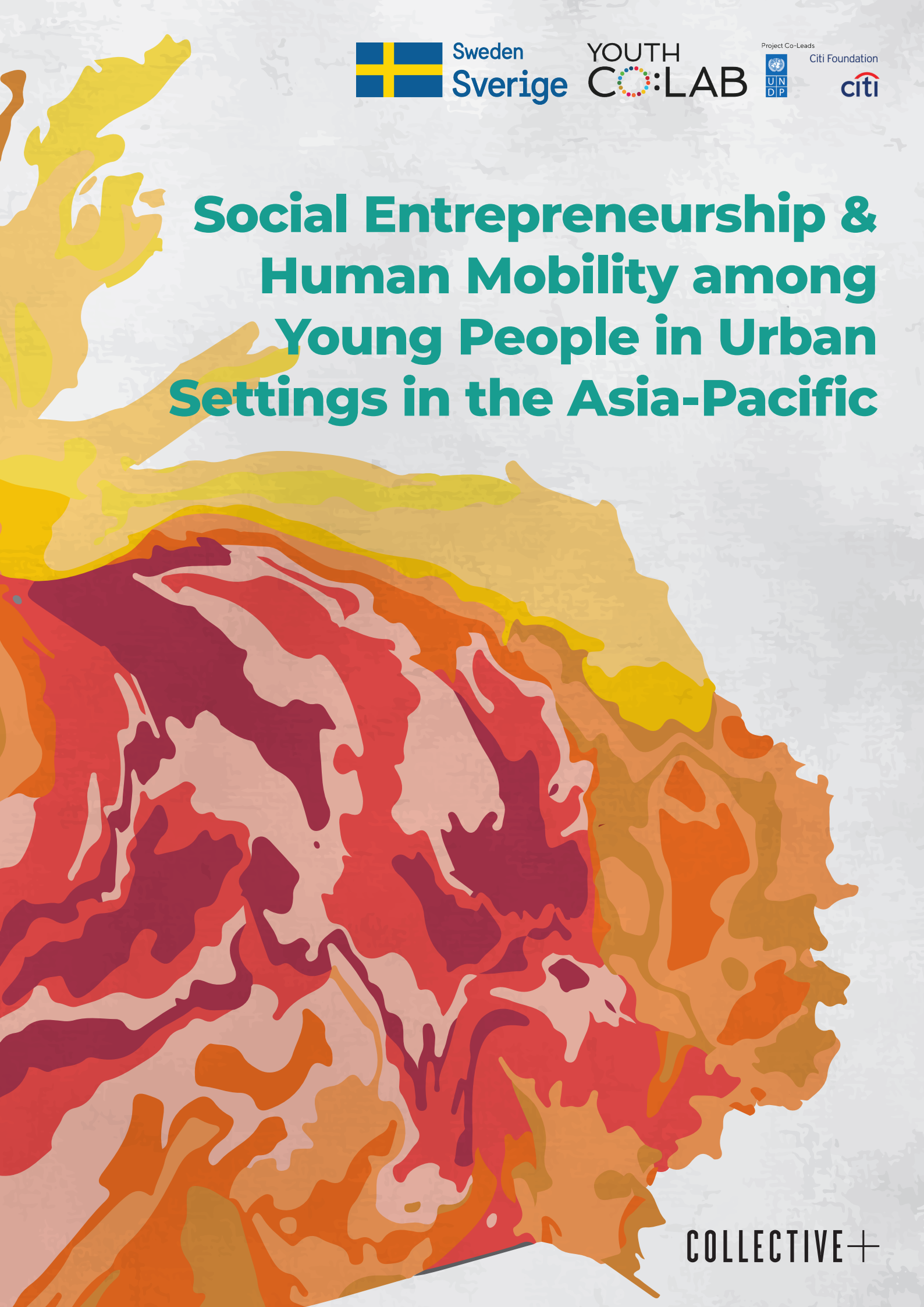




Social Entrepreneurship & Human Mobility among Young People in Urban Settings in the Asia-Pacific



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Social Entrepreneurship & Human Mobility among Young People in Urban Settings in the Asia-Pacific



ABOUT YOUTH CO:LAB

Co-created in 2017 by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Citi Foundation, Youth Co:Lab aims to establish a common agenda for countries in the Asia-Pacific region to empower and invest in youth, so that they can accelerate the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through leadership, social innovation and entrepreneurship.



ABOUT UNDP

UNDP is the leading United Nations organisation fighting to end the injustice of poverty, inequality, and climate change. Working with our broad network of experts and partners in 170 countries, we help nations to build integrated, lasting solutions for people and planet.

Citi Foundation



ABOUT CITI FOUNDATION

The Citi Foundation works to promote economic progress and improve the lives of people in low-income communities around the world. We invest in efforts that increase financial inclusion, catalyze job opportunities for use and reimagine approaches to building economically vibrant communities. The Citi Foundation's "More than Philosophy" approach leverages the enormous expertise of city and its people to fulfil our mission and drive thought leadership and innovation.

COLLECTIVE+

ABOUT COLLECTIVE+

Collective Plus Business Consultancy, a homegrown Philippines-based consultancy firm providing communications, research, and business development services to both public and private institutions, as well as fostering good working relationships with local government leaders and key players in different sectors for different projects. The firm is composed of young and visionary independent consultants from different industries with 15-year combined work experiences in the Philippines, the Asia-Pacific, and Europe.

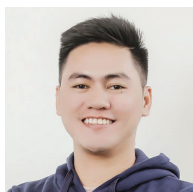
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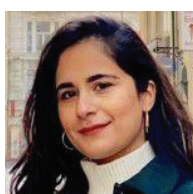


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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BARMM	Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	MOLISA	Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs (Viet Nam)
BYC	Bangsamoro Youth Commission	MSME	micro, small and medium enterprises
BYTPA	Bangsamoro Youth Transition Priority Agenda	NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority (Philippines)
CAP	Climate Action Program	NGO	non-governmental organization
CSO	civil society organization	NYC	National Youth Commission (Philippines)
DepEd	Department of Education (Philippines)	OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
DMW	Department of Migrant Workers (Philippines)	PDP	Philippine Development Plan
FACES	Formation, Awareness and Community Empowerment Society	PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas	PSSE	Philippine Society of Sanitary Engineers
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	PWDs	persons with disabilities
FGD	focus group discussion	PYDP	Philippine Youth Development Plan
FIT	Funds for Innovative Training	RADIC	Radical Architecture and Design Innovation Collaborative
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
GRID	Global Report on Internal Displacement	SAARCYP	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Youth Platform
ICMC	International Catholic Migration Commission	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
IDM	International Dialogue on Migration	SDSN	Sustainable Development Solutions Network
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre	SEF	Sindh Education Foundation
IDPs	internally displaced persons	SoLF	School of Leadership Foundation
IEI	Inclusive Education Initiative	SMART	specific, measurable, attainable, realistic and time-bound
ILO	International Labour Organization	SMC	Scalabrini Migration Center
IP	indigenous people	SOBI	Sosial Bisnis Indonesia
IOM	International Organization for Migration	TMI	The Moropreneur Inc.
KII	key informant interview	TVET	technical and vocational education and training
KP	Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa	UN	United Nations
MFA	Migrant Forum Asia	UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
MGCY	Major Group for Children and Youth	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
MJF	Manusher Jonno Foundation	UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
MOHA	Ministry of Home Affairs (Viet Nam)		

UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WashEd	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education
WinS	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools
YAN	Youth Advocacy Network Pakistan
YEEEP	Youth Education Employment and Empowerment Project
YPP	Youth Parliament of Pakistan

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Highlights

THE STATE OF HUMAN MOBILITY AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE IN URBAN SETTINGS IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC

- **Human mobility in the Asia-Pacific** is shaped by dynamic, diverse and complex social, political, economic, environmental, individual and other factors. Many people migrate in search of livelihoods, whereas others are displaced as a result of conflicts or disasters, commonly to cities.
- A significant proportion of **youth populations** in many developing countries in the region are directly and indirectly engaged in **urban migration**, with many cases due to inherent non-climatic issues exaggerated by climate change.
 - In the **Philippines**, the lack of enough domestic employment opportunities remains a common factor for emigration, especially among the youth, many of whom choose to migrate for work internationally as an alternative but usually end up in precarious labor conditions abroad. Internally, apart from labor migration, human mobility in the Philippines is also driven by climate change and conflict, with young people, particularly women and girls, experiencing gender-based violence amid fleeing homes due to climate- and conflict-induced forced displacement.
 - In **Viet Nam**, the majority of internal migrants in cities are young people. This movement fuels rapid urbanization due in large part to non-climatic issues like seeking jobs and livelihoods as well as climatic issues like forced relocation due to flash floods affecting households living nearby riverine areas, like the Mekong Delta. Some, however, have found difficulties in their new place of residence, including housing problems, receiving no income, being unable to find a job, and being unable to adapt to a new environment. These leave them—many of whom are women—vulnerable to economic exploitation and gender-based violence like sexual harassment.
 - In **Pakistan**, internal mobility is very prominent, where movement predominantly involves short distances, usually rural to urban. Among young migrants, movement is higher as they seek better jobs and education

opportunities amid a dire state of public service delivery in the country. The lack of access to social services like education, health, transport and clean drinking water, alongside the seeming invisibility among young migrants in the eyes of government officials, rendered the success of their social integration a serious challenge.

- Despite limited channels to participate meaningfully in decisions that affect their lives, **the youth have found ways** (mainstream and non-traditional approaches) **to respond to the human mobility challenges that affect them and their communities in varied ways.** In Pakistan, young people participate in domestic and regional affairs through forums, engage in policy- and decision-making through their youth parliament, and advocate for policies through advocacy networks.
- Given the strategic position of the youth to respond to human mobility challenges, **the presence of an enabling environment is essential to harness the potential of the youth in developing inclusive, effective and sustainable solutions.** In the Philippines, the youth have different institutionalized governance platforms that ensure representation at the national and sub-national levels through the National Youth Commission, Bangsamoro Youth Commission and Sangguninang Kabataan (youth councils present at the *barangay* or community level).
- A **variety of actors**, such as national governments, international development organizations, the private sector, and civil society organizations, **play different roles and contribute to addressing the human mobility challenges faced by the youth.** In Viet Nam, the national government has passed a law and created a development strategy for the youth. These frameworks are

accompanied by support from international development actors like IOM, UNDP and the Asia Foundation in enhancing migration governance, strengthening the ecosystem for youth entrepreneurship and innovation, and constructing innovative programs for migrant workers, respectively.

SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND HUMAN MOBILITY

- Across the Asia-Pacific, **social entrepreneurial initiatives by the youth** navigate the narrowing of civic spaces and limited safe channels for meaningful participation due to **democratic regression.** Such challenges might faze young people in the face of other **significant issues** like **human mobility.** However, the **dynamism possessed by the youth** is immediate, wide-ranging and contextually strategic when it comes to intervening in discourses and developing solutions to issues directly affecting them.
- Particularly in the Philippines, Viet Nam and Pakistan, **social enterprises take up unique roles** towards helping develop **sustainable solutions** to challenges of welfare provision, such as employment, education and other basic services, across and within different societal contexts.
- Many social enterprises that are youth-led and/or working on issues involving young people accommodate **cross-cutting goals**, sometimes working on two or more areas, albeit usually primarily concerned with livelihood provision.

GUIDING THE YOUTH IN EXPLORING SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURIAL OPPORTUNITIES IN THE CONTEXT OF HUMAN MOBILITY

- **Nine factors** were identified by young social entrepreneurs **to consider in starting a social enterprise in the context of human mobility**:
 - A cause that will serve as a constant source of motivation
 - Effectivity of the solution
 - Knowledge of prevalent political and academic discourse on human mobility
 - Multifaceted approach to address the issue(s) of concern
 - Collaboration with other relevant players
 - Scalability
 - Capacity
 - Business model
 - Understanding of financing
- Young social entrepreneurs see the **importance of retaining the relevance and sustainability of their social enterprise** and have identified ways to do this by:
 - Tackling a unique problem
 - Adapting to the specific needs of the population(s) of concern
 - Establishing and sustaining strong communication and trust with the community of concern
 - Ensuring community ownership
 - Establishing close and sustained contact with the community of concern
 - Analyzing market needs
 - Developing a detailed and good marketing plan
 - Build long-term relationships with clients
 - Collaborating with the right partners
 - Seeking and securing sustainable stream of financing
- **Ensuring the financial stability** of their social enterprise **emerged as the biggest challenge for young social entrepreneurs**. To overcome this challenge, young social entrepreneurs have:
 - Rigorously interrogated their business model
 - Been on the lookout for funding opportunities
 - Developed an action plan
 - Built the reputation of their social enterprise
 - Looked for passionate volunteers
 - Innovated with partners
- Young social entrepreneurs note that those **intending to replicate similar entrepreneurial solutions should not only look at commonalities but also consider the local, complex, diverse, dynamic and unpredictable realities of their community of concern** to ensure that their social enterprise is responsive to the real challenges that affect their community.
- For young social entrepreneurs, the following **five key defining factors make a social enterprise successful and enable them to be successful in the context of human mobility**:
 - Mentors
 - Inclusive solutions that bring positive impact on society
 - Right team
 - SMART targets
 - Built as a business with the mission to have social impact
- **Intermediaries** have the potential to **contribute to the success of social enterprises**.
 - Conversations with **young social entrepreneurs pointed to the roles played by intermediaries**, including local communities, national and local

government offices, other social enterprises, founders or experienced social entrepreneurs, networks, professional organizations and international organizations. **These actors can be potential partners** for (aspiring) young social entrepreneurs, can lay the policy framework that **will enable the youth to participate in meaningful ways in their immediate community and community of concern, can help in gaining the trust of the community being served, can be a source of valuable institutional knowledge in the social innovation space, and can be a source of funding and technical support.**

- Yet, **the youth still face obstacles that hinder them from fully realizing the benefits of partnering with these intermediaries.** These include the sensitivity of addressing issues that concern migrant and refugee populations and the bureaucracy and cost that impedes young social entrepreneurs from starting and expanding their social enterprises.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1 Improve data, needs assessment and policy frameworks and mechanisms
 - Think tanks, academia, development actors and governments to **address knowledge gaps on the nexus of social entrepreneurship, human mobility, youth and the urban space**
- 2 Respond to gaps on issues on human mobility and the work of social enterprises
 - Think tanks, academia, development actors and governments to **develop a rigorous and comprehensive mapping of typical cases of social enterprises** working on human mobility issues,
- 3 Set up an enabling environment for youth engagement
 - young people and cities across the Asia-Pacific
 - Aspiring young social entrepreneurs from the Asia-Pacific region to **explore developing social entrepreneurial solutions that cut across the nexus of human mobility and the urban space, especially among the youth**
 - Aspiring young social entrepreneurs from the Philippines, Viet Nam and Pakistan as well as sub-regions of Southeast Asia and South Asia to **explore developing social entrepreneurial solutions that address human mobility challenges across the thematic areas of jobs and livelihoods, access to key services, social cohesion, and climate change and disaster risk reduction** given the observed dearth and limited presence of such
- 4 Create space for learning exchange among young social entrepreneurs
 - Policymakers to **set up an enabling environment for youth participation** to harness their potential in developing inclusive, effective and sustainable entrepreneurial solutions that address human mobility challenges
 - Development actors and governments to **create a digital community of practice for (aspiring) young social entrepreneurs to collaborate and share good and best practices** in developing and implementing entrepreneurial solutions to human mobility challenges

- 5 Cultivate conditions for social enterprises of young people to grow and thrive
 - Organizers of innovation programs (such as hackathons, incubators and accelerators) in the startup space to mainstream sustainability of participants' entrepreneurial solutions in their innovation program design
 - Development actors to make **funding and financing solutions accessible**

- 6 Expand support that can be provided by intermediaries to young people for them to realize their social entrepreneurial potential
 - Intermediaries such as local communities, national and local government offices, other social enterprises, founders or experienced social entrepreneurs, networks, professional organizations, international organizations and foundations of multinational corporations to reflect on and reassess their roles and **think of ways to improve and expand the support** they provide **to young people** for the youth to realize their potential in developing meaningful and impactful social entrepreneurial solutions to human mobility challenges

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Introduction

HUMAN MOBILITY in the Asia-Pacific, i.e. migration and displacement within and across borders, is shaped by dynamic, diverse and complex social, political, economic, environmental, individual and other factors. Many people migrate in search of livelihoods, whereas others are displaced as a result of conflicts or disasters, commonly to cities. Often, people move for a combination of factors, with climate change increasingly contributing to the mix. These landscapes interact with one another and mainly touch upon issues of labor mobility (job/livelihood opportunities and efficient job matching), access to key services and the state of social cohesion in sending and receiving countries. Additionally, in terms of human mobility and migration induced by environmental stresses, lives and livelihoods of different populations exposed to natural hazards are increasingly under threat, compounding on already limited economic opportunities and, sometimes, experiences of conflict and violence.

Co-created by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Citi Foundation, Youth Co:Lab, a regional initiative implemented across the Asia-Pacific, aims to solve the region's most pressing issues, like human mobility and migration in the context of climate change, through youth leadership, innovation, and entrepreneurship. Considered as a "threat multiplier" (UNGA, 2009), climate change induces slow-onset and rapid-onset weather events that affect other drivers of migration especially among portions of subregions like Southeast Asia, South Asia and the Pacific, considered to be one of the most vulnerable areas to climate change and its effects across the world. Additionally, given a significant proportion of youth populations in many developing countries in the region, particularly those directly and indirectly engaged in migration (urban/rural, internal/cross-border, temporary/permanent) and the risks of their being affected by climate-induced disasters, Youth Co:Lab has positioned the youth front and center of innovating solutions to human mobility challenges. Furthermore, with a projected majority of the world's populations living in urban areas in the coming decades, the

importance arises of looking at human mobility challenges in urban settings hosting migrants and displaced people living in urban and peri-urban informal settlements.

One strategy in providing young people proportionate participation in discussions on mobility and migration in urban settings is exploring how they navigate experiences of migration, particularly those affected by climate change, and how they respond to the challenges they encounter along the way, such as developing social entrepreneurial initiatives that attempt to generate positive impacts to people like them in cities across the Asia-Pacific. This research explores these by looking at the state of climate-induced human mobility and migration in the region, primarily considering the cases of the Philippines, Viet Nam and Pakistan, countries of focus of UNDP's regional Development Approaches to Migration and Development (DMD) programme. Given this, this research sought to answer the following questions:

- 1 What is the current state of human mobility in the Asia-Pacific, particularly the Philippines, Viet Nam and Pakistan?
 - What are the challenges and pain points on human mobility, particularly urban communities affected by slow- and rapid-onset climate events?
 - How are young people affected by these challenges?
 - How have young people responded to these challenges?
 - What/Who are the key players, their contributions and roles in addressing these challenges?
- 2 What are the notable social entrepreneurial initiatives that have improved the lives of migrants, displaced people and marginalized host communities in urban contexts?
- 3 How can these initiatives (especially their commonalities and particularities) provide guidance to those interested in exploring

social entrepreneurial opportunities in similar contexts?

