Praxisprojekt Entwicklungszusammenarbeit:

Synthese der Gruppenarbeiten

St. Gallen, 23. Mai 2018

Impact Potential of Incubators



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?

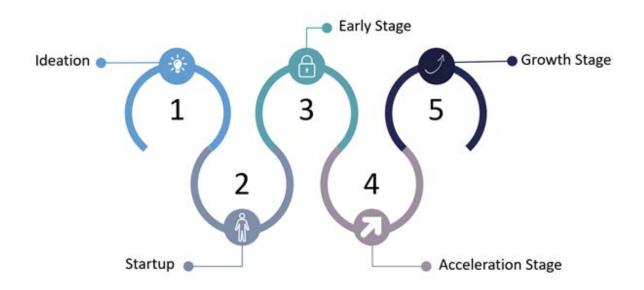


Figure 1: Startup cycle (own creation)

Wann fördern?

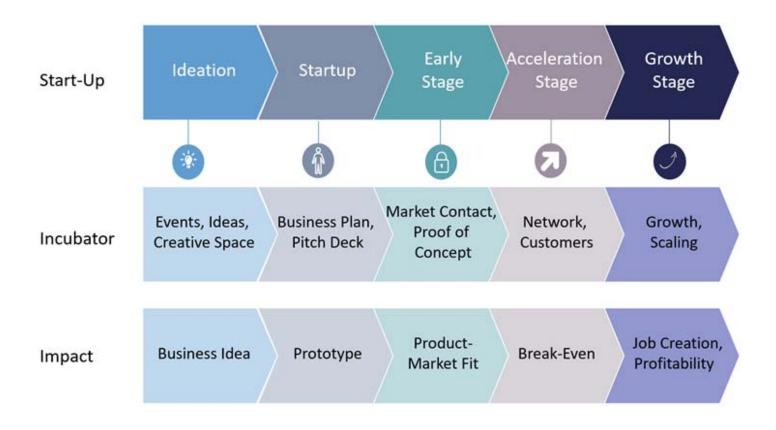


Figure 2: Incubator impact pathway (own creation)

Sub-Sahara: rascher zu Einkommen

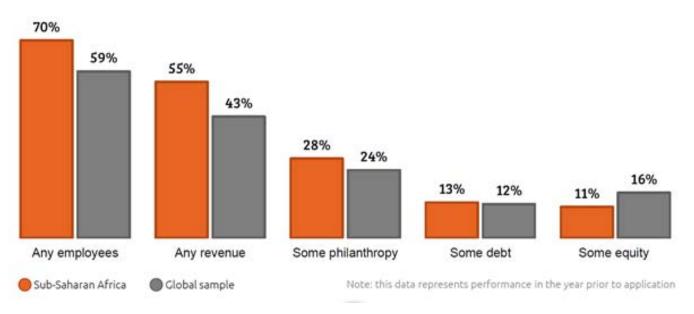
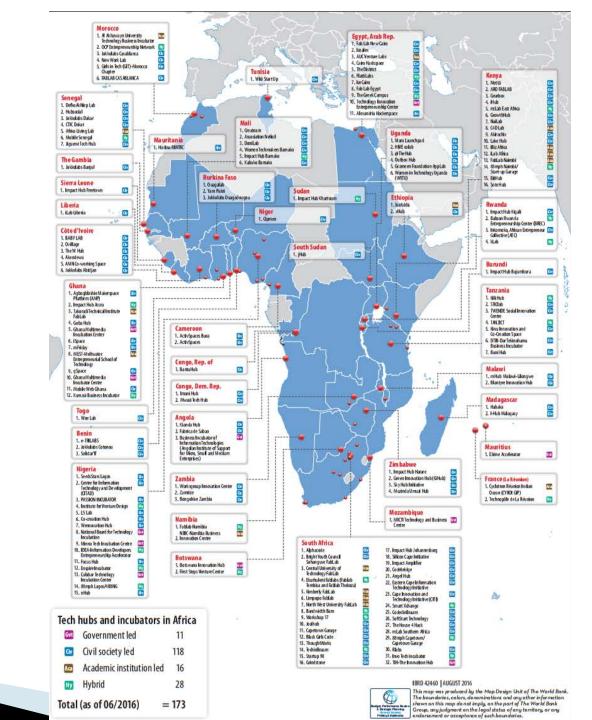


Figure 3: Venture performance (GALI, 2018, p. 8)

