



YOUTH SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION FOR ALL WITH MOODLE

Project Manual



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



New Horizons

Project Coordinator



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YSEEM - Youth Social Entrepreneurship Education for All with Moodle
Project Reference: 608763-EPP-1-2019-1-IT-EPPKA2-CBY-ACPALA



TABLE OF CONTENT

1. Overview about Social Entrepreneurship

1.1. Definition what is social entrepreneurship?

1.2. Criteria

1.3. Digital Social Entrepreneurship: what it is and how to engage.

1.4. Moodle Platform: introduction, potential, layout

2. Around the world: Examples of entrepreneur ideas

2.1. Italy

2.2. Denmark

2.3. Greece

2.4. Ghana

2.5. Nepal

2.6. South Africa

2.7. Vietnam

3. Use of MOODLE

4. Conclusion

1. Overview about Social Entrepreneurship

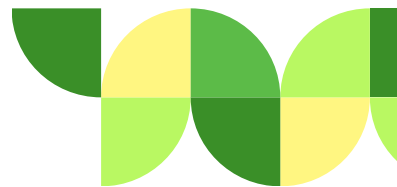
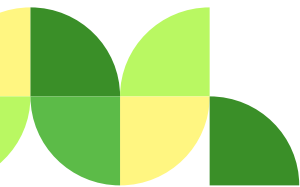
1.1. Definition what is it a social enterprise?


The notion of “Social Entrepreneurship” (SE) has emerged in the 1950s and define all the entrepreneurial activity undertaken for social and environmental purposes, that meet this relative needs in an innovative way.

Thus, the main goal of social entrepreneurship is to generate a relevant impact on society, the environment and local communities.

The three main characteristics of this type of entrepreneurship are that:

- Promotes a form of smart growth in communities by responding with social innovation to unmet needs. For example, in many social enterprises employees are encouraged to continuous learning and to improve their skills;
- Contribute to sustainable economic growth by considering their environmental impact and adopting a long-term view. For example, social enterprises often implement efficient practices to reduce emissions and waste or the use of natural resources;
- Promote inclusive growth and social cohesion by creating sustainable employment for women, youth and the elderly.



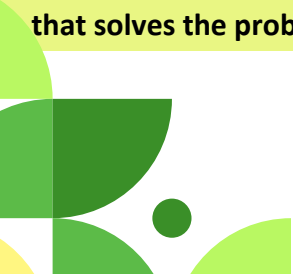


Social entrepreneurship is the organization of a business around specific social and environmental causes and can include both non-profit organizations, charities, and for-profit social enterprises.

Social entrepreneurs differ from traditional entrepreneurs because their primary drive is to make a difference in the world or in their communities.

They often have personal experience with the causes they support, which inspires the mission of their business; therefore they address the challenges with less common methodologies and practices, aimed to create social value.

Finally, while traditional companies might measure success in terms of market share or year-over-year revenue growth, social entrepreneurs are more likely to focus on metrics such as jobs created, trees planted, or donations made to an organization benefit that solves the problem in which they've invested in.



MOST IMPORTANT QUALITIES TO BECOME SOCIAL ENTREPRENEUR

Social entrepreneurs are found in all industries around the world, but the traits that make them successful are similar regardless of location or innovation.

As the title of this blog says, success is not always part of social entrepreneurship. Like any business, starting a social enterprise has its ups and downs. Social entrepreneurs know that they have to go through many steps to be successful. But they also know that these steps are necessary to bring about positive change. With that in mind, here are five traits common to social entrepreneurs. How many do you own?

Community driver

Successful social entrepreneurs are passionate leaders of change. They are not satisfied with the status quo and do not believe business should continue. A desire to improve the lives of their peers and communities is a trait that encourages social entrepreneurs to keep working. The definition of community is broad. Community impact means finding simple solutions to country, city, or national problems.



And as technology makes the world more connected, the whole planet can become your community!

Creative and innovative

Social entrepreneurs see a different picture than the average. While some see problems as unsolvable, social entrepreneurs see them as opportunities for creativity. They take up the problem and innovate to create **new products, services**, or approaches to overcome the obstacles. Social entrepreneurship occurs when creativity and practicality come together.

