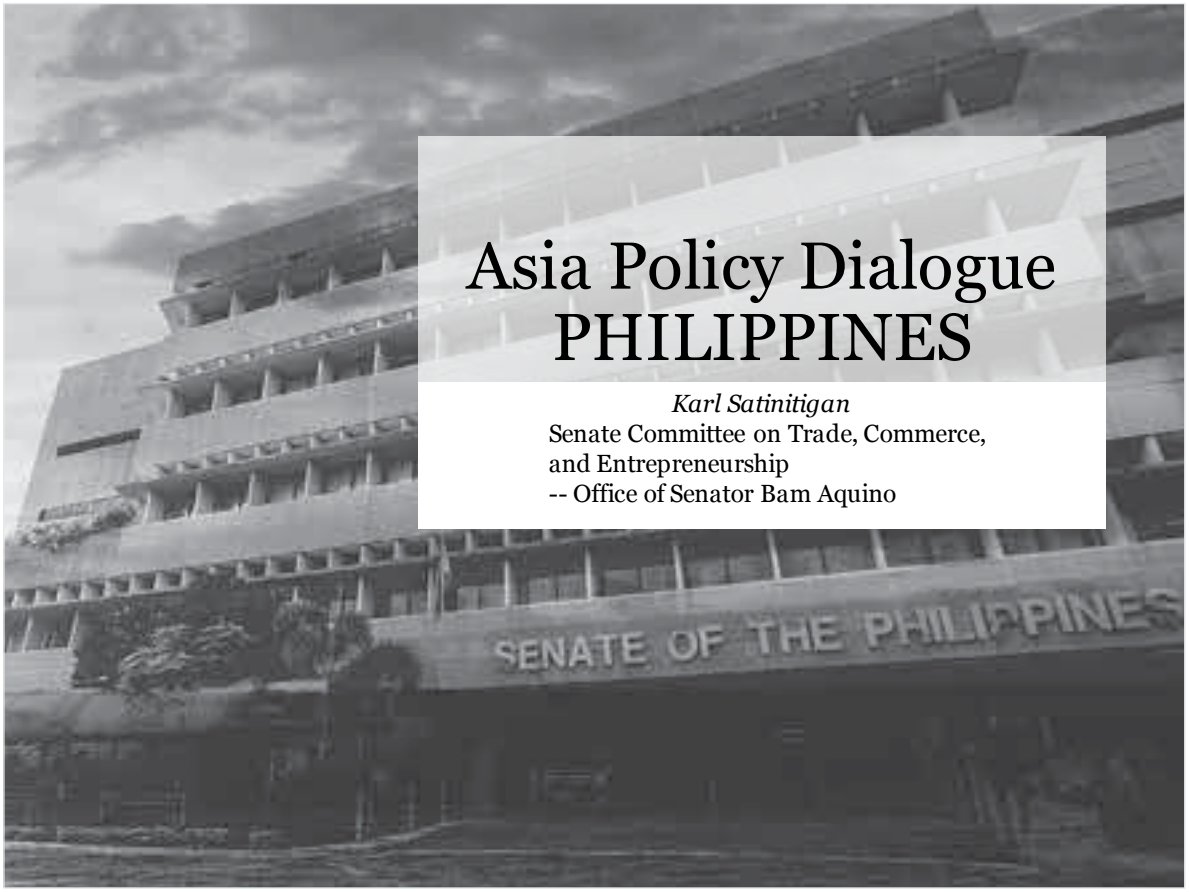
Vocational Training Council
- Social entrepreneurship training in vocational training courses
- Support young people to develop their own social enterprises

Support to early stage start ups
- Incubator and accelerator programmes
- Co working space for early stage start ups

3. What are the major possibilities and challenges each country faces in realizing the value of its approach?

- Policy reform- enabling environment
- Limited technical capacity within government departments to take the agenda forward

Appendix: Country Presentations



Philippines

Sparking innovation, institutionalizing and funding reforms

- *USD500M allotted for the 2016 Bottom-up Budget*
- *Legislating policy reforms to ensure sustainability (e.g. BUB Act, MFI-NGOs Act, Credit Surety Fund Cooperative Act, GoNegosyo Act, Youth Development Councils Act, Social Value Bill, Social Enterprise Bill, Tech Start-up Bill, Inclusive Business Accreditation)*
- *Negosyo Centers as local hubs (168 sites so far)*

Towards greater convergence among social economy actors

- *Building capacity for enterprise development*
- *Increasing access to responsive financing*
- *Nurturing the next generation of leaders*

Philippines

Appendix: Country Presentations

raiSE SINGAPORE
Centre for Social Enterprise

Developing the Social Economy as a Strategy

raiSE SINGAPORE

The Need	Changing Demands of the Population	Feasibility of Government to act alone	Sustainability of spending of social expenditure
The Opportunity	Harness growing interest from the people and private sectors to find innovative ways to meet social needs.	The social economy itself can also be an engine for economic growth	

The Value

More bottom-up, enterprising, and sustainable initiatives are needed to meet the increasingly complex social needs of Singapore's population.	Social Enterprises can play a role by developing sustainable business models that are less reliant on government funding or public donations.	Build the next generation of social sector leaders who will be constantly seeking better solutions to address complex and emerging social problems.

raiSE WAS SET UP AS THE CENTRAL BODY FOCUSED ON DEVELOPING A VIBRANT SOCIAL ENTERPRISE SECTOR IN SINGAPORE

raiSE SINGAPORE

BUSINESS FOR GOOD
Social Enterprise Member of raiSE

A Central Body to deliver more coordinated and expanded range of support to engage and cultivate SEs across the different stages of growth;

Drive Collaboration to promote social entrepreneurship and support SEs;

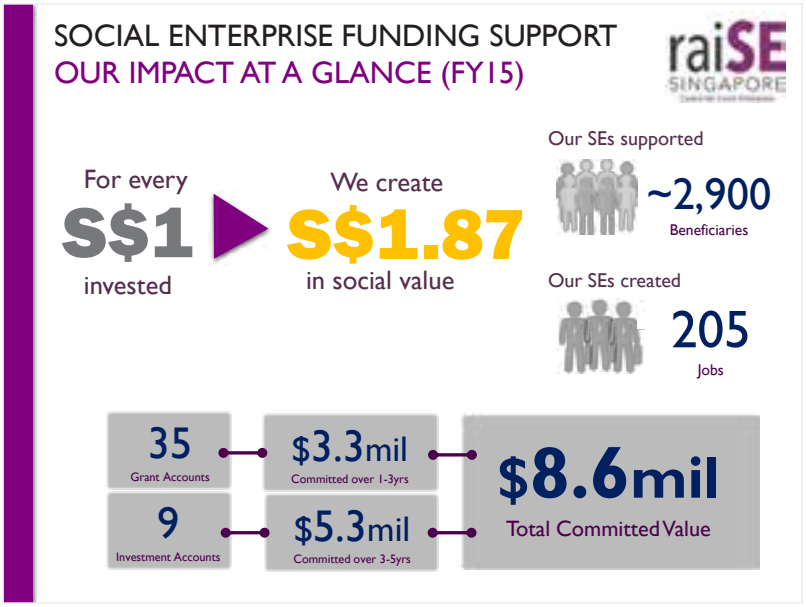
Catalyse the development of a vibrant ecosystem to help SEs thrive and grow, and to achieve a greater impact in the social sector.