Es läuft viel

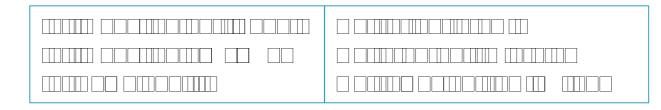


Evaluation

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



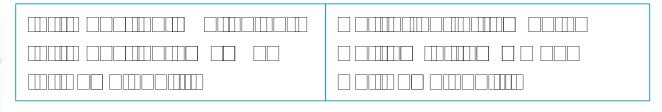
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	High	0,6	1,8	4,2	9,6	24	60
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	Index Numbers		3	7	16	40	100
			Very Low	Low	Medium	High	Very High
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Figure 7: Impact and risk visualization in Tunisia

Tanzania

Agri-incubator

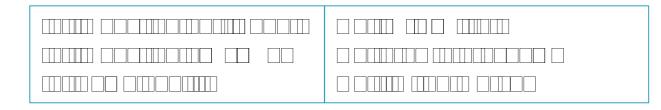


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	High	0,6	1,8	4,2	9,6	24	60
	Very High	0,8	2,4	5,6	12,8	32	80

Figure 8: Impact and risk visualization in Tanzania



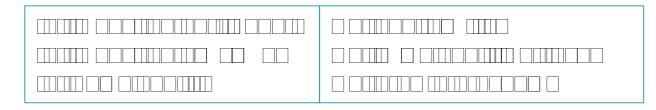


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	High	0,6	1,8	4,2	9,6	24	60
	Very High	0,8	2,4	5,6	12,8	32	80

Figure 9: Impact and risk visualization in Zambia





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	High	0,6	1,8	4,2	9,6	24	60
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	Low	0,2	0,6	1,4	3,2	8	20
CURENCE	Medium	0,4	1,2	2,8	6,4 R	16	40
	High	0,6	1,8	4,2	9,6	24 R	500
	Very High	0,8	2,4	5,6	12,8	32	80

Figure 10: Impact and risk visualization in the OPT

Empfehlungen

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

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

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



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

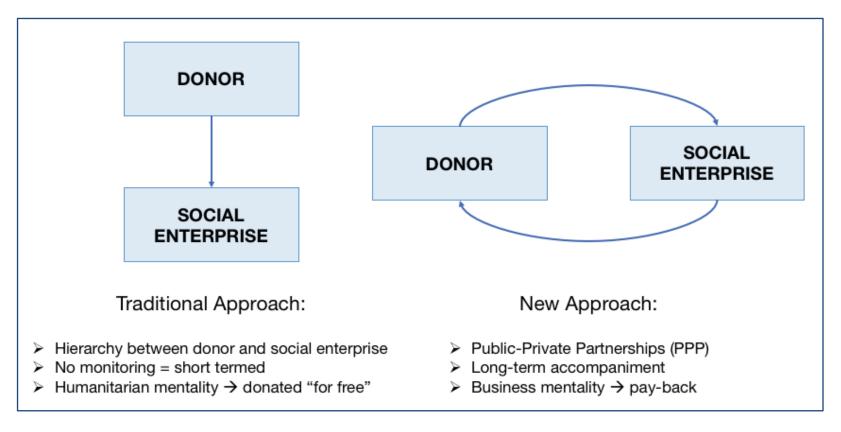


Figure 2: Engagement with the private sector (Information from Brigitte Colarte)

Kriterien für VSD

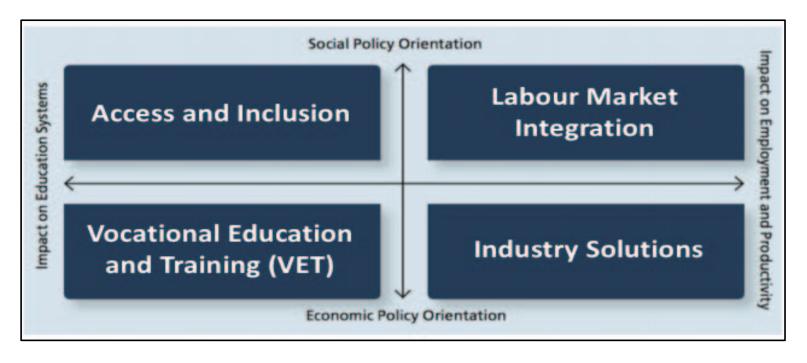


Figure 3: The SDC Typology Tool (Employment & Income, February 2018)

