



A call to action





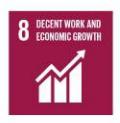
























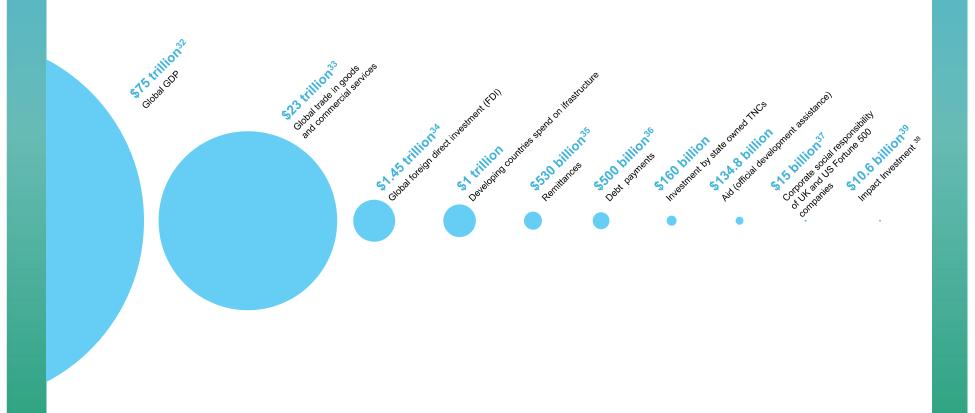








Think global, trade social



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Income Inequality and Growth

Income inequality as measured by the GINI coefficient has changed little in many countries and has often increosed, despite staggering growth in many oarts of the world over the past decade. The proceeds of growth are not being distributed equitably.



Indonesia from 2002 to 2011 grew at an average 5.62% per year while income inequality worsened by an average 3.14% per year over the same period

Growth & Zate 4.

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Equality -0.09%

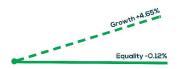
India

India from 2004 to 2011 grew at an average 8.24% per year while income inequality worsened by an average 0.09% per year over the same period



Thailand

Thailand from 2002 to 2010 grew at an average 4.51% per year while income inequality improved by an average 0.77% per year over the same period



Morocco

Morocco from 2001 to 2007 grew at an average 4.65% per year while income inequality worsened by an average 0.12% per year over the same period



Nigeria

Nigeria from 2002 to 2011 grew at an average 5.62% per year while income inequality worsened by an average 3.14% per year over the same period

Social enterprise and women's empowerment

GLOBALLY

THERE ARE AN ESTIMATED

210 Million social entrepreneurs,

ALL DEVELOPING AND TRYING DIFFERENT APPROACHES TO SOLVE THE WORLD'S SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL

CHALLENGES

IN THE UK 4%

OF SOCIAL ENTERPRISES FOCUS ON WOMEN'S

EMPOWERMENT



Social enterprise and women's empowerment

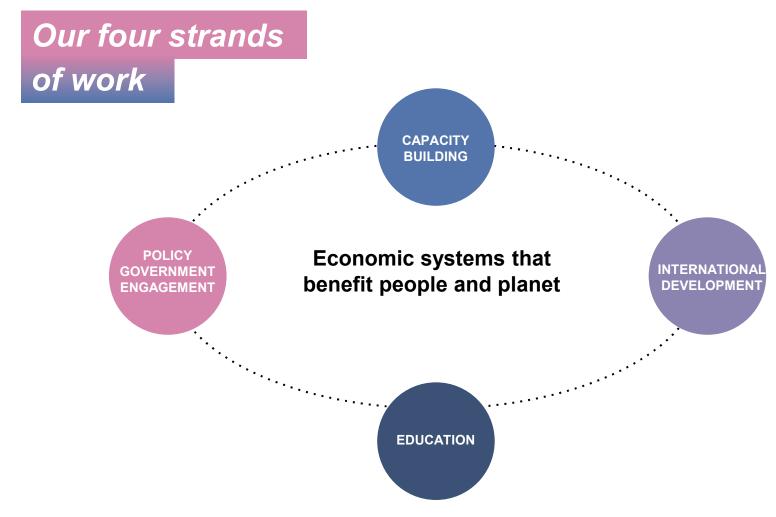
Even when not explicitly focussed on women's empowerment the social enterprise sector is providing greater opportunities in employment than the wider economy:

	Brazil	India	Pakistan	UK	USA
Women (% of total workforce)	43%	24%	22%	46%	46%
Women (% of social enterprise workforce)	55%*	25%	37%	66%	65%

^{*} Estimated based on surveys, leadership statistics, and non-profit sector statistics

And more opportunities for Women's leadership than the for-profit sector:

	Brazil	India	Pakistan	UK	USA
Women (% leaders in for-profit sector)	43%	9%	5%	18%	31%
Women (% leaders in social enterprise)	25%	24%	20%	40%	55%



Plus activities that cut across and support all strands of work. They include:

- Research
- Study visits

Policy and government engagement: examples of impact



Then Civil Society Minister Nick Hurd meeting Vietnamese delegation to the UK



Ghana's Minister of Trade and Industry, Dr Ekwow Spio-Garbrah (centre) at the Critical Mass conference

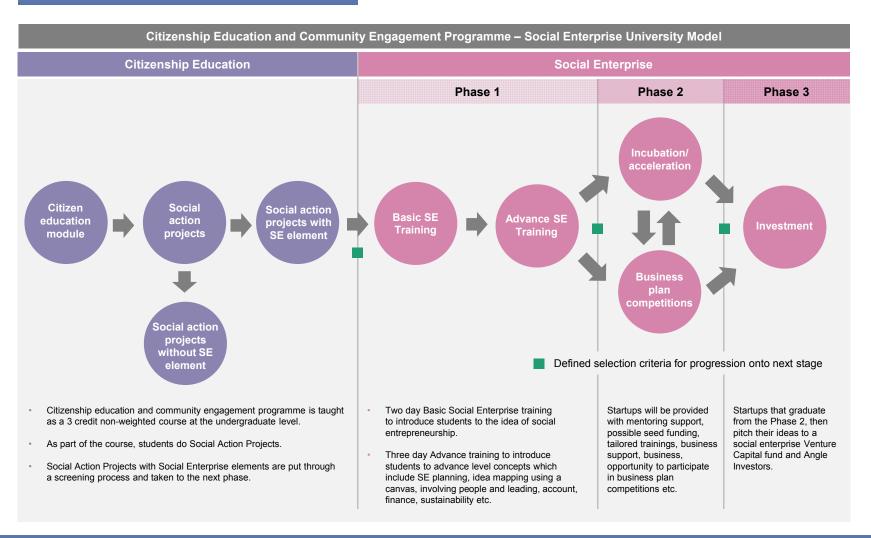


The British Council's Paula Woodman moderating auditorium panel discussion at the EU Development Days



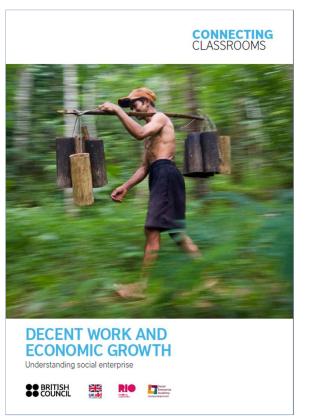
Sir Ronald Cohen at the Thai Stock Exchange

University partnerships: Pakistan case study



Schools and education systems





Capacity building: different training models

Training for social enterprise leaders (e.g. Social Enterprise for Active Citizens)

Business Investment Readiness (provides skills exchange between SE intermediaries)

Train-the-trainer model (e.g. Young Women Social Entrepreneurship Development programme, India)

Business plan competitions (e.g. Bangladesh)



Social enterprise in international development

EU-funded Action for Support for Social Enterprises

in **Kenya** and **Ethiopia** to support vulnerable populations to access social protection, health, education and jobs and foster inclusive and sustainable economic growth.



	Estimate number of social enterprises	% specifically aiming to create employment	% specifically aiming to boost education and literacy	% specifically aiming to support vulnerable groups	% specifically aiming to improve a particular community
Kenya	43,933	65%	33%	35%	36%
Ethiopia	54,980	44%	15%	22%	37%

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Publications



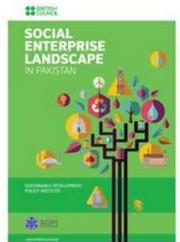














Collaboration for impact









































A guide to social enterprise in the UK

A comprehensive introduction to the UK's thriving social enterprise sector. Packed with examples and links, it covers:

- Legal structures and ownership models.
- 2. The ecosystem of support provided through schools and universities, incubators and accelerators.
- 3. Funding sources (grants, loans, investment, crowd sourcing and social impact bonds).
- 4. Social impact measurement tools.
- 5. Social enterprise networks, associations and media.
- 6. The role of government in facilitating and steering the sector's development.

https://www.britishcouncil.org/sites/default/files/social_enterprise in the uk final web spreads.pdf



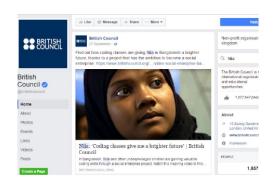
Communication channels













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http://www.britishcouncil.org/society/social-enterprise

