## Praxisprojekt

 Entwicklungszusammenarbeit:
## Synthese der Gruppenarbeiten

## St. Gallen, 23. Mai 2018

## Impact Potential of Incubators

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## Impact Incubators

Was macht ein incubator?

- Providing physical infrastructure
- Offering coaching and mentoring
, Generating a community atmosphere
- Serving as a platform
- Deshalb: ist da ein Potential, um startups zu fördern und Arbeit und Einkommen zu schaffen?


## Wo ansetzen?



Figure 1: Startup cycle (own creation)

## Wann fördern?



Figure 2: Incubator impact pathway (own creation)

## Sub-Sahara: rascher zu Einkommen



Figure 3: Venture performance (GALI, 2018, p. 8)

## Es läuft viel



28
Total (as of 06/2016)

## Evaluation

## 4 Länder:

- Tunesien
- Tanzania
- Zambia
- Palästina
- Bewertung des Umfeldes und der jeweiligen Wirkung:
- Impakt (Teilnehmer, Umfeld, Nachhaltigkeit)
- Risiken: (Wachstum, Drop-out, Inklusion)


## Tunesien Tech incubator

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|  | Very <br> High | 0,8 | 2,4 | 5,6 | 12,8 | 32 | 80 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | High | 0,6 | 1,8 | 4,2 | 9,6 | 24 | 60 |


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|  | High | 0,6 | 1,8 | 4,2 | 9,6 | 24 | 60 |

Figure 7: Impact and risk visualization in Tunisia

## Tanzania <br> Agri-incubator








|  | Very High | 0,8 | 2,4 | 5,6 | 12,8 | 32 | 80 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | High | 0,6 | 1,8 | 4,2 | 9,6 | 24 | 60 |
|  | Medium | 0,4 | 1,2 | 2,8 | 6,4 | 16 | 40 |
|  | Low | 0,2 | 0,6 | 1,4 | 3,2 | 8 | 20 |
|  | Very Low | 0,1 | 0,3 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 4 | 10 |
|  | Index Numbers |  | 3 | 7 | 16 | 40 | 100 |
|  |  |  | Very Low | Low | Medium | High | Very High |
| INTENSITY AND SUSTAINABILITY OF IMPACT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  | Very <br> High | 0,8 | 2,4 | 5,6 | 12,8 | 32 | 80 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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|  | Index Numbers |  | 3 | 7 | 16 | 40 | 100 |
|  |  |  | Very <br> Low | Low | Medium | High | Very <br> High |
| SEVERITY OF IMPACT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Figure 8: Impact and risk visualization in Tanzania

## Zambia

General incubator

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| Very <br> High | 0,8 | 2,4 | 5,6 | 12,8 | 32 | 80 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | High | 0,6 | 1,8 | 4,2 | 9,6 | 24 | 60 |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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|  | Index Numbers |  | 3 | 7 | 16 | 40 | 100 |
|  |  |  | Very <br> Low | Low | Medium | High | Very <br> High |
| SEVERITY OF IMPACT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Figure 9: Impact and risk visualization in Zambia

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|  | Very <br> High | 0,8 | 2,4 | 5,6 | 12,8 | 32 | 80 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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|  | Very Low | 0,1 | 0,3 | 0,7 | 1,6 | 4 | 10 |
|  | Index Numbers |  | 3 | 7 | 16 | 40 | 100 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Very } \\ & \text { Low } \end{aligned}$ | Low | Medium | High | Very High |
| SEVERITY OF IMPACT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Figure 10: Impact and risk visualization in the OPT

## Empfehlungen

## 3 Szenarien (Frage war, was kann ich mit 4 m machen?:

1. Eigenen Hub aufbauen
2. Fonds um startups finanziell zu fördern
3. Bestehende Hubs unterstützen mit coaching und Expertise


#### Abstract

Therefore, it can be stated that the SDC should become active in the startup environment in some form with selected partners. For such a project the time horizon should be enlarged to 12 years and the focus should be set especially on the issue of education and finance. Incubators are linked to entrepreneurship, which in turn is linked to risk. However, it has to be emphasized that the critical time when incubators need support the most is now.


## Innovationen in der Berufsbildung

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# Fragestellung: wie kann man Privatsektor einbeziehen? 

