# Women's entrepreneurship development:



International Labour Organization

Partnering for women's entrepreneurship: Supporting Job Creation and Economic Empowerment!



- 25% to 33% of all private businesses owned by women
- 190 million women entrepreneurs in 59 countries (GEM, 2010)
- If women entrepreneurs in the US started out with same capital as men, 6 million jobs in five years would be added 2 million in the first year alone. (Center for Women's Business Research)
- Failure to achieve MDG target 3 on the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women could reduce per capita income growth rates by 0.1–0.3 percentage points.

## **The Opportunities**

- ILO since founding committed to promoting the rights of all women and men at work and achieving equality between them
- International Labour Standards → GC
   Principle 6: elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation
- Targeted programmes and interventions aimed at redressing existing inequalities in the world of work

# The ILO and Gender Equality

# **ILO-WED Strategy (2008)**

Unleash the economic potential of women's enterprises to contribute to employment creation, gender equality, economic growth, and poverty reduction within the framework of the Decent Work Agenda

Why WED?

#### WED Strategy, GB March 2008

- Enabling environment for WED
- Institutional capacity building in WED
- Tools & supports services for Wes
- Research & impact assessment



Gender mainstreaming of enterprise interventions

### **ILO-WED** programme



Meso capacity of institutions to promote WED – gender mainstreaming

regulatory & legal environment – policy advice & assessments

Meta attitudes and cultural norms – promotion of WEs

Gender mainstreaming of PSD & all relevant policies & programmes

WED programme: levels of action

- First ILO WED assessments in Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania in 2004
- Model for developing "Assessing the Enabling Environment for Women in Growth Enterprises: An AfDB/ILO Integrated Framework Assessment Guide", published by the ILO and AfDB in 2007
- Guide piloted in the WED assessment in Uganda in 2005 and later in Cameroon
- Subsequently used in other African countries
- Revisions to the Guide in 2008 for use in Central Asian countries, "Assessing the Business Environment for Women's Entrepreneurship Development: Consultant's Guide" (ILO and UNECE, 2008)
- Used by consultants in a number of countries in Central Asia
- 2013 Assessors Guide is an adaptation and refinement of the previous two Guides

To identify evidence-based country-specific recommendations for how to develop the potential of women's entrepreneurship that will serve as the basis for future priority actions on WED by policymakers and other stakeholders

 To provide a tool for other stakeholders to advocate for a more conducive environment for WED, leading to improved job creation, poverty reduction and economic growth

#### Objectives of a national WED assessment

Profile of Women Entrepreneurs in the Economy: assessing the current state of women's entrepreneurship in the selected country, including the social, cultural and political context for WED

**WED Framework Conditions** 

**Sub-conditions** 

**Outputs** 

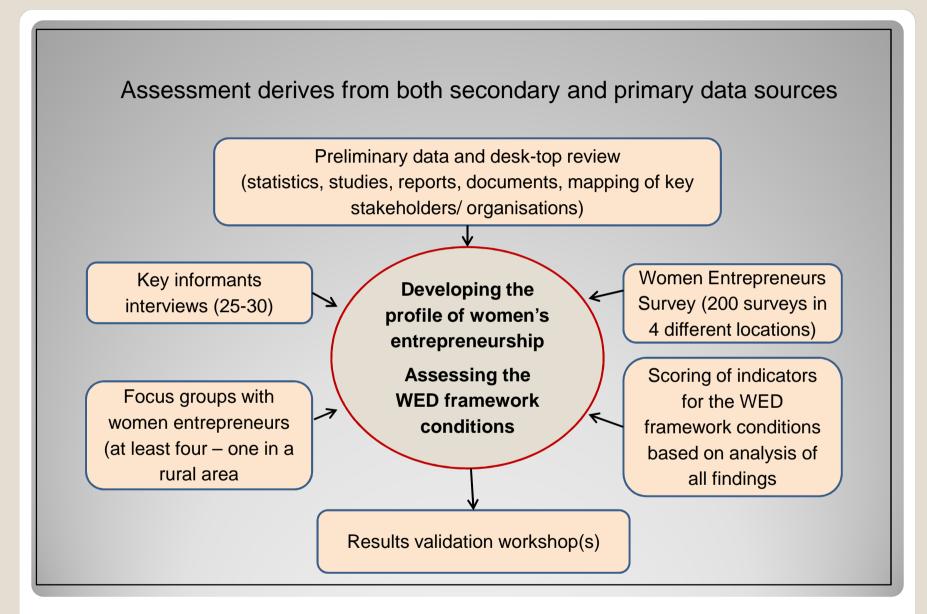
- Gender-sensitive legal and regulatory system that advances women's economic empowerment
- A. Labour laws and regulations
- B. Business registration and licensing regulations and procedures
- C. Property and inheritance rights
- 2. Effective policy leadership and coordination for the promotion of WED
- A. WED as a national policy priority
- B. Presence of a government focal point for the promotion and coordination of WED and support actions

- 3. Access to gender-sensitive financial services
- A. Women entrepreneurs' participation in generic financing programmes
- B. Financing programmes specifically targeted to women-owned enterprises
- 4. Access to gender-sensitive business development support (BDS) services
- A. Women's access to mainstream BDS services
- B. Mainstream BDS services respond to the needs of women entrepreneurs
- C. Presence of women-focused BDS services