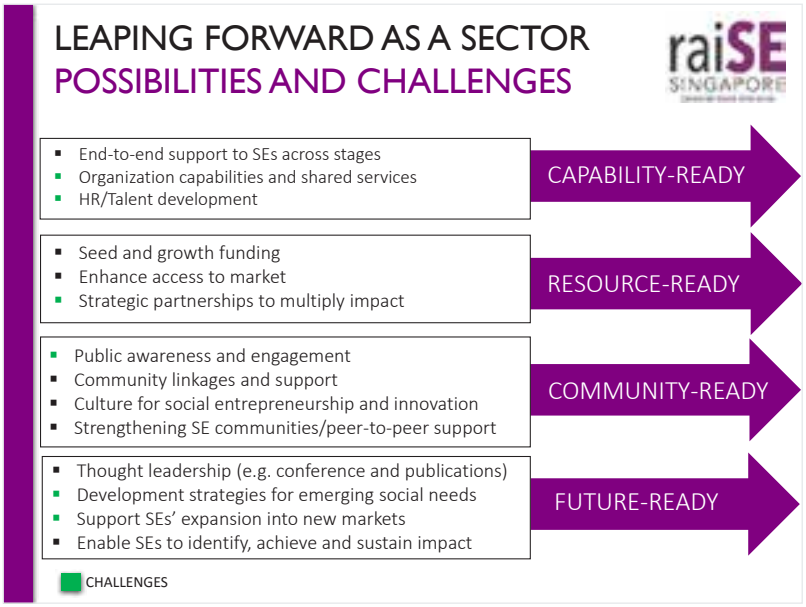
CORE PILLARS OF WORK

- Public Awareness
- Training & SE Start-up Cultivation
- Funding Support
- SE Policy & Research

Singapore

Appendix: Country Presentations





Appendix: Country Presentations

SOCIAL ENTERPRISE IN THAILAND
KEY MILESTONES

2009:

- Government set up Thai Social Enterprise Promotion Board [TSEB] with the Prime Minister as a chair

2010:

- Thai Social Enterprise Office [TSEO] was set up with $ 3.5 million budget
- The 5-year National Master Plan [2010-2014] approved by Cabinet

2012:

- The first SE FUND $1.2 million launched

KEY ESSENCE: THAILAND SOCIAL ENTERPRISE PROMOTION ACT

SE NATIONAL BOARD
SE PROMOTION OFFICE
SE ASSOCIATION

SE FUND
[from unclaimed asset; dormant bank accounts + 1% of net profit of certified SE]

SE CERTIFICATION SYSTEM &
SE LEGAL FORM

SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN EDUCATION SYSTEM
via scholarship and tuition fee waive

SOCIAL INNOVATION RESEARCH FUNDING PROGRAMME
Link to the work of University SE, Social IP/ Licensing etc.

SE START-UP GRANT
via intermediaries support

SE LOAN PROGRAMME
50% interest rate + SIA lending criteria

SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT SYSTEM [PUBLIC & PRIVATE]

TAXATION FOR SE & SOCIAL INVESTOR
0 corporates tax for non-dividend & asset lock SE
200% Tax redemption for social investor who invest in <30% dividend SE

KEY ESSENCE: THAILAND SOCIAL ENTERPRISE PROMOTION ACT

SE SUPPORTER [INCUBATION & ACADEMIC INSTITUTE]

PRE-SOCIAL ENTERPRISE

CERTIFIED SOCIAL ENTERPRISE

SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN EDUCATION SYSTEM

SOCIAL INNOVATION RESEARCH FUNDING PROGRAMME

SE START-UP GRANT

SE LOAN PROGRAMME

SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT SYSTEM [PUBLIC & PRIVATE]

TAXATION FOR SE & SOCIAL INVESTOR

Thailand

Appendix: Country Presentations

1 SOCIAL AS A PRIME BUSINESS OBJECTIVE

[reflect through at least 1 of 4 proxies]

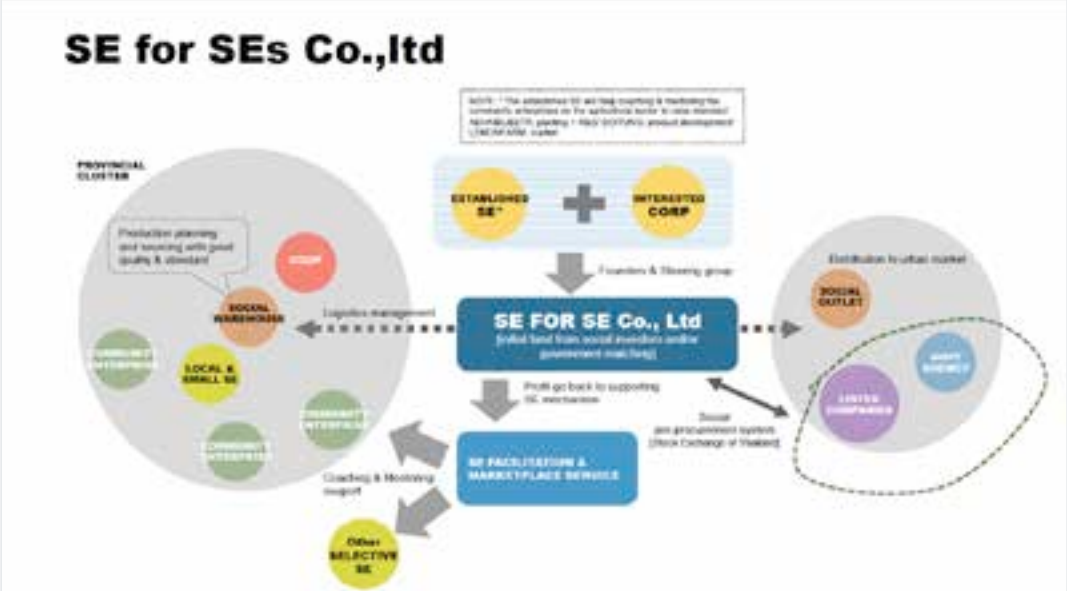
- Disadvantaged group employment [20%]
- Social needs business
- Co-ownership structure [50%] [beneficiaries/ disadvantaged group]
- Profit back for society [75%]

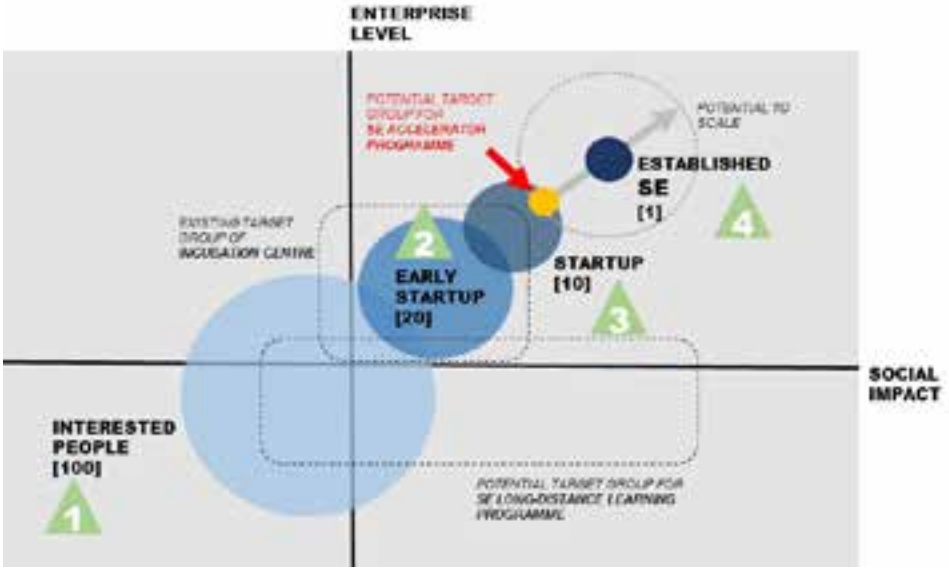
2 ENTERPRISE IN NATURE — Min 50% of income from trading

3 ENV/SOCIAL PROCESS — Fairtrade & Environmental friendly process

4 PROFIT MANAGEMENT — >50% reinvest and <30% dividend

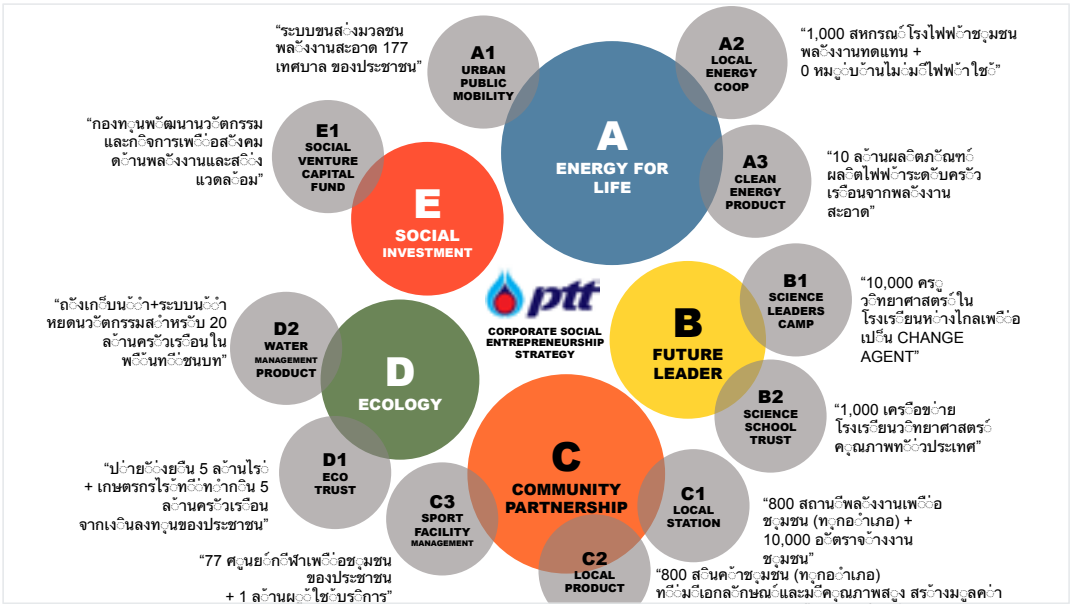
5 GOOD GOVERNANCE — Juristic person + Annual financial report