Business savvy

This may not seem like a very exciting feature, but it is an important feature. Successful social entrepreneurs not only have great ideas, but they also have the practical business knowledge to bring them to life. Social entrepreneurial solutions consider market demand and research, funding, resources, and constraints and opportunities in communities and countries.

Successful social entrepreneurs understand the importance of data, collecting data at every step, constantly monitoring its impact, and looking for opportunities for improvement.



Knowing how to network

Social entrepreneurs know they are not alone in creating innovation. The success of the project depends not only on one strong leader, but also on the **team working** with this innovator.

This means knowing how to collaborate with other **young people**, find mentors, or talk about ideas with **community leaders**, local authorities, and microfinance institutions. Social entrepreneurs are **global citizens** who often network with other ambitious and experienced social entrepreneurs to share and improve solutions.

Determination

Both entrepreneurs and social entrepreneurs need to be prepared. Social entrepreneurship is about taking **smart risks** and sometimes failing. But successful social entrepreneurs know that failure is a necessary step to success. Instead of giving up, social entrepreneurs look at their project or business critically, accept feedback, and change to improve.

Determination is also needed to **overcome** other **challenges** such as bureaucracy, lack of capital, and lack of community and family support.



Tips & Tricks

Getting enough customers is a common challenge for most entrepreneurs since a great product will not do the job alone. Successful entrepreneurs are normally skilled **marketers** and **networkers**, so if a collaboration with the education sector will expose them to potential customers, short term, then it will be of value for them to go into such a collaboration. More indirect ways to customers of value are for instance through press coverage, and locally this is normally quite easy to get. Skilled and **highly motivated** labour at low costs is appreciated by many entrepreneurs to help keep costs down in the start-up phase. In Denmark, public programmes like 'løntilskud' and 'virksomhedspraktik' are often with a mixed experience. On the other hand, an opportunity might be the EU **Erasmus+ program for Young Entrepreneurs** which support entrepreneurs in one EU country to meet and work for entrepreneurs in another EU country.

There are probably highly motivated, and it will also be an opportunity for the entrepreneur to get a network into markets in other countries. In this context, the expertise in funding application and the **global network** of Crossing Borders to find the right people might be of great value to an established entrepreneur.



Newcomers with complementary products might also be of value to an established entrepreneur, as it will attract attention and for entrepreneurs at the retail level it will be an add-on in their product range. It could be of great value to develop a partnership with **eco-social entrepreneurs** offering complementary products to the same customer groups. Their core competence is **recycling wood** for furniture in cool designs and a marketing partnership with an entrepreneur with expertise in design of **recycled textiles** could for instance be of great value.



Partnership



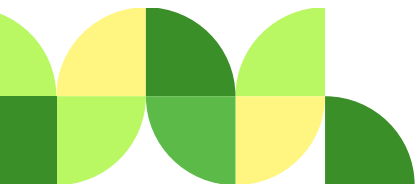
1.2. Criteria

Social enterprise is about finding solutions to **socio-political problems**. The search for answers to socio-economic ills cannot be assigned to the domain of one private organization or public department only. In a world with an increasing divide between the wealthy and the poor, it has become the domain of individuals, **private groups, donors, not-for-profit organizations** and **public structures**, as well as private business, to become involved and address the challenges of the **economy**, the **society**, and the **environment**.

A social enterprise is a business designed around a core altruistic mission, which in turn influences how it's managed, from product development to branding, from supply chain management to financial planning.

Instead of a single bottom line focused on earnings, many social enterprises measure success based on a triple bottom line:

- **People:** The human impact of your business, and your ability to affect social change, improve lives, and develop a community in a sustainable way.
- **Planet:** Your environmental impact—how you contribute to a sustainable planet or reduce the carbon footprint (CO2 emissions) of your business and customers.



- **Profit:** Like traditional businesses, social enterprises need to make money to sustain themselves, pay workers, and grow as an enterprise.

