



# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

## **An investigation into the Triple Bottom Line Performance of Small and Micro Social and Environmental Enterprises in Developing Countries**

### **Year 2**

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International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), February 2012



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Report produced by Heather Creech, Leslie Paas and Vivek Voora, IISD (December 2011)

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The SEED Initiative is a global partnership for action on sustainable development and the green economy. Founded by UNEP, UNDP and IUCN at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, SEED supports innovative small scale and locally driven entrepreneurship around the globe which integrate social and environmental benefits into their business model. SEED is hosted by the UNEP/World Conservation Monitoring Centre. Current partners include the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature); European Union; the governments of Germany, India, the Netherlands, South Africa, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States of America; Conservation International; and Hisense.

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## Acronyms

CBO	Community Based Organisation
EGS	Ecological Goods and Services
EU	European Union
GEF	Global Environment Fund
GIS	Geographic Information System
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information and communication technology
IISD	International Institute for Sustainable Development
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LAC	Latin American and Caribbean Countries
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SEED	Supporting Entrepreneurs for Sustainable Development
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Attainable and Realistic within a clear Timeframe
SMME	Small, small and micro and medium sized Enterprise
TBL	Triple bottom line
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre



## An investigation into the Triple Bottom Line Performance of Small and Micro Social and Environmental Enterprises in Developing Countries

### Year Two of a Three Year Study

#### Executive summary

##### Background

The SEED Initiative is a partnership of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), hosted by the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC). SEED identifies and supports promising, locally-driven, start-up enterprises working in developing countries to improve livelihoods and manage natural resources sustainably. SEED has worked closely with the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) since 2007 on a programme of research to increase technical knowledge and understanding about these small-scale social and environmental enterprises. In 2009, SEED and IISD started a three year study of the performance of these small and micro enterprises, with two key questions in mind:

- Is it possible to determine whether and how such enterprises are making a contribution to social, environmental and economic progress within their communities; and
- What are the enabling factors and barriers to making that contribution?

The research is based on those enterprises who have applied for recognition from the SEED Initiative. The first year of the study covers Cohort 1: applicants from 2005 to 2009. Results were published by UNEP in 2010 and are available at [www.seedinit.org/en/best-practices-and-policy/seed-reports.html](http://www.seedinit.org/en/best-practices-and-policy/seed-reports.html). The current report covers year two of the study, on Cohort 2: the applicants for the 2010 SEED award. Cohort 3, the 2011 SEED applicants, will be the final group in the study, with the third and final report to be published in 2012.

The following report for Cohort 2 presents several views of the data:

1. An analysis of the full Cohort, noting any variations from Cohort 1, and with particular attention to the African respondents within the Cohort.
2. A gender analysis of the full Cohort, comparing responses from women-led enterprises to those led by men.
3. A focus on South African respondents, for SEED South Africa: the first national SEED programme.
4. An analysis of the 2010 SEED Winners data, compared to the full Cohort.

##### Findings from Year 2 of the study

Several major observations emerge from the analysis of the respondents in Cohort 2.

1. **On the research process** itself: There is a high degree of consistency in the characteristics, performance and enabling factors between Cohorts 1 and 2. This may provide a measure of confi-



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dence in the methodology and in the applicability of the findings to the broader community of small and micro social and environmental enterprises in developing countries around the world.

There are still several gaps in the data, however: representation from Latin American enterprises is low, suggesting that the final study in the series planned by SEED may need to focus primarily on Africa and Asia. Enterprises that work exclusively on urban issues form less than 10% of the data set (although close to half of respondents indicated that they worked on both rural and urban issues): as the growing urbanization of the South is well apparent, the report may not be able to speak directly to the specific challenges of urban small and micro enterprises. Finally, the fisheries/aquaculture sector is the least represented in the data (only 4% of respondents). This was also an issue with the Cohort 1 composition, and suggests that the applicability of findings may have to be more narrowly construed at the end of the three years.

2. **On the nature of social and environmental entrepreneurship:** Nearly three quarters of Cohort 2 consider that they are “not-for-profit” entities rather than “for profit”. In the comments provided on the survey, it would appear that some respondents consider that their focus is on benefits for others rather than profits for themselves. A desire for community social and environmental change may drive many of these enterprises rather than personal gain. Nevertheless, while they may describe themselves as “not-for-profit”, it is clear that these entrepreneurs are experimenting with new business approaches – sales of new products and services and other revenue generation mechanisms in order to sustain the delivery of social and environmental benefits to their communities – and indeed to sustain their enterprises. In particular, compared to the full cohort, a much higher percentage of SEED winners consider themselves to be “for profit”, reflecting the emphasis that SEED gives to potential financial sustainability in the selection of winners.
3. **On “Triple Bottom Line” Planning:** Triple Bottom Line planning, at its simplest, is the ability to set goals and monitor progress on the social, environmental and business dimensions of an enterprise. The small and micro enterprises in this study, while all have passionate aspirations for making a difference in the world, can be challenged on the question of setting clear and measurable targets across all the dimensions of their work. Without clarity, and without realistic and measurable ways to assess whether they are in fact making a difference, many of these enterprises will not be able to engage their communities, investors, markets or decision makers.
4. **On the economic dimensions of the work of social and environmental enterprises:**

- a. **Income generation within the communities**

Nearly 60% of the respondents indicated that they have been able to supplement the income of members of the communities in which they are working. It is difficult, however, to quantify and validate this contribution to economic development. Bearing in mind that most of these enterprises still see themselves as not-for-profit, it may be that their contribution to the creation of new income streams within the communities is being overlooked by national economic planners. Certainly it warrants more attention, with consideration given to methodologies to capture and report on this data in national economic analyses.

- b. **Financial sustainability of the enterprise**

There continues to be a gap in capacity for these small and micro enterprises to adopt more business oriented approaches for managing and financing their work. The respondents were least able to express clear and measurable business targets, calling into question limitations in their ability to sustain their enterprises in spite of the social and environmental benefits being delivered. Only 6% of the respondents reported that their financing was in place; major challenges for nearly all respondents include lack of, or only partial access to investors and to international aid or project financing.

What is promising in Cohort 2 is that 25% indicated that they were, nevertheless, able to make a living from their enterprise, and another 25% suggested that they might be able to within a year. The barrier identified most often by the group is lack of access to funds for business management training. These enterprises are also looking to ways to secure loans/lines of credit, but indicate a lack of access as the second most signifi-





cant barrier. This data speaks to their recognition that they can be not-for-profit but able to adopt more business-like approaches and generate sufficient revenues to be financially sustainable.

5. **On the social dimensions of their work:** The Cohort 2 study suggests that there continues to be a significant investment by these small and micro enterprises in strengthening the social structures of their communities. In addition to providing alternative income streams, these enterprises are establishing community groups, building skills and contributing to improving community members' sense of self-worth. This is particularly important to the African respondents, who emphasize more than others the importance of increasing community visibility to national decision makers; and to the SEED Winners, who pay particular attention to the protection of local cultures and traditional knowledge. Furthermore, three quarters of all respondents invest in community environmental education, and nearly two thirds help communities agree on rules and codes of practice within the community. These activities are all important for increasing resilience – the resources and capacities to adapt to major impacts, such as climate change.

6. **On the environmental dimensions of their work:** Three points are worth highlighting.

- a. **The importance of community awareness, monitoring and enforcement of environmental legislation**

The presence of national environmental legislation and regulations is one of the top four enabling factors: nearly two thirds of respondents stated that these are in place. But, the second most significant barrier is the absence of local level environmental monitoring and enforcement: nearly a quarter of the respondent group states that this factor is absent; with another third indicating it is only partially available. In addition, SEED Winners suggest that communities only partially recognise the need for environmental protection and restoration. Without the demand from community members for environmental protection and restoration, there is less pressure on local authorities to monitor and enforce environmental rules. There is a clear role here for policy makers to help these small and micro enterprises with community awareness raising, and to focus on monitoring and enforcement to improve the conditions under which social and environmental SMMEs can more likely achieve their goals.

- b. **The need for access to research partners and technical experts**

Nearly two thirds of Cohort 2 relies on relationships with technical and research partners as a means to monitor and manage their environmental impacts; some also develop their products or services hand-in-glove with a research partner. This is even more important for the SEED Winners: 80% of the Winners rely on such relationships. Furthermore, more than any other factor, the Winners are concerned about the absence or only partial availability of research partners and technical experts.

- c. **The introduction of technologies and production processes new to the communities**

The introduction of technologies for renewable energy, water and waste management, as well as new production processes for agriculture, forestry and manufacturing, continues to be a central feature of these enterprise. 83% of Cohort 2 has introduced a technology or production process that is new to the community, compared to 66% of Cohort 1. Moreover, of all the skills being developed in the community, respondents reported that, after business skills, technology skills were being developed more than any other. This emphasis on technology is only marginally lower for the African respondents; and it is central for the SEED Winners.

7. **Gender issues:**

Only 25% of the enterprises in Cohort 2 are led by women, suggesting that more research is needed to understand whether there may be barriers to women starting up social or environmental enterprises. In addition, there were four notable differences in responses, based on whether the enterprises were led by women or men.

- a. **On working in the area of climate change:** A noticeably lower percentage of women selected climate change management as an area of work; it ranks only sixth in the list of areas of work for women-led



enterprises, compared to being one of the top three for men.

- b. **On working with new technologies and production practices:** Fully 25% of the women-led enterprises are not involved in the introduction of new technologies and processes, compared to only 15% of the men-led enterprises. Further, while over half of both groups provide technology-related skills, a lower percentage of women-led enterprises do this compared to men. If the introduction of new technologies and processes is considered to be an enabling factor for small and micro sustainable development enterprises to achieve their goals, then potential gender biases towards access to and deployment of technologies warrants further research.
- c. **On access to external expertise:** A significantly greater percentage of men-led enterprises relies on external expertise – research and technical partners – to help them develop their product or service and to ensure that there are no negative impacts from their enterprise. Interestingly, more women than men identified that they had limited access to external expertise. How to provide access to such expertise to women-led enterprises is a matter worth further attention.
- d. **On business approaches:** A somewhat greater percentage of women-led enterprises stated that the issue of being able to make a living from the enterprise was not applicable to them, or they did not answer the question. Furthermore, more women than men indicated that the availability of government programmes for small business development was not a relevant enabling factor. More research may be needed to determine whether there are gender considerations in helping social/environmental enterprises take up business models to help with their financial sustainability.

## 8. On South Africa:

While differences between the African respondents in general and the rest of the Cohort were minimal, there were several differences between the South African respondents and the full Cohort. Unlike the rest of the Cohort, the South Africa group included an equal number of women and men-led enterprises. But, some of the gender issues raised for the full Cohort did not apply to the South African group. For example, more women-led enterprises are introducing new technologies and processes than men, in the South Africa group (88% of the women compared to 79% of the men). This finding is further reinforced by the fact that 21% of the South African women are providing technology skills development in their communities, compared to only 12% of the men. More women than men were concerned about access to technology being either absent or only partially available. Further investigation on why the South Africa women may be somewhat more open to technology could be helpful to women-led enterprises in other jurisdictions.

Like other women-led enterprises though, the South African women do not appear to be as attuned as men to business approaches for their enterprise. 14% of the South African respondents indicated that the question of whether they were making a living from their enterprise was not relevant. Almost all of those were women-led enterprises. Business approaches to supplementing income (consultancies, sales of other products and services, investors, loans) were used by much lower percentages of the women than the men, or not used at all. A greater percentage of men reported that they had the business skills they needed; a much higher percentage of the women were concerned about business skills being only partially available. More attention may be needed to encourage South African women who are social and environmental entrepreneurs to consider adopting a variety of business approaches to their work, and to provide more business management skills to these kinds of entrepreneurs.



## Recommendations

### Recommendations for national level policy makers

1. The green economy is also a knowledge-based economy: Ensure that small and micro social and environmental enterprises have access to the technology, skills and research and technical partners that they need, and support their efforts to take innovation to market.
2. In building the green economy, provide NGOs and CBOs with training and other services and support for developing more business approaches to their work.
3. Ensure that policies and incentives are put in place to stimulate and support the green economy and recognise possible gender based barriers to the success of small and micro social and environmental enterprises.
4. Strengthen efforts around local level environmental communications, monitoring of local environmental conditions and monitoring and enforcement of environmental laws and regulations, to create an enabling environment for local actors to achieve their goals.

### Recommendations for international agencies and research institutions

1. Incorporate Triple Bottom Line planning into capacity building programmes for small and micro social and environmental enterprises.
2. Strengthen efforts to promote local level public environmental awareness to create an enabling environment for local actors to achieve their goals. In particular, work with national authorities to emphasize the need for compliance with regulatory requirements.
3. Explore how to connect international research and technical institutions with local level social and environmental enterprises, and how to strengthen the effectiveness of those partnerships.
4. Explore how to recognise the contribution of the not-for-profit sector to income enhancement and local economic development in national and international economic analyses and how to stimulate the financial sustainability of not-for-profit organisations through adoption of business approaches and development.

### Recommendations for the SEED Initiative

1. In the third year of the study, explore in more detail the contribution that these enterprises are making to climate change mitigation and adaptation.
2. Continue with year 3 of the study, but review how best to address gaps in the data.

## Final observations

There is little doubt from the data collected in years one and two that the majority of enterprises within this community of social and environmental entrepreneurs are changing the model of how to deliver sustainable development on the ground, through setting and working towards a combination of social, environmental and business targets and identifying a diverse range of benefits that they are delivering to their communities. The SEED winners in particular are demonstrating significant capacity to establish and deliver on social, environmental and business targets and indicate a level of progress beyond that of the survey group as a whole.



## 1. Introduction to the study

### 1.1 The SEED Initiative: research and learning agenda

The SEED Initiative is a partnership of UNEP, UNDP and IUCN, hosted by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) /World Conservation Monitoring Centre. SEED identifies, profiles, and supports promising, locally-driven, start-up enterprises working in developing countries to improve livelihoods, tackle poverty and marginalisation, and manage natural resources sustainably.

A central and defining feature of SEED's programme is its commitment to a research and learning agenda. SEED's research seeks to increase technical knowledge and understanding about these small scale, locally-led activities, by gathering data on their social, environmental and business goals, the benefits they deliver to their communities and the surrounding ecosystems, and the internal and external factors that either support or impede their growth.

IISD has been SEED's research and learning partner since 2007. Based on the research, SEED and IISD prepare both tools to help the global community of social and environmental entrepreneurs, and recommendations for policy- and decision-makers on the necessary enabling conditions for these enterprises to contribute to a greener economy in their countries.

### 1.2 Background to the current report

In 2008 and 2009, as part of the SEED research agenda, IISD conducted interviews with 15 SEED Winners (Cohorts 2005, 2007 and 2008) to identify critical success factors and barriers to performance.

This small group of enterprises from 14 countries was of insufficient size to do little more than compile observations on some common characteristics of the group. It was more difficult to generalize findings upon which to base policy recommendations to governments and multilateral agencies on support to the SMME sector in developing countries. SEED and IISD therefore agreed on a methodology to increase the size of the survey group, and to track the progress of the survey group over three years, in order to assess, for the purposes of drafting policy recommendations:

- SMMEs' abilities to set triple bottom line goals
- Benefits being delivered across the three dimensions of sustainability
- What progress is being made
- What is changing as the enterprises grow and mature
- Enabling success factors and barriers to performance: those within the scope of the enterprise to address, and those external to the enterprise, requiring policy interventions.
- Distinguishing features of SEED Winners and their performance over time

Central to the process was the design of a survey instrument to elicit data on social, environmental and business targets and related activities, as well as on enabling factors and barriers to success.



This instrument has been deployed as follows:

Stage 1: Gather baseline data on all applicants for a SEED award

1. Cohort 1: Invitation to all previous applicants to the SEED award, 2005-2009 to complete an online survey
2. Cohort 2: Survey all applicants for the 2010 SEED award as part of their application for the award
3. Cohort 3: Survey all applicants for the 2011 SEED award as part of their application for the award

	Cohort 1	Cohort 2	Cohort 3
<b>Composition of the Cohort</b>	Applicants for the SEED award in 2005, 2007, 2008, 2009 who responded to the online survey	SEED applicants for the 2010 award	SEED applicants for the 2011 award
<b>Size of respondent group</b>	280	428	To be calculated in early 2012
<b>Regional representation of respondent group</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Africa 46%</li> <li>• Asia 17%</li> <li>• LAC 29%</li> <li>• Other 8%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Africa 75%</li> <li>• Asia 17%</li> <li>• LAC 2%</li> <li>• Other 6%</li> </ul>	To be calculated in early 2012

Stage 2: Resurvey each Cohort annually to monitor progress and identify changes.

## 1.3 Results from Year 1, Cohort 1

The first report for this study has been published and can be downloaded from the SEED website: An investigation into the triple bottom line performance of small and micro social and environmental enterprises in developing countries: establishing a baseline for a longitudinal study<sup>1</sup>. Of the 1583 applicants surveyed, 280 responded, or 17.7% of the survey group. The data gathered from these 280 social and environmental enterprises forms the first data set in our study.

## 1.4 Results from Year 2, Cohort 2: the 2010 applicants and the resurvey of Cohort 1

In the second year of this study, the survey instrument was built into the application form for those wishing to be considered for a SEED award in 2010, with a response of 428 enterprises.

In addition, the original respondent group of 280 were resurveyed in order to track the progress that they were making towards their social, environmental and business goals, and to identify whether there were significant changes in enabling factors and barriers to progress.

Several incentives were offered to the original 280 respondents to complete the re-survey, including support for showcasing their enterprises in the online Entrepreneurs Toolkit<sup>2</sup> and inclusion of the first 25 respondents in a free online training programme<sup>3</sup> to enhance their business management and partnerships skills. Fifty-two of the original 280 respondents participated in the resurvey. The incentives were appreciated by respondents, and sep-

1 [www.seedinit.org](http://www.seedinit.org)

2 [www.entrepreneurstoolkit.org](http://www.entrepreneurstoolkit.org)

3 [www.iisd.org/learning/](http://www.iisd.org/learning/)



arate reports will be prepared on how the participation of the respondents in the Toolkit and the online learning has served to strengthen each of those products.

The balance of this report presents the findings from Cohort 2, and the resurvey of Cohort 1. The two survey instruments (application form and resurvey questions) are in Appendix 1.<sup>4</sup>

## 1.5 A revision to the methodology for Cohort 3, 2011

While including the survey instrument in the application process proved to be an excellent data gathering point for Cohort 2, the response rate for the resurvey of Cohort 1 was lower than necessary for the purposes of a longitudinal study. Of the 280 resurveyed, only 52 responded, or 19% of the group. While their contributions are useful on an individual basis, a total of 191 respondents were needed to achieve the same level of statistical accuracy of the original survey (95% confidence for an error of +/- 5%).

As a result, IISD and SEED have agreed to the following revision to the three year study.

The research and analysis will be divided into two components:

- Creating a clear, evidence based picture of small and micro/small social environmental enterprises in developing countries
  - Monitoring progression towards goals
1. The first component will focus on quantifying the characteristics, capacities, contributions (actual and potential), and needs of small and micro/small social environmental enterprises in developing countries. We will aggregate the baseline data for all three Cohorts, 2005-2011. This provides a data set from over 1,000 social and environmental entrepreneurs in developing countries. This data set will support policy recommendations as follows:
    - Recognizing the wide range of triple bottom line benefits being delivered by small and micro social/green enterprises on the ground
    - Providing evidence of the role of SMMEs in the shift to green economies
    - Illustrating the strengths and limitations of these enterprises and what capacities need reinforcing
    - Identifying the enabling factors and barriers faced by SMMEs that warrant attention by policy makers
    - Creation of tools (for example, TBL planning) that will help SMMEs improve their performance
  2. The second component will focus on the challenge of monitoring progress of social and environmental enterprises. Rather than continue with the resurvey approach, we will return to a case study approach, with the focus being a progress review of a subset of the SEED Winners. The methodology will consist of:
    - Setting criteria for the identification of 10 Winners out of the Cohorts
    - Securing their consent to participate in a review of their progress, through the provision of a small stipend for their time
    - Developing a phone interview protocol that will:
      - Review their original TBL goals
      - Gauge their progress towards achieving those goals
      - Reveal their problem solving techniques

<sup>4</sup>

All appendices can be found on the SEED website at [www.seedinit.org](http://www.seedinit.org).



- Assess the enabling factors and barriers they continue to face; new factors/barriers; etc.
- Validation of a subset of the target group through field visits

## 1.6 Caveats

The study relies on self-reporting by the respondents. SEED is, among other activities, an awards programme, and there is an inherent risk that respondents will report more favourably on their enterprises in efforts to attract SEED's attention and support.

We should also note that while the survey was available in English, French and Spanish, these languages are not necessarily the first languages of the respondents. Lack of clarity and reliability of responses may be linked to non-comprehension of the question.

We should also note that the Cohorts so far appear to be more representative of rural interests. Given growing urbanization in the south, it raises a question about whether sufficient data is being gathered to identify specific challenges that the urban enterprise faces.

With the revised methodology, the case study approach, validated with field visits, will provide a complementary view to the survey data.

## 1.7 A note on the format of the report

Respondents provided a significant amount of information in the text and comments sections of the survey. Where appropriate, selected comments have been included in the report without attribution. Where selected comments have been included, simple translations to English have been provided in parentheses and minor corrections for spelling have been made. Full, original text is provided in appendices.

## Analysis of Cohort 2 and the resurvey of Cohort 1

The following section provides an analysis of the survey results for Cohort 2, first aggregated for all respondents, and then showing the results for the Africa based enterprises compared to the rest of the Cohort. Where there are interesting comparisons to be made, the data from the resurvey of Cohort 1 is also presented, bearing in mind that the reduced size of the response group in the resurvey limits the value of the data collected.





## 2. Characteristics of responding enterprises

### 2.1 Regional distribution

For the 2010 award, SEED focused its marketing primarily on Africa, with the resulting response group being composed of 75% African based enterprises, with an additional 17% from Asia, and only 2% from Latin America/Caribbean. This varies considerably from Cohort 1 (46% Africa, 17% Asia, 29% Latin America and Caribbean, 8% other).

This distribution of responses may affect the applicability of recommendations to the Latin America region. It will be necessary to consider whether in aggregating findings over 3 years, the study should focus only on Africa and Asia for regional analysis and comments.

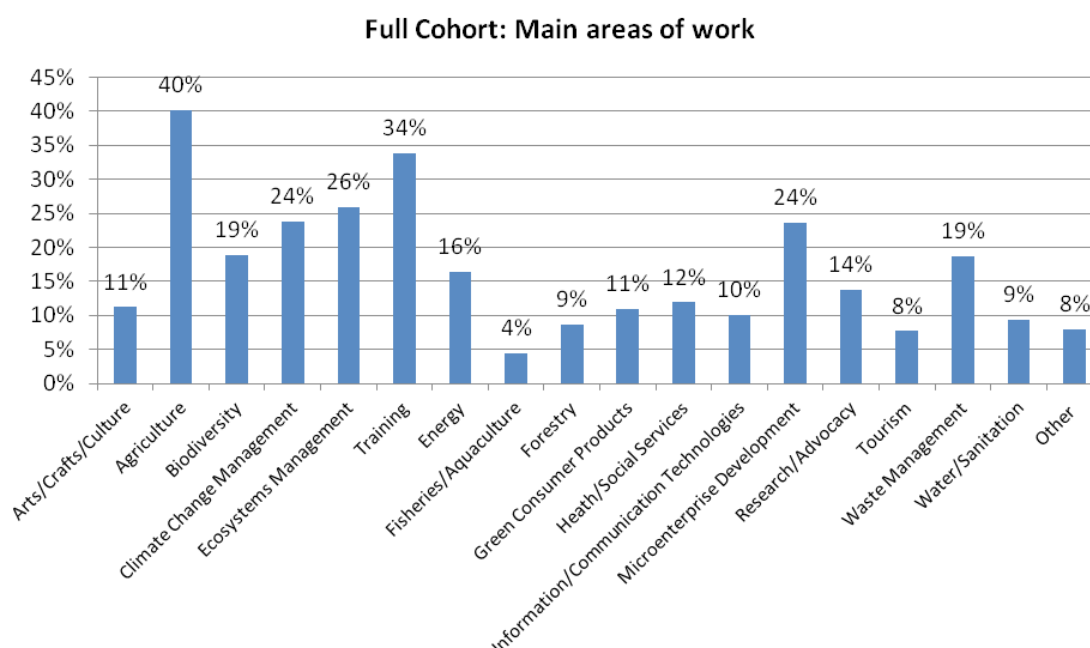
For the purposes of this report, where appropriate, the responses from African-based enterprises are compared to those from other regions, to illustrate issues of particular relevance to the African experience.

### 2.2 Areas of work and activities

Respondents were asked to select up to three areas of work for their enterprise. As with Cohort 1, agriculture is the dominant sector in which these enterprises work. The fact that training was the second most commonly selected activity indicates the major role many of these social and environmental enterprises play in skills-building in the sectors in which they work, whether agriculture, energy, or other area of work. This is consistent with Cohort 1 findings that a significant number of these enterprises are involved in education and training activities.

The third most represented area of work is ecosystems management, again consistent with Cohort 1, for which ecosystems management was also in the top three areas of work. The most significant difference between Cohorts 1 and 2 is with a lower percentage of enterprises working in tourism in Cohort 2 -- a drop from 20% to 8%.

There is a slight regional variation in Cohort 2, with a greater percentage of African respondents involved in training than for the rest of the Cohort; and with a somewhat greater percentage involved in the energy sector.

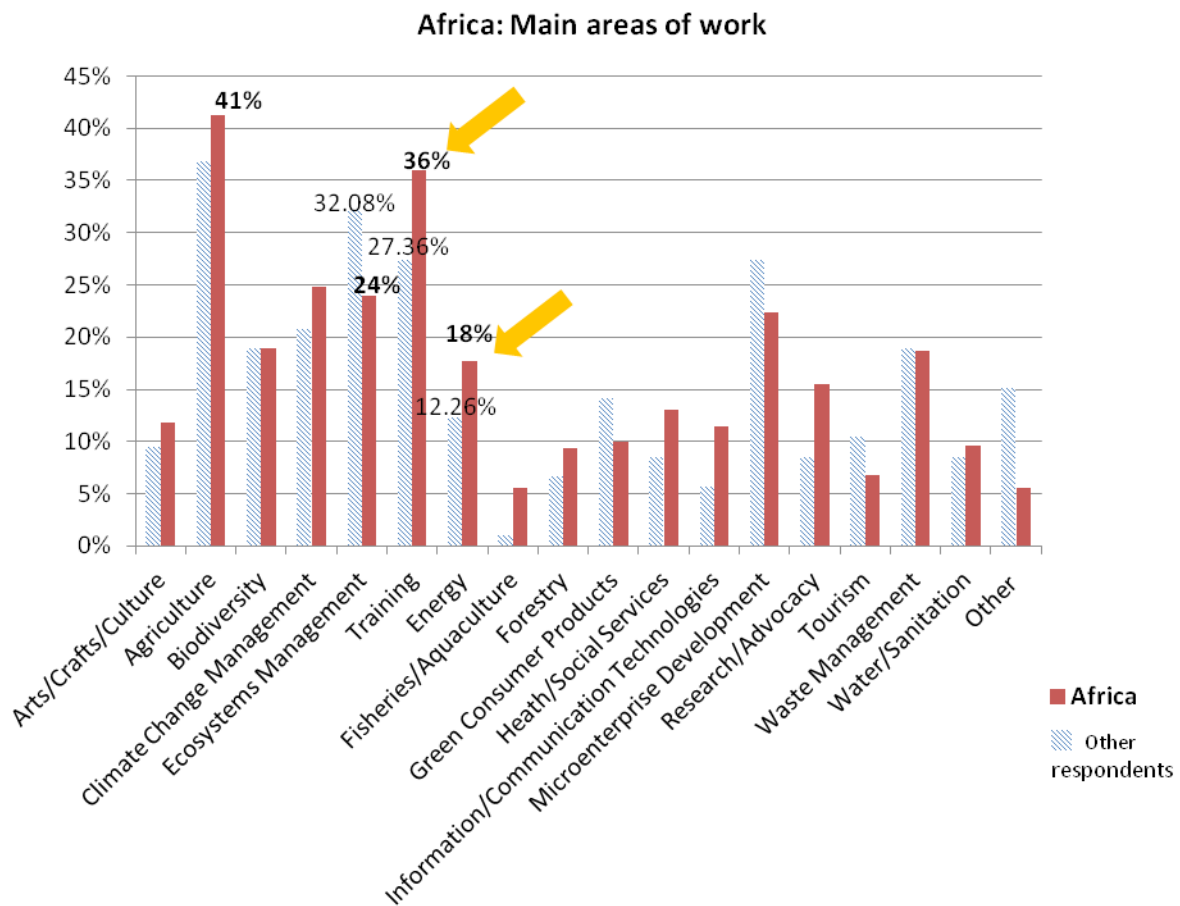






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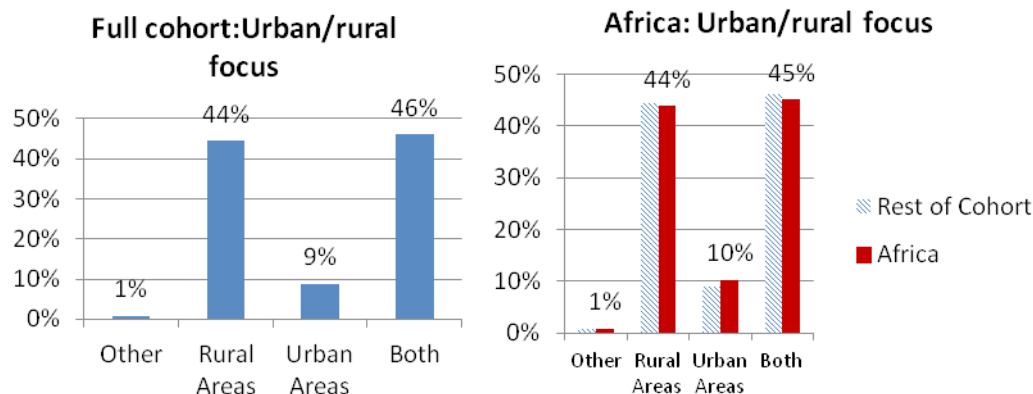


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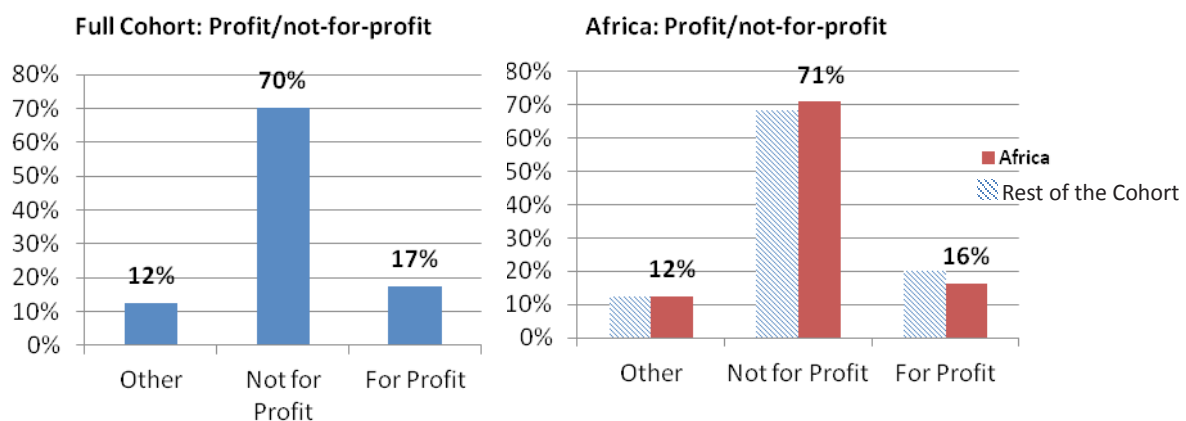
## 2.3 Urban / rural focus

In Cohort 2, respondents were asked to indicate whether their work has primarily an urban or a rural focus. Nearly half indicated their work benefits both urban and rural. However, another 44% are focused exclusively on rural development. Given growing urbanization in the south, it raises a question about whether SEED is reaching the urban entrepreneurs, and whether sufficient data is being gathered to identify specific challenges that the urban enterprise faces.



## 2.4 Organisation Type

Respondents were asked whether they considered their enterprise to be for-profit or not-for-profit; with 70% indicating that they are not for profit, but 17% considering themselves a private, for profit enterprise. This is consistent with Cohort 1, where respondents' comments identified a level of discomfort with concept of "for profit", which to them suggested a focus only on personal gain. Rather, they consider that they are focused on the delivery of benefits (social and environmental) for others rather than profits for themselves.



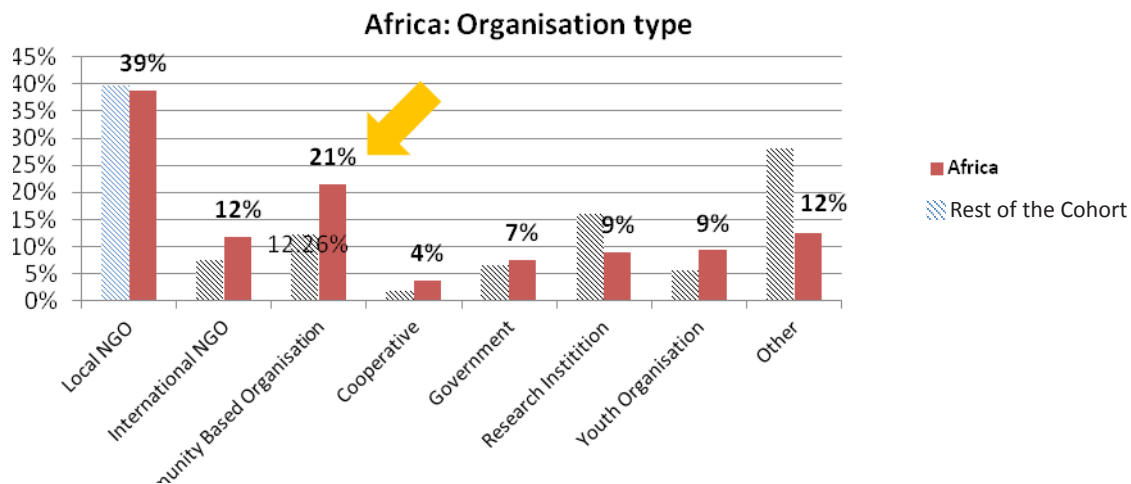
Furthermore, over 50% of the respondents consider themselves to be either local NGOs or community based organisations. Those who selected the category of "other" provided a range of enterprise types, with a few noting that they considered themselves a "private company" or "closed corporation", a "hybrid social enterprise" or simply a "social enterprise" (a full list of comments can be found in Appendix 2).



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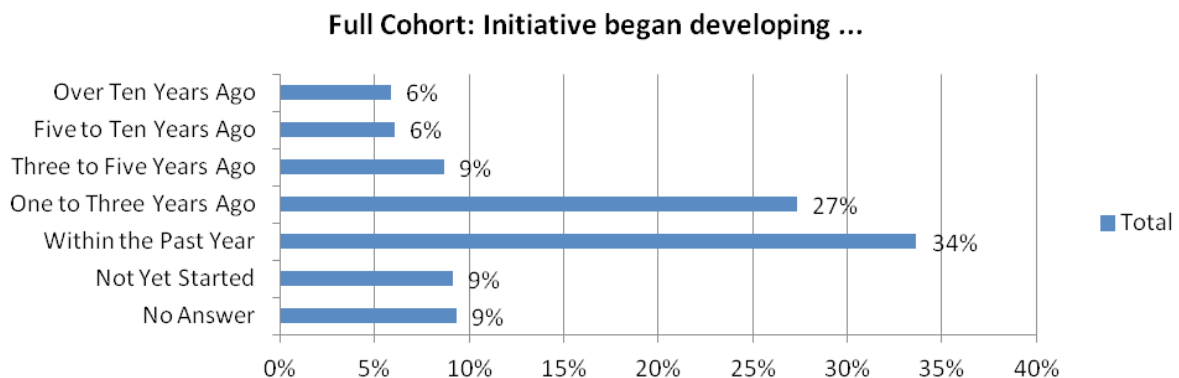
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Interestingly, while the African respondents do not vary from the rest of the Cohort with respect to their not-for-profit status, they do vary in one respect on organisation type: a greater percentage of the African enterprises consider themselves to be community-based organisations.



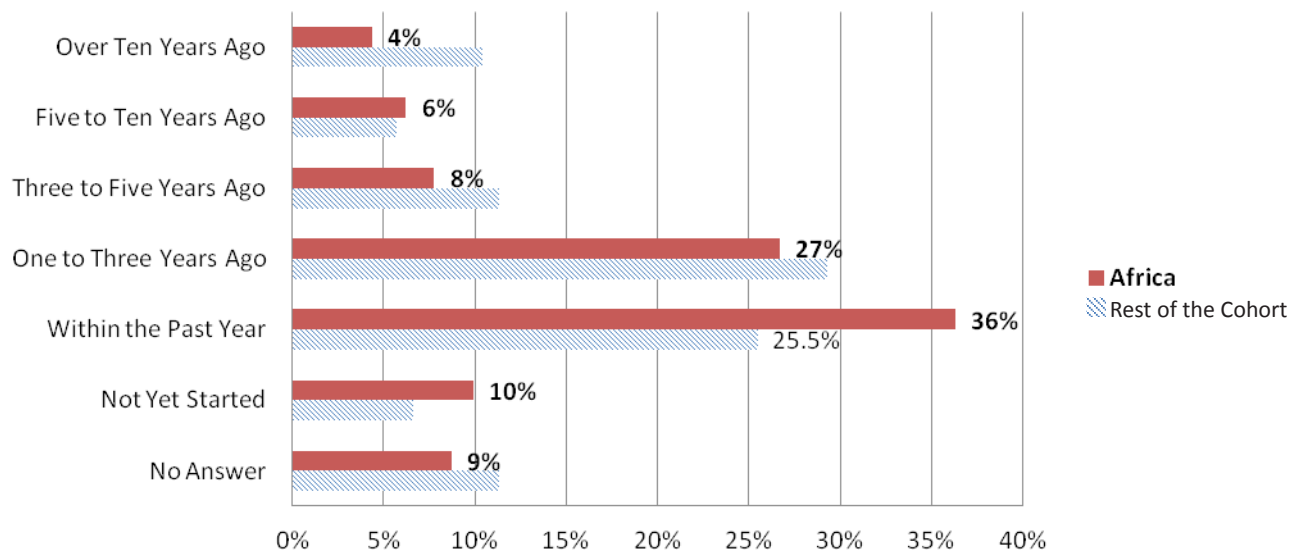
## 2.5 Maturity of the enterprise

Consistent with Cohort 1, Cohort 2 respondents are “start-up” enterprises, with respect to years in operation. The African respondents tend to be somewhat newer than the rest of the Cohort, with a greater percentage suggesting that they have only begun within the past year.





**Africa: Initiative began developing...**



## 2.6 Cohort 1 resurveyed: characteristics

Respondents in the Cohort 1 resurvey demonstrated real tenacity: less than 10% indicated they had either ceased or temporarily suspended operations. They are also adaptive, with the majority indicating a range of changes in operations over the past year:

- 10% changed goals and targets, with another 3% changing focus completely
- 30% expanded scope
- 25% diversified activities
- Only 22% remained much the same

Consistent with Cohort 2, the resurvey group provided some clarification that they were either focused on rural areas or rural/urban combined, with only 4% working solely in urban areas.



## 3. Progress towards social, environmental and business targets

In Cohort 1, respondents were asked to provide up to three targets for each dimension of sustainable development: what did they most hope to have accomplished within a specified time period? Responses were then assessed as to whether the target was clearly stated: was it appropriate for that dimension (for example, was the business target actually an environmental target), and was it easy to understand? Each target was also assessed as to whether it was specific, measurable and realistic (SMART), with an emphasis on the measurable component. Cohort 2 respondents were asked to provide only 1 target for each dimension, but the qualitative assessments of clarity and SMART were still applied. Three researchers reviewed the responses independently and the resulting simple scores averaged for a final determination (a full list of all targets can be found in Appendix 3).

Sample social, environmental and business targets	
<b>Enterprise 1: Community water management</b>	<p><b>Social:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set up 10 pilot community water projects; and set up a running water and livestock insurance scheme with a revolving fund of US\$45,000.</li> </ul> <p><b>Environmental:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100 square kilometres of the River Ewaso Ngiro South Catchment restored; 100 tree nurseries managed by communities and 1,000,000 native plant species planted as part of restoration programme.</li> </ul> <p><b>Business:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generate annual revenue of US\$30,000 from the pay for water, livestock insurance schemes and community-based eco-tourism programmes managed by the locals.</li> </ul>
<b>Enterprise 2: Solar power</b>	<p><b>Social:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Almost 3 billion people (500 million families) currently rely on solid fuels for energy, releasing GHGs and causing 1.6 million deaths from indoor air pollution.. We conservatively aim to reach 3 million of these families with [solar power] over the next 5 years.</li> </ul> <p><b>Environmental:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Our research indicates that each [solar power] device will abate an average of 31 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents per annum. By selling 3 million of the devices, we aim to abate 177 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq over 5 years.</li> </ul> <p><b>Business</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generate 9 million yen in annual revenues</li> </ul>
<b>Enterprise 3: Recycling tires</b>	<p><b>Social</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide skills training to 150 informal sector actors [in recycling]; create 50 new jobs for the youths and scavengers</li> </ul> <p><b>Environmental</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Between 3000 to 5000 used car tires will be recovered from the environment, [starting with] protected areas and sensitive areas</li> </ul> <p><b>Business</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generate\$50, 0000 over 5 year period; Provide service to 300 customers</li> </ul>



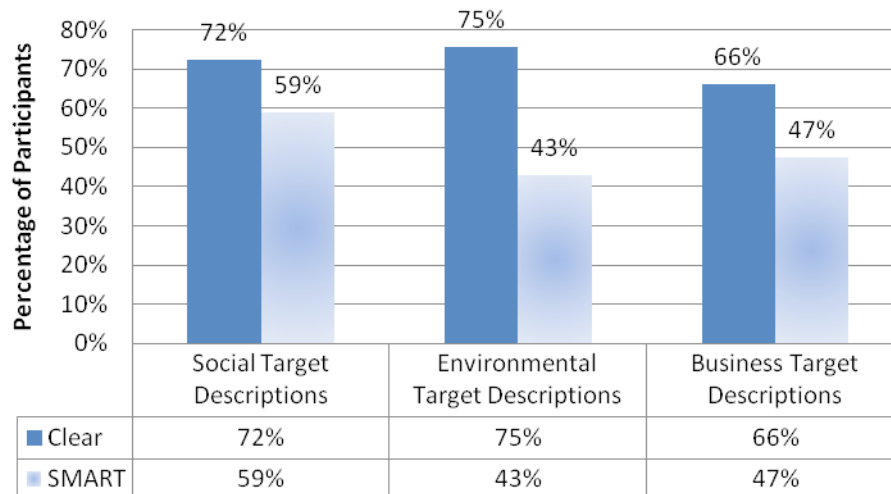
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Over 70% of respondents for both Cohorts 1 and 2 were able to express their main social targets with clarity. What is interesting with Cohort 2 is that they are much better at expressing their environmental targets and their business targets than Cohort 1 (although for both Cohorts, the ability to express clear business targets was weaker than for the other two dimensions). For the purposes of good triple bottom line planning, clarity is needed across all dimensions, by all enterprises: without clarity, the enterprise will not be able to engage their communities, investors, markets or decision makers.

Similar to Cohort 1, Cohort 2 had more difficulty with expressing the measurability of their targets, and in particular, less than half were able to set measurable environmental or business targets. There were no variations in the African respondents from the rest of the Cohort.

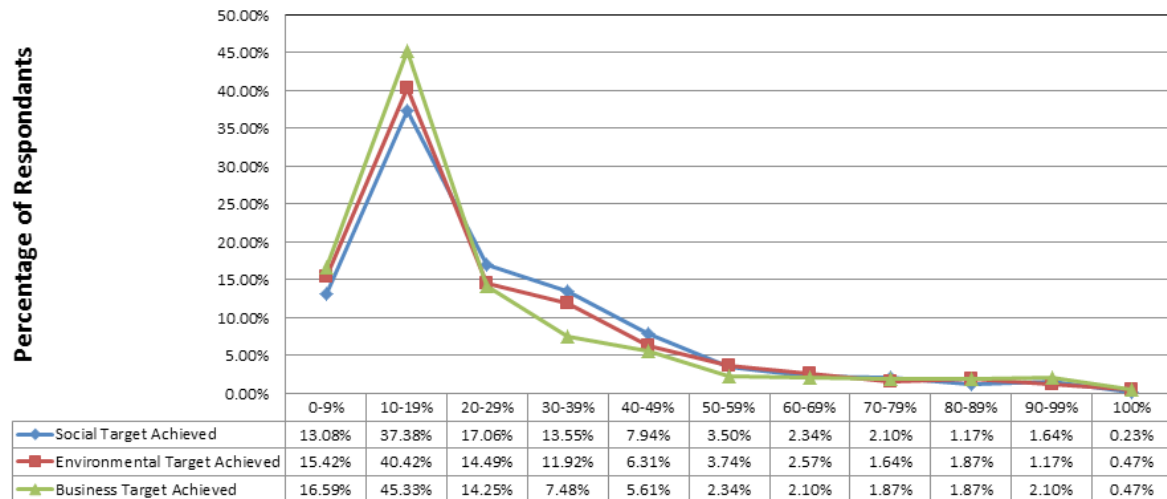
**Full Cohort: Clarity and measurability of targets**



The pattern of progress towards those targets is consistent between Cohorts 1 and 2, although Cohort 2 would appear to be slightly further advanced on all three dimensions: 85% of Cohort 2 has achieved more than 10% of all three targets, compared Cohort 1, in which only 68% of the group had achieved more than 10% of social targets, and less than half achieving more than 10% of their environment and business targets. Similar to Cohort 1, more enterprises in Cohort 2 are farther along in achieving their targets compared to their business targets. There were no significant variations for the African respondents.



**Percentage of Target Achieved for Social, Environmental and Business Targets**



### 3.1 Cohort 1 resurveyed: progress towards targets

While these enterprises may be adaptive, we found that they maintain a consistent focus on their targets. Over 90% indicated that their top social target remains the same as the previous year; and close 90% indicated that both their environmental and business targets remained the same. The profile of graphs of progress on each of their targets, although uneven, would suggest advancement on all three dimensions, but with greater progress being made towards their social targets. Nearly a third indicated over 60% of their social target was achieved; with less than a quarter reporting that over 60% of their environmental target has been reached. Only 12% are as well advanced on their business targets.

When asked about how they monitor their progress, 58% say they use measurable indicators; 40% informal observation; and only 3% admit they do no monitoring at all.

The resurvey group was asked to provide a short note with respect to what they have accomplished for each of their targets. These notes were assessed for clarity – were they reporting activities consistent with social, environmental or business objectives? Consistent with Cohort 2, those resurveyed from Cohort 1 continue to be clearer on their social and environmental targets than on their business targets.

- Clarity on social dimension: 73% of respondents

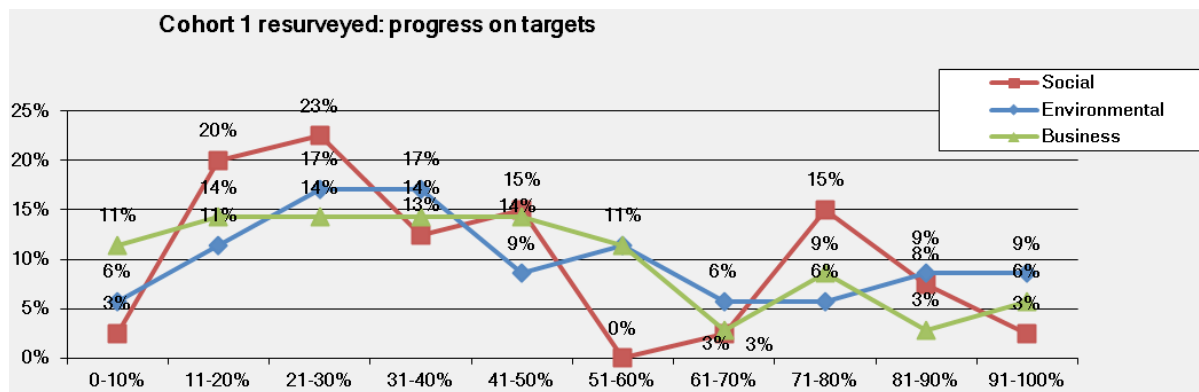
*We have managed to mobilize the community by forming associations and a cooperative society as an entry point for implementing our initiative. We have also formed a consortium involving universities and research institutions for technology transfer to the farmers.*

- Clarity on environmental dimension: 77% of respondents

*The lake has been restored earlier [than anticipated]. The people have gained more awareness regarding the importance of water, lake and related resources.*

- Clarity on business dimension: 57% of respondents

*Price realization improved by 12.8% from marketing efficiency and yields doubled for those following recommended practices.*



## 4. Additional indicators on social performance

In addition to asking the respondents to disclose a specific social target, and report on progress against that target, the researchers provided a list of other potential benefits for the respondents to select, as a means of understanding the range of social benefits being provided through these enterprises. In addition, one benefit was explored in more detail: the skills being developed among community members.

### 4.1 Other social benefits

As with Cohort 1, respondents in Cohort 2 consider that the top three benefits they provide to their communities are the establishment of community groups, strengthening a sense of self-worth and the provision of alternative livelihoods. This suggests that there continues to be a significant investment by local enterprises in strengthening the social structure and resilience<sup>5</sup> of their communities. An additional notable finding is that over one third see access to technology as a significant social benefit.

Over half of the response group used the “Other” category to expand on the benefits being delivered, commenting on a range of benefits such as addressing “land grab”, supporting food security, reducing the migration to urban areas, and provision of micro credit services. Some sample comments:

- *Locals do not have to plunder a national park every day and be called thieves*
- *Limitation de l'exode rurale [Limiting the rural exodus]*
- *Food & energy security [supported] through vegetable gardens & woodlots*

<sup>5</sup> Resilience is understood in this paper to mean “the resources and adaptive capacity that a community can utilize to overcome the problems that may result from change”. Maguire, Cartwright 2008. [http://adl.brs.gov.au/brsShop/data/dewha\\_resilience\\_sa\\_report\\_final\\_4.pdf](http://adl.brs.gov.au/brsShop/data/dewha_resilience_sa_report_final_4.pdf).