Erfolgsfaktoren Campo Alto, Colombia

Innovative aspects

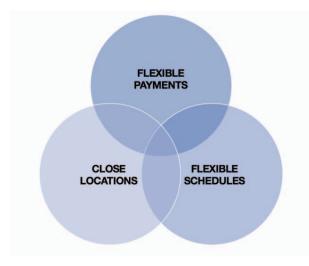


Figure 5: Innovative aspects of CampoAlto

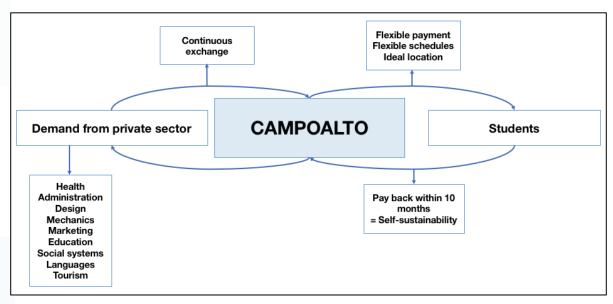


Figure 6: Business model CampoAlto

Erfolgsfaktoren Trabajo y Persona, Venezuela

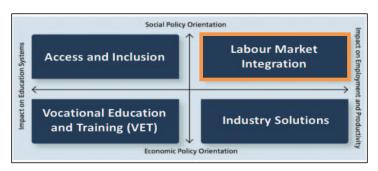


Figure 7: Typology Tool applied to Trabajo y Persona



Figure 9: Model Emprender 360° of Trabajo y Persona

Innovative aspects

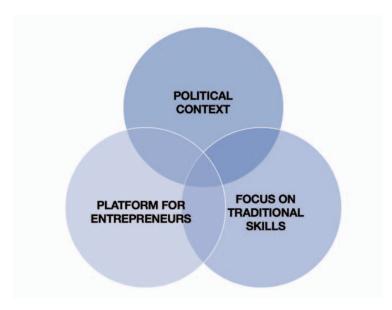


Figure 8: Innovative aspects of Trabajo y Persona

Young Africa

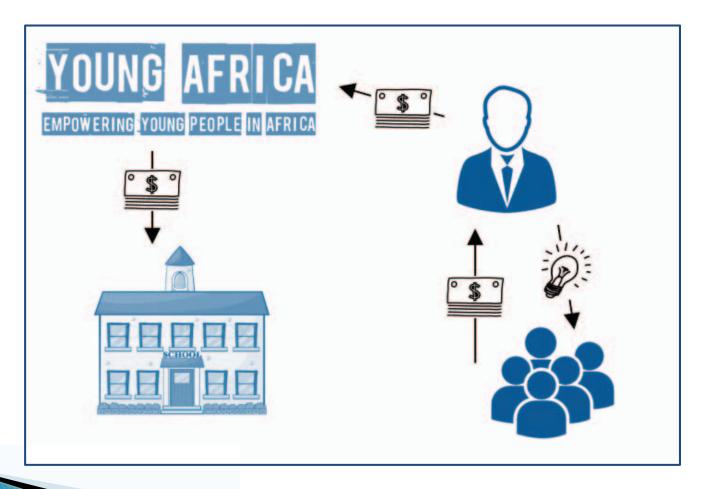


Figure 10: Young Africa's franchise model

Young Africa

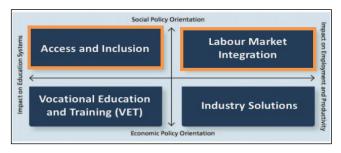


Figure 11: Typology Tool applied to Young Africa

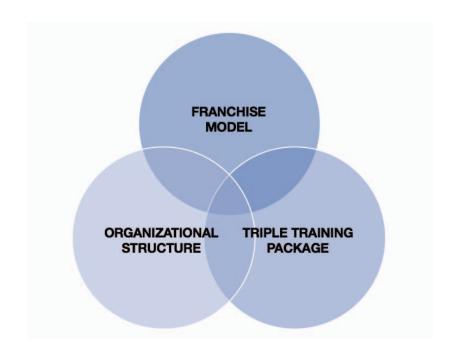


Figure 12: Innovative aspects of Young Africa

Unnati, Bangalore

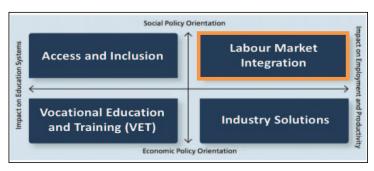


Figure 13: Typology Tool applied to Unnati

Innovative aspects

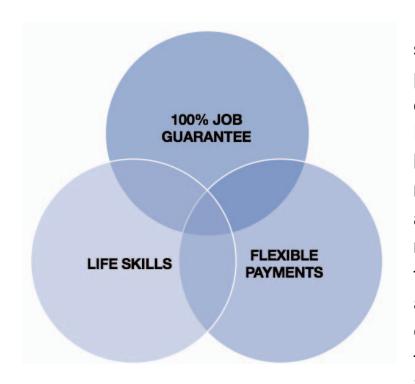
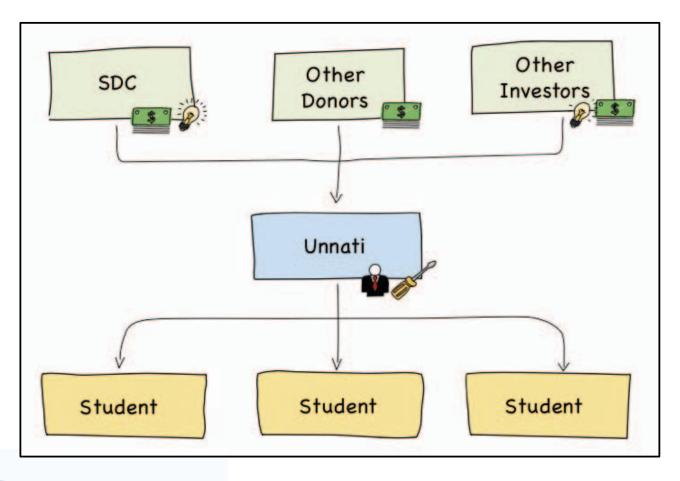