## FUNCTIONS OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR

The private sector's involvement in VSD projects can take different forms, depending on its functional role in the planning and organisation of VET systems (Employment \& Income, February 2018). Key functions of the private sector include:

1. Private sector as provider of expertise, involved in the governance of VET systems

As the private sector is an expert in responding to market demand, it can be part of the governance of VET systems through councils and commissions, define skills standards on a national level and participate in the training of staff (part of the actual policymaking committee, having a voice within the system).

## 2. Private sector as co-financer

In many VET systems, the private sector is a co-financer of skills development, as it can contribute to the costs of on-the-job training or be part of a public-private training fund, even if they are not directly taking part in the training process (CSR contributions of other firms in a project).

## 3. Private sector as host of training

This category includes firms that offer training at the workplace. Often, this training is individual and informal, but development cooperation can help them become part of the educational system by combining their training with school- or centre-based instruction

## 4. Private sector as a client of training

The private sector can also act as a client of vocational training, as they receive well-educated students, which could be employed at a later point in time and become a valuable workforce. Firms should be therefore in the measure to select the most adequate students and recruit their own trainers.

Figure 1: Functions of the private sector (Employment \& Income, February 2018)

## Neue Zusammenarbeit mit Privaten Providern



Traditional Approach:
> Hierarchy between donor and social enterprise
$>$ No monitoring $=$ short termed
$>$ Humanitarian mentality $\rightarrow$ donated "for free"
> Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)
$>$ Long-term accompaniment
$>$ Business mentality $\rightarrow$ pay-back

Figure 2: Engagement with the private sector (Information from Brigitte Colarte)

## Kriterien für VSD



Figure 3: The SDC Typology Tool (Employment \& Income, February 2018)

## Erfolgsfaktoren Campo Alto, Colombia

## Innovative aspects



Figure 5: Innovative aspects of CampoAlto


Figure 6: Business model CampoAlto

## Erfolgsfaktoren Trabajo y Persona, Venezuela



Figure 7: Typology Tool applied to Trabajo y Persona

accomennment

Innovative aspects


Figure 8: Innovative aspects of Trabajo y Persona

## Young Africa



- Fiqure 10: Young Africa's franchise model


## Young Africa



Figure 11: Typology Tool applied to Young Africa


Figure 12: Innovative aspects of Young Africa

## Unnati, Bangalore



Innovative aspects


Figure 14: Innovative aspects of Unnati

## Neue Finanzierungsformen



Fiqure 26: Social Venture Investment applied to Unnati

## Impact incentive



Figure 27: Social Impact Incentive applied to hola<code>

## Impact Bond



Figure 28: Social Impact Bond applied to hola<code>

## Investitionsrisikogarantie durch den Bund

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## Ausgangspunkt Motion Beglé

- "Wie kann der Bund dank dem Einbezug des Privatsektors seine eigene Entwicklungspolitik im Bereiche der humanitären Soforthilfe und der langfristigen Hilfe verstärken?"
- Frage/Auftrag: Instrument, das die Investitionstätigkeit von CH Unternehmungen in Entwicklungsländern und allgemein Ländern mit risikoreichen Strukturen fördert


## Was gibt es schon?

, MIGA: Weltbank, Multilateral Investment Guarantee

- Switzerland Global Enterprise (Exportförderung)
- SERV, Schweiz. Exportrisikoverischerung
- Investitionsschutzabkommen
- Private Versicherungen decken gewisse Risiken


## Risiko Karte und Prämien




## Grundproblem: Markt kann Risiko nicht lösen

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## Wie entscheiden Unternehmen?



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## Deutsches Modell

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| $\square \mathrm{möLNemmp} ,\mathrm{ACm} \mathrm{\square} \mathrm{\square} \mathrm{\square} \mathrm{\square}$ | $\square \square \square \square$ |
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|  | $\square \square \square$ |
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## Option 1: MIGA stärken



## Option 2: Mit Privaten Versicherungen arbeiten



## Option 3: Eigene Anstalt



Unternehmen

## Realistisch, sinnvoll?

- Empfehlung war vor allem basiert auf der Wirksamkeit, wo bundeseigene Anstalt am meisten bewirkt
- Aber ist das realistisch? Neue Institutionen schaffen ist sehr schwierig
- Ist es vor allem sinnvoll: was bringt eine solche Investitionsrisiko Garantie an:
a) Investitionen
b) Entwicklung und Armutsbekämpfung


## Infrastruktur Gap und Pensionskassen

## Infrastructure gap



## Fragestellung SECO

- SECO ist Aktionär von PIDG, Private Infrastructure Development Group
- Wie kann man den Infrastruktur Gap schliessen: es braucht 1.9 Billionen (trillions) pro Jahr
- Wie könnte man Pensionskassen bewegen zu investieren? Die sitzen auf 11 Billionen (trillions) Vermögen