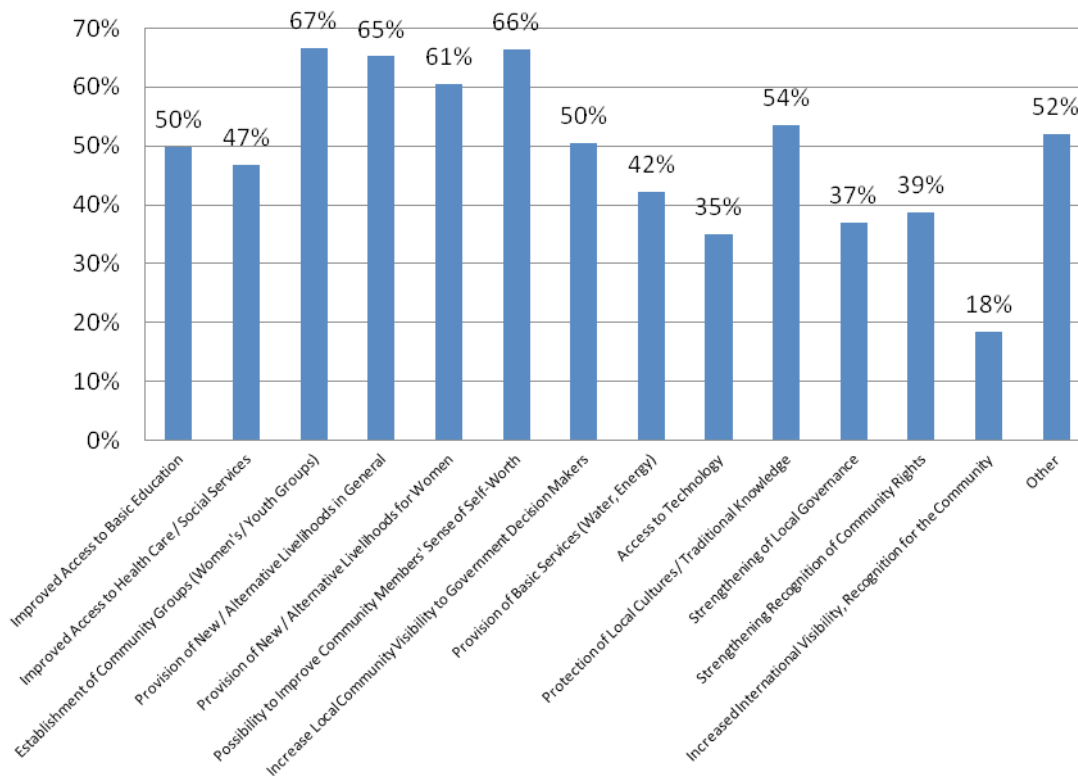




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**Full Cohort: Other benefits to local community**



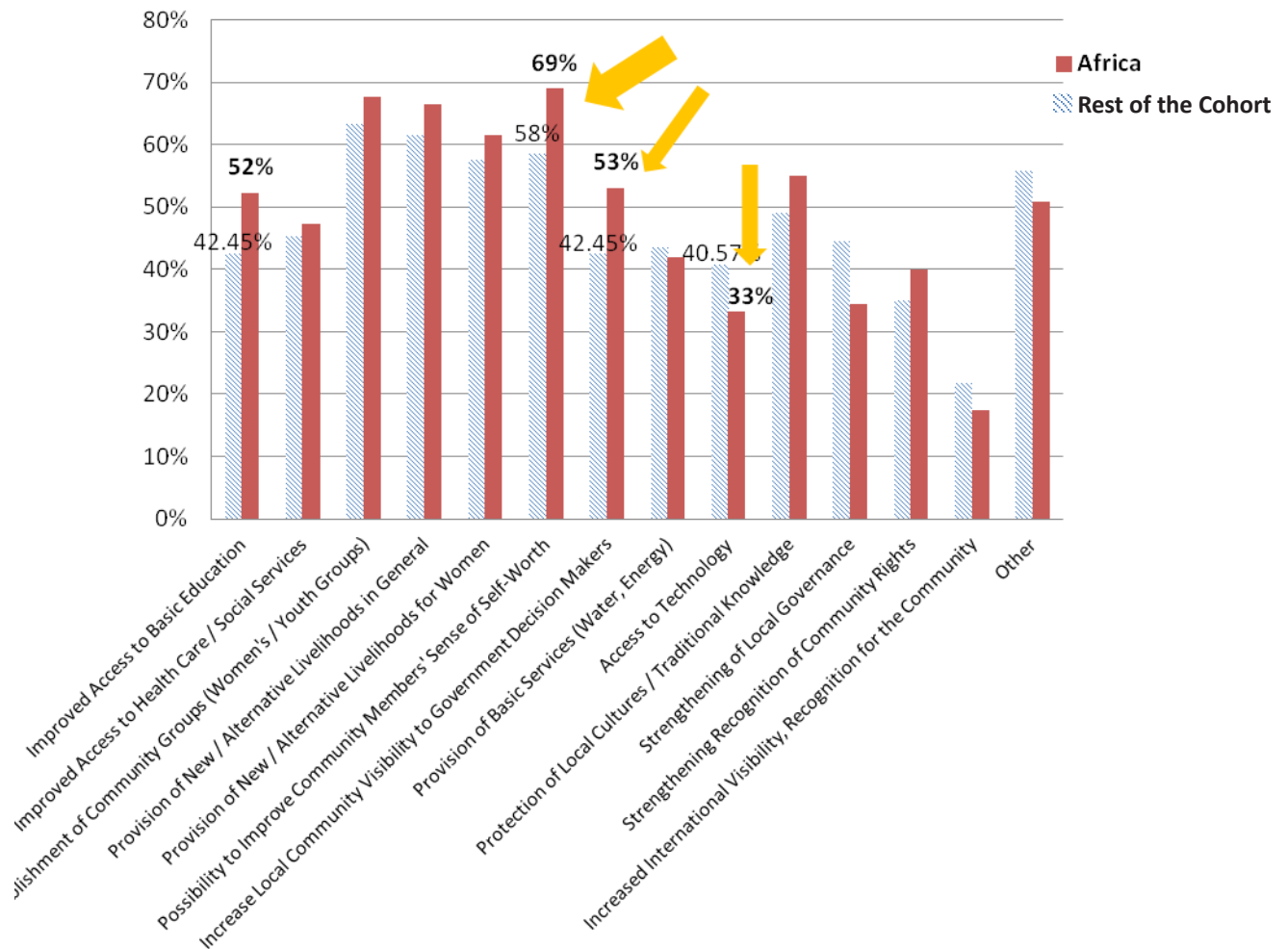
There are some regional variations in the data: the same top four benefits were selected by both the African respondents and the rest of the Cohort, but the level of emphasis varies. For the Africans, the most important benefit is the improvement of community members' sense of self-worth. It is also worth noting that a significantly higher percentage of African respondents considered that they were increasing the visibility of local communities to decision makers. Provision of basic education also receives more emphasis for the African respondents than the rest of the Cohort. However, the provision of access to technology was slightly lower than for the rest of the Cohort.



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## Africa: Other benefits to local community



## 4.2 Skills training

### Types of training

Findings from Cohort 1 suggested that an investigation into skills training as a social benefit should be continued with Cohort 2. Even more than Cohort 1, **99%** of Cohort 2 respondents suggested that they are doing, or plan to do, some type of training/skills development within their communities. Cohort 1 analysis on the types of training being provided was based on a review of comments; that review suggested land management and business training were the top two types. Cohort 2 was provided with a pick list of types of training; consistent with Cohort 1 business management and land and resource management were the top two skills being conferred.

It is particularly notable in Cohort 2 that the provision of technology skills is also in the top two (tied with land and resource management): Over 50% of these enterprises are involved in some type of technology training. This reinforces the key finding in the first report that SMMEs are challenged by the lack of skilled people in their communities, and that there is a considerable training burden being placed on SMMEs to build these capacities



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in order to get their enterprises underway.

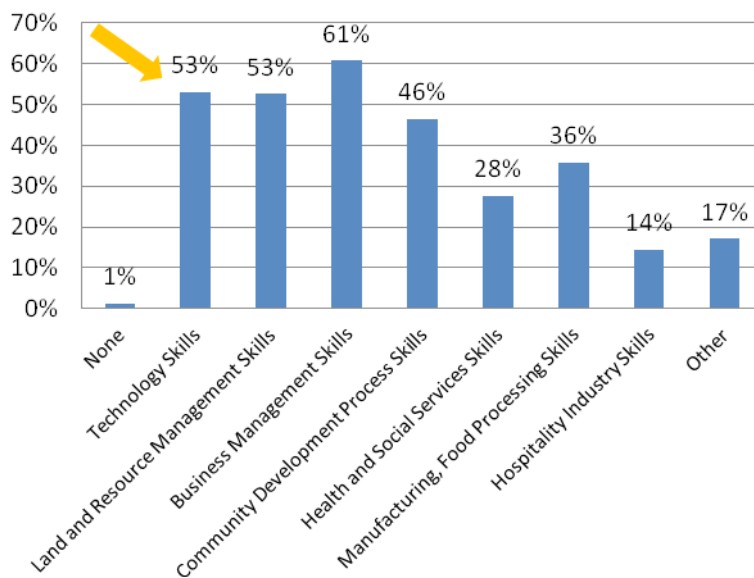
It is interesting to note that in the “other” category, a number of respondents highlighted leadership, networking and communications skills training – consistent with their investment in strengthening the organisation of communities. Examples include:

- *Strengthen networking capacities*
- *Community development process skills - conflict resolution*
- *Political leadership*

As with Cohort 1, the complexity of what these enterprises are trying to do must be noted. This raises questions again about the need to help these entrepreneurs focus their efforts, get clarity and be realistic on what they have the most capacity to do. The following is a representative comment just on the range of training activities alone:

- *[We are] training tourist guides for sports fishing activities, ecological agricultural practices, primary and further education and training local girls to become local nurses and health workers*

**Full Cohort: Skills training/development provided**



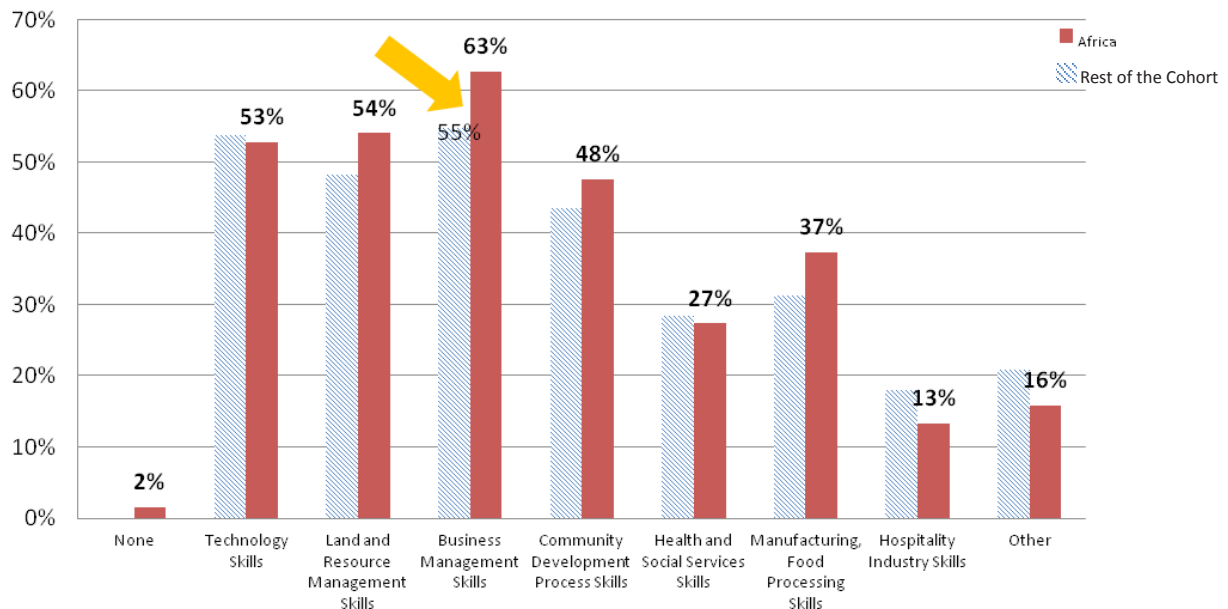
In exploring regional variations, it would appear that a slightly greater percentage of the African respondents provide skills development in business management.



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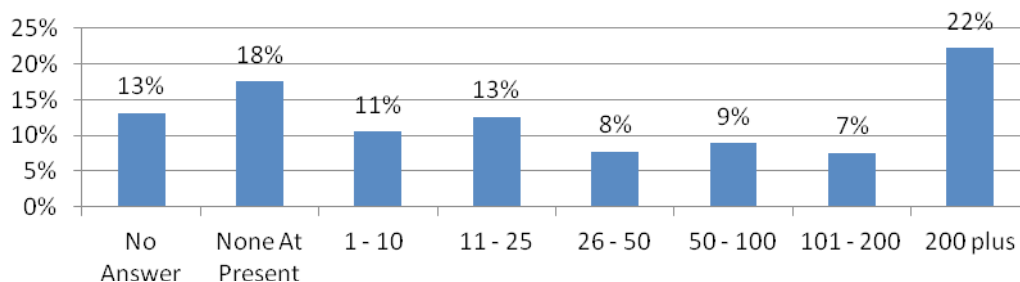
**Africa: Skills training/development provided**



## Numbers of people being trained

The numbers of people currently being trained are lower than Cohort 1. This most likely reflects that the Cohort 1 group (covering SEED applicants from 2005-2009) may simply be have been somewhat more advanced in implementing their training activities. In Cohort 1 only 1% of those involved in training had not yet trained anyone, whereas in Cohort 2, 18% have not yet trained anyone, with a further 13% not answering the question. In Cohort 1, fully 1/3 of respondents were training 200+ people in their communities; here less than a quarter are training at that level. The emphasis on the training of women and youth is somewhat lower for Cohort 2 although still significant: nearly 40% of the respondents suggest that over half of the people being trained are women or young people. There were no regional variations worth noting.

**Full Cohort: Number of people in communities benefitting from skills training**

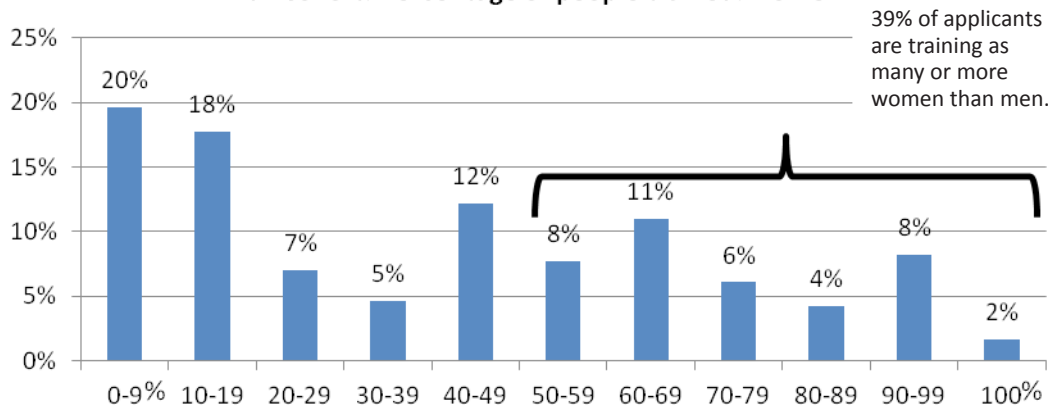




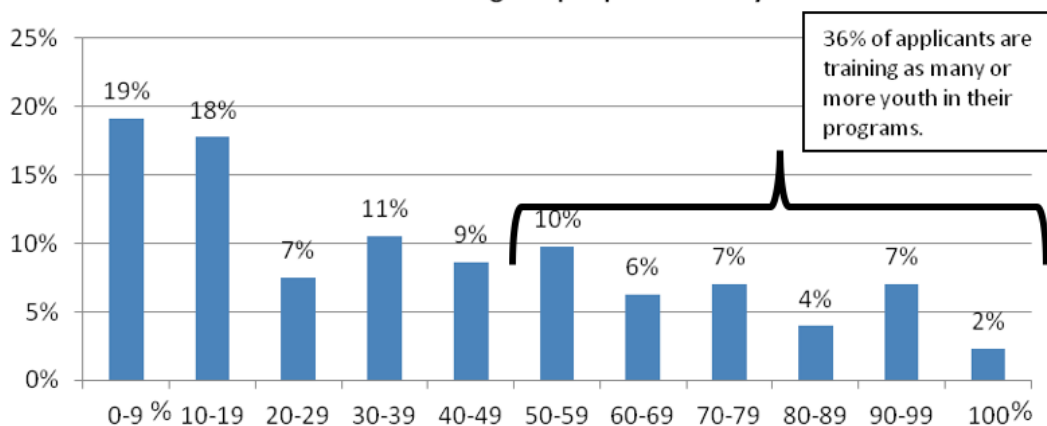
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Full Cohort: Percentage of people trained: women



Full Cohort: Percentage of people trained: youth



## 4.3 Cohort 1 resurveyed: other social benefits

When resurveyed, Cohort 1 respondents reported that social benefits being conferred are the same as in the first year of study. In addition, over 50% of the Cohort 1 group indicated that they were providing access to new technologies; and that the top skills training being provided was technology skills development, followed by business management. It is worth exploring whether the importance of technology increases over time with small and micro enterprises.



## 5. Additional indicators on environmental performance

In addition to asking the respondents to disclose a specific environmental target, and report on progress against that target, the researchers provided a number of other indicators for the respondents to report on. A list of options was provided reflecting a wide range of potential environmental benefits to be achieved. In addition, respondents were asked to consider how they were anticipating and managing potential negative environmental impacts from their enterprises. Respondents were also asked about the introduction of technologies and processes that would benefit the environment, including solar, water and waste management, and agriculture and forestry practices.

### 5.1 Other environmental benefits

As with Cohort 1, the protection of local ecosystems is the benefit that the majority of enterprises are seeking to achieve. The top four benefits are the same for Cohorts 1 and 2: protection of ecosystems, reduction of CO<sub>2</sub>, biodiversity preservation and reduction of land degradation.

There are two significant differences: the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> has risen to the number two spot; from fourth place with Cohort 1. The top two environmental benefits in Cohort 1 – ecosystems protection and biodiversity preservation -- while still among the top four for Cohort 2, show 10 % fewer respondents overall selecting these benefits. Cohort 2 respondents are emphasizing other benefits as also being conferred: for example, improved household air quality is much more important to Cohort 2 as is reduction of waste going to garbage dumps.

When the data is filtered by region, it would appear that urban air quality is much more of an issue with the African respondents, with nearly double the percentage of respondents working to secure this benefit compared to the rest of Cohort 2.

Respondents used the comments field to provide more detail on what they were doing. Many reinforced that they were involved in increasing public education and awareness. Others provided greater specificity about what they were achieving:

- *Increased sequestration of carbon due to the forest regrowth.*
- *In partnership with the government and research institutions, discourage poor farming techniques making use of bush fires*
- *Improved rehabilitation approaches and success in arid Karoo rangeland*
- *Increase in pollination services within the forest flora and its surroundings.*

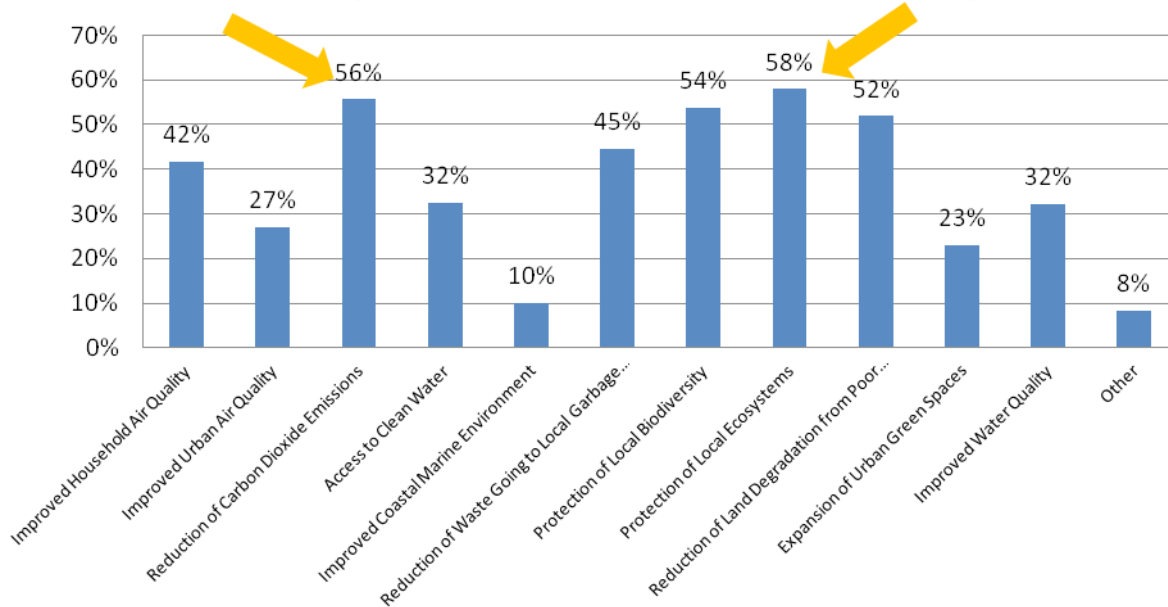
This last comment is interesting: the use of the phrase “pollination services” suggests openness to the general concept of ecological goods and services (EGS). It is worth giving some thought to how to introduce EGS to SMMEs, to create more demand for EGS policies and guidelines from policy makers.



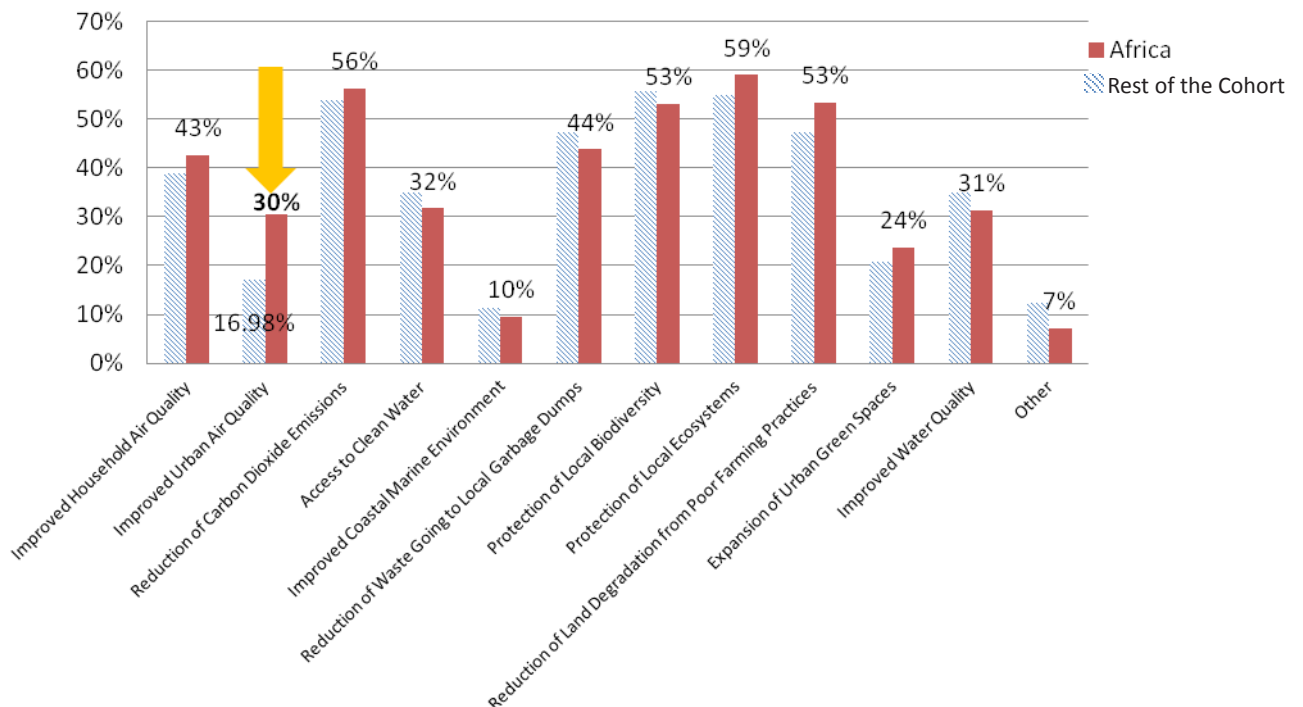
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**Full Cohort: Expected environmental benefits from the enterprise**



**Africa: Expected environmental benefits from the enterprise**







## 5.2 Ensuring no negative environmental impacts

In Cohort 1, respondents were asked whether they were working with biological inputs, and if so, how they were handling potentially negative environmental impacts (resource overexploitation, processing, etc.). Close to 80% of Cohort 1 either answered in the negative or did not answer the question. But those who did answer actually responded to a broader issue about the management in general of potentially negative environmental impacts. In addition to public awareness raising, which was treated as a separate question in the Cohort 1 instrument, three approaches emerged:

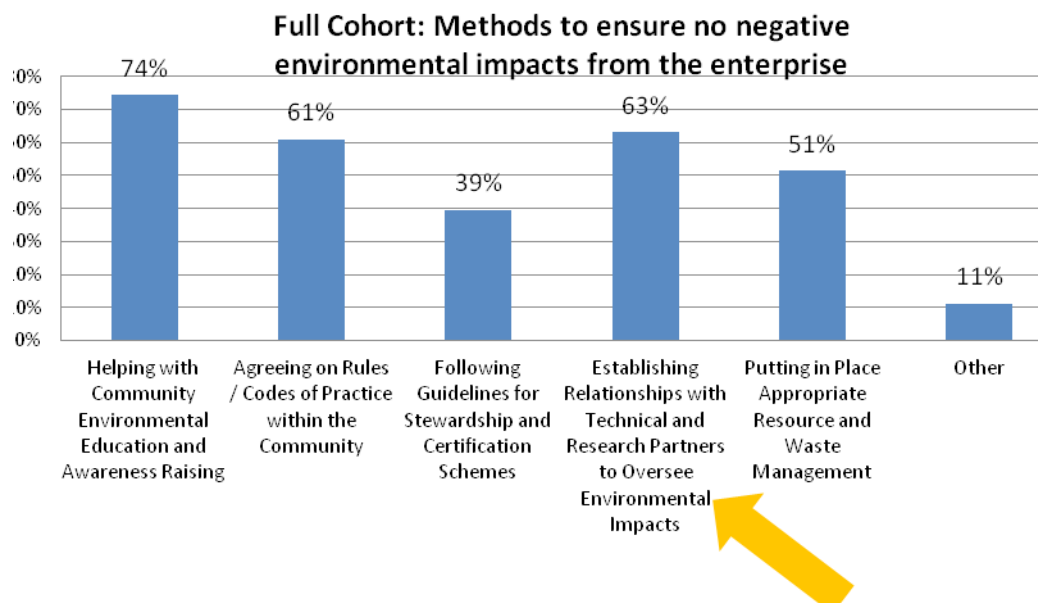
- Setting codes of practice
- Establishing relationships with other institutions for advice
- Community awareness raising

Therefore with Cohort 2, the researchers made this a more explicit question, providing a range of options for how they were handling negative impacts in general. Three quarters emphasized public awareness raising more than any other benefit (it is interesting to note that this is a bit lower than Cohort 1, where 84% delivered public education and awareness programmes.)

Of particular note, though is that nearly two thirds of Cohort 2 relies on relationships with technical and research partners. This was the next most popular method for managing impact:

- *Having a skilled conservationist and agro-based livelihood practitioner on the team.*
- *Research helps us to balance cultivation/sustainable using of bamboo, with national standards.*
- *Creating partnerships with agricultural extension officers, working within SAICM and NIP guidelines*
- *The activity has been verified from theory to practice, from experts*

Community buy-in to rules and codes of practice was nearly as important, and reinforces the picture of these enterprises as being highly invested in community organisation and strengthening.







Several individual comments are worth noting. One respondent identified the importance of incentives to help reduce negative impacts:

- *Incentivizing battery collection for replacement through a price discount when the battery is up for replacement in three years*

Another specifically noted the importance of following state regulations:

- *Consciously abide by ... state laws and regulations*

This is a particularly interesting point when correlated to the fact that only 3% of respondents indicated that having environmental regulations in place was NOT relevant for their enterprise, and that one quarter of respondents indicated that such regulations were either non-existent or only partially in place.

From Section 7.1: National and local enabling factors external to the enterprise

National and local enabling factors Answer Options	In place	Partially in place	Absent	Not relevant
National legislation/regulations for environmental protection	60	19	5	3

Also interesting are comments highlighting planning, monitoring and reporting as mechanisms for ensuring no negative environmental impacts would happen, such as:

- *Working with the village council to make ordinances to create zoning in many aspects.*
- *Guided [by] environmental impact assessment*

Regional variations with respect to managing environmental impacts were not significant.

## 5.3 The introduction of technologies and processes new to the communities

The most significant change here is that **83%** of Cohort 2 has introduced some type of technology or process that is new to the community, compared to 66% in Cohort 1. Interestingly, there is a slightly greater percentage of African respondents who are not introducing a new technology or process (18% compared to 11% for the rest of the Cohort). This is consistent with the lower percentage of African respondents considering the provision of technology as a benefit to the community (section 4.1).

The Cohort 1 analysis on types of technology introduced was based on written comments. A list of options for Cohort 2 was developed from those comments. As with Cohort 1, the introduction of agricultural technologies dominates, followed by energy technologies.

The certification issue is interesting –in the previous question on managing environmental impacts, close to 40% of respondents note the importance of following certification schemes. Here, one fifth of respondents are actively introducing certification schemes and codes of practice as part of their enterprise. While a few enterprises may be developing their own certification schemes or codes of practice, it is more likely that they are introducing and following schemes and codes developed by national and international bodies. This suggests that more atten-

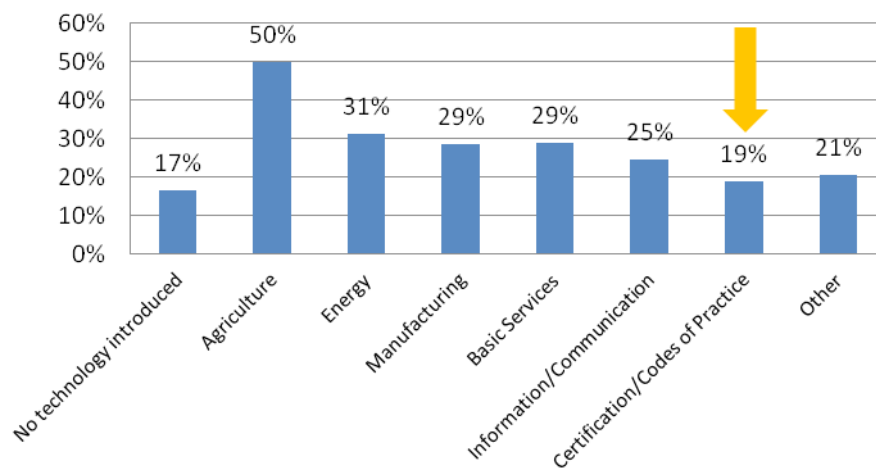


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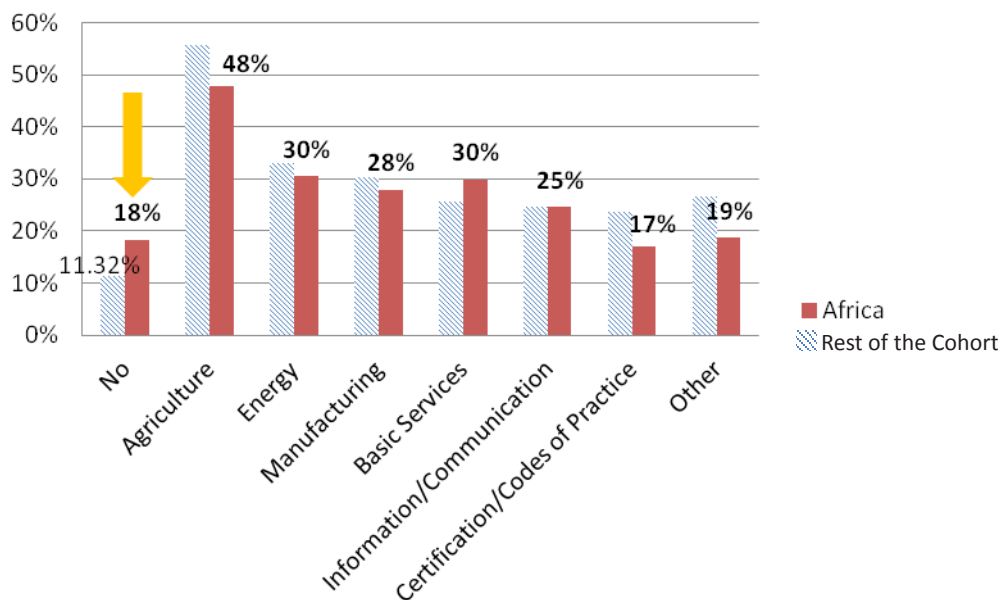
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tion may be warranted on the role of certification schemes and codes of practice in social and environmental enterprises.

**Full Cohort: Technologies introduced, by sector**



**Africa: Technologies introduced, by sector**





## 5.4 Cohort 1 resurveyed: other environmental benefits

The resurvey group continues to indicate protection of ecosystems as the top environmental benefit being achieved, consistent with the previous year, and with Cohort 2. Protection of land from degradation is slightly more important to this group (number 2 on the list, consistent with the previous year). Those resurveyed continue to introduce new technologies, with agricultural technologies at the top of the list. What was interesting was that two to four per cent have abandoned various technologies in the past year.

On managing potential negative environmental impacts, all reported relying on community environmental education; followed by relationships with research institutions (consistent with Cohort 2).



## 6. The economic dimension: other business benefits

In the first survey, respondents were asked to consider two aspects to the economic dimension of their enterprise: whether they were generating revenues and enhancing income for members of the communities in which they were working; and their own financial sustainability: were they themselves able to make a living from their enterprise?

The researchers noted some confusion among the respondents in Cohort 1: many considered the revenue generation aspects of their work to be a social benefit to the community, rather than an aspect of their business. For Cohort 2, therefore, these questions were asked as part of the social dimension component of the survey instrument. However, we have incorporated their responses into the following analysis of the economic dimension of SMMEs.

### 6.1 Revenue generation for community participants

Respondents in Cohort 2 were asked whether their enterprise was providing a source of income for community participants, and if so, could they estimate how much? Over half of the respondents were able to answer this question with a clear understanding of their contribution to local economic development. Nearly 60% indicated that they have been able to supplement the income of members of the community, 14% suggested that they have created one or more full time jobs in the community, and over half were able to estimate the amount of income being generated for community members. Regional variations were insignificant with respect to revenue generation.

We should note here that in this question, more than most other questions in the survey, there is some concern as to whether respondents were providing information on what they were actually achieving at the time of the survey, or what they hoped to achieve at some point in future. Nevertheless, whether actual or aspirational, the data suggests that these SMMEs recognise that they are actively engaging in local economic development.

What was particularly noticeable from the comments provided was the diversity of income opportunities that the respondents were fostering:

- *Yes, the enterprise is currently generating employment for four local people. One is employed as a manager of the fishery (450 USD per month), and three as guides (180 USD per month, plus tips). In addition, because of the enterprise approximately 200 temporary local jobs have been created in the sectors of alien [plant] eradication and environmental rehabilitation (7 USD per day).*
- *The initiative is able to sustain the main partners, members and their families as they are able to get approximately \$143 a month.*
- *YES, provides employment in the recycling sector where those engaged can earn an average of \$ 5 per day.*
- *Yes, primarily in the farming and market goods (e.g., handicrafts, cloths) sectors. The average client will make \$1000.00 per year from businesses financed by loans (i.e., 85% of the average Liberian's salary).*

Some note that a new income stream is being created, but it is still often the sole income and is insufficient or at the poverty line for the participants:

- *[We provide] self-employment to women...the income women earn is not adequate to provide all their needs. Most women participating earn approximately \$25-\$50 per month with which they have to support their entire family (often 4-8 people).*
- *[We are] generating employment for people who work in production of paper and paper bags. ...Currently our employees earn 2 USD per day*
- *Yes, the enterprise generates employment for landless agricultural labourers. Approximate daily wage for*



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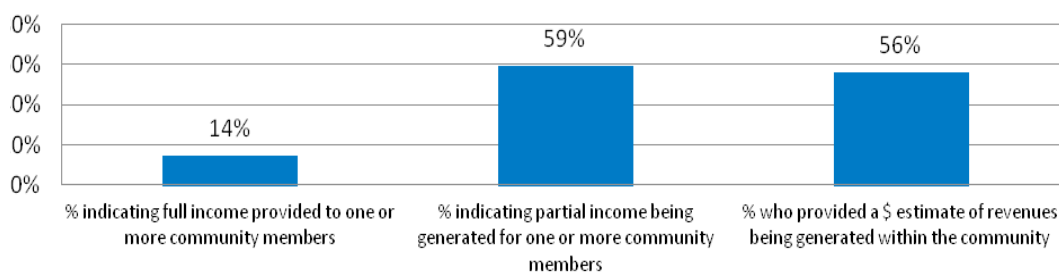
for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

*the employees is 2\$ per day. On an average, 106 days of employment is created for the labourers through which they earn 232 \$ approximately per annum*

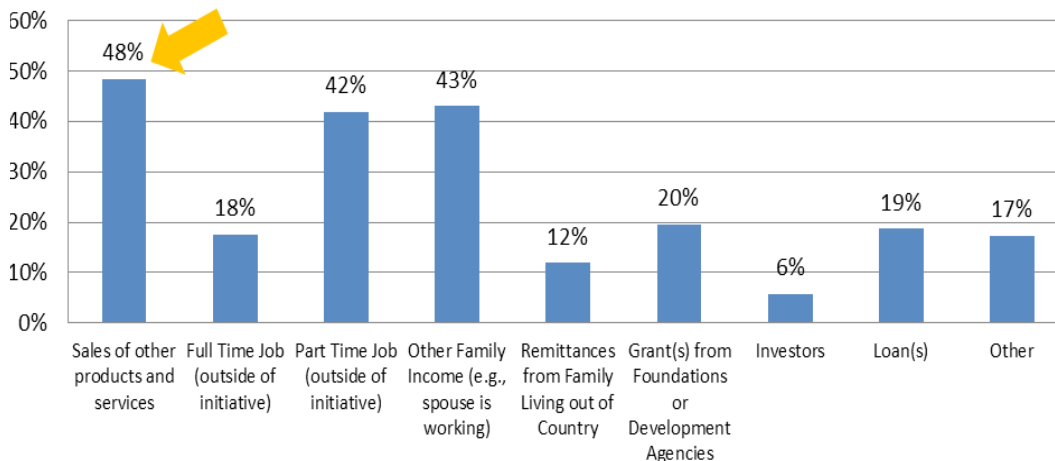
Respondents also occasionally noted that the enterprise was supporting livelihoods in other ways, particularly by helping community members save money by growing their own food.

The most significant change between Cohort 1 and 2 is that a lower percentage of respondents reported that their community participants are dependent on grants from donors to supplement their income (a drop from 40% to 20%). The top three sources of other income for community participants suggested by respondents in Cohort 2 are sales of other products and services, followed by other family income and part time jobs.

**Full Cohort: Revenue generation in the community**



**Full Cohort: Sources of income for community members outside of the enterprise**



## 6.2 Financial sustainability of the enterprise itself

Over a quarter of Cohort 2 reported that they are making a living now from their enterprises. Another 25% indicated that they should be able to within a year – even though nearly 75% consider themselves to be non-profits. This data speaks to their recognition that they can be not-for-profit but able to make sufficient revenues to be financially sustainable.

The African respondents differ from the rest of the Cohort in that a somewhat higher percentage considers that



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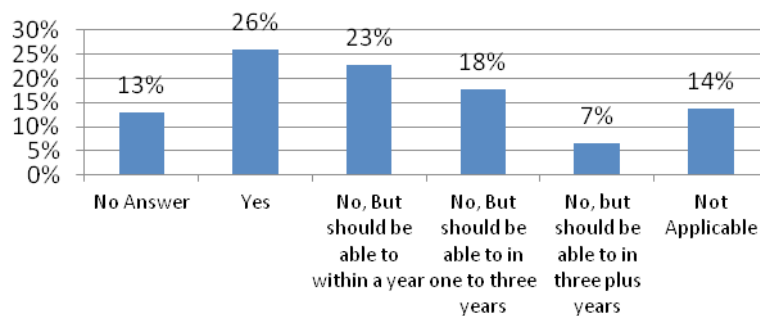
financial sustainability is an achievable goal, but they also may take a little longer to get there. A total of 68% either are making a living now or expect to within three years, compared to 62% of the rest of the Cohort; but 20% of the Africans don't expect to achieve this until they are up to three years into their work.

It should be noted that, overall, 25% of respondents either indicated that the question was not applicable or did not answer: some may still struggle with this idea of making a living from the social/environmental enterprise.

The most significant difference between Cohort 1 and 2 is with respect to other sources of income for the enterprise. There is a 50% drop in dependence on grants from donors among Cohort 2 respondents (from 42% in Cohort 1 to only 20% in Cohort 2); and grants as a source of income falls out of its previous position as the number one source of alternative income (although it is still in the top 3 for both the African respondents and for the rest of the Cohort).

Consultancies are the most important source of other income for the African respondents. For the rest of the Cohort, the top source of other income is other family income (such as a working spouse).

**Full Cohort: Ability of manager/coordinator to make a living from the enterprise**

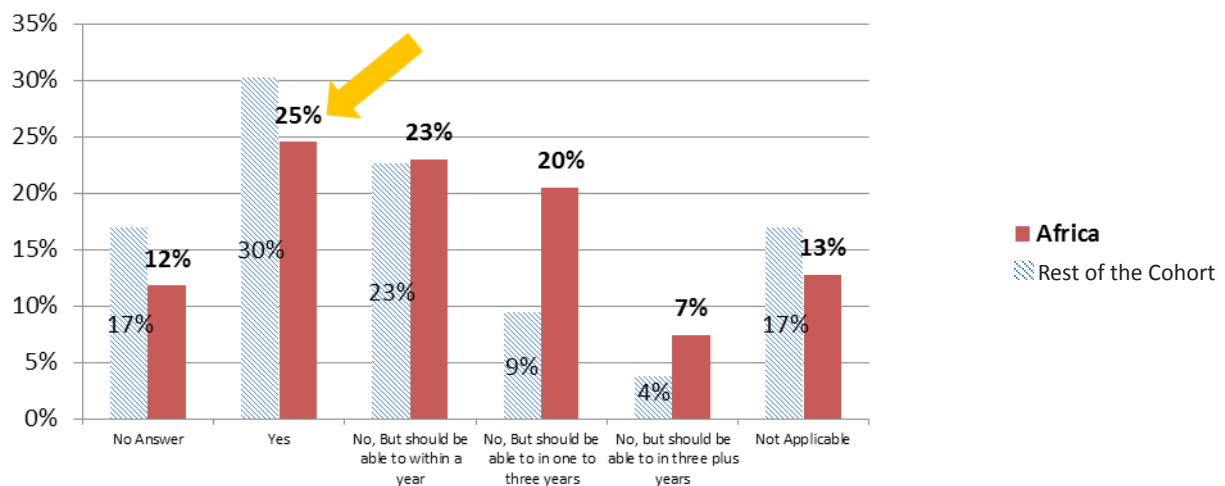




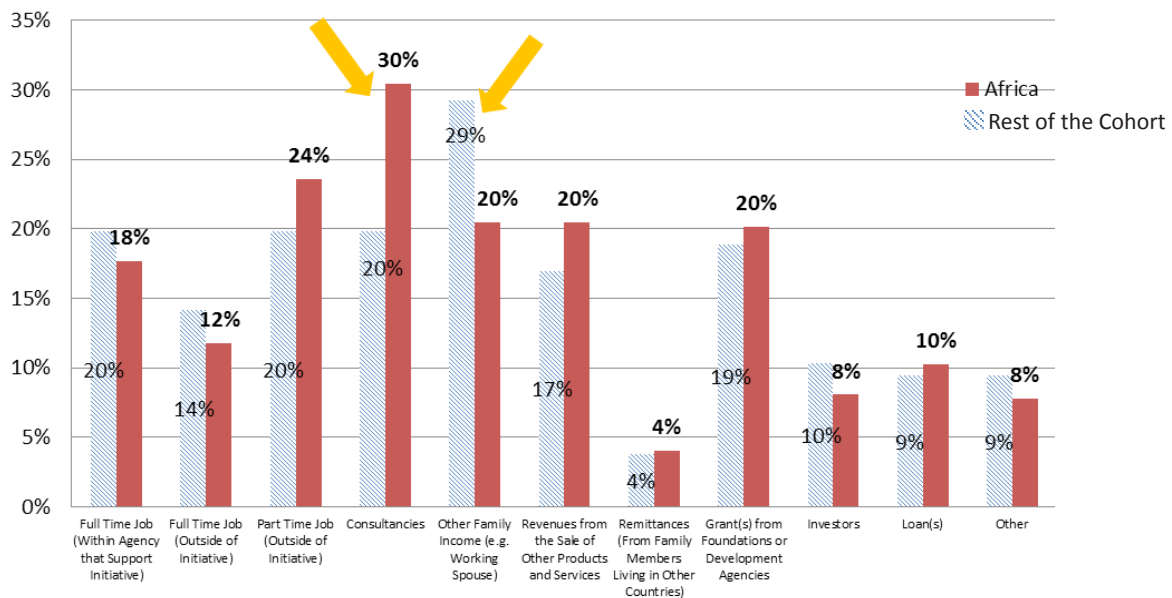
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## Africa: Ability of manager/coordinator to make a living from the enterprise



## Africa: Other sources of income supporting the manager/coordinator of the enterprise





## 6.3 Cohort 1 resurveyed: The economic dimension: other business benefits

The resurvey group was asked a few specific questions about income generation for community members: two thirds of the response group confirmed that they were generating income for the community. Over half specified an amount of income that was being generated per person, per year, ranging from \$5 dollars per person to \$25,000. Within this range, 20% indicated a level of income generation that would raise community member incomes above the \$2/day poverty indicator. Furthermore, one fifth of the group indicated that there were people in the community making a full time living solely from the enterprise (ranging from 15 to 500).

On the status of the financial sustainability of the enterprise itself, 45% indicated that they were not yet making a living from their enterprise (although half of those suggested that their income had increased). Nearly 40% indicated that the question was not applicable to them. Grants remain the most important source of other income for this subset of Cohort 1.

## 7. Enabling conditions and barriers

The survey instrument for Cohort 2 was reorganised to collect the data on enabling conditions and barriers in a more nuanced way. Rather than asking for an “absolute” response (is a particular factor present or not; is a particular barrier present or not), the respondents were presented with a list of factors with a Likert scale: is the factor present; partially in place; absent; or not applicable or relevant to the enterprise. The absence of a factor is considered a barrier; the partial presence of a factor suggests a partial barrier but also some progress towards a favourable enabling environment.

For all factors, less than 10% of respondents indicated that the factor was NOT applicable or relevant, suggesting that these factors are all considered to be enabling, and their absence or only partial availability pose challenges to the enterprise.

External factors are those national and local factors outside of the enterprise’s immediate control, but the presence (or absence) of which influences the likelihood of success. The internal factors are those management factors within the ability of the enterprise to address.

Variations in responses from African enterprises compared to those from other regions were not significant and are not disaggregated below.

### 7.1 External factors

The Likert scale provided more nuance to one of the key findings from Cohort 1. Cohort 1 suggested that one of the top barriers to success was the lack of technical skills in the community. A quarter of Cohort 2 respondents felt that knowledge and skills were at least partially in place; with over half saying the appropriate knowledge and skills were in fact available. It may be that removing the word “technical” from this question changed how the respondents were thinking about the capacities of the people they were working with on the ground. The investment that these enterprises are making in technical training as discussed in section 4.2 speaks to the need for more attention to helping these SMMEs introduce new technologies and processes. So does their indication that they need research partners and technical experts to help them: a third of the respondents suggest that this is a relevant need but only partially available.

The strongest enabling factor is the collaboration with organisations that have good standing in the community, with the endorsement of local governments in the top four. This speaks to the importance for SMMEs of working in communities where there are other organisations that they can collaborate with, and building relationships with those organisations and with local authorities.





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Political stability is also important (although it is interesting to note that while 64% of respondents suggest that there is stability, only 41% suggest that there is good governance).

The presence of national environmental legislation and regulations is one of the top four enabling factors: nearly two thirds of respondents stated that these are in place. But, the second most significant barrier is the absence of local level environmental monitoring and enforcement: nearly a quarter of the respondents state that this factor is absent; with another third indicating it is only partially available. There is a clear role here for policy makers to focus on monitoring and enforcement to improve the conditions under which social and environmental SMMEs can more likely achieve their goals. Of those factors that respondents indicated were only partially available, government programmes for community development and small business development top the list, suggesting that there is room for improvement on this factor on the part of governments.

Finally, consistent with Cohort 1, Cohort 2 respondents still look to endorsement and validation from international organisations: more respondents commented on the absence of this than any other factor.

Full Cohort: National and Local factors Answer Options	% indicating Available or in place	% indicating Partially available or in place	% indicating Absent	% indicating Not applicable or not relevant
Endorsement/Involvement of local governments (village councils)	61	19	7	2
Collaboration with organisations that have good standing in the community	65%	17	4	2
Involvement in local associations (e.g. farmers' associations)	53	20	9	6
Involvement of local schools and/or training facilities	45	29	10	3
Community members have appropriate knowledge and skills	57	26	4	1
Courses available for training people in the local community	36	33	16	3
Available funding for training community members	41	24	19	4
Involvement of research partners and technical experts	51	30	5	2
Recognition by community of the need for environmental protection/restoration	51	30	5	2
<b>Local level environmental monitoring and enforcement mechanisms</b>	30	32	<b>21%</b>	4
Media interest	39	30	17	2
National organisation endorsement/involvement	40	29	16	2
<b>International organisation endorsement/involvement</b>	33	26	<b>26%</b>	2
<b>Government programmes available for community development</b>	30	<b>49%</b>	12	9
<b>Government programmes available for small business development</b>	29	<b>34%</b>	19	4
Government regulations for business, including import/export regulations	52	17	10	8
<b>National legislation/regulations for environmental protection</b>	<b>60%</b>	19	5	3
Political stability and security of the country	64	19	3	2
Good governance in the country	41	38	5	3



## 7.2 Internal factors

As with Cohort 1, lack of financial resources continues to be a significant barrier to success for Cohort 2. Ninety per cent report that they do not yet have financing or access to investors, aid, or lines of credit. But there are some new insights provided by Cohort 2. Most notably, lack of access to international aid or project funding is no longer the top barrier. Instead, it is lack of access to funds for business management training – reinforcing previous observations that while these enterprises are by and large non-profit NGOs, they very much want to develop more business-like approaches to their work. They are also looking to ways to secure loans/lines of credit, but indicate a lack of access as the second most significant barrier for the response group.