The results of investigating the current state of human mobility in the Asia-Pacific, particularly the Philippines, Viet Nam and Pakistan, will then be used to explore social entrepreneurial interventions and opportunities and their roles and impacts towards improving the lives of migrants, displaced people and marginalized host communities in urban contexts, with emphasis on young people. This part, discussed in the succeeding chapter, covers social entrepreneurial solutions that target the following areas (see Fig. 1):

- 1 Generating jobs and income, particularly in ways that protect natural resources and avoid environmental damage, for migrants, displaced people and marginalized host communities;
- 2 Improving relations between migrants, displaced people, their host communities and local authorities;
- 3 Preventing or lessening the impact of disasters and climate change for migrants, displaced people and marginalized host communities; and
- 4 Enhancing health and other essential services for migrants, displaced people and marginalized host communities.



Figure 1. Important playing fields in the domain of human mobility.

Methodology

TOWARDS ADDRESSING the objectives of this research, the authors employed a participatory, discursive and theory- and concept-based approach. First, the research is participatory in that its conduct, particularly through methods, analysis and policy recommendations, is actor-centered, considering the most affected populations as equal reason-givers towards developing solutions to human mobility issues at hand. Second, it is discursive in that data gathered from affected communities, specifically narratives and stories of young people on the move in Asia-Pacific urban contexts, drive meaning-making processes relevant in crafting a proportionately participated discourse—that is, research analysis and policy recommendations driven by on-the-ground data and later on expected to influence a whole-of-state and whole-of-society intervention useful to relevant state and non-state actors in the Philippines, Viet Nam and Pakistan as well as across the Asia-Pacific. Lastly, it is theory- and concept-based in that it adapts the idea of human mobility and migration as adaptation, displacement and planned relocation, drawing on the UNFCCC Adaptation Framework. Overall, these three make up a participatory discourse-led mobility approach to existing issues of migration and displacement among young people in urban contexts in the Philippines, Viet Nam and Pakistan.

An empirical research design consisting of desk research, interviews and analysis was utilized to address the different needs arising from each objective. For Objective 1 and its sub-objectives, which covers Chapter 1, the researchers employed largely secondary data gathering, reviewing the academic literature on the nexus of human mobility, youth social entrepreneurship and cities as well as integrating discussions, findings and/or results from Youth Co:Lab's Youth Innovation for Human Mobility regional initiative and other available Youth Co:Lab reports. For Objective 2, which covers Chapter 2, a mix of desk research and comparative analysis was conducted to develop a preliminary baseline survey of social enterprises in the Philippines, Viet Nam and Pakistan addressing

Table 1. Summary profile of key informants.

<i>Name of informant</i>	<i>Date of interview</i>	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Nature of social enterprise (description)*</i>	<i>Country</i>
Navya Khanna	05 Jul 2022	The Peacebuilding Project	The Peacebuilding Project aims to build the capacity and self-reliance of Afghan female refugees (age 13 and above) in Delhi, India, to produce eco-friendly reusable sanitary pads and products, which would generate income, livelihood and greater access to sustainable menstrual health support.	India
Naqibah Azman	08 Jul 2022	Borneo Komrad	Borneo Komrad cultivates agricultural and entrepreneurial skills within the environment of a commune. They use profits made by the sales of agricultural products to sustain a school for stateless children in Kampung Bangau-Bangau in Malaysia.	Malaysia
Maria Rosiana Sedjahtera	03 Aug 2022	Refutera	Their solution is providing a platform for refugees, asylum seekers, and also urban poor to learn, create and sell handcrafted goods in local and international markets aiming to tackle the main economic problem which is causing major issues in the lives of refugees and asylum seekers due to no access to work, formal education, and healthcare in Indonesia.	Indonesia
Tamara Soerijo	04 Aug 2022	Liberty Society	They aim to give purpose and dignity through skills-based training and access to market for women refugees in Jakarta and surrounding areas. Liberty Society is a fashion social enterprise that empowers refugee women through upskilling opportunities, a community of support, and access to livelihood.	Indonesia
Rodelon Ramos	22 Aug 2022	RADIC – Project Kanlong	Project Kanlong aims to provide micro-mobile housing units for homeless, extremely poor populations in Tondo, Manila. The units are well-designed and upgraded habitation spaces that will provide transitional shelter and an improved space for livelihood for the users.	Philippines
Thomas Da Jose	23 Aug 2022	Masy Consultants – WashEd	WASH Education (or "WASH-Ed" for short) is an innovative suite of services created by Masy Consultants, aimed at transforming community WASH behaviours, one module at a time. WASHed is developed in partnership with the Philippines Society of Sanitary Engineers, Inc. (PSSE) and has been endorsed by the Department of Education (DepEd) for integration into its WASH in Schools (WinS) program. WASHed is designed for schools, communities and WASH advocacy organizations.	Australia/ Philippines

Note: *Descriptions are taken from the Youth Co:Lab website or respective websites of the social enterprises.

human mobility-related issues, engaging with the youth through leading such enterprises and/or providing direct impact among young people and working in urban and peri-urban settings. Beyond these countries of focus, the researchers also looked at other social entrepreneurial initiatives in the Asia-Pacific, specifically Southeast Asia and South Asia, where the three countries are located, to comparatively look at the different contexts of social entrepreneurship and human mobility among young people in cities across these subregions. From the survey, 11 typical cases emerged, whose work could pave the way forward for other present, emerging, new and similar initiatives in the region. The chapter is then complemented by an extensive discussion of the surveyed notable social enterprises, divided into the four main key issues of human mobility established in this research. For Objective 3, which covers Chapter 3, the

researchers conducted a series of key informant interviews (KIIs) and focus group discussions (FGDs) from 05 July to 23 August 2022 to gather insights from young social entrepreneurs and other youth and human mobility actors.

Six KIIs were conducted with the winners and participants of UNDP Youth Co:Lab's Human Mobility Innovation Challenge. Table 1 shows the summary profile of key informants. Meanwhile, two FGDs were conducted with representatives of youth and human mobility actors from the public and private sectors in the Philippines, Pakistan and Vietnam. Table 2 shows the list of FGD participants. Consent forms and a list of guide questions were disseminated to participants in advance. All KIIs and FGDs were video- and audio-recorded with the consent of the participants.

Table 2. List of FGD participants.

<i>Name of participant</i>	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Country</i>
Linh Dao	2030 Youth Force Viet Nam	Vietnam
Datu Raid	Bangsamoro Youth Commission	Philippines
Settie Ivy Ampatuan	Bangsamoro Youth Commission	Philippines
Selahuddin Yu Hashim	The Moropreneur Inc. (TMI)	Philippines
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The state of human mobility among young people in urban settings in the Asia-Pacific

HUMAN MOBILITY CHALLENGES AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

Around 60 percent of the world's youth population, totaling to 750 million people aged 15-24 years, live in the Asia-Pacific, benefitting from the region's socio-economic dynamism over the years (UN, 2010; UN, n.d.). Significant gains in educational attainment and unemployment levels have exemplified this dynamism in the region's macro-outlook, but large disparities remain across different states (UNESCAP, 2012). Such disparities mainly cover challenges facing different communities of young people in the region, especially those from South, Southwest and Southeast Asia and the Pacific, in terms of school-to-work transitions, access to key services like health care and proportionate participation in youth-centered policy development (UN, n.d.).

Within these subregions, the Philippines, Viet Nam and Pakistan bolster some of the highest populations of young people, accruing a combined number of more than 100 million. Young people ages 15-30 years in the Philippines, around 31.4 million, comprise about 28.9 percent of its household population in 2020 (PSA, 2022a)¹ while Viet Nam's share of youth ages 16-30 is slightly lesser, with 23 million young people comprising 25 percent of the latter's population (MOHA and UNFPA, 2020). Pakistan on the other hand has 61 million young people with the ages of 10-24 years, comprising 32 percent of its population (Population Council, 2015).

Human mobility drivers among these three countries are diverse. Owing to the complex nexus of migration shaped by multiple and diverse social, economic, political and environmental stresses

¹ The Filipino youth are defined as "those with ages 15 to 30" under Republic Act 8044, also known as the Youth in Nation-Building Act of 1995, but the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) through the Bangsamoro Autonomous Act No. 10 expands the youth definition to 40 years of age.

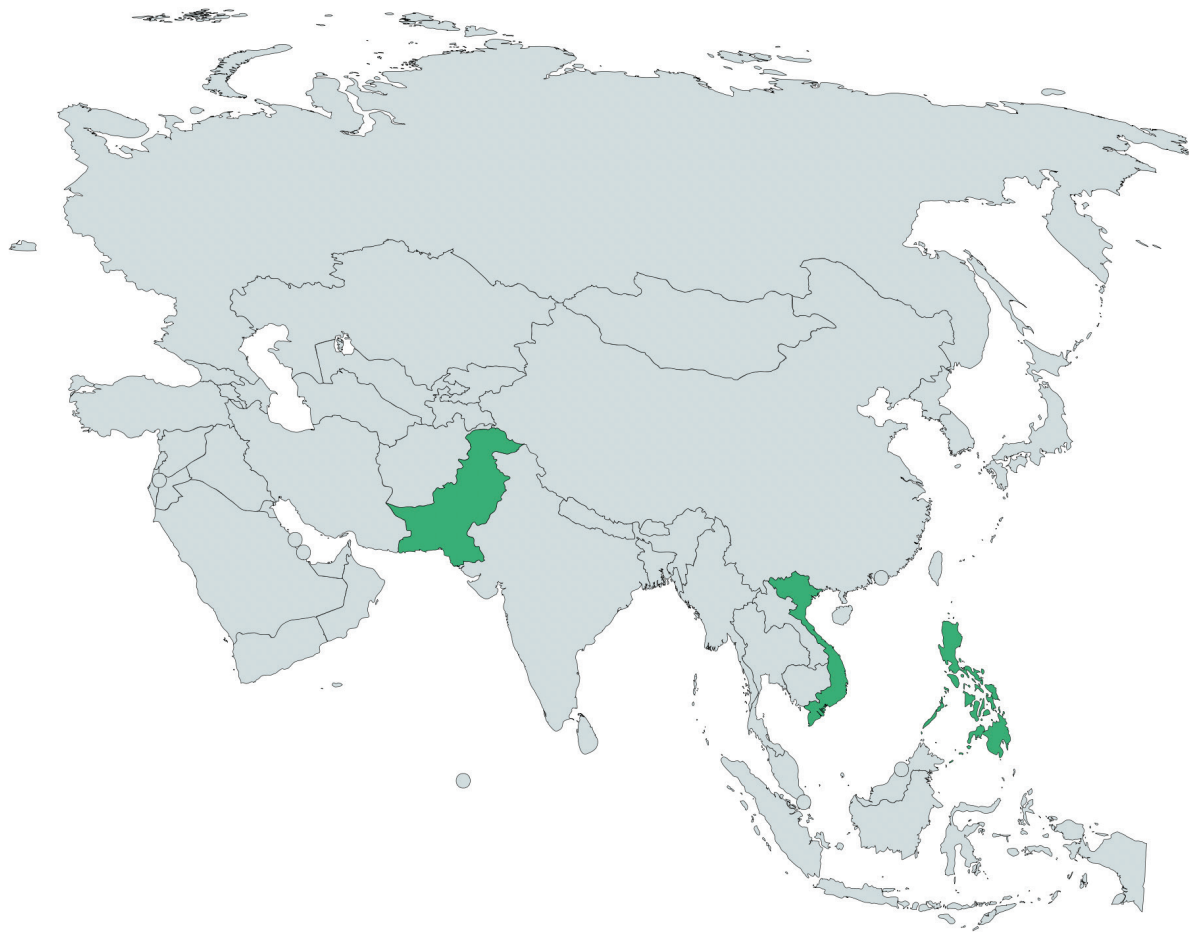


Figure 2. Countries of focus.

spread across the region, a significant number of young people in the Philippines, Viet Nam and Pakistan who are on the move, either internally or internationally, navigate different migration contexts covering their natures, the factors underlying migration as well as the vulnerabilities people on the move experience (see UNESCAP, 2017). Taking the Philippines, Viet Nam and Pakistan as case studies (see Fig. 2), this research looks at such migration contexts in understanding present human mobility challenges concerning jobs/livelihoods, key services, social cohesion and climate change/disaster risk and their responses, in setting up an enabling environment for youth engagement and in recognizing other key players and their roles and contributions in the field of human mobility.

The Philippines

Labor migration is a key defining characteristic of the Philippine economy. Internal migrants have over the years contributed to rapid urbanization in the country, the urban population of which increased at an annual average of 3.3% during the period of 2000-2010. This increase continues to this day, making the Philippines one of the fastest urbanizing countries in the Asia-Pacific, with 58.93 million or 54 percent of the country's population living in urban areas in 2020 (PSA, 2022b). Cities accounted for over 70% of the country's GDP (World Bank, 2017) even though rural-rural internal migration over the past five years remains (slightly) dominant than urban-urban migration (with urban-rural and rural-urban migration happening at almost negligible rates) (PSA & UPPI, 2020). Evidently, housing, infrastructure and basic services in major cities are under stress due to the large number of

migrants moving to urban areas, with the number of informal settlers climbing from 4.1% of the total urban population in 2003 to 5.4% or around 2.2 million people in 2012, of which 1.3 million lived in Metro Manila alone (World Bank, 2017; UNESCO et al., n.d.a). This situation has dominoed to the ever-tightening supply of domestic labor opportunity in the country, leading many to migrate abroad for so-called greener pastures.

Internationally, around 10 million overseas Filipinos covering around 10 percent of the country's population are engaged in different forms of migration, regular or otherwise, with permanent migration at its highest rates in recent years (OECD and SMC, 2017). Such migration trends, along with varying estimates of temporary migrants, produce economic remittances approximately amounting to 10 percent of the national GDP and provide a positive macroeconomic outlook for the country (Pernia, 2011; Baggio, 2014). Amid these, however, the potential of migration as a driver of development is yet to be exhausted in public policy and governance. The lack of enough domestic employment opportunities remains a common factor for emigration, especially among the youth, which cover 48.2 percent of the total unemployed in 2016 (PSA, 2016). Apart from unemployment, the Philippines' young population also shares the brunt of underemployment as well as income and multidimensional poverty. These issues are also closely linked to accessing social services like health and education, water, sanitation and secure shelter, among others (OECD and SMC, 2017; see NEDA, 2014).

Because of dire labor mobility conditions in the domestic economy, young Filipinos choose to migrate for work internationally as an alternative (Asis and Battistella, 2013). However, they usually end up in precarious labor conditions abroad, taking up blue-collar work, largely in production or services, that do not only result in their experience of brain waste or deskilling (Asis and Battistella, 2013; Battistella and Liao,

2013). Young migrant workers also suffer from job mismatches, abuses during the recruitment processes and neglect of their rights in many sending and receiving states (see Vandenberg, 2015). Over the years, given these challenges, the Philippine government has institutionalized frameworks and mechanisms enabling better approaches and instruments of recruitment and protection among Filipinos seeking to migrate, especially for work (OECD and SMC, 2017; see Vandenberg, 2015) – the latest being the creation of the Department of Migrant Workers (DMW) in December 2021 to protect the rights and promote the welfare of overseas Filipino workers (OFW) and their families (Patinio, 2022). Albeit not perfect, these mechanisms foreground the aim of labor export as a sustainable development strategy benefiting the country.

Apart from economic migration, human mobility in the Philippines is also driven by climate change and conflict. On the one hand, the Philippines is known as one of the most vulnerable regions to climate change globally, owing to its geographical location as a tropical archipelago in the western Pacific Rim (Germanwatch, 2018). Various slow- and sudden-onset climatic and weather changes produce multi-hazard effects, like the destruction of ecosystems, livelihoods and communities, that serve as a threat multiplier aggravating socio-economic issues like food security, health and education, among others (Salvaña, 2022; Weinreb et al., 2020; GIZ 2020; IOM, 2021a). Around 80 percent of the country's population live within 50km of coastal areas, exposing them to climate-induced displacement alongside varying socio-economic and -political challenges that affect their resilience and other adaptive capacities (Board, 2020; Wisner, 2013). Within this percentage, around 4 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) were recorded in the Philippines in 2021 by the Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID) (IDMC, 2021).

In the same report, the country also tallied around 100,000 IDPs due to violent conflicts (IDMC, 2021),

ending up seeking shelter in evacuation centers, typically outside of their home communities.² Although a far lesser number than the stock of climate-induced displaced people, the youth, particularly women and girls, experience gender-based violence amid fleeing homes due to conflict. Additionally, in cases where climate change and conflict intersect, climate change tends to aggravate the depressive economic state of communities vulnerable to conflict or residing in areas with a history of conflict (Zingg, 2021). Climate change may also exacerbate conflicts, such as the case of central Mindanao in southern Philippines, where conflicts fueled by climate-related events, like increased rainfall, flooding, drought and crop loss, lead to the seasonal rise of rebel group recruitment (Chandra et al., 2017; IOM, 2021b).

Viet Nam

According to the National Internal Migration Survey conducted in 2015, 13.6 percent of the Vietnamese population are internal migrants. Specifically, the urban population amounts to 19.7 percent while the rural population at only 13.4 percent (UNESCO et al., n.d.b). From 2010 to 2015, 36.2 percent of migration was rural-to-urban which has fuelled rapid urbanization, with an increase in urban population of 3.4 percent per year. This is in large part due to climate crises striking vulnerable areas of the country. For instance, nearly 90 percent of households in the Mekong Delta reported that changing rainfall patterns negatively affect their household economy, leading thousands of people to relocate (Warner, et al., 2012). Furthermore, in terms of youth migration, 85 percent of migrants in the country are young, aged 15 to 39 years old (UNESCO et al., n.d.b). This is despite the fact that

the youth population has been declining as the country's total population has been growing. One can instead turn to different factors to explain this trend, such as increased investments in Viet Nam as a diversion from China, as rural-to-urban migration is largely in pursuit of economic opportunity as measured by foreign direct investment dollars and employment percentages (Vo, 2021). Viet Nam has a history of youth migration: from 1994-1999, more than half of Viet Nam's 4 million internal migrants were under 25 years old (World Bank, 2006).

However, approximately 30 percent of migrants have found themselves facing difficulties in their new place of residence, including housing problems, receiving no income, being unable to find a job, and being unable to adapt to a new environment (UNESCO et al., n.d.b). This is largely due to *ho khau* registration laws³ in Viet Nam that determine a citizen's access to key social services and public housing based on their residence. This led to the country's strict adherence and formulation of residence-based policies, inevitably making migrants vulnerable to poverty and neglect of human rights (Duong, Linh and Thao, 2010). During the 1980s, Viet Nam launched a collection of reform policies known as the *Doi Moi* to introduce a liberal market economy that welcomed foreign direct investments and international trade, ultimately leading to infrastructures which enabled both internal and external migration (Tuan, 2009). Despite the large motivation for rural-to-urban migration for better economic opportunities and livelihoods (Vo, 2021), temporary migrants who approach enterprises in the formal sector are often reflected because of the absence of *ho khau* in the city. Moreover, enterprises are shown

² A glaring case of recent conflict-induced internal displacement is the impacts of the Marawi terrorist siege in 2017, which have displaced around 360,000 urban settlers, who took evacuation centers as their homes for months (and even years for some) in cities like Iligan, Cagayan de Oro and even Davao, among other places. See Bermudez, Temprosa and Benson (2018).