Thailand

Appendix: Country Presentations



Thailand

Asia Policy Dialogue

Nguyen Quang Vinh
Vietnam
Deputy Secretary General /
Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry

VCCI
Uniting Entrepreneurs

Vietnam Business Council for Sustainable Development (VBCSD)

1. Enabling environment for SE development in Vietnam

- SDGs adoption: Gov.'s commitment to creating favorable conditions for developing and deploying innovative business solutions to address environmental and social issues
- Policies to support the robust growth of businesses: Amended Investment Law and Enterprise Law (2014); Gov.'s Resolution No. 19 (2014, 2015, 2016) and Resolution No. 35 (2016); PM's Decision No. 225 on state administrative reform, etc.
- Social enterprises now receives a legal status in Vietnam

Vietnam (not present at event)

2. What has been done to promote SE development in Vietnam

Government

- Creating a legal status for social enterprises (amended Enterprise Law 2014)
- Providing preferential conditions for social enterprises in the granting of licenses and certificates
- Authorizing social enterprises to obtain fundings, sponsorships and investments from Vietnamese and foreign individuals, enterprises and NGOs to cover their operational and administration costs.

VCCI, CIEM, British Council Vietnam and relevant NGOs (CSIP, Sparks)

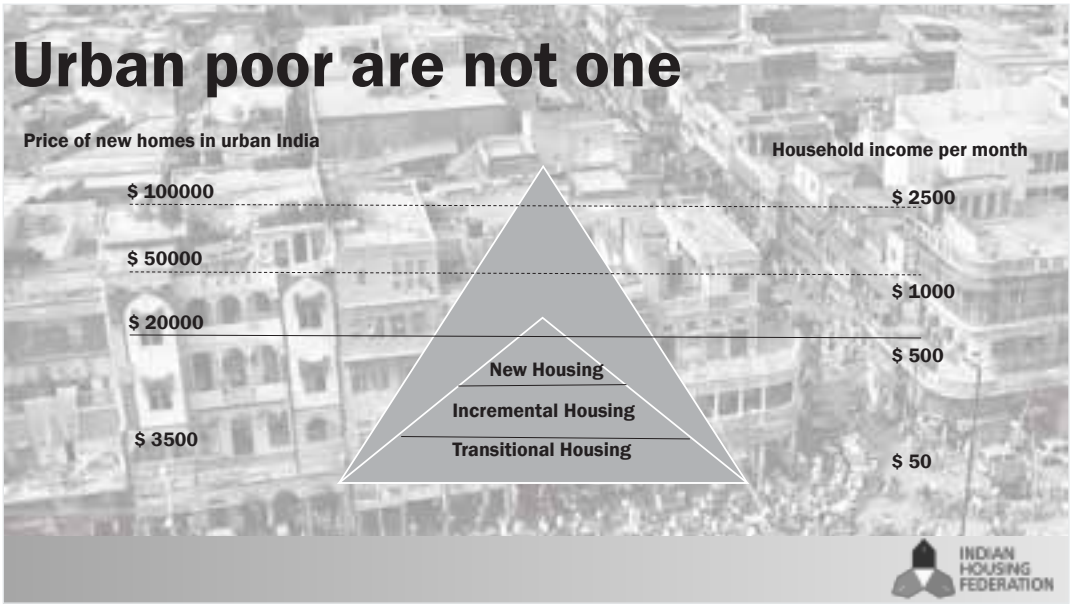
- Advocating for the official recognition of social enterprises in Vietnam
- Engaging the participation of media agencies in the effort to raise public awareness on advantages of social enterprises and social investment
- Providing capacity-building courses activity for social enterprises nationwide

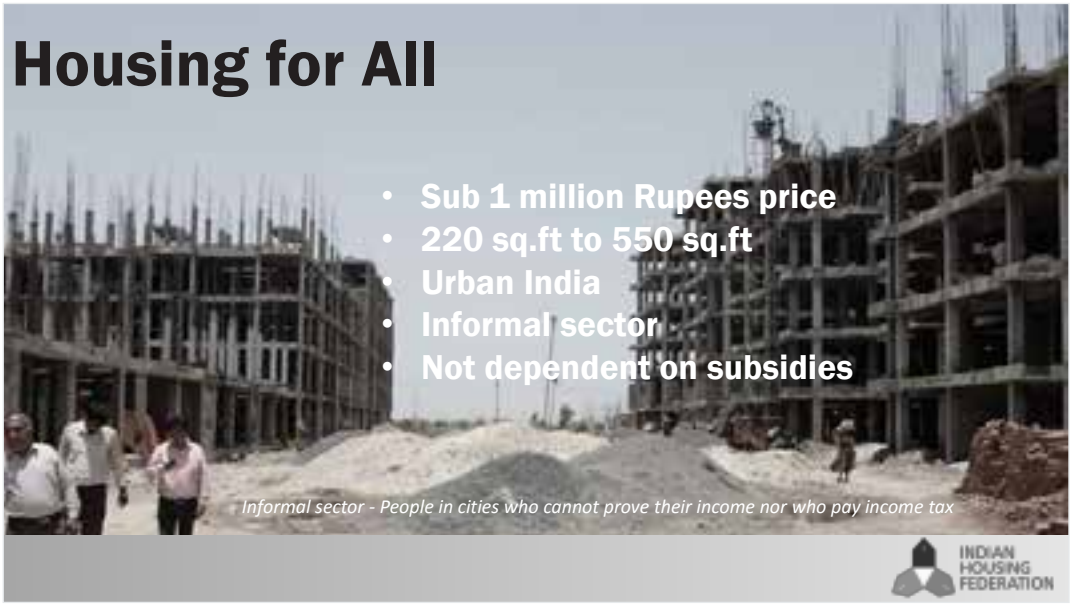
3. What are the major possibilities and challenges for SE development in Vietnam?

- Measuring social impacts
- Connecting the business sector to the SE sector to enable knowledge/experience sharings, collaborations and investments
- Introducing SE models into universities to create a potential human resource for the SE development in the long term

Appendix: **PowerPoint Presentations**

Appendix: Housing Presentations





India

Appendix: Housing Presentations

Appendix: Housing Presentations

I. Toad Housing Inc.

OUR MISSION

Make city vitalize with residents
by providing housing welfare and jobs
to restore community and culture of a village

Community-oriented Urban Regeneration

Village Community | Housing Welfare | Improvement of Living Condition | Social Housing

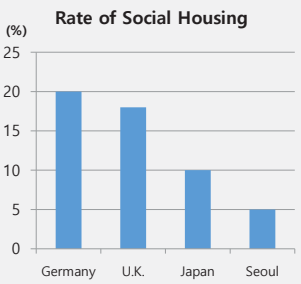
II. Why Social Housing?