Unlike a traditional business where profit is reinvested into the business for the sake of its own growth, a social enterprise allocates a large portion of its **profits** to create **positive change** in the world. Social enterprises are not necessarily the same as companies with corporate social responsibility (CSR) policies. “Doing good” isn’t a value-add for social enterprises. It’s the core value prop and the mission they organize themselves around.



1.3. Digital Social Entrepreneurship: what it is and how to engage

In the “Digital Social Entrepreneurship” entrepreneurial organizations that primarily focus on society often called social enterprises look at the **role of digital technologies** in solving **social** and **environmental** challenges and in creating **societal value**.

Various funding schemes are available for social entrepreneurship. This includes funding for specific sectors, like agricultural funding. Social entrepreneurs can look towards both **private funding** options, as well as government **funding schemes**, to help them get started. Starting a social enterprise doesn't come without its challenges.

Some common social entrepreneurship challenges include:

- Difficulties accessing funding
- Difficulties in creating a sustainable social entrepreneurship venture
- Being able to turn a profit while still making a positive social impact
- Competing with larger enterprises



Social Entrepreneurship is always challenging, but creating a business that is aimed at achieving a **social impact** as well as operating as a business brings about a whole new set of unique challenges. On the positive side, many people are more willing to support social entrepreneurs thanks to the **positive** impact they make. In a world that faces many environmental and social problems, social entrepreneurship is one of the best ways to **make a difference**. While there may be many challenges to getting this kind of venture off the ground, the opportunities for using entrepreneurship to drive social change are huge. Social entrepreneurship shows us that it's possible to create a **successful business** while still achieving more than just profits. This gives many entrepreneurs a whole new kind of **inspiration** to succeed.

Conclusion

Long story short: wrap-up of **YSEEAM's** efforts in promoting **digital entrepreneurship**, potential, achievements, and possible improvements. Promoting digital entrepreneurship is well positioned to tackle socio-economic problems in deprived communities. The impact of social entrepreneurs is becoming important for addressing social challenges and providing innovative, sustainable, and effective social solutions. YSEEAM Social entrepreneurship may have great potential to mobilize youth to engage in efforts to achieve major **social objectives**, including employment creation, poverty reduction, inclusion, and integration.



1.4. Moodle Platform: introduction, potential, layout

Moodle is an **e-learning platform** designed to provide educators, administrators, and learners with a single robust, secure and integrated system to create **personalized learning** environments.

Moodle is considered a potentially powerful e-learning platform for several reasons:

1. **Customizability:** Moodle is highly customizable and **flexible**, allowing educators to tailor it to their specific needs and preferences.
2. **Scalability:** Moodle can be used by **small groups** or large **institutions** with thousands of students, making it a versatile option for a wide range of educational contexts.
3. **Multilingual support:** Moodle is available in **many languages**, making it accessible to a global audience.
4. **Rich feature set:** Moodle offers a wide range of features such as **online quizzes, assignments, forums, chat**, and collaborative workspaces, making it a comprehensive e-learning platform.
5. **Accessibility:** Moodle is designed to be accessible to learners with **disabilities**, ensuring that everyone can access the educational



materials and participate in the learning process.

Overall, Moodle has the **potential** to facilitate effective and **engaging online learning** experiences for students and educators alike.

6. **Diversity:** Moodle bring together diverse and **integrated ideas** from various parts of the world. By this, it's able to connect entrepreneurs across to share ideas on entrepreneurship and social entrepreneurship, in a cost-efficient manner.



2. AROUND THE WORLD: EXAMPLES OF ENTREPRENEUR IDEAS

2.1. Italy

Social Enterprise is a private body which carries out on a stable and principal basis a business activity of general interest, non-profit and for civic, **solidarity** and **social utility purposes**.

Social enterprises are well far dated in Italian history starting from Middle Ages “Monti di Pietà” from the half of 15th century to the “Società di mutuo soccorso” at the half of 19th century so a long time before the birth of the Italian national State itself.

But in the 1970s, the country experimented for the first time a growing rift between new, emerging needs and the **ability** to cope of the public **welfare system**.