The interest in securing international aid and project financing is still present: only one respondent indicated that this factor was not relevant. The fact that 76% indicated that this factor was either absent or only partially in place suggests that most still look to this type of financing as important to their operations. Nevertheless, the increased interest in business approaches suggests new windows of opportunity for policy makers to build business and entrepreneurship capacities in the NGO sector.

Three quarters of respondents indicated that their leadership is secure, and that they know what they want to do for their communities (short and long term benefits). This suggests important levels of confidence and clarity on goals, both important factors in management of their enterprises.

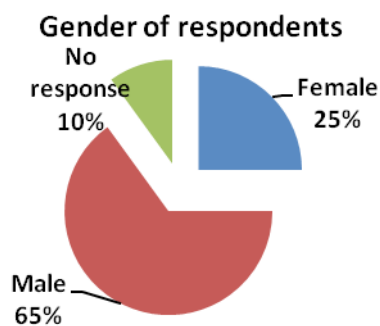
Full Cohort: Internal Enterprise management factors Answer Options	% indicating Available or in place	% indicating Partially available or in place	% indicating Absent	% indicating Not applicable or not relevant
<b>Secure leadership</b>	<b>77%</b>	9	0	0
Support of key partners	57	23	3	0
Concept has been tested and validated by others	46	23	8	6
Access to needed technology	45	29	10	3
Business plan	57	26	4	1
Business management skills	55	28	3	2
Access to courses for business management training	41	24	19	4
<b>Funding to support business management training</b>	10	<b>23%</b>	<b>50%</b>	4
<b>Financing</b>	6	<b>39%</b>	<b>40%</b>	2
<b>Access to investors</b>	9	<b>31%</b>	<b>43%</b>	4
<b>Access to international aid or project financing</b>	11	<b>32%</b>	<b>44%</b>	1
<b>Securing loans/lines of credit from financial institutions</b>	8	<b>24%</b>	<b>46%</b>	9
Marketing strategies	43	34	8	3
Access to markets	44	35	6	3
Ability to meet market demand	32	42	9	5
Certification through a recognised certification scheme	25	22	29	11
Risk management plan	27	34	23	4
<b>Short/long term community benefits identified</b>	<b>71%</b>	16	1	1
Ability to provide environmental education and/or awareness raising to the community	67	18	2	1



## 8. Gender considerations in this study

In the second year of this study, particular attention was paid to gender considerations. A gender disaggregated analysis allows for gender disparities to be detected, resulting in more targeted conclusions and recommendations. Each of the questions in the survey was, therefore, filtered by gender to identify possible variations in responses, with potential gender implications

### 8.1 Variations in characteristics

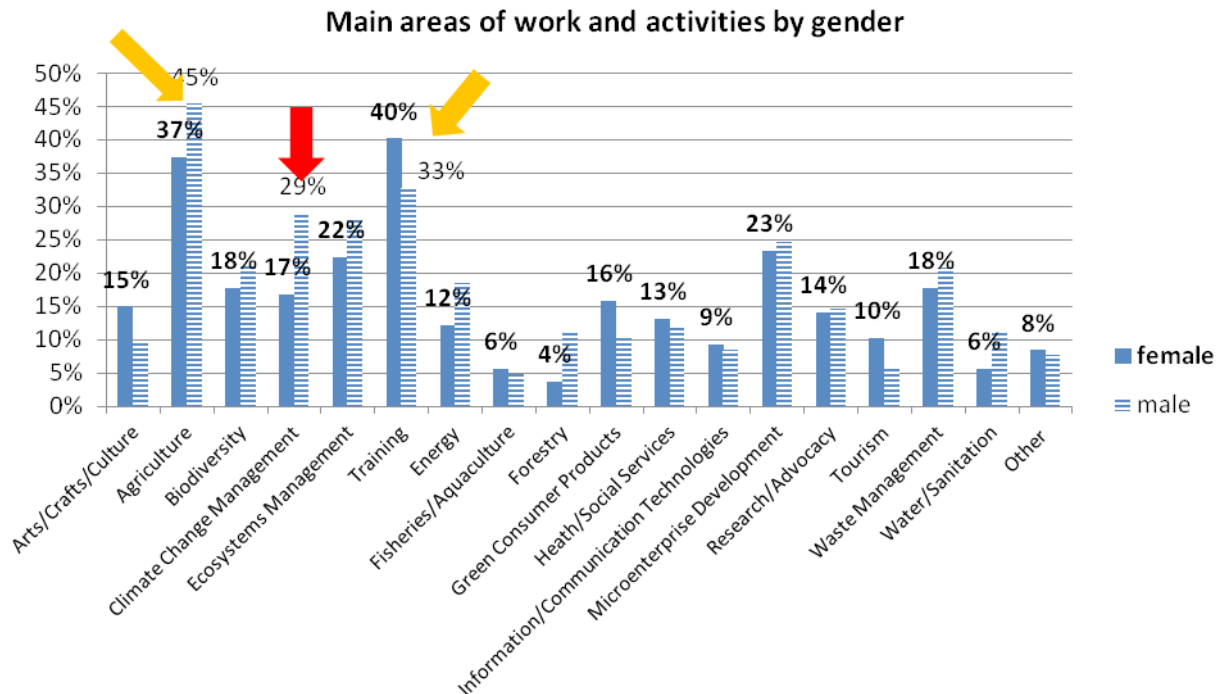


Two thirds of the respondents completing the survey were male, suggesting that the leadership of these enterprises is predominantly male. There were no notable variations with respect to the rural / urban focus of women and men-led enterprises; nor were there variations related to profit/not-for-profit status or type of organisation. All held the characteristic of being start-ups. However, the researchers noted several variations in the areas of work and activities noted by the respondents. A greater percentage of women-led enterprises selected training as a main activity; a lower percentage selected agriculture (although these are still the top two areas of work regardless of gender). A more significant difference, perhaps, is in the emphasis on climate change management activities: for men, this is the third highest sector selected, but a noticeably lower percentage of women selected it and it ranks only sixth in the list of areas of work for women-led enterprises.



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## 8.2 Progress towards social, environmental and business targets

A close examination of the data tables on the next page suggests that women-led enterprises tended to report more progress towards their social, environmental and business targets: lower percentages report that they are still between 10 and 20% of the way towards their targets, with higher percentages than men all the way up to 40% of the target reached, on all three dimensions.

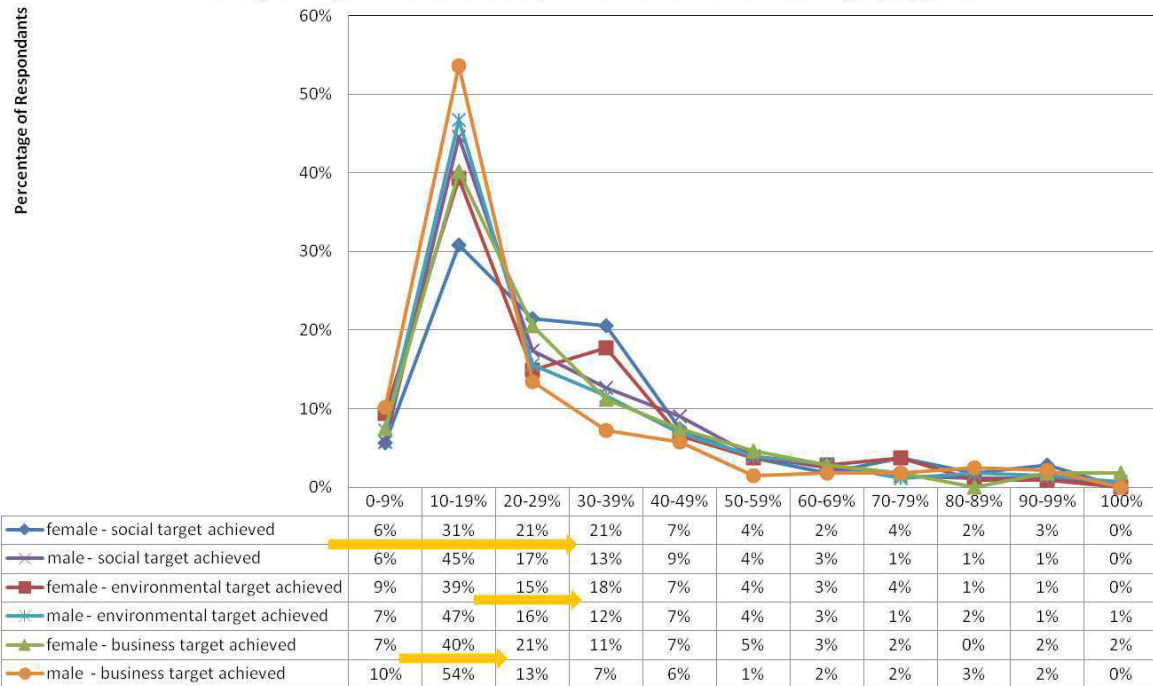
It must be remembered that this is self-reported data, without independent verification of the actual levels of progress. It cannot be implied from this data that the women-led organisations are more productive than the men, only that they report in a somewhat more positive or optimistic light about what they believe they have achieved so far. What is consistent between the two (women-led/men-led) is that in general, progress towards business targets is slower than progress towards other targets.



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Percentage of Target Achieved for Social, Environmental and Business Targets, by gender



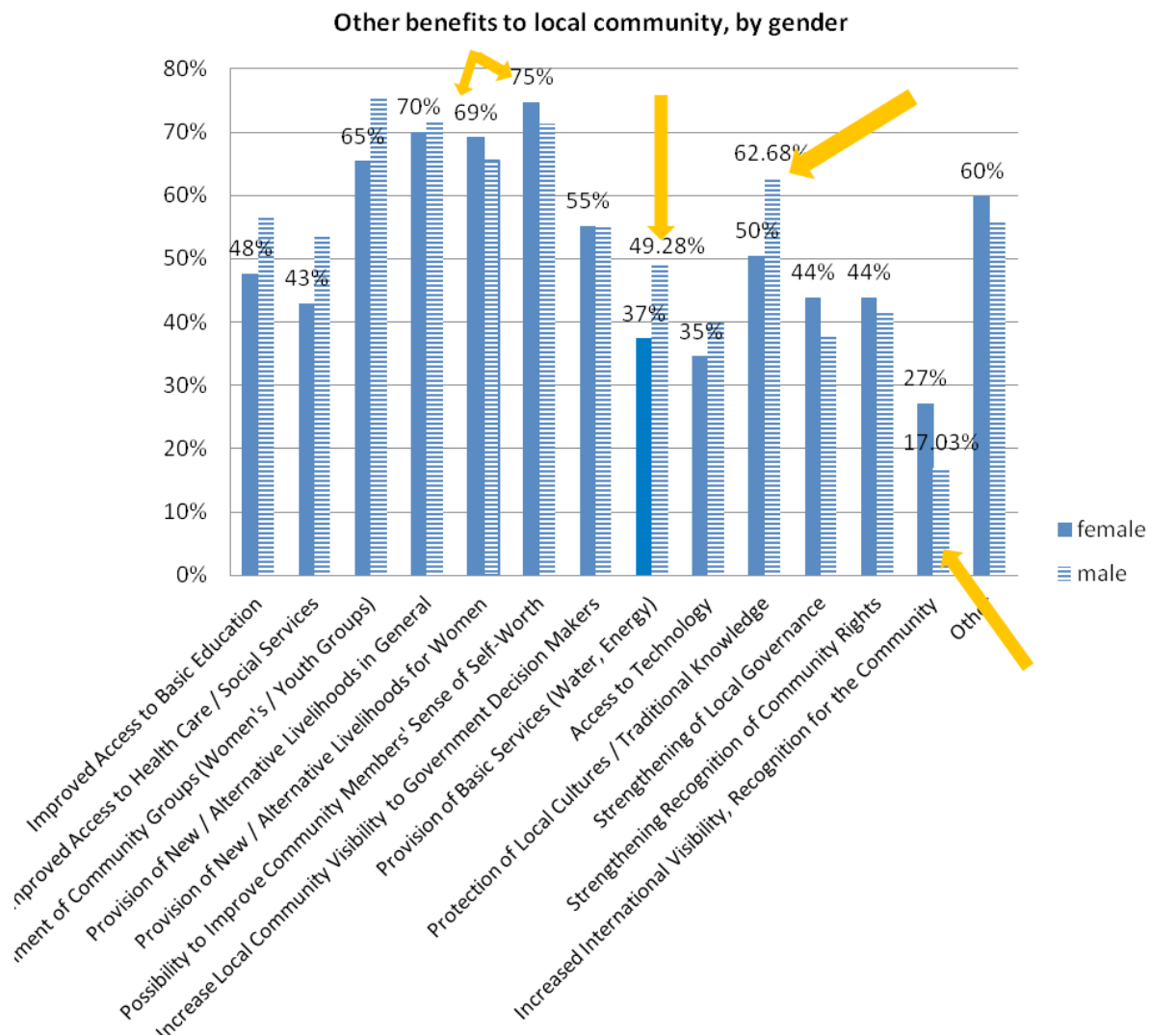


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## 8.3 Other social benefits

It is worth noting that two thirds of Cohort 2 indicates that their work contributes to the provision of alternative livelihoods for women. This is virtually identical to Cohort 1. There is little difference between men-led and women-led enterprises with respect to the importance of this benefit. The most notable difference lies in the provision of access to basic services (water, energy). Nearly half of the men-led enterprises selected this benefit, compared to just over a third of those led by women. It was also interesting to note that a greater percentage of the men-led enterprises selected protection of local cultures and traditional knowledge, while more of the women noted the importance of securing international recognition for the community.

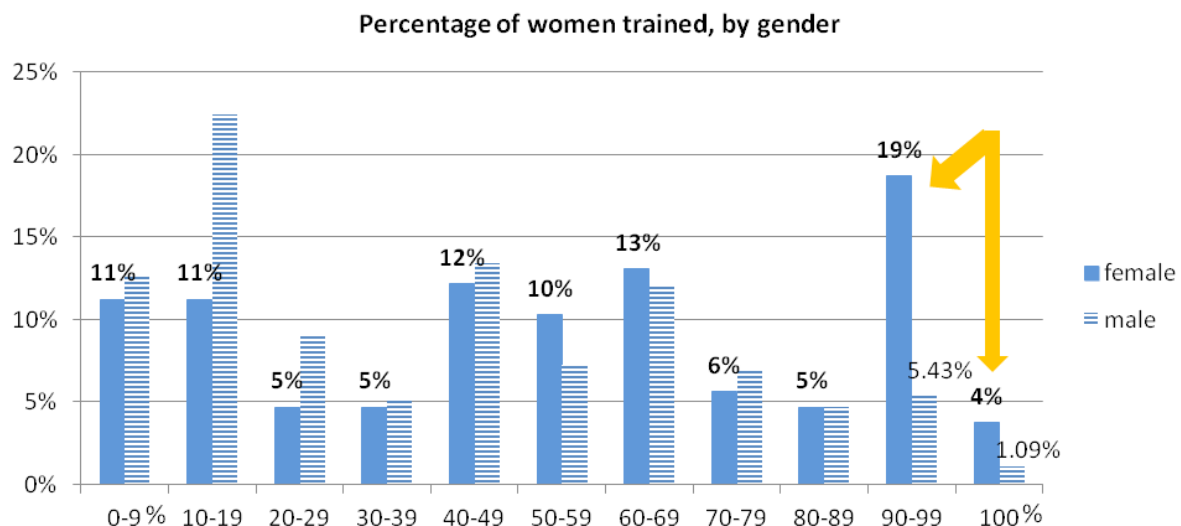
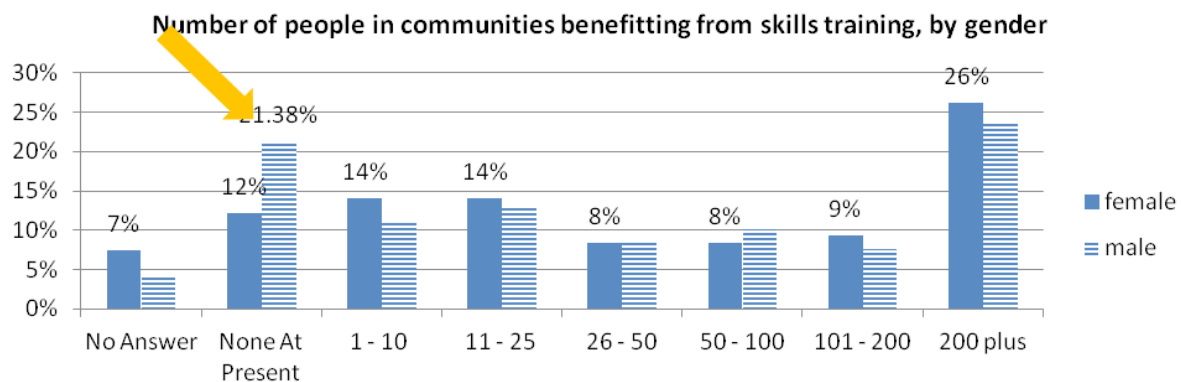




## 8.4 Skills training

As noted earlier, 99% of Cohort 2 is involved in some aspect of skills development and training, and this is true whether the enterprises are led by women or men. There are two notable variations in the types of training being provided. First, less than half of the women are providing training in land and resource management, compared to nearly two thirds of the men. Second, there is a variation on technology training, which is discussed separately in section 8.6, below.

There are no significant variations in the overall numbers of people being trained in the communities, other than a slightly greater percentage of men-led enterprises that are not involved in any training as yet. As noted earlier in section 4.2, Cohort 2 in general does not appear to be training as many women as Cohort 1: less than 40% of the enterprises have more women than men benefitting from their training. Almost half of Cohort 1 had as many or more women than men in their training activities. But there is a significant gender variation in Cohort 2. Nearly a quarter of the women-led enterprises are focused exclusively on training women (90% or more of the people benefitting from training are women), compared to only 6% of the men-led enterprises.

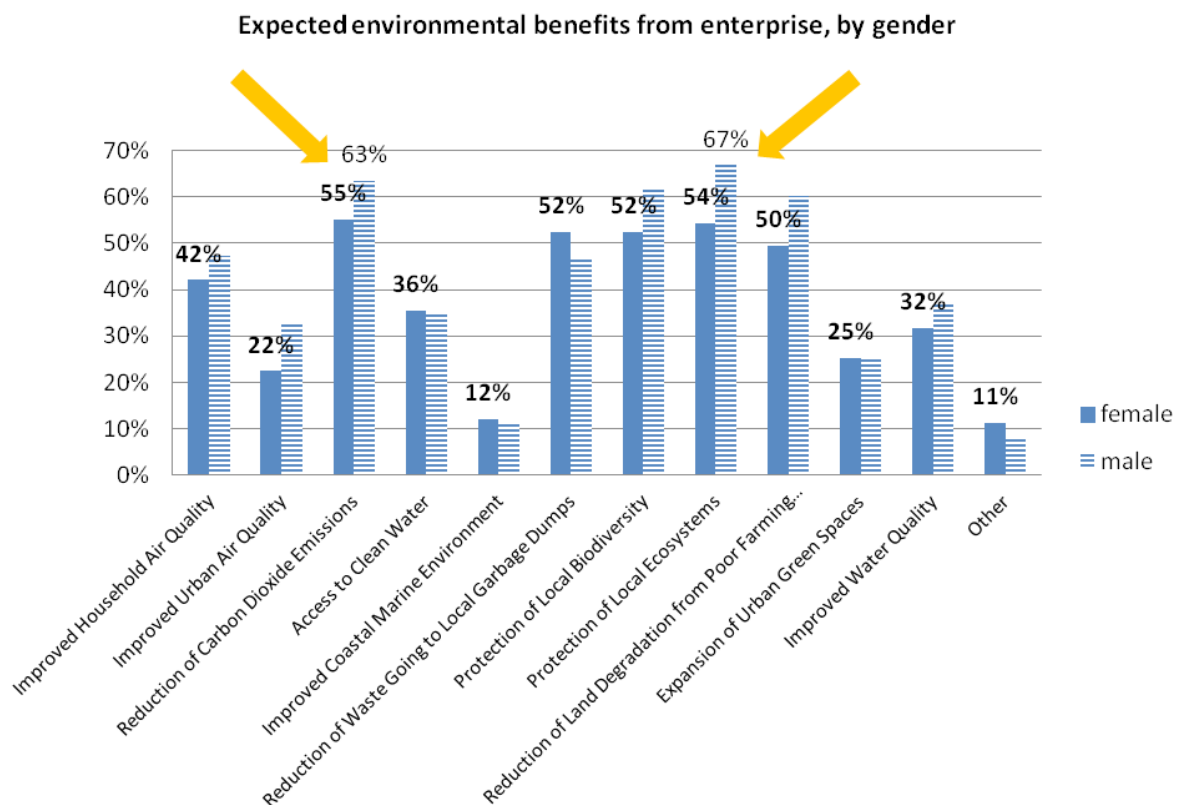




## 8.5 Other environmental benefits

The top four environmental benefits being achieved remain the same, regardless of gender, although the ranking of importance varies slightly. There are some modest variations for one or two benefits: a somewhat higher percentage of the men-led enterprises consider that they are helping communities with protection of local ecosystems and with CO<sub>2</sub> reductions, but these are still the top two environmental benefits for both women and men.

A more interesting finding is with respect to the means for managing environmental impacts. A significantly greater percentage of men-led enterprises rely on external expertise – research and technical partners – to help them ensure that there are no negative impacts. Why the women-led enterprises did not select this as much as the men is unknown. Possible contributing factors – lack of access to external expertise, for example – are worth further investigation.



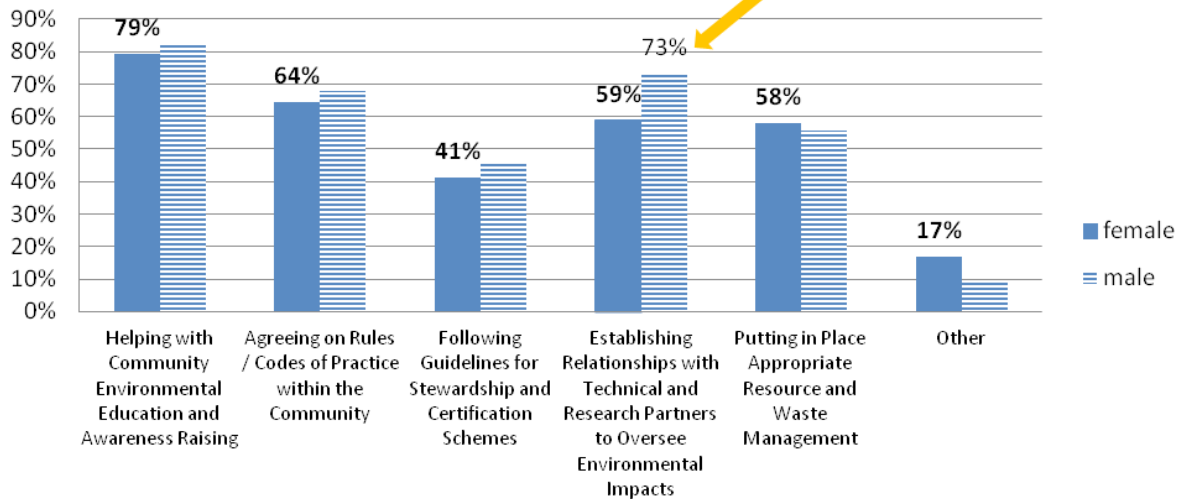




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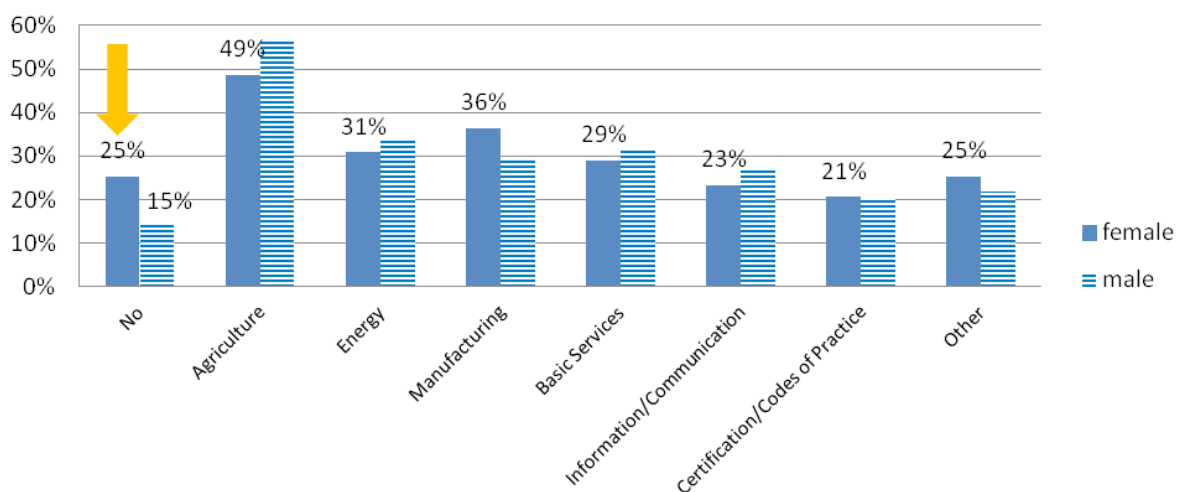
Method to ensure no negative environmental impacts from the enterprise, by gender



## 8.6 Women-led enterprises and technology

Although over a third of both women and men-led enterprises consider access to technology an important social benefit, there is a slight variation in both the introduction of technologies and technology skills training. Fully 25% of the women-led enterprises are not involved in the introduction of new technologies and processes, compared to only 15% of the men-led enterprises. Further, while over half of both groups provide technology-related skills, a lower percentage of women-led enterprises do this compared to men. If the introduction of new technologies and processes is considered to be an enabling factor for small and micro sustainable development enterprises to achieve their goals, then potential gender biases towards access to and deployment of technologies warrants further research.

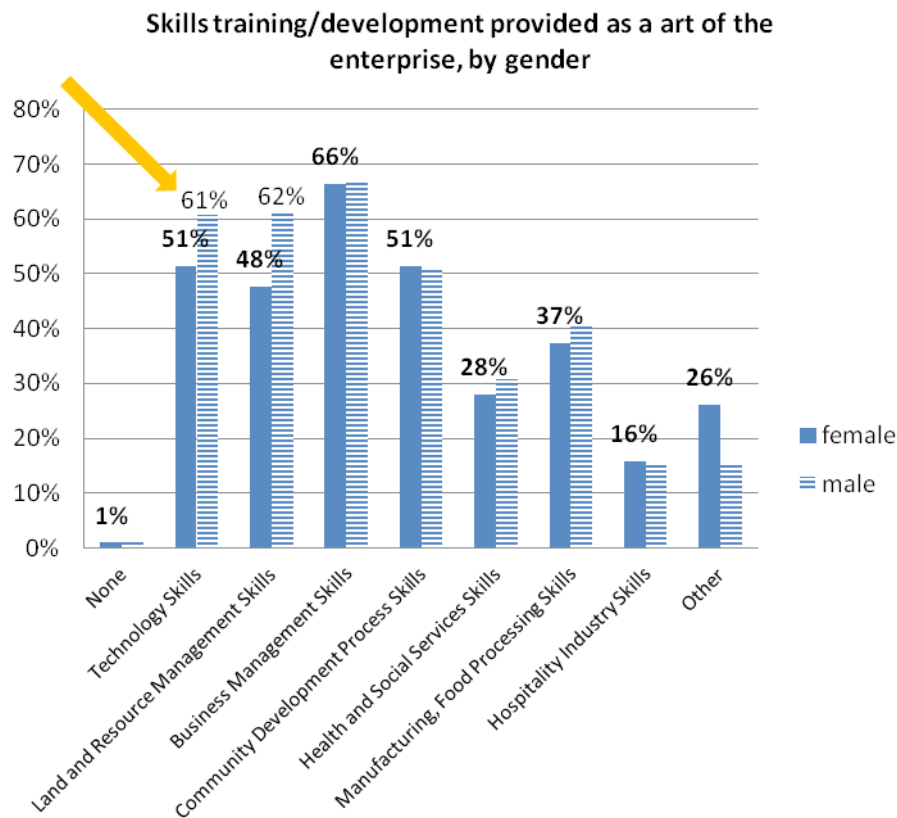
Technologies introduced, by gender





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## 8.7 The economic dimension: other business benefits

There are no notable differences between enterprises led by women and those led by men with respect to the provision of income for community members. There are, however, several differences with respect to the sustainability of the enterprise itself.

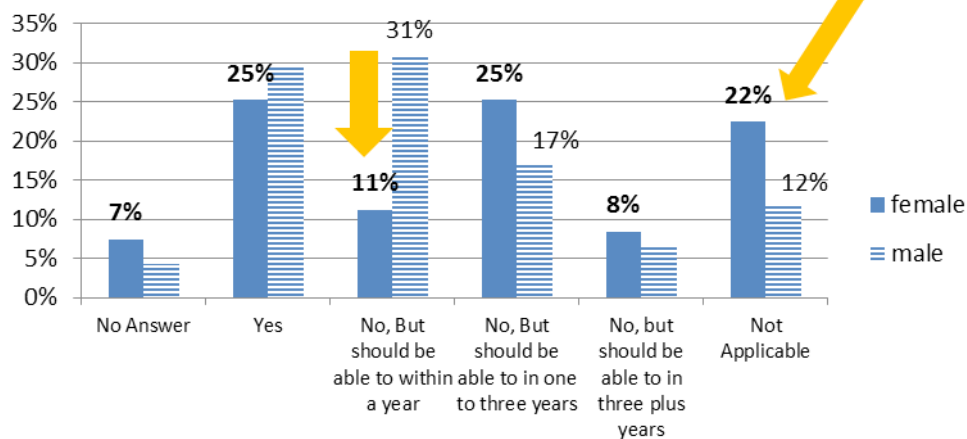
- First, a somewhat greater percentage of women-led enterprises stated that the issue of being able to make a living from the enterprise was not applicable to them, or they did not answer the question. More research may be needed to determine whether there are gender considerations in helping social/environmental enterprises take up business models to help with their financial sustainability.
- Second, the women-led enterprises appear to be somewhat more conservative in their expectations of when they might expect to make a living from their enterprise. Only 11% think they will be able to achieve this in one year compared to 31% of the men; but another 25% think it is possible within three years.
- Third, women rely less on consultancies than the men-led enterprises; and, interestingly, they also rely less on grants from foundations or donor agencies. They are slightly more likely to rely on a full time job within the organisation supporting the enterprise, reinforcing the first point, that there may be gender differences in how enterprise managers view the financial sustainability of the enterprise.



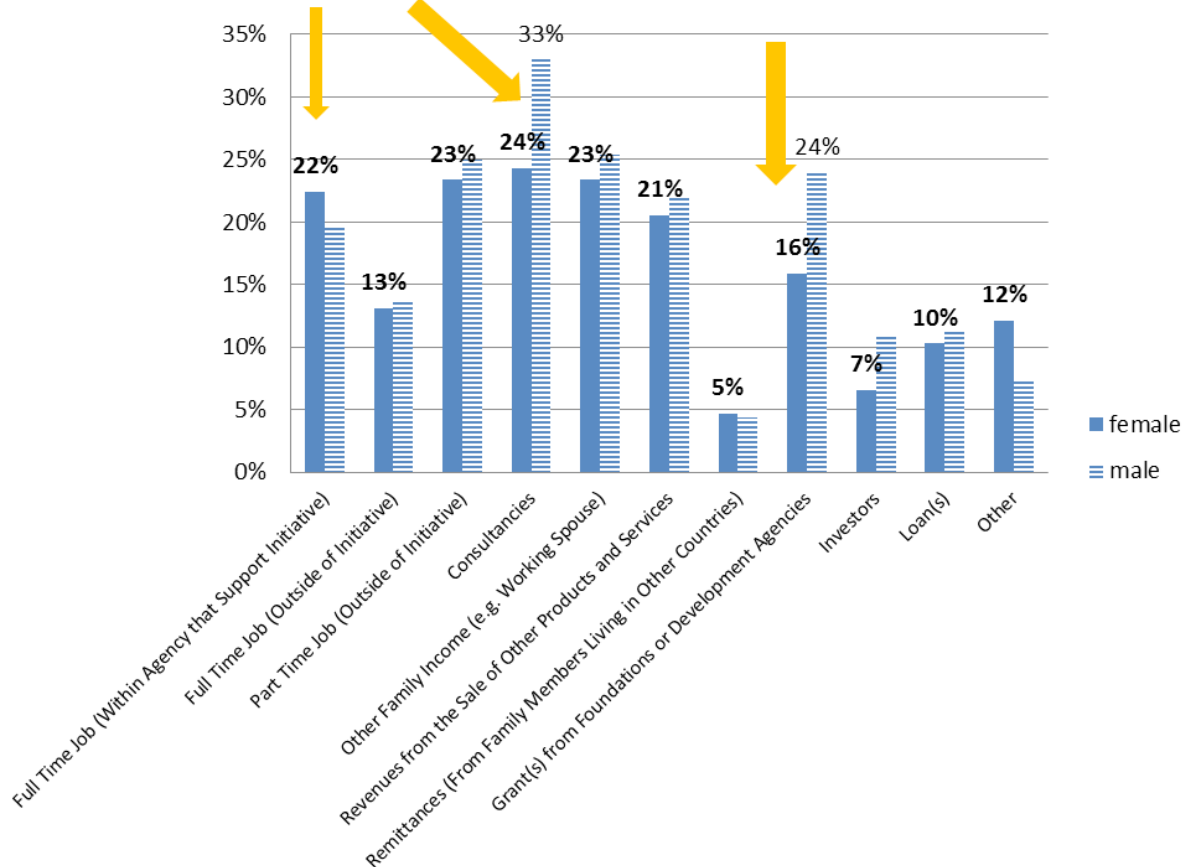
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**Ability of manager/coordinator to make a living from the enterprise, by gender**



**Other sources of income supporting the manager/coordinator of the enterprise, by gender**





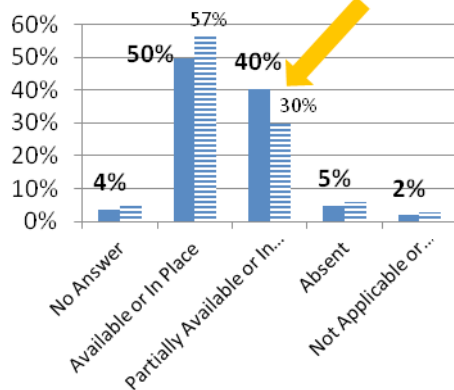
## 8.8 Barriers and enabling factors

For the most part, there were few notable differences in perception between women and men with respect to enabling conditions and barriers to success for their enterprises.

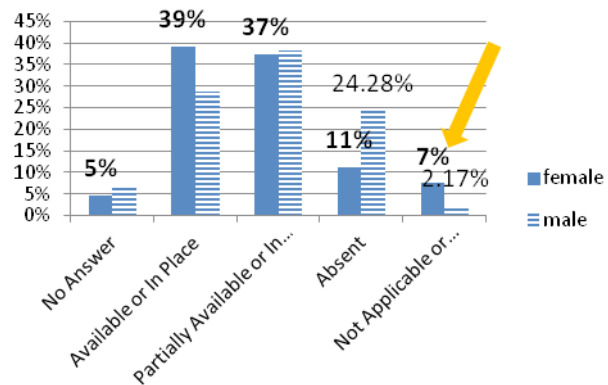
Within the range of external factors reported on, two differences stand out.

1. More women than men consider that limited access to research partners and technical experts is an issue. It is worth recalling, from section 8.5, that a somewhat lower percentage of women-led enterprises rely on research and technical partners to help them ensure that there are no negative environmental impacts from their operations. It may well be that they are finding access to those experts somewhat more difficult than men.
2. A slightly greater percentage of women reported that the availability of government programmes for small business development was not relevant or applicable to them; and a lower percentage seemed to be concerned that these programmes were absent. These findings should be compared to the findings in section 8.7 on financial sustainability, notably the higher percentage of women suggesting that the issue of financial sustainability was not relevant. Together, these two data points reinforce a perception that there may be gender considerations in helping social/environmental enterprises take up business models to help with their financial sustainability. Nevertheless, the number of women-led enterprises reporting that such programmes are in place is encouraging, suggesting that they are prepared to take advantage of them.

**National and local factors:  
Involvement of research partners  
and technical experts**



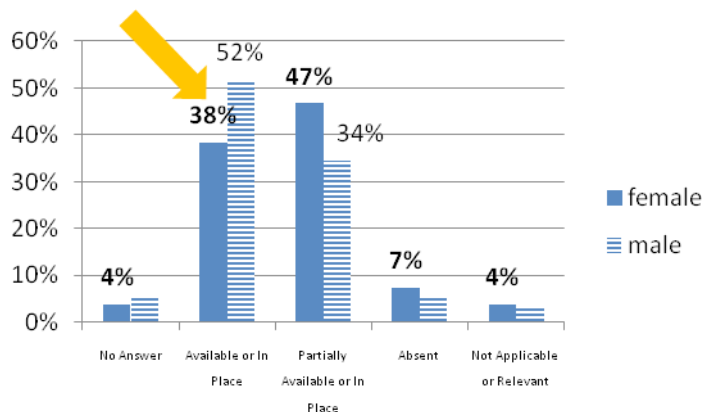
**National and local factors:  
Government programs available for  
small business development**



Of the internal management factors, slightly fewer women-led enterprises were concerned about access to international aid or project financing, although the variation is only a matter of a few percentage points. A greater percentage of women compared to men noted challenges with respect to access to markets.



## Management factors: access to markets



## 8.9 Cohort 1 resurvey: gender insights

The Cohort 1 resurvey group was not only small; it was disproportionately representative with respect to gender: 75% of the respondents were women-led or owned enterprises. Several questions asked related to gender issues within the enterprise and within the community. In general, respondents noted that significant efforts were being made to promote gender equity within the enterprise, with more than half reporting the use of quotas to ensure women are included on management committees, and more than 60% using facilitators trained in gender sensitivity. With respect to addressing gender issues within the community, nearly 70% report they provide training specific to women. Over half indicated that they explicitly assess and respond to the unique needs of women.

## 9. Focus on South Africa

SEED South Africa is the first national version of the SEED programme. In order to support this new programme, the data has been filtered to focus on the characteristics, performance and concerns of the South African social and environmental enterprises. The response group is small (34, or 13% of the total Cohort), but there are interesting variations in the South Africa group worth noting in the study.

### 9.1 Characteristics

The South African enterprises share many of the same characteristics as the rest of Cohort 2. Over half are either NGOs or CBOs, consider themselves not-for-profit rather than for-profit, and are predominantly start-up enterprises. But two characteristics set this group apart from the whole, and from their fellow Africans: gender, and urban focus.

First, there is gender parity in the South African group of respondents, with an equal percentage of enterprises led by women and by men, compared to only 25% of enterprises in the full Cohort led by women.

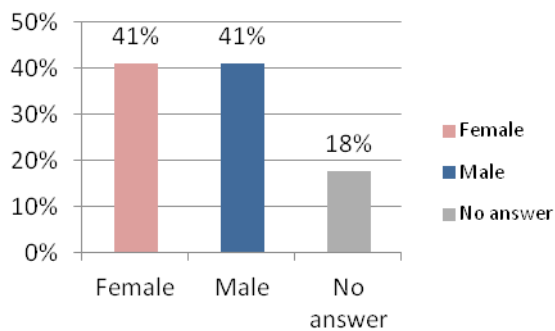
Second, there are a significantly greater percentage of the enterprises working exclusively on urban issues: 23% compared to only 9% of the rest of the respondents from other African countries.



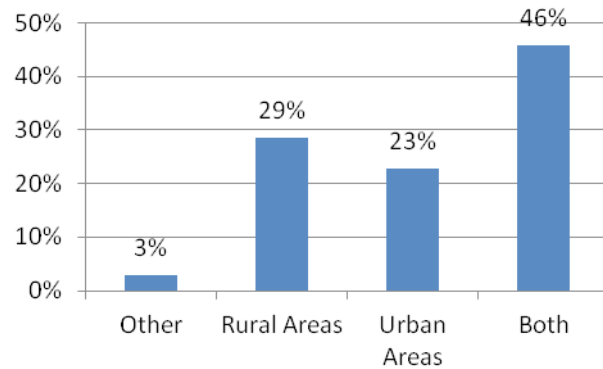
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**South Africa: Gender of respondent**

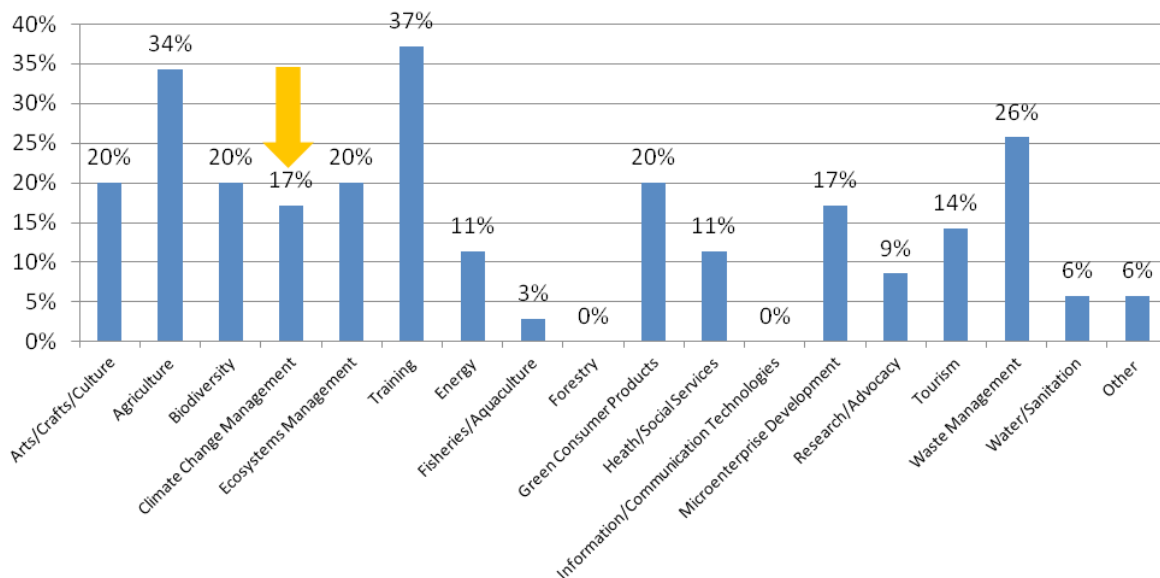


**South Africa: Rural/urban**



As with the Cohort as a whole, most South African respondents are working in agriculture and are involved in training and education activities. However, the third most common sector represented was waste management rather than climate change. For the South Africa group, climate change drops to fifth place in the list of areas of work represented. This does not mean that climate change activities are not important, however: in section 9.4 on environmental benefits, CO<sub>2</sub> reduction is the top benefit being achieved, with nearly half of the South African respondents working towards this goal.

**South Africa: Areas of work**

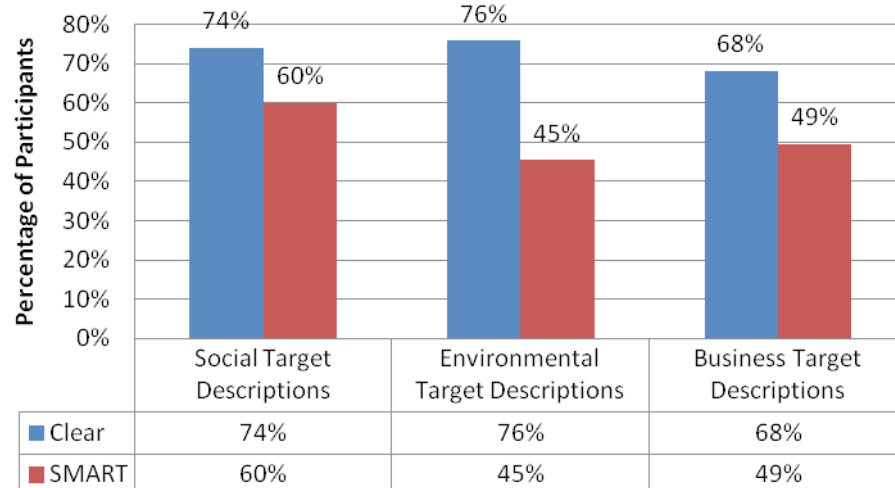


## 9.2 Performance on targets

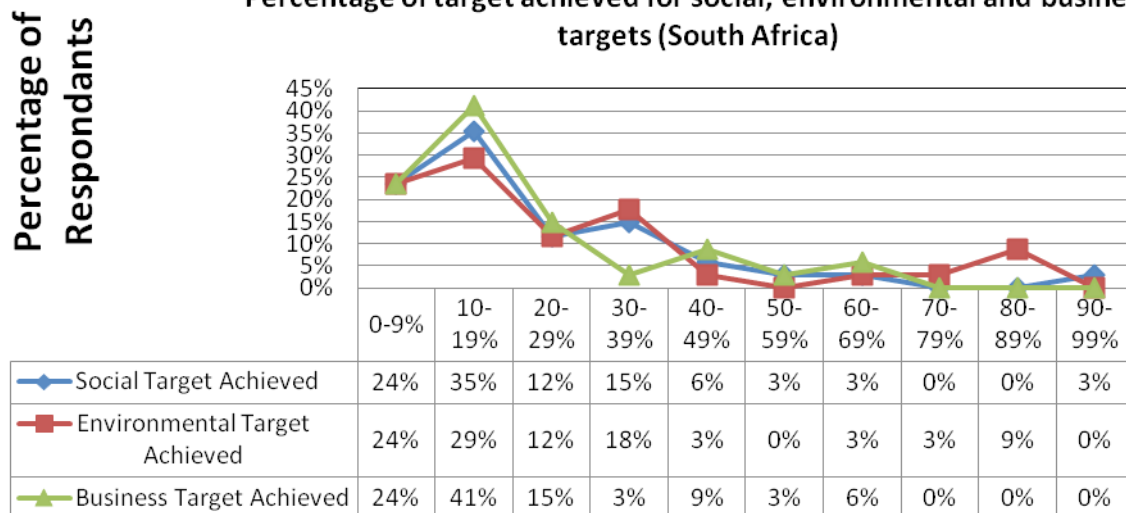
There are no significant variations in the South Africa group with respect to their abilities to set clear, measurable targets, nor in their progress towards those targets.



**South Africa: Clarity and measurability of targets**



**Percentage of target achieved for social, environmental and business targets (South Africa)**



## 9.3 Other social benefits

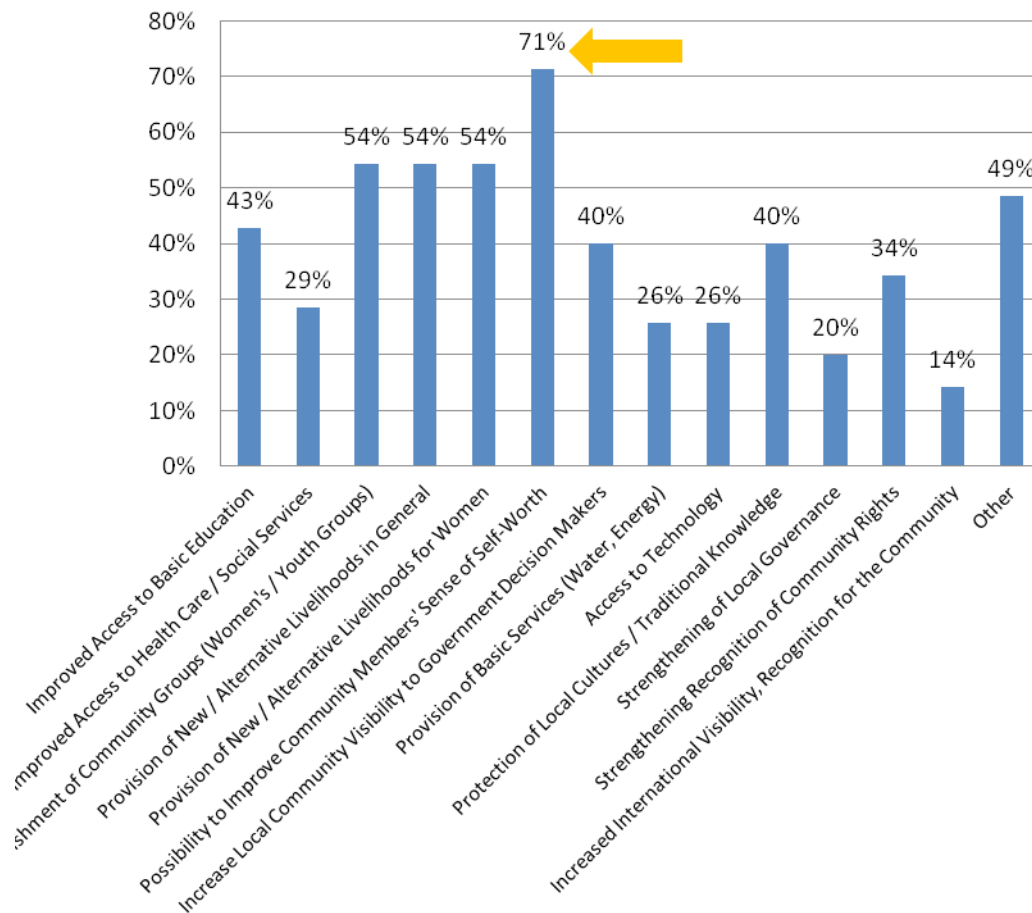
There are some interesting differences with respect to the social benefits that the South African respondents are providing to their communities. There is in this group a strong emphasis on improving community members' sense of self-worth: this benefit scored nearly 20 percentage points higher than the next three benefits. This emphasis sets the South African group somewhat apart from the group as a whole in terms of how they view what they want to achieve with respect to social benefits.



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## South Africa: Other benefits to local community



All are providing some type of skills training; as with the whole group, business training is the top type of training being offered; but second highest is community development process skills. This may correlate to the South African emphasis on strengthening community members' sense of self-worth.

There is slightly less of an emphasis on technical skills training in this group, but it is still in the top four.