Increase Burden of Housing expenses

RIR : 08' 17.5%, 14' 20.3%

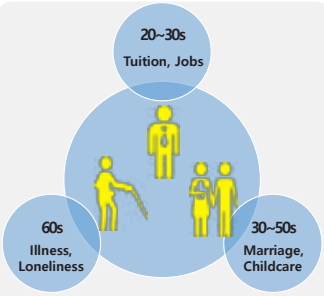
Affordability

Complement the Market with Government



Alternative

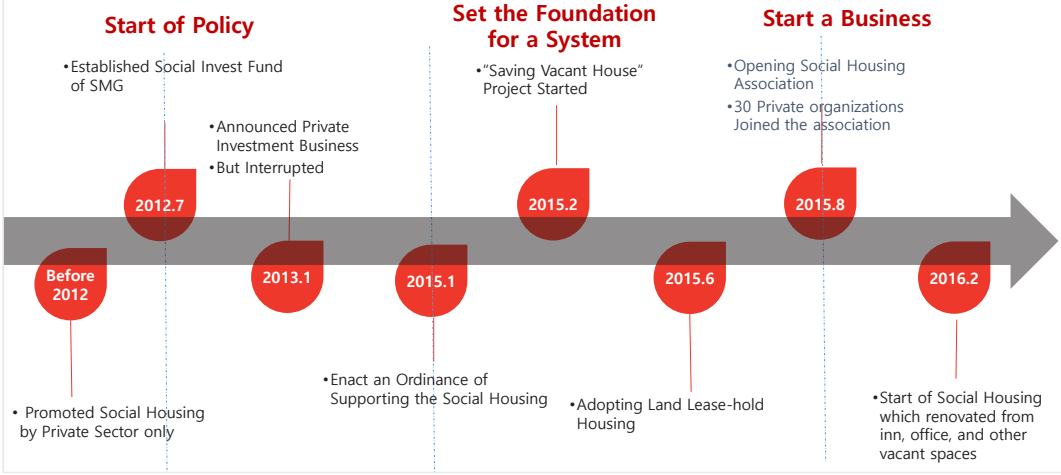
Various Desire



Meet Needs

III. Social Housing of Seoul

The process



Korea

Appendix: Housing Presentations

III. Social Housing of Seoul
Policies

Social investment Fund	Land-Leasehold Social Housing
- Fund-raising : Seoul Metropolitan Government funded + Private company donated - Condition of loan : • Must be Social-economy organizations • 70% of social housing business expenses • 2% interest for 5 years	- Leasing city land for maximum of 40 years to the social-economy organization for building social houses - Under 80% compare to the market rent price - Increase of rental fee cannot exceed 5% within every 2 years
Vacant House Project	**Social Housing Support Center**
- Rent a vacant house by social-economy organizations → Renovate → Re-lease as a Share House to Single households - Support : 50% of the renovation cost (max. 40 million KRW; 261k HKD; 40k USD) - Rental fee is under 80% of the market price	- What the Center do : • Discover and promote the main agents of supply • Research the condition of housing, resource investigation and management • Link network between supply and demand

IV. Case of Toad Housing
Our version of social Housing

1

Vacant house into Social housing, 'GONG GA'

- Rent a vacant house → Renovate → Lease as a Share House to Single households
- Currently 8 houses, 40 residents living
- Helped to establish a policy as the Vacant House Project of SMG

2

Land-leasehold Social Housing

- Leasing city land for maximum of 40 years and build a social house (open in Dec 16')
- Located at Newtown(urban renewal project) cancelled area
  - Combine Social Housing and Urban Regeneration project of Seoul
- 10 units for family and a share house units for 12 single households

3

Challenge to solve the community issues with Social Housing

- Youth(age 20-30s) : Supply social house cooperating with private companies, universities, and Community organizations
- Supply social houses for family in crisis of being homeless, female victims of domestic violence, and other socially underprivileged

IV. Case of Toad Housing
1. Gong Ga - Houses

Gonga #5
- Location : Galhyeon-dong, Eunpyeong-gu, Seoul
- For Single households
- 2 Rooms

Gonga #2
- Location : Eungam-dong, Eunpyeong-gu, Seoul
- For Single households
- 8 Rooms

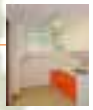
Gonga #1
- Location : Jeungsan-dong, Eunpyeong-gu, Seoul
- For Single households
- 7 Rooms

Gonga #3
- Location : Sindaebang-dong, Dongjak-gu, Seoul
- Student Secured Rental house
- 3 Rooms
- Sungsil Univ. Housing Scholarship Share house

Gonga #9
- Location : Samyang-dong, Gangbuk-gu, Seoul
- For Single households
- Opening on Sept. 2016

Gonga #10
- Location : 230-75, Seoul
- Land Leasehold
- 10 family, 12 single
- Opening on Sept. 2016

Gonga #8
- Location : Nokbeon-dong, Eunpyeong-gu, Seoul
- For Single households
- 8 rooms
- Opening in June 2016



Gonga #7
- Location : Galhyeon-dong, Eunpyeong-gu, Seoul
- Wefare Secured Rental House
- 2 rooms
- For housing vulnerable group

Gonga #6
- Location : Galhyeon-dong, Eunpyeong-gu, Seoul
- For Single households
- 3 rooms

Gonga #4
- Location : Seongdong-gu, Seoul
- Women Secured Rental House
- 3 rooms
- For female victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse

Korea

Appendix: Housing Presentations

IV. Case of Toad Housing
1. Gong Ga - Background

Possibility of vacant houses

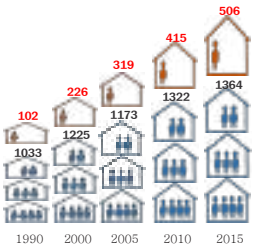
3%

# of vacant houses
78,702(3%)

Violence/trash/fire…

BUT, focus on possibility of unused space

Single households



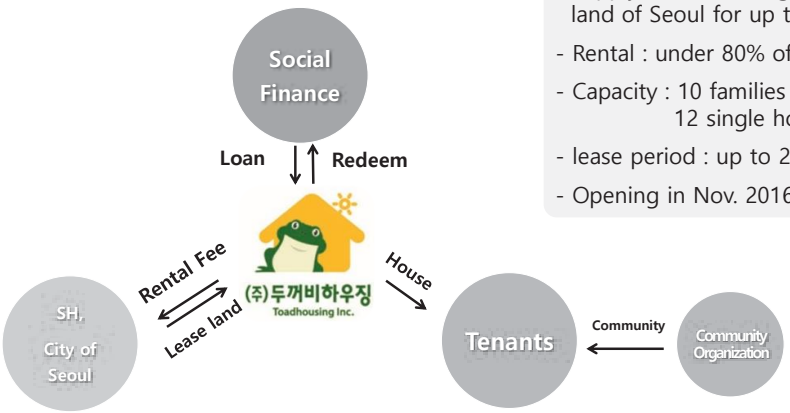
RIR of the youth Single household

Over 30% = 58.2%

Sharing Space

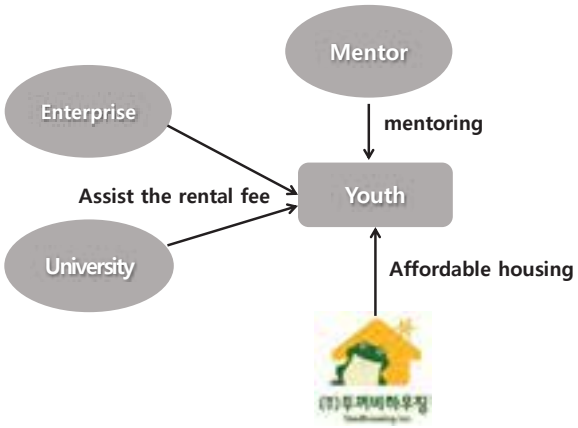
SHARE HOUSE

IV. Case of Toad Housing
2. Land-leasehold Social Housing



- Supply social housing with a leased city land of Seoul for up to 40 years
- Rental : under 80% of the market price
- Capacity : 10 families and 12 single households
- lease period : up to 20 years
- Opening in Nov. 2016

IV. Case of Toad Housing
3. Our Challenge – Youth Housing



Goal

<Tenants>
in 2016, 20 youth
in 2017, 30 youth

<Fund Raising>
Company : 230k USD/ 1,800k HKD
University : 150 UDS/ 1,100 HKD
(per 1 student, per month)

<Rental Fee>
50% of the market price (200 USD)

<Guaranteed Living term>
6 years

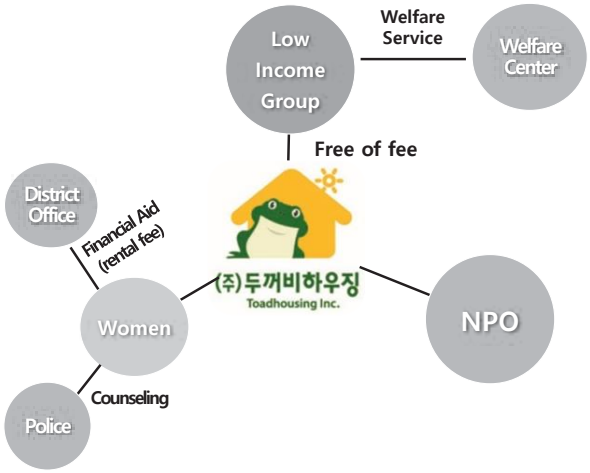
<Mentoring; Supporting Youth Program>
850 mentors guide mentees about their career, employment, life, etc.