Figure 14: Innovative aspects of Unnati

Neue Finanzierungsformen



Eigure 26: Social Venture Investment applied to Unnati

Impact incentive

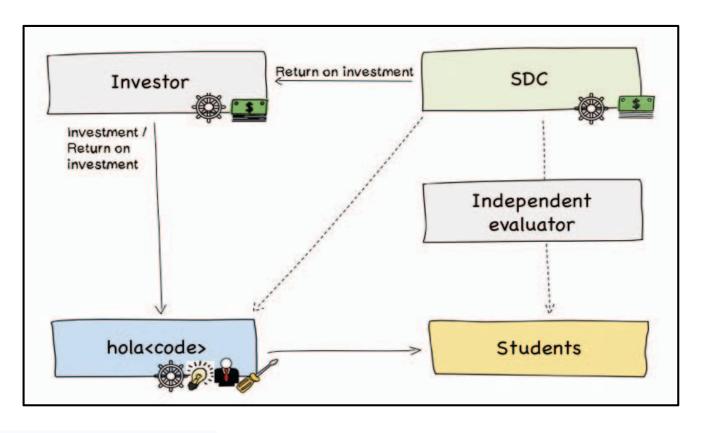


Figure 27: Social Impact Incentive applied to hola<code>

Impact Bond

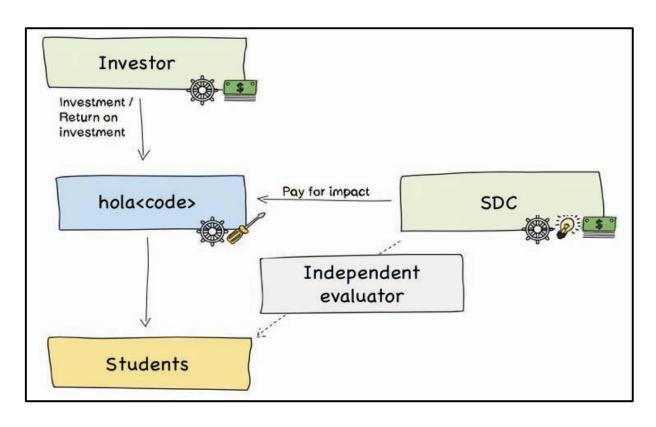


Figure 28: Social Impact Bond applied to hola<code>

Investitionsrisikogarantie durch den Bund



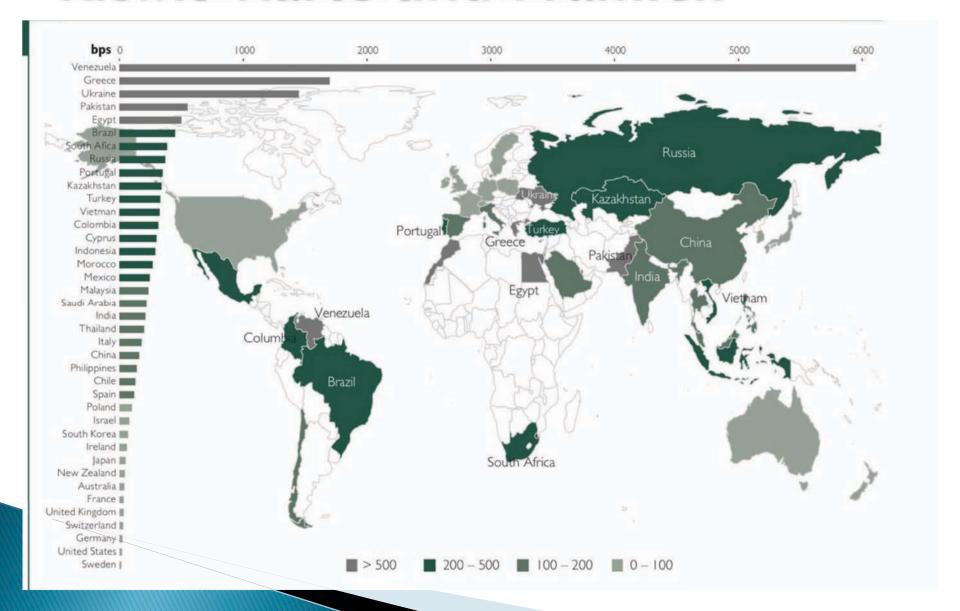
Ausgangspunkt Motion Beglé

- "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?

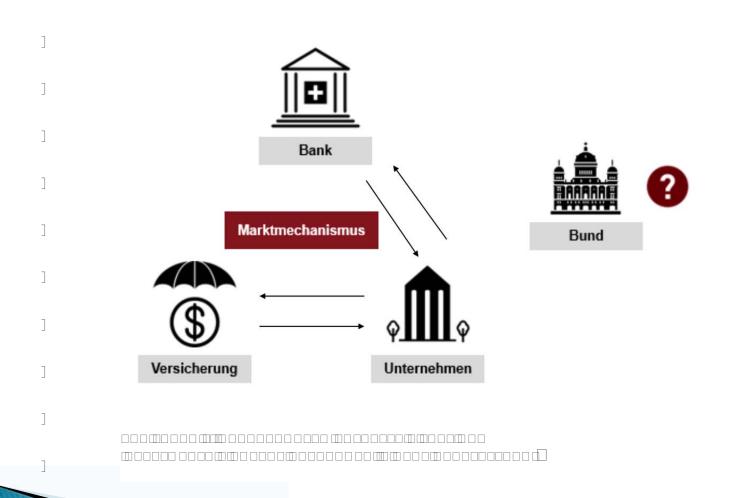
- MIGA: Weltbank, Multilateral Investment Guarantee