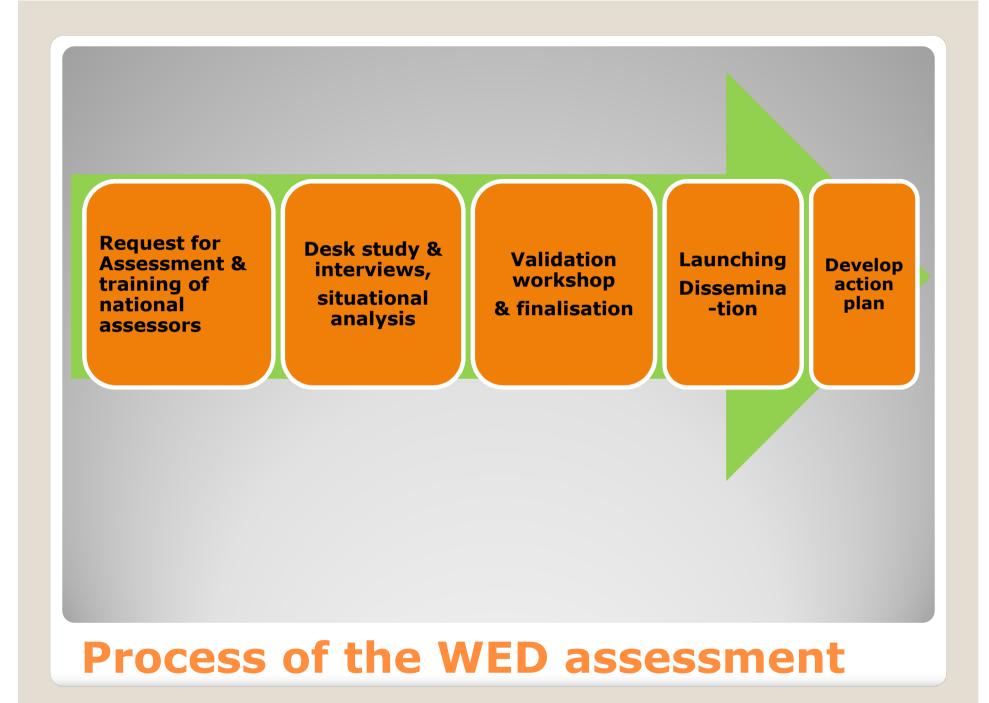
5. Access to markets and technology

- A. Export promotion for women entrepreneurs
- B. Government procurement programmes actively targeting women's enterprises
- Supply chains and linkages that integrate women-owned enterprises
- D. ICTs and technology access of women entrepreneurs
- 6. Representation of women entrepreneurs and participation in policy dialogue
- A. Representation and "voice" of women in business/ sector membership associations
- B. Presence of women entrepreneurs' associations and networks
- C. Participation of women entrepreneurs in public-private sector policy dialogue and influence on outcomes

Recommendations for improving the framework conditions for WED (validated by stakeholders in validation workshops)



## **WED Assessment Methodology**



- Policy and programme recommendations that will lead to:
  - "an enhanced and more inclusive role for women entrepreneurs in economic development and growth" and an environment where there is equality of economic opportunity for women;
  - more women are encouraged to become entrepreneurs and start new businesses and supported in their efforts to access financing, support services, markets and technology; and
  - actions are taken to strengthen the sustainability and growth of existing women-owned enterprises so they can make a fuller contribution to job creation, productivity and economic growth.
- Development of a National Action Plan or strategy for WED

### Some expected outputs & outcomes<sub>2</sub>

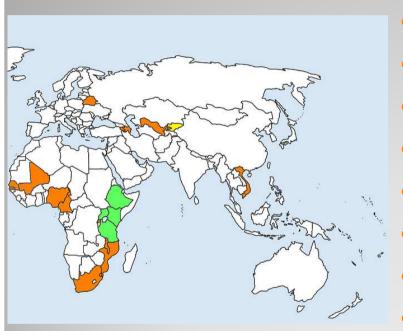
#### • Purpose:

- To direct and assist national consultants and/ or researchers in carrying out a national assessment of WED using a systematic and practical approach
- To strengthen local capacity to gather and analyse relevant information on WED

#### Structure:

- Part 1: the rationale, major objectives, and expected outcomes
- Part 2: description of the WED framework conditions, the methodological components of the assessment, and the key steps in the assessment process
- Part 3: elaboration of the six WED framework conditions, with details on how to approach the assessment of each one
- Part 4: the desired format of a final national WED assessment report
- Part 5: guidance to policymakers and implementors on formulating a National Action Plan for WED.
- Annexes: include the instruments and tools to be used in carrying out the assessment

#### **Purpose & structure of Assessors' Guide**



- Cameroon
   Tanzania
- EthiopiaUganda
- Kenya

- Mozambique
   Armenia

- South Africa
   Morrocco
- Swaziland

- Uzbekistan
- MaliAzerbaijan
- MalawiKyrgyzstan
- NigeriaBelarus
- RwandaViet Nam
- SenegalEl Salvador

WED country assessments

#### Some examples of involvement:

- In francophone Africa, EO's have used the WED assessments to formulate national action plans and lobby with government for improved services for Women entrepreneurs
  - Mali (national action plan)
  - Senegal (a national WED Strategy was formulated – gov't ch.)
  - Cameroon (national action plan)
- In South Africa, the WED assessment is an input to a national strategy on women's economic empowerment that is going to parliament



# **Involvement by EO's & government**





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National Assessment for WED Framework Conditions –
Assessors' Training Workshop
Dar es Salaam, April 10-12, 2013