Korea

Appendix: Housing Presentations

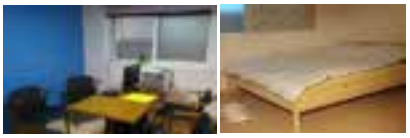
IV. Case of Toad Housing

3. Our Challenge – Secured Rental Housing



Women Secured Rental House

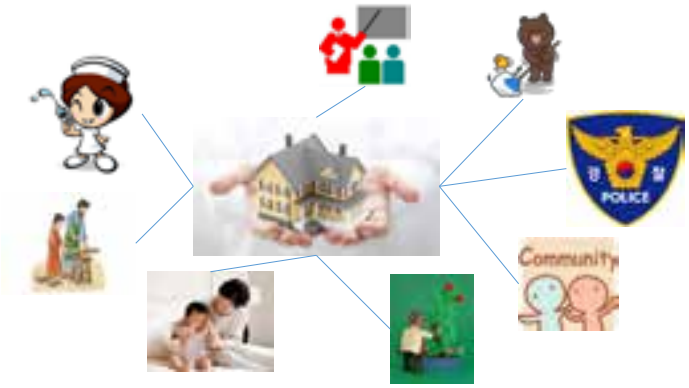
- **With** District office (Rental fee), Police office (counseling)
- **For** female victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse



Welfare Secured Rental House

- **With** Welfare Centers(welfare)
- **For** families in crisis by fire, flood, etc.
- Short term (6 months) for emergency relief

OUR VISION



Developing Various Social housing models that combines Housing and Social Service

Korea

Appendix: Housing Presentations

HABITAT FOR HUMANITY PHILIPPINES

Multi-sector collaboration on housing

By Charlie Ayco, Managing Director & CEO

Habitat for Humanity Philippines

We Build Communities, We Transform Lives.

HOUSING BACKLOG: 3.9 MILLION (2011) ➡ 6.5 MILLION (2030)

Habitat for Humanity Philippines

TABLE 22. HOUSING DEMAND AND SUPPLY PROFILE, 2001–2011

Market Segment	Housing demand (Households)	Housing supply	Surplus/ (Deficit)
Socialized Housing	1,143,048	479,765	(663,283)
Economic Housing	2,503,990	541,913	(1,962,077)
Low Cost Housing	704,406	242,246	(462,160)
Mid Cost Housing	72,592	322,995	250,403
High End Housing	18,235	242,246	224,011

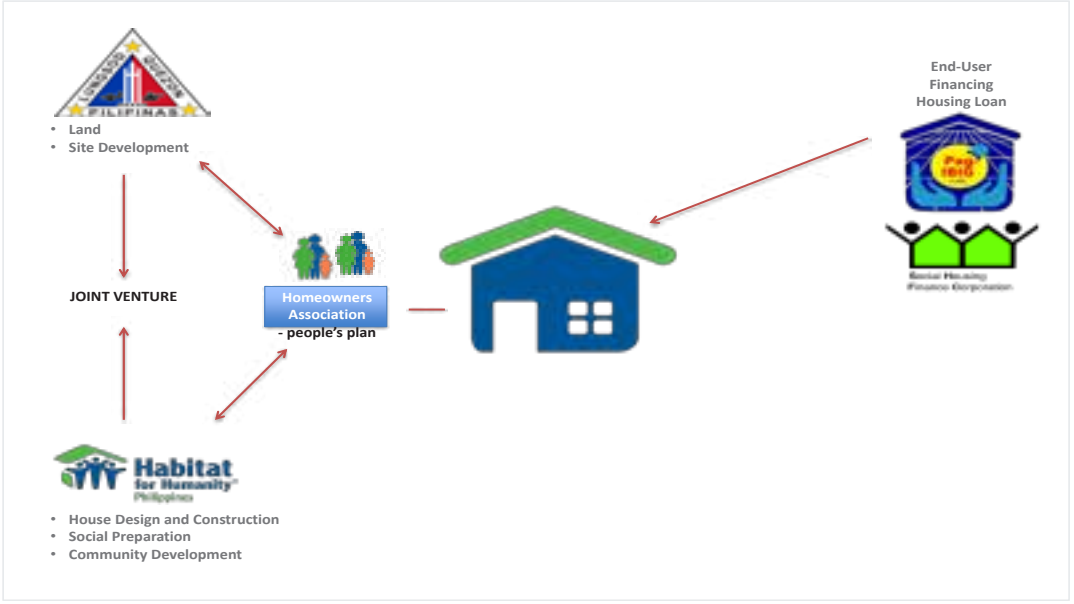
THOSE WHO CAN'T AFFORD	832,046
HOUSING BACKLOG 2001–2011	3,087,520
TOTAL	3,919,566

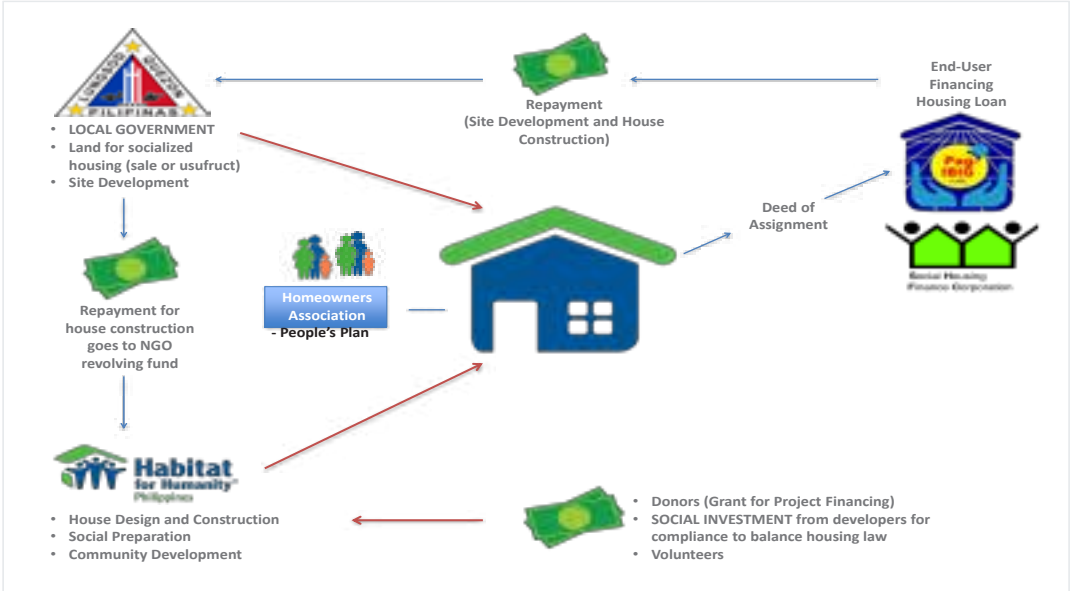
Philippines

Appendix: Housing Presentations

WHAT TO DO?
4 key recommendations by housing sector:

- Increase housing production
- Implement a comprehensive government housing subsidy program
- Generate and mobilize funds for end-user financing
- Improve the housing regulatory environment





Appendix: Presentations

ABOUT BIG SOCIETY CAPITAL

Big Society Capital is an independent financial institution with a social mission, set up to help to develop social investment in the UK.