The qualification of Social Enterprise can be acquired by private entities and companies that exercise a business activity of general



interest, non-profit and for civic, solidarity and social utility purposes, on a stable and principal basis, and is regulated by the decree legislative 112/2017.

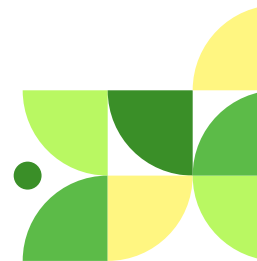
The Social Enterprise has the possibility of distributing **profits** and operating surpluses, albeit in a limited way.

The **Social Cooperatives** and their **consortia** acquire the status of Social Enterprise by right .

An entrepreneur is an individual who creates a new business, bearing risks and enjoying most of the **rewards**. The process of setting up a business is known as entrepreneurship. The entrepreneur is usually seen as an **innovator**, a source of new ideas, goods, services, and business and procedures.

Entrepreneurs take a personal decision to start a business, influenced by their own attitudes and perceptions that are often derived from directly knowing an entrepreneur, their view of local business opportunities and if they think starting a business is easy. The decision to start a business is also influenced by the individual's self-image and confidence: whether they think they have the knowledge and **capabilities** to start a business and whether or not the fear of failure might prevent them.

A social enterprise combines entrepreneurial activity with a social purpose aims to have a **social impact**, rather than maximise profit for owners or shareholders. Businesses providing social services and/or goods and services to vulnerable persons are a typical example of social enterprise.



How to set up your own eco business in Italy

Italy is an interesting market where to start a business. It is the 3rd largest economy in Europe and the 8th in the World; its strategic position, from a geographical standpoint, facilitates trades between Northern Europe, Southern Europe, North Africa and the Middle East, making Italy a good place where to expand or start a business.

Most important steps:

- **PREPARE YOUR BUSINESS PLAN:** It is important to **define** your **activity**. What is your business about? What kind of structure and target does it have?
- **DEFINE THE TYPE OF BUSINESS YOU WANT TO SET UP:** The country offers different options to start your business. It is necessary to identify in which of the existing categories your business will fall under, depending on function, budget and size;
- **CHOOSE THE TYPE OF COMPANY:** To set up your business, it is necessary to define the type of company that is the best fit for your needs.
- **LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES:** **S.R.L.** And **S.R.L.S.** are the most common types of limited liability companies in Italy and they allow the broadest flexibility to the founders.
- **PARTNERSHIPS:** Founders have unlimited liability towards creditors and need to use their personal assets to pay the debts and obligations of the company.



- **INNOVATIVE START-UP COMPANY:** Companies whose core business consists in the development, production and commercialization of innovative goods or services of high technological value.

Be aware of the challenges

Bureaucracy, despite what is said about its complexity, can be easily overcome by **good preparation**, clear ideas and a professional support. The best way to have your business be set up smoothly is to rely on **local support**.

2.1. EXAMPLES OF ENTREPRENEUR IDEAS

Hera

The Group's mission has always been oriented towards the achievement of the objectives outlined by the UN Agenda 30. In particular, the Hera Group is committed to using **energy** and **resources efficiently** and **intelligently** (with a view to **savings** and environmental benefits) and has invested heavily in the circular economy.

Concrete examples of the contribution of this Italian **green company** are the production of biometane from the organic fraction of municipal waste and the regeneration of products starting from plastic waste.



Enel

In addition to demonstrating that it has undertaken sustainable objectives that have borne fruit, Enel has distinguished itself from other green companies in Italy because it has managed to best integrate **ESG** Identity within its business.

Enel's commitment has translated into:

- Growth of renewable **capacity** and **attention** to the environment
- Reduction of global coal production and **full decarbonization** by 2050
- Focus on people's well-being, **diversity** and **inclusion**
- Solid governance
- Occupational **health** and safety

Snam

Also this year, SNAM is positioned at the top of the IGI thanks to its degree of integration of ESG within corporate strategies. The commitment to reconcile business with **social responsibility** has had a positive impact on the company's level of sustainability.