³ The *ho khau* system is Viet Nam's household registration system that allows the national government to monitor and control movement and employment within the country's borders. Currently, the head of each household has a physical booklet that contains the names of each resident, and the document is required to apply for jobs, schools, marriage, and a variety of other state-regulated activities. Viet Nam is currently planning on replacing the system with an online database by 2023 in order to ease pressures on both residents and the bureaucracy (Tuoi Tre News, 2017).

to give local workers priority in employment over these migrants (Duong, Linh and Thao, 2010). Although the ho khau registration has been less strict in enforcement, some migrants in Viet Nam still face obstacles in accessing legally permissible and affordable services (UNESCO et al., n.d.). Temporary migrants experience poor housing, limited access to affordable health services, and limited access to public school systems due to the absence of their ho khau (Duong, Linh and Thao, 2010). Moreover, despite the Vietnamese government's success in reducing poverty through their Doi Moi economic reform processes, much has to be done in order to address the widening gap of social cohesion in the country (OECD, n.d.a). Due to the informal and unstable nature of their employment, migrants are far less likely to have high work mobility (Thanh, et al., 2013). This precarity also leaves young migrants—many of whom are women—vulnerable to economic exploitation and gender-based violence like sexual harassment (OECD, n.d.b).

These issues faced by young people go beyond migration. Even though the youth account for 49.5 percent of the country's labor workforce, Viet Nam continues to face challenges concerning school-to-work transitions among its young people. In 2014, only one-third of Vietnamese youth continued education past the lower secondary level. Marginalized groups such as ethnic groups, PWDs, and girls still have difficulties in accessing education. Youth coming from minorities and households with the lowest economic status are those with the lowest literacy rate in the country (OECD, n.d.b).

Young people who enter the labor force are faced with a saturated job market, with the country struggling to produce enough decent jobs and provide the youth the necessary skills, given the country's growing service and manufacturing sectors (OECD, n.d.b). On top of that, young people are more likely to perceive great income disparity and feel that pursuing higher education pales in the face of the nepotistic advances enjoyed by the rich. Even for those youth migrants who

do pursue education, their status can prevent them from accessing decent employment opportunities (Yoshikawa, et al., 2019).

Despite these challenges, youth migrants still engage with politics by voting with their feet. The movement of young people—and especially young women—within Viet Nam contributes significantly to urbanization, shifting power from rural areas to cities (OECD, n.d.b).

Pakistan

Internal mobility is very prominent in Pakistan, where movement is predominantly local or only involves short distances (Irfan, 1986). Only 19 percent of internal migrants crossed provincial boundaries and 29 percent of the flow was from rural to urban areas. The remainder of the volume of internal migration was shared equally by inter-city and urban-to-rural. In Pakistan, urban-to-rural migration is very insignificant due to poor socio-economic conditions in rural areas while rural-to-urban migration continually flourished since the country's industrialization. With the rise of the industrial era, which has occurred mostly in urban centers, urbanization began owing to increasing labor demand over time. Better employment opportunities with high wages and better working conditions in cities – compared to the agricultural sector, which is limited to rural areas – compelled laborers to move from rural to urban centers (see Ahmed and Sirageldin, 1993).

Another reason for rural to urban migration is the oppression of feudalism (Rajan, 2017). Feudalism is very significant in rural areas of Pakistan, particularly in southern Punjab. People move to urban centers from rural areas to free themselves and their children from the oppression and subjugation of feudalism. Feudals are against the education of children in rural areas of the country and parents migrate to educate their children. Moreover, human mobility from smaller cities to developed cities in Pakistan is mostly due to better education facilities, especially for girls as rural and smaller towns lack higher education

institutes for women. Apart from this, families which migrate to urban cities for educational facilities are mostly from middle income backgrounds and, hence, can afford homes. Meanwhile, people who migrate in search of employment opportunities and livelihood settle on the periphery of urban cities or in the cities in the form of informal settlements, usually in slums (Ahmed and Sirageldin, 1993).

In terms of the youth in Pakistan, movement among them is higher as they seek better jobs and education opportunities. However, unfortunately, they face challenges due to the lack of legislation and governance framework in the country. Among the various challenges that these migrants face, their seeming invisibility heavily impacts their social integration, particularly regarding their access to justice, security and other key facilities. Young people move to urban cities and in most cases, away from urban centers and at the periphery.

The level of invisibility of migrant communities, as International Alert (2015) research interviews revealed, can be gauged from the fact that most of the high-ranking officials of justice and security departments were not even aware that these communities existed in their districts. This invisibility was a serious challenge for migrants' social integration. It was not only the government functionaries who were ignorant of the existence and hence problems of migrant communities in their areas, local media and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) too were largely unaware of the phenomenon.

Apart from this, another serious challenge is the lack of a database on migration among young people, hampering the potential to inform policymakers, government officials, media and NGOs about various dimensions (history, patterns, magnitude, causes, consequences) of such a phenomenon. The lack of such a database is a direct outcome of migrants' invisibility, putting them off the radar of policymakers. The need for such a database is paramount to ensure social integration of migrant communities as it

can provide government agencies, media and NGOs with necessary and authentic information about the issues and challenges of migrant communities, which can help these organizations strengthen their efforts.

Furthermore, closely linked to the issue of invisibility is migrant communities' little access to most basic social services (Global Migration Group, 2014). In Pakistan, the state of public service delivery is generally very poor; it's worse for migrants as they reside in informal urban settlements away from urban centers. The lack of access to social services like education, health, transport and clean drinking water is yet another hurdle in the way of mobility of youth.

RESPONSES FROM THE YOUTH SO FAR

The Asia-Pacific has recently seen an increase in the narrowing of civic freedoms and space to exercise these freedoms. In the recent CIVICUS Monitor ratings, Taiwan is the only country in the Asia-Pacific rated with an 'open' civic space (CIVICUS, 2021). This means that the youth have limited safe channels to participate meaningfully in decisions that affect their lives (UNICEF, 2022). Yet, young people continuously find ways to be heard and engage in issues they value. The youth-led protests in Southeast Asia in 2020 and 2021 are just some of the few examples of young people creating and demanding space for their advocacies (Farely, 2021).

Similarly, the youth have found ways to respond to the human mobility challenges that affect them, their communities and communities of concern in varied ways. Some have resorted to traditional and mainstream approaches, such as working with or volunteering for organizations that solve or advocate for the policy measures that address human mobility challenges at macro and micro levels. Whereas, others have started their nonprofits or social enterprises in their immediate communities at the grassroots.

BOX 1. Responses from the youth in the Asia-Pacific and Pakistan.

At the global level, the youth use platforms that allow them to be involved in the processes of the UN. For one, they use the Major Group for Children and Youth (MGCY) to work on issues at the global, regional, national and grassroots levels across the areas of work of the UN that cut across the domain of human mobility, including human rights, sustainable development, peace and security, resilience and humanitarian action (MGCY, n.d.). The MGCY have several Constituencies/Working Groups led by Global Focal Points that directly facilitate formal engagement and participation in UN processes, such as the Global Youth Migration Caucus, Global Youth Humanitarian Caucus, and UNHCR Global Youth Advisory Council. It also has Regional Caucuses that capture member entities in a specific region. In the Asia-Pacific, several Regional Caucus Coordinators coordinate work in more particular subregions, such as Southeast Asia and South Asia.

Despite the absence of documented responses in Pakistan, thorough desk research showed that Pakistani youth had found ways to be involved in matters that affect them and issues surrounding human mobility. They participate in regional affairs through the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Youth Platform (SAARCYP, n.d.), participate in domestic affairs through the National Alliance of Youth Associations in Pakistan, participate in policy- and decision-making through the Youth Parliament of Pakistan (YPP, n.d.), and volunteer to advocate for youth policies related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the Youth Advocacy Network Pakistan (YAN, n.d.).

Given advances in technology, non-traditional approaches through the use of digital technologies and social media proved to be instrumental in increased awareness and response from the youth on social issues surrounding them. Social media channels such as YouTube, Twitter and TikTok serve as platforms for advocating causes that concern the youth. Solutions that exploit advances in digital technologies prove accessible and convenient to digitally savvy youth. The vast audience reach of platforms such as Twitter and TikTok is a vital opportunity used by the youth to mobilize causes that transcend borders and territories, ensuring that their voice is heard despite the insufficiency, if not absence, of an

environment that fully enables their engagement and participation.

Much of the documented concrete responses from the youth in the Asia-Pacific are in the form of enterprises or startups. These are well covered in publications such as those produced by or in collaboration with the Youth Co:Lab initiative co-led by UNDP and Citi Foundation. These include the Youth Entrepreneurship in Asia and the Pacific 2019 by the Global Entrepreneurship Research Association,⁴ Youth Solutions Report 2020 of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network – Youth,⁵ and other country-specific reports on youth entrepreneurship.⁶ Social entrepreneurial initiatives will be discussed in detail in Chapter 2.

4 Youth Entrepreneurship in Asia and the Pacific 2019. UNDP. (2019). <https://www.youthcolab.org/publications-3/Youth-Entrepreneurship-in-Asia-and-Pacific-2019>

5 Youth Solutions Report 2020. SDSN Youth. (2020). <https://www.undp.org/publications/youth-solutions-report-2020>

6 More researches and publications on youth entrepreneurship are available at the Youth Co:Lab website: <https://www.youthcolab.org/publications>

PRESENCE OF AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR YOUTH ENGAGEMENT

Equipped with their openness, willingness to take risks and potential to develop innovative ideas, the youth are strategically positioned to respond to human mobility challenges, given their lived experiences and exposure to contemporary societal issues. Yet, an enabling environment is crucial to harness the potential of the youth in developing inclusive, effective and sustainable solutions.

Meaningful youth participation in policy debates and programmes surrounding human mobility is essential in harnessing youth-led solutions to human mobility challenges that affect them (UNDESA, 2016). This was emphasized in the 2019 International Dialogue on Migration (IDM), an IOM-led multistakeholder forum for migration policy dialogue and governance (IOM, 2019). The sessions engaged youth actors, experts, businesses, scholars, diaspora groups, and relevant international, regional and national actors. They emphasized the need to unlock the youth's potential and enable them to respond to the challenges and opportunities of migration. The two sessions of the 2019 IDM in Geneva and New York fostered exchanges on (1) global strategies and partnerships on youth on the move; (2) involvement of young people, especially youth migrants, in migration policy- and decision-making processes at global, national and local levels; (3) adaptation and resilience among youth migrants; (4) the youth as agents of integration and social cohesion; (5) young members as actors of development, promoting their contribution to empowering communities in countries of origin and destination; (6) enabling youth to overcome environmental challenges; (7) youth migration in the context of the new era of technology; and (8) the future of work.

The subsequent report⁷ produced after the conduct of the 2019 IDM reveals the state of the

playing field for young people in the migration domain based on the abovementioned thematic areas of discussion. A fundamental challenge that surfaced was the creation of evidence on youth migration (IOM 2019). A solid evidence base is necessary to identify the youth, understand their situation and circumstances, and develop policies responsive to their needs. The presence of data will not only increase awareness of the state of the youth but will also aid in developing political commitments and financing measurements.

On the aspect of meaningful participation, one of the participants from Asia, Migrant Forum in Asia (MFA), pointed out the importance of building trust (IOM 2019). MFA stressed that a whole-of-society approach requires accountability, engagement and commitment from all stakeholders. Fostering such a landscape for the youth enables them to participate in addressing solutions, knowing that they are not alone and have potential allies they can rely on to make their ideas come to fruition.

As partners for migration governance, the inclusion of the youth in policy- and decision-making processes is deemed crucial. Local networks of MFA in Korea and Taiwan do this by developing policies that ensure youth inclusion in these processes (IOM 2019). A policy framework provides young people with a legal basis for claiming their right to participate in different levels of migration governance.

KEY PLAYERS, THEIR ROLES AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Actors such as national government agencies, international development organizations, the private sector and civil society organizations (CSOs) play different roles and contribute to addressing the human mobility challenges faced by the youth.

7 See report of the IDM 2019 Youth and migration: <https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/idm-29.pdf>

BOX 2. Presence of an enabling environment for youth engagement in the Philippines

In the Philippines, an array of institutionalized governance platforms are available for the youth that ensure their representation. Filipino youth are democratically represented through Sangguniang Kabataan, or youth councils present at the most local level of state governance in the Philippines (i.e., *barangays*). These youth councils are instrumental in leading youth programs that may include initiatives addressing human mobility challenges encumbered by their immediate community. Aside from this, the youth are also represented at the national level through the National Youth Commission (NYC). NYC is the sole policy-making coordinating body of all youth-related institutions, programs, projects and activities of the Philippine government (NYC, n.d.). In pursuit of its mandate, NYC has developed and continues to develop a comprehensive medium-term national policy on youth known as the Philippine Youth Development Plan (PYDP). The PYDP enjoins all state duty bearers at the national and local levels to maximize the participation of the youth in nation-building as responsible and proactive citizens and informs NYC's development partners of the rewarding social, economic and ethical opportunities of fully engaging the youth in their respective programs (NYC, 2022).

Similarly, a government agency concerned with youth affairs in Muslim Mindanao was created in 1997, known as Coordinating and Development Office Bangsamoro Youth Affairs, which was constantly renamed and is now known as Bangsamoro Youth Commission (BYC) (BYC, n.d.). BYC is the primary policy-making and coordinating body of the Bangsamoro Government in all matters affecting the youth (BYC, n.d.). In 2020, BYC developed a similar plan to that of the PYDP known as the Bangsamoro Youth Transition Priority Agenda (BYTPA) 2020-2022. BYTPA is the Bangsamoro government's youth development agenda that addresses the peculiar social context, considerations and conditions as well as the pertinent needs and challenges confronting the Bangsamoro youth (Bangsamoro Information Office, 2020).

The Filipino youth's action though are not solely expressed in these formal mechanisms. They also explore ways to push for their agendas and advocacies through informal channels that provide them flexibility and freedom that they may not fully realize in exploiting the above-mentioned platforms as can be seen in subsequent discussions in Chapter 2.

Government agencies, for one, take on the role of laying the policy framework and governance mechanisms. International development organizations provide technical assistance to states in strengthening these frameworks and mechanisms, offer an external and independent assessment of the current state of the youth and human mobility of states of concern, and spearhead ways to exchange good practices and learn from the experiences of different actors. The private sector plays a crucial role as it can

provide financial support to causes that may be aligned with other human mobility and youth players. Meanwhile, CSOs and their presence at the grassroots provide a grounded picture of the state of human mobility and the youth that is often not captured by traditional governance players that focus their operation at a macro level. The roles, relevance, shortcomings, and potentials of different intermediaries as perceived by young social entrepreneurs can be found in Chapter 3.

BOX 3. Other key players, their roles and contributions in Viet Nam

The 14th National Assembly of the Vietnamese government passed the Youth Law in 2005 that lays down the responsibilities, rights and obligations of the youth along with the state policies, organizations and institutions that contribute towards the development of the youth (Vietnam Law & Legal Forum, 2020). As a result, the Youth Development Strategy 2011-2020 was made. It is centered on the holistic formation and development of the Vietnamese youth to become functional members of society. This was recently updated after Prime Minister Pham Minh Chinh issued the Vietnamese Youth Development Strategy for the 2021-2030 period, which outlines key tasks that include offering fair access to study opportunities and innovations, improving vocational training quality, creating sustainable jobs and upholding their role in socio-economic development, to name a few (Vietnam Plus, 2021). Aside from providing programs and policies that address the different capabilities of the youth, the scope of the Vietnamese government's targets also relates to that of human mobility. Specifically, in response to the migration of Vietnamese youth in search of livelihood opportunities, the government has introduced the following programs (UNFPA, 2012):

- strengthening communication and information on the labor market and employment for young people hosted by the Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs;
- renovation of vocational orientation and training, and employment opportunities for young people hosted by the Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs; and
- development of mechanisms and policies to attract, appoint and put in good use young talents who are studying and living overseas to repatriate and contribute to the development of the home country hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Presently, two international organizations have been supporting the Vietnamese youth in addressing human mobility challenges that affect them.. First, IOM in Viet Nam provides its constituents with programs that facilitate more accessible migration schemes or processes, migrant protection, enhanced labor mobility and human development, better immigration and border management, migrant health, and gauging impacts of migration, environment and climate change (IOM, n.d.). Second, UNDP through Youth Co:Lab Viet Nam leverages public, private, academic and youth organizations to strengthen the country's youth entrepreneurship and innovation ecosystem. Through Youth Co:Lab Viet Nam, young entrepreneurs in Viet Nam are supported to design and implement ideas and business models for sustainable social impact in their communities; the implementation of the SDGs in Vietnam is accelerated through the cross-sectoral collaboration for social innovation and building a thriving impact startup ecosystem; and young people are engaged in national development and accelerated to achieve the 2030 SDGs (UNDP Viet Nam, n.d.).

Despite their drastic contribution to the domestic workforce, comprising almost 30 per cent of the Vietnamese population in 2009, legal frameworks and policies remain insufficient to protect Vietnamese migrants from certain vulnerabilities and dangers. Together with the Asia Foundation, Vietnamese civil society has helped construct innovative programs to support migrant workers in Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi. This includes health and education service models, information centers, counseling and training, and medical assistance (Taylor, 2011).

2

Social entrepreneurship and human mobility

SOCIAL ENTERPRISES and startup businesses are a set of well documented concrete youth responses to pressing societal issues currently being experienced by young people around the world. Especially across different parts of the Asia-Pacific, social entrepreneurial initiatives by the youth navigate the narrowing of civic spaces and limited safe channels for meaningful participation due to democratic regression. Such challenges might faze young people in the face of other significant issues like human mobility. However, the dynamism possessed by the youth is immediate, wide-ranging and contextually strategic when it comes to intervening in discourses and developing solutions to issues directly affecting them. As explored in this chapter, this is most evident in the variety of present and emerging notable youth-led social enterprises, along with different forms of intermediary support, working on the areas of (a) jobs and livelihoods, (b) access to key services, (c) social cohesion and (d) climate change and disaster risk reduction, all important playing fields in the domain of human mobility across the Asia-Pacific and beyond.

SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE PHILIPPINES, VIET NAM AND PAKISTAN

Apart from earning profits, social entrepreneurship exists in different forms, with businesses employing different models, conducting various initiatives and engaging with different kinds of stakeholders and audiences towards addressing pressing social and environmental issues. Particularly in the Philippines, Viet Nam and Pakistan, social enterprises take up unique roles towards helping develop sustainable solutions to challenges of welfare provision, such as employment, education and other basic services, across and within different societal contexts.

In the Philippines, social enterprises take up about 17% or more than 150,000 of the total registered businesses in the country and 71% of this number are micro, small and medium-sized social enterprises

(British Council, 2015). These sizes mostly are due to lack of capital among such businesses despite their number and significance in national development strategies, like the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 (Ito and Shahnaz, 2019). Additionally, even though social enterprises are seen to contribute to reducing inequality, they still do not have targeted support, save for the country's existing MSME program coverage, and their potential are yet to be explored by means of financing mechanisms, technical assistance and knowledge initiatives. In this way, social enterprises may be able to reach the most disadvantaged groups and address urgent socio-economic and environmental issues in the Philippines – like human mobility, on which only a meager number of enterprises work – if the government supports timely, strategic, and market-based possibilities (Ito and Shahnaz, 2019).