Champion for Social Investment

£600m

Wholesale Social Investor

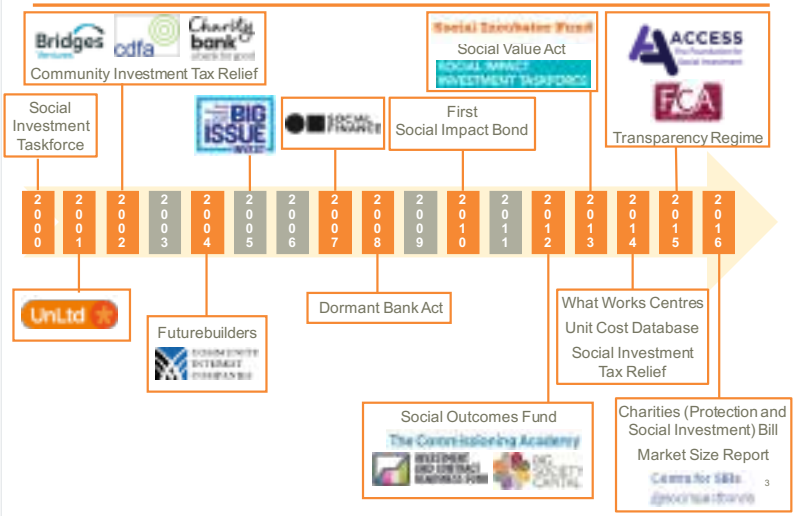
UK GOVERNMENT STRATEGY

In 2011, the UK Government launched a comprehensive strategy to grow the "social investment" market

Increasing **SUPPLY**	Improving the **ENVIRONMENT**	Increasing **DEMAND**
• Big Society Capital (GBP 400M + matches)	• Social Investment Task Force	• Marketing campaigns
• Investment Readiness Fund, including the Centre for Social Impact Bonds)	• Social Impact Investment Task Force	• Inspiring Impact Digital Platform
• Social Outcomes Fund	• Social Investment Research Council	• Buy Social Directory
• Social Incubator Fund	• Social Investment Trade Association	• Capacity-building efforts
• Social Investment Tax Relief (30%)	• Engaging Local Enterprise Partnerships	

2

UK SOCIAL INVESTMENT MILESTONES



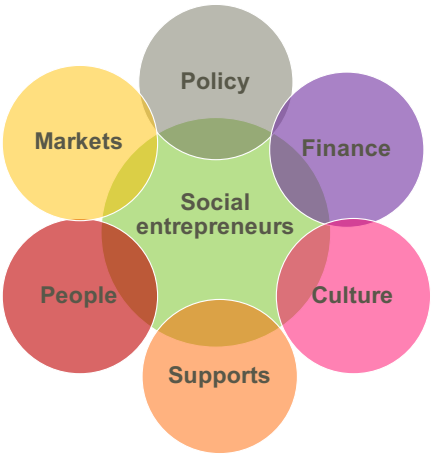
3

UK

Appendix: Presentations

A FULL PICTURE

The wider social entrepreneur ecosystem



4

DRIVERS AND BARRIERS FOR SOCIAL ECONOMY IN UK

Drivers

- Public service transformation
- Public acceptance
- Tackling unemployment
- Strength of civil society
- Entrepreneurial culture shift: it's happening anyway, it's cool and exciting, governments benefit from connecting with it

Barriers

- Public service efficiency demands
- Small scale of social organisations
- Painful transition from grant to contracts and outcomes funding
- Austerity and anger
- Vested interest

5

WHAT OTHER DRIVERS AND BARRIERS MIGHT YOU HAVE?

Drivers

- Public service transformation
- Public acceptance
- Tackling unemployment
- Strength of civil society
- Entrepreneurial culture shift
- Boosting innovation
- Rural – city divides
- Ageing society
- Developing your society

Barriers

- Public service efficiency demands
- Small scale of social organisations
- Painful transition from grant to contracts and outcomes funding
- Austerity and anger
- Vested interest
- Lack of philanthropy
- Weak civil society
- Lack of entrepreneur role models
- View that government should sort out social problems

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Appendix: Presentations

CULTURAL FACTORS

- If there is a problem, who do the public think should solve it?
- How comfortable is public with blended enterprise and social mission?
- Contested models: which fits your country position?
  enterprise is good / government is good / civil society is good
- Family pressures for a safe, well paid job
- Attitudes to risk and failure
- Is there enough interest to create a movement effect?

7

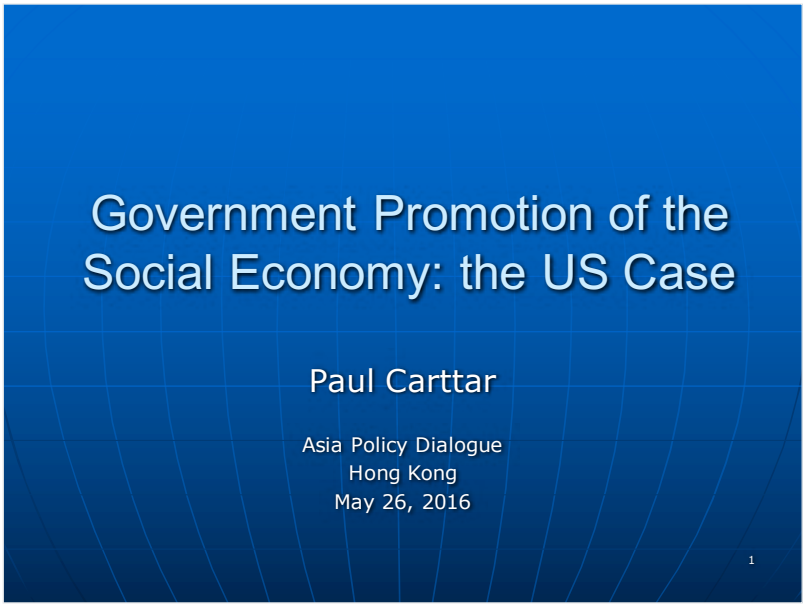
MOST USEFUL LESSONS LEARNED

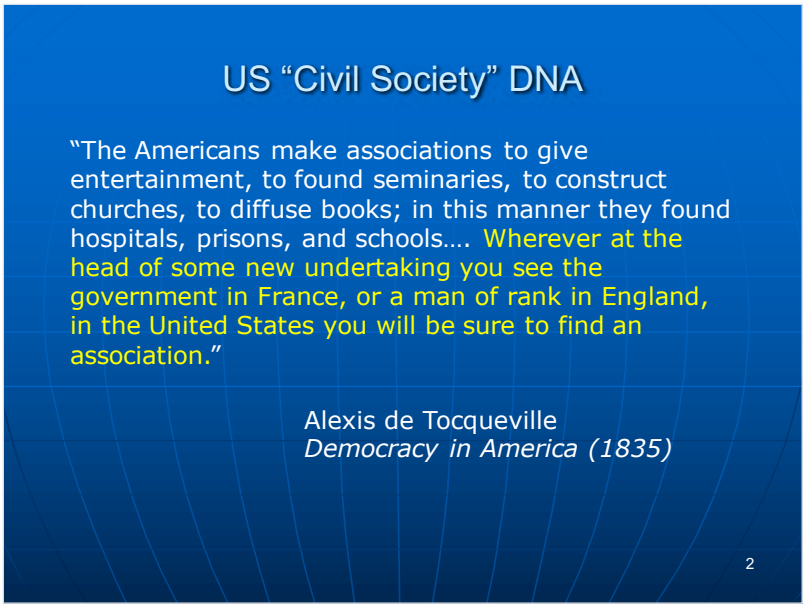
- Consistency
- Crowd in, don't crowd out
- Think long term – a generational change
- Step by step development
- Engage the sector on what's needed next
- International shared learning
- Address achievable goals which are important to your country
- Embrace diversity

8

UK

Appendix: Presentations





Appendix: Presentations

US

Appendix: Presentations

Finance: New Financial Mechanisms

Key Actions: promote social impact bonds (SIB's) at all government levels

- Expand SIB infrastructure, support capacity
- Mandate use of SIB's in federal agencies (Labor, HUD, Education, Justice
- Subsidize use of SIB's by state/local governments

Benefits to Social Economy:

- Prove value of preventive programs
- Attract private capital to support proofs and scale
- Build nonprofit support infrastructure
- Enable government adoption of compelling solutions

7

Finance: New Financial Mechanisms

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- Build nonprofit support infrastructure
- Enable government adoption of compelling solutions

7

Evidence: Evidence-Based Policies

Key Actions: adopt policies that advance use of evidence in federal spending decisions

- OMB mandates for annual federal budget process
- Bipartisan Commission to develop new policies and expand use of evidence at federal level
- Increase capacity of federal evaluation offices

Benefits to Social Economy:

- Increase "demand" for programs with proof of impact
- Increase resources to support evaluation
- Stimulate competition for innovative solutions
- Build general culture of results/performance

8

US

Appendix: Presentations

Regulation: Reduce Regulatory Barriers

Key Actions: change federal regulations that limit use of private funds for social investment