With respect to the actual numbers of people being training: like the group as whole, a quarter of the South African respondents are training 100 or more people in their communities. Given the greater percentage of women-led enterprises in the South Africa group, it is perhaps not surprising that nearly half of the enterprises are training as many or more women. However, only 20% of the respondents are training as many or more youth in their enterprises (lower than the Cohort as a whole).

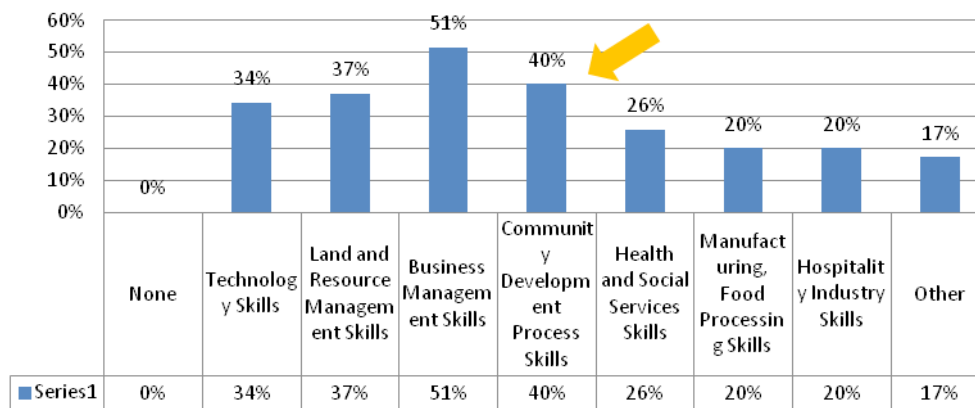




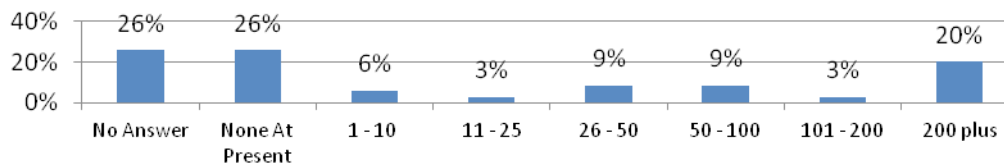
# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

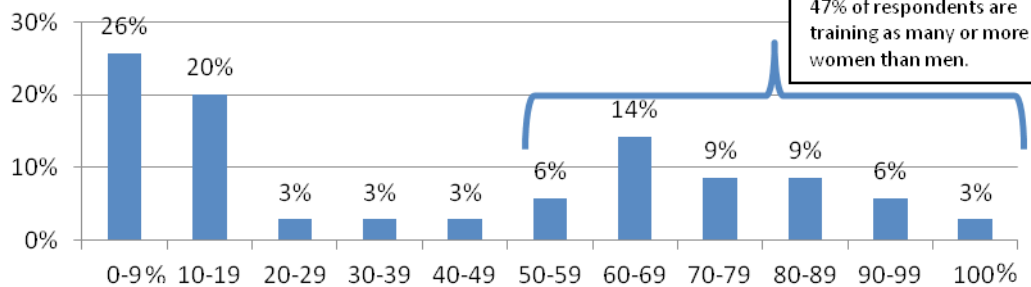
South Africa: skills training/development provided as a part of the initiative



South Africa: number of people in communities benefitting from skills training



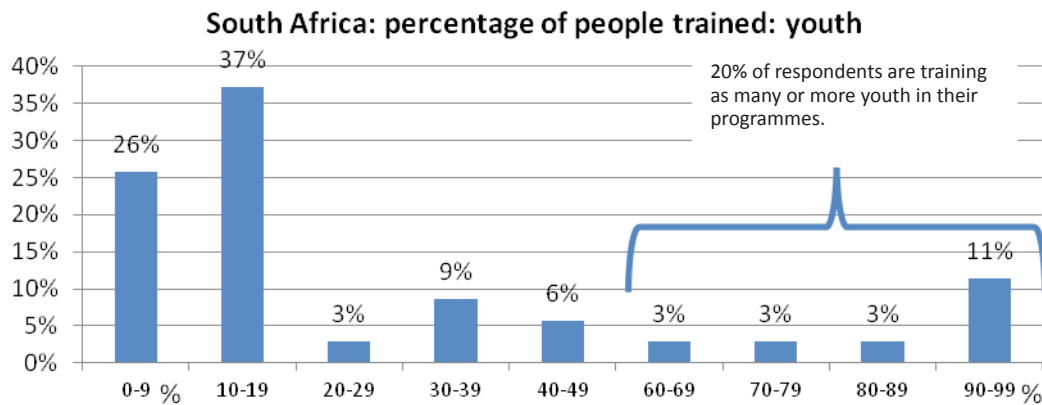
South Africa: percentage of people trained: women





# SEED Initiative

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## 9.4 Other environmental benefits

Although proportionally not as many of the South Africans indicated that they were working in the climate change sector, nevertheless they are strongly focused on the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> as the top environmental benefit they are working towards; followed by reduction of waste going to dumps. No respondents indicated that they were working on coastal or marine issues.

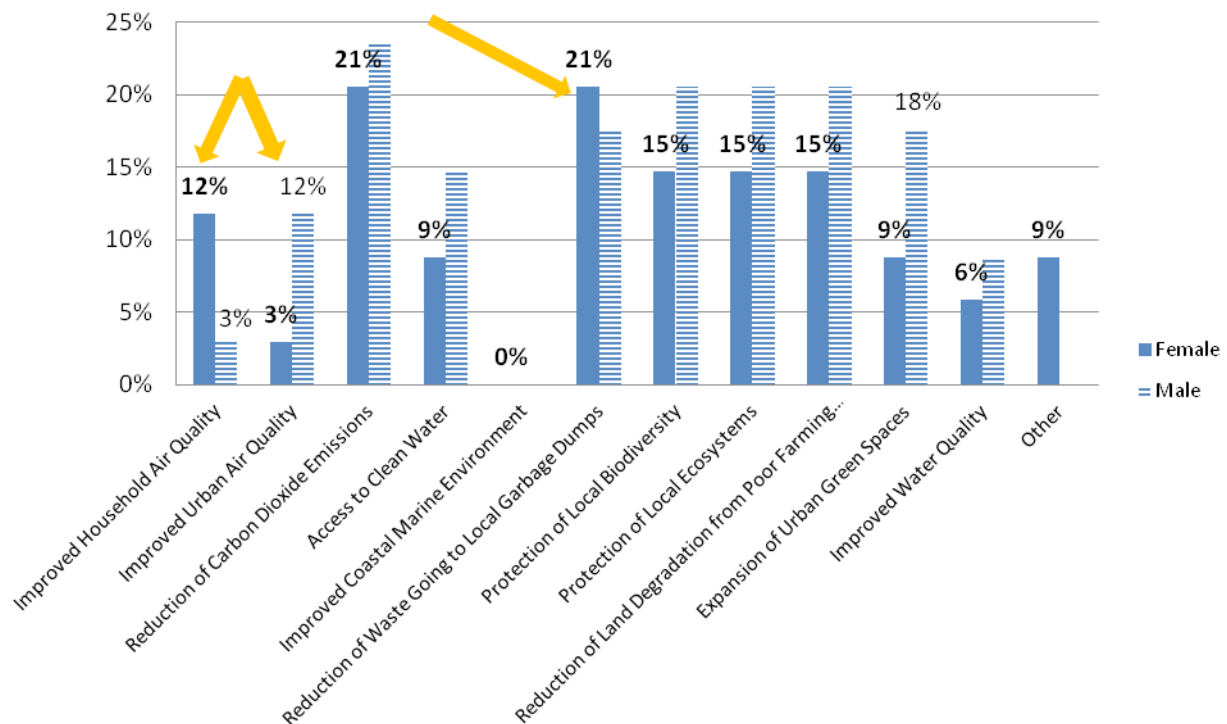
Keeping in mind that the South Africa data set consists of only 34 respondents, there are a few interesting variations based on gender in this data point. For instance, the women-led enterprises are focused equally on waste reduction and CO<sub>2</sub> reduction. Also, a higher percentage of men are focused on urban air quality while the women are focused on household air quality.



# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

South Africa: Environmental benefits from the enterprise, by gender



Like the group as a whole, the South African respondents ensure that negative environmental impacts are managed through public awareness-raising. But the second most important mechanism is seeking community agreements on rules and codes of practice. Again, this may correlate with the South African emphasis on community self-worth and training in community processes.

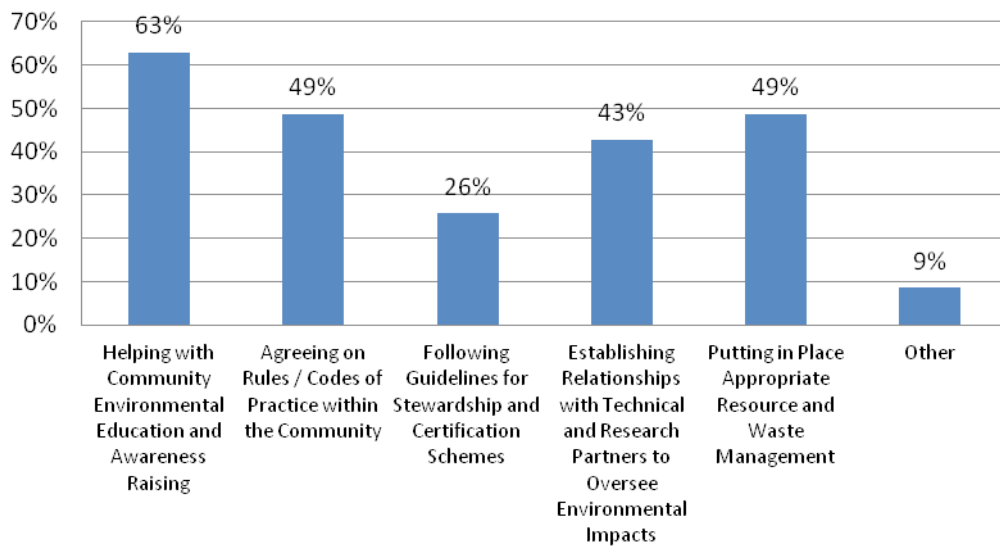
Another major difference with the South African group is the lower emphasis on the introduction of technology: Over one third are NOT introducing new technologies.



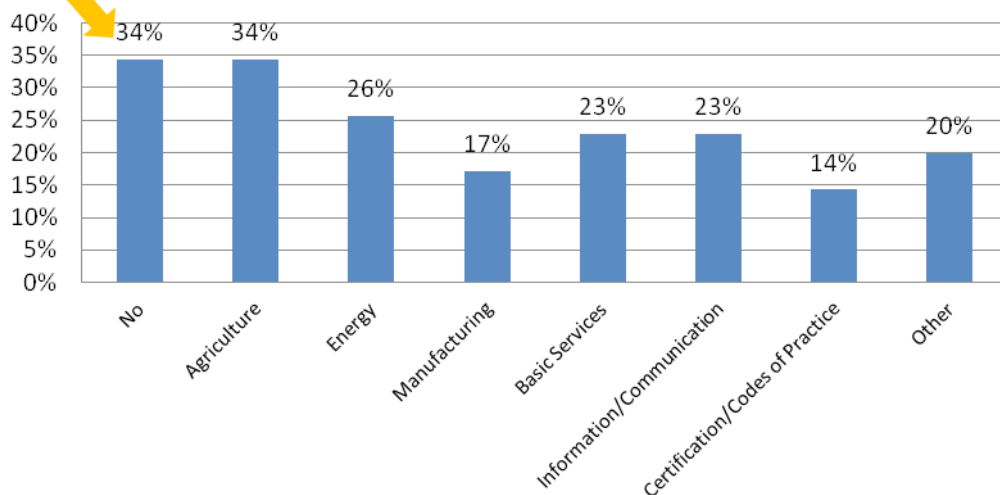
# SEED Initiative

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## South Africa: Method to ensure no negative environmental impacts from the enterprise



## South Africa: Technologies introduced, by sector



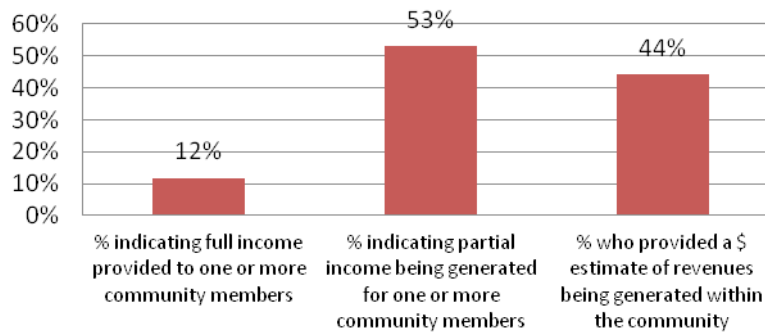
## 9.5 The economic dimension: other business benefits

### Revenue generation for community participants

Comparable to the rest of the group, respondents were able to answer this question with a clear understanding of their contribution to local economic development. Over half indicated that they have been able to supplement the income of members of the community, 12% suggested that they have created one or more full time jobs in the community, and nearly half were able to estimate the amount of income being generated for community members.

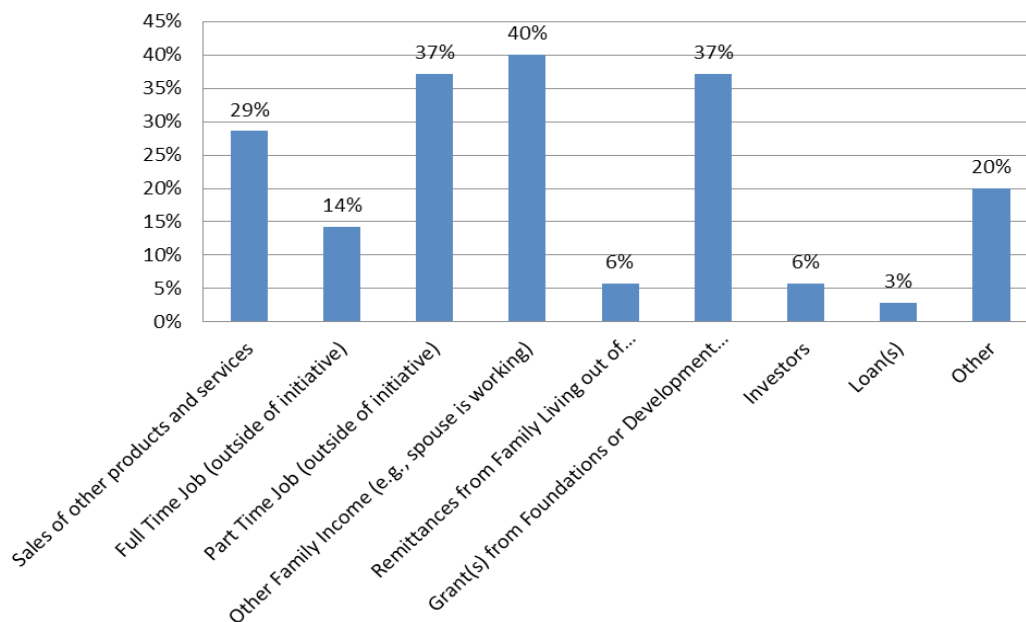


## South Africa: Revenue generation in the communities



There are some variations, though, in what the South African respondents report as other sources of income for community members. Nearly 40% of the South African group suggest that community participants rely on development assistance and grants as other sources of income, compared to only 20% of respondents of the full Cohort. Less than a third suggest that community members have an income from the sale of products and services, compared to nearly half of the group as a whole. And 20% of the full Cohort reported that community members take out loans, compared to only 3% of the South African group.

## South Africa: Community members sources of income outside of initiative





# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

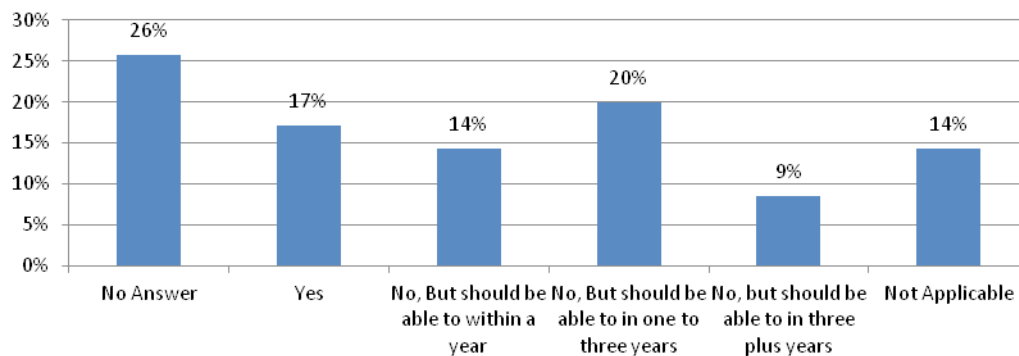
## Financial sustainability of the enterprise itself

In section 6.2 above, nearly half of the full Cohort indicated that they either were already making a living from the enterprise, or expected to be able to within a year. Furthermore, slightly over a quarter of the group either didn't answer this question or indicated that it was not applicable to their circumstances. The South African group varies on these points: 40% of the South Africans indicated that the question was not applicable, or did not answer. They are also somewhat less confident that they will be able to make a living from their within 3 years, compared to the group as a whole.

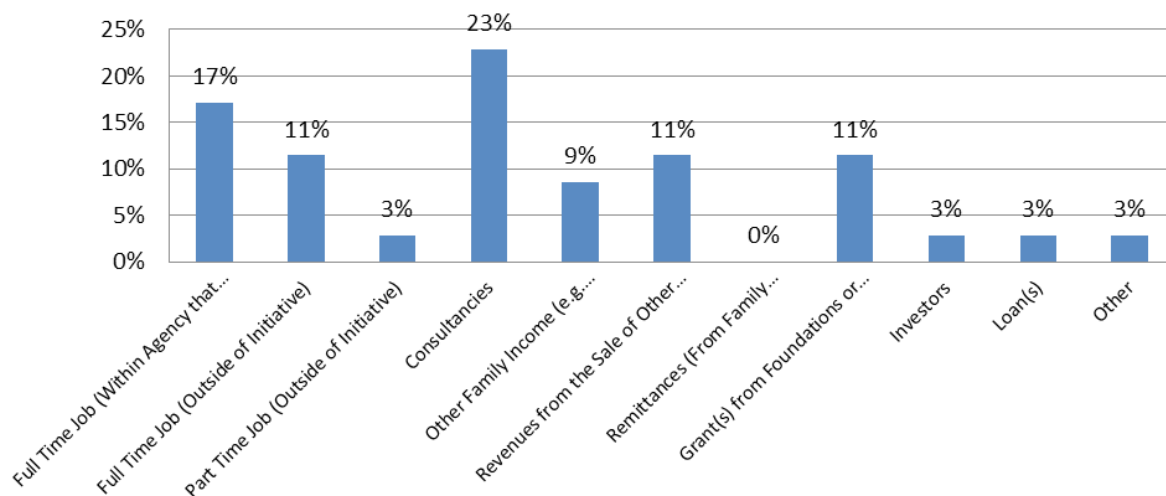
Their main source of supplemental income is the same: consultancies. But their next most common source of income is a full time job within the NGO or other organisation that started the initiative, unlike the full Cohort who rely more on part time jobs outside of the enterprise or other family income.

A possible correlation with gender is explored in more detail in section 9.7 below.

### South Africa: Ability of manager/coordinator to make a living from the enterprise



### South Africa: Other sources of income supporting the manager/coordinator of the enterprise





## 9.6 Enabling factors and barriers:

### External: national and local factors

The identification by the South Africans of national and local factors that influence the success of the enterprise is somewhat consistent with the full Cohort, with a few interesting exceptions.

- Nearly double the percentage of South African respondents suggested that government regulations for business were not a factor that was relevant to their enterprise.
- While the absence or partial availability of government programmes for community development was a concern for over 60% of the South Africans (consistent with the full Cohort), the next most important concern was the need to involve research partners (60%) and the need for the community to recognise the need for environmental protection/restoration (60%).
- The absence or partial availability of government programmes for small business development falls from second place for the full Cohort to seventh place for the South Africans.



# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

South Africa: National / Local Factors Answer Options	% indicating Available or in place	% indicating Partially available or in place	% indicating Absent	% indicating Not applicable or not relevant
Endorsement/Involvement of local governments (village councils)	57	20	6	3
Collaboration with organisations that have good standing in the community	68	9	9	0
Involvement in local associations (e.g. farmers' associations)	52	17	11	6
Involvement of local schools and/or training facilities	26	51	3	6
Community members have appropriate knowledge and skills	63	20	3	0
Courses available for training people in the local community	37	35	14	0
Available funding for training community members	46	23	14	3
Involvement of research partners and technical experts	23	49%	11%	3
Absent or partially available: 60% <b>[Compared to full Cohort: either absent or partially available: 35%]</b>				
Recognition by community of the need for environmental protection/restoration: Absent or partially available: 60% <b>[Compared to full Cohort: either absent or partially available: 35%]</b>	23	49%	11%	3
Local level environmental monitoring and enforcement mechanisms	20	37	20	9
Media interest	43	26	14	3
National organisation endorsement/involvement	40	32	11	3
International organisation endorsement/involvement	31	26	23	0
Government programmes available for community development	35	52	13	0
Government programmes available for small business development: Absent or partially available: 46% <b>[Compared to full Cohort: either absent or partially available: 63%]</b>	28	37%	9%	9
Government regulations for business. import/export regulations: <b>[Compared to full Cohort: not relevant: 8%]</b>	40	14	12	17%
National legislation/regulations for environmental protection	54	23	0	6
Political stability and security of the country	71	6	3	3
Good governance in the country	40	37	3	3





# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

## Internal: enterprise management factors

The presence or absence of internal enterprise management factors is also somewhat consistent with the full Cohort: financing and access to investors and to aid are the top factors reported to be absent or only partially available. But again, there are a few interesting exceptions:

- Nearly double the percentage of South African respondents suggested that the securing of loans or lines of credit was not a factor that was relevant to their enterprise.
- Only a quarter of the South Africans reported that they had in place the technology they needed, compared to nearly 50% of the full Cohort.
- They are somewhat less confident about their business management and marketing skills: significantly lower percentages of the South African respondents report that these factors are in place.
- They are also somewhat less confident about whether they have the ability to provide environmental education and awareness raising to the community.

South Africa Internal Enterprise Management Factors Answer Options	% indicating Available or in place	% indicating Partially available or in place	% indicating Absent	% indicating Not applicable or not relevant
Secure leadership	77	9	0	0
Support of key partners	57	23	3	0
Concept has been tested and validated by others	46	23	8	6
Access to needed technology	26%	51	3	6
<b>[Compared to full Cohort: Needed technology in place: 45%]</b>				
Business plan	63	20	3	0
Business management skills	43%	40	3	0
<b>[Compare to full Cohort: Business management skills in place: 55%]</b>				
Access to courses for business management training	46	23	14	3
Funding to support business management training	11	29	40	6
Financing	9	43	31	3
Access to investors	9	40	37	0
Access to international aid or project financing	14	35	34	0
Securing loans/lines of credit from financial institutions	15	17	34	17%
<b>[Compared to full Cohort: not relevant: only 9%]</b>				
Marketing strategies	31%	46	6	3
<b>[Compared to full Cohort: Marketing strategies in place: 43%]</b>				
Access to markets	46	34	6	0
Ability to meet market demand	26	46	8	6
Certification through a recognised certification scheme	17	17	29	20
Risk management plan	20	34	26	6
Short/long term community benefits of initiative identified	57	23	6	0
Ability to provide environmental education and/or awareness raising to the community	49%	31	6	0
<b>[Compared to full Cohort: in place: 67%]</b>				



## 9.7 South Africa: gender considerations

### Gender and technology

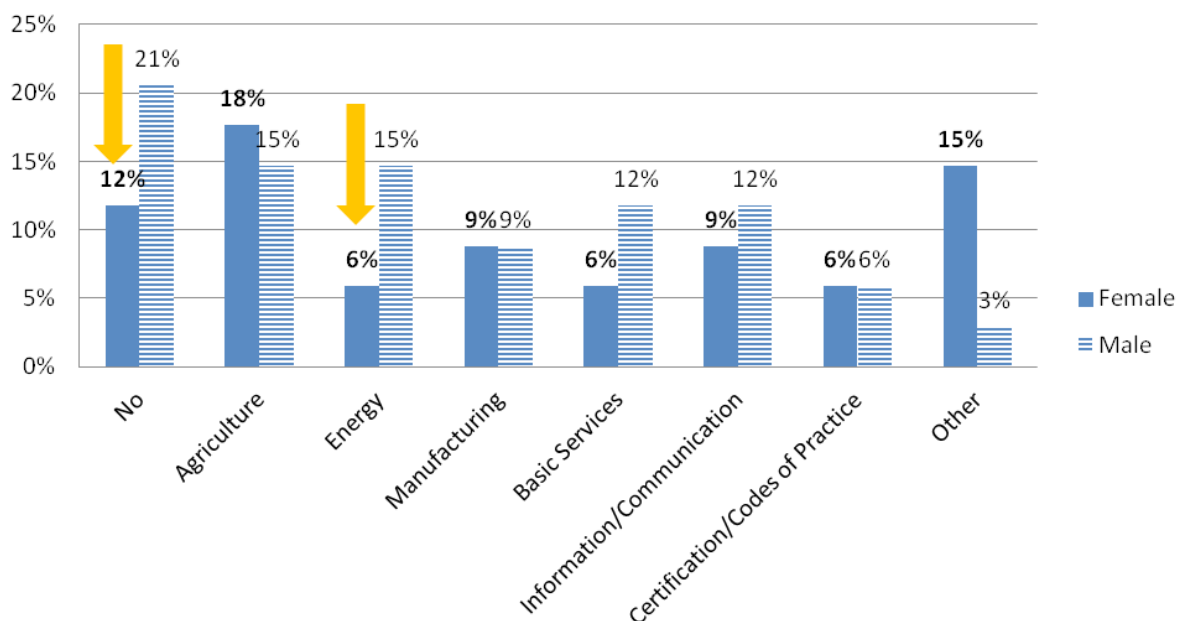
In section 9.4, it was noted that a higher percentage of the South Africans indicated that they are **not** introducing any new technologies or processes, compared to the rest of the Cohort. The data was then filtered to see whether there was a correlation with gender, given that close to 50% of the South African group was comprised of women-led enterprises.

Interestingly, **more women-led enterprises are introducing new technologies and processes than men, in the South Africa group**. Only 12% are not introducing new technologies, compared to 21% of the men. This is the reverse of the full Cohort, where a quarter of the women-led enterprises are not introducing any technologies, compared to only 15% of the men. This finding is further reinforced by the fact that 21% of the South African women are providing technology skills development in their communities, compared to only 12% of the men.

This finding should be viewed in light of the internal management factor, on access to technology. When further filtered by gender, only the men considered that the factor was not relevant, and more women than men were concerned about access to technology being either absent or only partially available.

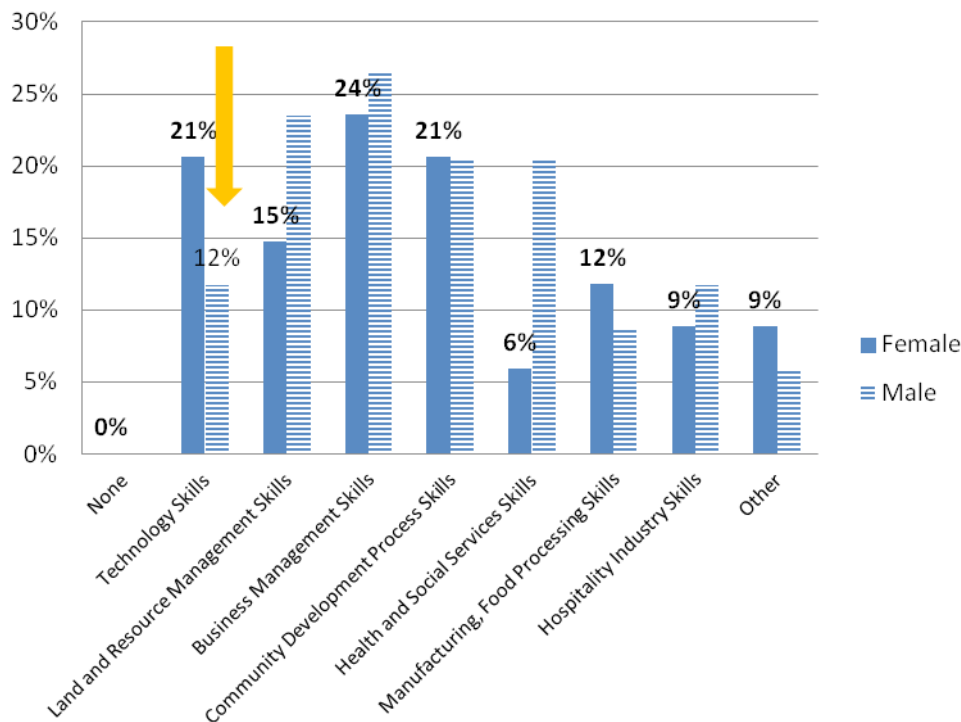
When disaggregated by sector though, it is the primarily the **men-led enterprises working with energy** technologies (for the full cohort, it was roughly equal: about 30% women/32% men working with energy technologies).

South Africa: Technologies introduced, by sector; filtered by gender





**South Africa: Skills training/development provided as a part of the enterprise, filtered by gender**



## Gender and business approaches

In section 9.5, on the economic dimension of the enterprise, 14% of the South African respondents indicated that the question of whether they were making a living from their enterprise was not relevant. Almost all of those were women-led enterprises. Further, when asked about other sources of income supporting the enterprise, the top source of income for the women was a job within the agency supporting the initiative. Other business approaches (consultancies, sales of other products and services, investors, loans) were used by much lower percentages of the women than the men, or not used at all.

This finding should be viewed in light of the internal management factor, on business management skills. When further filtered by gender, a greater percentage of men reported that they had the skills in place; a much higher percentage of the women were concerned about business skills being only partially available.

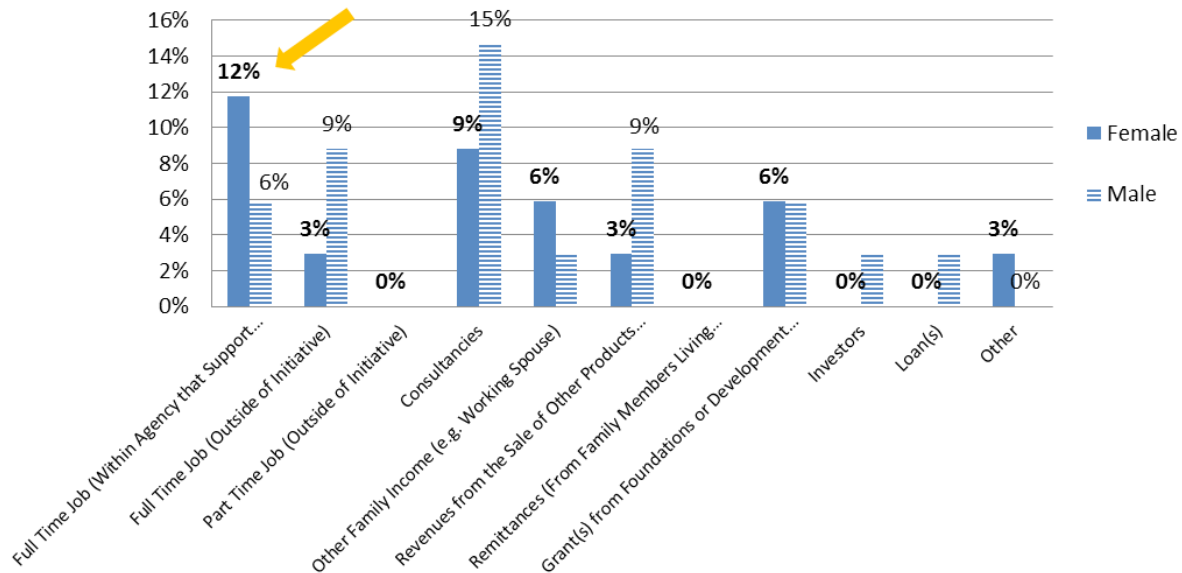
More attention may be needed to encourage South African women who are social and environmental entrepreneurs to consider adopting a variety of business approaches to their work, and to provide more business management skills to these kinds of entrepreneurs.



# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

South Africa: Other sources of income supporting the manager/coordinator of the enterprise, filtered by gender



## 10. Distinguishing features of the 2010 SEED Winners

In the first study, data was filtered for responses from SEED Winners, to explore whether there were distinguishing characteristics as well as variations in what they considered to be enabling factors and barriers. The following section continues this analysis, with a focus on the SEED 2010 Winners within the response group.

### 10.1 Characteristics

The profile of the 30 SEED Winners is somewhat different from the full Cohort, although the differences may not be significant. The Winners are working predominately in agriculture and climate change, followed by green consumer products. Only 25% listed training activities as a major area of activity. A greater percentage of the Winners are working exclusively on rural issues (57% compared to 44% of the full Cohort). As with the full Cohort, over 50% are NGOs or CBOs and are predominantly start-up enterprises.

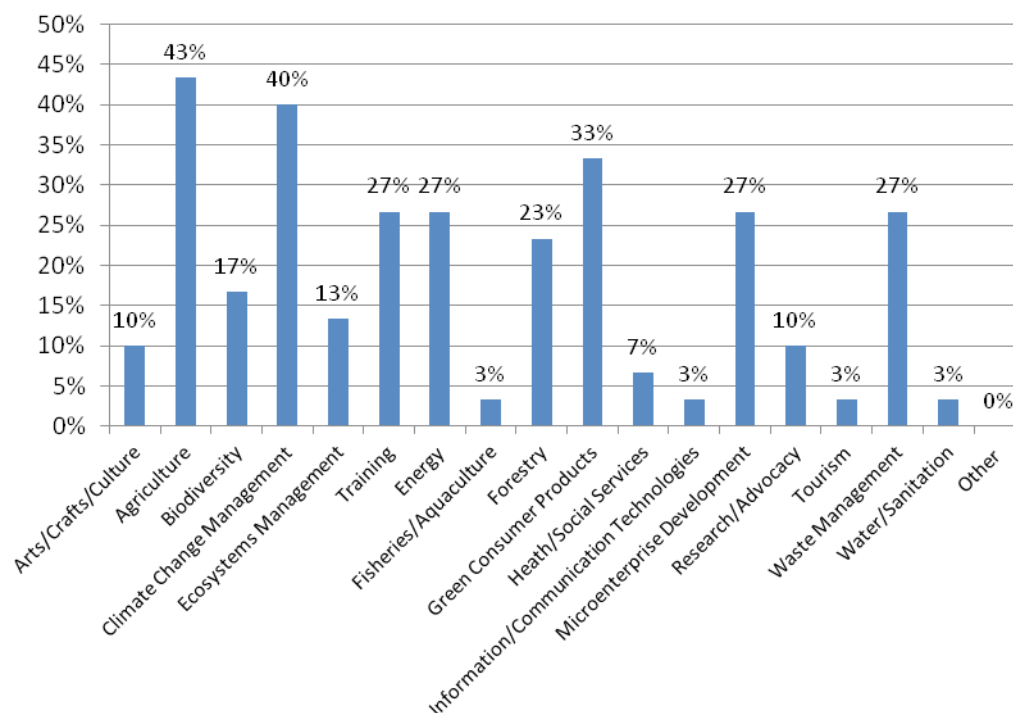
In particular, a much higher percentage of SEED winners consider themselves to be “for profit”: fully one third, which is nearly twice as much as the full Cohort. This may reflect the emphasis that SEED gives to potential financial sustainability in the selection of winners. Winners are also slightly more established – a higher percentage of them have been in operation for one to three years than the Cohort as a whole.



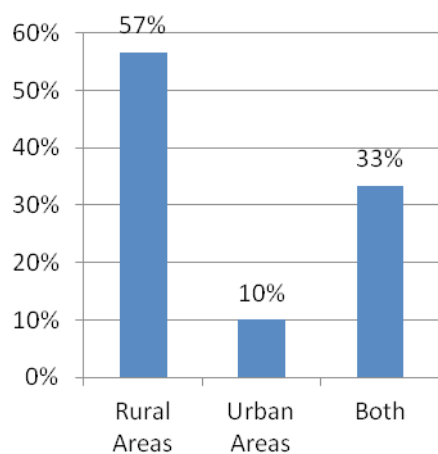
# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

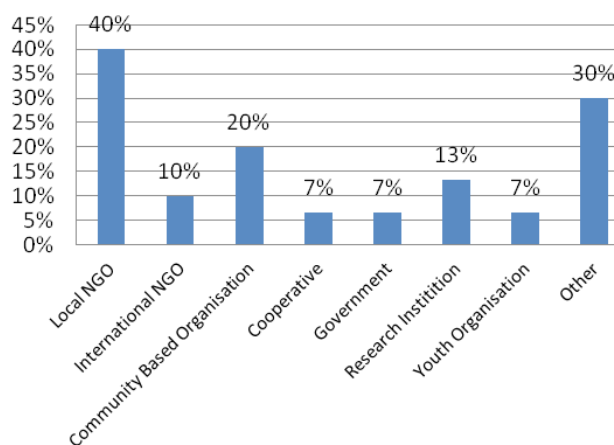
**SEED Winners: Main areas of activity**



**SEED Winners:  
Rural/urban**



**SEED Winners: Organization type**

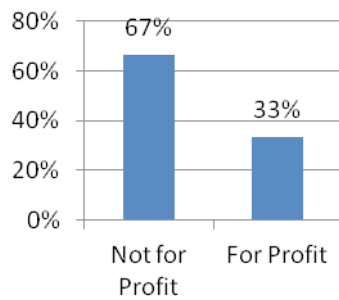




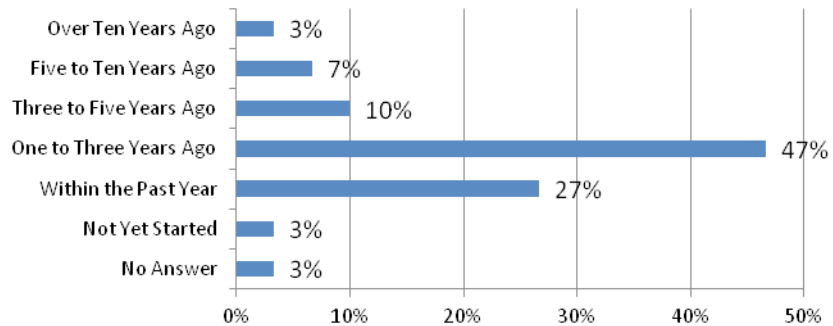
# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

**SEED Winners: Not for profit/For profit**



**SEED Winners: Initiative began developing**

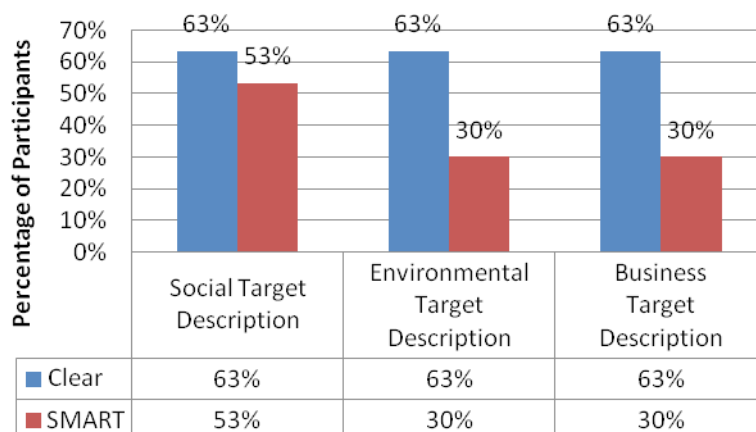


## 10.2 Performance on targets

The SEED Winners in Cohort 1 demonstrated greater clarity and ability to set measurable social, environmental and business targets compared to the other respondents in their Cohort. This was not the case for the SEED Winners in Cohort 2: somewhat unexpectedly, they appear to be somewhat less clear on their targets and less able to set measures.

However, the SEED Winners are somewhat more confident than the full Cohort about where they are at in terms of percentage of targets achieved. All are at least 10% towards their goals; one fifth considers that they are at least a third of the way towards their social and environmental targets.

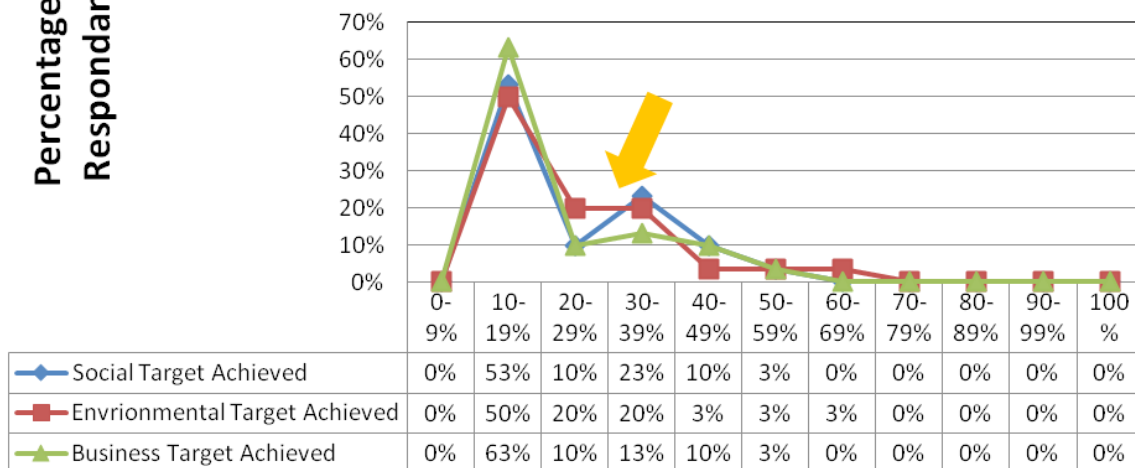
**SEED Winners: Clarity/SMART evaluation**





Percentage of  
Respondants

**SEED Winners: Percentage of target achieved for social, environmental and business targets**



Winners are further advanced towards their targets compared to the full Cohort.

### 10.3 Other social benefits

SEED Winners share with the full Cohort the focus on community organisation and strengthening community members' sense of self-worth. What is interesting, though, is how much more important to the SEED Winners is the protection of local cultures and traditional knowledge. Nearly three quarters of SEED Winners identified this as a social benefit their work is supporting. This suggests that the Winners are highly committed to building community identity, capacity and resilience, as a defining feature of a SEED award-winning enterprise.

All are providing some type of skills training; as with the full Cohort, business training is the top type of training; followed by technical skills development. Particularly noticeable, though, in the Winners group, is that technical training is delivered by 80% of the Winners (compared to just over half of the full Cohort). This is consistent with the fact that well over a third of the Winners consider that access to technology is an important social benefit being delivered by their enterprises.

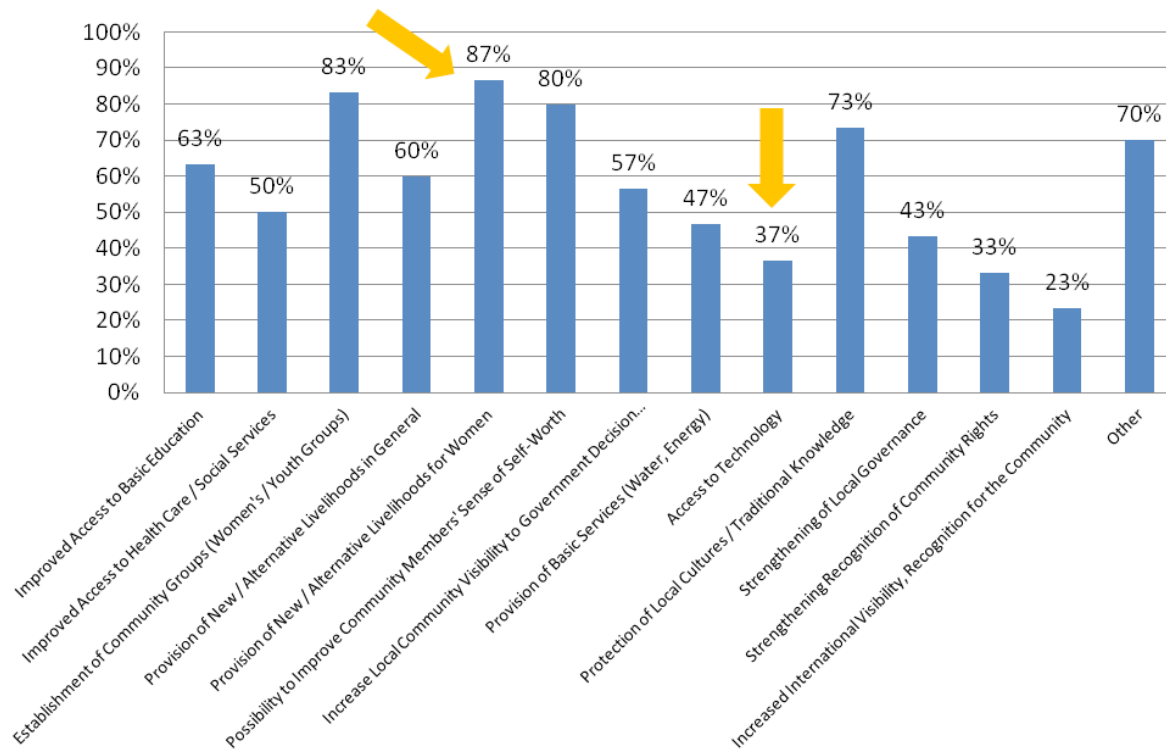
With respect to actual numbers of people being trained: a greater percentage of SEED Winners are already training people in their communities, with a slightly larger percentage training 100 people or more.



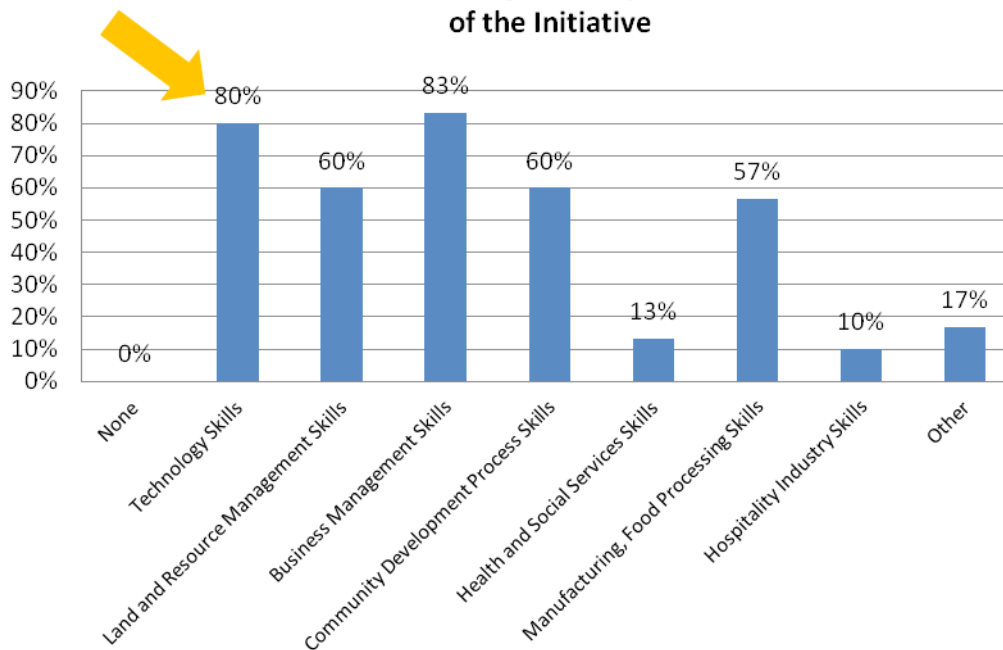
# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

**SEED Winners: Other Benefits to Local Community**



**SEED Winners: Skills Training/Development Provided as a Part of the Initiative**



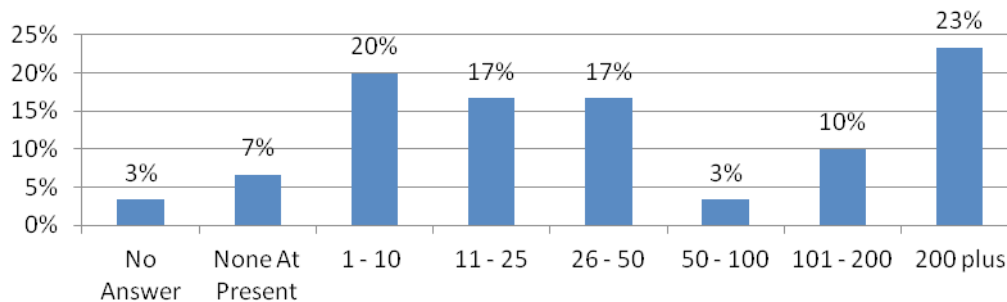




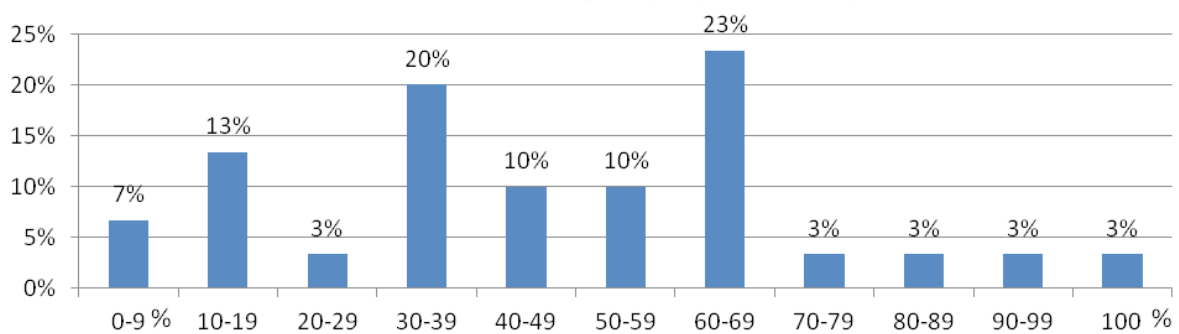
# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

**SEED Winners: Number of people in communities benefitting from skills training**



**SEED Winners: Percentage of people trained: youth**



45% of SEED Winners are training as many or more youth in their programmes.