- Switzerland Global Enterprise (Exportförderung)
- SERV, Schweiz. Exportrisikoverischerung
- Investitionsschutzabkommen
- Private Versicherungen decken gewisse Risiken

Risiko Karte und Prämien

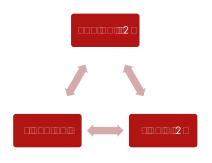




Grundproblem: Markt kann Risiko nicht lösen



Wie entscheiden Unternehmen?





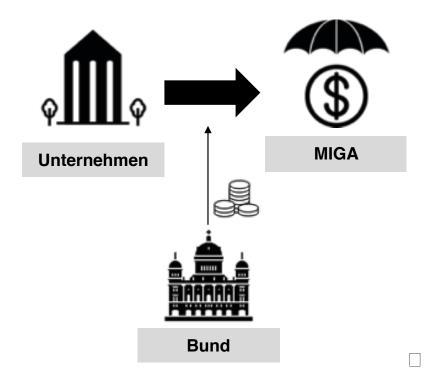
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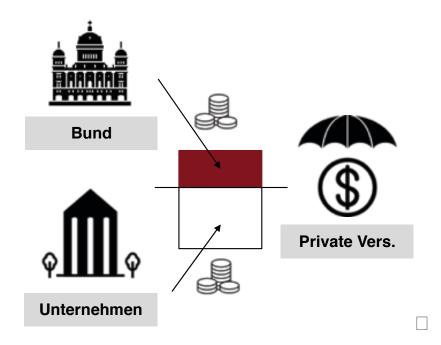
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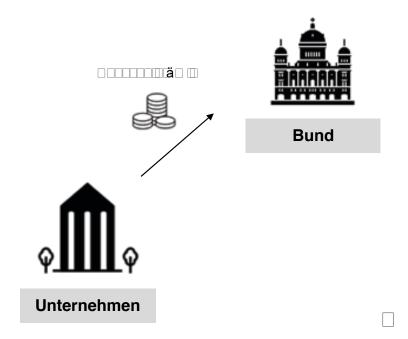
Option 1: MIGA stärken



