

# News story: UK agrees principles for tackling modern slavery in supply chains

The entrapment of people in forced labour is estimated to affect 25 million people worldwide. As part of a new effort to tackle these crimes the UK has developed, alongside the US, Canada, New Zealand and Australia, a set of principles for nations to adopt in order to tackle modern slavery in global supply chains. By working together, the UK and its partners can use their \$600 billion of purchasing power as a lever to prevent forced labour in both the public and private sector.

Minister for Crime, Safeguarding and Vulnerability Victoria Atkins, added:

Denying people their freedom and fundamental human rights through modern slavery is a global tragedy. We as governments, businesses and citizens must do all we can to stop it.

The UK and our partners are going further, showing leadership and setting out these new principles designed to drive out slavery from the supply chains of the goods and services we all use.

The principles follow the success of the Prime Minister's global call to action launched at the UN General Assembly last year, which now has over 80 endorsements.

In the UK alone it is estimated that modern slavery costs up to £4.3 billion a year. The UK introduced the Modern Slavery Act in 2015, the first of its kind in the world, which helped transform the UK's response to modern slavery on a national and international scale by providing police and law enforcement agencies with the powers they need to bring perpetrators to justice. It was announced in July 2018 that the government has commissioned an independent review of the act to ensure this legislation remains world leading as this crime evolves.

Announced at the UN General Assembly, the UK is encouraging other countries to adopt the 4 key principles.

## **Governments should take steps to prevent and address human trafficking in government procurement practices**

- analyse, develop and implement measures to identify, prevent and reduce the risk of human trafficking in government procurement supply chains
- provide tools and incentives and adopt risk assessment policies and procedures that require their procurement officers and contractors to assess the nature and extent of potential exposure to human trafficking

in their supply chains

- take targeted action, including adopting appropriate due diligence processes, to identify, prevent, mitigate, remedy, and account on how they address human trafficking

### **Governments should encourage the private sector to prevent and address human trafficking in its supply chains**

- work in partnership with business, workers and survivors to set clear expectations for private sector entities on their responsibility to conduct appropriate due diligence in their supply chains to identify, prevent and mitigate human trafficking
- provide tools and incentives to the private sector to encourage meaningful action and public reporting of their efforts, including through programmes policies or legislation

### **Governments should advance responsible recruitment policies and practices**

- advance responsible recruitment practices, including by implementing policies that incentivise and support responsible practice, and by support initiatives such as the 'Employer Pays Principle'
- contribute to the growing knowledge base of promising practices for protecting workers from fraud and exploitation in the recruitment process

### **Governments should strive for harmonisation**

- make reasonable efforts to share information and work with other committed governments to align existing and proposed laws, regulations and policies to combat human trafficking in global supply chains

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## **[Press release: Foreign Secretary meets Iranian Minister Zarif and demands progress on dual-national consular cases](#)**

Mr Hunt discussed a range of issues relating to the bilateral relationship, particularly the ongoing cases of a number of detained British-Iranian dual nationals.

Following his meeting with Foreign Minister Zarif, Mr Hunt said:

I today made clear to my Iranian counterpart that it is absolutely essential that the Iranian government takes rapid action in relation to the cases of a number of detained dual nationals, including Nazanin Zaghari-Ratcliffe.

I again pressed for Nazanin's swift release – she deserves to be back at home with her family.

Yesterday (Monday 24 September), in a separate meeting of foreign ministers of the UK, Germany, France, Russia, China, Iran, and the EU High Representative, Mr Hunt urged Iran to continue to comply with the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, and expressed the UK's firm commitment to the deal.

Following his discussions on the Iran nuclear deal, the Foreign Secretary Jeremy Hunt said:

The UK remains committed to the Iran nuclear deal, which is critical for global security. We will continue to ensure the deal is upheld, and Iran must do the same.

The Foreign Secretary also took the opportunity to offer his personal condolences for the terrorist attack in Ahvaz over the weekend, which he condemned unreservedly.

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## **Press release: Charity Commission report shows almost 40% of small charities are providing inaccurate financial information**

In a review of a sample of charities, 38% of charities with incomes below £25,000 per annum were found to be submitting inaccurate data.