Meanwhile in Viet Nam, social enterprises have largely worked to provide marginalized populations with help that the national government cannot provide. This is especially true for internal migrants displaced by the increasingly urgent climate crisis and who face barriers to accessing essential social services, employment opportunities, and more due to ho khau laws restricting where they can live and work (UNESCO et al, n.d.b). Doi Moi economic restructuring laws have also led to socioeconomic inequality that young people feel the hardest, so enterprises focus on connecting vulnerable youth with resources to help them thrive. They also benefit from the minds of the youth—over half of all social entrepreneurs in Viet Nam are under 44 years of age (British Council, 2019).

As for Pakistan, the increased level of migration has over the years depreciated the living conditions of people in urban regions of the country. The expansion of migration has posed an extreme burden on the health and education system of the country. Although relatively new to Pakistan, social entrepreneurship initiatives have intervened to benefit the society and have proposed solutions in the sectors where issues are prominent such as education, health and social care. These are also the sectors with which

Pakistani social enterprises commonly work, with around half of social enterprises dwelling in the field of education. As for the rest, 30% is in health and social care, 11% in agriculture and fisheries, 9% in energy and clean technology, 3% in forestry and 2% in transport (Ali and Darko, 2015). Today, social enterprises continue to provide young people with employment opportunities with societal, environmental or economic values, and are focused to benefit the society and act as an agent of change with an embedded social purpose towards helping reduce poverty and enhancing the state of development in the country.

SOCIAL ENTERPRISES WORKING ON HUMAN MOBILITY AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN URBAN SETTINGS

A preliminary baseline survey for this research was conducted to look at notable social entrepreneurial initiatives across the Asia-Pacific, specifically Southeast Asia and South Asia, where the three countries of focus in UNDP's regional DMD program, the Philippines, Viet Nam and Pakistan, are located. Although not intended to be representative and comprehensive, this loose scanning of social enterprises working on the themes of human mobility and young people in the urban space may serve as a starting point for innovation and learning among different stakeholders, from those experiencing similar narratives of movement influenced by both climatic and non-climatic factors to those trying to address issues posed by the overlaps of such factors. The social enterprises discussed in this chapter work on different issues of human mobility, along the way benefiting different sectors of society, among them young people living in urban and peri-urban settings. The vast array of work that these social enterprises do reflect the varying contexts on which cases of human mobility are seen, paving way for a better understanding of the scope and breadth of the nexus of human mobility, young people and the urban space for new, emerging social enterprises addressing similar issues across the Asia-Pacific and beyond.

Table 3. Some social enterprises working on human mobility-related issues in the Philippines, Viet Nam and Pakistan.

Social enterprise	Key issues of human mobility				Some beneficiaries	Youth engagement		Presence in urban settings
	Jobs and livelihood	Key services	Social cohesion	Climate change		Youth-led	Youth impact	
The Philippines								
Aretes Style	●	●	●		Internally-displaced people, women artisans, mothers	Yes	Indirect	Yes
Masy Consultants-WashEd		●	●		Youth, schools, communities	Yes	Direct	Yes
RADIC-Project Kanlong		●	●		Informal settlers	Yes	Indirect	Yes
The Moropreneur Inc.	●	●	●		Bangsamoro, indigenous people, settler communities	No	Indirect	Yes
Viet Nam								
2030 Youth Force Vietnam			●	●	Youth, human trafficking victims	Yes	Direct	Yes
Huong Hoa Cassava Starch	●			●	Farmers, supermarkets, schools	No	Indirect	No
Lead the Change	●	●			Youth, disadvantaged communities, organizations, and initiatives	Yes	Direct	Yes
Trang An Ecotourism	●		●	●	Peri-urban residents, long-time farmers, not a lot of attention to youth	No	Indirect	Yes*
VieSIBLE	●	●			Migrants, informal laborers	Yes	Indirect	Yes
VRAT Company			●	●	Farmers, supermarkets, schools	No	Indirect	No
Pakistan								
Hamdard Group		●		●	Young girls	No	Direct	Yes
Pharmagen Water		●			Peri-urban residents, irregular settlers in urban areas, people from low economic class	No	Indirect	No

Note: *Presence in peri-urban settings.

As illustrated in Table 3, all four social enterprises covering the case of the Philippines focus on providing key services and addressing issues of social cohesion, mostly with the aim of helping communities be more integrated. Aretes Style and The Moropreneur, Inc. work in Bangsamoro communities that have experienced protracted violent conflict, which hampers access to welfare provision. Their work, also covering the provision of jobs and livelihood, continually benefit internally displaced persons (IDPs) as a result of conflict, including Moro women artisans and mothers, as well as indigenous peoples and Christian settler communities living in urban areas such as Marawi and Iligan. While Aretes Style is youth-led and the Moropreneur Inc. is not, both indirectly provide positive impact to the youth, mostly through family members who can then support them. Meanwhile, Masy Consultants' WashEd and RADIC's Project Kanlong, which also both work on the areas of key services and social cohesion in Metro Manila, are both youth-led. WashEd works with the youth, schools and communities and has a direct impact among young people, specifically in urban areas where water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities are lacking, if not absent, whereas Project Kanlong provides services in benefit of informal settlers in Tondo, Manila, thereby creating indirect impact to young people in urban settings as well. All these stated, however, climate change in the context of human mobility is very critical, given present climate-induced vulnerabilities to the Philippines, yet there seems to be very few, if not a lack of, social enterprises exploring this area. This is a challenge and opportunity for present, emerging and new entrepreneurial initiatives tackling other key issues of human mobility as climate change remains a threat multiplier to vulnerabilities already inherent to people on the move.

As for Viet Nam, its most notable social enterprises include environmentally focused groups like Trang An Ecotourism, an organization aiming to revitalize and make sustainable green tourism in peri-urban areas. Additionally, VRAT Company and Huong Hoa Cassava Starch are aiming to fill a market gap for organic and ethically sourced

produce within Viet Nam. Youth Force 2030 Vietnam is one branch of a larger youth-led coalition aiming to bring young people's voices to discussions about climate action within Southeast Asia as well as the international community. This attention toward the environment is especially salient as Viet Nam is one of the countries hardest hit by the ongoing climate crisis, with thousands of people displaced from their communities, schools and work. Other social enterprises focus on addressing the needs of those disadvantaged people that fall through the cracks, such as migrants and informal communities. Lead the Change and VieSIBLE specifically assist vulnerable people in their job search by connecting them with skills and networks that may allow them to earn a decent living.

Among these six social enterprises working on the key issues of human mobility and covering the case of Viet Nam in this research, providing labor opportunities as well as addressing climate change, mostly through adaptation, seem to be given more focus. There are overlaps of focus, of course, like Trang An Ecotourism, VRAT Company and 2030 Youth Force Vietnam working on both social cohesion and climate change, with Trang An Ecotourism additionally working on jobs and livelihood. Lead the Change and VieSIBLE work on both areas of jobs and livelihoods as well as various key services, whereas Huong Hoa Cassava Starch works on jobs and livelihood as well as climate change. Most beneficiaries of these social enterprises come from disadvantaged communities, like informal laborers and migrants in the case of VieSIBLE, human trafficking victims for 2030 Youth Force Vietnam and peri-urban residents for Trang An Ecotourism. Huong Hoa Cassava Starch, VRAT Company and Trang An Ecotourism also work with farmers, with the first two benefiting supermarkets and schools as well. Unlike Trang An Ecotourism, which does not have a lot of attention to the youth, 2030 Youth Force Vietnam and Lead the Change also focus on young people as their main beneficiaries. In fact, both these social enterprises are youth-led and have direct impact on the youth. Apart from VieSIBLE, which is youth-led but whose impact to

young people remains indirect, the rest of social enterprises covering Viet Nam also only have indirect impacts, usually through supporting family members who can then sustain young people's needs. As for their urban presence, all social enterprises except Huong Hoa and VRAT Company work in cities, with Trang An Ecotourism also covering peri-urban areas.

Meanwhile in Pakistan, the concept of social entrepreneurship is also relatively new but is gaining popularity. There are few noticeable social enterprises operating in the country. One such social enterprise is Hammad Group, which has extended its work in the area of education through its initiative Hammad Education Society. This initiative has a direct impact on youth as it aims to educate and empower young girls. Hammad works in the areas of education, environment and health in the urban and rural areas of the society. Another example is Pharmagen Water which also has its presence in the urban settings. It benefits the peri-urban residents, irregular settlers in urban areas and people from low economic class by providing them with affordable clean drinking water in Lahore. Overall, there is a lack of social enterprises operating in the area of human mobility. The lack of guidelines, opportunities, research and awareness regarding human mobility issues are important factors for this gap. Moreover, youth-led initiatives in Pakistan are low as compared to Vietnam and Philippines, the major reason being the lack of financial support available for social enterprises in the country. Despite these challenges, young entrepreneurs in Pakistan are emerging with startup ideas in the areas of education, health and environment. However, there is a dire need to focus on research and awareness regarding human mobility issues in order to increase the presence of entrepreneurial initiatives concerning human mobility and its related issues.

Across the Asia-Pacific, specifically in Southeast Asia and South Asia, as illustrated in Table 4, mostly work on the area of jobs and livelihood while very few touch upon climate change. In Southeast Asia all surveyed social enterprises work on jobs and livelihoods, alongside an almost the

same number working on key services and social cohesion. Borneo Komrad (Malaysia), Liberty Society and Refutera (both from Indonesia) work across all these three issues of human mobility, benefiting stateless children, women refugees, asylum seekers, learning and host communities, including the urban poor. All three are youth-led and have direct impact among young people, with both social enterprises from Indonesia doing work in urban areas. Like these three, most social enterprises covered in Southeast Asia work in benefit of urban migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, like Borderless 360 (Singapore), EarthHeir and Fugeelah (both from Malaysia) and Urban Scent (Myanmar), two being youth-led (EarthHeir and Urban Scent) and all having direct youth impact and urban presence (and peri-urban presence in EarthHeir's case).

In South Asia, on the other hand, an equal number of covered social enterprises work on the areas of jobs and livelihood and key services, while little work has been done on social cohesion and climate change. Like Southeast Asia, most of the social enterprises covering South Asia in this research also work to benefit migrants, refugees and asylum seekers. These include Colombo Social (Sri Lanka), Seefar (Afghanistan), Shraman and The Peacebuilding Project (both from India). All have urban presence, three (except Shraman) have direct youth impact and two (Shraman and The Peacebuilding Project) are youth-led. Apart from these four, TransEnd (Bangladesh), which works to benefit the local hijra (transgender youth), is also worth mentioning, being youth-led, having direct youth impact and working in urban settings.

Among all the social enterprises covered in the research, nine appears to form what can be a preliminary set of typical cases of social enterprises working on the nexus of human mobility, young people and the urban space. From the three countries of focus, only one from the Philippines (Masy Consultants' WashEd), two from Viet Nam (2030 Youth Force Vietnam and Lead the Change) and none from Pakistan work on at least one human mobility-related issue, are

Table 4. Some social enterprises working on human mobility-related issues in the Asia-Pacific.

Social enterprise	Key issues of human mobility				Some beneficiaries	Youth engagement		Presence in urban settings
	Jobs and livelihood	Key services	Social cohesion	Climate change		Youth-led	Youth impact	
Southeast Asia								
Borderless 360 (Singapore)	●		●		Refugee children and youth	No	Direct	Yes
Borneo Komrad (Malaysia)	●	●	●		Stateless children, a school, host communities	Yes	Direct	
EarthHeir (Malaysia)	●			●	Displaced refugee artisans	Yes	Direct	Yes*
Fugeelah (Malaysia)	●				Refugees settled in Malaysia		Direct	Yes
Liberty Society (Indonesia)	●	●	●		Women refugees	Yes	Direct	Yes
Mae Fah Luang Foundation (Thailand)	●		●		Impoverished working-class communities	No	Indirect	
Mith Samlanh (Cambodia)	●	●	●		Former street youth	No	Direct	Yes
Refutera (Indonesia)	●	●	●		Refugees, asylum seekers, urban poor	Yes	Direct	Yes
Urban Secret (Myanmar)	●	●		●	Hunger-stricken communities, poor urban migrants, sustainable farming consumers	Yes	Direct	Yes
South Asia								
Colombo Social (Sri Lanka)	●	●			Refugees and asylum seekers	No	Direct	Yes
Khushi Kantha (Bangladesh)	●			●	Bangladeshi women and their children	No	Indirect	Yes*
Seefar (Afghanistan)	●	●	●		Young refugees/ Afghan youth		Direct	Yes
SELCO Foundation (India)		●			Informal urban communities	No	Indirect	Yes
Shraman (India)	●	●			Migrants working in informal sectors	Yes	Indirect	Yes
The Peacebuilding Project (India)	●		●	●	Female Afghan refugees	Yes	Direct	Yes
TransEnd (Bangladesh)		●	●		Hijra/transgender youth	Yes	Direct	Yes

Note: Due to lack of data, some items covering Youth engagement and Presence in urban settings are left empty.
*Presence in peri-urban settings

youth led and have direct youth impact and have urban presence. Across Southeast Asia, EarthHeir (Malaysia), Liberty Society and Refutera (both from Indonesia) and Urban Scent (Myanmar) fill in these criteria, while only The Peacebuilding Project (India) and TransEnd (Bangladesh) from South Asia do.

Among these nine typical cases, all except EarthHeir, 2030 Youth Force Vietnam and Lead the Change are supported by the Youth Co:Lab initiative of UNDP and Citi Foundation. Among all the social enterprises covered in this chapter, including the non-typical causes, as a comparison, 11 are Youth Co:Lab-supported, including Aretes Style, RADIC's WashEd, VieSIBLE and Borneo Komrad from Southeast Asia as well as Shraman from South Asia.

Meanwhile, from the interviews conducted, wherein data was used to discuss how to guide the youth in exploring social entrepreneurial opportunities in the context of human mobility, which comes in Chapter 3, all social enterprises which participated in the key informant interviews are Youth Co:Lab-supported and four are typical cases. Whereas, one Youth Co:Lab-supported social enterprise and one typical case participated in the focus group discussions.

All of the social enterprises from this chapter, along with some intermediaries working on similar causes, are enumerated in the highlight section on notable social entrepreneurial initiatives in the next page.

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Notable social entrepreneurial initiatives

JOBS AND LIVELIHOODS

Across the Asia-Pacific, many social enterprises that are youth-led and/or working on issues involving young people accommodate cross-cutting goals, sometimes working on two or more areas, albeit primarily concerned with livelihood provision.

In the Philippines, coping up with living standards and increased expenditures is considered one of the biggest challenges facing young migrants, alongside displaced people and marginalized host communities, hindering them from further accessing other opportunities. Amid this, there are youth organizations and social enterprises that actively conduct initiatives helping vulnerable sectors, such as empowering women and improving their social being. One such case is Aretes Style, a social enterprise promoting social cohesion and providing livelihood to Meranaw women artisans, particularly single mothers, who experienced internal displacement due to the 2017 Marawi terrorist siege. A Young Co:Lab-supported enterprise, Aretes Style has partnered with different communities in Lanao del Sur to continue weaving langkit, a cultural tradition of the Meranaw (an IP group in Mindanao), and incorporating it along with other raw materials in producing and selling fashion accessories like earrings and scarves. Social enterprises like Aretes Style have also benefited from the support of international development organizations like the UNDP, International Labour Organization (ILO), and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) through partnerships and seed funding, as well as government agencies like the BYC.

As for the case of Viet Nam, the Doi Moi stimulated the country's economy, but its results often come at the expense of the environment. Unlike traditional businesses, many social enterprises operate at the intersection of environmental preservation and economic growth. For instance, Trang An Ecotourism adapts to climate variability by creating jobs through ecotourism while preserving the natural environment from deforestation. Despite

their efforts, concerns remain about how much local communities benefit from green income as larger corporations wield disproportionate power over local employees and residents. It also garnered criticism for not looking into the future, lacking youth perspectives and job training for the next generation.

This reflects the larger picture in Viet Nam where young people are often found to lack soft skills, like poor communication, teamwork and problem-solving skills in the workplace, affecting their personal and career development and advancement, especially their income generation potential. Lead the Change is a social enterprise that helps address these challenges through mentorship programs on personal development, learning sessions on emotional intelligence and training on design thinking and talent development among Vietnamese youth, among others. Lead the Change also funds organizations and initiatives, through its Give It Back program, in light of boosting youth engagement and creating awareness of disadvantaged communities in the country. Additionally, VieSIBLE is an initiative that provides training and job-matching services as well as help in accessing social services and mental health support to migrant workers. Many migrant workers work in informal sectors and were deeply impacted by the economic and social ramifications of the COVID-19 pandemic, so VieSIBLE works to reduce inequalities and contribute to the security and well-being of migrants, while also being a financially sustainable social enterprise.

Similar to VieSIBLE, Shraman is a social enterprise focused on connecting with migrants working in informal sectors in India. It helps bring vulnerable workers decent and equitable work, along with providing resources about the various government welfare schemes available to them. To that goal, Shraman has designed a human-centric and accessible digital phone platform to establish employer-employee relationships.

Social enterprises such as VieSIBLE and Shraman also exist in Pakistan but the phenomena of social

entrepreneurship is very new in the country. However, social entrepreneurial activities are crucial to address the current social issues in developing countries like Pakistan (Asif et al., 2018). Therefore, to promote the culture of innovation and entrepreneurship in the country, there are few incubation centers and agencies which are working to support social entrepreneurs by providing them with necessary technical support, infrastructure, access to investors and networking. One such example is SEED Incubation Centre, which is an incubation facility that supports startups and young entrepreneurs to initiate their business activities. It serves as a launch pad for their ventures by turning business ideas into reality. The mentors of SEED Incubation Centre provide guidance and technical support to the young entrepreneurs and fresh graduates. Another such example is the German Society for International Cooperation, known as GIZ. It has been playing a very crucial role in promoting the culture of innovation and social entrepreneurship in Pakistan. GIZ, through its initiatives Funds for Innovative Training (FIT) and Green Skills Initiative, supported innovative approaches to skills development under the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) reform in Pakistan.

Meanwhile, other social entrepreneurial initiatives from South and Southeast Asia that joined the recent UNDP Youth Co:Lab's Human Mobility Innovation Challenge continue to work on providing jobs and livelihood opportunities for refugees, asylum seekers and stateless people. In Delhi, India, The Peacebuilding Project aims to increase the ability and independence of female Afghan refugees (aged 13 and over), by teaching them how to make environmentally friendly, reusable sanitary products. For Afghan women seeking assistance, this would result in money, a means of subsistence, and improved access to sustainable menstrual health support. On the other hand, Borneo Komrad in Malaysia fosters entrepreneurial and agricultural skills among various groups and uses the proceeds from the sale of agricultural products to support a school for stateless children in Kampung Bangau-Bangau, Sabah. Lastly, both from Indonesia,

Liberty Society, through skills-based training and market access, seeks to use fashion to give purpose and dignity for women refugees in and around Jakarta, while Refutera assists refugees, asylum seekers, and the urban poor in learning, creating, and selling handcrafted goods as ways to earn and supplement issues regarding access to work, formal education, and healthcare.