What are the **goals** that this green company has set itself?

- Achieving carbon neutrality by 2040
- Creation of an industrial plan for the **energy transition**
- Promotion of **reforestation** initiatives
- Social commitment with supply chain support.



Resources

<https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=952&intPagId=2914&langId=en>

<https://peepstrategy.com/what-is-entrepreneurial-marketing/>

2.2. Denmark

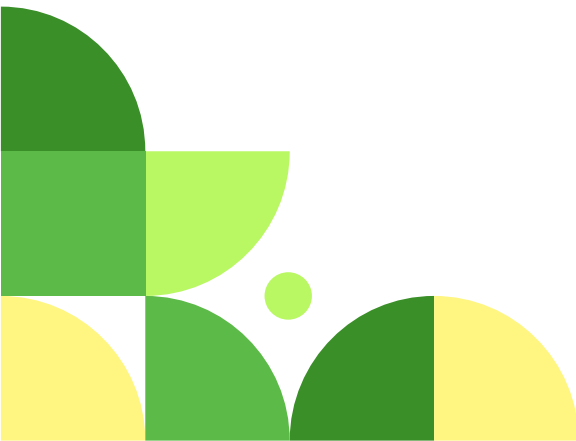
Fresh.Land is an award-winning social enterprise & green business established in Copenhagen, Denmark. Their digital infrastructure makes it possible for farmers to sell directly to retailers and consumers. All **products** are **natural** without surface treatment and freshly harvested for every shipment. Fresh.Land reduces the **carbon dioxide footprint** with 88% from storage and **food waste** with 10%, compared to conventional distribution methods.

Fresh.Land was founded back in 2015 and have since increased the sales to several trucks a week and our **farmers** are now investing in new land to expand production. In this way, this social enterprise is creating a win-win situation for all stakeholders – especially for the farmers (producers) and the retail **consumers**.



Fresh.Land has been mentioned in Forbes as “one of the most promising **green social enterprise start-ups**” and as “**green pioneer**” by WWF. Rethinking a **sustainable food distribution** model has given them a great international recognition. They won the Frederiksberg Entrepreneurship Prize 2018 and multiple other awards including **Eco summit Award** 2017 in Berlin, Nordic Cleantech Open (Sweden, 2016), Portugal Digital Award (2016), WWF Climate Solver Award (Denmark, 2016), European Youth Award (Austria, 2016), and Green Tech Challenge (Denmark, 2015).

Their CEO, **Mathilde Jakobsen**, has been named as “Women of the Decade in Startups” by Women Economic Forum (WEF, 2018) and was mentioned as one of the role models in the publication “25 female founders you should know” by Danish Chamber of Commerce (Dansk Erhverv) and the Danish national newspaper Berlingske (2021). The publication is handed out to politicians and business leaders to raise awareness about **female talent** and to address the issue that only 8% of startups in Denmark are founded by women.



Being an entrepreneur in Denmark

Denmark is a thriving entrepreneurial ecosystem, having a large network of public and private entrepreneur supporters, **accelerators** and **incubators** for new businesses. Start-ups based in Denmark can apply for a wide range of public and private funding schemes.

Nevertheless, Denmark is also a **hub** for cutting-edge companies in a variety of industries. This includes some of Europe's top clusters regarding life science, ICT, design, cleantech and sustainable energy. To find out which opportunities are best suited for opening a business, all **potential entrepreneurs** in Denmark are **encouraged** to contact their local **Business Development Centre**, where they can get free guidance from public business experts.

As an example, they might be eligible to apply for funding through programmes run by one of the Danish publicly funded foundations: **Innovation Fund Denmark** ("Innovationsfonden") invests in new initiatives to create **growth** and **employment** in Denmark.