Small charities make up two thirds of all charities on the register and basic information on income and expenditure is the only financial information most are routinely required to provide to the Commission.

In the sample of charities with incomes over £25,000, income and expenditure figures were 90% accurate.

Larger charities, with incomes over £500,000, must provide more information and in this sample, the Commission found a 95% accuracy rate for their

balance sheet figures, but income and expenditure analyses were just over 80% accurate.

The Charity Commission, which regulates charities in England and Wales, has concluded that many charities task someone with insufficient knowledge of their organisation's accounts with completing their annual return figures, resulting in errors.

"Not providing accurate financial information is misleading and can have an impact on public trust.

"People want to know how charities spend their money; so this result is clearly not good enough."

The Charity Commission checked the accuracy of financial information provided by its samples of charities in their annual returns by comparing it with their accounts.

The charity register holds information on all registered charities' income and expenditure.

There are almost 12 million views of the register each year and this information is used to create data for the charity sector as a whole.

The full report is available on [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk)

Ends

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## **[News story: Zero emission vehicles: funding to drive development and adoption](#)**

Up to £22 million is available for industry-led research and innovation that accelerates the uptake and use of zero-emission vehicles in the UK.

The competition is looking for low-cost, highly-integrated systems that support zero-emission journeys for cars and other vehicles including buses, motorbikes and large trucks.

The [Office for Low Emission Vehicles](#) is working with Innovate UK to deliver the funding.

### **Leading the transition to zero**

UK government's strategy to clean up transport, [The Road to Zero](#), has an

objective for all new cars and vans to be effectively zero emission by 2040.

In order to improve air quality and provide a better environment for people, there needs to be a massive expansion of infrastructure that supports clean technology and a leap forward in the development of cars, vans and trucks that produce low or zero emissions.

This competition will support government's aim to accelerate adoption and grow a strong, clean economy, putting the UK at the forefront of the global market.

It will help to achieve government's modern [Industrial Strategy](#). One of the grand challenges is looking at transforming the movement of people, goods and services.

There are 3 opportunities to apply, depending on the stage and size of the project.

## **Support for multiple, collaborative projects**

### **What's the opportunity?**

There is up to £16 million to fund multiple, collaborative research and development (R&D) projects. These should have a total value of less than £4 million.

Projects should focus on one of the following to:

- advance power electronics, machines and drives for automotive applications
- improve energy storage and management
- develop lightweight vehicle and powertrain structures
- create zero emission technologies that are highly disruptive

### **Small-scale R&D competition information**

- the competition is open, and the deadline for applications is midday on 6 December 2018
- a UK business of any size can lead the project, working with other businesses, research organisations or third-sector organisations
- total project costs can be between £250,000 and £4 million
- businesses could get up to 70% of their eligible costs
- projects should last between one and 3 years and start by June 2019
- the best projects will be invited to interview between 18 to 22 February to progress their application

## **A single, large, high-value project**

### **What's the opportunity?**

In addition to investing in multiple collaborative R&D projects, up to £4 million is on offer for a single, large, high-value research and development

project.

The project should look at one of more of the following to:

- disrupt conventional powertrain technology in vehicles
- support the transition of UK internal combustion engine manufacturing capability into e-powertrain production
- develop e-powertrain solutions that are not related to any conventional engine research and development work
- integrate zero emission technologies with a conventional engine for demonstration purposes, at minor costs

### **Single project competition information**

- the competition is open, and the deadline for applications is midday on 6 December 2018
- a UK business of any size can lead the project, working with other businesses, research organisations or third-sector organisations
- the total project cost can be any amount, but the grant you can claim is limited to £4 million
- funding for up to 70% of eligible project costs is available
- the successful project should last between one and 3 years and start by June 2019
- the best projects will be invited to interview between 18 to 22 February to progress their application

## **Feasibility studies**

### **Testing the feasibility**

The final competition has up to £2 million for feasibility studies.

