

Social Entrepreneurship

in the

Agriculture Sector

by Maria Angela dlc Villalba

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What is Entrepreneurship?



- It is the pursuit of <u>opportunity beyond the tangible resources</u> that is currently within one's control. (Stevenson)
- <u>Seeking out</u> new business opportunities, <u>innovating</u> and <u>commercializing new</u> goods and services.
- Entrepreneurship had been a key element in the process of advancement of the economy and society. (Schumpeter)

Who is an Entrepreneur?

 An entrepreneur is one who undertakes risks, innovations, in establishing and running a new business.



Social Entrepreneurship is:

- Finding new and better ways to create social value or wealth. (vs. private wealth or value) (J. Gregory Dees)
- An innovative, social value-creating activity addressing a social issue. It can occur within and across the nonprofit (social), business or government sectors. (HBS, 2000)

Who is a social entrepreneur?

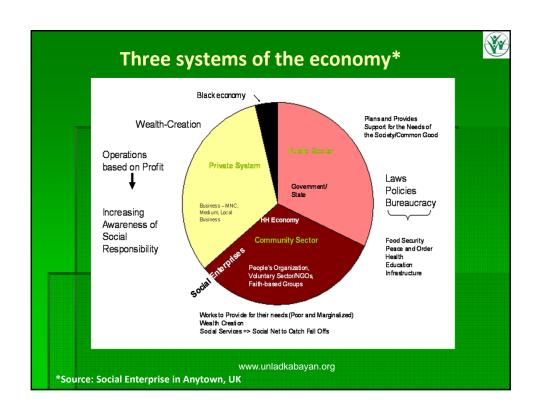
One who seeks opportunities and innovative approaches and techniques to address social issues and effect social change.

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Social entrepreneurship is not:

- Philanthropy generosity, altruism, charity
- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)
- Corporate Shared Value (CSV)
- Hybrid Value Chain (HVC)



<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Social</u>
Motivation	Financial value	Public order	Human dignity
Core value	Profitability	Quality of life	Social justice
Resources	Finance capital	Laws & policies	Commitment
	Technology	National income	Solidarity
	Innovation	State machinery	Commons
Governance	Shareholders	Bureaucracy 3 branches	Formal & informal leaders
Outcome	Increase profits	National	Increase HH income
		development	Access to opportunities
Measures of	ROI-NPV-ROE	GNP/GDP	Quality of life , happiness



Why focus on the social sector

- Inadequacies and excesses of the private sector
- Inefficiencies of the market
- Unbridled greed for private profit
- "Survival of the fittest" rule
- Failures and abuse of the public sector
- Weak planning and regulation
- Wasteful government spending
- Inadequate social safety nets
- Value and Potential of the social sector
- Numerical advantage of the BOP
- Social base for re-distributive justice
- Social and financial cost of their vulnerability

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Why focus on agriculture...

- Majority of the poor are in rural areas : 11.655 million (mostly in agriculture)
- Lack of access to wealth creating assets
 - ≽land.
 - **≻**Capital
 - ▶ technology
 - **≻**market
- Low priority against urban based enterprises, e.g. services, manufacturing



















Benefits of social enterprises to the economy

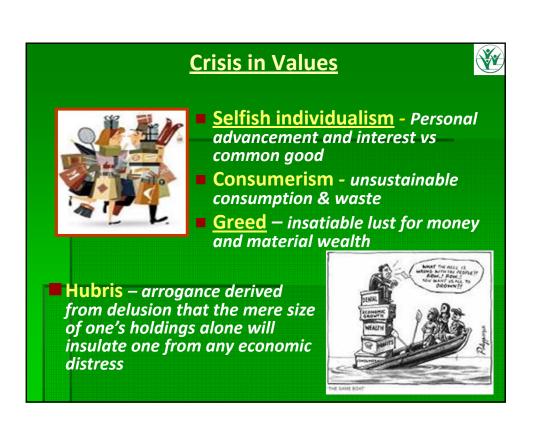
- Entrepreneurially productive constituency
- Investments that remain in the community
- Contributes to the local development thrust
- Creation of local jobs and local products
- Opportunity to develop value adding activitiesprocesses in the locality
- Stimulation of local economic transactions
- Increase in local income and government revenues





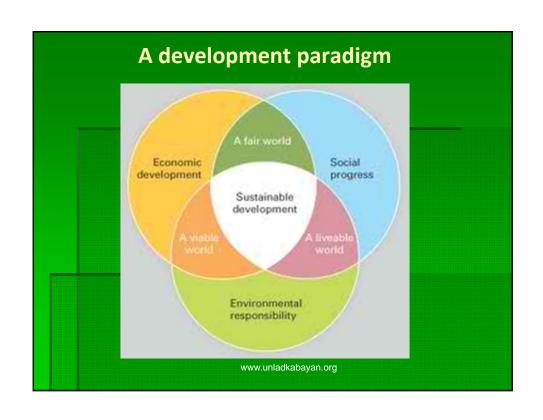


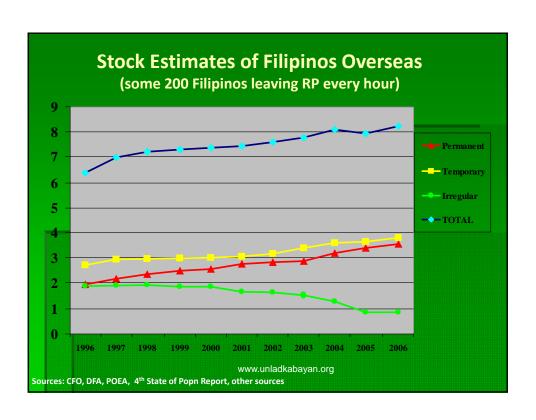














Social Entrepreneur as Leader & Manager



<u>Leadership</u> is about inspiring your team to achieve high performance and creating a compelling vision of the future.

Management is about making your organization run better.

Manager <u>Leader</u> **Focus on things** Focus on people (manages things) (Leads people) **Administers Innovates Short-range view** Long-range perspective Asks how & when Asks what and why Eye on bottom line Eye on the horizon Accepts status quo Challenges status quo



Barriers to Social Entrepreneurship

- Non-entrepreneurial mindset
- Lack of exposure, training and skills;
- Low demand to be socially entrepreneurial;
- Incoherent development policies and programs
- Economic/business culture
- High cost of entrepreneurship:
 - > high cost of capital
 - > lack of infrastructure support
 - > high cost of energy
 - > high corporate tax

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What can be done?

- Invest in and promote the study on Social Entrepreneurship
- Learn from & disseminate good practices
- Integrate in curriculum in the early grades
- Generate supportive policy environment & public support
- Support & reward social entrepreneurs
- Structural change in the way society is managed



What can social entrepreneurs do?

- Aim for an internally driven local economic development
- Establish strategic partnership with the Social Sector
- Institutionalize training and development of home-grown social entrepreneurs
- Build and nurture a community of practice and enable social entrepreneurs to grow.

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Issues & Opportunities

- Food security wholesome & sufficient
- Alternative energy accessible & renewable
- Value adding processes in supply chain
- Enhancing human resource quality
- Traffic, transportation & mobility
- Productive use of technology & communication
- Consumer culture