- ERISA-insured pension plans may acknowledge ESG factors, use as "tiebreakers"
- Foundations may consider ESG factors in investments
- Foundations have more flexibility in use of PRI's

Benefits to Social Economy:

- Stimulate awareness of ESG aspects of investments
- Increase funding, demand for strong social investments
- Expand application of powerful tool for social entrepreneurs and investors

10

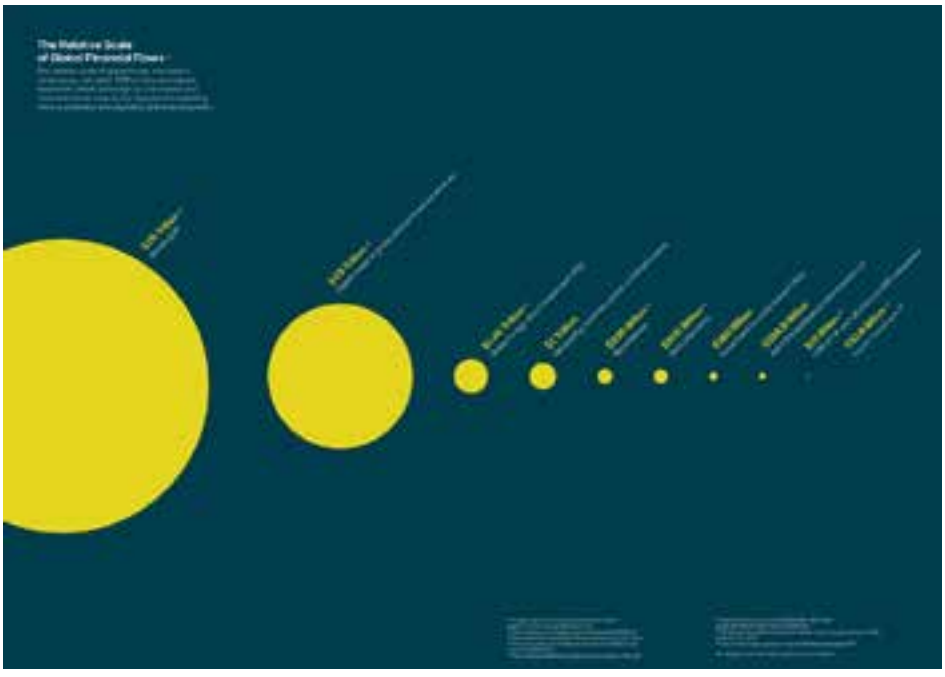
Major Challenges for Government

Progress requires strong leadership to overcome key challenges going forward

Politics	Culture	Evidence
• New leader's priorities • Philosophy of government • Pet programs • Budget resources • Lack of incentives • Short-term focus	• Compliance vs. results • Entrenched interests and practices • Civil service vs. political appointees • Command vs. collaborate	• High cost of studies • Time requirements • Ambiguity of results

US

Appendix: Presentations



British Council

Appendix: Presentations

Establishing Multi-stakeholder Governance

■ Social Economy Public-Private Partnership Council

○ The civil society network, “Seoul Social Economy Network”, est. in 2012.

○ The council started to be operated in 2013.(It consists of about 20 people)

○ Around 25 meetings per year(76 sessions until 2015)

○ Major issues on the city’s social economy have been discussed, including main policies and policy directions.

○ Decisions made in rule of majority or unanimously.

5

Legal Framework

■ Adoption of Municipal Ordinances

○ on Promotion of Cooperatives(Mar. 2013)

○ on Public Procurement for Social Economy (Mar.2014)

○ on the Social Economy(May 2014)

■ Forming Committees

○ Social invest fund evaluation committee(Oct. 2012)

○ Social economy committee(Feb.2013)

○ Fair trade committee(Mar.2013)

○ Social impact bond evaluation committee(Aug.2014)

6

Intermediary Support Organizations

■ **Social Economy Support Center(since Apr. 2013)**

○ **Objective** : Hub for Seoul City’s Social Economy Network
○ **Staff & budget** : 21 Staff/ 4,364,000 USD(2015)
○ **Area of work**
- Promoting market for social economy and supporting management
- Incubating strategic field of business for social economy
- Empowering activists and leaders of social economy
- Forming bases for cooperation among regions or sectors
- Research and PR on social economy

○ **Benchmarking** : 598 people from 39 countries, and 2,994 people from 134 cities in Korea visited the center to benchmark for last 3 years.

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Korea

Appendix: Presentations

Intermediary Support Organizations

■ **Seoul Coop Support Center(Since Feb.2014)**

○ **Objective** : One-stop service to establish and operate cooperatives
○ **Staff & Budget** : 9 staffs / 593,000 USD(2015)
○ **Area of Work**
- Counselling on establishment and management for cooperatives
- Basic trainings and administrative support
- Consulting and mentoring
- Providing information, PR, external cooperation on cooperatives

○ **Output**
- Counselling 9,259 times
- Training 146 times
- Consulting 92 times

8

Support for Market Access: Procurement

Public procurement is a starting point of promoting social enterprises.

■ Sales record of 2015: 57 million USD, target goal for 2016: 68 million USD
■ Purchasing with priority for social enterprise products (5% of total purchase)
■ Municipal ordinance on promotion to social economy public procurement (enacted in Mar. 2014)
■ Socially Responsible Procurement Expo is organized every year.
■ Evaluation and feedback on purchasing products of social enterprises. (SMG, Investing organization, Districts)

9

Support for Market Access : Online

■ City-run online shopping mall for social enterprises : 「Hamkke Nuri Mall」
○ 272 social enterprises participated.
○ 2,330 products registered.
○ sales revenue: 528,000 USD

■ Entering private online shopping malls
○ 7 enterprises entered to 6 shopping malls(Coopang, Amazon, Postshop).
○ 20 companies plans to open their shop at the online malls.

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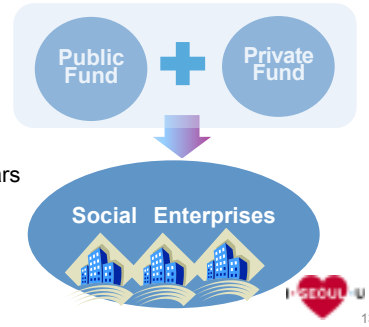
Appendix: Country Presentations

Social Investment Fund

- Objective : To support social enterprises by providing social financer investment
- Established Date : 2012.12.31.(the first initiave in Korea)
- Size : 47 million USD
- Programs
  - Loans for social enterprises
  - Social housing loans
- Output : 30 million USD loaned to 70 enterprises for last 3 years



13

District-level Integrated Support System for Social Economy

- Objective : To establish local level social economy ecosystem in 25 autonomous district
- Programs
  - **Financial Support**
    - 12 districts operates integrated social economy support center
    - Budget for 2016: 3 mil. USD
  - **Support for Working Space**
    - 6 districts formed social economy clusters (with 690,000 USD grant per cluster)
    - 2 districts will receive total of 1.4 million USD in 2016
    - 14 clusters is planned to be build by 2018

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Financial Support

- Total Amount of SMG's Financial Support : 147.8 million USD

Year	Amount(mil. USD)
2012	33.2
2013	32.3
2014	28.4
2015	26.5
2016	27.4
Total	**147.8**

- Areas of Financial Support
  - Human Resources
  - Project Development
  - Innovative Projects

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Korea

Appendix: Country Presentations

Consulting and Academy

■ **Consulting Social Enterprises**

○ Consulting according to the phase of development for social enterprises: Company building, Starting, Growing, etc.

○ Sectoral Support: Accounting, Marketing, Legal support, Project development

※ Consisting consultant pool: Specialist, academics, senior entrepreneurs, etc.

■ **Organizing Academy on Social Economy**

○ for founders, employees of social enterprises, or citizens with interest.

○ open graduate courses in university to grow social economy specialists

○ 1,647 people participated in 26 academy courses on 2015.