Technologies could include:

- the electrification of conventional powertrains, such as waste heat recovery systems and hybridisation
- e-powertrains solutions that do not include costs related to any conventional engine R&D work
- hydrogen innovations, for example, in fuel cells or electricity production

### **Feasibility studies competition information**

- the competition is open, and the deadline for applications is midday on 6 December 2018
- a UK business of any size can lead the project, working with other businesses, research organisations or third-sector organisations
- total project costs can be up to £250,000
- businesses could get up to 70% of their eligible costs
- projects should last up to one year and start by June 2019

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## Speech: Deputy High Commissioner's speech at the annual Africa Conference on Social Entrepreneurship

I am delighted to be invited back to Tangaza University and the Second Annual Africa's Conference on Social Entrepreneurship.

The African narrative is shifting from aid-led solutions to enterprise-led solutions to development problems. Development assistance has a vital role, but alone it cannot address social and economic problems fast enough, or at the scale required.

The private sector is part of the answer, but often it doesn't reach the most marginalised parts of society and geographies. As the brilliant development economist Paul Collier describes: private sector companies need the public sector to bear some of the risk in getting to the most challenging areas. Even CSR interventions are often not scalable nor sustainable given they are loss-making.

Social enterprise is the bridge between aid and enterprise. And it's not just us in this room who might think so: The latest report from the Global Impact Investing Network tracks \$355bn invested in social enterprises.

Social Enterprise is defined by the Global Impact Investing Network as: building innovative sustainable businesses that are creating positive social change.

**Social enterprises combine the best parts of what non-profits and regular companies have to offer by focussing on the triple bottom line: profits, environment and social impact.**

Let's unpack that triple bottom line:

Profits – profits are derived by creating a business that is more successful than its competitors, which often means it is innovative.

Environmental – this reflects the intrinsic value of sustainability to the social enterprise movement

And Social impact, which at its most basic level means creating jobs and do no harm.

It's pretty easy to tell if a business is profitable. Comparing money in to money out is a blunt but effective measuring tool. A business that is not profitable – no matter how environmentally sound or socially responsible it is – will fail. But what about the other components of a social enterprise?

As the social enterprise business model is relatively new, there is a limited body of evidence against which to test success. But there is a growing range of tools and instruments available to measure social enterprises.

These tools can help us to judge whether a business is innovative and environmentally sustainable, and whether it is creating positive social change through jobs or other means. I am pleased to see you will be discussing Measuring and Reporting Social impact later in the conference.

Last year at this conference, I spoke about the 5 key elements of an entrepreneurship ecosystem: Universities, Entrepreneurs, Corporates, Risk Capital and Government. This year, I would like to build on that, and examine how this model of an ecosystem relates to social enterprise specifically. And I will provide examples of how the UK is working in partnership with Kenya along the way.

## **Entrepreneurs**

I make no secret of the fact that entrepreneurship was the reason I chose to live and work in Kenya. Not the elephants much as I love them, or the beautiful sunshine, though that helps. But after spending many years in the US and the UK immersed in cutting edge innovation-driven entrepreneurship, Silicon Savannah was my next frontier.

I have had the privilege to meet Kenyan entrepreneurs across the country now: notably here in the blooming number of hubs and incubator spaces across Nairobi; at SwahiliBox in Mombasa and EldoHub in the Rift Valley. The range of ideas, their ingenuity, their hustle – never fails to impress.

Entrepreneurs are vital to the social enterprise space. We need people who will question, disrupt, not accept the status quo. Who are determined to find solutions that make our world better as well as make money.

The UK is supporting entrepreneurs to work in Social Enterprise in a number of ways:

Through the British Council's Social Enterprise Leadership Programme, we are working with leading civil society organisations at the community level. The programme has reached 90 social enterprises through its business support services, they have worked with 43 CSOs, equipping 82 master trainers which have so far reached 1,343 community leaders

Through the UK government's Science and Innovation network and the Kenya National Innovation Agency, we deliver an annual Leaders in Innovation Fellowship programme. The programme creates international networks of innovators and technology entrepreneurs, including an intensive study course in the UK mixing with innovators and enablers from around the world.

I would like to highlight a recent examples of social enterprises we have supported recently, with a particular focus on supporting Disabilities: People living with disabilities are often marginalised from opportunities and face particular challenges not addressed by the mainstream services. This



presents problems that social enterprises are well-placed to address.

Roy Allela from Sign IO has designed a special glove that translates sign language to speech. It was developed to address the language barrier between sign language users and the general public.