Apart from the social entrepreneurial initiatives discussed above, there exist other cases across the region with notable impact in improving migrant lives. One such example is Seefar, a social enterprise, operating in countries like Afghanistan with the aim of providing a sustainable future to the vulnerable community of the society. Seefar is providing legal migration options to those who are considering irregular/illegal migration and help refugees to find livelihood opportunities in order for their socio-economic uplift. In order to achieve their mission, Seefar implemented a skills training initiative in Afghanistan with the help of the World Bank to train Afghan youth. Through this program, more than 400 Afghan youth were provided with the soft skills training in the year 2020-2021 (Seefar, n.d.).

On another hand, EarthHeir is a Malaysian social enterprise that connects small artisan craftspeople to distribute their goods and help them earn a dignified living. They have special focus on marginalized and refugee populations. Malaysia has nearly 200,000 refugees and asylum seekers within its borders, many of whom are Rohingya people fleeing from Myanmar, and often struggle to find formal work. To further their mission to help refugees, EarthHeir has partnered with the UN Refugee Agency through the MADE51 initiative that connects consumers with refugee-made goods such as jewelry and bags. Additionally, their work has an environmental component, as all materials and processes are sustainable, and the company has pledged their profits to plant trees as well as uplift marginalized communities (Joanne, 2018).

Apart from Seefar and EarthHeir, Khushi Kantha, Fugeelah and Colombo Social are also worth

mentioning. Khushi Kantha provides livelihood opportunities for Bangladeshi artisan mothers, alongside providing their children with dignity, through recycling and upcycling deadstock cotton fabric from the garment industry of Bangladesh in making blankets which they named 'Happy Blankets' or Khushi Kantha. They reuse cotton bags for the packaging of the blankets. The mission of Khushi Kantha is to provide job opportunities for Bangladeshi women and to preserve the planet for the next generation by shifting from 'take-make-waste' to 'reclaim-repurpose-reuse'. Meanwhile, Fugeelah, which works on the areas of job opportunities and education services, is a women-led jewelry brand that provides access to education for refugee children and youth in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Fugeelah empowers refugees to sustain their livelihood by providing them with the academic education, skills development, enterprise work, capacity-building and vocational training to refugee communities. Meanwhile, Fugeelah, which works on the areas of job opportunities and education services, is a women-led jewelry brand that provides and maximizes access to education for refugee children and youth in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, encompassing academic education, enterprise work, capacity-building and vocational training with refugee communities. Lastly, Colombo Social is a social enterprise kitchen that serves Sri Lankan food and drinks, provides meals to asylum seekers for every guest dining on their special menu and occasionally grants asylum seekers employment and training.

ACCESS TO KEY SERVICES

Issues like sustainable urban living as well as WASH, health and education are widely tackled by social enterprises with significant youth involvement across the Asia-Pacific. For many social enterprises and startups, alongside support from various partners and intermediaries, accessing key social services is at the heart of achieving different sustainable development goals like reducing inequalities, developing sustainable cities and communities,

providing access to good health, education and decent work and ensuring people's overall well-being, especially those traditionally viewed as most vulnerable in society.

In terms of sustainable urban living, two Youth Co:Lab startups have been working to provide infrastructure solutions and housing units in the Philippines and India, respectively. While RADIC's Project Kanlong attempts to support the homeless and extremely poor in Tondo, Manila, through well-designed micro-mobile housing units that serve as transitional shelters and better livelihood spaces, Space Era supports the vulnerable and displaced via sustainable, multi-purpose and versatile space configurations like refugee shelter, flood shelter and quarantine shelter, alongside policy research initiatives concerning urban migrant housing in New Delhi.

In terms of health and well-being, the Hamdard Group in Pakistan produces and distributes affordable pharmaceuticals through the socially conscious innovations of its university and several laboratories. Hamdard, which was founded in pre-partition India in 1906, is one of the many social enterprises that also play a crucial role in Pakistan's economic development. Hamdard Group is supporting girl's education through their initiatives such as Hamdard Education Society and Business Employment Bureau. The aim of the initiative is to educate and empower vulnerable sections of the society such as Pakistani women by enabling them to attain self-sustained employment opportunities. Hamdard Group works in the areas of education, environment and health and recognizes the fact that health and education are primary factors for the human development and preconditions for promoting social good and achieving economic development of the country.

Meanwhile, in terms of WASH, Masy Consultants has developed WASH Education (WASHed) to transform WASH behaviors through education in the Philippines. With support from the Philippines Society of Sanitary Engineers, Inc. (PSSE) and the country's Department of Education (DepEd), Masy

Consultants works with schools, communities, government agencies, nonprofits and businesses to transform WASH education and improve its outcomes in the country.

Apart from WASHed, there are also social entrepreneurial initiatives working on the education sector, mostly with the goal of equipping young beneficiaries with the capability needed to find decent work. In Bangladesh, Youth Co:Lab startup TransEnd provides education, training, healthcare and employment access to support the country's transgender community (locally known as hijra), including the conduct of various online and offline sensitization initiatives, skill-development workshops and awareness-building campaigns. Meanwhile, in Singapore, Borderless360, through its Inclusive Education Initiative (IEI), supports refugees and others in similar circumstances towards equitable access to quality education and meaningful inclusion in education systems. Committing to reinvest not less than half of its net profits into its social mission, Borderless360 conducts initiatives like IEI via non-traditional approaches and bottom-up communication alongside building better understanding as well as public awareness and action.

In terms of other intermediary support, there are foundations working with different organizations to provide similar above-mentioned services, including supporting social enterprises. In Pakistan, the School of Leadership Foundation (SoLF) and Hashoo Foundation are worth noting. Two of the causes SoLF works on are access to quality education and health and livelihood. On education, few of the initiatives SoLF is involved with include supporting educational institutions in developing student-friendly and -centered learning environment, where students thrive through collaboration, innovation and critical thinking, providing leadership services and life skills anchored on citizenship education and character building, as well as supporting students' creativity, individuality and expressiveness through conducting arts programs. Meanwhile, on health and livelihood, SoLF provides training and capacity building programs as well as entrepreneurial

opportunities to young people facing different challenges, including physical and mental challenges, to instill a sense of entrepreneurship and its value and to empower communities towards producing sustainable initiatives in society.

Whereas, Hashoo Foundation works in the areas of economic empowerment, social development as well as climate change and environment. As the leading thematic area of the Hashoo Foundation, the Programmes under economic empowerment have been designed to uplift the economic conditions of the community. Through the Hashoo Entrepreneurship Development Programme and Hashoo Hunar/Skills Development Programme, skills training courses were provided to approximately 145 refugees. Skill training courses in motorbike/mobile repair, home textile, beautician and honeybee farming helped refugees to earn their livelihoods (Global Focus, 2020).

SOCIAL COHESION

Issues related to peace and conflict heavily affect the state of social cohesion among vulnerable communities hosting people on the move. In different parts of the Asia-Pacific especially with histories of protracted conflict, many social entrepreneurship initiatives continue to strive to innovate sustainable, long-term solutions to support young migrants, internally displaced people, refugees and communities entangled with their mobility experiences.

In the Philippines' BARMM, which has experienced setbacks in human development due to protracted conflict, The Morpreneur Inc. (TMI) helps transform peaceful and socio-economically resilient communities through social solutions that provide the Bangsamoro, indigenous people and settler communities capacity-building, community-based micro-entrepreneurial as well as networking opportunities towards attaining peace and development in the region. It also holds consultations, research and policy development as well as advocacy and strategic communication on a variety of issues that include poverty reduction,

hunger and social injustices. Apart from these, TMI also covers humanitarian and resilience-building issues related to conflict, disaster and other emergencies needing quick response initiatives.

In India, Youth Co:Lab startup The Peacebuilding Project, has tapped into its local community networks and collaborated with organizations like People Beyond Borders to do conflict resolution and peacebuilding work towards protecting refugee and migrant communities from precarities related to their legal and political status, human rights abuses and lack of access to material and capability-building resources, particularly healthcare, employment and education.

Another case worth noting is the Mae Fah Luang Foundation, widely recognized as one of the first social enterprises ever established in Southeast Asia, wherein its Doi Tung Development Project is considered one of its greatest success stories of advancing social cohesion and reducing inequality in Thailand. The Foundation works towards helping break the cycles of poverty and addiction, and sparked community and economic development in a remote area of the country (Mae Fah Luang Foundation, n.d.). Its project was conducted in phases, first addressing survival needs such as public healthcare and reforestation process, then enabling individuals to earn a living off ecological coffee farms and textile production, and concluding with an eye toward sustainable growth for the community through education and community reinvestment (Doherty and Chirapaisarnkul, n.d.). Having lifted thousands out of poverty and into gainful employment, Doi Tung has now become a brand known worldwide for its sustainable and ethical methods of producing coffee, agriculture, and even furniture manufacturing.

Meanwhile in Cambodia, Mith Samlanh has focused on reintegrating marginalized youth back into social contexts like school and community since its conception in 1994 (Mith Samlanh, n.d.). Mith Samlanh uses its businesses—specifically restaurants, cookbook sales, and a nail bar—as both profit-making and training opportunities

for former street youth. This proves the potential of social enterprises to be financially sustainable as well as further social good by fighting cycles of poverty and addiction, and this initiative has even received awards for its successes (Lyne, et al., 2015).

Apart from social enterprises, there are nonprofits that are noteworthy to discuss in terms of benchmarking on existing programs that can be utilized when doing business for a social cause in different contexts where social cohesion and human mobility intersect. Formation, Awareness & Community Empowerment Society (FACES Pakistan), for example, supports Afghan refugees through the Peace Schools initiative by providing formative education (Nursery to Grade 5) as well as the opportunity to access higher education in Pakistani colleges should they have the option to stay in the country. Additionally, FACES Pakistan also conducted an initiative that builds on the current situation of Afghan refugees in Pakistan and their host communities and provides vocational skills training and adult literacy to the project beneficiaries, especially vulnerable persons like women and youth, in multiple trades and by creating market linkages for their employment.

The International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) also has a long history of service in Pakistan. Similar to FACES, it has provided Afghan refugees various services such as market-oriented vocational skills, tool kits, cash grants and job placement support, among others, towards increased access to employment and other income opportunities like establishing their own small enterprises (ICMC, 2021). On another note, ICMC Pakistan also provided vulnerable segments of Pakistani society support that is responsive to natural and man-made disasters in the past. These include the 2005 massive quake in the northern areas of Pakistan, the 2008 internal displacement crisis in north-western Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and the 2010 floods in Punjab province.

In neighboring Bangladesh, Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF) is a well-established grant making organization that promotes equality and

human rights by funding causes that are striving for social change. For example, it has supported over 7,000 organizations implementing their programmes, distributed cash support to over 15,000 marginalized women, and advocated for the passage of dozens of human rights laws in Bangladesh (TBS News, 2021). They also engage in policy advocacy, especially advancing gender and disability equality at the national and international levels. They benefit from international recognition, allowing them to collect funding from big donors such as the Gates Foundation and the UK government's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), and put the money toward supporting local populations and organizations.

Meanwhile, Jaago uplifts Bangladeshi youth voices by providing them with the platform and tools to have their voices heard. Although they do not focus on migration specifically, many of Jaago's past projects have focused on integrating young people into places of visibility and power to advocate for social change, especially when it comes to the climate crisis. For instance, a past project called "Youth Climate Action and the Commonwealth" centered on youth voices to raise awareness for environmental issues. They have also provided a fund for those affected by the climate crisis in Bangladesh, which has manifested in extreme weather, floods and landslides.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Adaptation as a human mobility strategy among climate change-affected communities in the Asia-Pacific remains a complex topic. In Viet Nam, the national government and local actors have different approaches. The government tends to implement "hard" adaptations involving specific, irreversible changes to infrastructure and technology. Instead, most people want "soft" adaptations, which require collecting and disseminating new information and developing the capacity to adapt to new circumstances. Apart from this, much effort has also been

directed at agriculture, as the vast majority of internal migrants are displaced from rural to urban areas. Viet Nam is home to some of the most climate-impacted areas in the world, such as the Mekong Delta. Given the sudden-onset effects of the rainy season, Viet Nam has started to pivot toward flood exploitation. Viet Nam's government has begun Living with the Flood, a program under which they have built dikes to mitigate flood effects, encouraged farmers to alter their planting schedules, and constructed raised residential areas that can house flood-impacted families during monsoon seasons. Although this program is not perfect, Living with the Flood's successes so far is a strong indicator that climate adaptation is the way forward for many impacted communities.

Although the government has attempted to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change, social entrepreneurs have utilized community knowledge to offset and protect their communities and the environment against climate change while simultaneously generating green jobs and income, especially in rural areas. Capitalizing on this niche, several social enterprises are helping individuals and communities adapt to the changing climate and become more flexible in the face of extreme weather. Trang An Ecotourism has used ecotourism efforts to adapt to climate variability by changing the local economic system to be flexible in the face of risks or extremes associated with climate change. The VRAT Company, for example, produces and markets certifiable organic vegetable products. Since its inception, VRAT has been providing high-quality seedlings for farmers to produce organic crops. As such, it has seen incredible annual growth, proving that social enterprises can find ways to produce revenue as well as achieve social good. Lastly, Huong Hoa Cassava Starch Factory turns waste from cassava flour factories into organic fertilizers. Although this enterprise serves a dual purpose of sustainable farming and secondary income for the factory, it required support from external funding to get the initiative off the ground.

When it comes to youth-led initiatives on the issue of climate adaptation, Youth Force 2030 Vietnam is also a standout. It is one chapter of a larger network of youth-led organizations fighting a shift toward alternative energies by 2030 as a solution to the climate crisis. Unlike other climate organizations, Youth Force 2030 Vietnam pays special attention to migrants in Viet Nam, many of whom have been impacted by changing climate, and who face barriers in accessing quality education, health and food security upon being displaced. Although young voices are often neglected in important conversations about far-reaching topics like climate or migration, Youth Force 2030 utilizes grassroots action to raise awareness for causes and train peers and the next generation to continue the fight for change.

Meanwhile in Pakistan, considered to be one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change due generally to poverty and economic underdevelopment and specifically to lack of climate-resilient infrastructure, governance and adaptation mechanisms, among others, the last decade has seen a growth in climate-induced migrants, moving towards urban cities due to weather-related calamities. Approximately two million people in Pakistan are expected to become climate migrants by 2050 due to climate disasters, including already existing sudden-onset events like flash and riverine flooding and slow-onset events like drought and water shortage (Singh et al., 2020). At present, such events have already affected the livelihood of millions of locals, amplifying food insecurity to the level of famine and mortality. Water scarcity has also become fatal for the locals' livestock, leading to the seasonal migration by the residents to other cities to earn their living.

Programs and organizations such as the Green Innovators Programme, Buksh Foundation and Hashoo Foundation have played vital roles in addressing some of these human mobility concerns, exaggerated by climatic factors bringing in varying risks of disasters in the country. One of the most crucial works that these organizations and programs do focuses on supporting small and medium enterprises, including social

startups, that provide opportunities in generating better income, accessing services like education and healthcare as well as integrating in equally vulnerable communities that host climate-affected people, especially young ones, on the move. Green Innovators Programme 2022 has been launched in Sindh and is being implemented under Youth Education Employment and Empowerment Project (YEEEP), a joint initiative of UNDP and Sindh Education Foundation (SEF) by the School of Leadership Foundation. Under this program, boot camps were organized in Sindh to provide capacity building workshops and mentoring sessions to young social entrepreneurs working in the thematic areas of water, sanitation, plantation, hygiene and solid waste management. Pharmagen Water, a social enterprise, which aims to provide affordable clean drinking water in Lahore also participated in this initiative.

Meanwhile, the Buksh Foundation works to bring clean energy projects to poor, rural, areas of Pakistan. In the four years since its inception, the foundation has trained 135 women as energy entrepreneurs and has brought solar-powered lights to 6,750 households. The foundation has also extended business and clean energy loans to 12,000 entrepreneurs, including young entrepreneurs (Flare, 2014).

Lastly, Hashoo Foundation has aligned its work with the SDGs, initiating The Sustainable Development program with the main focus on climate change and socio-economic development. The Climate Action Program (CAP) by Hashoo Foundation focuses on climate mitigation and adaptation solutions for the local community. The Hashoo Foundation under this program provides awareness and climate education with youth volunteers as well as grants to students for research activities. Additionally, through its Economic Growth Program, Hashoo Foundation empowers women economically by working with women entrepreneurs in the rural and urban centers. It provides training, mentorship and coaching among the youth with their startups and work with organizations to assist young entrepreneurs.

Apart from Viet Nam and Pakistan, there are other social entrepreneurial initiatives across the Asia-Pacific that similarly work on the intersection of human mobility and pressing environmental issues. For example, the SELCO Foundation provides innovative and accessible solar-powered home appliances to under-resourced and impoverished populations all across India, including urban, migrant, and tribal communities. They set out to make green, innovative, and sustainable technologies available to all poor people even in rural or informal housing. The SELCO Foundation has also established the Home for the Urban Migrants (HUM) Project that builds permanent housing for those migrants living in urban slums, fitted with solar panels and a water supply (DH News Service, Baidur, 2018). The company ultimately believes in treating the poor as partners in their entrepreneurial process and vision for the future, tailoring their solutions to their communities' feedback and needs.

Second, PT Sosial Bisnis Indonesia (SOBI) was established in 2003 by Telapak, an anti-deforestation nonprofit, to provide incentives and legal alternatives to illegal loggers. This is an incredibly important issue to a green future for Indonesia, as the archipelago is home to the third-largest rainforest on the planet yet has struggled greatly with balancing development and preserving the country's forests (Ellis-Petersen, 2021). The Indonesian government has struggled to contain illegal logging activities, as over 200 million cubic meters of unreported or illegally sourced timber were sold from 1991 to 2014 (Chitra and Cetera, 2018). SOBI is an example of how NGOs can utilize social enterprises' unique combination of market principles and social good to fill a necessary niche, and further goals of shared ownership and sustainable resource management.

Lastly, Urban Scent, a Youth Co:Lab social enterprise from Myanmar, attempts to address hunger by creating a sustainable vertical farming system that can generate livelihood opportunities for poor urban migrants as well as ensure consumers safe food consumption.

3

Guiding the youth in exploring social entrepreneurial opportunities in the context of human mobility

A SERIES of key informant interviews were conducted with young social entrepreneurs in the Asia-Pacific who have won and participated in UNDP Youth Co:Lab's Human Mobility Innovation Challenge to gather insights on how their social entrepreneurial initiatives can guide those interested in exploring social entrepreneurial opportunities in the context of human mobility. The rich data gathered from the interviews is supplemented with insights culled during the focus group discussions conducted with youth development actors in the Philippines, Viet Nam and Pakistan. This chapter is primarily informed by the responses of these young social entrepreneurs and youth development actors to the questions posed during the interviews and discussions. Hence, these are based on their lived experience in starting, operating and supporting a social enterprise.



Figure 3. Guiding the youth in exploring social entrepreneurial opportunities in the context of human mobility.