For further references, more information can be found by accessing the links below:

<https://startupdenmark.info/>

<https://www.yourdanishlife.dk/setting-up-your-own-business-in-denmark-our-quick-guide/>



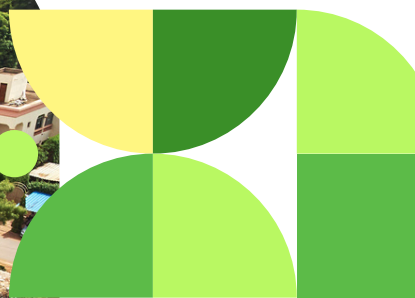
2.3. Ghana

In Ghana social entrepreneurship must be seen to be addressing unemployment challenges, especially among young people.

2.3. EXAMPLES OF ENTREPRENEUR IDEAS

1. Social Enterprise Ghana (SE Ghana)

Idea Summary: **Social Enterprise Ghana** (SE Ghana) is the national network for high-impact social entrepreneurs, hubs, accelerators, impact investors and enterprise support organizations in Ghana. SE Ghana has a current membership of about 840 organizations operating in diverse sectors of **climate-smart agribusiness, circular economy, health services, inclusive financial services, TVET and education**. SE Ghana advocates for business-friendly policies for social enterprises and supports members with training, research, access to skills, access to market, access to **technology** and access to **finance**. SE Ghana has a goal of facilitating funding to social enterprises by catalysing \$1billion dollars for social enterprises in Ghana by 2030.



Mission

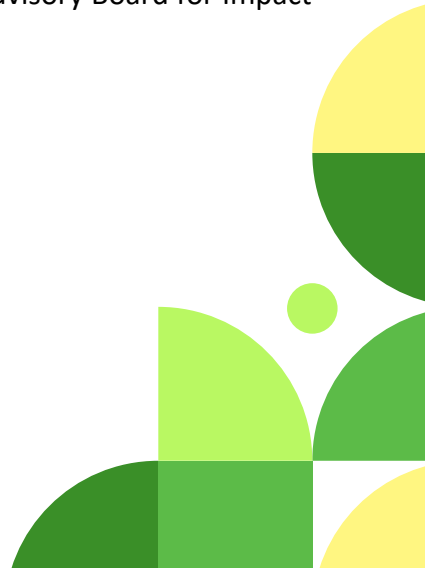
To **advocate** for **business-friendly environment** for social enterprises and support the development of a strong social enterprise ecosystem through training, research, access to skills and talent, access to market, access to **technology** and access to **finance**.

Vision

To see a **strengthened** social enterprise **ecosystem** in Ghana for shared prosperity and impact.

Impact

Social Enterprise Ghana and its members have been involved in **training** more than 12,000 social businesses and **supported** over 720 of its members. In addition to training, we have facilitated members participation in trade fairs, a buy **social campaign** to drive their businesses and raise **awareness** about social enterprise and supported the launch of Ghana's National Advisory Board for Impact Investing among other initiatives.

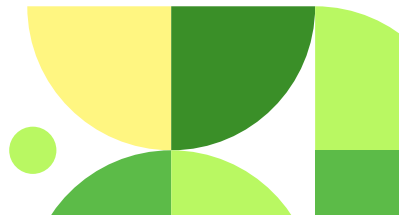


These social businesses have gone to improve the economic status of many **vulnerable** and extremely poor individuals. Through the effort of Social Enterprise Ghana, a draft Social Enterprise Policy has been developed for cabinet review by the Ministry of Trade and Industry. Social Enterprise Ghana has advocated for the **promotion** of **social** and **inclusive** business models in the operations of all businesses in Ghana.

2. National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP) Ghana
Idea Summary: **The National Entrepreneurship & Innovation Programme (NEIP)** is a flagship policy initiative of the Government of Ghana. It's primary objective is to provide an integrated national support for **start-ups** and **small businesses**. NEIP primarily focuses on providing business development **services**; startup incubators and funding for young businesses to enable them to **grow** and become **successful**. The National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme (NEIP) is therefore set within the context of Ghana's long-term strategic vision of consolidating its middle-income status, building an industry-driven economy capable of providing decent **jobs** that are suitable and **sustainable** for development.

NEIP Vision

Consolidating its middle-income status, building an industry-driven economy capable of providing decent jobs that are suitable and sustainable for development.