## 10.4 Other environmental benefits

The top three environmental benefits being achieved by the SEED Winners are the same as those of the Cohort as a whole: ecosystem protection; CO<sub>2</sub> reduction; and reduction of land degradation. Like the full Cohort, they ensure that negative environmental impacts are managed through public awareness-raising. The second most important mechanism is establishing relationships with research partners. What is different with the SEED Winners is that a higher percentage of Winners use these mechanisms than the group as a whole: 80% of the Winners rely on research partners and technical experts compared to 63% of the Cohort as a whole. An analysis of the additional comments provided reinforces the importance of public environmental education and awareness-raising, and highlight planning and the use of indicators as means for preventing negative impacts.

The introduction of new technologies is even more important for the SEED Winners: 97% are introducing new technologies (compared to 83% of the full Cohort). This reinforces the previous data point in section 10.3 on how 80% of SEED Winners are providing technology skills training in their communities.

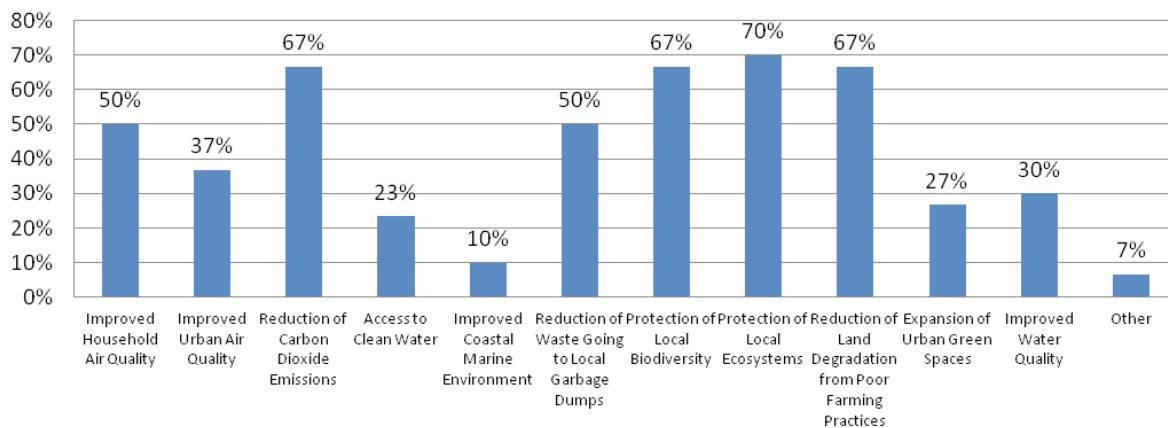
Also noteworthy is the importance to SEED Winners of introducing or following certification schemes and codes of practice: 27% of the SEED Winners selected this compared to 19% group as a whole.



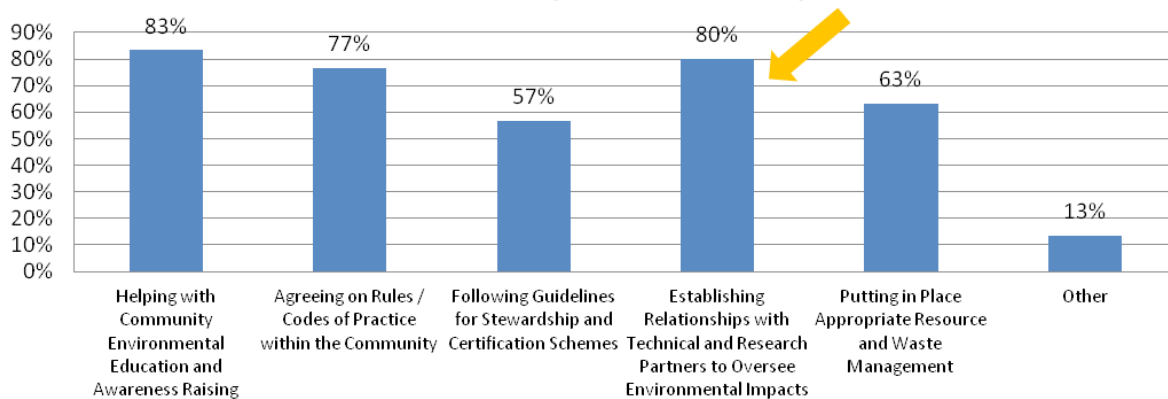
# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

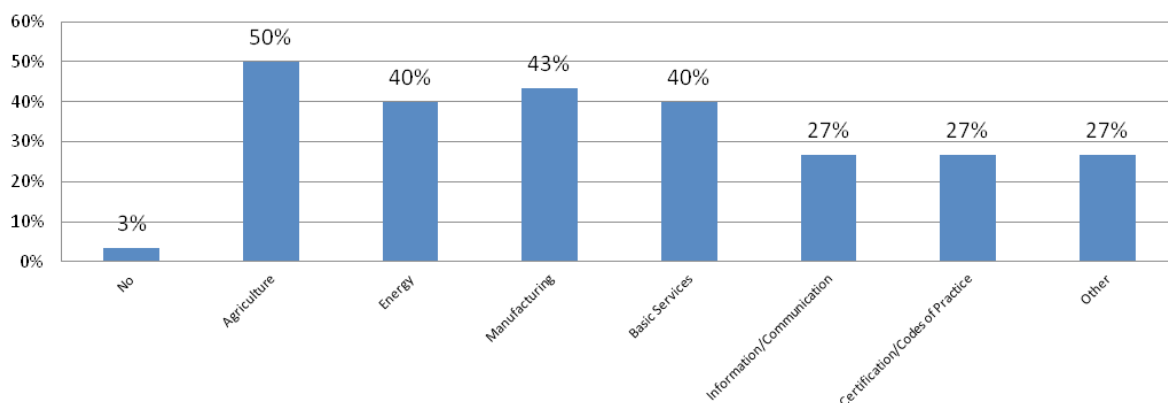
**SEED Winners: Expected environmental benefits from the enterprise**



**SEED Winners: Method to ensure no negative environmental impacts from the enterprise**



**SEED Winners: Technologies introduced**





# SEED Initiative

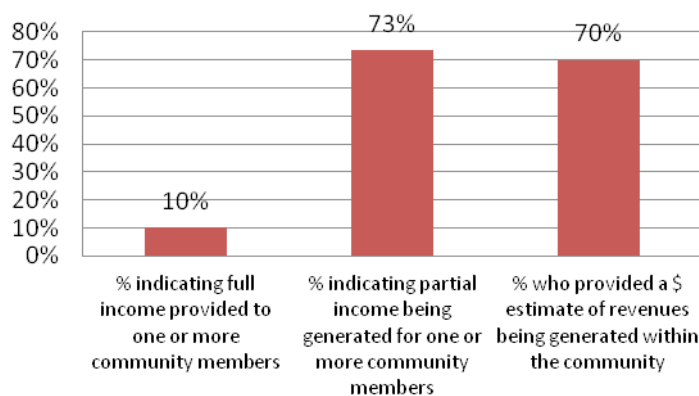
for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

## 10.5 The economic dimension: other business benefits

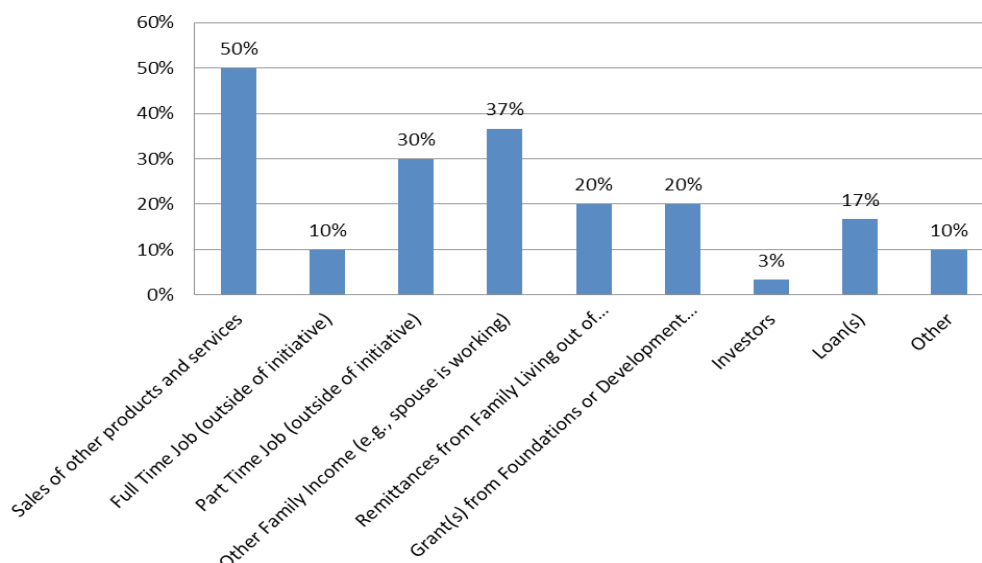
### Income generated for community members

SEED Winners were also able to clearly express that they were contributing to revenue generation for people in the communities. More significant is that 70% were also able to provide a dollar value estimate of revenues being generated, compared to just over half of the full Cohort. There is little variation, however, in what SEED Winners note as other sources of income compared to the full Cohort.

**SEED Winners: Revenue generation in the community**



**SEED Winners: Sources of income for community beneficiaries outside of the initiative**





# SEED Initiative

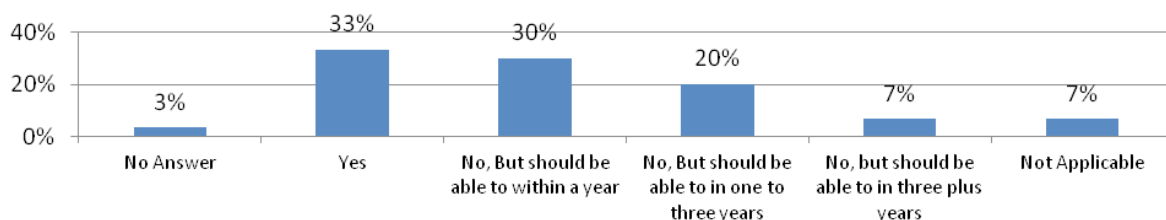
for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

## Financial sustainability of the enterprise itself

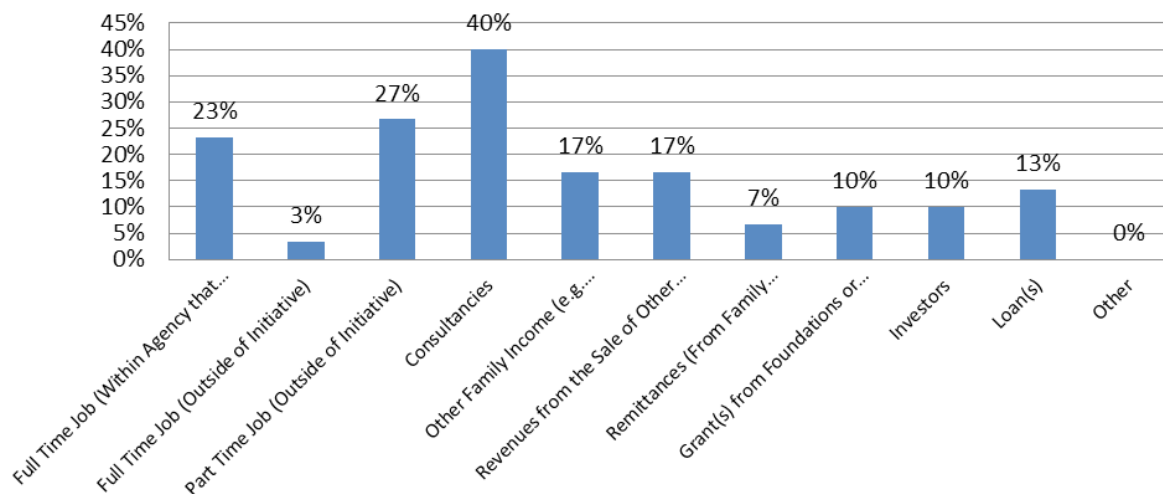
With respect to the question on whether the respondents were able to make a living from the enterprise: the most significant variance here is that only 10% of Winners said either the question was not applicable, or did not answer. One third said that they are already able to making a living off the enterprise, with 50% saying they will be able to make a living from it within 3 years. This suggests that the SEED Winners have a somewhat stronger business approach to the financial sustainability of their enterprises.

Their main source of supplemental income is the same as the full Cohort: consultancies. What is significant is that reliance on grants from donors is considerably further down the list of sources of income: only 10% of Winners reported that this was a source.

### SEED Winners: Ability of manager/coordinator to make a living from the enterprise



### SEED Winners: Other sources of income supporting the manager/coordinator of the enterprise





## 10.6 Enabling factors and barriers:

### External: National and local factors

As with the full Cohort, SEED Winners noted that collaboration with organisations that have good standing in the community is in place, more so than for any other factor. They also share a concern about the limited availability of government programmes for community development and small business development. But there are some interesting differences in what the SEED Winners suggest are barriers to success that need attention.

First, the challenge of training people in the community is more significant for SEED Winners than for the full Cohort. The factor most considered to be absent (and therefore a barrier), as far as Winners were concerned, is the availability of funds for training community members (suggesting that while community members may have appropriate knowledge, there is nevertheless a skills gap that must be addressed).

Second, the SEED Winners share with the full Cohort a concern that while national environmental legislation and regulations are in place, local level monitoring and enforcement is not. Third on the list of enabling factors for Winners is the presence of legislation and regulations: nearly three quarters of SEED Winners stated that these are in place. But, the second most significant barrier is the absence of local level environmental monitoring and enforcement: a third of the Winners stated that this factor is absent, with another 44% indicating it is only partially available. But unlike the full Cohort, the Winners' responses suggest that a barrier to enforcement may be that communities only partially recognise the need for environmental protection and restoration: three quarters of the Winners pointed to the absence or only partially availability of this factor.

Finally, the Winners are more concerned than the full Cohort that research partners and technical experts are either not available or only partially so. This is not surprising when one recalls that 80% of the Winners rely on research partners and technical experts compared to 63% of the Cohort as a whole.



# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

SEED Winners National and local factors Answer Options	% indicating Available or in place	% indicating Partially available or in place	% indicating Absent	% indicating Not applicable or not relevant
Endorsement/Involvement of local governments (village councils)	60	33	7	0
Collaboration with organisations that have good standing in the community	90	10	0	0
Involvement in local associations (e.g. farmers' associations)	53	20	10	17
Involvement of local schools and/or training facilities	64	30	3	3
Community members have appropriate knowledge and skills	67	30	3	0
Courses available for training people in the local community	36	37	20	7
<b>Available funding for training community members</b>	26	27	<b>40%</b>	7
<b>Involvement of research partners and technical experts: 73% absent or partially available [Compared to only 35% of the full Cohort]</b>	27	<b>63%</b>	<b>10%</b>	0
<b>Recognition by community of the need for environmental protection/restoration (73% absent or partially available) [Compared to only 35% of the full Cohort]</b>	27	<b>63%</b>	<b>10%</b>	0
Local level environmental monitoring, enforcement mechanisms	20	44	33	3
Media interest	43	34	23	0
National organisation endorsement/involvement	53	37	10	0
International organisation endorsement/involvement	43	34	23	0
Government programmes available for community development	35	52	13	0
Government programmes available for small business development	26	50	17	7
Government regulations for business	60	20	7	13
National legislation/regulations for environmental protection	73	14	3	10
Political stability and security of the country	80	17	3	0
Good governance in the country	50	40	10	0

## 10.7 Internal factors

As with the full Cohort, lack of financial resources continues to be a significant barrier to success for SEED Winners. Not surprising for start-ups, and perhaps more realistic than a few in the full Cohort, there is no single SEED Winner who considers that all of their financing is in place.

Like the full Cohort, lack of access to international aid or project financing is no longer the top barrier. Instead, it is lack of access to funds for business management training: SEED Winners noted the absence of this more strongly than any other factor. The second most significant barrier for the SEED group was lack of ways to secure loans and lines of credit. Finally, over two thirds are concerned about meeting market demand for their products and services, noting that their ability to do so is only partially in place. This suggests that the SEED Winners are, perhaps more so than the Cohort as a whole, adopting business approaches to their work.



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However, the interest in securing international aid and project financing is still present: no SEED Winner indicated that this factor was not relevant. The fact that 97% indicated that aid was absent or only partially in place suggests that most still look to this type of financing as important to their operations.

Almost all of the SEED Winners indicated that their leadership is secure, and that they know what they want to do for their communities (short and long term benefits). This suggests important levels of confidence and clarity on goals, both important factors in managing their enterprises.

SEED Winners Enterprise management factors Answer Options	% indicating Available or in place	% indicating Partially available or in place	% indicating Absent	% indicating Not applicable or not relevant
Secure leadership	90	7	3	0
Support of key partners	53	44	3	0
Concept has been tested and validated by others	64	30	3	3
Access to needed technology	64	30	3	3
Business plan	67	30	3	0
Business management skills	53	44	3	0
Access to courses for business management training	26	27	40	7
<b>Funding to support business management training</b>	6	17	<b>70%</b>	7
<b>Financing</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>[compared to 6% of the full Cohort with financing fully in place, and 2% who felt this was not applicable to their initiative]</b>				
Access to investors	3	50	40	7
Access to international aid or project financing	3	54	43	0
<b>Securing loans/lines of credit from financial institutions</b>	6	27	<b>57%</b>	10
Marketing strategies	40	53	7	0
Access to markets	53	40	7	0
<b>Ability to meet market demand</b>	24	<b>70%</b>	3	3
Certification through a recognised certification scheme	17	23	37	23
Risk management plan	20	54	20	3
Short/long term community benefits of initiative identified	87	13	0	0
Ability to provide environmental education, awareness raising	67	33	0	0

## 10.8 Gender considerations

More of the SEED Winners' enterprises are led by men than women. However, more than any other social benefit, SEED Winners indicated that they were working to provide alternative livelihoods specifically to women in their communities. Furthermore, nearly 60% are training more women than men, compared to only 39% of the full Cohort. These two points suggest a measure of gender awareness among SEED Winners that is slightly greater than the full Cohort.



## 11. Recommendations on future support to small and micro social and environmental enterprises

There is little doubt from the data collected in years one and two that the majority of enterprises within this community of social and environmental entrepreneurs are changing the model of how to deliver sustainable development on the ground. The SEED winners in particular are demonstrating significant capacity to establish and deliver on social, environmental and business targets and indicate a level of progress beyond that of the survey group as a whole.

The following recommendations build on the observations presented in year one of the study, and are focused on areas where support might be provided to these enterprises to help them achieve their goals.

### 11.1 Recommendations for national level policy makers

#### 1. The “Green” economy is also a “knowledge-based” economy: Ensure that small and micro social and environmental enterprises have access to the technology, skills and research and technical partners that they need, and support their efforts to take innovation to market.

- Access to technology is an important requirement for social and environmental small and micro enterprises. These small and micro enterprises are making a significant investment in the introduction or development of new, more environmentally friendly technologies and production processes. Policy makers should undertake a more in depth review of the types of technologies and processes in demand by small and micro enterprises in order to determine:
  - a) whether channels for information and communications about technology and processes to the small and microenterprise sector exist at national levels
  - b) whether there are barriers to the importing or transfer of technology to small and microenterprises for use at the local level and how these might be overcome.
- Access to technical expertise and research partners is also critically important for these enterprises; respondents noted significant levels of concern about the absence or only partial availability of research partners and technical experts. This was an even more notable challenge for women-led enterprises. How national policy makers can connect these local level actors with the innovation, research and development bodies in their countries is a matter worth further attention.
- More attention should be paid to supporting small and microenterprises in the development of skills at the local level:
  - by further exploring the skills gaps at the local level and reviewing current development programmes to strengthen the skills base at the local level, in particular with respect to new, more environmentally friendly technologies and production processes.
  - by providing programmes for small and microenterprises to improve their own capacity to deliver a range of training and skills development activities on the ground.





**2. In building the green economy, provide NGOs and CBOs with training and other services and support to adopt and develop more business approaches in their work.**

- The increased interest in business approaches by not-for-profit organisations suggests new windows of opportunity for policy makers to build business and entrepreneurship capacities in the NGO and CBO sectors. National small business development offices should consider targeting NGOs and CBOs to use their services, in addition to reaching out to the more traditional small business sector. This will serve not only to strengthen the financial sustainability of these entities that are starting up small enterprises; it will also serve to increase their contribution to economic development in the communities in which they work.

In light of growing interest internationally in shifting to a green economy, national policy makers should review how these social and environmental enterprises are contributing to that economy, and provide training and other means for these enterprises to build more sustainable businesses.

**3. Ensure that the green economy recognises possible gender-based barriers to the success of small and micro social and environmental enterprises.**

- As the South African group demonstrates, it is possible to have gender parity in these types of enterprises; and it is possible to have women-led enterprises involved in the introduction of new technologies and production processes. National policy makers should work with their programmes for small business development to ensure that they are reaching out to women-led NGOs and CBOs in particular. Whether there are barriers to women-led enterprises to access and use technologies should be also explored. Finally, particular attention should be paid to linking women's enterprises with research and technical experts.

**4. Strengthen efforts around local level environmental communications, monitoring of local environmental conditions, and monitoring and enforcement of environmental laws and regulations, in order to create an enabling environment for local actors to achieve their goals.**

- The presence of national environmental legislation and regulations is one of the top four enabling factors: nearly two thirds of respondents stated that these are in place. But, the second most significant barrier is the absence of local level environmental monitoring and enforcement: nearly a quarter of the respondent group states that this factor is absent; with another third indicating it is only partially available. In addition, SEED Winners suggest that communities only partially recognise the need for environmental protection and restoration. Without the demand from community members for environmental protection and restoration, there is less pressure on local authorities to monitor and enforce environmental rules. There is a clear role here for policy makers to:
  - help these small and micro enterprises with community awareness rising;
  - work with these enterprises to identify and monitor key locally relevant environmental indicators
  - focus on monitoring and enforcement, in order to improve the conditions under which social and environmental SMMEs can achieve their goals and grasp potential competitive advantages through compliance with prevailing rules.



## 11.2 Recommendations for international agencies and research institutions

### 1. Incorporate Triple Bottom Line planning into capacity building programmes for social and environmental enterprises

- There continues to be a real challenge for small and micro enterprises in setting clear and measurable targets, even with the most ambitious and innovative start-ups. Simple tools for Triple Bottom Line planning should be incorporated into capacity building programmes developed and offered by the multilateral financial institutions (such as the World Bank and International Finance Corporation), development agencies (such as UNDP) and international NGOs working with small and micro enterprises on the ground (such as IUCN and World Wildlife Fund).

### 2. Strengthen efforts to promote local level public environmental awareness to create an enabling environment for local actors to achieve their goals. In particular, work with national authorities to emphasize the need for compliance with regulatory requirements

- International agencies also have a role to play in raising public awareness and providing tools for monitoring environmental challenges at the local level in order to create conditions that are more receptive and enabling for small and micro enterprises. In particular, agencies such as UNEP can work with national authorities and MEA Secretariats to emphasize the need for compliance with regulatory requirements.

### 3. Explore how to connect international research and technical institutions with local level social and environmental enterprises, and how to strengthen the effectiveness of those partnerships.

- Small and micro enterprises consider partnerships with research and technical experts to be one of the most significant factors in their success. How international agencies can connect these local level actors with the innovation, research and development bodies internationally is a matter worth further attention.

### 4. Explore how to recognise the contribution of the not-for-profit sector to income enhancement and local economic development in national and international economic analyses.

- Nearly 60% of the respondents indicated that they have been able to supplement the income of members of the communities in which they are working. It is difficult, however, to quantify and validate this contribution to economic development. Bearing in mind that most of these enterprises still see themselves as not-for-profit, it may be that their contribution to the creation of new income streams within the communities is being overlooked by national economic planners. Certainly it warrants more attention, with consideration given to methodologies to capture and report on this data in national economic analyses.



## 11.3 Recommendations for the SEED Initiative

### 1. In the third year of the study, explore in more detail the contribution that these enterprises are making to climate change mitigation and adaptation

- The Cohort 2 study suggests that there continues to be a significant investment by these small and micro enterprises in strengthening the social structures of their communities: organising local groups, strengthening a sense of self-worth among community members, protecting local cultures and traditional knowledge. These activities are all important for increasing resilience – the resources and capacities to adapt to major impacts, such as climate change. Most respondents indicate that their activities contribute to CO<sub>2</sub> reduction. The combined data from all three years of the study may lead to greater insights on how these enterprises are key implementation mechanisms for climate change mitigation and adaptation.

### 2. Continue with year 3 of the study, but review how best to address gaps in the data

- There is a high degree of consistency in the characteristics, performance and enabling factors between Cohorts 1 and 2. This may provide a measure of confidence in the methodology and in the applicability of the findings to the broader community of small and micro social and environmental enterprises in developing countries around the world.

There are still several gaps in the data, however: representation from Latin American enterprises is low, suggesting that the final study may need to focus primarily on Africa and Asia. Enterprises that work exclusively on urban issues form less than 10% of the data set (although close to half of respondents indicated that they worked on both rural and urban issues): as the growing urbanization of the South is well apparent, the report may not be able to speak directly to the specific challenges of urban small and micro enterprises. Finally, the fisheries/aquaculture sector is the least represented in the data (only 4% of respondents). This was also an issue with the Cohort 1 composition, and suggests that the applicability of findings may have to be more narrowly construed at the end of the three years.



# SEED Initiative

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## SEED Partners



WCMC



Federal Ministry for the  
Environment, Nature Conservation  
and Nuclear Safety



landbouw, natuur en  
voedselkwaliteit



असतो मा सद्गमय ।  
वसतो मा कुर्वतामिह ॥



Hisense



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## Appendix 1: Survey Instrument for Cohort 2

Send completed form to [seedawards2010@seedinit.org](mailto:seedawards2010@seedinit.org) by 16<sup>th</sup> August 2010, 23:59 CET

### SECTION 1. Initiative summary

#### Subsection 1a. Initiative overview (\* denotes a required field)

1. Initiative title / name: \*

2. Please select the main region for the initiative: \*

☐ Africa

☐ Asia and the Pacific / West Asia

☐ Latin America and the Caribbean

☐ Europe (non-EU Countries)

3. a) In which country does the initiative mainly operates? \*

(List of eligible countries in the annex of the questionnaire – [click here](#))

b) Does the initiative also operate in other countries (max. 2)?

(List of eligible countries in the annex of the questionnaire – [click here](#))

4. What sector do you work in? (Select max. 3)

☐ Arts, crafts, culture

☐ Agriculture

☐ Biodiversity

☐ Climate change management (mitigation and adaptation)

☐ Ecosystems management and conservation

☐ Education and training

☐ Energy

☐ Fisheries/aquaculture

☐ Forestry

☐ Green' household and consumer products

☐ Health and social services

☐ Information and communications technologies

☐ Microenterprise development (microcredit, business and marketing consulting, financing)

☐ Research and advocacy

☐ Tourism

☐ Waste management

☐ Water and sanitation

☐ Other. Please specify (max. 75 characters)

5. Is your initiative involved mainly in ☐ Rural areas ☐ Urban areas ☐ Both



**6. Describe your initiative (maximum 200 words) \***

**7. Do you work closely with any of the SEED Initiative's Partners, Supporters and/or Associates?**<sup>(info)</sup>

**8. Have you applied for other awards and in which year?**

Award	Year	Received award?
<input type="checkbox"/> Ashden Awards		
<input type="checkbox"/> Ashoka		
<input type="checkbox"/> BBC/Newsweek/Shell World Challenge		
<input type="checkbox"/> Equator Initiative		
<input type="checkbox"/> Schwab Foundation		
<input type="checkbox"/> SEED Initiative		
<input type="checkbox"/> Skoll Awards		
<input type="checkbox"/> Whitley Fund for Nature		
<input type="checkbox"/> World Bank Development Marketplace		
Others (max 30 characters):		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		

<sup>(info)</sup> **Partners:** United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Germany, India, Netherlands: Ministry for Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality, South Africa, Spain, United Kingdom, United States of America.

**Supporters:** Belgium, Netherlands: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

**SEED Associates:** Ashden Awards, Ashoka, CIIFAD, Conservation International and Verde Venture, E+Co ERM Environmental Resources Management, Fair Trade in Tourism South Africa (FTTSA), Global Village Energy Partnership (GVEP), International Institute for Environment and Development, LEAD, Lovells, The South African Breweries Ltd., UN Global Compact, University of California at Berkeley, Whitley Fund for Nature, World Business Council on Sustainable Development.



## Subsection 1b. Information about Partners (\* denotes a required field)

### 9. Please provide details of the lead partner below.

Name of main / leading organisation: \*

Type of organisation: if appropriate, (You can select up to 2 options): \*

- ☐ Local NGO (non-governmental organisation)  
☐ International NGO  
☐ Community based organisation  
☐ Cooperative

- ☐ Government  
☐ Research Institution  
☐ Youth organisation [\(info\)](#)  
☐ Other,

Is it: \*

- ☐ Not for profit ☐ For profit

Role of the main partner in the initiative (max. 50 words): \*

Benefits for the main partner (max. 50 words): \*

Title of contact person:

First name: \*

Last name: \*

Gender: \*

- ☐ Female ☐ Male

Position: \*

Address: \*

City: \*

Postcode: \*

Country: \*

Telephone: \*

Fax:

Email address: \*

Website (URL):

[\(info\)](#) In line with the United Nations definition of 'youth', youth constitutes individuals between the ages 15 – 24.



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**10. Please provide details of the other main partner organisations in the initiative in the box below.**

*The partner organisations below should be working closely with the lead organisation in the start-up phase. If selected as a SEED Winner, all partner organisations would be expected to be involved in the capacity building support and in-country workshop.*

**Partner 1:**

Name of organisation: \*

Type of organisation: if appropriate, (You can select up to 2 options): \*

- ☐ Local NGO (non-governmental organisation)  
☐ International NGO  
☐ Community based organisation  
☐ Cooperative

- ☐ Government  
☐ Research Institution  
☐ Youth organisation [\(info\)](#)  
☐ Other,

Is it: \*

- ☐ Not for profit ☐ For profit

Role of the main partner in the initiative (max. 50 words): \*

Benefits for the main partner (max. 50 words): \*

Name of main contact person: \*

Email address and / or telephone: \*

Country: \*

[\(info\)](#) In line with the United Nations definition of 'youth', youth constitutes individuals between the ages 15 – 24.





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## Partner 2 \*

Name of organisation:

Type of organisation: if appropriate, (You can select up to 2 options):

- ☐ Local NGO (non-governmental organisation)  
☐ International NGO  
☐ Community based organisation  
☐ Cooperative

- ☐ Government  
☐ Research Institution  
☐ Youth organisation [\(info\)](#)  
☐ Other,

Is it:

- ☐ Not for profit ☐ For profit

Role of the main partner in the initiative (max. 50 words)

Benefits for the main partner (max. 50 words):

Name of main contact person:

Email address and / or telephone:

Country:

If your initiative has more than 2 additional partners please fill in the form in [Annex 2](#).

[\(info\)](#) In line with the United Nations definition of 'youth', youth constitutes individuals between the ages 15 – 24.



## SECTION 2. Initiative details

### Subsection 2a. Innovation and growth (\*denotes a required field)

11. When did you start developing your initiative? \*

12. Where did your idea come from?

13. In what ways is your initiative entrepreneurial? (max. 50 words) \*

14. In what ways is your initiative innovative and inspiring? (max. 50 words) \*

15. Is your enterprise introducing or developing a new technology or production process? If yes, which type? (select all that apply)

☐ No

☐ Yes: **Agriculture** (includes new cultivation and propagation processes; irrigation; fertilization; etc.). Describe briefly (max. 75 words):

☐ Yes: **Energy**: includes solar, biogas, wind, etc. Describe briefly (max. 75 words):

☐ Yes: **Manufacturing**: includes food and textile processing and production. Describe briefly (max. 75 words):



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☐ Yes: **Provision of basic services; e.g. household energy, sanitation and water supply.**  
Describe briefly (max. 75 words):

☐ Yes: **Information and communications technologies.** Describe briefly (max. 75 words):

☐ Yes: **New certification and codes of practice** Describe briefly (max. 75 words):

☐ Yes: **Other.** Describe briefly (max. 75 words):

**16. How do you intend to expand or grow your initiative over the next 5 years in ways that will produce economic, social and environmental benefits? (max. 200 words) \***

**17. In order to increase future impacts, what are your initiative's most urgent needs? (max. 100 words)**



## Subsection 2b. Your social, environmental and business targets

Over the next 5 years, what are the most important **MEASURABLE** targets <sup>(info)</sup> for each area of your initiative's "triple bottom line"<sup>(info)</sup> (social, environmental, business)? Here are some examples of targets for each:

### Social target examples

- Create 30 new jobs in the community;
- Provide skills training to 100 women;
- Build a community fund of \$10,000 from initiative profits, to be used for microcredit

### Environmental target examples

- 800 square kilometres established as a marine protected area
- 1 million cisterns built for water management
- 15,000 native species planted for sustainable harvesting

### Business target examples

- Generate monthly revenues of \$5,000 for the initiative;
- Contracts signed with 15 international clients / customers

**18. a) Please state your top social target (max. 50 words):**

**b) Please indicate approximately what percentage of this target that you have already achieved:**

**c) Please provide a short note describing in more detail what you have accomplished this past year on this target (max. 100 words).**

**19. a) Please state your top environmental target (max. 50 words):**

**b) Please indicate approximately what percentage of this target that you have already achieved:**

<sup>(info)</sup> What are SMART targets? SMART targets refer to an acronym built around the key characteristics of meaningful targets, which can be very helpful in evaluating the quality of projects proposed and carried out.

1. **Specific** – targets should be single issue and express clearly what they want to achieve (concrete, detailed, and well defined).
2. **Measurable** – it is necessary to be able to measure whether a target is being met, or not (numbers, quantity, comparison)
3. **Achievable** - all targets should be achievable and attainable, and agreed upon between partners
4. **Realistic** – it should be possible to reach each target with the resources available?
5. **Time** – key to target setting is estimating the time by which each target will have been reached, allowing sufficient time to reach the goal, but not so long as to reduce performance.

<sup>(info)</sup> What is the meaning of triple bottom line? The triple bottom line relates to integration of the social and environmental impact of an organization's activities with its economic performance.



c) Please provide a short note describing in more detail what you have accomplished this past year on this target (max. 100 words).

20. a) Please state your top business target (max. 50 words):

b) Please indicate approximately what percentage of this target that you have already achieved:

c) Please provide a short note describing in more detail what you have accomplished this past year on this target (max. 100 words).

***Subsection 2c. Your social, environmental and business impacts  
(\*denotes a required field)***

***Social and economic impacts within local communities***

21. What will be the main economic impacts of the initiative for the community?  
(max. 100 words) \*



**22. Is your enterprise generating employment in the community which provides people with an income they can live on? If so, what sector(s) are those jobs in (e.g. farming or fishing) and approximately how much is the income (in USD, if possible)?**

**23. If those people are not able to make a living solely from the sale of products or services from the initiative, what are their other sources of income? Please select all that apply.**

- ☐ Revenues from their own sales of other products and services (fishery or farm produce, crafts, tour guiding etc)
- ☐ A full time job outside of the initiative
- ☐ A part time job outside of the initiative
- ☐ Other family income (e.g., spouse is working)
- ☐ Remittances from family living in other countries
- ☐ Grant(s) from foundations or development agencies
- ☐ Investors
- ☐ Loan(s)
- ☐ Other

**24. Which of the following other benefits do you intend to come to the local community as a result of your enterprise? (Check all that apply) \***

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Improved access to basic education                                | <input type="checkbox"/> Provision of basic services (water, energy)                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Improved access to health care and social services                | <input type="checkbox"/> Access to technology  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Establishment of community groups (e.g. women's or youth groups)  | <input type="checkbox"/> Protection of local cultures, traditional knowledge               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Provision of new or alternative livelihoods in general            | <input type="checkbox"/> Strengthening of local governance                                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Provision of new or alternative livelihoods for women             | <input type="checkbox"/> Strengthening recognition of community's rights                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Possibility to improve community members' sense of self-worth     | <input type="checkbox"/> Increased international visibility, recognition for the community |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Increase local community visibility to government decision makers | <input type="checkbox"/> Other. Describe briefly (max. 20 words)                           |



**25. Do you provide skills development or training as part of your initiative? If yes, which type? (select all that apply)**

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes: Technology skills (solar, water, sanitation, waste management technologies, ICTs, etc)
- ☐ Yes: Land and resource management skills (farms, fisheries, forests)
- ☐ Yes: Business management skills (microenterprise development, marketing skills)
- ☐ Yes: Community development process skills (e.g. consultation, conflict resolution)
- ☐ Yes: Health and social services skills
- ☐ Yes: Manufacturing, food processing skills
- ☐ Yes: Hospitality industry skills (tourism, food services, etc.)
- ☐ Yes: Other (max. 30 words)

**26. How many people in the communities have benefitted from skills training provided?**

**27. What percentage of those trained are women?**

**28. What percentage of those trained are youth (under the age of 25)?**

***Environmental impact***

**29. What will be the main environmental benefits of the initiative? (max. 100 words) \***

**30. Which other environmental benefits do you expect to come from your enterprise?**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Improved household air quality                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Protection of local biodiversity                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Improved air quality in urban environment                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Protection of local ecosystems (forests, wetlands, watersheds etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Reduction of carbon dioxide emissions (climate change mitigation) | <input type="checkbox"/> Reduction of land degradation from poor farming practices           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Access to clean water   | <input type="checkbox"/> Expansion of urban green spaces (parks, etc.)                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Improved coastal marine environment                               | <input type="checkbox"/> Improved water quality  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Reduction of waste going to local garbage dumps                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Other. Describe briefly (max. 20 words)                             |



**31. How are you ensuring that there are no negative environmental impacts of your enterprise?**

- ☐ Helping with community environmental education and awareness raising
- ☐ Agreeing on rules, codes of practice within the community
- ☐ Following guidelines for stewardship and certification schemes (e.g., for organic produce, "green" labels)
- ☐ Establishing relationships with technical and research partners to oversee environmental impacts
- ☐ Putting in place appropriate resource and waste management
- ☐ Other. Describe briefly (max. 20 words)

***Business impact***

**32. How is your initiative financed and how do you think it will be financed in the future?  
(max. 75 words)**

**33. As the manager/coordinator of this enterprise, are you able to make a living from it?**

**34. If you are not able to make a living solely from the sale of products or services from your enterprise, what are your other sources of income/revenue that allow you to run the enterprise?  
Please select all that apply.**

- ☐ A full time job within the agency supporting the initiative
- ☐ A full time job outside of the initiative
- ☐ A part time job outside of the initiative
- ☐ Consultancies
- ☐ Other family income (e.g., spouse is working)
- ☐ Revenues from the sale of other products and services
- ☐ Remittances from family living in other countries
- ☐ Grant(s) from foundations or development agencies
- ☐ Investors
- ☐ Loan(s)
- ☐ Other





## Subsection 2d. Managing your initiative

### 35. Please indicate each of the following business and other management factors that are available or in place

Leadership of the initiative is secure	This factor is	<input type="text"/>
Support of the key partners	This factor is	<input type="text"/>
Concept has been tested and validated by others	This factor is	<input type="text"/>
Access to the technology needed	This factor is	<input type="text"/>
Business plan	This factor is	<input type="text"/>
Business management skills	This factor is	<input type="text"/>
Access to courses for business management training	This factor is	<input type="text"/>
Funding to support business management training	This factor is	<input type="text"/>
Financing	This factor is	<input type="text"/>
Access to investors	This factor is	<input type="text"/>
Access to international aid or project financing	This factor is	<input type="text"/>
Securing loans/lines of credit from financial institutions	This factor is	<input type="text"/>
Marketing strategies	This factor is	<input type="text"/>
Access to markets	This factor is	<input type="text"/>
Ability to meet market demand	This factor is	<input type="text"/>
Certification through a recognised certification scheme	This factor is	<input type="text"/>
Risk management plan	This factor is	<input type="text"/>
Short term and longer term benefits that the initiative will provide to the local community have been identified	This factor is	<input type="text"/>
Ability to provide environmental education and/or awareness raising in the community	This factor is	<input type="text"/>



## Subsection 2e. External factors

### 36. Please indicate each of the national and local factors below that are available or in place

Endorsement by and/or involvement of local government (village/community councils)	This factor is	<input type="text"/>
Collaboration with partners or other organisations that have good standing in the community	This factor is	<input type="text"/>
Involvement of local associations e.g. farmers' association	This factor is	<input type="text"/>
Involvement of local schools and/or training facilities	This factor is	<input type="text"/>
Community members have appropriate knowledge and skills	This factor is	<input type="text"/>
Courses available for training people in the local community	This factor is	<input type="text"/>
Funding available to support training people in the local community	This factor is	<input type="text"/>
Involvement of research partners and technical experts	This factor is	<input type="text"/>
Recognition by the local community of the need for environmental protection/restoration	This factor is	<input type="text"/>
Environmental monitoring and enforcement mechanisms at the local level	This factor is	<input type="text"/>
Media interest	This factor is	<input type="text"/>
Endorsement by and/or involvement of national organisations	This factor is	<input type="text"/>
Endorsement by and/or involvement of international organisations	This factor is	<input type="text"/>
Government programmes available for community development	This factor is	<input type="text"/>
Government programmes available for small business development	This factor is	<input type="text"/>
Clear government regulations for business, including import/export regulations	This factor is	<input type="text"/>
National legislation/regulations for environmental protection and conservation	This factor is	<input type="text"/>
Political stability and security of the country	This factor is	<input type="text"/>
Good governance in the country (anticorruption in public, private sectors)	This factor is	<input type="text"/>



37. Is there anything else of importance you wish to add?

## SECTION 3. Confidentiality and disclaimer (\* denotes a required field)

- ☐ I request that contact details in my submission remain confidential. (Please note that this will mean that SEED will not be able to share your details with other possible funders and interested parties. (optional))
- ☐ I agree that the information provided in my application (except contact details) may be used by SEED for research purposes and may constitute part of a published report.
- ☐ I agree that SEED may contact me in the future for further information about the progress of the initiative.
- ☐ I understand and accept that if this application is short-listed, more details will be requested by SEED, including a draft business plan and references. \*
- ☐ I agree that if the application is successful and we receive a SEED Award the information contained in the application will be made public.



## SECTION 4. Other

### How did you hear about the SEED Awards? (max. 4)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> One of our partners                 | <input type="checkbox"/> previous SEED Winner                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SEED Partner <a href="#">(info)</a> | <input type="checkbox"/> SEED's website                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Radio                               | <input type="checkbox"/> SEED Associate <a href="#">(info)</a>      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> local NGO                           | <input type="checkbox"/> SEED Newsletter                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> local government                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Other. Please specify (max. 30 characters) |

- ☐ I agree to receiving the quarterly SEED news letter?
- ☐ I have in the past utilised the tools for social and environmental entrepreneurs, available on the SEED website ([www.seedinit.org/support-tools/index.html](http://www.seedinit.org/support-tools/index.html)).
- ☐ I am interested in sharing my experience and knowledge with other entrepreneurs, through the SEED/IISD/CEC Entrepreneurs' Toolkit ([www.entrepreneurstoolkit.org](http://www.entrepreneurstoolkit.org)).

Thank you very much for applying to the 2010 SEED Awards. Please note that if you are shortlisted, we will ask you to provide:

- a draft business plan
- a letter from each partner explaining their role and their relationship to the lead organisation
- references
- photographs and any other relevant visual material to help us to picture your partnership (if available)

[\(info\)](#) **Partners:** United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Germany, India, Netherlands: Ministry for Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality, South Africa, Spain, United Kingdom, United States of America.

**Supporters:** Belgium, Netherlands: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

**SEED Associates:** Ashden Awards, Ashoka, CIIFAD, Conservation International and Verde Venture, E+Co ERM Environmental Resources Management, Fair Trade in Tourism South Africa (FTTSA), Global Village Energy Partnership (GVEP), International Institute for Environment and Development, LEAD, Lovells, The South African Breweries Ltd., UN Global Compact, University of California at Berkeley, Whitley Fund for Nature, World Business Council on Sustainable Development.



# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

SEED Award 2010

## ANNEX 1. Eligible countries for a SEED Award

SEED accepts applications from initiatives that are based and benefit communities in a country (or countries) with an emerging or developing economy, and is not an OECD member country or an EU Member State.

Africa	Asia and the Pacific / West Asia	Europe (non-EU countries)	Latin America and the Caribbean
Algeria	Afghanistan	Albania	Anguilla
Angola	American Samoa	Armenia	Antigua & Barbuda
Benin	Bahrain	Azerbaijan	Bahamas
Botswana	Bangladesh	Belarus	Barbados
Burkina Faso	Bhutan	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Belize
Burundi	Brunei	Croatia	Bolivia
Cameroon	Cambodia	Georgia	Brazil
Cape Verde	China	FYR Macedonia	Colombia
Central African Republic	East Timor	Moldova	Costa Rica
Chad	Fiji	Montenegro	Cuba
Comoros	French Polynesia	Serbia	Dominica
Congo, Democratic Republic of	Guam	Ukraine	Dominican Republic
Congo, Republic of	India		Ecuador
Côte d'Ivoire	Indonesia		El Salvador
Djibouti	Iran		Grenada
Egypt	Iraq		Guatemala
Equatorial Guinea	Jordan		Guyana
Eritrea	Kazakhstan		Haiti
Ethiopia	Kiribati		Honduras
Gabon	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of		Jamaica
Gambia	Kuwait		Montserrat
Ghana	Kyrgyzstan		Nicaragua
Guinea	Lao People's Democratic Republic		Panama
Guinea-Bissau	Lebanon		Paraguay
Kenya	Malaysia		Peru
Lesotho	Maldives		St. Kitts and Nevis
Liberia	Marshall Islands		St. Lucia
Libya	Micronesia		St. Vincent & Grenadines
Madagascar	Mongolia		Suriname
Malawi	Myanmar		Trinidad and Tobago
Mali	Nauru		Uruguay
Mauritania	Nepal		Venezuela



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Africa	Asia and the Pacific / West Asia	Europe (non-EU countries)	Latin America and the Caribbean
Mauritius	Niue		
Morocco	Oman		
Mozambique	Pakistan		
Namibia	Palau		
Niger	Palestinian territories		
Nigeria	Papua New Guinea		
Rwanda	Philippines		
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	Qatar		
Senegal	Russian Federation		
Seychelles	Samoa		
Sierra Leone	Saudi Arabia		
Somalia	Solomon Islands		
South Africa	Sri Lanka		
Sudan	Syria		
Swaziland	Tajikistan		
Tanzania	Thailand		
Togo	Tokelau		
Tunisia	Tonga		
Uganda	Turkmenistan		
Zambia	Tuvalu		
Zimbabwe	Uzbekistan		
	Vanuatu		
	Vietnam		
	Wallis and Futuna		
	Yemen		



## ANNEX 2. Additional partners

### Partner 3

Name of organisation:

Type of organisation: if appropriate, (You can select up to 2 options):

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Local NGO (non-governmental organisation) | <input type="checkbox"/> Government                                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> International NGO                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Research Institution                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community based organisation              | <input type="checkbox"/> Youth organisation <a href="#">(info)</a> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cooperative                               | <input type="checkbox"/> Other,                                    |

Is it:

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Not for profit | <input type="checkbox"/> For profit |
|---|-------------------------------------|

Role of the main partner in the initiative (max. 50 words)

Benefits for the main partner (max. 50 words):

Name of main contact person:

Email address and / or telephone:

Country:

Go back to [SECTION 2.](#)



## Partner 4

Name of organisation:

Type of organisation: if appropriate, (You can select up to 2 options):

- ☐ Local NGO (non-governmental organisation)
- ☐ International NGO
- ☐ Community based organisation
- ☐ Cooperative

- ☐ Government
- ☐ Research Institution
- ☐ Youth organisation [\(info\)](#)
- ☐ Other,

Is it:

- ☐ Not for profit
- ☐ For profit

Role of the main partner in the initiative (max. 50 words)

Benefits for the main partner (max. 50 words):

Name of main contact person:

Email address and / or telephone:

Go back to [SECTION 2.](#)





## Partner 5

Name of organisation:

Type of organisation: if appropriate, (You can select up to 2 options):

- ☐ Local NGO (non-governmental organisation)  
☐ International NGO  
☐ Community based organisation  
☐ Cooperative

- ☐ Government  
☐ Research Institution  
☐ Youth organisation [\(info\)](#)  
☐ Other,

Is it:

- ☐ Not for profit ☐ For profit

Role of the main partner in the initiative (max. 50 words)

Benefits for the main partner (max. 50 words):

Name of main contact person:

Email address and / or telephone:

Country:

Go back to [SECTION 2.](#)



## Partner 6

Name of organisation:

Type of organisation: if appropriate, (You can select up to 2 options):

- ☐ Local NGO (non-governmental organisation)  
☐ International NGO  
☐ Community based organisation  
☐ Cooperative

- ☐ Government  
☐ Research Institution  
☐ Youth organisation [\(info\)](#)  
☐ Other,

Is it:

- ☐ Not for profit ☐ For profit

Role of the main partner in the initiative (max. 50 words)

Benefits for the main partner (max. 50 words):

Name of main contact person:

Email address and / or telephone:

Country:

Go back to [SECTION 2.](#)



## Partner 7

Name of organisation:

Type of organisation: if appropriate, (You can select up to 2 options):

- ☐ Local NGO (non-governmental organisation)  
☐ International NGO  
☐ Community based organisation  
☐ Cooperative

- ☐ Government  
☐ Research Institution  
☐ Youth organisation [\(info\)](#)  
☐ Other,

Is it:

- ☐ Not for profit ☐ For profit

Role of the main partner in the initiative (max. 50 words)

Benefits for the main partner (max. 50 words):

Name of main contact person:

Email address and / or telephone:

Country:

Go back to [SECTION 2.](#)



## Partner 8

Name of organisation:

Type of organisation: if appropriate, (You can select up to 2 options):

- ☐ Local NGO (non-governmental organisation)  
☐ International NGO  
☐ Community based organisation  
☐ Cooperative

- ☐ Government  
☐ Research Institution  
☐ Youth organisation [\(info\)](#)  
☐ Other,

Is it:

☐ Not for profit

☐ For profit

Role of the main partner in the initiative (max. 50 words)

Benefits for the main partner (max. 50 words):

Name of main contact person:

Email address and / or telephone:

Country:

Go back to [SECTION 2.](#)



## Appendix 2: Types of organisations mentioned in comments

Private Company (Pty Ltd)	Business
Pty company	Sociedad por acciones Simplifi
family farm/ecolodge	Public Service Unit of Univers
Livelihood support advisers	Private Company
Many give funding	Private business company
Individual	Fondation
Tertiary Education Institution	Social enterprise
Social Enterprise	Plate fome nationale des organisations paysannes
Public Benefit Organisation	Business
Not yet duly registered NGO	SOCIAL ENTERPRISE
Donor Agency	Association locale
Social Marketing Organization	College
Indigenous People Organisation	Family knowledge
Web Development Company	Social Venture Capital Organization
A creative, social enterprise	Religious organization
Malagasy Company	has subsectoral organizations such as urban poor youth, urban poor women, drivers, and elders organizations
Conservation Business Org	Private Company
Company Limited by Guarantee	Trust
Academic Institution	Closed corporation
Small business	Women's rights
UN AGENCY	Private Company
Private company	Company
Private Organization	For-profit social enterprise, part community owned
Hybrid social enterprise	Excel Crop Care Limited (a part hived-off from M/s. Excel Industries Ltd.) is more than 60 years old Indian multinational company involved in production and marketing of pesticides and bio-pesticides including organic manures and composts
Private	Private Company
Private Owned Investment Fund	C'est une entreprise privé de developpement d'affaires
Alternative technology centre	Local NPO
Private company	Sole Proprietorship
Consultancy Firm	Family Farm Business
Sarl	
Private Company	
Private Sector Env. Consultants	
Entreprise	



# SEED Initiative

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Empresa Social

Private limited company

Social Entrepreneurship

Organisation of youth 15-35 years old

Commercial entity

Plataforma multiactoral

Private Enterprise

Social enterprise promoting Ivorian art and artisans

Company Limited by Guarantee

Consulting arm of Green Kenya Organization

Private Enterprise



## Appendix 3:

### Social, Environmental and Business Targets provided by respondents

Note that these responses have not been edited or changed from the original text.