The conversations with selected young entrepreneurs and youth development sectors reveal factors that aspiring young social entrepreneurs can consider in starting their social enterprise in the context of human mobility. They have also provided vital



Figure 4. Factors to consider in starting a social enterprise in the context of human mobility

information on ways to retain the relevance and sustainability of their social enterprise, ensuring financial stability, replicating initiatives in the Asia-Pacific, what makes a social enterprise successful, factors that enable a social enterprise to be successful, and the role, relevance and potential of intermediaries in helping a social enterprise to achieve success (see Fig. 3 for a snapshot of Chapter 3's subsections).

STARTING A SOCIAL ENTERPRISE IN THE CONTEXT OF HUMAN MOBILITY

Young social entrepreneurs identified nine factors to consider in starting a social enterprise in the context of human mobility (see Fig. 4).

A cause as constant source of motivation and effectivity of the entrepreneurial solution

First, starting a social enterprise in the context of human mobility requires young social entrepreneurs to find a cause that they strongly believe in (Box 4 below provides an example on how the youth can be guided in this process). This cause can be a constant source of motivation to ensure the sustainability of their social enterprise, specifically in challenging times. However, passion, having a cause and committing to that cause are not enough to start and eventually sustain a social enterprise. The youth must understand, in a more profound sense, what their social enterprise is trying to solve and address. They can start by asking the following questions: what social issues exist in my immediate community and society at large? How am I contributing to solving community and larger societal challenges? Are

BOX 4. Youth Co:Lab's Human Mobility Innovation Challenge

Through Youth Co:Lab's Human Mobility Innovation Challenge, young social entrepreneurs were given a platform to create entrepreneurial solutions addressing human mobility issues in the Asia-Pacific. The project is structured using human-centered design thinking - a creative approach to problem-solving used by startups, corporations, governments and nonprofits to conceptualize solutions. Fig. 5 below provides a snapshot of the overall structure of the project.

Participants first identified an issue that needs to be solved by pinpointing root causes, people/communities affected, and trends and institutions that affect their identified issue. They then mapped out the strengths and weaknesses of competing solutions to develop an understanding of what works and what does not. This was followed by a brainstorming of solutions where they brainstormed as many ideas as possible that have the potential to solve the problem they have previously identified. Next, the participants assessed the feasibility, viability and desirability of the ideas they brainstormed before using them to improve their solution.

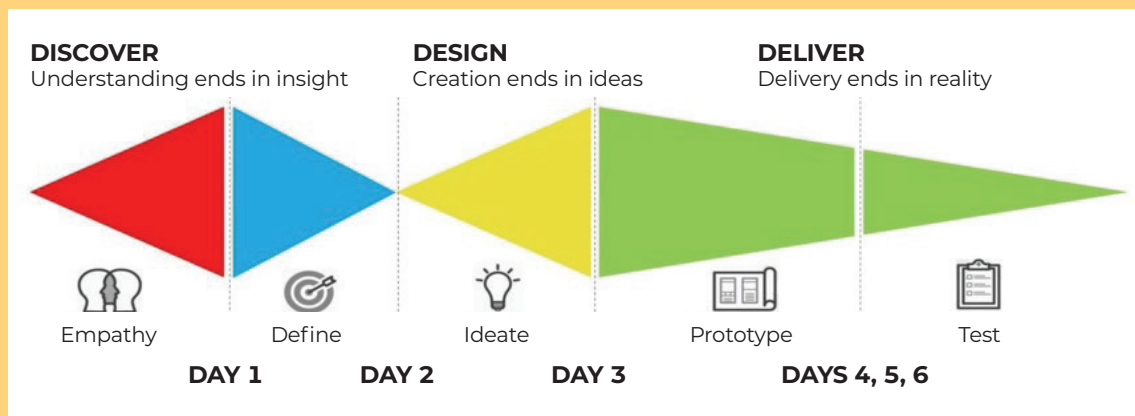


Figure 5. Structure of the Human Mobility Innovation Challenge (Source: UNDP & make sense, 2022)

They then identified the behaviors they want to see from a customer interacting with the solution, from start to finish, then identify the operational strategy of the newly improved solution by filling up a business model canvas. Following this, participants identified key assumptions that need to be validated together with the action points required to validate those assumptions. Then, they estimated the costs needed to prototype the solution created by applying activity-based costing principles. Finally, participants pitched their solutions in under three minutes and answered questions from a panel of judges.

After the two-week-long hackathon, each of the winners was supported in prototyping their solutions through the following means:

- 1 Grant to prototype their respective solutions;
- 2 One-on-one consultation calls with each of the five winning teams to get feedback on their goals and operational strategies for achieving them; and
- 3 A one-minute video highlighting their solutions to promote their solutions and enterprises better.

my solutions addressing the social problems I have targeted to solve?

Knowledge of political and academic discourse on human mobility

Aside from finding a strong cause that will serve as a constant source of motivation, it is paramount for aspiring young social entrepreneurs to have a profound understanding of their social issues of concern by determining their underlying causes and appreciating their complexities with the ultimate goal of making a positive impact that is felt and valued by their target population. To do this, specifically in the context of human mobility, it is essential for the youth to learn about prevalent political and academic discourse on migration within their space of concern, whether at the local or national level. It is critical to understand prevailing narratives on migrants and refugees.

“ DO YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE ADDRESSING? ARE YOU REALLY ADDRESSING IT? DID YOU DO EMPATHY WORK? YOU NEED TO QUESTION YOURSELF REGULARLY. IS MY SOLUTION SOLVING THE PROBLEM OR WORSENING IT? THESE ARE THE MAIN QUESTIONS THAT HAVE TO BE POSED BY SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURS, ESPECIALLY IN THE CONTEXT OF HUMAN MOBILITY... BECAUSE THESE SOLUTIONS CAN IMPACT HUMANS THAT ARE IN A VULNERABLE SITUATION.

—Naqibah Azman, *Borneo Komrad*

As exemplified in the cases of social enterprises covered in this report, some societal actors fall through the cracks of government policies. Such is the case for temporary migrants, asylum seekers or refugees with limited rights and access to government services. Working with vulnerable segments of society, it is important for the youth to

be aware of the policy framework and governance mechanisms that are in place in their area of concern, including the legal rights of migrants and international agreements and domestic policies on migration. They can look at empirical studies showing a possible causal relationship between a solution (e.g., micro-mobile housing) and a similar human mobility problem they are trying to solve (e.g., homelessness), as well as qualitative studies highlighting and exploring the complexities of a human mobility problem. They can also spend time with the community of their concern through immersion, a focus group discussion or participatory action research. Others can also consider their lived experiences and past or recent interaction(s) with (im)mobile communities.

Multifaceted approach

Given the interconnectedness of issues and challenges that burden the world today, it is advantageous for aspiring young social entrepreneurs to consider implementing a multifaceted approach. Their social enterprise can examine how issues and solutions to them are interlinked. Interlinked issues call for creative and well-thought-out solutions. Hence, the youth can aspire to start a social enterprise that can potentially have a positive ripple effect in solving other problems and not have unintended consequences or a negative impact that can complicate or worsen a related issue.

Collaboration with other players and scalability

Issues that cut across different domains and affect and/or concern a variety of actors require a collaborative approach to effecting change and implementing lasting solutions. Young social entrepreneurs pointed out the importance of collaborating with other actors with similar interests and advocacy.

BOX 5. Understanding innovation in the startup space

There are different programs available for budding social entrepreneurs to innovate and develop ideas in the startup space. There are three primary innovation interventions in the startup space: hackathons, incubators and accelerators (Workero, n.d.). Fig. 6 below shows the key features of these programs.



Figure 6. Key distinctions between innovation programs in the startup space (Source: Workero, n.d.)

!! (THE YOUTH OF TODAY SHOULD FACTOR IN) SCALABILITY (IN STARTING A SOCIAL ENTERPRISE IN THE CONTEXT OF HUMAN MOBILITY). SOLUTIONS NEED TO BE ABLE TO EXPAND SO THEY CAN ACCESS MORE PEOPLE, WHATEVER THAT LOOKS LIKE, THAT COULD BE SCALING MORE DEEPLY... DIVING DEEP BY IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF THE SOLUTION OR SCALING MORE WIDELY GEOGRAPHICALLY SO IT (CAN BE) ACCESSED BY DIFFERENT GROUPS AND COMMUNITIES.

—Thomas Da Jose, WashEd

Sometimes, nexuses or relationships that may appear complex and pioneering present more opportunities to innovate and be creative (e.g., migration, climate change and conflict). This will not only prevent duplication of similar initiatives; collaborating with other social players will also have the potential to have a wider reach and address multiple issues. Social enterprises can scale deeply by improving the quality of their solution or scale widely geographically so

solutions can be accessed by more populations and communities.

Capacity of the social enterprise

Young social entrepreneurs also know that problematizing complex human mobility challenges, developing solutions to address them, and running an enterprise requires a wide array of knowledge, skills and competencies. As mentioned earlier, it is crucial for aspiring young social entrepreneurs to understand and clearly define the issue they are attempting to address. To effectively do this, it is necessary to analyze the complexity of these challenges in order to come up with appropriate and responsive solutions.

First, developing solutions requires knowledge of past and existing initiatives and a vision to see opportunities to innovate and collaborate. From there, young social entrepreneurs can determine the set of knowledge, skills and competencies they need to affect their entrepreneurial solution. Capacity, in this case, is not limited to the social entrepreneur. A capacity development strategy should consider and encompass the entire social enterprise - its structure, processes and human resource.

BOX 6. Sample business model output during Youth Co:Lab's Human Mobility Innovation Challenge

BUSINESS MODEL CANVAS - BORNEO KOMRAD				
<p>9 PARTNERSHIPS = sponsors, partners, contractors, external providers who will help you to provide a solution?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MAGIC (organization) - SABAH DEVELOPMENT CENTER - UNDP - ANGELS - Air freight cargo company 	<p>8 ACTIVITIES</p> <p>Check with the fisherman community for product supply Buy products from the community. Packaging and labeling of the products (done by graduates from the alternative school) Delivering of the products to the customer through air courier</p>	<p>2 VALUE PROPOSITION = What is your solution to solve the soc/env challenge you identified?</p> <p>Economic solution for free education by selling agricultural products</p> <p>By selling the products it gives an opportunity to the children to go to school</p>	<p>5 CLIENTS / BENEFICIARIES RELATIONSHIP</p> <p>Build awareness about the issues among stateless people in Sabah, Malaysia</p> <p>Social Media campaigns, advocacy campaigns, video presentations</p>	<p>3 CLIENTS/BENEFICIARIES Who are your beneficiaries/clients?</p> <p>Domestic customers, retailers, traders, Socially-conscious customers</p>
	<p>7 RESOURCES</p> <p>Currently have: supply of agricultural products, shipping partner, human resources (packaging, managing). Need: Creative supply chain, marketing strategy, mentors</p>		<p>4 DISTRIBUTION CHANNELS</p> <p>Solution to Customers: Social Media and E-commerce, Domestic Courier. Solution to Beneficiaries: Giving funds to the school</p> <p>Preferred Channel: Social Media</p>	
<p>10 COSTS = What are the aspects of your economic model which are going to create costs?</p> <p>Labor costs, cost of raw materials, packaging costs, courier costs, fuel/petrol costs, marketing costs 10% Labor costs, 5% Packaging costs, 15% raw materials, 5% fuel, 20% courier costs, 10% marketing costs, 30% beneficiaries</p>		<p>6 INCOMES = revenues from your product/services sales & financial partnerships</p> <p>The sale of agricultural products, mainly dried fish, such as anchovies.</p>		
<p>1 The SOCIAL AND/OR ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS THAT YOU ARE TRYING TO DEVELOP? Which impact do you want to have?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Decrease the rate of illiteracy among the stateless children in Sabah -Giving chance of education to the stateless children 				

Source: UNDP and make sense (2022)

Further, starting and operating a social enterprise requires business development and management skills. It is not enough for a social enterprise to have a specific social objective that serves its primary purpose. It is fundamental for social enterprises to maximize profits as much as it maximizes benefits to society to ensure their sustainability. Aspiring young social entrepreneurs can explore joining hackathons, incubators and accelerators (see Box 5 for more information on the startup space) to develop and test the viability of an idea, strengthen a business plan, and potentially secure seed funding.

Elaborate business model

In addition to building the overall capacity of their social enterprise, it is prudent for young social entrepreneurs to develop an elaborate plan or a business model (see sample business model in Box 6 above). It is necessary for them to identify the products or services they plan to sell and offer, their target market and any anticipated expenses.

A business model embodies the social enterprise's purpose, strategies, infrastructure, operational processes and policies.

In developing a business model, young social entrepreneurs put emphasis on the need to rigorously analyze the market by trying to understand market demand, supply and existing market regulations. It is also imperative for aspiring young social entrepreneurs to consider and understand the immediate community where the social enterprise operates, including native and migrant populations, buyers' needs and existing solutions in place.

Understanding of financing

Finally, young social entrepreneurs highlight the importance of understanding financing. It is vital for aspiring young social entrepreneurs first to map resources—both financial and non-financial—available to their disposal and explore how to access them. Such can be aligned with

or embodied in their social enterprise's budget and investment plan. Different types of financing can be explored, considering how easily they can be accessed by looking at requirements and commitments. Financing can be in the form of seed funding, angel investment, crowdfunding, grants, subsidies, business incubators, accelerators or loans.

RETAINING RELEVANCE AND SUSTAINABILITY

Young social entrepreneurs see the importance of retaining the relevance and sustainability of their social enterprise and have identified factors and approaches for it to materialize (see Fig. 7). It is notable that they find this equally or even more challenging than starting a social enterprise.

Tackling a unique, timely and relevant problem

First, they emphasized the need to tackle a unique problem. It is important for aspiring young social entrepreneurs to ask themselves what their value proposition is, what sets them apart from other social enterprises, and what their game plan and end goals are.

However, the unique problem that they initially determined may change or evolve. Hence, it is critical for young social entrepreneurs to understand the changing and evolving needs of their population of concern and endeavor to adapt to these changes. This will make sure that they are tackling human mobility issues that are timely and relevant. There is also value in using an iterative approach, precisely how innovation should be done. Depending on the problem-solution fit and the relevance of the solution to the problem, products or services of youth-led enterprises may find it necessary to pivot if necessary.

Retaining relevance and sustainability of a social enterprise

- *Tackle a unique problem*
- *Adapt to the specific needs of the population(s) of concern*
- *Establish and sustain strong communication and trust with the community of concern*
- *Ensure community ownership*
- *Establish close and sustained contact with the community of concern*
- *Analyze market needs*
- *Develop a detailed and good marketing plan*
- *Build long-term relationship with clients*
- *Collaborate with the right partners*
- *Seek and secure sustainable stream of financing*

Figure 7. Factors and approaches to retain relevance and sustainability of a social enterprise

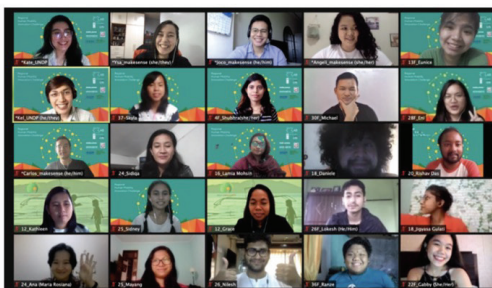
Establishing and sustaining strong communications, trust and ownership

Aside from tackling a unique problem that is timely and relevant, young social entrepreneurs, who are not necessarily part of their social enterprise's target community but still attempt to solve challenges encumbered by vulnerable populations, also pointed out the need to establish strong communication and trust with their community of concern. This is crucial with social enterprises that address human mobility challenges concerning vulnerable populations of migrants and refugees. Most of the young social entrepreneurs interviewed in this study acknowledge migrants and refugees as active players in their social enterprises rather than passive recipients of help and support. In such instances, it is vital to establish community ownership (see Box 7). The community must believe in the vision and value proposition of the social enterprise. They must feel they belong and are acknowledged as vital players and equal reason givers. Feelings of not being involved may eventually lead to them losing faith in the social enterprise. It is essential to involve these communities, especially in processes and decisions affecting their lives, and to acknowledge their unique knowledge, skills and

BOX 7. Ensuring ownership: Youth Co:Lab's Human Mobility Innovation Challenge

39 Youth-led enterprises from across Asia & the Pacific build solutions for human mobility

AUGUST 20, 2021



Source: UNDP (2021)

The Human Mobility Innovation Challenge was organized under UNDP's Youth Co:Lab initiative, targeting teams whose members belong to underrepresented sectors (50% of the members belong to sectors namely out-of-school, persons with disability, affected by crises such as conflict or disasters, LGBTQIA+, women, religious or ethnic minority). By design, the Innovation Challenge was developed to ensure the ownership of young people in the target population.

abilities that can contribute to the success of the social enterprise.

Once trust has been built and good communication has been established, it is crucial for young social entrepreneurs to endeavor to sustain their relationship with their community of concern. They can be valuable partners that can contribute to the long-term success of their social enterprise and can be potential partners in future undertakings.

Analyzing market needs

In addition to establishing trust with their community of concern and ensuring community ownership, analyzing market needs emerged as one of the many other factors that can positively contribute to retaining the relevance and sustainability of a social enterprise. Young social entrepreneurs stressed how the COVID-19 pandemic made them realize the importance of effectively marketing their products and services. They cannot rely on traditional marketing ways anymore. They had to adapt to the 'new normal' and explore more innovative and effective ways to overcome the challenging market during the pandemic.

“ DURING THE (COVID-19) PANDEMIC, (WE REALIZED) HOW YOU MARKET YOUR PRODUCT IS VERY IMPORTANT BECAUSE EVERYONE IS IN THE SAME BATTLE(GROUND). WE NOTICED THE HABIT OF ONLINE MARKET SHOPPING IS INCREASING, ESPECIALLY DURING LOCKDOWNS... AND WE TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THIS TREND. YOU ALWAYS NEED TO KNOW THE MARKET TREND AND DEVELOP A DETAILED AND GOOD MARKETING PLAN TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF (OPPORTUNITIES THAT MAY PRESENT).”

—*Maria Rosiana Sedjahtera, Refutera*

To ensure responsiveness to market demand, it required young social entrepreneurs to analyze the market's needs thoroughly. It is imperative to know their market, their competitors and potential partners. They underscored the necessity of developing a detailed and good marketing plan to secure the future of their social enterprise. A full-proof social enterprise model that encompasses other enterprise plans has the potential to weather crises similar to or even more extensive than the scale of the ongoing pandemic.

Building lasting relationships

Furthermore, building lasting relationships with clients and partnerships with existing and new networks surfaced as a critical factor in retaining the relevance and sustainability of social enterprises. An established client base can bring a steady stream of income, contributing to the sustainability of a social enterprise. It is paramount to listen to consumers and respond to their needs.