The NEIP Objective

President Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo believes that “those who set up businesses must succeed for them to **create wealth** and **employ** more people. This is the surest way to turn our beloved country fortunes around”.

Youth Enterprise Fund (YEF)

As part of the NEIP’s objective, this fund is dedicated to youth in entrepreneurship. It exists as a **Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)** to fund young business as they cannot not access funding from banks and other financial institutions.

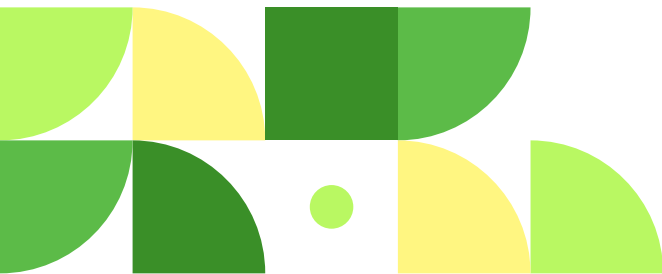
Key Achievements

- About **45,000 entrepreneurs** have been trained
- About **9,350 businesses** have been funded through the NEIP program
- **About 92,000 jobs** have been created by the NEIP program

Resources

<https://seghana.net/green-economy-ghana-project/>

<https://neip.gov.gh/presidential-business-support-programme/>



3. **YSEEAM** has in the past 3 years put in significant efforts toward creating a impactful **digital environment** for the development of social entrepreneurship ideas and practical engagement of the **youth** of the world in social entrepreneurship. The development of a **Moodle platform** with various digital contents from the respective Erasmus+ partners will serve as a great **resource** to the enterprising youth of various **communities** to develop **social entrepreneurship** attitudes and give back to communities.

A word of advice: To the **youth** of all countries, social entrepreneurship has everything to do with spirited **determination** to make their **ideas** count through **innovation** and **creativity**. It may be stressful. The needed **support** may be slow in yielding. Capitalization and tooling may be hard to come by, but the **dream** of a determined entrepreneur must live on to succeed for the benefit our challenged societies.

Useful Quote:

- "You must never doubt your ability to achieve anything, overcome anything, and inspire everything, because the truth is, there are no superheroes. There is just us, and too often we are the ones that we keep waiting for." Shiza Sahid

- "Human creativity is unlimited. It is the capacity of humans to make things happen which didn't happen before. Creativity provides the key to solving our social and economic problems." Muhammad Yunus.



2.4. Greece

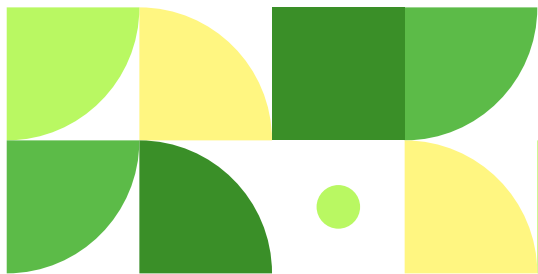
Social entrepreneurship is a **private venture** that, usually through innovative initiatives, addresses immediate social problems and, as a rule, works with market forces. Social entrepreneurs combine **innovation**, entrepreneurship and **social purpose** while seeking to be financially sustainable through generating revenue from their **commercial transactions**. At the same time, they increasingly focus on market signals, without deviating from their core mission. Their main aim is to balance - in some way - contemporary **ethical** demands with profit motives. In Greece there are many examples of social entrepreneurship in various cities and islands. One social enterprise which has been in operation for several years is the **Ηλιαχτίδα AMKE**. This business was founded in 1997 and is a social enterprise (civil non-profit company).

It was created out of the needs of the local community of Lesbos, to **combat social exclusion** through employment and personalized counseling for people with special needs and **vulnerable groups** of the population.



Already since the spring of 2016 and until today, Ηλιακτίδα offers more than 600 accommodation places in Lesbos, initially as a partner of **UNHCR** and now of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum. Also, during the winter of 2016, it responded to **emergency** needs by creating an additional 600 temporary accommodation places in hotels to **protect** beneficiaries from the weather conditions.