## Wie funktionieren Pensionskassen?

- Nehmen Geld von Arbeitnehmern und legen es an
- Damit sie die Renten bezahlen können, 40 Jahre später
- Sie brauchen Erträge so, dass sie immer gerade alle Renten zahlen können
- Gute Rendite ist nötig,
- Aber auch sehr hohe Sicherheit
, Zinsen sind sehr tief im Moment
, Economic risks
- Political and regulatory risks - Technical risks

How PIDG companies support the infrastructure development cycle

|  | Financial close |  | Commercial operation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Concept | Early-stage development | Construction | Operation |
| Technical Assistance Facility |  |  |  |
| DevCo |  |  |  |
| Infraco Atrica |  | Able to hold equity stakes during construction and operation |  |
| Intraco Alla |  |  |  |
|  |  | The Emerging Africa Infrastructure Fund |  |
|  |  | GuarantCo |  |

## Technical assistance

TAF grants support the work of PIDG companies at any stage of the cycle, including feasibility studies and viability gap funding.
DevCo helps fund transaction advisory services to governments on PPPs, delivered through the World Bank Group's IFC
Project preparation
InfraCo Africa and infraCo Asla provides risk capital and expertise to develop early-stage infrastructure projects. The infraCos also have the ability to make equity investments in innovative and pioneering projects, or to remedy the absence of capital.

## Debt, guarantees and mezzanine

EAIF provides long-term foreign currency loans.
GuarantCo provides local currency guarantees to banks and bond investors to develop local capital markets.
nort the infrastructure development cycle

## Beispiele

- Meisten PKs haben sich in den Interviews - zuerst als sehr risk-adverse gezeigt,
- Publica und ABB PK
- Aber dann stellt sich heraus, die kennen das eigentlich gar nicht
- Risiken sind nicht höher und Erträge können gut sein, trotzdem Skepsis. Diversifizierung wäre aber gut
- Schweden hat einmal 100 m (von 90 Mrd) investiert
- Nigeria hat einen Fonds gegründet, wo die lokale PK investieren kann


## Vorschläge

- PKs informieren mit Investoren Broschüre
- PKs informieren mit workshops
- Promotion mit blended finance (de-risking) z.B. bei der Projektentwicklung
- De-risking Massnahmen


## Allgemeine <br> Zollpräferenzen

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## Worum geht es?

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## APS Länder






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## Interessenlage der Schweiz



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| TOP-10 GSP-IMPORT-COUNTRIES 2015 (Value in CHF) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pos. | Land | Zollreduziert | Zollfrei | TOTAL GSP-Importe | TOTAL Importvolumen (inkl. GSP) | Anteil in \%** |
| 1 | Indien * | 116'405'189 | 378'727'025 | 495'132'214 | 1'347'610'298 | 37 |
| 2 | Thailand * | 44'282'584 | 234'173'449 | 278'456'033 | 2'433'398'327 | 11 |
| 3 | Brasilien * | 61'679'138 | 164'496'865 | 226'176'003 | 1'368'446'565 | 17 |
| 4 | Bangladesch | 38.670 | 181'697'310 | 181'735'980 | 351'830'538 | 52 |
| 5 | Vietnam * | 5'191'908 | $125 ' 468 ' 721$ | 130'660'629 | 971'926'296 | 13 |
| 6 | Malaysia * | 2'052'846 | 77'904'559 | 79'957'405 | 619'086'665 | 13 |
| 7 | Indonesien * | 15'628'149 | 60'813'726 | 76'441'875 | 1'294'932'029 | 6 |
| 8 | Kambodscha | 4'371 | 54'837'395 | 54'841'766 | 110'921'702 | 49 |
| 9 | Pakistan * | 28'401'844 | 11'675'829 | 40'077'673 | 77'014'833 | 52 |
| 10 | Uruguay * | 27'117'673 | 5'011'399 | 32'129'072 | 70'538'364 | 46 |
| * Potenzielle FHA-Partner |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ** Anteil der GSP-Importe (in die Schw eiz) im Verhältnis zum Gesamtimportvolumen |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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## Interessenausgleich




## Empfehlungen

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## Was man tun könnte

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## Lehren und Fragen zur Entwicklungszusammenarbeit:

Allgemeiner feedback zum
Praxisprojekt

## 1. Was habe ich über die EZA gelernt?

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