More than 30 million people in the world have speech impairments: this enterprise can help integrate them more widely into a society dominated by people who do not use sign language, thereby opening up the potential of these 30m people. That's a big market and a massive impact from something as simple as a wired up glove.

14 Kenyan innovators have participated in the Leadership Innovation Fellowship programme and the next call opens in late October.

Staying with Science, we also partner with the UK's Royal Academy of Engineering to support their Africa Prize for Engineering Innovation

This prize aims to stimulate, celebrate and reward innovation and entrepreneurship in Sub-Saharan Africa. It encourages ambitious and talented engineers from all disciplines to apply their skills to develop scalable solutions to local challenges.

The programme started in 2015 and so far 39 entrepreneurs – mostly Kenyans – have participated in the programme.

A great example of a social enterprise supported through this programme is the Mkononi Tank Monitoring System. It monitors water levels, leaks, valves and pumps via a mobile phone app in order to quickly identify water wastage.

Limited access to water affects over 16 million people in Kenya, and 300 million people in sub-Saharan Africa. Better access to information within the water value chain will greatly alleviate this problem in the African water sector. A fine example of a social enterprise driven by environmental and social considerations, built on a fundamentally sound business model.

A third example of how the UK is supporting entrepreneurs working in social enterprise in Kenya, is through our department for International development (DFID) and the new Jobs programme we launched last month. Over the next 4 years, with £5m funding, we will be working in Kenya to test innovations that have the potential for large-scale job creation.

We are looking to support innovations that will unlock barriers in productive sectors and generate employment particularly amongst the most vulnerable. We will have a Lion's Den style competitive process to select ideas.

We will give funding and technical assistance to the selected ideas, in order to test their potential to create productive jobs. We will then find ways to link these enterprises with private or public investors and relevant enterprise support organisations to ensure their scale and sustainability.

So, tonnes going on with entrepreneurs, and I'll be happy to share details of how you can follow up on these opportunities.

## **Universities**

The second of the five key actors in an entrepreneurial ecosystem are the Universities. Universities are the perfect petri dish for developing social enterprises.

They bring together bright, inquisitive people, they combine multiple disciplines so scientists meet artists meet business people meet politicians and so on.

Universities also provide the infrastructure to help fledgling enterprises learn how to translate their dream into reality. And they can provide the machinery and expertise to turn concepts into something tangible

The UK is proud to partner with many Kenyan Universities, and their role in supporting Social enterprise.

The British Council's Social Enterprise programme has a core strand on Capacity building and education systems. This programme ensures that support for social entrepreneurs is embedded in their practice. We provide content, skills exchanges and best practice showcases, working with UK excellence in this field.

Through the UK's Department for International Development, we support an East Africa research hub.. In relation to Social enterprise, the EARH supports African research leadership. It is helping to develop skills for world class research.

Effective, dynamic knowledge systems play a critical role in creating a culture of evidence-informed thinking, building human capital, supporting social change and contributing to economic development.

All of this helps to create the conditions in which social entrepreneurship is fostered.

We calculate there is at about £100m of UK research funding in Kenya, spent in partnership with Kenyan institutions, thereby supporting development of capacity to identify African solutions to African challenges.

## **Risk capital**

The third actor in the entrepreneurship ecosystem is risk capital. The need for appropriate capital across the risk-return spectrum is perhaps the most common challenge noted by social enterprises.

Where I work, at the British High Commission in Nairobi, we are rapidly increasing our understanding of, and ability to mobilise blended finance.

Blended finance is a strategy that combines capital with different levels of risk in order to catalyse risk-adjusted, market-rate seeking capital into impact investments.

The blend of public grant financing, by which I mean traditional donor money,

which does not expect a return – no profit – with private equity, which is sustainable through market forces because it does expect to make a profit, is vital to social enterprise.

The public funding helps to de-risk: it takes the hit to open up a market that doesn't seem to be a profit maker. Once it has made that first move, the more risk-adverse private sector will see potential where before it saw none. This then helps attract funding for large-scale high-impact investing, and the wider benefits that brings – such as a mix of skills and expertise from across different organisations.

I'd like to talk about Sanergy as a great example of this. Sanergy's founders saw a big problem in Kenya's informal settlements: poo. The flying toilets of Kibera. Through some donor grants they researched the market: what solutions were practical, would be accepted by the community. How much money were local people ready to spend on a solution? How many toilet units were needed to make a viable business?