18

Global Solidarity and Cooperation

Gsef

Global Social Economy Forum

■ Establishing/operating GSEF (est. Nov. 2014)

○ Int'l cooperation between SE orgs and local governments

○ Members(22) : AVPN, City of Montreal, Karl Polanyi Institute of Political Economy

○ Main Activities

- First GSEF meeting (Nov 2013)
- GSEF Inaugural meeting (Nov 2014)
- GSEF Steering Committee Meeting (Nov 2015)

■ Established Karl Polanyi Research Institute Asia (Apr, 2015)

○ Establishing archive related to Social Economy, Karl Polanyi

○ Hosting Asia conferences

○ Serving as a hub for researching SE in Korea

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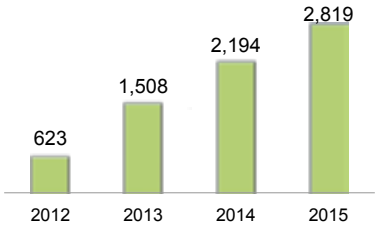
Impacts

Tremendous growth of social enterprises

2012 : 623 → 2015 : 2,819

353% Increase



<Number of Social Enterprises>

20

Appendix: Country Presentations

Impacts

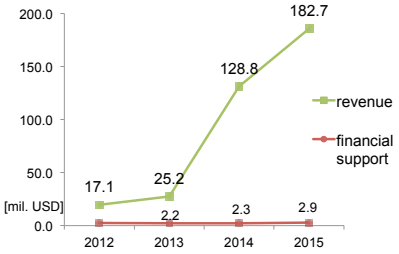
■ **Changes in revenues according to financial supports each year**

○ Total amount of financial support : 14 mil.USD.

○ Revenue growth : 172 mil.USD.

○ Noticeable growth in revenues compare to the amount of financial support

<revenue changes according to financial support>
2012: 17.1 mil.USD
→ 2015: 182.7 mil.USD
969% increase

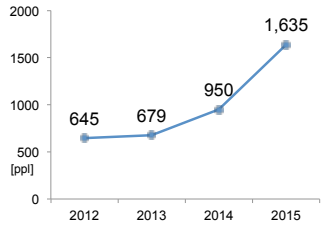


• Sample:128 social enterprises applied for project development funding in 2016

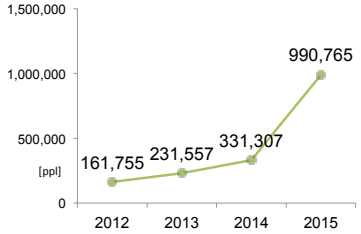
21

Impacts

■ **Records of employment creation each year**
2012: 645 ⍰ 2015 : 1,635
153.5% increase



■ **Records of social service provision each year**
2012 :161,755 ⍰ 2015 : 990,765
513% increase



• Sample:128 social enterprises applied for project development funding in 2016

22

Tasks

■ Promoting SE enterprises based on Selection and Concentration Strategy

■ Promoting sustainability of SE enterprises

■ Assisting SE enterprises to become leading companies

■ Establishing internal SE system of 'giving back profits to society'

※ Donations from early successful entrepreneurs

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Korea

Appendix: Country Presentations

Appendix: Country Presentations

What I do ...

■ **Mayor of Seongbuk-gu (district) of Seoul**

- Population : approximately 460,000
- Area : 24.57 km^2 (9.49 sq mi)
- Cultural/historical district of Seoul
- Test bed of social economy policies in Korea

(What Seongbuk does, everyone follows !)

■ **President of the Association of Korean Local Governments for Social Economy and Solidarity**

- 35 member cities (local governments) to foster SE

Why SE is important to us ?

■ **Paradigm shift of economic growth**

- No more 'trickle down effect'
- Economic crisis driven by chaebol-centric system
- Needs for more democratic economic approach

■ **Demographic change : 'Demographic cliff' in 2018**

■ **Rise of 'localization' : Think global, act local**

■ **Needs for urban/regional regeneration**

Local Government as ..

■ **A resource provider**

■ **A moderator (of interests, conflicts)**

■ **An innovator**

■ **A signal provider (to market)**

➡ **Importance of multi-sector partnership**

Korea

Appendix: Country Presentations

Key initiatives of Seongbuk-gu

Practice 'Socially Responsible Procurement'

- Set the goal of socially responsible purchase (i.e. products and services of social economy organization)
- Regularily check the progress of social buying

Co-construction and co-implementation of policy

- Citizen participation (e.g. social economy organizations) at every step of policy making-implementation processes
- Operation of an intermediary is commissioned to a local social economy network (Linving together Seongbuk cooperative)

Key initiatives of the Association

"Cross-purchasing" among member cities

- Promote public purchase from member cities when no local providers exist ("strengthening solidarity among members)
- Pilot program to be initiated this year

Building legislative infrastructure

- Support member cities make ordinances related to social economy
- Participate in the development of social economy legislations (i.e. Framwork Act on Social Economy, Social Value Act, etc.)

➡ **Multi-sectoral collaboration**

The Keyword of
New Paradigm
=
Governance
Solidarity
Multi-sector partnership

Organised by

AVPN is a unique funders' network based in Singapore committed to building a vibrant and high impact philanthropy and social investment community across Asia. As an advocate, capacity builder, and platform that cuts across private, public and social sectors, AVPN embraces all types of engagement to improve the effectiveness of members across the Asia Pacific region.

The core mission of AVPN is to increase the flow of financial, human and intellectual capital to the social sector by connecting and empowering key stakeholders from funders to the social purpose organisations they support.

With over 290 members across 28 countries, AVPN is catalysing the movement from traditional philanthropy to social investing for a more strategic, collaborative and outcome focused approach, ensuring that resources are deployed as effectively as possible to address key social challenges facing Asia today and in the future.

A Member Directory and listing of Events can be found at **www.avpn.asia**

Eberhard von Kuenheim Stiftung
Stiftung der BMW AG

BMW Foundation
Herbert Quandt

now together

The BMW Foundation aims to facilitate global dialogue and to drive social innovation. To this end, we bring together people from across cultures, countries and communities around selected key areas.

Our work targets one group in particular: international leaders. As influential opinion makers with a wealth of experience, they can make an important contribution to a society based on solidarity. On one hand, this allows them to consider the social impact of their professional activities, while on the other, also allows them to step out of their comfort zone and embrace a more civic-minded approach. We help leaders to utilize their skills and networks in the form of pro-bono or philanthropic engagement, or to cooperate with civil-society organizations.

We believe that interdisciplinary thinking and cross-sector cooperation is indispensable to understanding and solving the problems of our times. We therefore seek cooperations with a wide variety of institutions – government departments, foundations, think tanks, and social actors – in all areas of our work. These collaborations help us to recognize trends and innovative ideas more quickly and to further develop our activities thematically and methodologically. Through a growing number of new partnerships, we have been able to systematically expand our programs and more effectively advance our objectives, including at the political level. A special focus is on strong partner organizations abroad, who help our work take on an increasingly global reach.

www.bmw-stiftung.de/en/

The British Council is the UK's international organisation for educational opportunities and cultural relations. We are on the ground in six continents and over 100 countries, bringing international opportunity to life.

Through our Global Social Enterprise programme, we promote the development of social enterprise and social investment to help address entrenched social and environmental problems and deliver positive change in our communities and societies.

Our work draws on UK expertise and is delivered across 28 countries with local and international partners. Together, we provide social entrepreneurs with access to training, mentoring and funding opportunities and promote social enterprise education in schools and universities. We also convene policy dialogues, organise study tours and conduct research to share knowledge and best practice in scaling social enterprise and social investment.

It is a systemic approach designed to help foster a more sustainable, inclusive and prosperous future and build collaboration, opportunities and trust between the UK and other countries.

www.britishcouncil.org

The Global Social Economy Forum (GSEF) is an international association that brings together local governments and civil society stakeholders committed to supporting the development of the social and solidarity economy (SSE).

GSEF's mission is to promote cooperation among social and solidarity economy organizations and local governments to stimulate the creation of quality jobs, equitable growth, and the advancement of participatory democracy and sustainable development. During the Association's founding meeting in 2013, its members issued a declaration laying out their intentions and objectives. In 2014, members adopted a charter establishing its principles and operations, including the holding of a forum every two years. The first two editions of GSEF took place in Seoul and together gathered over 2,000 individuals.

The Global Social Economy Forum in 2016 - GSEF 2016 is the third edition of this international gathering. More than 2,000 participants will address the collaboration between local governments and social and solidarity economy actors for the development of cities.

www.gsef-net.org

ASIA POLICY DIALOGUE
An AVPN Initiative

Asia Policy Dialogue
c/o Asian Venture Philanthropy Network
3 Shenton Way, Shenton House #22-08
Singapore 068805

+65 6536 1824
policy@avpn.asia
www.avpn.asia/asiapolicydialogue