#### A. Top Social Target

- 
- 5,000 households lifted above the poverty line through planting, and nurturing of trees in gazetted conservation areas neighbouring them, 2,000 youth equipped with afforestation skills,
- 
- About 15000 - 20000 humanitarian Organisations (NGOs & CBOs) will be help achieve their goals. - Enhance project executive management at community level through the humanitarian organisation - Enhance access to basic infrastructure - Significant reduction in poverty
- 
- at this stage, there are many ideas and next month's goal for NileCAT and partners is to decide on these targets - possible, measurable targets: all low income households in vicinity of centre with electricity supply from green source
- 
- Community mobilization towards a diversifying to a more profitable crop the sunflower. - Create 20 new jobs in the community
- 
- Créer 50 nouveaux emplois directs toutes services confondues; - Créer un fonds AGTTC de 50 000 USD a partir des bénéfice l'entreprise pour subventionné certaines technologies en EnR utiles pour certaines communautés rurales
- 
- Créer 35 nouveaux emplois ; -Organiser des formations qualifiantes à 150 filles et femmes -Constituer un fonds communautaire de 8400 USD pour créer 7 restaurants solidaires
- 
- Créer plus de 30 emplois des jeunes et des femmes dans l'élevage de poulets locaux, le transport des déchets agricoles et des fientes de poulets.
- 
- Générer 45 emplois décents en cinq ans; - Aider 75 ménages à se prendre en charge à partir de l'accroissement de leurs revenus
- 
- Provide skills training to 15 members (5 in monitoring, 5 in maintenance, 5 to form the Water Management Committee) in each of the 6 communities in which the water harvesting structures will be built. - Create 2 new jobs in the Resource Management Branch of SSA
- 
- Provide training on ecological pest management for 300 small farmers - Creating jobs for 10 people
- 
- Train 100 residents of ADAA on planting and agriculture techniques
- 
- Train women living with HIV/AIDS for orientation, counselling, life skills education, Entrepreneurial development, Income Generation Program Skills. - To mobilize the support with the Government and networking partners.
- 
- "-Create at least 800 new jobs in the community. providing skills training to 1000 women and youth. build community fund of \$50000 from the initiative profits for microcredit "
- 
- "Creating work opportunity for 40 peoples . 1000 farmers will get quality seedlings , House hold income of 1000 farmer s will increase by 25% , . Contributing to import important technologies and know-how, and transfer the technologies to"
- 
- "Assess, mobilize and train 10000 women farmers using our agri-tech with better access to local credit. In 2011 launch the Backpack Farm Foundation to support construction of 10000 school gardens over the next three years increasing child nutrition."
-



# SEED Initiative

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---

"Build a community fund \$10000 from initiate profits to be used for micro credit. The members wocsed organization contributes \$50monthly and \$12,000 annually per person, wocsed organization are working in 35 communities in Anambra state so in each town, "

---

"Building capacity to grow sustainable cotton amongst more than 100000 farmers by direct farm interventions by 2015."

---

"Create 200 new profitable jobs in agricultural sector which employs 95% of the population in our country in five years. Build a community fund of \$30000 from the initiative profits in two years to be used in scaling up of the initiative."

---

"Create 500 new jobs in schools and community;Provide drip Irrigation Farming skills to 500 schools community and 15,000 households and Build a community training and micro credit fund of \$ 500000 from initiatives profit "

---

"Direct beneficiar is Kukes municipality, Regional Environment Agency, and 25 000 of inhabitants in Kukes town. Number of stakeholder representatives participate on workshop,100 waste metalic, 1 sweeper machine, no of acti. ? 25000 of Kukes inhabitants "

---

"In 5 years and 3 events per year, we will achieve 15 flood-free estates nationwide. With an average of 5 people per home and 5,000 homes per estate, this adds up to 375,000 people with flood-free homes and 50000000 educated through electronic media."

---

"In the first phase spanning two years: Enrol 1,250 farmers (50 farmers each in 25 villages) into commercial dairy farming and create the vibrant eco-system for dairy farming across each of these 25 villages. In the next 3 years: Replicate this across 25 districts of Tamil Nadu."

---

"January, 2016: Train/certify at least 203, International Teenage/Young Adult Corporate Trainers whose savings account balances are at least \$10000. Achieving this goal is synonymous with international sustainability of tp-7's training regimen. "

---

"provide gender balance by on-the- job training for both male and female members totaling to 100 and creating jobs for them on equal footing. Buid a community fund of \$20000 from initiative profits to be used for microcredit to other members who will join "

---

"Provide skills training for 200 youths,build and support aa Green Community center,Build a community Foundation and Fund of \$20000.00 for local materials production and sales,enhance the library and green information center"

---

"Provision of training on modern beekeeping technology to 1000 beekeepers Setting up of 50 volunteer groups"

---

"Social target to create 1000 new jobs in the community to provide skill training to at least 1000 women Environmental target -to cultivate at least 2000 new trees in villages areas. "

---

"The project plans to provide at least 10000 local farmers and 4- 6 million residents within the watershed with adequate skills and awareness relevant in pollution prevention especially those emanating from local farms. "

---

"Train, equip and empower 100000 women and vulnerable youths to profitably produce and market high value irrigated crops by 2015."

---

"We aim to run our interactive workshops and establish School's Recycling Project in more than 120 schools benefiting more than 240000 young people across the nation by 2014. We aim to set up more than 20 small Recycling Companies across S.A. "

---

#1. 10 people from each community (21 CMs) trained and able to manage their UCEcDP at the village level  
#2. 4 communities have established their Community based Cultural Tourism Program

---

(1) Increase per capita income of local farmers by over 40%. (2) Provide vital information to more than 10,000 farmers via SMS. (3) Create more than 1000 new jobs for local inhabitants.

---





# SEED Initiative

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---

\* provide leadership skills training to 150 community members (men, women, youth) \* at least 60% of the households in three communities are able to manage their wastes.

---

\*At least 1,500 women benefit from land security; \* at least 1,000 hectares are covered with organic crops, market garden crops and ten forest species.

---

. Créer 50 emplois chaque année .Proposer une formation éducative à 150 femmes . Constituer un fond à partir des bénéfices de l'initiative et de les utiliser sous forme de microcrédit

---

. CREATE NEW 45 JOBS IN WOMEN COMMUNITY, IMPROVING DAILY DIETS OF 50 FAMILIES HELPING 30 TOP PRODUCERS SMALL CREDITS OF 500USD EVERY YEAR SO AS TO INCITE THEM IN SAVING CULTURE.

---

.create 20 new jobs in the community .provide skill training to 50 farmers .Organize for field trips to 20 farmers provide skill training to 80 farmers on how to use chemicals .

---

.Job creation and skills training in the solar geyser manufacture, food crop production as well as growing Yellowwood trees to reduce climate change and stop soil erosion.

---

To relieve the human-elephant conflict,reduce the hate index of human-elephant,and to the extend,let people realize the cruel living condition which people and elephant together reside,and finally make a decision to build partners to mutual development.

---

>Provide training in recycling technologies to over 1000 youths >Create employment to over 1000 youth in towns and cities in Kenya > Use KEYS project as an avenue for fostering ethnic harmony among youth

---

1 year: - create 1,000 waste collector jobs - train 50 waste collection groups - Increase waste collector daily income from 1.5 USD to 3 USD/day 5 years: - create 10,000 waste collector jobs - train 500 waste collection groups - Increase waste collector income to 6 USD/day

---

1) 2,730 access to school and feeding of children from deprived communities per annum, 2) 26,000 people sensitized on negative socio-cultural practices. 15,600 women empowered and assert themselves for their rights

---

1) Create 150 new jobs 2) Provide training to 75 women in ICT at rural level.

---

1) Generate income and allow people to be self employed as sellers. 2) Donate to Social Organizations of different sizes and missions.

---

1. Create 150 jobs in community water sector 2. Conduct awareness on water message relayed from hospital to 10,000 households. 3. Monitor environmental on health improvement from 500 persons

---

1. Create 400 jobs in the form of primary charcoal producers (i.e 100 in each of the 4 Counties) 2.Training for over 800 women spread over estimated 100 women groups 3. Build a community fund of \$6,000 for micro-credit to the groups 3

---

1. Create income generating opportunities for 80%+ of rural families involved 2. Create income generating opportunities for 80%+for landless, vulnerable, and disabled in the participating districts. 3, Establish a rural development/community operating cre

---

1. Create jobs for atleast 100 people per year in the pilot phase. Give skills training to at least 100 people in the pilot phase. Create a fund for start-up costs, raw materials, and supplies.

---

1. Creating job opportunities for undergraduate students and women who will help us in this mission in our centers and in the public schools.2.Empowering youth by building skills in Science, Technology, engineering and Mathematics

---

1. Help 100 small to medium NGOs 2. Enable 800 volunteers to learn consulting practice through our services

---

1. provide a means for increasing household income through value addition of at least 10 of the herbalists' drugs for commercialization; skills training for 30 herbalists; document and publish local medicinal uses of plants in the area of study.

---



# SEED Initiative

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1. Reduce the prevalence of counterfeit circulation in the operating territories by 25%, thus saving 200 lives a day.

1. To create 20 direct employment to biogas technicians, accountant and other administrative and management team 2. 200 domestic biogas plants constricted to 200 households

1.Build 10,000 better bamboo bike affordable for poor Ghanaians in rural areas. 2.Trained and transferred knowledge to 100 youth in the manufacturing and assembling of bamboo bikes

1.Increase incomes to farmers and gardeners for 100 families. 2. Create 30 new jobs in the community

1.JOB CREATION AMONG 114 YOUTHS AND WOMEN GROUPS IN MOUNT ELGON EACH WITH A MEMBERSHIP OF 30 2.CREATE A SPIRIT OF ENTREPRENUERSHIP AMONG THE 3420 CLIENTS 3 PEACEFUL CO EXISTENCE 4 IMROVED LIVING STANDARD DUE TO TRADE

1.Our top target will create fifty new jobs 2. training of additional ten tour guides 3. Generate \$15,000 annually

1.To create employment for over 500 street youth. 2. to train over 500 street youth in business education,financial education and life skills training. 3 Improve the living standards of 500 street youths.

1:create 50 new jobs based around recycling 2:develop an income stream which allows us to be finacially sustainable to develop food gardens which are not dependant on outside funder

10 bio gas generators for local communities.

10 group centres for production activity (20 jobs); 5 schools electrified and 10 health huts (benefitting 2,500 inhabitants); Internally: 7 direct jobs the first year, 2 new jobs per year, local hiring, favourable salary and social security conditions, reinvestment of profits in the service of local development.

10 lakh employment by the year 2011 we also target to ensure 10 lakh toilets with water connection and safe drinking water facility followed by it.Provision for safe drinking water, basic health services, social security measures and marketing linkage.

100 women trained on alternative livelihoods and business management skills

12500 producteurs tirent profit de leurs exploitations agricoles

168+ new jobs created per year, 406+ young people trained enterprenuers per year, 100+ trained enterprenuers going back to formal schools for further education .

4groupements d'apiculteurs planteurs de 60 apprenants chacun est mis en place. l'association compte 48 hommes et 12 femmes L,activité permettra aux femmes d'être autonomes par la commercialisation du miel et de la cire (fabrication de cire en pommade)

500 poorer fishing families engaged in Aloa vera cultivation as alternative livelihood, Build LKR 1 Mn environment protected fund through Aloe vera business for conservation of Bar reef. Sensitized 100% of community in the area regarding the value of Aloe

A la fin de l'annee 2013, permettre à 1500 ménages en milieu rural d'améliorer leur revenu grÃ¢ce à la production des graines de Pois d'Angole

a) Building capacity and employing locals in growing and planting saplings of wild species in the wildlife corridor. b) Involving locals in protection of the corridor. c) Creating fuel wood and animal fodder possibilities thus minimising stress on PA.

a) Capacity building through training of about 150 communities members as either tour guides or value added papyrus craft producers.Creation of about 600 jobs in the wetland communities, establishment of a revolving fund of about \$ 25,000 for lending.

a) Create 300 new jobs for rehabilitation women and their families. b) Provide skills to 3,000 women in demonstration and training.



# SEED Initiative

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---

a]Create 2400 certified smallholder farms

---

Crear 20 nuevos empleos directos en la comunidad. Crear 200 empleos indirectos en el Municipio. Haber capacitado a mil personas en cultivos agroforestales. Haber capacitado a mil personas en la cr a y manejo de animales dom sticos. Ser reconocido como un sitio tur stico, de recreaci n y descanso.

---

Create 60 new jobs in the location Provide skills training to 100 parents Build a community endowment fund of \$70,000 within the first 5 years Increase primary school enrollment and retention by 30%

---

Reduction in the excessive quantity of unused secondary and renewable resources. Transfer of the technology to new start-up Incubator, SMEs for production for advanced, building and construction materials, which are less expensive than those presently on the market.

---

Trained 1000 farmers grow food naturally Farmer,s Fund around \$5000 available for inter and intra farmer credit support 100 barefoot agricultural workers / trainers produced to guide farmers technically 400 women farmers involved and recognised as farmers all season, sustainable job guaranteed for agric laborers

---

Able to hire 500 people for the next five years and they be able to plant more food for our nation and other African countries.To motivate other provinces and African countries to do the same for quality food production.

---

Almost 3 billion people (500 million families) currently rely on solid fuels for energy, releasing GHGs and causing 1.6 million deaths from IAP. We conservatively aim to reach 3 million of these families with the SolSource over the next 5 years.

---

Apr s avoir achev  la mise en place d'infrastructure de base dans les 30 Pr fectures d'antan du TOGO, commenc  en 2003 et achev  en 2009, la prise en charge sanitaire et  conomique, a  t  le volet le plus urgent dans les Associations.

---

Assist 1000 youth to enter into gainful employment to achieve self sustainability making them role models of at least 10000 others.

---

Assist 500000 members of rural subsistence-farming families to escape cycle of poverty with incremental income generated through sustainable beekeeping.

---

Au total 10 emplois : 1 g rant, 6 ouvriers, 4 animatrices; former 500 femmes; 350 enfants malnutrits r cup r s,

---

Augment income to the 39 scavengers in the city dump community. Build a community fund of 300,000 pesos from the initiative activities to be used as revolving fund for operations.

---

Augment  les revenus de 2500   3500 femmes dans les milieux ruraux, form  plus 1500 jeunes filles paires  ducatrices pour la sensibilisation sur l' ducation civique et les IST VIH/SIDA

---

Buid up 20 Community resource persons incharge of waste and domestic refuse disposal who will be responsible for mobilizing the community towards the endeavour

---

Build 10 community stores which will help the rural farmers store their farm products and form a stable common market.

---

build a community &10,000 from initiative profits, to be used for microcredit

---

Build a community microfinance scheme with US \$ 156,000 from profits generated from sale of tree seedlings and hive products

---

By 2013, NRT Trading will be benefitting 1,500 women in 8 (out of 20) NRT community conservancies. Every euro in sales NRT Trading makes goes directly to the women producing the craft products.

---

Capacitar, entrenar, certificar en competencia laboral y vincular laboralmente a ciento cincuenta (150) j venes como inspectores integrales de instalaciones de gas natural

---

Capacity building of the group members in group dybamics and working well together in onder to improve their soco-economic status

---



# SEED Initiative

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Centres will be created in 7 sawmill producing areas where by 70 people will be provided with skills training to enable them establish their small scale ent. Profits acrued from the initiative will be used to meet the social need(s) of the community

Change the economic and social lives of 20% of the poorest households in the Muslim community in Ghana and 1 million clients by 2015, through provision of financial products and development services.

Comme objectifs mesurles les plus importants, nous pensons planter au moins 10 000 essences locales la première année.

Conservation of Mangalajodi wetland and provision of livelihood to at least 30 local people through Ecotourism

Constitute forest exploiters into 200 groups, create 100 jobs, set up 100 small scale farms with hunters, bushmeat traders and peasant farmers

Constructing a dormitory unit for 200 students by raising funds through sale of tree seedlings in two years while engaging the communities living in the indentified areas in tree planting and conservation efforts.

Contribuir con el desarrollo integral de las empresas agropecuarias, a través de procesos gerenciales contemporaneos, creando por lo menos 15 empleos, una capacitacion de 1000 personas, un acompa±amiento tecnico de al menos 100 productores.

Création d'un cadre de dialogue social local permanent, création de 50 nouveaux emplois permanents et temporaires; Formation des riverains, de partenaires et des agens de l'Etat et enfin disposer d'un fond qui servira de soutien et de prêt.

Créer 100 nouveaux emplois dans les communautés de Lomé et de Kara Permettre à plus de 20000 usagers des marchés ciblés d'avoir des pÃ¢tes de légumes de bonne qualité

Créer 30 nouveaux emploi dans la communauté par la création de plusieurs autres cyber, boutique d'alimentation et de rafraichissement, constituer un fonds communautaire de crédit pour les groupements

Créer 50 nouveaux emplois, Renforcer les capacités de ces femmes par la formation en production et en gestion

Créer 60 nouveaux emplois durables dans la région d'Igbodja dans le secteur d'agriculture

Créer 600 emplois direct, Proposer une formation qualifiante à 200 à 400 femmes, Mobiliser au minimum de fonds interne 5 000 000 F CFA soit 10 000 USD pour en faire une caisse villageoise autogérée.

créer une symbiose entre les differents communautés de femmes des zones cibles. créer plus de 50 emplois dans les communautés e former plus 200 femmes. Mettre en place dans le moyen terme une mutuelle sante au profit des populations rurale et semi-urbains

Crear 30 nuevos puestos de trabajo en la comunidad.

Crear unos 80 nuevos puestos de trabajo Capacitacion a 200 emprendedores Implemetacion de ferias itinerantes que promocionen a nivel nacional e internacional los productos

create 10 new jobs in our organisation and training and empowering more than 200 entrepreneurs on self employment.

Create 10 pement job in community and other 50 temporary jobss. Pay school fees and health insurance for local survivor and olphelins

Create 100 new job opportunities on the premises. Provide skills training to 100 women and youth. To increase the number of visitors to the area that will support tourism initiatives.

Create 100 new jobs yearly; we shall need sales persons, production managers, accounts department staff, general sectorial work, material collectors, & artisan- stoves/manual briquettes press fabricators.

Create 15 jobs directly and 200 jobs indirectly.



# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

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create 150 jobs in the community in the 1st year excluding the chain of distribution

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Create 150 new enterprenures with capacity to employ 10(min) employees 1500 jobsâ€”Provide technical and buisness skills training

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Create 20 new jobs to youths and women by training them to be trainers so that they make people to be job creators.

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Create 20 news jobs in the community and educate over 200 people - primary aged and vocational training students.

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Create 200 jobs in the city of kinshasa.

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Create 2000 jobs (farmerd and consultants in agriculture...) / Set up a mutual health company / Allow 6000 children to go to school/ train 2500 women to transformation techniques of tubers and shea peanuts)

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create 2000 new jobs for youths; provide assistance for local farmers;institutionalizing policies that support an integrated food system.

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Create 25 micro enterprises with agricultural products ; educate 200 persons (100 male, 100 female) on agricultural techniques; create a communal cooperative in the city of Ngaoundéré.

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Create 25 permanent jobs reclaiming waste in Mooi River under safe and healthy working conditions with the support of the local municipality and groundWork.

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Create 30 new jobs in the commuity

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create 30 new jobs in the community, Provide skills training to 100 women.

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CREATE 30 NEW JOBS, PROVIDE TRAINING TO 100 WOMEN. BY IMPROVING THE INCOME OF THE RESIDENTS, CRIME RATE WILL DECREASE AND HEALTH AWARENESS WILL IMPROVE

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Create 3000 new employment opportunities for rural youth and women by developing agro and food processing industries in rural areas through assuring availability of quality and cost effective BDS with in 3 years period

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create 32 job vacancies for the members of the community.

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Create 35 new jobs in the community, especially for jobless women. I will provide agriculture techniques to farmers.

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Create 40 new jobs for women in the village Provide training on how to classify and recycle the garbage for villagers.

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Create 400 jobs (entrepreneurs for production, social mobilisers for marketing and promotion) Provide training for 200 schools and 100 community drinking water system / entrepreneurs / women groups

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Create 44 new jobs in the community Provide skills training to 10 women The water supply will give chance to youth to built houses; will appear small and middle factories, new jobs, a better informational network. Rests Centers will be opened which will contribute to ameliorate health situation.

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Create 50 jobs in local community, provide skills training for 50 women and build local community financial innovative center with capitalization fund of \$5,000 to be used for local community financial needs.

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Create 50 new jobs for the youths and scavengers Provide skills training to 150 informal sector actors Provide reward package for employees of up \$20,000 from initiative profits, to invest in enterprise or elsewhere.

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Create 500 new jobs for the youths with specialized, and set up 10 pilot community water projects. Set up a running water and livestock insurance scheme with a revolving fund of US\$45,000.

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create 500 new jobs; 500 bush meat farms; generate US\$ 300.000 through ecological production/marketing over 30000 cane rats; Generate US\$ 2000 annually from own production unit ; 25 Contracts signed with local dealers; \$ 3000 cooperate fund.

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Create 80 new jobs by 2014, provide in-house training in entrepreneurship for 50 youths by the end of 2011

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# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

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Create a cash for work activity for the youth in the community through climate management

---

Create a combined 100 jobs to the YAFE's indigent communities- we are particular with the women farmers who do not have permanent jobs, and just receive income during harvest season (which happens two months in a year).

---

create a means of livelihood both directly and indirectly to at least 100 young people living around lake victoria papyrus swamps

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Create a minimum of 100 new jobs in the community. Provide skills training to 300 people in the community. Build an ethos of recycling and environmental protection within the community.

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Create a production base of about 2,000 farmers across Uganda over the next three years.

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Create at least 100 jobs. Many thousands of children read their schoolbooks close to this dim light, resulting in unnecessary smoke inhalation and eyestrain. Improved lighting in schools and in homes expands time for reading and studying, helps to retain students, and improves their grades and opportunities for the future.

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Create at least 100 new jobs in both rural and urban populations in Ghana. Empower 500 women teachers through public health and special needs certification. Improve sanitation and develop health clinics in the communities where we are providing jobs.

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Create at least 400 to 500 jobs in the community. Train community members on issues of sustainability.

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Create atleast 100 jobs related to the establishment of the project to the community in the first two years of the project .Enhance preservation of the cultural practices of the Iteso - dance, song, traditional cuisine, traditional conflict resolution

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Create atleast 200 jobs related to the establishment of the project to the community

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Create employment for 300 youths, provide skills training to 50 and construct 10 fish ponds and 20 bee hives

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Create income generating activity, provide skills training to 25 women & youth consolidating funds in business A/C.

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Create job for 100 jobless street young people living in Huye town

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Create jobs for youths and women on collection of plastic. Provide Training on waste sorting.train youths on similar related projects eg bone crushing.

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Create more than 50 jobs (5 new production units) and distribute more than 100,000 solar lamps.

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Create over 100 jobs, provide skills to over 500 youth and women

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Create over 100 new job in the surrounding communities Provide skills training to over 3000 youth and women and bbbuii

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Create over 1000 jobs for youth in 3 towns of Kenya (Nakuru, Nairobi and Naivasha)

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Create permanent employment to at least 10 youth and additional 200 casuals, provide business skills to 50 members of women and youth group, install 100 beehives, construct 5 more fish ponds.

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Create SACCOS groups for entrepreneurs to access bank loans and increase members' economic empowerment, create employment opportunities, income generation to enable access to essential services.

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create self environmental jobs

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CREATE SELF SUSTAINABILITY-THIS TO CREATE EMPLOYMENT TO YOUTH,AGED WOMEN AND THE UNEMPLOYED IN THE SOCIETY.

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Create Social Awareness about the risks of pollution and littering. There are 51 000 households in Hammanskraal.

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Creating 1000 new jobs in Kenya; increase agricultural growth by 30 percent yearly in 500 small and medium scale producers;providing equity funding to 20 enterprises in Kenya

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# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

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Creating 35 new jobs to youths around the project area

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Creating 700 new entrepreneurs Eliminating a victim/dependency mind-set

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Creating over 50 jobs through the value-chain from cultivation to processing. The project seeks to assist the nation to achieve millennium development goal number. This we believe shall contribute a great deal to eradication of poverty and hunger.

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Creation of 15 permanent jobs and 30 casual jobs. Formation of a network of 1,500 producers within 5 years. Increase yields by 2 to 3 tonnes/ha. Produce 2,000 tonnes of high-quality NERICA rice. Turnover of [FCFA] 500 million

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Creer 05 emplois direct et renforcer la capacités d'épargne de 1000 membres

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Creer 30 emplois dans deux ans

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Creer au moins 500 emplois en 5 ans.

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Développer des actions alternatives d'éducation scolaire de base pour 500 enfants exclus du système formel d'éducation et déscolarisés de 09 à 14 ans de la région des savanes.

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Develop a group of three (3) alternatives for income and sustainable management of the forests by way of using jagua fruit, patawa and murray palms in 15 Afro-Colombian communities of Medio Atrato.

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Economic sustainability will ensure the social benefit like gender indiscrimination, health, nutrition, Sanitation, education, Safe drinking water etc.

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Educate 20 youths especially girls upto college level; Create employment for 30 members of the community; train 60 youths on entrepreneurship, farming and business; Sensitize 200 at risk youths and community members on health, HIV/AIDs and Environment.

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Educate and provide sustainable training to students, faculty and local population. 150 students, 30 faculty, and 400+ neighbors. Complete food independence. Currently one meal a week is produced from our garden.

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El uso de energía renovable para procesar 4 productos locales crea un valor agregado en la economía local, diversifica la producción y cataliza mejores fuentes de ingresos (5% + anual) y una mejor calidad de vida con el uso en el hogar.

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Employ 10 contractible biogas engineer supervisors, 20 technicians, 2 district commission sales supervisors, 100 community commission sales agents, network with micro-credit providers. Expect 100% annual growth.

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Employ 75 local people, train over 6,000 indigenous farmers, and demonstrate the importance and value of indigenous Kichwa culture before an international audience.

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Employing and training 60 farmers, with at least 10% gaining skills to manage and supervise other workers, to provide training for other workers inside the farm or in the NGO and also to plant fruit orchards on their own land.

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Employment during dry season when hardly any work is available (avoidance of migration) -> Target: Within the next five years we will create 2500 working places for local village people and around 50 managerial positions for young graduates

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Employment for 300 youth shall be created in the community with over 3000 youths trained in skill development for economic empowerment.

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Empower 100 women to start a new small enterprise. They will be trained in different domains and will finally select in which domain they find themselves suitable to start a business. We expect to be able to create a job for at least 60 of them.

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Enable 300 families to feed themselves every month for 5 years : thus 1500 families in total. Create 100 new jobs. Provide skills training to 1500 people in communities around the continent.

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# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

Enterprenural development meeting the food security challenges Development of modern profitable farms Expertise development for farm management Creating Jobs for Families Cooperatives development among community to support each other Village agricultural centres (VAC) development to support farming communities for more production of food by exploiting latest technologies,

Establecer el mayor numero posible de alianzas entre productos y la marca playa, para lograr la propagacion del concepto y la estabilidad economica del proyecto en toda la comunidad.

Establish 30 participatory action research centres ; Develop 5 years family farm plan for 3000 families; create awareness and provide capacity building for 3000 family farm entrepreneurs and establish 5 area based cooperatives and 5 processing units.

Establish and train 600 successful entrepreneurs operating within rural and peri-urban communities throughout Kenya

Establishing a good plantation infrastructure by creating new jobs (we plan to create 15000 jobs in this 5000 ha, 60% of this for women). also with the high yielding crops, ensure the financial situation of the rural area is improved.

Facilitate skills training on forest (agroforestry), wetland, coastal and marine resources management for selected farmer groups in 26 communities in 2 districts- Lower and Upper Niumi.

Food processing is employment intensive, creates jobs directly and indirectly .

For nearly a year,60-70 people will be employed during project implementation. 1345 m3 stone wall built against erosion,150 ha of agricultural land protected,and 6 km road But what is most important is that employment opportunities are created .

Form community groups and associations. Provide training and capacity building.Empowerment of the local community.

Former au moins 50 groupements (500 maraichers environ) sur l'utilisation des biopesticides et organiques. Assurer un marché de ces produits à travers 30 hÃtels et restaurants.Mobiliser un fonds d'un montant de 100 000 USD pour appuyer ses groupements.

Foster the establishment of at least 10 micro business in each community through access to financial as well as business development services, improvement of health and education services through access to electricity.

Fournir des services de diligence raisonnable ou consultatifs à des clients qui ont besoin d'aide pour gérer des projets ayant des effets sur la biodiversité et pour des couvertures d'assurance de la biodiversité.

Gender equality Poverty reduction among women and orphans in the post war ravaged area

-Genders and social inclusion-the group will engender gender balance in its value chain. -infrastructure development-the group will install a low cost energy and improve water supply system.

Generar una concepci

generate monthly revenues of 5,000 dollars, create 75 new jobs annually, initiate an environmental foundation and provide a geographic/environmental agency

Global Win-Win resolution of conflict; eradication of global poverty, and unravelling of industrial underdevelopment.

Graduate 300 women from CEI, which would certify them as having: received and repaid a loan to start/ grow a business, passed basic literacy and accounting tests, passed malaria and AIDS prevention classes, and participated in a community clean-up project

Human rights awareness among people.

I believe I can create 30 or more jobs to women in need. Create a community source elements. Because beauty is human nature. Women always walk in the trend of above items





# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

I plan to provide agroforestry skills training to two hundred and fifty farmers and establish similar mixed farming systems for them based on available land.

i) Create 100 jobs in CBO communities ii) Training 10,000 farmers to become bio-fertilizer producers iii) Manage fund of \$100mio to invest in housing, new business, green utilities resilient to Nature.

i) Rehabilitate 1,000 women in business integrating women in the initiative as independent growers. ii) Provide training to 5,000 women farmers to inter-crop moringa with owned crops. iii) Use seeds as clarification flocculation, reduction of bacteria in 200 water pre-treatment villages.

i) Create jobs to 100 households ii) Provide technical skills to 50 men & 50 women from 100 households iii) Provide 20 SB and 5 HB hives to 100 homes iv) Hold 5 training workshops v) Establish 1 honey processing micro-enterprise in science park

i. Create 40 new jobs in the community by training other unemployed youths especially in entrepreneurial skills. ii. Provide skills training to 100 women on how to plant hybrid plants and make fertilizer locally.

If processed for livestock feed, over 1.3 million livestock and livelihoods of over 1.5 million people can be sustained by 3rd year when the whole country is covered.

IMPROVING LIFE CONDITIONS BY REMOVING WASTE THAT MAY HARM US.

In 5 year to come at least 500 jobs will be created in the regional and more than 300 women will be trained on sustainable fish culture

Income generating programme for 100 women

Introduction of rocket stoves in 100 villages within and surrounding areas of protected forest which are heavily impacted by the procurement of cooking fuel. Currently 5 villages are participating in the pilot studies.

Jassar Farms top social target is to supply 300,000 semen doses per year at less than 400 rupees per dose.

Jobs for trainers, bike mechanics, and trail builders.

KLEAN & GREENE

LA REDUCTION DE PRES DE 80% LES RISQUES SUR LES LIEUX DE TRAVAIL, REDUIRE L'IMPACT des traitement phytosanitaire sur les producteurs de plus de 95%, réduire de 100% LE TRAVAIL ABUSIF DES ENFANTS

Liaising with government, companies and organizations to promote and execute projects and programs liable for our societal growth.

l'objectif social de l'association est de creer des centres d'ecoute et de prestation de services pour des jeunes en situation de handicap. Former 20 prestataires en IECC/SSR/VIH-SIDA/TUBERCULOSE/PALUDISME - Former 50 membres des associations des personnn

L'objectif social est de recruter environ 25 personnes et former en moyenne 300 jeunes sur la fabrication des énergies solaires.

L'unité prévoit créer 30 emplois permanents dans 5 ans et plus de 100 emplois temporaires. Les employés auront une couverture sociale et un système d'assurance maladie ou de mutuelle de santé sera réfléchi par eux.

maintain 15 hectares of natural biodiversity as protected but with a thriving ecotourism and agricultural business within the land.

Make a social impact through affordable light for 6 million Kenyan households (80% of total no.) in rural and urban areas with no or limited grid electricity.

management of ecosystem, reforestation and biodiversity conservation where knowledge, community capacity building and training and research development are enhanced



# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

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Mettre en place un réseau de 1000 entrepreneurs agricoles pour une production moyenne par producteur de 1500 kg de soja par an et assurer à chacun un revenu moyen de 200 000 Fcfa. Créer 40 emplois dont 10 permanents au sein de l'entreprise

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Mobilize 500 core farmers in integrated sunflower production and 1,000 nucleuses out grower farmers 2) Get 20 local entrepreneurs to invest in the commercial production of compost using sunflower residues and production of potash using cocoa husk and other residues

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mon objectif sur le plan social est de créer au moins 30 nouveaux emplois pour les diplômés sans emploi et ensuite former des femmes dans les initiatives d'entrepreneuriat et en fin avoir des ressources pour les accompagner dans les micro crédits

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More than 2000 women will be trained in rice production under environmental friendly conditions. The diet of the day to day food will change and rice will be eaten more often.

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My top social target to provide more employment, and building funds from initiative profits to be used for microcredit, Supporting education.

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Nous comptons sur les cinq prochaines années créer 20 emplois directs et 30 emplois indirects. Dans le cadre de la formation, nous comptons former 50 personnes

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Objectif social est de recruter 20 femmes et 10 jeunes pour exécution des travaux sur le terrain et assurer à l'autosuffisance alimentaire de bonne qualité au sein des communautés

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Obtain monthly revenues of 100 US\$ for 35 impoverished women heads of household over the course of the 2 first years of the project

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On average, 1 m<sup>3</sup> of clonal eucalypts costs Ushs 20,000/= which implies that a tree of 0.371 m<sup>3</sup> would cost Ushs 7,420/= at three years old. Therefore, in an acre of 1,000 eucalyptus trees, a farmer should get Ushs (1,000 x 7,420) 7,420,000/= in three years.

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Organizar el voluntariado juvenil Capacitar a los agentes social Crear fondos para la compra de materiales educativos.

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Our initiative will allow us to create 100 direct and [in]direct jobs within the community and to establish a US\$15,000 community fund from the profits, which will then be used for microcredit.

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Our social target is better the lives of farmworkers in the wine producing regions of the Western Cape

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Our target is to provide to the community and the region sustainable development.

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Our top social target is to build capacity of 3000 households in apiculture development, management and marketing.

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Our top social target is to create 100 jobs over the next 5 years through the project. These jobs must either come from the direct or indirect growth strategy of the company. Our target is to always outsource some of the packaging process involved in the production process.

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Our top social target is to educate 3000 children on a sustainable basis in Sierra Leone.

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our top social target is to guarantee ready market for over 100 sugarcane farmers in the village of Akwali where we will operate and surrounding villages.

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our top social target is to guarantee ready market for over 100 sugarcane farmers in the village of Akwali where we will operate and surrounding villages.

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Our top social target is to help 100 local households to become rich by selling sea-duck eggs, to establish a credit fund to maintain and expand this development pattern, and to build an environmentally-friendly life style for local people.

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Our top social target is to replace 100,000 kerosene lanterns with 100,000 solar lanterns.

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# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

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our top social targets are youth and small scale farmers in the region .The youth are those involved in environmental conservation including the collection of waste and urban agriculture .use the recycling to create jobs for themselves and others make products that reduces the cost of production

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Permanently end domestic violence in 70 percent of cases monthly. & where possible an increased number of marital reconciliations resulting from timely intervention within the context of PREVENTION.

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Permitir a las poblaciones mas pobres del país (Peru) aprovechar de la oportunidad del mercado del carbono vinculada al uso eficiente de sus cocinas mejoradas. Ej: los proyectos impulsados en 2009 generaran 500 000 USD anuales a partir de 2011.

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Poverty reduction and livelihood security of 200 climate vulnerable coastal communities Skill development training of 200 stakeholders sustainable harvesting of Sundarbans resources

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Produce and sell value-added essential oil products to local markets

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Progressively create 340 new jobs over 5 yrs in and around Grand Bassam. We will continue providing skills training, as well as courtier masterclasses. Innovatively we will establish an industrial production site uniquely offering stable well-paid jobs.

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Proposer des formations qualifiantes à 300 femmes et 200 hommes, créer 50 nouveaux emplois dans la communauté et constituer un fonds communautaire de 12 000 USD à partir des bénéfices de l'initiative et les utiliser sous forme de crédit.

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Provide 20 job opportunities for the disables from the surrounding community Train 100 disables in marketing skills for our products Train 50 local farmers with better ways of using chicken droppings as Campaigns on the need to consume poultry products as opposed to animal products for better health and nutrition

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Provide a clean safe alternative cooking method for rural women. Reduce eye cataract in target community which is prevalent in the rural community due to cooking in a very small space and blowing at firewood constantly to keep it alight.

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Provide access to clean, safe, affordable solar light to 6,000 people per year by empowering 10 young women to become solar entrepreneurs and community changemakers.

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Provide clean energy services to 1000 households

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Provide direct employment to at least 100 youths.

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Provide faming skills to 1000 local people on their responsibility to produce farm stocks that will sustain their social needs

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Provide handicraft-production training for 100 people in nearby villages and involve them in export handicraft production. Provide 5 living skill training classes each year for children and women of Phu My village (for example training on environmental sanitation, substance-abuse, domestic violence, children right to learning, etc.)

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Provide income and full time work to between 173 and 337 production, field and office workers in Upper East. Workshop domestic violence, IT, health and environmental conservation monthly to approx 200 people per month per village involved.

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Provide Leadership skills and create over 20 new jobs and recycling project for youth and other target population

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Provide secure jobs for 6 local people and develop self-employment opportunities for 2 previously unemployed and unskilled people in each of 10 small villages in the Karoo

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Provide skill training for 150 women/ Youths on bee keeping in the mangrove ecosystem, as well as Osterculture,

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Provide skill training to 200 youths and Create 50 new permanent jobs in the community.

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# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

Provide skill training to all people who are mainly unemployed to be entrepreneurship. Thus, new job opportunity are created directly by society and will lead to poverty eradication in my country by empowering local sources/wisdom and culture in the product output.

Provide skill training to women since they are the majority and unemployed, create new jobs for the youth and prisoners in some urban and rural communities.

Provide skills training and knowledge in flood mitigation and environmental management to over 50 schools and 100 households

Provide skills training for 200 rural women

Provide skills training for the samburu women given them some independence to being their entrepreneur.

provide skills training to 100 women where most of plastic are being used in household. the training make bags, earring, arts will enable them to provide tourism income from the plastic trash rather than throw it away

Provide skills training to 1000 women and youth

Provide skills training to 1500 men and 2200 women.

Provide skills training to 200 women in the community creating 300 new jobs in the community.

Provide skills training to 350 beekeepers around Nyungwe National Park (among which 89 are women).

PROVIDE SKILLS TRAINING TO 50 WOMEN AND 50 YOUTH CREATE 60 NEW JOBS IN THE COMMUNITY STAR

Provide skills training to 500 in 5 years. Plant 40 hectare economics in 5 years and can be reviewed upwards. The business is expected to generate over \$2000 in year. This can change the lives of lots of people.

Provide skills training to as much women as possible, make them self employed by building a community fund of Rs 5 lakhs from initiative profits, to be used for microcredit.

provide skills training to over 100 women

Provide skills/rehabilitation training and meaningful engagement opportunities to 1,500 underserved youth, with special focus on youth in underserved areas (urban slums or rural areas) and those who are presently involved in the act of cybercrime.

Provide the support necessary for transfer and dissemination of prekese syrup production, in particular to micro- and small-scale enterprises, and their adaptation to 20 local agro-ecological and social conditions.

Provide training in renewable energy and agriculture to over 700 youths. Planting of over 5000 jatropha plants and construction of 2000 portable biogas plants. Create partnership and sign contracts with international dealers in jatropha.

Provide training on cultivation, harvesting and packaging of five targeted indigenous products to 1000 households and create 1000 livelihood opportunities for impoverished men and women.

providing a healthier and safer livelihood for 500,000 rural households by replacing kerosene lights with solar lanterns

Providing comprehensive training for 25 Trainer during the preparatory phase. Providing 500 participant of the youth in schools and local youth gatherings with the "Green Belt" curriculum.

Providing education on the environmental impacts households have and awareness of how to reduce such impacts in the community

Providing skills training in sustainable natural resource use and management, health and food security for 50 of the hundreds of communities that apply for such support

Providing skills training to young people and women groups within the community on micro-income generating activities.

Provision of skills training to 200 farmers.



# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

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Provision of training to 60 youths in entrepreneurship tour guiding.

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Quality compost when used improves the nutrient status of the soil allowing crops to grow healthy with low or no use of chemical fertilizers. The costs of external inputs in farming get slowly reduced with improvement in yields. Besides transferring the

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Raise environmental awareness of basic problems and solutions which are based around changing behaviour

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Raise the standard of living due to the increase in production capacity and reduce diseases caused by pollution. Provide job opportunities for young people, as well as developing women's skills to deal with the new unit directly

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Reached 50 women q

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Recruit 200 micro-franchisees ahead of the official launch. Provide basic business skills training to the agents, and ensure that 75 percent of those hired develop sustainable micro-enterprises.

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Reduire de 20% la quantité de déchets plastiques réjetée dans la nature, dans la commune Créer 20 emplois permanents pour les personnes sans revenus

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Renforcer les capacités productrices d'au moins 70 groupements (dont 25 Féminins et 45 masculins) de ruraux et installer après leur formation 50 jeunes ruraux dans différents secteurs d'activités (agriculture, artisanat et commerce)

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Reverse present tendencies that are marked by the abandonment of rural communities by capital, capabilities and youth, with an incubator – a training, innovation and service centre – leading to the creation of 100 businesses and 1,500 jobs.

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Rural populations in South-Kivu.

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Setup of a Youth Motivation Network for delivering capacity-building workshops/seminars for all tertiary institutions. Development of the Youth mentoring Youth Initiative for youths. Development of Stanop Scholarship Scheme (SSS).

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SITARAM JINDAL FOUNDATION, BANGALORE. AGARWAL FOUNDATION, MUMBAI.

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Social Trained 60 honey collectors in 2 communities Form a self-reliant team in 2 communities Environmental Management Plan formulated Reforested 20,000 hills of rattan in denuded areas Business Generate monthly revenues of \$2,000 for the initiative; 20 permanent customers have signed MOA

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Social Target is to employ 50 unemployed educated youth. To link five rural villages and create local market for local products. To provide vocational training to 250 rural youth and skills training to 250 rural women.

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Supply all 754 women with safety equipment, such as boots, to reduce mortality from snake bites during Shea nut collection.

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Sustainable development is the last word. Adhere to scientific and technological innovation, strengthening the life cycle and reduce the environmental load. Our global village, the sky bluer, and clearer water, healthy living, disaster reduction?

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Target and train over 500 existing charcoal producers in rural areas on charcoal briquetting to facilitate their transition from forests charcoal to biomass charcoal production and create market linkages of existing transporters and stakeholders.

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Teaching English and tourism in their public school so the youth can develop a career and not have to leave their rural life to go to the cities for opportunity. When a farmer has 6 children, their farm may not be large enough to divide.

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The company will increase its staff strength by about 500%. Unskilled and uneducated local workers will be recruited and trained in metal fabrication process so that they will earn a living from the skills obtained. Empower 200 women as agents.

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# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

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The initiative aims to consistently engage 50 learners in tourism and business studies learning programmes, to provide skills training to 80 local people, and to create 10 new permanent and 200 temporary community jobs.

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The initiative will provide skills training to 9 people who will be employed by the initiative to execute the candle production and marketing activities. 20 women and 20 men within the community will be given start up materials and training for bee keeping.

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The main target of this initiative is to improve the livelihood of the population.

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The organization shall target 70% of active women and 30% of male youth for this project. These targeted youth groups shall ensure that project crops and seeds are used as plant for further production to meet the target of the Organization.

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The project is targeting 80% of the rural unemployed women and 60% youth to adapt to the project.

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The project would be able to improve the living conditions through generating income by the creation of jobs (manufacturers and saleswomen). It will improve users' health condition by reducing smoke in kitchen and allow economizing the energy expenditure

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The purpose of our organization is to connect the rural/urban people with new technologies of information and opportunities through free access to computer and the Internet, and to significantly reduce the rate of computer illiteracy in the Region.

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The top social target is to empower the community in microfinance management skills to bring a change in their lives. This is aimed at providing a source of livelihood to the rural poor that can not afford the minimum requirements of life and the basic

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The top social targets include the provision of means for vaccine refrigeration in the villages, reliable and lighting for the local health centers, creation of an avenue for socialization for the villagers to get connected with the outside world.

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They are i. to create consistent employment for the men, youths ii. to get rid of women & children from the arduous labour of present cassava processing iii. to introduce fortified garri a better nutritive derivative iv. to reduce the health risk

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Thirty local jobs every five years.

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This initiative will create 32 new jobs at the plant itself and 112 other jobs for the wastes harvesting in various places. It will provide skills training to 10,467 people (of which 67% are women) for the sustainable use of pressurized biogas.

---

This initiative will create 304 new jobs in 3 communities. Provides skills training to 200 women, 85 men, and 45 youth.

---

to be able to empower the community and encourage self initiative among the youths to fight poverty.

---

To be able to ice the fish caught by 350 fishing people in 5 lake basins along Lake Kariba, as well as to have equipped every clinic along the Lake Kariba shoreline with at least one solar ice-maker

---

to change 200 households directly depending on charcoal burning to embrace farming as a business, this will result in creation of more than 1500 jobs and also boost household incomes. We also intend to train 300 individuals in computers per year.

---

To create 1,000 jobs after the first year, principally

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To create 100 employment opportunity to jobless rural women and youth in Kenyan communities annually

---

To create 20 jobs for women and youths from the region, who in one year, through their monthly contributions, will constitute community funds of 5,000 dollars, assigned for the management and promotion of the initiative on a social, commercial and environmental level.

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# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

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-To create 20 new salaried jobs and 200 new contract-specific temporary jobs; - to create 10 subsidiaries in districts with high levels of charcoal production and 10 retail outlets for high-quality charcoal in the city of Kigali and other secondary towns/cities; -[P]

---

To create 40 new jobs in the community

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To create 50 new jobs for youths in the community To provide skills to 200 women and youths within one year.

---

To create a structure of 100 Agriculture officers , 400 Agriculture Assitants,1000 Farmers & Organic Input Manufacturers in the four regions. To ensure a healthy demand side, we Plan to Activate NGOs, Organic Food Traders and Organic Consumer groups.

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To create a sustainable economy and social infrastructure (from alternative income generation) for 5 indigenous forest communities around the world. To sign up 900 UK primary schools to our educational children,s version of the bloomtrigger project.

---

To create direct employment opportunities to 300 community members targeting youth and women

---

To create employment to the aged and the youth. Also to build their social welfare.

---

To create permanent jobs for 120 farmers in fish and rice farming

---

To develop a sustainable farming model that can be replicated throughout the West Africa region so that Africans may not merely meet their food requirments but make a decent living off farming.

---

To educate each and every citizen about sound waste management and the benefits of it.

---

To employ 20 local community members, sourcing, harvesting and propogating the plants and preparing the final product for distribution. Provide a scarce commodity at a reduced price to a market which impacts on the primary health care of the community.

---

To enable more than 8,000 predominantly rural households to improve their agricultural yields and reduce production costs by making low-price organic fertilisers and biopesticides available to them.

---

To engage the youths in change that could translate into healthy society

---

To eradicate unemployment among the youth and also empower orphans and vulnerable children who are maginalised in just a period of one year.

---

To expand the Nuru Farmers' Cooperative Limited from 79 to 710 members

---

To garner 50-100 local active participants to play the role of environmental ambassadors(training done). People are the raw material for implementation since with each one of us doing the right thing,environmental perfection will be achieved.

---

To have a plan approved by council, address community priorities such as solid waste collection in more than 500 out 1000 households in 3 months, and to compost all organic waste while creating a learning centre for commuinites

---

To have produced and sold a total of 500 motors in 5 years. To have a effective distrubution system in place for all of Senegal in 5 years.

---

To help improve living conditions for women, particularly those in rural locations, to ensure that there is participatory management of the population in resolving environmental issues and in the fight against climate change...

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To improve people's sense of protecting environment,through establishing Green Participatory Workshop, associated with all kinds of Environmental Club we'll build up Green Alliance .With publicizing we'll apply valuable and practicable ways aimly.

---



# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

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To improve the living standard of all members currently 8 lakhs.to educate around 2000 poor students through vidyal Matriculation school. to create job oportunity for 2000 people refered by our members.To create 2000 women entreprennure by providing financial service and training.

---

To increase the capacity of 50 small scle farmers in adaptation and mitigation of the impacts of climate change supporting new varieties of crops that stand the climate.

---

To make contract with 20 companies for taking over waste material and selling them back final products. To educate and to create job for 15 woman. To have contract with 5 galleries or shops for selling our products. To found another social enterprise and to employ 10 persons.

---

To our social target in future to our organisation will create fifty ways of jobs in the differents activities that will be creating through farming in all programs. In education and training will give three hundred skills and this is in youth.