Option 2: Mit Privaten Versicherungen arbeiten



Option 3: Eigene Anstalt



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

Risiken

- Economic risks
- Political and regulatory risks
- Technical risks

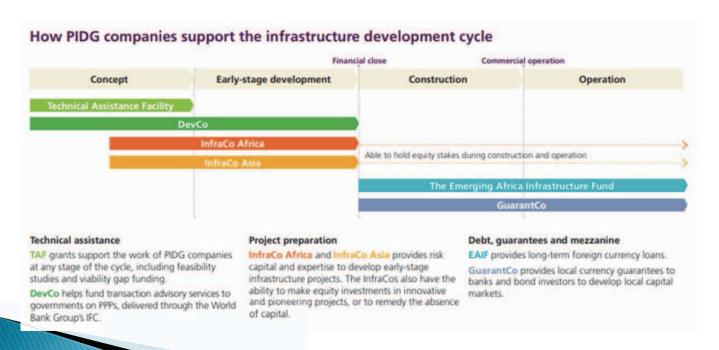


Figure 5. How Procure the infrastructure development cycle

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 Zollpräferenzen

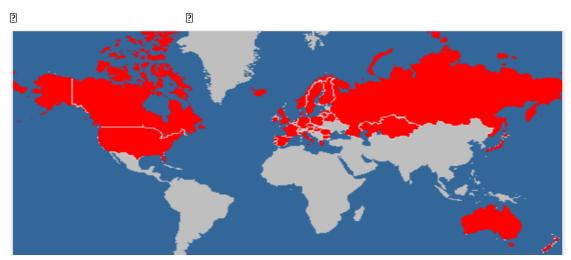


Worum geht es?

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Worum geht es?

APS Länder



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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	1	Indien *	116'405'189	378'727'025	495'132'214	1'347'610'298	37
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	2	Thailand *	44'282'584	234'173'449	278'456'033	2'433'398'327	11
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	3	Brasilien *	61'679'138	164'496'865	226'176'003	1'368'446'565	17
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	4	Bangladesch	38'670	181'697'310	181'735'980	351'830'538	52
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	5	Vietnam *	5'191'908	125'468'721	130'660'629	971'926'296	13
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	6	Malaysia *	2'052'846	77'904'559	79'957'405	619'086'665	13
9 Pakistan * 28'401'844 11'675'829 40'077'673 77'014'833 52	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
10 Uruguay * 27'117'673 5'011'399 32'129'072 70'538'364 46	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

 $\hbox{\it 222} \hbox{\it 3222} \hbox{\it 2234} \hbox{\it 32222} \hbox{\it 3234} \hbox{\it 322223} \hbox{\it 32343} \hbox{\it$



- 1. Produktion in Entwicklungsländern
- 2a. Check Zollpräferenzen APS Schweiz
- 2b. Erbringung Ursprungsnachweis
- 3. Transport nach CH
- 4. CH Zoll prüft Dokumente und gewährt Zollpräferenzen
- 5. Importeur hat billigere 6. Weiterverkauf in die EU Vorleistungen und veredelt diese
 - oder andere Länder

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Interessenausgleich

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Interessen der Entwicklungsländer

Verbraucher-



Allgemeines

Präferenzsystem

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Rahmen internationale Handelspolitk

Empfehlungen

- □□ ?hSr ?ichA?????d??da?hnd?y@?cd?@ ?????uz #???uz #???d?d??d?i?E2?

Was man tun könnte

<u>Lehren und Fragen zur</u> <u>Entwicklungszusammenarbeit:</u>

Allgemeiner feedback zum Praxisprojekt

1. Was habe ich über die EZA gelernt?