“ TO ENSURE SUSTAINABILITY AND RELEVANCE (WE) BUILD PARTNERSHIPS INSTEAD OF REINVENTING THE WHEEL. WE ALIGN WITH THE RIGHT PARTNERS... PARTNERS THAT WE SEE SYNERGIES WITH, AND THEN WORK WITH THEM TO DEVELOP THAT RELATIONSHIP AND SEE HOW WE CAN CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROJECT OR PROGRAM TOGETHER... SO HAVING THAT VALUE EXCHANGE. AND IT IS REALLY GOOD BECAUSE INSTEAD OF REHIRING OR REINVENTING THE PROCESS, I COULD BORROW THE PROCESS OR THE VOLUNTEER POOL OF ANOTHER ORGANISATION, AND TOGETHER WE WORK ON A SHARED OBJECTIVE... AN OUTCOME THAT IS PART OF MY SOLUTION BUT, OF COURSE, IS ALIGNED TO WHAT THEY ARE TRYING TO ACHIEVE FOR OTHERS.”

—*Thomas Da Jose, WashEd*

Yet, it is crucial for young social entrepreneurs to be careful, though, in forging old and new partnerships. Young social entrepreneurs emphasized the importance of finding the 'right' partner by looking for potential quality partners instead of amassing a large number of partners which may not necessarily translate to something positive and contributory to their social enterprise. It is essential for them to find a shared objective and work toward a common goal in these partnerships. Quality partnerships have the potential for social enterprises to retain their relevance as these may bear new opportunities for collaboration and can be a source of innovative solutions that solve cross-cutting issues.

BOX 8. Funding sources of startup social enterprises and commercial early-stage entrepreneurs in the Asia-Pacific

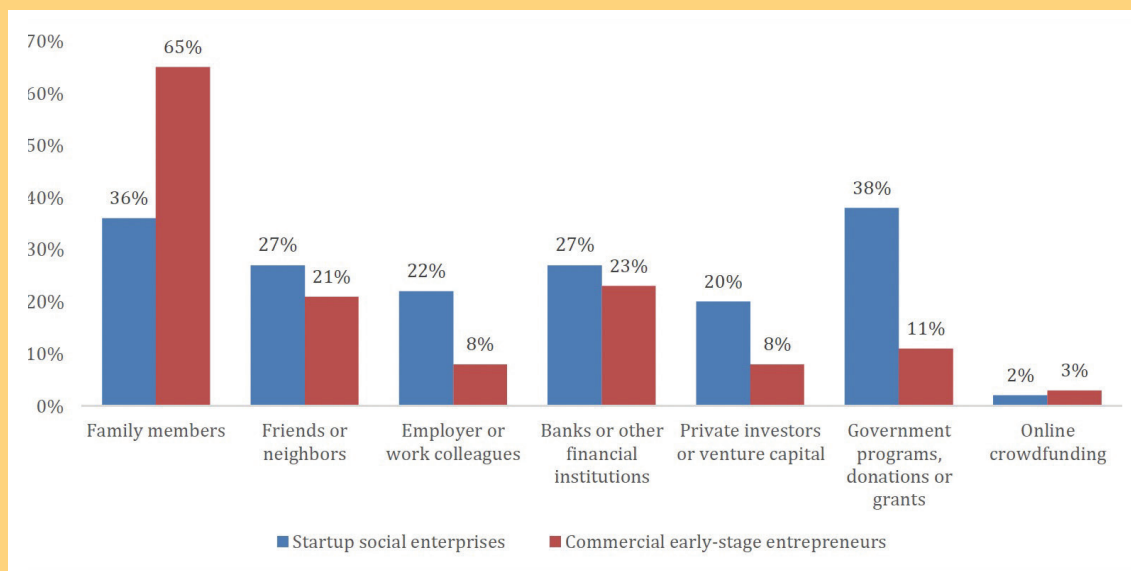


Figure 8. Comparison of funding sources for social startups and commercial early-stage entrepreneurs in Asia and the Pacific, percentage of businesses who used this funding source (Source: Global Entrepreneurship Monitor 2015, Adult Population Survey as cited in UNDP, 2019)

Fig. 8 above demonstrates the percentage of enterprises that used different funding sources (UNDP, 2019). The largest funding source for startup social enterprises come from government programs, donations or grants, while commercial entry-stage entrepreneurs largely depend on family members.

Seeking and securing steady stream of financing

Financing is another vital factor identified by young social entrepreneurs in ensuring the relevance and sustainability of their social enterprise. This is discussed in detail in the subsequent subsection.

ENSURING FINANCIAL STABILITY

Ensuring the financial stability of their social enterprise came out as the biggest challenge for young social entrepreneurs. This challenge

is more pronounced in social enterprises that tackle human mobility issues. Young social entrepreneurs find it difficult to engage and approach their governments for potential funding, specifically for initiatives targeting migrants and refugees, as they fall through the cracks of governance mechanisms and therefore are not captured by existing government policies. Hence, given such a reality, it is advantageous for them to be creative and resourceful and find other ways to finance their social enterprise (see Box 8 below for a comparison of funding sources for social startups and commercial early-stage entrepreneurs in the Asia-Pacific).



Figure 9. Approaches young social entrepreneurs have used to ensure the financial stability of their social enterprises

“ (ENSURING FINANCIAL STABILITY) IS THE MOST DIFFICULT PART OF MANAGING A SOCIAL ENTERPRISE, ESPECIALLY IF YOU ARE STILL IN THE STARTUP STAGE. YOU HAVE TO MAKE SURE THAT YOU ARE ALWAYS ON THE LOOKOUT FOR THE RIGHT OPPORTUNITY... FOR THE RIGHT FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES... BECAUSE THERE ARE SO MANY OF THEM. YOU JUST HAVE TO MAKE SURE THAT YOU WILL BE ABLE TO ACCESS AND LEVERAGE THESE (OPPORTUNITIES) AND MAKE SURE THAT YOU ARE PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABILITY.”

—Rodelon Ramos, *Project Kanlong*

Challenges encountered in ensuring financial stability

In voicing the difficulty of ensuring the financial stability of their social enterprise, young social entrepreneurs have identified several challenges they have encountered and continue to face.

Some of them and their staff have to work pro bono to overcome the birth pains of a startup. While some of them have secured funding in the form of a grant. However, these grants are often not enough to cover the administrative and other associated costs of starting a social enterprise. Such forms of financing are mostly short-term and project-based. This means that the inflow of financial support from a specific stream ends as the agreed terms of engagement or support end. Some have also used externally sourced funds to set off their social enterprise and rely on revenue from the products and services they sell and offer.

Strategies employed to overcome obstacles in financing and navigate the challenging financing landscape

In order to overcome these obstacles and navigate the challenging financing landscape, young social entrepreneurs have found ways to ensure the financial stability of their social enterprises (see Fig. 9). Young social entrepreneurs, for instance, have rigorously interrogated their social enterprise’s business model and have committed to developing a financial action plan. To do this, they scrutinized different revenue streams and constantly searched for alternative funding opportunities. They have also depended on finding innovative solutions with partners to work around existing financial limitations. Young social entrepreneurs have resorted to augmenting their workforce needs with passionate volunteers, which is especially crucial in expanding social enterprises. Others have diversified their social enterprise’s funding sources, with one young social entrepreneur acquiring the support of different actors across different sectors, from an international development organization to foundations of large conglomerates and small corporations. To make this happen, it is essential to build a reputation, not only for consumers and its larger clientele but also for potential funders. Young social entrepreneurs have to convince them that it is worthwhile to invest in their social enterprise.

“ WE RIGOROUSLY INTERROGATE OUR BUSINESS MODEL... WE BUILT A BUSINESS MODEL THAT LOOKS AT DIFFERENT REVENUE STREAMS AND ONE THAT IS DIVERSIFIED TO ELIMINATE REDUNDANCIES OR FAILURE. WE ARE BUILDING GOOD RELATIONSHIPS WITH BUSINESSES, BIG AND SMALL. YOU CAN BUILD A PROPOSITION THAT ALIGNS WITH THEIR INTERESTS AND PRIORITIES, AND THAT WILL ALLOW YOU TO DIVERSIFY YOUR FUNDING.”

—Thomas Da Jose, WashEd

Readily available and accessible financing solutions

The resourceful ways young social entrepreneurs have engineered to ensure the financial stability of their social enterprise can be complemented by readily available and accessible financing solutions. For instance, hackathons, innovation challenges, incubators and accelerators can serve as avenues for aspiring young social entrepreneurs to test their ideas and take concrete actions to operationalize what they have envisioned. However, seed funding and prize money from winning innovation challenges and hackathons are engineered to aid aspiring young social entrepreneurs make their ideas come to fruition and jumpstart their social enterprise. They are not shaped to sustain a startup financially.

Young social entrepreneurs can also fundraise or crowdfund. It is essential though in using this financial solution to advocate and rally for a pertinent cause that can garner enough support and traction to meet a target amount. Loans are also available for exploration but should be considered carefully, given the associated risks. It is critical for both financing solutions to be thoroughly considered and factored into the social enterprise’s financial action plan.

Then, there are grants that require those interested in accessing them to develop a proposal. Young social entrepreneurs are challenged to compete with large and institutionalized organizations with more expertise and experience in writing competitive proposals. This puts inexperienced young social entrepreneurs at a disadvantage. Additionally, grants are not ideal as a lone source of financing. They have the potential to augment and boost the financial stability of a social enterprise in the short and medium terms and should ideally be accompanied by other sources and a working business model that will bring a steady stream of revenue.

“ WE DO GET GRANTS, BUT THAT IS ON A PROJECT-TO-PROJECT BASIS... WHICH HAS ITS OWN LIMITATIONS BECAUSE THEY ARE SHORT TERM AND CAN ONLY BE USED FOR SPECIFIC PROJECTS... (AND TO COVER) ORGANIZATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS. THAT IS ALSO ONE OF THE REASONS (WHY) THERE IS A NEED FOR FLEXIBLE FUNDING SUPPORT FOR US... FLEXIBLE AND LONG-TERM FUNDING WOULD, OF COURSE, HELP A PROJECT LIKE OURS TO BE SUSTAINED. WE HOPE THAT DONORS AND GRANT ORGANISATIONS TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THIS CHALLENGE THAT YOUTH-LED ORGANIZATIONS FACE ON A DAILY BASIS... BECAUSE WE DO WANT TO HAVE PROLONGED ENGAGEMENT WITH OUR COMMUNITY (OF CONCERN) AND WE ALSO WANT TO HAVE A REGULAR AND PROPER SOURCE OF INCOME.”

—Navya Khanna, *The Peacebuilding Project*

Yet, some aspiring young social entrepreneurs are unaware of these financing solutions. At the same time, others who have already started their social enterprise struggle to access and find a sustainable financing stream. These challenges often hinder a social enterprise from growing and prospering despite their potential to address wider human mobility challenges across the Asia-Pacific region.

REPLICABILITY IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC

Young social entrepreneurs recognize that their social entrepreneurial solutions can be replicated in other places in the Asia-Pacific, given the commonalities in challenges and issues these places face and encumber. Yet, they are also aware of contextual specificities unique to a specific geographic area, specifically in tackling human mobility issues. This balancing act is demonstrated in Fig. 10.

They note that aspiring social entrepreneurs looking at similar entrepreneurial solutions should consider the local, complex, diverse, dynamic and unpredictable realities in their community of concern to ensure that their social enterprise is responsive to the real challenges that affect their community.

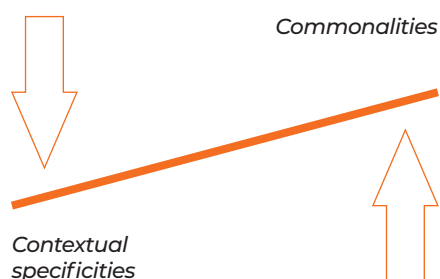


Figure 10. Balancing commonalities and contextual specificities in replicating social entrepreneurial solutions in the Asia-Pacific

Tailoring envisioned social entrepreneurial solutions to the needs of the community

For one, aspiring young social entrepreneurs can replicate the success of social enterprises covered in this report by tailoring their envisioned social enterprise to the needs of their community. To meet their needs, it is crucial for aspiring young social entrepreneurs to engage their community of concern and collaborate with them meaningfully. It is essential to establish a strong connection with their community of concern to fully and endogenously understand the challenges they face from their perspective. It is vital to recognize the community's potential and utilize this to operationalize the vision of aspiring young social entrepreneurs and formally start their own social enterprise.

“SOCIAL ENTERPRISES LIKE OURS SHOULD ENGAGE THE COMMUNITY AND TRY TO ANALYSE THE POTENTIAL THAT THE COMMUNITY HAS. THE MAIN POINT IS YOU DO NOT JUST REPLICATE WHAT WE DO. (IT IS CRUCIAL TO) DO AN ASSESSMENT OF THE COMMUNITY... ON WHAT THE COMMUNITY HAS, NOT JUST (INTRODUCING NEW) TECHNOLOGY OR TEACHING THEM SOMETHING (NEW)... NO. (WHEN) DEALING WITH A MARGINALISED COMMUNITY... (IT IS IMPORTANT TO) LOOK AT THE POTENTIAL THAT THE COMMUNITY ALREADY HAS RATHER THAN TRYING TO CREATE (OR INTRODUCE) SOMETHING NEW THAT IS NOT COMPATIBLE WITH THEM.

—Naqibah Azman, Borneo Komrad

Considering relevant policy framework in the community of concern

Aspiring young social entrepreneurs should also consider the relevant laws and policies that operate in their community of concern. Understanding how these can affect the migrant and refugee populations they plan to work with is fundamental. Laws and policies vary across territories. Hence, policy-related gaps present in a specific geographic space can translate to varied experiences by migrant or refugee populations. It is crucial to account for these contextual specificities when thinking of replicating entrepreneurial solutions.

!! HAVE A THOROUGH UNDERSTANDING AND REVIEW EXISTING LAWS AND POLICIES (IN YOUR COUNTRY OF OPERATION)...BECAUSE THESE VARY FROM COUNTRY TO COUNTRY... AND THEY HAVE A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON HOW A SIMILAR MODEL OR SETUP WILL MATERIALIZE.

—Rodelon Ramos, *Project Kanlong*

Further, a gap analysis of laws and policies in the community of concern can reveal challenges that can potentially be addressed through an entrepreneurial fix. This can be an opportunity for an aspiring young social entrepreneur that wants to replicate an entrepreneurial solution to make necessary changes in its design or develop a similar or an entirely different social enterprise while learning from the entrepreneurial solution that was initially targeted to replicated.

Lastly, it is also beneficial to analyze how laws and policies can threaten the success of a social enterprise and provide opportunities for it to prosper. This analysis has the potential to demonstrate the feasibility of replicating an entrepreneurial solution in specific context.

Understanding the market

Aside from tailoring social entrepreneurial solutions to the needs and considering relevant policy framework in the community of concern, it is crucial for aspiring young social entrepreneurs who want to replicate an entrepreneurial solution to understand the market where they will sell their products and/or offer their services through their envisioned social enterprise. What is the demographic of their target market? What are their characteristics? Is there a demand for the product(s) and/or service(s) they plan to introduce in their target market? These are some questions that might help aspiring young social entrepreneurs succeed in operationalizing their ideas and vision in instances where they want to replicate or get inspiration from an existing entrepreneurial solution.

WHAT MAKES A SOCIAL ENTERPRISE SUCCESSFUL?

When asked what makes a social enterprise successful and what enables them to be successful, young social entrepreneurs highlighted five key defining factors (see Fig. 11).

Developing inclusive social entrepreneurial solutions

First, young social entrepreneurs recognize the significance of developing inclusive social entrepreneurial solutions. Ensuring that the target population of a social enterprise is engaged and empowered has a ripple effect. It will enable social entrepreneurs to gain their trust and can translate to solutions that they value and are responsive to their needs. Yet, young social entrepreneurs see the potential of social enterprises to make contributions beyond their target population. Successful social enterprises in the context of human mobility make a positive impact on society, including native populations. They also do not result in the worsening of

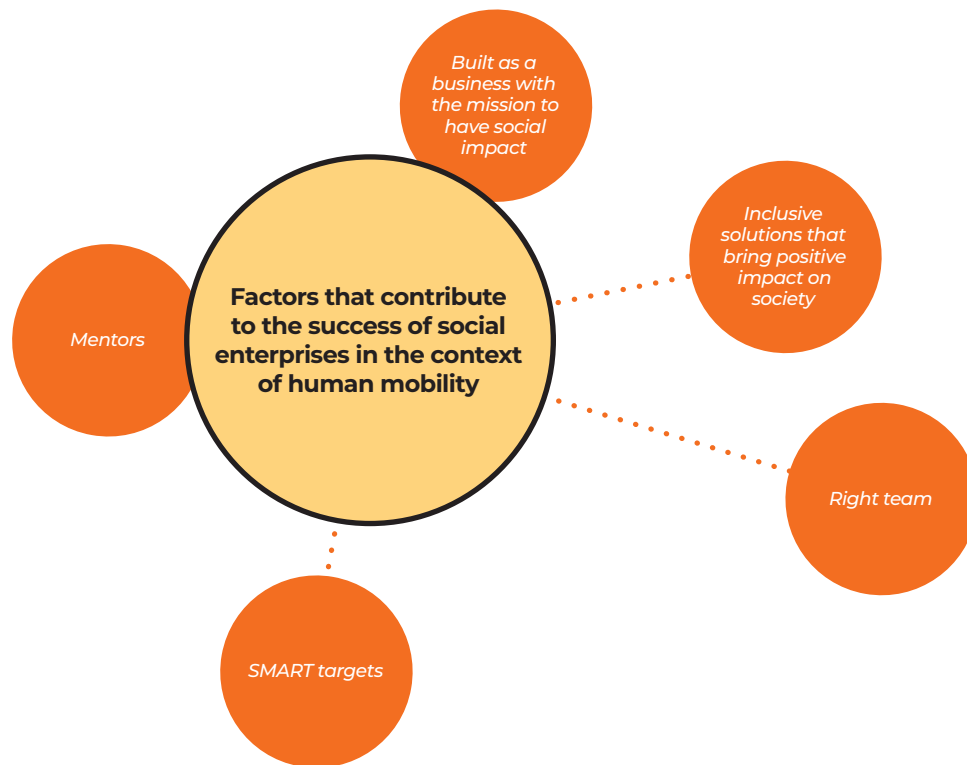


Figure 11. Factors that contribute to the success of social enterprises in the context of human mobility

other related problems and the emergence of new unperceived challenges, which are ideally considered and managed in the conception and eventual operation of the social enterprise.

Realizing mission and making profit: Two sides of the same coin

It is not enough, though, to make positive contributions to society. For social enterprises, it is also requisite to make profits to sustain their operations. Young social entrepreneurs highlighted that successful social enterprises are those built as a business with the mission to have a social impact. What sets it apart from traditional enterprises is how they aim to develop a product or service from which society will benefit, and what makes it different from non-profits is its ability to generate revenue and its potential to be financially self-sustaining. For social enterprises, making a difference while generating profits are two sides of the same coin. At its core, though, is its commitment to contributing to the resolve of social problems.

“ SUCCESSFUL SOCIAL ENTERPRISES ARE THOSE THAT WERE TREATED AS A BUSINESS ALONG WITH THEIR MISSION TO HAVE A SOCIAL IMPACT.

