Entrepreneurship for productive capacity-building

By

Tatiana Krylova
Head, Entreprise Development Branch
Division on Investment and Enterprise
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There is a growing recognition for the need of a holistic and systemic approach; with the national strategy as a guide and with the cooperation of all relevant stakeholders. The EPF methodology helps to identify the gaps of a given entrepreneurial system while promoting awareness and networking.
A methodology developed by UNCTAD to assess the entrepreneurship ecosystem
It measures impact of entrepreneurship policies in the country in each of the six EPF policy areas
It facilitates a stakeholder dialogue
It assesses achievements, gaps and priorities in the area of entrepreneurship and SME development in the country
Key issues on impact measurement

Adopt a common definition and identify comprehensive and internationally comparable indicators through a coordinated approach at the international level (e.g. establishment of a working group or consultative committee).

- **Measurement**: quantitative and qualitative assessment

- **Monitoring**: national coordinating institutions to collect data in a timely and regular way

- **Evaluation**: internal and external mechanisms to see whether policies and programmes achieve desired outcomes.
Developing inclusive and sustainable value chains

Business linkages can offer substantial and mutually beneficial opportunities to foreign affiliates and domestic firms.

Business Linkages can also be key in promoting inclusive and sustainable value chains.
An independent evaluation carried out in 2012 to assess relevance, effectiveness and impact of UNCTAD's Business Linkages programmes in Tanzania and Zambia showed that the:

- enhancement of entrepreneurship, business attitudes, business skills and quality standards are key for both countries to promote domestic MSMEs' inclusion in value chains
- programmes' beneficiaries experienced remarkable increase in employment generation (+ 14% Tanzania and + 38% Zambia), and turnover (+ 35% Tanzania and + 27.5% Zambia)

UNCTAD launched recently two projects in Tanzania and Zambia aimed at promoting SME integration in Global Value Chains:

- Promoting linkages in sustainable tourism in Tanzania
- Zambia Green Construction programme
Enhancing the Entrepreneurship Eco-System for Youth

- Unemployment rates among youth are high and increasing.
- Too many barriers lead to a very low rate of established entrepreneurs compared to the potential ones.

• UNCTAD and The Commonwealth have developed a policy guide on youth entrepreneurship to help resolve many challenges that aspiring young entrepreneurs in many countries face.

• *The Policy Guide on Youth Entrepreneurship,* aims to support policymakers in designing entrepreneurship policies and programmes for youth.
Examples of UN initiatives for women entrepreneurs

• ILO’s Women’s Entrepreneurship Development programme supports women in starting, formalizing and growing their enterprises.

• ITC Global Platform for Action on Sourcing from Women Vendors linking them to international networks.

• UNDP trains women entrepreneurs in production and managerial skills in Ghana, women in business and investment initiative in Kenya offers microfinance.

• UNIDO promotes inclusive and sustainable industrial development supports the development of women’s entrepreneurship in the food processing, fish processing and handicraft sectors.

• UNCTAD recognizes women entrepreneurs from the Empretec network every two years through its Women in Business Awards
Social Entrepreneurship

- Social entrepreneurship as a way of alleviating poverty using innovation while engendering inclusive growth.

- Existing models of social entrepreneurship have focused either on directly engaging disadvantaged groups.

Products from the Renas Women Cooperative Association Latarat Al-Nada

**Leena Irshaid**
E-WBA 2014 Special Recognition for Social Entrepreneurship
Issues for discussion

• How to ensure coherence between the entrepreneurship policies and productive capacity building strategies and their implementation?

• How do entrepreneurship policy frameworks, SME development policies and wider economic development strategies interact, and how can they synergize to maximize productive capacity building, economic development and sustainable inclusive growth?

• What are the key challenges and good practices in monitoring the implementation progress and assessing the success of the entrepreneurship policies?

• What concrete policy initiatives have proven effective in breaking new ground and creating a more conducive environment for entrepreneurship? What are the key lessons learned in this respect?

• How can entrepreneurship skills’ upgrading contribute to a country’s development objective, and what skills development initiatives have proven most effective?

• Which key steps or measures in your country have been taken or are being taken to promote green, women and youth entrepreneurship?