The initial research led to a pilot. The pilot led to a business and the business is now scaling through a mix of grants, investments, donations and government support. The risk capital made it happen: the result is a huge improvement in the lives of thousands and a step towards tackling some serious public health and well-being challenges.

## **Corporates**

The fourth actor in the entrepreneurial ecosystem is the corporates.

Social enterprises are generally pretty small. There are 44,000 active across Kenya, and many employ only a few people, working a local scale that feels a world away from the Corporate world. But the big corporates are crucial to the business model.

Many entrepreneurs dream of a start up that will disrupt the big corporates. Think how Amazon started out nibbling at the toes of the big brand shops. But the corporates need not be the enemy. Large corporations are a source of opportunity for the social entrepreneur.

Firstly, they set the standards: The British Chamber of Commerce represents some of the biggest companies in Kenya. The UK is the largest cumulative investor in Kenya's private sector. 1 in 10 Kenyans with a formal job work for a UK company.

Amongst these are some familiar brands and they take their brand reputation seriously. Unilever for example, has been voted again the best employer in Kenya.

In order to continue their success they must look after their markets as well as their profits. Nodor Darts, a small British company based in Athi River produces 65% of all the match quality dart boards worldwide. They use 90% of Kenya's sisal crop to produce these boards, so they invest heavily in their supply chain of sisal farmers, ensuring strict conduct of employer fairness,

environmental controls, and safety standards.

Second, the corporates create opportunities to commercialise innovations

For example, take the BBC, the British Broadcasting Corporation. A household name. If the BBC puts its weight behind a social enterprise, it can be a huge boost. I recently went to an event showcasing a BBC Virtual reality film: an incredible experience highlighting some major environmental issues across Africa. The company that they used for the VR goggles was a local Kenyan enterprise: Black Rhino. That kind of partnership can be invaluable in establishing credibility and market awareness.

Thirdly, big corporates represent blocks of talent, experience and business know-how. It is a different skill set from the self-starting disrupter personality type you see in entrepreneurs. But diversity is a wonderful thing! Corporates know they must innovate or die, so they are keen to learn from entrepreneurs. In turn, entrepreneurs can benefit from the depth of knowledge and skills of the corporates. Member organisations of the British Chamber of Commerce in Kenya are very keen to support a two-way exchange of ideas and skills. We hope to formalise a mentoring system between the BCKK and young social entrepreneurs soon: watch this space!

## **Governments**

Finally, we come to Governments, the fifth actor in the social enterprise space.

Often entrepreneurs think the best thing governments can do is get out of the way. I don't agree. Governments have a significant role to play in enabling Social enterprise.

Governments are responsible for company law. In the UK we have amended our laws so that business must demonstrate diligence to social and environmental responsibilities: this came about through evidence and advocacy from the UK's Social Enterprise organisation – a partner and friend to SESOK.

Governments can also use the tax revenue system to incentivise social enterprise. They can reward businesses that protect the environment, and present incentives to businesses to offer services to marginalised markets.

And governments can also encourage education in the public school curriculum about social enterprise. Though I think the hustle is in the blood here in Kenya, so I'm not sure you need that!

The British Council programme has been supporting governments and policy influencers to create an enabling environment for social enterprise and other inclusive economies innovation, working in collaboration with UK stakeholders.

This programme has inspired action towards developing social enterprise policies at the county level in Makueni, Embu, Bungoma and Kajiado.

I have talked through how the UK is partnering with Kenya to promote and

support social enterprise:

- Through entrepreneurs who need skills, contacts and recognition
- Through universities via research grants, curricula and scholarships
- Through risk capital blending high risk public sector grants with risk averse but sustainable and scalable private money
- Through corporates who can share knowledge, supply chains and set industry standards
- And through governments who shape the business environment, and set incentives for socially and environmentally responsible behaviour.

Social enterprise is a great business model for the 21st century. The latest reporting from the UK shows Social Enterprises are contributing £60bn to the UK economy: that's 3%, three times as much as agriculture. Social enterprise provides employment for 2m people, 5% of all jobs. Kenya is on a similar trajectory: keep up the good work.