---

To provide basic vermicomposting training and starter kits to 2000 individuals in a majority of the 128 barangays in Baguio, especially among the urban poor and indigenous migrants.

---

To provide convenient and reliable energy saving products to both the rural and urban people by the year 2015

---

to provide skill training 300 youth

---

To provide skills training to bridge the gap for 300 disadvantaged youth. To create a fund to in order to sponsor flight training for 100 youth.

---

To reduce by 80% the health and environmental effects caused by unintentionally POPs (dioxins and furans) produced by informal economy in Mombasa through open burning of tyres and electronic wastes to extract valuable wires and metals for sale by 2011.

---

To strengthen 5 municipal-based purple yam (ubi) farmers, Provide leadership, enterprise development and food manufacturing training to 200 ubi farmers, 30 women confectioners and 20 members of migrants / OFW familiesof OFWs.

---

To train 300 PLHIV

---

To win the support of and engage all 17 isolated Christian, Muslim and tribal island communities to the North East of Sangihe in the development of sustainable coral reef and marine eco system management for future roll out into the Coral Triangle Region

---

Top social target is to create employment for landless laborers in the State (for 1 million) . Gram Panchayats or the local Government bodies share the degraded and marginal lands for the project and identify the landless laborers to work on the project.

---

Total job creation: 1.5 mn jobs Skills development: 1 mn farmers 100% literacy, 0% dropout rate and 100% girl child education

---

Train 20 volunteers on Aquaculture and Volunteer Management Systems that shall be able to reach out to at least 5 Beach management Units with education and mentorship on pro-environmental aqua-cultural entrepreneurship.

---

Train 4,000 members and create at least 1,500 employment opportunities on managed grazing and environmental restoration.

---

Train at least 120 out of school youth in agricultural entrepreneurship for three modules during the first year so they can learn basic horticulture involving vegetables and fruits trees as food and sources of household income. This will also cover the preparation for the national competency-based assessment in horticulture.

---

Training of at least 20 rangers on the ecosystem restoration process. Provide skills and training for 20 university graduates on field work, support research including MSc. and Ph.D. projects

---

Training of more than 400 persons in the community

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# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

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Two CFL of 23 watts and 2 CFL of 25 watts will be procured by each family. The high wattage bulbs will be used for study and kitchen. This will increase the standard of vision for the children during study hours and reduce hazards in kitchen

---

unskilled workers will be needed in the farm and their wages will be paid daily

---

We aim to establish 200 cereal farmer co-operatives, motivate atleast 10,000 youths to engage in cereal production, provide value chain linkages for 6 key agriculture institutions with cereal farmers

---

We have for the 1st two years is to plant more than 20 Million trees throughout India

---

We hope to employ around twenty people in Rwanda within the next twelve months. We will teach them about renewable energies, how to assemble and maintain our electrification solutions. Furthermore we will give part of our profit to our charity, e.quinox, to implement more Energy Kiosks and expand their activities.

---

We plan to illuminate 17,500 households by distributing 17,500 (one to 50% of the households in rural Vanuatu) premium solar powered lanterns and mobile phone chargers before the end of 2011. .

---

We target the involvement of 500 youth in production of spirulina, create 50 new jobs in the processing and marketing of spirulina and its products. Establishment of a savings and loan scheme from initial profits with a capital base of \$4000 in 2 years.

---

we to equip youths from rural areas to make use of local resources efficeintly, my gruop shall also get will investor and make them try use of our local resources thus creating jobs adequently!

---

We will produce about 45 new small enterprises dedicated to bamboo guadua cultivation, transformation into composites, and passive house building. It is employment and housing access improvement for people mainly in Colombia

---

will have created at least 20 jobs for the deaf. opened a wider learning avenue and skills for the deaf an hearing . created awareness and linked the deaf to hearing in work place . provided job opportunity to the locals and expert

---

Within 5 years 25 village level production groups are formed and functioning in 25 villages with 500 members producing and marketing organic produce. There are at least 4 trainings per year on relevant topics and 2 exchange meetings per year.

---

within the first 16 months 12 jobs will be created. Skills training will be offered to 400 people by the first year.10% of our profits will go in the Youth development Fund for the Youth of this area

---

Within the next year, we plan to create a 150,000USD per year income for the community, involving more the schools in the recycling operation and environmental education

---

Women and youth empowerment of about 10 000 people, job creation for about (300 people employed by the initiative and emerging companies) and 10 000 people self employed in this sector.

---

Women ideas to be recongnised by their male canterparts in decision making. Strategize to achieve friendly climatic state. more female involvement in politics.

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## B. Main Environmental target

- at this stage, there are many ideas and the next month's goal for NileCAT and partners is to decide on these targets - possible, measurable targets: local tea sellers begin to use solar cookers; community in immediate locality of NileCAT begins biogas production
- build 6 traditional water harvesting structures (TWHS) and 1 on the Mada rivelet - increase well water levels by year 2 after project's completion - increase biodiversity around the TWHS - increase the green coverage in Bargarh by 50%
- Ensuring food supply alongside commercial farming to balance the two through encouraging mixed farming.
- Importer 150 000 kits solaires dans tous les pays de la sous-regions
- To involve all the women living with HIV/AIDS in eco-regeneration program activities. - To promote kitchen garden in all the targetted families.
- " The micro climate of the production site 10000m2 land is conserved and improved . 10000 tree seedlings will be planted annually pjhh The specific area and the down c"
- "1000 INDEGINOUS TREE SPECIES TO BE PLANTED AS WOODLOTS OR FOR BOUNDARIES, INTRODUCTION OF RECYCLING PLASTICS AND POLYTHENES INTO JEWELLERY WORTH UG X 1000000 PER MONTH "
- "10000 fruit trees planted to reduce flooding"
- "10000 local forest people educated against unsustaianble biodiversity use, 50 protected community forests set up, a national park created in the Division, 500 fruit trees planted, 100 local Biodiversity Control Committees(LBCCs) are set up "
- "150000 native species will be planted by local communities to restore about 1000 ha of degraded land. The branches and leaves of th planted trees will be used as input into the organic manure processing initiative and some branches for sale."
- "50000 native species planted for sustainable havesting and to recover the land cover that have been lost due to over 20 years of wars in the Northern Uganda, where grasses and trees were burned and cleared off to provide no habitation to LRA rebels."
- "2,600 households access water and sanitation facilities . 2,600 households access improved efficient community energy utilisation. "
- "Disseminate better land mangement, fertilizer regimes and water managemetn techniques and drip irrigation technology to counter the impact of drought to the 10000 women in our Phase I goals. "
- "Educate 375,000 residents, 50000000 viewers, listeners and bloggers on the adverse environmental impacts of our poor waste management practises and show them few simple steps to take, that will complement the efforts of the government."
- "Enable 100000 individuals to own and exploit 1000 hectares of lake/river -front land in 3 countries using the franchising concept to achieve profitable, eco-friendly and sustainable management of the environment. "
- "Ensure clean environment in a 1000 sq kilometre area by digging a dumping pit"
- "Fence off 12,000 hectares of communal lands into paddocks and put 100000 cattle and sheep on a rotational grazing programme. "
- "For 50000 acres: 1) Stop of soil degradation and improve soil fertility -> Target: Soil organic matter content of >4% (currently <2%) 2) Higher agr. yields in order to reduce expansion into unmanaged areas -> Target: Yield increase of 200%"
- "planting of 30000 trees"



# SEED Initiative

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"The ecological target is to limit the effects of eutrophication on Rivers and streams in the watershed. Also using Agro- forestry to ensure that 50000 trees are planted in the watershed in the next 12 months"

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"The project will conserve 250000000 cubic metres of rainfall surface runoff in 250 reservoirs; Plant 1,500000 fruit trees and put 150000 Ha under vegetable farming ; Put 15,0000 Household energy saving cookers and Tap & use solar energy."

---

"This initiative will contribute to the saving of 1,260000 tons of wood per year. It corresponds to removing from the atmosphere of 5,418,000 of CO2. "

---

"To control the spread of Prosopis through utilization.The species has caused devastation of over 700000 Ha and continues to spread largely for lack of utilization pressure, technologies to process and remains an unknown commodity "

---

"to deter over exploitation of forest animals and conversion of forest land for palm momoculture and to guarantee food security for millions in Nigeria and Cameroon by domesticated plant staple Gnetum africanum called locally Eru"

---

"To plant 100000 mangrove seedlings per year and 50000 casuarina seedlings per year"

---

"To provide environmental awareness programs for 50 rural village people. - To plant more than 5000 trees in 50 village. - To develop the 1000 acres of forest areas. - To increase the production of animals more than 10000"

---

"Tout être humain, après tant d'années d'activités se voit à la longue ses forces diminuées et porte alors le chapeau de Retraité"" donc devient inactif.Or,c'est très mauvais pour la santé. Donc, l'homme doit continuer à travailler jusqu'au dernier souffle"

---

"tp-7's top environmental goal for January, 2016 is to recycle 1000 used printer cartridges (minimum) per month, per continent. This contributes to tp-7's worldwide goal of 10000 recycled cartridges/month, internationally by January, 2016. "

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"Use 10000 tons of recycled textile fabric in the production of quilts. "

---

#1. 7 community forests established for 7 villages, #2. 80 agroforestry plots established within 10 villages, #3. UCEnDP (Upland Community based Environmental Development Program) accepted and implemented in 2 new target areas; 1 in Thailand and 1 in Burma.

---

(1) Reduce crop waste(resulting from farmers abandoning crops on the farms and local marketplaces when there are no customers to purchase these crops) by over 30%. (2) In partnership with the government and research institutions, discourage poor farming techniques making use of bush fires by 60%.

---

.Education the youths and the general public,support concrete conservation actions and policy making processes, .significantly reduce the rate of computer illiteracy, thus more open doors for research, processing of data collected, and strateg

---

1 year: - recycle 200 tonnes of plastic bags/month - run test pilot for composting organic municipal waste - save 3,000 tCO2 in year 1 5 years: - recycle 700 tonnes of plastic bags/month - recycle 2000 tonnes of compost/month - save 12,000 tCo2 in year 5

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1. 90% reduction of water related diseases for population following initiative. 2. Biomass plantation known as aquatic grown vetiver clarify water turbidity and contamination in ponds and rivers 3. Immediate halt on timber cut replaced by invasive plant collection. Firewood substituted by green coal to cook meal. Significant smoke reduction in households.

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1. Complete environmental rehabilitation (100%) and strengthened biodiversity of lands, watersheds, micro-environments, forests, multi-functional foodwebs participating in this project. 2. The participation of 80%+ of rural landowners and education in env

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# SEED Initiative

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1. Each women group per County will set aside a total 800 hectares of land for establishment of woodlots for future sustainability of the environment. 2 million tree seedlings will be planted and maintained by the group. 200 water ponds will be built.

1. Reduced felling of trees for firewood 2. Reduced methane greenhouse gas emission to the atmosphere

1. Stop deforestation for 50 acre/year. 2. Sustain 500 trees per year. 3. Decrease carbondioxide 1000 tons per year

1.To establish a plastic solid waste management plant and a briquette production facility. 2. To reduce significantly the volumes of plastic and paper waste within the community.

100 sq km

100% ont un plan de gestion des eaux usées et des dechets, 100% ont un plan de complantation d'arbres d'ombrage (de 18 à 25 plants pour chaque hectare de cacao)

15000 native species planted for sustainable harvesting

2 acres of cashew trees will be planted.

2,000 street families be rehabilitated and equipped within the next 1 year in the country.

20 HA of riparian land and 50 HA of degraded steep slopes restored

200 SQUARE KILOMETERS OF FUMES FREE AREA.

5 hectare filled with maize, wheat, and cow pea for sustainable harvesting.

50 hectares of Soche Hill to be planted with trees that were destroyed in the past 15-20 years.

50% of organic household waste produced in Kigali city composted and used to amend soils in farms. 30% of households in Kigali having a compost tumbler to recycle their organic wastes.

500 companies and organisations adopt paper bags as environmentally friendly packaging bags

500 hectares of community woodlots established.

5000 medicinal plants cultivated by 500 families for the propagation of biodiversity and reduction of land degradation.

50000 seedlings planted within the three districts that formed the larger Busia District, and wetland conservation awareness created amongst 500 households

6,000 hectares of agricultural land will utilize vermicast in the next five years.

75% of the power used for the production processes must be from solar power or an other renewable energy source

a) Elimination of the release of Persistent |Organic Pollutant in rice production b) increase land productivity by 80% without the application of chemical fertilizers

a) reduction of energy to irrigate on less water to paddy rice farming b) decrease expensive and poor quality urea fertilizer practice c) reduction of water borne mosquito related disease in region applying bio-fertilizer. d) develop animal food formula on bio-fertilizer waste.

a) water quality and nutrition is improve to energize and rehabilitate soil, plants and water resources. b) reduction of carbon footprint in operating irrigation pumps. c) re-furnished pumps and fuel switched contribute to reduce pollution and carbon emission

200 hectors of farm land covered under natural farming land and water resources are more protected from chemical fertilizer and pesticides protection of biodiversity and regeneration of 7 types of aquatic species, birds and earth worms from poisonous contamination Reduced human health hazards up to 50% Farm land water conserved up to 60%



# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

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Between 3000 to 5000 used car tires will be recovered from the environment Protected areas and sensitive areas in the greater Banjul Area and Brikama will all be covered first. 20,000 pairs of shoe produced school children

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Each school to start a fenced tree nursery, breed and transplant 3000 seedlings per year Each school to transform 10% of its land into a school forest.

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â€100 square kilometres of the River Ewaso Ngiro South Catchment restored 20 water storage and harvesting facilities constructed and well managed by the trained local communities; â€100 tree nurseries managed by communities and 1,000,000 native plant species planted as part of restoration programme.

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To become the role model of small scale commercial tree growing, suppliers of quality tree planting materials and forestry related products, with the view to increasing growers, real net income and Rural Employment opportunities in Uganda by 2015

---

Above 20 hectare will be covered by a green forest with about 15 species Above 200 hives will be available and all animal species in the region will be protected.

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Accessibility to drinking water, a basic need, is one of the biggest problems in South Africa. Vulindlela aims to make a considerable difference in this regard and is seriously seeking solutions for this problem.

---

Achieve success in 20 restoration projects annually using our seed and services while improving our best practice guidelines for rangeland rehabilitation in the Karoo and making these available to raise awareness of the value of rangeland improvement.

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Across all NRT member community conservancies (covering 3 million acres): by 2011 10% of most degraded areas reseeded showing significant increase in grass cover; poaching of animals (elephant, rhino, zebra, giraffe, buffalo) will no longer occur.

---

Adding important wetland remnants to Phu My protected areas. These wetlands provide dry-season habitats for the globally threatened Eastern Sarus crane.

---

Afin de limiter l'abattage de la forêt à des fins agricoles, la culture du pois d'Angole permet de régénérer 100 hectares de savane périphérique avant la fin de l'année 2012.

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Agriculture takes up 60% of south africa's water consumption. Reel Gardening saves 80% of water. so I would ideally like to save 80% of the 60% of water. All our packaging is biodegradable and we promote growing your own garden thus reducing carbon footprints in the community.

---

Amenager les abords des rues semés de mangues de 50 km<sup>2</sup> en espaces verts

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An average emission of 350 t CO<sub>2</sub> per village during 5 years shall be avoided by using renewable energy sources instead of fossil fuels. With 100 village a total quantity of 35.000 t CO<sub>2</sub> shall be saved.

---

Approximately 9 ha of land will be used for Botanical Reserve, Aquarium, Cultural Village and Campsites.

---

Appuyer le reboisement de 5 ha

---

Arid and Semi-Arid Land (ASAL) are today facing degradation. The main target is conservation of indigenous forests and creation of botanical gardens of traditional herbs. To support community-based forest associations and rehabilitate degraded forests.

---

As the CFL consume less energy, there will be less power cut within the district. Further the reduction of electricity usage will conserve the efficiency of hydro and thermal resources from exploitations. Reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emission will benefit our atmosphere

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At least 60 % of household in three communities have constructed their own organic backyard (herbal & vegetable) gardens and are utilizing vermiculture.

---

At least 150 homesteads installed with bio-gas digesters and 150 homesteads with energy saving cookers.

---

Bajar la presión sobre el páramo andino deteniendo la frontera agrícola y la implementación de acciones para la conservación de los ecosistemas (recarga de humedales).

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# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

based on either 1000 or 2000 baskets per month: Plant as many trees as we produce baskets. This = 1000-2000 trees/month or 12,000-24,000 trees per year, and consume between 2 to 4 million (yes, million) plastic bags annually.

Become 100% self-sufficient in regards to electric and water needs.

Both the urban and rural communities in Nigeria

Building of 2000 biogas plants for urban and rural populations

Carbon emission reduction to the tune of 6 mn tonnes over next 5 years.

Change the homes of 70 percent of families in a given location in terms of housing, water, waste management and power.

CLEANING THE ENVIRONMENT BY RECYCLING WASTES AND PRESERVING FORESTS THAT HAVE GOT SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON OUR LIVES.

cleanup the 3 miles square within one year

Climate Change mitigation and adaptation through forest, wetland, coastal and marine ecosystem restoration, conservation and management and, agricultural diversification.

Community Service through the Community Service Exchange Programme (COMSEP) and Volunteering for youths.

Communities will continue planting different tree species in addition to the 1500 communal woodlots already established. Management of the same will be emphasized for survival. Harvesting of the trees and their products will incorporate sustainability.

Communities, schools and universities. Collection of scattered papers and greening the country.

Community based conservation of three four lake victoria papyrus swamps as habitats for papyrus endemic birds and other biodiversity and for the wetlands' ecological functions.

Compost will be used in 1000 ha of farming land Stop half the amount of garbage dumped through both reducing and recycling

Conservation and sustainable use of 100 key medicinal plants used in the treatment of fungal infections in the Lake Victoria region and other regions in Kenya

Conserve the biodiversity

Construct 1000 biogas digesters and 500 wind turbines to offset carbondioxide emissions that would other wise come from using fire wood and kerosene lamps

consumption of 5000 wild cane rats replaced annually as from the 5th project year through production, significant reduction of poaching/ hunting on wildlife populations, increased wildlife populations and long term biodiversity conservation in Cameroon

contribuer à la reforestation par la plantation d'arbre à karité sur plus de 10 hectares de terres par an, sensibilier environ 50 peronnes par an sur la lutte contre les feux de brousse et la coupe abusive de bois,

Cultivation and sustainable use of ten overexploited and endangered species of medicinal plants spread in an area of of 12,936 km<sup>2</sup>, comprising the Astore-Diamer conservancy.

De toute évidence, les problème n'est pas que la biodiversité et les écosystèmes n'aient pas de valeur mais bien plutÃ´t que cette valeur soit rarement prise en compte dans les décisions concernant l'utilisation des sols et des ressources afin d'investir

Decrease fuel consumption (decrease conversion of forest to charcoal) by 50%.

Decrease waste by encouraging artisans to recycle waste and raw materials to make unique crafts.

Decreasing Cambodia's CO2 emission





# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

Distribute renewable energy with a low environmental impact; substitution of fossil fuels to limit gashouse gas emissions, awareness raising of the population to the environment and green technologies

Due to the nature of farming in the region, there is lot of deforestation. So we think our primary target of environmental protection is Forestation.

EDC intends to raise awareness to its beneficiaries on environmental education, sustainable use of resources, use of alternative sources of energy, organic agricultural practices and waste management.

Empêcher la pollution de la lagune et la prolifération des déchets sauvages autour de la lagune. Créer une bande verte d'espèce en voie de disparition servant de jardin botanique

Encourage biodiversity, creating awareness about climate change and to go about it

Energy Solution will be collecting waste from householders, government offices, industrial for free to produce the energy.

Engaging 100 students in growing and planting 100000 tree seedlings per annum for the next 5 years in partnership with the corporate world.

Ensure a clean secure and healthy environment devoid of garbage

Environmental Pollution control by using pond effluents to irrigate and fertilize crops, Planting trees in which the seeds and leaves will be used as feed ingredients.

Environmentally, KLEAN & GREENE

Establecer este como un sitio ecologico, donde se capaciten a colegios e instituciones, etc. Aprovechar los recursos naturales para obtener cultivos sanos y rentables. Concientizar a mil personas, de la importancia, de los cultivos agroforestales, en la detencion del calentamiento global. Sembrar 500 arboles nativos.

Establish 10 biogas units in the villages. establish 200 ovens , and amelioration of the traditional barns in farmers houses

Establish 10 youth entrepreneurship centres distributed all the country. These centres will become resource centres for the youth in the surrounding areas in capacity building in farming, youth shows and exchange programmes locally and internatiolly.

Establishment of 10 holistic and sustainable organic farm models within the three project areas.

Establishment of 5000 ha prekesse plantations throughout the country and utilization of all spent pulp during syrup production for the manufacture of animal feed or briquette.

Faire planter, suivre et entretenir : 10 000 plants de palmier à huile (Elais guinensis) pour la consommation de l'huile de palme et de palmiste par les femmes et 50 000 plants d'Acacia albida dans les champs pour la régénération des sols agricoles.

Farmers in general are finding difficult in disposing their agriculture biomass waste.Easiest way of disposal is burning them.This causes lot of environmental as well as soil problem. Avoid the burning and convert them all to organic manure aerobically.

Farmers not to cultivate to the river bangs ;improved methods of production and correct use farm chemicals

For the moment, our bags are not 100% made of recycled material. Out top target is to use just recycling material for all products. We are trying to make contract with biggest marketing agency to have Memorandum of cooperation and to make strategy for reuse of this material.

Generar cultura y acci

Getting political, corporate and community support to plant another million trees, 50 hectares of bamboo and 50 natural food gardens for the poorest communities in SA in the next five years

Half a million Tree species of woodlot, agroforesrty and fruits planted for sustainable harvesting by the commuinty in five years.



# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

I am also environmentalist . I have created a huge awareness among people regarding dangers of poly bags in India. Now in patiala the poly bag is banned.

I plan to plant 1000,000 trees by five years time with the two hundred and fifty farmers in question/

I think if the environmental protection applied to my work, I believe, to promote students or purchased for creation and recycling of identity.

i) plant 50,000 moringa trees in Cambodia qualified to carbon credit ii) increase water health to fight disease from water contamination in villages using moringa seeds powder iii) natural formulas impact on human food chain for healthier meat products.

i. Reduced desertification through planting of trees that act as rain catchment areas. ii. Air purification. iii. Beautification of the land.

ï,§ Establishing a proper waste management system ï,§ Putting up a system for recycling of waste and any by-products ï,§ Constructing a water purification

Implanter 20 unités de transformation des légumes en p  tes pour les m  nages et les restaurants populaires de Lom   et Kara

Implement solar power and recycling techniques. Clearing of alien vegetation on the premises and re-introducing natural fynbos to the terrain. Also create a fynbos nursery that can supply plants for similar projects.

Improve indoor air quality in 600 households per year by replacing kerosene burning lamps with solar lamps, each lamp mitigating about 1.5 tonnes of CO2 and reduce the large number of shack fires and burn injuries caused by kerosene usage.

Improve soil degradation soil cover improve livestock feed/forage.

Improved habitat for papyrus endemic birds and other wildlife by 50% , reduced wetland encroachment and establishment of a community wetland management plan.

In the first year, synthetic chemical pesticides use will be reduced at 30 % on 500 farmers

Increase the land used for sustainable cotton cultivation practices by 1 million acres by 2015, thereby reducing water consumption and use of synthetic fertilizers and pesticide.

Increase tree and forest cover from the current >10% to 50% by 2015.

Increasing awareness on environment phenomenon impact on agriculture, capacity reinforcement, and REFERUSKI Network creation. We also supply solar radio receivers and own Bubusa radio for women.

Increasing forest coverage in Kenya.

Increasing the utilization of garbage materials and greater environmental communication and awareness

Inform employees on why Akissi manages waste sustainably. One Akissi product is a cotton shopping bag that teaches plastic bags' harm that is given to all Akissi employees and later to local shops. Akissi customers can support African environmentalism.

Instituir dentro de la tarifa de electricidad de la microempresa, un mecanismo de pago por servicios ambientales de la microcuenca y negociar con HIDROXACBAL su contribucion al mismo, por ser un afluente de la fuente h  drica utilizada por esta empresa.

Introducing recycling at 30 ECD Sites and in communities.

Invest in youth, involving them in this issue , showing them how they can be contributors in saving our planet from the global warming by using the green energy.

Involves construction of smaller irrigational infrastructure on demonstration basis in these villages and interlinking the existing irrigational channels, identification of appropriate technology for rural areas and contextualising the change.





# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

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Our scientific and technological innovation, a world-class water-saving, energy saving, environmental protection, transnational corporations; our innovative step, to give energy saving impact the world!

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Jovenes Técnicos idaneos promotores y revisores de las instalaciones de gas natural utilizado en los hogares, comercio e industria como energia alternativa (gas natural), economica, segura y ambientalmente favorable

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Komodo NP has established as MPA. work together with the community around the park with debris card will allow them on monitoring species too. the monitoring trash/species recorded on the debris card important to make buffer zones by government

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La pratique de l'apiculture moderne favorise dans la nature la multiplication des insectes pollinisateurs. Les essences forestières, les cultures et les fruitiers qu'on rencontre offrent de bon pâturage pour les abeilles.

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La promotion et l'utilisation des autocuisseurs solaires, des foyers améliorer à gaz, et l'incitation à la plantation d'arbre sera une contribution du projet à la preservation de l'environnement.

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Le projet de valorisation des déchets va permettre de sensibiliser les populations sur les risques liés à la prolifération des déchets plastiques. Il permettra surtout de réduire ces déchets tout en leur accordant une nouvelle valeur économique.

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L'initiative permet non seulement de reboiser une grande superficie déjà déboisée, mais de valoriser ces espèces utiles deux fois pour la population: En premier lieu à cause de leurs fruits et en deuxième pour le bois.

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L'intégration de la femme rurale dans le développement environnemental L'intégration de la femme dans le processus de développement local agricole et rural. Intéresser davantage les femmes à des activités à caractères économique et social

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L'objectif environnemental principal est la reduction des déchets plastiques dans la communauté.

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Lowering the carbon footprint of households by reducing/minimizing energy, water, waste and resource consumption

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Maintenance of sanitation rivers and the environment.

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Manage, under the criteria of sustainability, 1,500 hectares of natural forest of collective territories, based on products from the portfolio, promoting the development of a new outlook on this stage (economic-cultural) of the territory that replaces the extractive and unsustainable tradition of timber and creating new systems of territorial appropriation.

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Mangrove plantation in 57 acres of land stretches over 10 km. Mass awareness raising on sustainable Sundarbans eco- system management and conservation

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More people on bikes on our farms and roads.

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Natural resources conservation by making people not to rely on woodstock and kerosene for household purpose of cooking, heating and food processing .We want to cut the carbon di oxide emission rate to the environment for reducing the climate change effect

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NED LTD top Environmental target is to raise awareness on climate change mitigation by atleast 80% of the forest communities over the next three years.

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Notre objectif environnemental principal est de participer à la fertilisation biologique du sol grâce au soja qui est une légumineuse. Le soja non seulement n'a pas besoin d'engrais chimique, mais aussi, elle fixe l'azote atmosphérique de l'air pour enrichir

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Notre objectif est de produire des souches bio. Ainsi les partenaires agriculteurs et GARDEGI vont utiliser de l'engrais organique fabriqué à base des déchets de récoltes et les déjections animales et la rotation des cultures puis éviter les brûlis

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Nous n'intervenons pas sur la production agricole. Les déchets, les noyaux utilisés à l'alimentation du bétail de la volaille. Les grains de papayes sont séchés mise en poudre utilisés par les praticiens Poudre, utilisé par les praticiens.

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nous sensibilisons la population

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Objectif sur l'environnement, est de promouvoir l'utilisation des énergies renouvelables et des foyers améliorés dans les menages communautaires, afin de reduire l'utilisation abusive des arbres

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Objectif environnemental est de planter plus 30 000 moringa qui a une durée de vie en moyenne 25 ans afin conserver le sol et le rendre fertile pour une exploitation durable

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Obtener de forma mensual una tonelada de papel reciclable para comercializarlo y obtener fondos para la adquisicion de materiales educativos para los niños beneficiarios del proyecto

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One tonne of discarded plastic to be recycled per year.

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Organic agriculture carried out on 10 hectares of land, saving it from conversion into large-scale, conventionally farmed mono-culture plantations.

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Our enviromental target is always to use a 100% recyclabe material in the production process. The product is durable and therefore will last people for a few years. We want to encourage our customers to recycle the case once they want to dicard it after many years of use.

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Our environmental target is to have healthy vegetation supported by responsive members employing their comprehensive management plan. Good forest management assures sustainability of utilization.

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Our environmental target is to put under check the encroachment on forests and other water catchment areas for farming land which leads to desertification and rain failure.

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Our environmental target is to reduce wood and charcoal use by 30% within 5 years.

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Our initial target is to significantly reduce landfill waste and eliminate littering in the area. We plan to promote rainwater harvesting. Planting of native species for sustainable harvesting will also be introduced.

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OUR MOTTO IS TO TEACH EVERY CONCERNED PERSON , COMING UP WITH ANY PROBLEMS TO 'GO GREEN'... SAVE ENERGY,SAVE WATER,SAVE NATURAL RESOURCES, BELIEVE IN CLEANLINESS,

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Our research indicates that each SolSource device will abate an average of 31 tons of CO2 equivalents per annum. By selling 3 million SolSources, we aim to abate 177 MtCO2eq over 5 years.

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Our Target is to create sustainable solutions that would result towards the reduction of 35% of our carbon emosion by 2013, partnering with S.A radio stations would be key towards accomplishing that & South Africa should became a Low Carbon Economy.

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Our target is to reduce the mountains of sawdust waste generated from sawmills in Ghana by 35% thereby reducing the current levels of pollution.

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Our top enviromental target is to introduce refrigeration based upon renewable techonology to as many as 15 villages along the shoreline of Lake Kariba

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Our top environmental target is on Environmental Protection and Resources Management.

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Our top environmental target is to enhance the environmental sustainability of all our farming projects, ensuring that they are not harming local environments and ecosystems.

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Our top environmental target is to install 20000 bee hives in communities around Mount Elgon region. We further target to plant 500000 fruit trees in selected marginal communities.

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Our top environmental target is to reduce indoor air pollution by eliminating 10,000 tons of CO2 that is emitted by 100,000 lanterns.

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our top environmental target is to reduce the effect of climate change by introducing ethanol onto the market for use by automobiles. we expect more cars to use ethanol based fuels which will cut down the emission of carbon dioxide because ethanol is a lighter fuel.

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Over 5,000 re-usable bags produced and other recycling projects carried out

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Over next 20 years, we will increase about 78000 ha of bamboo forest (1plant/person), protecting biodiversity, soils and water, as well as capturing CO2. Each ha reduces 9\_tm CO2/year and building materials by each ha, avoids about 200 tm CO2

Participer à la dépollution, à l'assainissement et à la protection de l'environnement

PEACE in the country!

Permettre aux producteurs de refertiliser leurs sols en associant soja et maïs ou en faisant la rotation du soja avec le sorgho ou le coton. Pour cela, un contrat a été signé avec une union cotonnière de la place. (UNPCB)

-Plant 100 roofs in ADAA thus preventing it from accumulating any future waste

Plant 20,000 indigenous trees in collaboration with youth groups, conduct a 5 day training on environmental and waste management, set up 1000 garbage collection bins in institutions of higher learning and develop company's environmental management policy

Plant 3000 trees per month in Mau forest, Iten (Kerio Valley), Eldoret Town. Clean up Eldoret town and its environs (Mwanzo, Kahoya, Mili Nne, Langas, Kapsoya) and Labelling the CBD garbage bins.

Plant 6 000 000 plants of jatropha to curb desertification (wind, anti erosion), to protect the farming exploitations and the production of biofuel.

plant more indigenous trees - 15000 in the next 5 years. create employment for the youth - 20 jobs. increase income for the community at least reach 150 house holds in next 3 years.

Plant more than 20 Million trees throughout India

plant over 2million indigenous trees in different parts of the country

Plant over 4 million trees and reforest 4,000 hectares of degraded lands in the Amazon

Plantar 15.000 especies autóctonas con fines de explotación sostenible

Planter 20 000 pieds d'espèces végétales à croissance rapide sur une aire protégée de 10 hectares et y introduire 10 espèces animales d'attraction touristique.

Planter 30 000 caillédrats sur des domaines communautaires pour une régénération de l'espèce, la fertilisation à termes des terres et l'exploitation durable par la population

Planting of 2 Million trees in targeted conservation areas that are key to the sustainability of tourism sector, this will be in line with increasing the Kenya's forest cover from 1% to the accepted minimum of 10%.

Planting trees in schools and rehabilitation of the semi desert area of eastern province especially our local and surrounding villages.

PROCESSING MACHINES DO NOT USE FUELS BUT THEY ARE MANUAL AND THIS REDUCES CARBON EMISSIONS WITHIN THE AIR. ALSO THE BY PRODUCTS ARE USED AS RICH FERTILIZERS THAT WE WILL USE IN THE CROPPING PROCESSES. RAINWATER HARVESTING AND USE.

Processing the garbage in our city dump into compost minimizing the volume of garbage in the city landfill, bagging the product into seedling pots and disseminate to school for small tree plant nurseries. We aim to develop 100 schools/communities small tree-plant nurseries.

Progressive use of organic fertiliser by creating a compost pit. Tree planting. Collection of rice stalks for forage.

Promote the control of economic and environmental impact in the rural community by production and use of biogas, leading to reduction in the pressure on the natural resources of livestock (forage) and women (wood fuel).

Promote the use of 200 low cost solar light so that members can use solar lights instead of using candles which produces a lot of smoke.



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Promover e implementar mecanismos de manejo sostenible y sustentable, de por lo menos 1000ha, en las evaluaciones sobre el impacto ambiental, la produccion mas limpia, manejo y disposician de residuos salidos de las empresas agropecuarias .

Proper ICT waste disposal.

Protect cutting of trees, growing more trees and the use of solar energy that prevent pollution.

Protect the 1012 sq km of the Nyungwe rain forest and its biodiversity.

Protecting, preserving and improving the living environment;Promotion of the conservation and management of flora, fauna, land and protected areas; Improvement in the Albanian legislation for ecosystems; Suitability with European legislation ect.

Protection of Birds and their habitat at mangalajodi. We are progressing in right direction. We need to focus on new domains like Fisheries which because of being the primary food for birds, will also determine the bird population and health of Chilika Lake Ecosystem at large.

Proveer sostenibilidad a la Fundacion Keto una organizacion que tiene como misian la gestian de los recursos marinos costeros.

Provide safe drinking water in 200 schools (and through them, the adjoining communities) and 100 other communities. Preserve water sources in all working areas

Providing a green library support with solar panels/energy.Setting up the renewable energy section of the library and training people on climate mitigation and management via thecenter.We will also enhance and support best practice environmental behaviour

Réboisement d'espèces indigènes pour une exploitation

Récycler les résidus de récoltes, les déchets domestiques biodégradables et les fientes des animaux . Parvenir ainsi â freiner la pollution environnementale et aider au mieux être des humains par une alimentation biologique.

Réduire l'utilisation des pesticides chimiques toxiques dans la production des cultures maraÃˆchères pour promouvoir une agriculture biologique durable

Reach 450+ youth self help organizations per year on the environmental issues/matters;Reach 200+ Civil Society Organizations per year ; Strengthen our collaboration with the National Environment Management Agency (NEMA), and the Ministry of Forestry .

Reafforestation of the community center and the surrounding community area. Through involvement of the local people and school children over three thousand five hundred indigenous trees have been planted with a target of twenty thousand in three years.

Reafforestation of the community center and the surrounding community area.

Reboisement , construction et assainissement des latrines publiques,

Recycling and re-using

Recycling 4 tons of undecomposable waste products and 10 tons decomposable waste product monthly

Reduce by 1/3 the use of plastic bags in the town of Ouagadougou as well as electrical consumption in 20 administrative buildings, 10 companies and for 200 private consumers over the course of the first 2 years of the project

Reduce deforestation by 1800ha thus the forest in turn will sequester more than 1Tonne of Carbon annually resulting in a dramatic reduction of the emission to the atmosphere.



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Reduce environmental pollution through eliminating use of kerosene for lighting and recycling of lamp parts. Households can have better lighting through the use of rechargeable LED lamps (Zero Carbon Emission) in place of polluting, smoky, unsteady kerosene lamps, averting serious health risks to women and children and environmental pollution.

Reduce the use of fossil fuel engines as it is presently been used all around; reduce indiscriminate and unguarded cultivation

Reduce use of post harvest storage chemicals particularly phosphine and Methyl Bromide by small scale farmers by 50% in 2 years within the region which are highly toxic tp humans and the environment. Mitigate spread of larger grain borer and aflatoxins.

Reduce waste and pollution in Hammanskraal.

Reduce waste generation from the mushroom business by over 90%.

Reducing 50% of fishing frequency of the beneficiaries to minimize the depletion of the coastal resources. Reducing 80% of commercial wild collection while increasing of Aloe vera cultivation up to 10 ha towards conserve of the natural vegetation.

Reducing depency of entrepreneur toward foreign sources and unrenewable, even using recycle source in order to produce the output product.

Reducing green house gasses emission by promotion of solar PV in enterprises and household energy supply to limit use of fosil fuels

Reducing land degradation through use of technology that does not require poor land use and cutting of trees

Reducing the littered plastics to save the environment menace and training people to sort their litters.

Reducir la emisian de carbono en el aire de 100 000 toneladas anuales

Reduction number of dampsites within the major towns of Mombasa and Kilifi.

Reduction of charcoal and firewood useage by 25% of women producers through use of Shea residue bricketts, post processing.

Reduction of ozone gas production due to SRI production. Rice as crop rotation will be an ideal cereal to fill the gap between the 12 months crop rotation plan in the gardens. It can be planted after itself and give alternatives for the rotation plan.

Reduction of paper/magazine and agricultural wastes by 40 and 50 %, respectively, in the community themselves, and nearby (or partnering) communities.

Reforcer la capacité de gestion des ressources naturelles; fertilisation des sols, plantation des arbre utilitaires,

Rehabilitation of 100 ha of forestland, earlier degraded.

Replace more than two million kerosene lamps in Kenya with efficient, low-cost renewable-energy based alternatives.

Replant 50 ha of degraded mangrove area

Restore 1000 water places (wells and bore holes) ; produce 2tons of compost ; plant 5000 domestic and fruit trees ; rehabilitate the lake Dang.

Reuse the crushed glass as aggregate in the concrete stopping the dredging activity in the beach

Rid the environment of over 1000 tonnes of non-biodegradable plastic wastes, 1000 tonnes of waste motor vehicle oils, and 1000 tonnes of scrub metal

RUBACON materials are based on the utilization of locally-available secondary and renewable resources, resulting in a system that is friendly to the environment (zero carbon and wood-free)

RURAL AREAS AT DISTRICT LEVEL.



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Save 10-15 mangrove and kaya forests and 1 million marine life from toxic poisoning, suffocation and entanglement by waste debris

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Saving, protecting and improving water catchment areas.

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School built using ISSB brick technology and clean, safe drinking water provided to local people through rainwater tanks and a deep bore.

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sea side and environmental cleaning

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Selection of the best artificial reef model, selecting the best area for model deployment on the coast, testing the model on a limited scale, monitoring of the coral species which grow on the model surface, monitoring the fish community around the models

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Setup 25 biogas digesters and ensure that methane produced by cow dung is used to generate electricity or bottled cooking gas.

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Significantly reduce the use of lump charcoal from forest resources in urban areas, reduce indoor air pollution and significant greenhouse gases emission.

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stop flooding of the sewage especially during rainy season , reduce use of charcoal by providing a better alternative mean hence saving our forest.

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Strengthening the role management of the Association of Natural Resource Development-Paper in Elbasan district area of forest and environment. Improvement of organizational and functional thanks- Develop a clear strategy and sustainable

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Successful set-up of 100000 beehives to enable healthy colonies, crop yield increases through natural pollination, and positively impact local natural flora.

---

sur le plan environnemental mon objectif premier est d'accompagner surtout les femmes qui sont le plus souvent marginalisées à pouvoir être indépendante à pouvoir s'autosuffire faire des formations pour elle et ensuite les soutenir dans les micro crédits

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Sustainable development and combating people's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. Fight against the continued and accelerated degradation of the soil and the advance of the desert. Training people on biodiversity.

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Target is to replace remaining barren areas on GVF/E's farm land with trees, to help other farmers plant trees through training and the seedling business/training center to-be-established as well as in cooperation with the NGO Green Vietnam Foundation. In five years, over 100,000 more trees should have been planted.

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technology transfer and adoption in the society (including organizations, individuals, social institution)

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Thanks to the use of 6000 rocket stoves, we hope to reduce by 50% the quantity of firewood used, that is to say to make a saving in wood of 7664 T and to reduce by 11 496 T the gas emission for purpose of greenhouse and to preserve 156ha of forest

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The curriculum will include exercises for Alumni to plant a tree and to sponsor it to be a member in the Green Belt. We are expecting 500 green tree in the first year with more plans for expansion.

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THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF USE OF LOCALLY AVAILABLE WASTE TO BE USED AS MUSHROOM SUBSTRATE HENCE THE WASTE OBTAINED AS POST HARVEST SUCH AS RICE STRAW,WHEAT STRAW,DRIED BANANA LEAVES,REMAINS OF BEANS PODS CAN BE UTILISED.

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The environmental target is to sequest atmospheric carbon through Jatropha plantation development and to avoid carbon emissions by use of Biofuel as transportation fuel.

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The environmental target will be met by donations to environmental social organizations

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The initiative aims to clear 150 hectares of riparian zone of alien vegetation, and to lobby a comprehensive catchment improvement public programme. Thereby, it will significantly improve water flow and increase biodiversity in the Amatola River System.

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The initiative is a sustainable income generating activity with very little or no damage to the environment. The project is intended reduce unsustainable natural resource extraction for livelihoods.

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The main environmental Target include the residents of the low income estates of Nairobi and Mombasa who cannot afford to pay for private waste collectors through reduced incidences of water borne diseases

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The main objective is to reduce by 3 times the area of woodland cut down each year for charcoal making and significantly to reduce condensable particles emitted as part of the carbonisation process so as to reduce air pollution.

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The organization target to protect environment through agro forestry activities in 10 youth groups which is way of protecting the environment and by doing, youth farmer group would perform both crop and tree plants in their resettling areas.

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The project,s environmental target is to utilize at least 80% of cow dung produced as fertilizer and/or sell as fuel cake.

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The top environmental target for Globalsosnet is global sustainability.

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The top environmental target is achievement of the best urtlisation of the local natural resources and conservation.

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The top environmental target is to plant 1200 tree in in six primary schools.

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The top environmental targets include an improvement in indoor air quality and potential reduction in carbon dioxide emission due to a reduction in the use of kerosene for lighting, diesel for powering machines and polluting fuel wood for cooking.

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There will be a noticeable improvement in water quality in the canals and agricultural banks in the region which will reflect inthe improvement of environmental conditions in terms of quality of irrigation water and drinking water quality

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This kind of farming is sustainable as it is not environmentally intrusive. Sustainable use of indigenous plants are promoted, raw materials used mostly organic and production methods environmental sound.

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This will be to encourage youth, students all ages to get involve in recycling. to establish a international market for recycle art, where the recycled arts will have value in the market. Only together we can save the planet!

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Through the project, 100 men & women will be educated on conservation of biodiversity of the Kakamega forest ecosystem and the effects of global worming that are caused by destruction of forest, while hunting for honey from the bees.

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To achieve food security and food self sufficiency for community sustainably by managing the resources and adapting green technologies of organic agriculture, organic weed control by allelopathic extracts. applying the integrated techniques of pest management and biological controls.Reducing fertiliser use and enhancing the productivity from natural manures and biofertilisers

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To avoid 2,000 tonnes of CO2 equivalent by replacing fossil oil with biodiesel in farming in the project area. To produce 1,000 bags of organic fertilizer to replace the chemical fertilizers.

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To be a center for green projects able to benefit from carbon credit trading.

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To bolster women's financial strength to divert them from wood fuel, arm them with knowledge about climate change, encourage them to incorporate ideas on sustainable development and the protection and management of the environment.

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To bring 5000 hectors of cultivable land under the organic certification by 31 March 2011 to ensure better conservation of natural environment and secure unpolluted ground water.

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# SEED Initiative

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To clean our environment by permanently withdrawing and utilising 250 metric tonnes of plastic waste every month.

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To collect 5 tons of plastics in one year (bags and PET containers), in order to improve the present deteriorating environmental conditions, which is a product of plastic pollution in the coastal area, by making 1,000 items of handicraft.

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To combine raising awareness of environmental issues with practical application of solutions.

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To contribute immensely to Government target of protecting 10% of the Gambia forest cover

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To contribute to the management of the community conservation area that safeguards endangered species within the biodiversity hotspot, including the endemic and critically endangered sand forest.

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to cover all the geo-political zones within the country while ensuring clean and proper waste disposal in all regions of our blood drive activities

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To decrease the use of kerosene and batteries for lighting and entertainment (radio) needs. To persuade the local population of the multiple benefits of using solar resources.

---

To deepen the consciousness of protecting environment, we organise open a series of outdoor activity, such as establishing Our Garden for enriching practice experience popularizing Green Roof Project for adding realism and perfect Seed House.

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To develop 3,000 family farm plans with established soil and water conservation structures, agroforestry trees, practising organic farming and eco-friendly agriculture over the next 5 years.

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To educate 600 communities members on importance and ways of conserving papyrus reeds plants for sustainable harvests.

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To enable local people adopt the receipt of manufacturing and using Bokashi Organic fertilizer which offers soil rehabilitations on farms unlike the use of chemical fertilizers which have detrimental impacts on the communities soil microorganisms

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To establish environmentally friendly and economically profitable alternatives for the fishermen who use harmful fishing nets (trawling nets).

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To guarantee the ecological and sustained control of crop pests for an area of at least 10,000 hectares through the use of biopesticides, so as to contribute towards the reduction of environmental pollution caused by chemical products high in pollutants.

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To have 1000 hectares of jatropha (fuel which is extracted from plant has no carbon emission) planted within 5 years.

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To have every LWI client attend an environmental responsibility class through CEI (classes will target reducing pollution, which is the single largest environmental threat in Liberia right now). Hold at least 30 community clean-up projects in Paynesville

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to increase the tree cover from the current 0.5% per farm to 10%. we also intend to increase land under organic production from the current 0% to 10% in the next 5 years.

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To increase environmental awareness among the women and children and the community at large in regards to climate change in the area.

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To inspire our training programs' graduates to explore entrepreneurship opportunities that promote environmental sustainability, and support at least five (5) highly interested youth to pursue paper recycling considering the volume of existing resources.

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To let school kids know about climate change and what is our responsibilities as kids. How can we act on the climate changes, the urge the communities to take care of their environment and use the recyclable materials

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To maintain the rain cycle, reduce soil erosion and desertification through agro forestry and organic farming.

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To mentor the fisher folk to take part in rejuvenating the Lake Victoria Basin in Kenya that has been dilapidated over the years due to neglect and encroachment of habitants and business enterprises over the past few decades.

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To our environmental the Western Kenya Province Communities is a community sustainable development partnership initiated by eminent persons from the greater developed activities among like civil society promoted for profit cooperations research .

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To plant at least one thousand trees to feed our kiln and as a protective cover for the environment.

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To preserve this pristine uncut high Amazon forest of our trek. With mass feeding plants along our trail and outskirts, this will be certain to preserve some of the world's most endangered species: Spatuletail Hummingbird, Yellowtail Woolie Monkey, bears.

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To prevent the wanton waste of the fruit rotting under the trees, which attract flies, and skin diseases to children. Listing the many uses and benefits of the fruit this multi purpose tree can create human employment associated with growing, harvesting, shipment and processing of billions of mangoes a year

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To produce / grow organic purple yam by providing organic fertilizers to 200 ubi farmers in 6 municipalities, Adoption of Sloping Agricultural Land Technologies and other sustainable farming practices since most of their farms are in hilly lands.

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To provide alternative livelihood to 100 families in the rural village so that the practice of jungle clearance for cultivation can be stoped. Cutting of trees for cultivation is a major concern in Nagaland in all the villages.

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to provide over 3000 dustbin to be put across the country

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To raise awareness of how we can work in harmony with the environment and how environmental work can be finalcially rewarding

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To recycle 4000 tones of organic wastes and convert them into 10million fuel briquettes within fifty-nine months.

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To reduce carbon foot print by manufacturing Eco-friendly bicycles

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To reduce deforestation by protecting 1 million hectares of threatened rainforest through a conservation mechanism that will give the local communities an alternative income generation, so that they don,t have cut down the trees to survive. Additional benefits include biodiversity and watershed conservation.

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To reduce direct dependence of the locals on PA for fuel wood and grazing needs. To create a vegetative corridor connecting 3 PA's and that which can provide a safe migratory route for animals active outside the PA's and also provide some fuel wood and grazing for locals.

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to reduce harmful emissions and use body friendly methods of crop production

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to reduce poaching, untimmed and uncontrolled fishing especially during fish breeding season , to reduce use of wrong meshes the reduction of sewage waste into Umguza river by helping the council establish a new and more effective sewage processing plant.

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To reduce pollution and carbon emission produced through open burning of tyres, garbage and electronic wastes by Juakali artisans of Mombasa by 75% by 2011

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To reduce solid waste dumping along streams and storm water drains. To encourage community gardens that provide protection against soil erosion and increase vegetable consumption / income in households

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To reduce the amount of kerosene imported by 30%

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To reduce the degree of crop destruction, increase the plant's growth area, to the most, let residents know more to find a harmonious way with elephant than to combat them, reversely, we should protect them, which is good for biodiversity and ecology .

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To reduce the effect of climate change by reducing deforestation. The reduced use of charcoal and firewood will improve air quality in the home leading to reduced incidence of respiratory and eye problems.

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To reduce the use of firewood in cooking by upto 50%

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To reduce water usage on a typical hand-wash by 30-40 percent per load, through the use of IziWasha.

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To rehabilitate 2,000 hectares of Geta forest with indigenous trees within 2 years

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To Rehabilitate 50 ha of the degraded areas within forest -To maintain the ecosystem balance -To enhance environmental awareness among the community

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To see at least 50% of semi-arid and arid regions are under forest cover. To help in re-forestation of mandera district and empower the pastoralist on how they can effectively manage forest for wood fuel and other products harvesting.

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To stop 710 people from cutting down trees to produce charcoal and reduce deforestation by half in Kinango District

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To stop destructive fishing practices and to engage communities in restoring damaged/destroyed coral reefs in an island group (9 islands). To equip and support these communities to protect their reefs from external destruction through education and whole-community-engagement.