—Thomas Da Jose, WashEd

Young social entrepreneurs have also emphasized the essential role of team members in achieving success. The right team equates to members who believe in the social enterprise’s mission and have a passion for effecting lasting and meaningful change. They share similar values with the social enterprise and have a complementary set of knowledge, skills and competencies that contribute to the social enterprise.

“HAVING A GREAT TEAM IS ESSENTIAL... A TEAM THAT IS ABLE TO FOCUS ON SOCIAL SOLUTIONS AND BUSINESS SOLUTIONS. SOMEONE (IN THE TEAM CAN) FOCUS ON ANY OF THE TWO... BUT YOU NEED (HAVE A COMBINATION OF) BOTH (SOLUTIONS). IT IS ALSO ESSENTIAL NOT TO IGNORE THE PARAMETER OF ETHICS... YOU CANNOT JUST DO BUSINESS AS USUAL AND NOT CONSIDER ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS TOWARDS PEOPLE IN THE PLANET”

—Tamara Soerijo, *Liberty Society*

Seeking mentorship from experienced social entrepreneurs

In addition, connecting with other experienced and successful social entrepreneurs that can serve as mentors can provide aspiring and new young social entrepreneurs guidance in navigating their way towards developing their social enterprise. These professionals have experienced the birth pains of starting and eventually sustaining a social enterprise. Thus, they bring valuable insights and perspectives that can aid in responding to bottlenecks they may have experienced and overcome in the past.

“WE NEED TO SET METRICS AND TARGETS AND MEET THEM FOR US TO BE ABLE TO SAY THAT WE ACTUALLY MADE PROGRESS, HAVE ACHIEVED SOMETHING AND HAVE (ULTIMATELY) ACHIEVED SUCCESS. THOSE ARE VERY IMPORTANT FOR ANY KIND OF ORGANIZATION... SO WE HAVE SET METRICS AND INDICATORS... HENCE, WE KNOW THAT WE ARE ON THE RIGHT TRACK AND CAN FOCUS ON WHAT WE WANT TO ACHIEVE.”

—Rodelon Ramos, *Project Kanlong*

Setting SMART targets

Other factors emerged during conversations with young social entrepreneurs. Setting specific, measurable, attainable, realistic and time-bound (SMART) targets surfaced as a key basis for gauging the success of a social enterprise. It is essential for a social enterprise to translate its mission into a concrete set of goals. Developing a plan with an elaborate set of indicators and outcomes can help young social entrepreneurs in monitoring and assessing from time-to-time the extent they have achieved the social and financial goals of their social enterprise.

INTERMEDIARIES: ROLES, RELEVANCE, SHORTCOMINGS AND POTENTIAL

Intermediaries have the potential to contribute to the success of social enterprises. Conversations with young social entrepreneurs pointed to the roles played by intermediaries, including local communities, national and local government offices, other social enterprises, founders or experienced social entrepreneurs, networks, professional organizations and international organizations (see Fig. 12).

Local communities as primary partners

Local communities targeted by social enterprises and organizations that operate in such communities surfaced as the most important intermediary. They are the primary partners of social entrepreneurs. The human mobility issue targeted to be addressed by a social enterprise lies in these communities. They do not only serve as mere recipients and beneficiaries of social enterprises; if tapped and involved, these communities have an indispensable potential to contribute to the success of social enterprises.

Local community	National and local government	Other social enterprises (new and experienced social entrepreneurs)	Networks and professional organizations	International organizations and foundations of multinational corporations
Primary partner	Policy framework	Potential partner (combine skills and knowledge)	Access to organizations with similar interests	Funding
	Potential partner	Resources, contacts, and opportunities		Incubators and other events
	Can help gain the trust of the community being served	Source of valuable lessons (institutional knowledge of social innovation space)	Elevating the social enterprise as a trustworthy partner and brand	Technical assistance

Figure 12. Intermediaries, their roles and relevance

National governments laying the policy framework, local governments paving the way for extensive community engagement

Meanwhile, national and local governments play different but vital roles. They lay out the policy framework and governance mechanisms in a specific jurisdiction where the social enterprise may operate. These frameworks and mechanisms can serve as barriers or enablers for social enterprises. Yet, national and local governments are also possible partners that have the potential to help young social entrepreneurs in gaining the trust of their target community. Their support can enable young social entrepreneurs to explore underserved areas and unexplored territories. They have a vast network of partners and resources that aspiring and budding young social entrepreneurs can tap.

“ I FOUND IT VERY HELPFUL THAT I WAS ABLE TO CONNECT TO A NUMBER OF FOUNDERS... SOCIAL ENTERPRISE FOUNDERS. THEY ALREADY HAVE A GRASP OF HOW TO NAVIGATE THE SOCIAL INNOVATION SPACE, SO MAYBE, IF YOU ARE STILL IN THE DARK, YOU CAN TRY TO LOOK UP FOR SOME FOUNDERS ONLINE AND NETWORK WITH THEM. I THINK THEY (ARE IN A GOOD POSITION) TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE PROPER CHANNELS... PROPER INTERMEDIARIES.”

—Rodelon Ramos, *Project Kanlong*

BOX 9. How to connect with experienced social entrepreneurs?

- 1 Attend workshops and networking events frequented by social entrepreneurs
- 2 Participate in hackathons, innovation challenges, incubators and accelerators
- 3 Apply for mentorship programs
- 4 Volunteer in other initiatives
- 5 Reach out to experienced social entrepreneurs through professional social media sites such as LinkedIn

New social entrepreneurs as partners, experienced social entrepreneurs as source of valuable lessons

Aside from local communities and local and national government offices, young social entrepreneurs can also collaborate with other social entrepreneurs to combine their skills and knowledge in covering and addressing cross-cutting issue areas. They can pool their resources, integrate specializations, share opportunities and link networks to create lasting and impactful solutions with a broader and deeper reach. More experienced social entrepreneurs can serve as mentors for aspiring, new and young social entrepreneurs. They are a source of valuable lessons and have institutional knowledge of the social innovation space. Many experienced social entrepreneurs are approachable and willing to help those interested in starting and sustaining their social enterprise (see Box 9 for tips on connecting with experienced social entrepreneurs).

Networks providing access to potential partners and professional organizations enhancing the brand of social enterprises

Similarly, networks and professional organizations can advance access to relevant players and enhance the brand of a social enterprise. On the one hand, connecting with and becoming part of a network can provide access to other social enterprises and organizations with similar interests. As mentioned above, these different social enterprises and organizations can eventually be invaluable partners that can bolster the realization of the social enterprise's mission and goals.

On the other hand, linking with professional organizations can elevate the social enterprise as a trustworthy partner and brand. They can serve as technical partners with key expertise in their respective professional fields. Recognition by a professional organization can boost the public's knowledge of the product(s) and/or service(s) offered by a social enterprise.

“PARTNERS ARE INCREDIBLE. FOR US, IT IS THE PHILIPPINE SOCIETY OF SANITARY ENGINEERS. THEIR ROLE IS THE TECHNICAL PARTNER FOR WASHED SINCE WE DO NOT HAVE THE TECHNICAL EXPERTISE. IT IS A (PROFESSIONAL) ORGANIZATION THAT HAS A LOT OF EARLY PROFESSIONALS THAT WANT TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE. THEY HAVE A BIG PRESENCE AND THEY HAVE CHANNELS THAT WE CAN LEVERAGE. THEY ARE LOOKING FOR A CSR INITIATIVE... AN ORGANISATION THAT THEY CAN ALIGN THEMSELVES IN, (WHILE) WE ARE LOOKING FOR AN ORGANIZATION THAT MADE SENSE TO PARTNER WITH TO KIND OF HAVE THAT VALUE EXCHANGE. OUR OTHER PARTNER IS THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION. GOVERNMENT PARTNERS ARE JUST AS IMPORTANT AS PRIVATE PARTNERS, ESPECIALLY IF YOU ARE WORKING TOWARDS IMPROVING THE LIFE OF THE PUBLIC. IF YOU CAN GET THEIR TRUST, YOU WOULD FIND THAT THE COMMUNITIES THAT YOU ARE SERVING WILL ALSO TRUST YOU BECAUSE YOU ALREADY HAVE THAT STAMP OF APPROVAL OR ENDORSEMENT.”

—Thomas Da Jose, WashEd

International organizations and foundations of multinational corporations as sources of funding, innovation programs and technical assistance

Finally, international organizations and foundations of multinational corporations provide resources, support and platforms for budding young social entrepreneurs to expand and innovate. They can provide funding to help aspiring young social entrepreneurs start their social enterprises and augment the financing stream of existing social enterprises. These

intermediaries also host innovation programs that can serve as a stage to develop and be a testing ground for the viability of an idea, strengthen a business model and fund a social entrepreneurial solution. Further, they can provide technical assistance in the form of training to reinforce the technical skills and knowledge of young people in developing their social enterprise and in helping governments create an enabling environment for the youth to start and grow their social enterprises that address human mobility challenges.

Obstacle 1: Sensitivity of human mobility challenges

Yet, the youth still face obstacles that hinder them from fully realizing the benefits of partnering with these intermediaries (see Fig. 13). For one, issues that concern migrant and refugee populations are considered sensitive and controversial. Young social entrepreneurs involved in this issue area have to navigate the politicized and highly contested human mobility arena. They underlined this as the main reason why national and local governments are adamant about supporting their social enterprise. Often, governments prioritize their native population

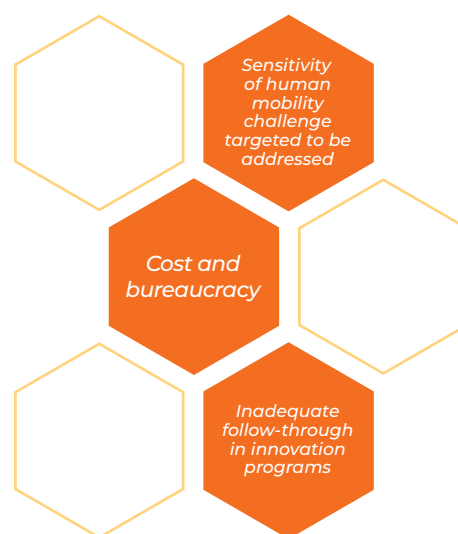


Figure 13. Obstacles that hinder young social entrepreneurs from realizing the benefits of partnering with intermediaries

over migrants. This is more challenging for asylum seekers, refugees and the stateless population.

“ WHEN WE WERE WORKING WITH REFUGEE POPULATION (WE FOUND THAT) THEIR POLITICAL SITUATION PREVENTS THEM FROM AVAILING THE BENEFITS OF OUR PROGRAMS FULLY BECAUSE MANY REFUGEES DO NOT HAVE ACCESS TO FORMAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS WHICH BRINGS CHALLENGES IN PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION.”

—Navya Khanna, *The Peacebuilding Project*

Obstacle 2: Cost and bureaucracy

Cost and bureaucracy also emerged as an impediment for young social entrepreneurs. Those with aspirations to expand, for instance, exporting to places with perceived and proven demand for their products, are often deterred by the cost they cannot immediately afford. Meanwhile, government bureaucracy has

hampered and even discouraged the youth from starting a social enterprise. It is difficult and confusing to navigate the arduous processes involved, for instance, in acquiring a permit to legally operate. Obtaining a permit on its own requires an individual or group of individuals to secure a list of requirements. While some aspiring young social entrepreneurs are willing to go through the birth pains of starting a social enterprise, they seem to lack the knowledge of the processes involved and ways to satisfy them.

Obstacle 3: Inadequate follow-through in innovation programs

Lastly, young social entrepreneurs highlighted the potential of initiatives such as incubators in setting off an idea to become an operational social enterprise. However, these initiatives often have inadequate follow-through. Some ideas remain as concepts and plans. Some social enterprises that were able to take off cease to exist once seed funding has been fully used and depleted. While some young social entrepreneurs lose access to resources previously provided by their host institution.

Recommendations

DURING THE key informant interviews and focus group discussions, young social entrepreneurs and youth development actors have identified ways intermediaries (local communities, national and local government offices, other social enterprises, founders or experienced social entrepreneurs, networks, professional organizations, international organizations and foundations of multinational corporations) can improve their support to them and young people aspiring to start their social enterprise, as follows:

- 1 National and local governments to provide more support and access to resources to social enterprises;
- 2 National and local governments to develop policies that enable the youth to meaningfully participate in addressing issues in their community of concern;
- 3 Make funding from donors and investors more known and accessible; and
- 4 Make long-term mentorship accessible.

In addition, the following recommendations (see Fig. 14 below for summary of recommendations), informed by interactions with young social entrepreneurs and youth development actors, are put forward to harness the youth's entrepreneurial potential in addressing human mobility challenges in their respective communities and communities of concern.

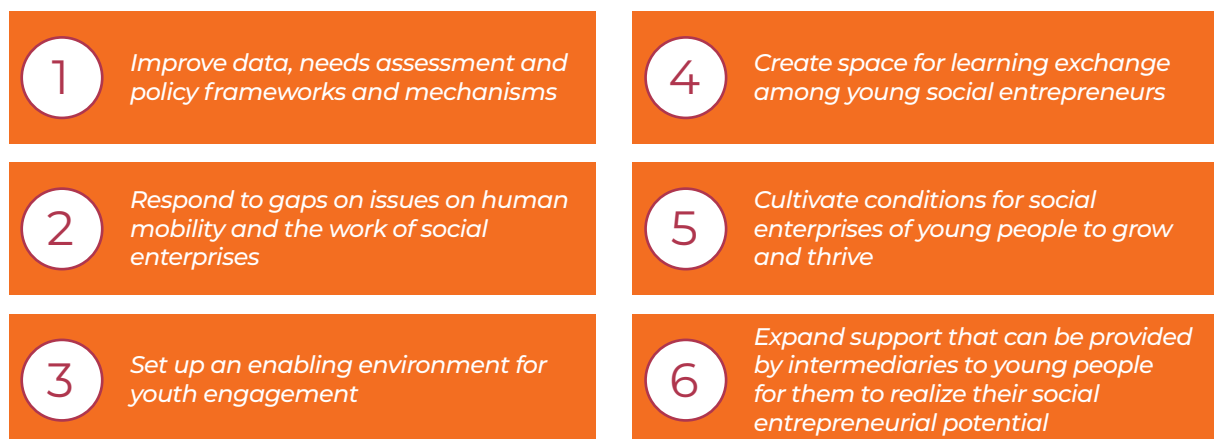


Figure 14. Summary of recommendations

IMPROVE DATA, NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS AND MECHANISMS

1 Think tanks, academia, development actors and governments to address knowledge gaps on the nexus of social entrepreneurship, human mobility, youth and the urban space by:

a Generating data on migration and mobility with specific focus on the following variables:

ii Internal migration (spatial and temporal parameters of what is internal migration with the help of government statistical agencies; urban-urban, urban-rural, rural-rural and rural-urban movements; data on the peri-urban space as vulnerable host, e.g., informal settlements; demographic and socio-economic effects)

iii Youth (disaggregated data on youth (im)mobility)

iv Climate change (indicators and proxies to measure causal link with human mobility and to measure climate change as a threat multiplier, e.g., affects farm yields which worsens conflicts and leads to further displacement)

b Conducting studies on national contexts (e.g., Philippines, Viet Nam and Pakistan) based on improved sets of data, to feed needs assessments among issues experienced by migrants, displaced persons and vulnerable host communities and improve policy frameworks (e.g., relevant national, regional and international legal frameworks and mechanisms)

RESPOND TO GAPS ON ISSUES ON HUMAN MOBILITY AND THE WORK OF SOCIAL ENTERPRISES

2 Think tanks, academia, development actors and governments to develop a rigorous and comprehensive mapping of typical cases of social enterprises working on human mobility issues, young people and cities across the Asia-Pacific, banking on the preliminary typical case discussions on Chapter 2 by:

a Potentially expanding the geographical scope to other subregions apart from South and Southeast Asia

b Providing cross-case and within-cases analyses

c Setting a precedent on exploring and understanding the work of existing, emerging, new and similar social

entrepreneurial initiatives beyond the Asia-Pacific

- 1 Aspiring young social entrepreneurs from the Asia-Pacific region to explore developing social entrepreneurial solutions that cut across the nexus of human mobility and the urban space, especially among the youth

- 3 Aspiring young social entrepreneurs from the following countries and sub-regions to explore developing social entrepreneurial solutions that address human mobility challenges across the different thematic areas covered in this research given the observed dearth and limited presence of such:
 - a Viet Nam - access to key services and social cohesion
 - b Pakistan - jobs and livelihoods and social cohesion
 - c Southeast Asia - climate change and disaster risk reduction
 - d South Asia - social cohesion and climate change and disaster risk reduction

- 4 Philippines - climate change and disaster risk reduction
 - a Viet Nam - access to key services and social cohesion
 - b Pakistan - jobs and livelihoods and social cohesion
 - c Southeast Asia - climate change and disaster risk reduction
 - d South Asia - social cohesion and climate change and disaster risk reduction

SET UP AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR YOUTH ENGAGEMENT

- 5 Policymakers to set up an enabling environment for youth participation to harness their potential in developing inclusive, effective and sustainable entrepreneurial solutions that address human mobility challenges by:
 - a Institutionalizing national and/or local platforms for the youth to participate in policy- and decision-making processes
 - b Allowing representatives of the youth to participate in executive and legislative processes

- c Developing medium- and long-term socio-economic development plans
- d Gathering data on the youth to inform medium- and long-term socio-economic development plans
- e Allowing the youth to take the lead in developing their own development strategy

CREATE SPACE FOR LEARNING EXCHANGE AMONG YOUNG SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURS

- 6 Development actors and governments to create a digital community of practice for (aspiring) young social entrepreneurs to collaborate and share good and best practices in developing and implementing entrepreneurial solutions to human mobility challenges

CULTIVATE CONDITIONS FOR SOCIAL ENTERPRISES OF YOUNG PEOPLE TO GROW AND THRIVE

- 7 Organizers of innovation programs (such as hackathons, incubators and accelerators) in the startup space to mainstream sustainability of participants' entrepreneurial solutions in their program design by:
 - a Developing a program that has a follow-through strategy
 - b Monitoring the performance of social enterprises from inception to actual operations to understand the factors that led to their success and failure
 - c Providing or informing participants of short courses that will give them a more thorough and deeper understanding of human mobility and the issue(s) they are trying to solve and/or training that will enhance the operation of their social enterprise with a specific focus in market analysis and development of a business model

- d Training participants on ways and available resources to financially sustain their social enterprise
 - e Increasing the amount of prize/seed money and/or connecting participants to funding sources
- 8 Development actors and governments to make funding and financing solutions accessible by:
- a Creating an online repository of innovation programs, training and sources of funding and financing solutions
 - b Developing a simple guide list on how to access different funding and financing solutions
- 9 Intermediaries such as local communities, national and local government offices, other social enterprises, founders or experienced social entrepreneurs, networks, professional organizations, international organizations and foundations of multinational corporations to reflect on and reassess their roles and think of ways to improve and expand the support they provide to young people for the youth to realize their potential in developing meaningful and impactful social entrepreneurial solutions to human mobility challenges

EXPAND SUPPORT THAT CAN BE PROVIDED BY INTERMEDIARIES TO YOUNG PEOPLE FOR THEM TO REALIZE THEIR SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURIAL POTENTIAL

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