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To successfully help set up home vermicomposting systems in 1000 households in the majority of the 128 barangays in Baguio, thus contributing to the diversion of the waste stream to the city dumpsite. And to introduce vermicompost to 500 Benguet farmers.

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To train the unemployed to use the piles of root and tuber wastes disposed of by processors near factories which produce bad odours and forestry wastes near sawmills that are burnt and cause air pollution to produce mushrooms

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To transform the 90 acre campus of the Daraja Academy into an entirely self-sustaining model for education and training for the Kenyan students and staff.

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Trainees trained in organic fertilizer production. All trainees given an orientation on the Philippine biodiversity and on climate change. Advocacy on inclusion of native trees in agro-forestry activities given to all trainees including their active participation in at least two tree planting activities in the campus.

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Transform 1000 micro and small scale agro and agro processing enterprises form conventional farming and processing practices to organic environmental friendly farming with in 3 years time. By assuring the availability of required knowledge and skills on environmental friendly framing and processing practices would reach to this target.

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TREE PLANTING THIS HAS BEEN ADVISORY SERVICE THE GROUPS THE TARGET IS TO USE THE GROUPS ATLEAST PLANT TWO MILLION INDIGENOUS TREE ON WATER CATCHMENT AREAS.WITHIN FIVE YEARS IF A MANAGE TO GET ATLEAST 100 GROUPS A YEAR PLANTING 4000 TREES EACH 2M IN 5YRS

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Trying to eradicate hunger by informing society to utilize bio-waste plus worms and reducing waste going to landfill sites. Reduce my carbon footprint by using solar geyser instead of electrical geyser. Grow more trees to improve Supplying hot water

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urban environment protection; community awareness toward environment;

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Use internal website to pass round information. Promote e-archiving, learning, waste management, paperless fax Install 25 solar powered biometric ATM's at mosques and other strategic places.

---

Use of green energy in this case solar energy for drying and processing vegetables.

---

Use organic materials in our products and reduce our carbon footprint with renewable energy sources.

---

Using the reliable technological solution of the local natural resource which is the sun. Each kWh produced in this way avoids the emission of carbon gases and the decentralized production of energy can be distributed over the totality of the territory in function of available resources and local energy needs.

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# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

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Waste has to be recycled to as a way of creating jobs and at the same time save space at the landfill site. Recycling mitigate climate change gases. if waste decomposes or rots at the landfill it gives off carbon dioxide that influence atmospheric temp

---

we had more than 1000 leguminous trees and shrubs planted this year in a community erodable land to prevent erosion and desertification. In the same line these trees will aid fertilize the soil through the symbiotic reaction of the root nodules.

---

we have set up branches in tsulami affected areas. we have done watershed programmes helped in social forestry.

---

we have trained entrepreneurs on risk and safety management in business environment.

---

We hope to electrify 10% of the Rwandan population with our innovative portable and self-chargeable battery boxes. Hence moving people away from kerosene lamps, improving significantly their quality of life and expanding the reach of mobile telephony to more remote areas.

---

We need to improve production systems and make agriculture more sustainable. We are looking at at least 1,000 hectares of land covered with organic crops, market garden crops and ten forest species.

---

we need to save natural forests which are the major water catchment areas, CO<sub>2</sub> absorber and also reduce global emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> by burning biomass. create a smoke free cooking environment.

---

We plan to help 10 (out of 100) NGOs who are specialized in environmental initiatives in China.

---

We produce Eco burning logs which can be used as a replacement to wood.

---

we target to plant as many as 1million trrees in the next 5 years and to eradicate indoor pollution by eliminating the use of fossil fuels such as kerosene at least 80% of the house holds where we operate.

---

With an annual desertification rate of 2% in Ghana, our objective is to help reduce this rate to 1% in the next five (5) years. This will consequently contribute to a considerable reduction in global warming.

---

With reduced demand for firewood for light, the negative impacts of deforestation and desertification (including habitat destruction and water pollution) are avoided. Switching away from fuel-based lighting sources means preventing the emission tonnes of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

---

With totoal understanding and support from local communities, we want to conserve the local mangrovc areas and increase mangrove coverage by 2000hm<sup>2</sup> at least. With the thrive of mangroves, we wish to conserve and increase biodiversity as well.

---

Zero waste within the City of Johannesburg.

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## C. Top Business Target

- 
- at this stage, there are many ideas and next month's goal for NileCAT and partners is to decide on these targets - possible, measurable target: solar mobile chargers sold to significant proportion of those with no access to electricity at home
- 
- develop alternative work opportunities for the rural communities such as the production of neem oil - foster strong bond between the local Grameen Bank and the villagers
- 
- Ensuring a steady monthly income of \$,6000 for BUVAD project activities' sustainability and farmer's monthly income of \$75 from \$2.5 a month.
- 
- Générer des recettes annuelles de 100 000 USD pour AGTTC
- 
- L'accès à la micro-entreprise - Renforcement des moyens humains et matériels - Gestion des recettes mensuelles issues des fonds propres
- 
- Les produits de la ruche, de par leurs qualités agroalimentaires sont une source de revenus. Chaque apiculteur membre des groupements accompagnés a un revenu annuel d'au mois 1600 USD. -Initier le processus de certification du miel
- 
- To mobile INR 500000 exclusively for the welfare of the women living with HIV/AIDS. - To network with NGOs/ Government departments to mobilize various support services for the women living with HIV/AIDS
- 
- " Establish credible and sustainable prekese syrup processing operation networks and strengthen the priority segments of the value chain and their linkages from production to the market. \$500000 will be generated per month per locality."
- 
- " Realize the many-sided usage of elephant's dejection, which can be good fertilizer, put into bog for generating electricity, and through build Elephant Family"", change waste to fortune, making money to adjust economy structure for multi-form industry.?"
- 
- "A gross income of about \$580000 will be generated per month per locality. Utilization of briquettes produced will be extended throughout the country"
- 
- "Achieve EBITA positive cash flows by December, 2010 Procure 25,000 litres per day Process and retail 16,000 litres per day"
- 
- "Claim 10% market share in cosmetic industry by endeavouring to be a formidable manufacturer and distributor of cosmetic and related products in Kenya. To increase annual revenue to US\$ 5,850000 by 2012 and create 80 direct employment opportunities by 2014 "
- 
- "Each of 1000 participants (franchisees) earns an annual net income of US\$1000 from 100 days of effective work spread over 6 months. All producer groups qualify for bank loans. Three American firms sign contracts to import 300 tonnes of products. "
- 
- "Ensuring a minimum of 1000 tourists to the site each year generating revenues of USD 50000 annually."
- 
- "Establishment of Aloe vera processing plant. Expand sales outlets up to 50 within the country and increase the production up to 10000 Kg per month with market output"
- 
- "Generate a yearly revenue of US\$50000 for the bags and US\$100000 for the eco-friendly detergents."
- 
- "Generate annual returns of \$6,000 from project trainees and an annual income of \$50000 from partners who benefit from ICT-enabled services provided by PIN."
-



# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

"Generate monthly revenue of Ksh.50000 from the ecotourism component of the initiative. This is in addition to enhanced fishery through integrated aquaculture and increased wood supply through sustainable forest management."

"Generate revenue of \$15,000 during the planting season that means in a year we can raise \$30000 from the initiative."

"Generate US \$ 75,000 from sale of 40000 indigenous tree seedlings in year 1 "

"Generate USD 20000 per month from the sale of turbines and biogas digesters. "

"Generate yearly revenues of \$ 20000 for the initiative"

"Icoseed will generate \$ 150000 per year from sale of services and goods from our partners; Generate \$ 1000000 per year from fruit trees seedlings sold; and \$ 1,50000 annually from products linked to market"

"Identify and create 10 market links for group products, Groups are able to raise 1000 USD quarterly as revenue, semi transformation of products and acquisition of a subregional export and sale permit"

"Our business model is to distribute 10000 Backpack Farms (10000 acres) by the end of 2011. "

"Our target is to dominate the market in the Ashanti region and move to Brong Ahafo and Eastern region. Our objective is to deploy 300000 stoves, grow the company's asset base by \$200000 and achieve a turn-over of \$500000 and achieve a turn-over of \$500000 in the next five (5) years."

"Pellet: 500000 MT Power: 150 MW Captive & Contract Farming: 60000+ Acres Liquid Biofuels - Currently at R&D Stage "

"Secure 5 contracts for local community generated organic manures and carbon credits. Use about 30000 dollars carbon revenues to capitalize local communities financial initiatives."

"To generate USD 20000 for every family and USD 60000000 for 3,000 families over the next 5 year."

"to increase our capital investment from the current 10000Ksh to 1million in the next 5 years."

"To invest about US\$400000 of external funds in the academy in the first two years, and possibly US\$100000 in the third year with a plan of breaking even in the third year and generating a net profit of not less than 10%. "

"To make Renu-Karoo Veld Restoration financially viable which requires a minimum monthly turnover of R30000"

"Within one year we aim to have revenues of at least 11000 USD. We hope to have orders from at least one major chain retail outlet in the USA within 18 months. Considering these targets our five year goal is generate revenue exceeding 500000 USD."

#1. Target group; 10-15% increase in income from the initiatives #2. at least 2 overseas markets and 2 in-country tour companies sign contracts

\$ 10,000 per month, we are closely working together with the CFC to help the farmers.

(1) Connect to 2million farmers and 5 million consumers home and abroad. (2) operate 3 supermarkets, 100 groceries and sell over 200 franchises. (3) Generate monthly revenues of 15million CFA francs.

1) To raise R\$ (US\$ 476,500.00 in initial investment) 2) To develop the websystem

1. Contract signed with 10 international clients/customers and 10 local clients 2. Dealer or representative contract signed with 2 internationals and 5 local dealer.

1. Cottage industries and marketing value chains in ecosystem goods and services processing in every participating village (100%) 2. Cottage industries and marketing value chains for 80%+ of vulnerable groups, women headed households, and the disabled

1. Deliver water to 30% of total households in need of safe quality water nationwide. 2. Register 150 CBO mobile water and ice as a platform to develop other business. 3. Extend 10 ice plants to bottle drinking water.



# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

1. Home Clasification of trash and encourage people to save them into the bank of trash 2. make ABN bank of trash as an example easy long run management of trash

1. To generate \$20,000 in revenues in the next one year. 2. To establish 2 micro enterprises by the end of this year 3. to establish a business incubator by the end of this year

1.Export 10,000 bamboo bike frames to the US market under AGOA 2.Export 5000 bamboo bikes frames to the EU market. 3.Export 5000 bamboo bikes to Burkina Faso and other countries in the sub region 4.Secure contract from the government of Ghana to build bicycles for teachers and health workers in the rural areas

1.Generate \$3,000 monthly revenue for initiative 2.Having a carpentry industry,3.having an industry of preparing product from honey.

100% des planteurs participant au programme doivent etre certifier et bénéficier des primes de 200 dollars us la tonne de cacao.

2,140 women benefit from income generation, micro finance and food processing programs.

220 families will be aware of the adverse impact of incandacent lamp and adapt the merits of CFL. Also 1000 families will strengthen their existing means of rural livelihoods with focus on agriculture and small micro enterprises in future.

238+ young entrepreneurs per year going into business and employment.

6 Weeks: Rooted Seedlings @ costing UGX 150/= market-Hardening Nurseries: 12-15 weeks: Ready Seedlings @ costing UGX 250/= market- Tree Planters: 2 Years- Building Poles, Firewood@ Costing UGX 3,000/=market-Builders & Homes:

7 tons of chacoal briquetess,produce and sell 24,000 super stoves a year fitted with unique identifiers and their sister cellphones.fully flecthed company with one year of receipt of funds.

a) Farmers income increase by 50% on first harvest crop and reduce farming cost not using expensive urea fertilizer. b) Opportunity to develop by-products using bio-fertilizer waste c) Fund contributions estimated over five years to reach \$150mio from 70,000 hectares of paddy rice farming under CBO and Fund management.

a) install 250 pumps generating USD350,000 income over five years. b) co-invest in 100 CBO operation generating income of USD100,000 c) generate income from fuel switch pumps, generators, agriculture machines

A. Provision of entrepreneur skills to victims of violence. B. Provision of grants/loans to couples to start or improve businesses. This is expected to encourage family projects thereby spurring the spirit of enterpreneuership.

1000 farmers harvest at least 2 crops using this technology 50% hike in their annual production and family income agric produce marketing channel fixed and agreement signed with 5 potential wholesalers

â€œEnvironmental Improvement through the Removal of Household Wasteâ€ in eight villages of the municipality NJQV Elbasan.me Paper

After we will have our laboratory we will have opportunity to check individual water quality a unique thing in Moldova.

Am targeting the sales of Ksh50000 per day and monthly revenue of 1000USD To have 20 clients who orders goods daily

An expected annual income of 12.000 Euros per village from sale of electricity in the starting phase shall realize a weighted average cost of capital of 12%. With 100 villages the total annual income will amount to 1.200.000 Euros.

Annual cooperative turn over of \$ 50.000 from the 5th year after full project operation from an annual production and marketing of 5000 Cane rats (minimum sales price of \$10 each)





# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

At BBOXX we want to be expert in the field of stand-alone electrification in developing countries. We want to be a global firm present in the Middle East, India and Eastern/Central Africa. We are building a framework to delegate the micro-management of our different branches to our local partners.

augmentation du revenu mensuel de chaque femme du groupement à 20000 à 30000 fcfa par mois

average profit of \$200 per month

BABE is targeting to acquire the following within next 6months acquire Yamaha motobike develop & launch BABE website, buy computers, camera, office furniture, install solar to factory, undertake aloe sap chemical content analysis, determine chemical&micro

Being financially sustainable by 2015, by working with over 20 international retailers, with implementation regions in South Asia and China.

Breakeven in the next 2 years. Expand to a 100 ha in 5 years. Export high quality, locally grown produce to neighboring countries. Franchise the model with trual farmers. Establish ourselves as the leading most sustainable peri-urban farm.

Bridge the existing gaps in business and entrepreneurs information dissemination to the youth, women and SME's. Crete awareness within the community about the culture of entrepreneurship. .

Bring BHB into operation (take off): administrative and managerial evolution, development of processes of logistics and acquisition of equipment, improvement of processes of quality control of pulp production.

Building 100 clusters (each with 5 decentralized mini-plants) each which are run in a franchising mode. Annual profit per cluster: 10.000 US\$ -> all profits will be reinvested in new plants

Building the trail so it can be opened to sell tourism for next year. Obviously having the trail is critical to earn income, and after that it will be easier to obtain our other goals.

business target for next year is serving 1.5 million poor women. putting up 500 branches. loan outstanding of 1200 crore. making PAT of 10 crore. create 2000 job opportunities.

Business wise KLEAN & GREENE

Collecter, de transformer et de vendre 2000 tonnes de farine soja par an, avec des structures comme les Grands Moulins du Faso(GMF) ou les Grands Moulins du Burkina Faso.

Commercialization of at least 10 herbal drugs through value addition; test at least 50 drugs per month, and have at least 10 visitors per day to the Botanic Garden within the first year.

Communities and schools.

Constituir una empresa que acopie la compra de papel en menores cantidades para poder comercializarlo en grandes cantidades

Continuously raising revenue, in order to achieve our objectives.

Création d'un séconds Fonds communautaire plus performant

Crear productos innovadores que cubran la demanda de prendas y accesorios que al momento son importados de los paÃses vecinos.

Create 1200 direct employment and 1800 indirect employment benefiting to youth annually SLR 18,000,000 which is US\$ 163,636.

Create a profitable business of over USD 500,000 profit over 5 years, and atleast 20 contracts signed with retail markets to stock eco-products

Create access to international markets; realise a turnover of 20 000 000 frs CFCA before December 2012

Create an annual income of 10,000 dollars with the initiative and sign three marketing contracts with two national and one international strategic partners.

Create at least 20 jobs per project.

Creation of 15 permanent jobs and 30 casual jobs. Creation of a network of 1,500 producers in 5 years. Increase yields from 2 to 3 tonnes/ha. Produce 2,000 tonnes of high-quality NERICA rice. Turnover of [FCFA] 500 million



# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

creer des activit

Cutting down the GDP Jordan spends on energy generation

Dès 2011, 04hectares seront emblavés par 100maraÃ®chères avec une recette prévisionnelle de 6000 USD/an / femme, soit 600 000 USD/ an pour la production totale. 120tonnes de compost/an seront produites et vendus à 100FrCFA/kg, soit un total 24 000USD/an.

Develop a comprehensive, cohesive and feasible business plan for Pag Sung Shea Nut Pickers and Shea Butter Processors.

Each school to generate a turnover of \$13,000 per year with 30% being cost of production.

Economically, the initiative would not be the main source of income for the beneficiaries but it will help in the problem of high prices of food and medicines.

El proyecto de hidrogenacion eléctrica es auto sostenible desde el punto de vista organizacional, financiero, economico, ambiental y es pertinente culturalmente y al enfoque de equidad de género.

Encourager les 500 partenaires à mettre des actions dans la micro entreprise. Créer un capital de 10 000 à 20 000 UDS dans 2 ans , Gérer une recette annuelle jusqu'à 100 000 USD

Encouraging the corporate sector to be informed and involved about the environmental effect of their business. We are planning to recruit some companies to sponsor our activities through their CSR programs.

engage youths and women organization on safe fishing process and marketing.

Ensure centre achieves break-even point by December 2010 by generating an average of Kshs 300000 (USD 4000) per month.

Established propagation and farming of three commodities of Essential oils to manufacture enough products to supply local hospitality sector with 'green' products. Sustainable farm and business for 10 people

Establishing modern research centers country wide

Establishment of 16 SME, Create new 10 entrepreneurs Development national and international marketing channel for SME

Establishment of a socially responsible company, delivering products adapted to rural populations, notably the most poor, while generating profits: pursue and stabilize a "green social business". Predilection for local shareholding and generation of revenue for the community.

export markets into Europe and Asia

financer au moins un volume de credit de 20.000US pour l'année 1 et realiser 2000USde'interet sur le credit au taux de 10%.

First we hope to bring an annual income of more than \$4000 for each sea-duck raising household. We plan to set up at least 6 local franchis and 3 selling agencies outside Guangxi Province and establish our own brand and a well-organized market chain.

Firstly to achieve breakeven, then to grow in order to generate annual revenues in excess of \$5 million

Fish production 10 tonnes per month, vegetable production 30tons per month, multipurpose trees 20ha, 5 formula of high quality fish feeds. to establish external markets for fish and fish feeds including vegetables

For the 300 members to generate 2,000 US dollars

For the school to host quarterly Permaculture Design Courses in which enough revenue is generated to support the operating costs of the Daraja Academy.

Fortalecer la estructura de coordinacion de Qori Q'oncha para dar estabilidad al apoyo técnico que brinda a los socios seguridad en la generacion de recursos en el mercado de carbono, para poder financiar nuevas acciones sociales en el país.





# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

Franchise this Little Engineer in Lebanon as well as in the Region, this could be achieved by partnering with investors to support professionally this mission.

From an economics point of view, we have carried out studies into our competition, the market share (both national and international), sales projections, production costs, the plan for setting up other units and technological development

Générer de recettes mensuelles de 5430 USD pour l'initiative

Générer des recettes annuelles de 10 000 Dollar USD sur les intérêts des microcrédits (2%) et les redevances issus de l'appui à la commercialisation des produits agricoles

Générer des recettes de 4.600.000Fcf par mois pour l'initiative dans les 20 unités.

Générer des recettes de 50000fcfa à court terme et de 1000000 fcfa à long terme. La réussite des différentes activités va mener à créer un centre de loisir dont l'accès nécessitera le paiement d'une redevance et aussi un ... de publicité des sociétés

Générer des recettes mensuelles de 2000 USD pour créer des restaurants solidaires dans les quartiers populaires de la commune de Kpalimé.

Générer des revenus mensuels par producteur de 125 USD pour la prise en charge d'une exploitation agricole de 7 personnes en moyenne dans le cadre de la mise en oeuvre de l'initiative

Generar 100 empleos directos e ingresos de \$ 1'000.000,00 mensuales para los jovenes a traves de ECOBOSCO brindando servicios tecnicos outsourcing de alta calidad a empresas de servicios publicos domiciliarios a traves de tres contratos por servicios.

Generar al menos diez negocios entre los diferentes eslabones de las cadenas atendidas por ANDIBOL, de manera que genere excedentes y garantice la obtensi

Generar ingresos mensuales de 5.000 dalaes con la iniciativa.

Generate \$1000 per month for the enterprise Supply 3000 units of the product per month to large scale consumers Sell 4500 units of the poultry products to small scale consumers Open outlets in other towns and cities within the third year of our operation.

Generate \$15,000 net revenue for the short term (less than 2 months). Generate \$50, 0000 over 5 year periods. Provide service to 300 customers

GENERATE 2000 U\$ PER MONTH FOR INITIATIVE

generate 5,000 dollars monthly revenue

Generate 9 million in annual revenues to fund innovation and entrepreneurship incubation projects in rural China.

Generate a monthly revenue of USD 5,000 from advertising

Generate a total annual turnover of at least 200,000 US\$ from the second year of the project.

Generate £1,000 of monthly revenues from the recycling of discarded plastic items.

Generate an income base of upto 1500\$ monthly on sale of sculptures, 1000\$ installation fees of bio gas and 500\$ on installation of energy saving cookers.

Generate annual per capita income of US\$12,000 for each farmer involved in the project

Generate annual revenue of U\$30000 from the pay for water, livestock insurance schemes and community-based eco-tourism programmes managed by the locals with the support from EcoAfrica Kenya.

Generate annual revenues of \$150,000.

Generate Basic Income for target group up to N5,000 each month per person



# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

Generate income of \$1000 per month for the village, develop a model of microenterprise selling recyclable products, and develop an eco-tourism model.

generate KES 500 00(US\$60 000)

Generate monthly receipts of up to \$9,000 USD.

Generate monthly revenues of \$2,000 for the initiative

Generate monthly revenues of \$5000 for the initiative

Generate monthly revenues of a minimum of \$5,000 for the initiative through sale of foodstuffs, timber and woodfuel and the accrued carbon credits.

Generate monthly revenues of USD 4000 from the initiative.

Generate monthly revenues of USD 5,000 from the initiative

Generate over \$8 million dollars per year of sustainable income for indigenous families, once their hectares of guayusa become productive 3 years after planting. Farmers currently earn \$500-\$900 per year of income, and guayusa sales will generate a minimum of \$1500 per year of additional income per family.

Generate revenue of INR 15 million by 31st March 2011.

Generate revenues for the initiative through sales percentages on each product. Also to create strategic alliances and longterm relationships with NGOs, and other private and public organizations working in the same field or a complementary field.

Generate revenues of Ksh 200, 000 (\$2,500) annually toward from the initiative toward the purchase of a printing and embroidery machine

Generate stable income to the beneficiaries

Generate the total revenue of 10000USD in year 2010 3 government , 4NGOS and 5 investors have shon their intrest to have our product

Generate USD 5000 monthly

Generate volumes of 84,000 units in 2011, with annual revenues of R7 million (\$1 million) for IziWasha, as well as profit of R5 million earned by franchisees.

Generating a working income of R2 000 000 per annum for Lolonga.

generating funds for the carrying out of the NGO activities within the different cities on the coast

Gros sales of USD 1 million in two years

Grow the initiative nationally and internationally by marketing our craft products. Generate monthly revenues of R20,000 for the initiative.

Have a turnover of KES 10 Million in the 2nd year (KES 80 = 1 \$). Have a corporate client base of approximately 25 within the second year.

Have made a net profit of \$125,000.00 over 5 years from the sales of motors and jatrophia oil.

Have more rural women develop as business leaders and cottage industry, focus more attention on those rural dwellers who are migrating to urban areas in search of jobs

I believe that my business is promotion. Female beauty is to the Health District. Women spend a lot of money dressing up is. But also bring jobs and business opportunities. Also help disadvantaged people find a job or a woman. This Is a hope to promote

I hope to generate a monthly revenue of two million francs by third year when plants are mature.

I plan alignment with the EngD Centre at the University of Bristol. I believe that from that vantage point I will be able to better relate with the international groups that will carry out the institutional work required to accomplish the targets.



# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

I would want to see the project be able to open up markets internationally

i) Operate 5 manufacturing centers to manufacture 4 animal food formulas ii) Obtain 20% of animal food market share nationwide and 40% market share in location where center operates. iii) Diversity by-products in 2 human food mass consumption products and industry food material

If the project is replicated well the bussiness target is 60% in the region. and the entire country.

In five years, GVF/E should net over \$100,000 from harvests, seedling sales, ecolodge returns and a trucking business to be set up.

In terms of value, the compost worth more than Rs. 15 lakh/year will be produced under each project. The use of compost will help reduce expenses for crop growing, particularly on chemical fertilizers and will also help improve the yield.

Increase REN income by 40% through expanding membership based and service provision and to reach a position where REN can generate sufficient income to manage its functions and be a self sustainable entity during next 3 years period

Increase supply of scarce eru in Cameroon and Nigeria where it is consumed in hundreds of tonnes every week.

Increase the annual revenue of beekeepers from 300\$ to 1500\$

Increased product range, improved quality and marketing opportunities

Increased revenue from ecotourism ventures by 60%, increased number of targeted markets

Increased revenue of 10000 USD per month for the initiative. We intend to improve our marketing strategy and look for international buyers.

Increased rural household income (economy) through agricultural diversification and judicious use of natural resources.

Increasing entrepreneurial development, access to financial services for SMEs, access to business services, access to information through internet facilities, e marketing and sustainable entrepreneurship

Increasing the farm productivity. Making the farming community resourceful. providing them high yielding seeds. Trainings and social capital buildup.

Increasing the income with the cash crop rice.

Information campaign on the training reaching at least three urban and rural communities. Expenses covered by the revenues. At least three partners committed to providing scholarship grants to promising out of school youth as potential trainees.

Integraremos a toda la comunidad en el desarrollo de productos que nos identifiquen y que brinden al visitante no solo un mejor conocimiento de nuestra zona, sino la satisfaccian de contribuir con la causa de la sostenibilidad de los recursos naturales.

Involve women in production and introduce youth to marketing of the product, create a savings fund for credit lending and expansion

It is to generate a \$10.000 for the project by the end of this year.

It will generate about \$30000 in the first 5 years of operation and employ workers

Kinshasa is a city of 12 millions inhabitants, our customers will be residential house, industries, plants, commercial building, schools, churches, hospitals, galleries and government agencies and buildings that need a clean energy.

Le fait que cette population cible soit sensibilisée sur les différentes méthodes contraceptives et la santé sexuelle et reproductive est un atout qui aide les bénéficiaires à se protéger des IST et des grossesses non désirées et de planifier leur vie.

La mise en place de 10 kits éclairage solaire à trvers le micr crédit comme initiative pilote



# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

Large scale processing, packing and selling of honey from SB and HB. To achieve this goal, technology transfer in rearing of the bees to as many rural homes as possible will be critical. The trained individuals will then form the supply network.

Les engrais et pesticides chimiques deviennent de plus en plus chers et peu disponibles pour les producteurs à faibles revenus. Il est envisagé le développement de partenariat avec des hÃ´tels et restaurants pour accroÃ®tre la demande potentielle

Les produits issus de ces plantations permettront à long terme de développer l'industrie agro-alimentaire et d'autres filières telles que l'apiculture, le beurre de Karité

Les services écosystémiques ont une valeur immense pour la productivité économique, la sauvegarde des établissements et la réduction de la vulnérabilité. face aux efforts de renforcement des moyens d'existence et d'allègement de la pauvreté

Lighting is a key challenge to millions of entrepreneurs/businesses who have difficulty operating after dark. Better lighting allows for an extension of the working day for small and medium enterprises â€ meaning expanded production, better opportunities for income, improved working conditions and increasing numbers of customers.

L'objectif économique est de réaliser dans 5 ans un chiffre d'affaire de 200 millions de FCFA dont 60% iront dans l'achat du soaj des petits et moyens producteurs du Burkina. Aussi, le résultat représentera 9% du chiffre d'affaire.

L'objectif est de former les jeunes sur la fabrication des énergies solaires à coût réduit et de fabriquer les énergies renouvelables pour vendre aux communautés

Local green Industry and solar panel production, a reference green library, generating at least 2000 per month from sales and production. Signing of at least 3 Expert in center management, Environmental products development, relationship with Living earth Nig

make use of local resources.

MAKING A NET REVENUES OF 2,000USD MONTHLY.

Making human rights education compulsory in schools of India.

Market survey to understand marketing dynamics leading to identification of products followed by signing of agreements with buyers (companies).

Maximum tourists attraction to the center and other related business activities for improvement of the lives of the local people.

Move agriculture to a wealth creator and generator in the Sub Saharan Africa

my top business target is to sale 2500 solar led lamps in the next 3yrs and have microcredit started within in that period. and have a sizeable income from fruits and soft wood from the trees planted.

N/A

NED LTD top business target is to increase incomes of Forest communities, at household level by five fold through commercializing Forest Based Enterprises in particular products from medicinal plants and honey by 2015 while sustainably managing the forests

Nursery tree owners will benefit. Environmental campaigns via music concerts and sporting events with proceeds going towards the various proposals and allowances for the ambassadors. Raw materials for recycling.

Objectif économique est de gagner des bénéfices et d'aider les communautés à réaliser des profits pour subvenir à leur besoins à partir de cette initiative

Our business target is to make 20% return on equity year over year.



# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

Our goal for the next 5 years is to achieve financial self-sustain status. Income from business will be enough to cover all management costs while maintaining at least the current level of income for local people who are participating in the project.

Our main target are enterprises that are using PVC foil for their own promotion, but later, their waist is usually thrown and cause big pollution.

Our top buiness target is to train 1500 women in income generating activities.

Our top business tagert is to sell over 500 000 condom cases in the next five years. This is a worst case scenario target.

Our top business goal is to establish 2,500 animals, farm and 300,000 semen doses sale per year by 2015.

Our top business target in 10 years to come, we envisage to earn a total of \$ 1 million annually from a combination of accommodation, tour guiding and boat riding

Our top business target is to ensure that we run efficient businesses that produce profits to cover the running costs of the schools.

Our top business target is to establish Akissi as a brand name for an improved image of Africa in Western markets, while simultaneously managing to meet market demands through innovatively developing a formal production site in Grand Bassam.

Our top business target is to generate \$ 1500 monthly turnover on beekeeping equipment & technology sales

Our top business target is to generate a monthly average of USD 20000 when all the 20000 bee hives are installed and the fruit trees matured.

our top business target is to grow this industry into a a million dollar industry, generating about \$100,000 monthly revenues. We also hope to have signed contracts will all the petroleum marketing companies to provide them ethanol

Our trust is not involving in business progress

Parvenir à assurer un revenu annuelle d'environ 100USD par femme au sein de la communauté.Ce revenu proviendra de la vente des amandes de karité, du sesame et du bissap(fleur d'hibiscus) biologiques qu'elles auront cultivé sur la parcelle.

Passer d'une production de 100 Kg par mois à 10 000 Kg par an à moyen terme.

Plant more than 20 Million trees throughout India

Poultry keeping to alleviate poverty in the project area.

Produce 7000 tonnes of farming products to raise 400000 \$ income;Sign 3 commercial contracts.

Produce Jatropha oil for both domestic and industrial use, this will be done through an outgrowers system method of jatropha farmers.

Produire annuellement à partir de l'an 2011 au moins 100 tonnes de provende 20% moins cher que l'aliment actuel en substituant le soja par le Pois d'Angole

Promote partnership with different organisation, at least 40 Create at least 20 water kiosk in different village or semi-urban areas

Promoting the business initiatives that are in the accordance with the environmental management and integration.

Promotion of the idea of value addition to local materials especially agricultural products and quality production so as to meet international market demand and withstand the now competitive world by the local people.

Promotions and sales of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries.

Provide avenues for small business establishment to 50 households within a period of 5 years



# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

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Quality production of our art wares and market ing them. We are introducing value chain so that after the clay we refill and grow trees to protect the environment .

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Raise Us dollars 1250 from each pond and a further 250 dollars from honey and 3125 from the sell of tree seedlings.

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Raising 5 million kenya shillings per year

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Reel Gardening must be available in the main retail chains and in the small community Spaza shops. It must be available to every sector of our community.

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Rendre compétitif la production biologique et positionner les exploitants sur le marché international des produits bio par la mise à disposition du compost en quantité et en qualité. Intégrer le réseau AMAP et signer au moins 40 contrats avec les consomm

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rentabilisez les entreprises

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Retailers to stock the Happy Pants and other Amajobjob products

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Revenue growth of ~100% annually; maintain profitability; become cash flow positive. Revenue target in 5 years is ~300000000 Kenyan Shillings.

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Rs. 40,34,876

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Sale of fruits, wood fuel and medicinal plants use in Africa is well established. The promotion of the production of medicinal plants besides representing an important activity to recover traditional know-how, constitutes also an opportunity of income

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Sales of 300000 euro in 2013 benefitting 1,500 women directly.

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Secure contracts with 30 international buyers for the targeted products.

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Selling 500.000 solar lanterns

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Selling from a factory location at retail / wholesale prices;promote the value of nutritionally priparde food Special promotions and giveaways for market penetration, and placing theproduct in people

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SELLING THOSE EMBERS FROM WASTES TO UNIVERSITY RESTORANTS AND THE COMMUNITY AROUND, SELLING ENVELOPS AND SHEETING TO LOCAL COMMUNITIES FOR THEIR EVERY DAY USE.

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Ser la empresa de gestion y apoyo de proyectos agropecuarios mas eficaz y rentable en el departamento de Antioquia.Generando un flujo de caja mensual de por lo menos us \$20000 mensuales.

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Setup of a Career Development Center that does career training and linking, enlightenment campaigns, Consultancy. Employment generation for graduates. Initiation of the Stanop Economic Empowerment Centre. Stanop IT/Computer Centre.

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Sign supply contracts with 100 local companies and 10 international companies per month

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Signer des contrats avec 25 conseils generaux en Cote d'Ivoire et ailleurs en Afrique de l'Ouest.

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spreading spirit of entrepreneurship to all over people in the world

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Start-up capital in the form of micro-finance will be made available to fund each enterprise. A multi-disciplined team will be formed of specialist consultant experts, who will work closely with the social entrepreneurs to ensure success of the enterprises both technically and commercially.

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strengthen the income of the population of Ando Kpomey

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supply 500-1000 bags of cow pea, maize, and wheat.

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sur le plan économique mon objectif premier est de pouvoir d'abord me suffire à moi meme etre independante pouvoir m'occuper de ma famille qui est le souvent est une famille élargie parce qu'en afrique la famille est élargie

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# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

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Tant vaut l'Economie, tant vaut la Nation et la Population jouit d'une prospérité. Après tant de déboires dans mes diverses carrières sans avoir économisé, avant d'être retraité, après tant de réflexion et recherches, l'idée m'est venue de créer le CLUB.

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Tener un mercado estable para la produccion de los cultivos (cacao, platano, arbol del pan). Haber realizado 200 planes turasticos ecologicos. Tener un galpan con 300 gallinas criollas. Tener un galpan con 1000 pollos de engorde. Tener una planta de sacrificio ,para pollos .

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The fishery aims to achieve monthly income of 4300 USD by the end of 2011. In addition it hopes to have signed contracts with public and private investors to enable business expansion (building of a trout lodge, upgrading of infrastructure, etc).

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The greatest business target is to contract 20 medium scale enterprises for equity financing in 5 years. The enterprises targeted are in agriculture, energy, fishery, forestry, health, microcredit and tourism sectors in Kenya

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The incubator will be a model business, autonomous and financially viable by way of its products and services. It will permit the creation of 126 modern rural businesses (members of the cooperative which will become the incubator) and of 1,540 jobs in the 42 villages

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The initiative is expected to get \$6,500 per month

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The initiative targets a monthly income of \$5000. We target to sign business agreements with 10 major supermarkets throughout the country and we look forward to the export market within the East African Community nations.

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The initiative targets Monthly Revenue of upto to Kshs 2,000,000 obtained from the house to house garbage collection, sale of valuable waste and income generated from agricultural activities through utilization of inorganic manure.

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The initiative will generate US\$ 2,051,282 in sales of charcoal every year from the 4 Counties. Contracts will be signed with distributors in each of the four Counties.

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The Institute plans to purchase sterilising equipment to produce more mushroom spawns for growers since they lack the technology know how. More training programmes would be held for individuals in smaller groups for easy learning, attention and follow up.

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The main business Target are the local youth groups and small scale farmers who will make income from sale of the recycled waste products including the organic fertilizer. The farmers would produce more food for their own use and for sale

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The prime business target of the Phoenix-RES initiative is profitability from cost savings. The community entrepreneurs will be able to increase their revenue by spending less for power and access to extended business hours after dark.

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The production unit has benefit about Rp 100.000.000 per year.

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The propose projected areas, it shall operates base on the projected line, there shall be 40 acres of crops with the expected crops yield of 12,000 kgs of maize, G/nuts, Beans and upland rice. There shall be 5000 stems of different plants species among 1

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The service revenue for the constructionn of 1 biogas plant is Ksh 25000 (USD\$313) generating \$62600 in one year

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The target of BISWA by March 2011 includes the number of SHG involvement estimated to about 16902, the number of employment creation estimated 253530, cumulative growth on employment growth projected to about 1000455 and number of trade based clusters 108.

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the top business priority is to establish rocket stoves as a self funding initiative by providing micro-credit to community members who can fabricate the stove components and then sell them to other community members. The cost of each stove is approximately \$10.

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# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

This initiative will generate an annual income of 1st community Php4,067,600, 2nd community Php4,904,000, 3rd community 5,964,800

This initiative will generate monthly revenues of 62,354.2 US \$ and contracts will be signed with 46 hardware keepers allover Rwanda for the product's distribution.

Through the amplification of Seed House mixing multiform business ways we will establish Green Supply Station---provide seed professional knowledge explaining seed trafficking cropping and gardening design to make a self-financing for sustaining.

To be a provider of cleaner alternative household energy in the East African region and beyond by attaining a target production of 3.5 million briquettes per year. We intend to expand operations and diversify production and the operation territory.

TO BE A WORLD CLASS IN USING BUSINESS PLANS PROJECT PROPOSALS DEVELOPMENT TO TACKLE POVERTY HUNGER UNEMPLOMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION. TARGET ENTAILS MAXIMIZING PROFIT FOR THE WELLBEING OF HUMANITY

To be able to enter agreement with our partner in order to get some overhead running cost from units of blood donated in our drive, and to be able to pay workers of the organization as well as employ more

To be one of the leading waste management companies in Africa with a massive footprint.

To be profitable and build as assets, 1 Green Center of Technology, 4 mini-centers distributed across the country. Each centre should have an office space, a biogas bottling plant, a laboratory, a library, a cyber cafe', ecosan toilets and a hall.

To be self sustaining: able to pay staff a salary, access office space

To become economically sustainable through trees for carbon offset and other initiatives such as bamboo, the sale of Sustainable Energy Certificates, fax to email and other developing initiatives so that reliance on fundraising is minimised.

To become financially stable and employ and train 100 people within the next five years.

To bolster the financial strength of rural populations, contribute to the fight against poverty, particularly in rural areas. To strengthen the association's financial capacity so that it can become self-financing in the future...

To construct a waste treatment pit for generation of manure within the first year

To create 3 sustainable income streams for over 50 new smallholder tree farming adopters with their own tree nurseries and intercropping of trees with other crops and fetching for markets for the crops

To create an economically sustainable business that will provide a viable income for the community. To meet the demand for a limited resource in an environmentally and sustainable manner, ensuring demand is met and thus the longevity of the operation.

To cultivate sponges at an annual production of over 5 tons (each farm produces one ton) so that there are enough sponges to set up a treatment workshop (10 new jobs).

-To deploy more sales resources who will undertake retail selling in the effort to break into the huge rural Balm market and increase market share, in addition periodic consumer and trade promotions to be undertaken to enhance consumer brand preference point of sale materials will be deployed to improve brand visibility.

To develop monthly revenue of USD50 per farmers that will go along way supporting women and child headed families.

To earn ₦100,000 RMB in revenue in 1 to 2 years To earn ₦500,000 RMB in revenue in 3 to 5 years

To enable each Beach Management Unit comprising of the member fisher folk under the initiative to have a commercial fish pond, compost pit and tree/crop nursery set up in their residing beaches. This shall generate income for them to uplift their livelihood.





# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

To enable more than 8,000 primarily rural households to improve their income through better positioning their produce on the organic market, by means of improved compliance with organic farming methods.

To enable participating smallholder farmers earn a minimum of \$31 steady income per month.

To enhance, enlarge, connect people, businessmen to international markets thereby alleviating poverty and thus increasing or improving standard of living condition.

To enlarge growing of plants ie, flowers , oranges, etc in large scale so that we can sell, supply oranges to juice making industries and export flowers. This will increase our level of income.

To enroll more youths and provide them with the necessary equipment to start their own ICT business which discounted.

To ensure the sustainability of the project, monthly fees will be collected from beneficiaries of the unit to increase number of beneficiaries in the future.

To E-pack green desalination technology, and advanced chemical waste and coal resources of Sulfur dioxide recovery focus. Annual output value reached 200 million yuan, and 100% annual growth in 5 years the two companies plan market.

To establish 12 VCAC's in the region within 3 years, 200 VCAC's within 5 years. To recoup an average 25% profit margin from VCAC's. To store 60,000 metric tonnes of grain in the next 5 years at a competitive price within 6 National irrigation schemes.

to establish a international market for recycle art, where the recycled arts will have value in the market. Only together we can save the planet!

To generate an income stream which will be used to off set costs of setting up and maintaining school based food gardens

To generate monthly of \$346 each from 11 acres

To generate montly income of \$300 to each household family living around lake victoria and rivers banks through training them to be self reliance through revenue they collect from papyrus reeds products.

To generate revenue of at least US \$48,000 in the first year and increase revenue each successive year

To generate US\$ 28 000 in a month during the peak season and at least 40-45% off season.

To generate US\$ 3800 monthly from the initiative

To get contracts with the KWS (Kenya Wildlife Service) to provide fencing posts for 10 of its wildlife parks and nature reserves. Annual contracts with the KWS can run into the hundreds of millions of shillings.

To give out more than US\$15,000 in loans to Renew clients (300 clients at an average loan of US\$50). To attain a repayment rate on those loans of greater than 90%. To have more than 30% of clients apply for and receive a second loan of a larger amount.

to grow the business into a enterprise and have a processing company to be able to meet market demands outside the business locality.

TO HELP MORE AND MORE NEEDFUL TO BE SELF RELIANT

To hire more people and be able to pay them for planting natural food and open other new branches around Gauteng Province and other provinces being planted green

To identify, train and empower 10 young women in Soweto to become Solar Sister entrepreneurs.

To increase production of banana through organic farming. To increase on piggery and poultry projects for sustainable benefits. To acquire foreign market for organic farm produce.

To increase the number of clients to 50 in the next 6 months

To initiate diversification of income for the Juakali artisans and further increase their income by 50% by the year 2011. The project should be able to generate approximately 600 USD per month.




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To introduce a new competitive livestock feed and human food product in the local and international market that is organic, natural and also an underutilized crop. In addition, to work towards formalizing charcoal market in Kenya through certification

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TO INTRODUCE VALUE ADDED PRODUCTS TO THE MARKET.

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To make net profits of \$20,000 per year; -to sign at least 5 training contracts for my technology with NGOs, cooperatives and other charcoal-producing businesses.

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To market ubi products at the national or international level where migrants or OFWs can serve as investors or as marketing arm of the processed ubi products; To get a sales of 80% of the total ubi powder produced.

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To own our own equipment, transportation, adequate shelter, an office, have on-site water and sanitation, register ourselves as a company, and make sure our employees qualify for an Unemployment Insurance Fund from the government.

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To produce 1.6 million tonnes of sunflower biodiesel annually to feed Volta River Authority thermal plant in Aboadze .

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to produce 20tonnes of fish by the second year

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To produce 500 tonnes fertiliser and 10000 briquettes, recycle 100 tonnes plastics

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To produce Bokashi fertilizer, package it in different quantities and make it available and affordable to local farmers at a consistence flow on the market of farm fertilizers.

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To produce saplings of wild tree species and sell them to all the organisations actively involved in forestry sector in central India.

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To provide financial educational programs, Branchless banking, Islamic Banking and Finance and Sharia compliant financial products education. To become a viable and sustainable micro finance institution with a high portfolio quality of 96% recovery rate reaching out to 1 million clients in next 5 years.

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to provide financial support to the youth

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To raise \$100M from our core revenue stream. To be self-financing by the end of the first year of trading. To have established additional revenue streams equalling 30% of our core revenue from developing premium Business2Business applications & selling rainforest certified products on our online store.

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To reduce dependence on grants and donor funding. Develop member driven social enterprises in which the Coop will have a stakeholder and influence to drive them towards financial sustainability

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To restore 22 miles of fringing coral reefs to 5-10% productivity (est 3% productive at present) to be used as a model to roll-out education/protection of several thousand miles of coral reefs. Potential productivity measured in millions of dollars per hectare and immeasurable outcomes such as preservation of livelihoods/ cultures

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To sell 2000 vermikits to interested persons in Baguio, and to produce and sell 800 tons of vermicompost to 100 vegetable farmers in Benguet. To raise public consciousness on the benefits of vermicomposting, thus raising market demand for vermi products.

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To sell affordable, reliable, recyclable, rechargeable lamps and raise awareness about renewable energy for 250000 Kenyan households in western Kenya by Dec 2013.

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To sell at least 5 solar makers to each fishing community along the Lake Kariba shoreline, as well as to supply at least one clinic, school and one meat and vegetable producer/association in each district in Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique and Namibia

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To set up 3 fruit processing units in Dimapur so that the local fruits product can be processed. To start one educational institute to provide holistic education and also to sustain this project.

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# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

To source funding in order to ensure that our skills building and awareness programmes are achieved. To sign an agreement with the top three cadet pilot training programmes in South Africa for our candidates to be considered for sponsorship.

To train at least 5000 small scale farmers in the use of ICT in accessing market and market information. Franchise our services to 30 entrepreneur poor in rural areas in order to create employment to 150 people.

To transform 150 street children to self reliance 3 months after inception.

To turn out 500 farmers (40% women) into business men in 5 years.

Top business target is develop bio energy plantations in 8 million acres and produce 2.5 MMT of Biofuel per annum

tp-7's top business goal is to increase its' business reserve fund (in cash) from 3 months operating expenses to 1 year of operating expenses by January, 2012.

Training on income generating activities such as large scale farming other small stall business to take advantage of the economic opportunities in the country and later increase on their business sizes

Unemployed youth, mostly girls.

University of Zimbabwe should get annual income of US\$300 000 from sale of microbial decomposers and earthworm decomposers. AgriTechnology Ltd should get US\$1 000 000 from sale of mushroom and fertilizers. Rural farmers should get about US\$5000 per year.

US\$ revenue between 10,400-20,800 per month based on 1000-2000 baskets/product units per month via local + export sales, generating about 88 Cedis income/month/producer. Also supports tree planting and workshopping.

Vendre en quantité et en qualité; Prévision de vente, partenariat commercial établie, organisation de la vente groupée, accroître les revenus monétaires

WE AIM AT IMPROVING OUR LIVELIHOODS SO AS TO SUSTAINABLY ACCESS BASIC NEEDS OF FOOD, GOOD SHELTER, WARM CLOTHING, SCHOOL FEES, MEDICATION AND OTHERS. Next focus will be on saving at least USD100 per month for the group.

We aim to produce 1440 tons of glass and 1000 tons of all our recyclable material by 2012, we aim to open our own manufacturing Company by 2014, we aim to assist to set up 11 more recycling enterprises across South Africa & we aim to operate nationally.

We are packaging our sanitation projects for upper class estates and the government. There is presently only one existing drainage management brand in Nigeria. In 5 years we would have deployed our services commercially in 5 estates (1/year)

We are targeting to have additional 20 permanent buyers of our products

We can accomplish a million seedlings this year and develop 100 small tree plant nurseries in various schools & communities. We can also plant the same.

we expect to make a sell of bio gas that can be used in lighting, cooking and refrigeration

We focus on promoting value addition and sell of ecotourism products around lake victoria swamps for sustainable livelihoods. these underexploited products include the rich and diverse culture, birdlife, the scenery, water sports and others

We hope to have all our processing mills up and running by the end of this year

We hope to make sufficient profits to carry on growing (developing more production plants, bolstering our R&D division...) If things turn out well we are even looking at integrating the manufacture of sub-elements (encapsulation of solar cells, creation of tin plate lamps...).



# SEED Initiative

for entrepreneurship in sustainable development

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We hope to seed at least one bamboo plant per person in Colombia, about 45'000.000 over next 20 years, and turn the extracted material into 150.000 new homes and employment for people to transform bamboo into homes.

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We must constitute a working capital but the population also should be justified to manufacture the stoves, their activity must be remunerated. EZAKA will communicate with the inhabitants to communicate to optimize the sales.

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We need to diversify our activities under the organic label. Our first priority is to satisfy local demand for vegetable and spices during the time before the first harvest. At least 1,000 tonnes of cotton and 800 tonnes of food crops and market garden crops have been sold.

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We want to multiply our annual turnover of US\$15,000 by 10 – i.e. move from US\$15,000 to US\$150,000.

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We would like to get into a position where we can supply Unilever with the required 92 tonnes of Flax Oil on a monthly basis. Maintain a steady cashflow. Obtain the necessary business certifications.

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We'll target large boarding schools, hotels, restaurants, baked brick makers chain outlets and generating valuable income.

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What our organisation business generates monthly income of \$2000 for organisation to or initiative activities in with they are loaning with Kenya rule instatement project.

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Win RADA(Rwanda Agriculture Development Authority) bids and secure the fertilizer market in 2 district of Rwanda. Have 10 contracts signed with farmers cooperatives and NGOs.

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Within 5 year we will reach out to the house holds of 523 forest village in North Eastern India for converting them an ideal SURYA VILLAGE.

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Within 5 years the average income of the members of each group is tripled. Agreements are made between the production groups and 10 local merchants and 2 foreign buyers to buy and sell organic, fair trade produce.

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Working with the non profit and humanitarian organisation in achieving their goals for the social wellbeing of masses

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Year 1: - USD 150,000 monthly revenue from plastic bag recycling - set up 3 collection centres Year 5: - USD 525,000 monthly revenue from plastic bag recycling - Set up 15 collection centres (Nairobi and beyond)

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Youth especially women and girls. I believe the youth are the main drivers of the economy and there is also need to focus on the vulnerable groups in the rural areas who are the girls and young married women.

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