Ηλιακτίδα continues to support vulnerable groups of asylum seekers by joining the project "ESTIA 2021: Housing Program for Applicants for International Protection" (OPF 5083940), offering the provision of alternative forms of **housing**, which are placed within the city or the residential fabric in villages located in close proximity to it. The focus of the action is to **provide accommodation** for asylum seekers in functional and suitable houses. Accompanying services - among others - include psychosocial support, transport of beneficiaries, support for **medical needs** where necessary, etc. The Action is financed by the Public Investment Program of the Ministry of Immigration and Asylum and may be charged to the budget of the Emergency Support Mechanism of the European Union Asylum, Migration, and Integration Fund.



By doing research and studying other domestic businesses apart from Ηλιακτίδα, it was found that there are some basic and important characteristics that govern Greek **businesses** and are the basis for them to be structured and developed further. First, social enterprises are usually governed by deep **empathy**. Solutions do not come from those who have not suffered the problem. Solutions come from the problem. That is why most social entrepreneurs understand the problem so well because they have lived it. The next characteristic is **innovation**.

Innovation is the basis of social entrepreneurship. Studying the causes of a problem and what has or has not worked to solve it creates room for an innovative approach to solving the root of the problem, rather than reacting to a crisis. Entrepreneurs need to think of **new ways** to do familiar things, to have flexible thinking, to think "outside the box" to deliver **innovative** and new effective solutions to people's lives. Innovation is the basis of modern entrepreneurship.



As a third characteristic comes systematic theorizing. Successful social entrepreneurs pursue change with permanence, which may mean changing mindsets, cultures or policies that are widely adopted by people. In addition, very important is the sustainable approach that the entrepreneur will take. It is not the economic model (for-profit or not-for-profit) that matters, but the plan in place to achieve the goal. They have tenacity, **patience** and **perseverance**, commitment to their goals because they know that without the success of their idea our world will be worse. Also, entrepreneurs must have a **positive vision** for the future of humanity, they must have found a great cause, an important **purpose**, for doing what they do.

One that inspires them, gets them up and keeps them from sleeping soundly if they don't achieve their goals. A purpose that makes them unstoppable and will do anything until they achieve it. At the same time, they need to **be collaborative** and cooperative. They know that themselves do not have all the **skills** needed to make a business successful and are able to recognize the **skills** and **talents** of other people and use them well. They work through teams and for the good of all, because they know that a good team is the secret to their success. They are insightful and optimistic. Where others see obstacles, they **see opportunities**. Where others see failures, they see efforts to improve their strategy. They are **flexible** and **adaptable** to market conditions at any given time. They know how to turn competitive disadvantage into **competitive** advantage, since they know the market, they have chosen to operate in very well.



They work through teams and for the good of all, because they know that a good team is the secret to their success. They are insightful and **optimistic**. Where others see obstacles, they see opportunities. Where others see failures, they see **efforts** to improve their strategy. They are flexible and adaptable to market conditions at any given time. They know how to turn competitive disadvantage into competitive **advantage**, since they know the market, they have chosen to operate in very well. Finally, the characteristic that is most important of all is that they care about the **common good**, which they put above their own self-interest to bring about the desired results.

The characteristics mentioned above have an ethical dimension that a social enterprise needs to possess to be governed by certain characteristics from the very beginning of its establishment that will help it to develop. At the same time, however, there are also some characteristics that help it to remain unchanged in time, creating a greater impact on Greek society. For example, the involvement of **change agents** is an important feature. The social entrepreneur vision only works when local change mediators are identified and engaged to solve a problem. The entrepreneur can also refer to the website of the Directorate of Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE).

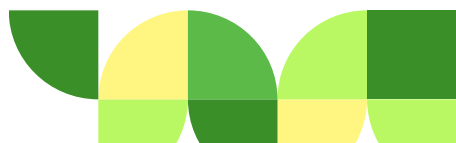


Through this website, entrepreneurs can find all the economic activities based on an alternative form of organization of production, distribution, consumption, and reinvestment relations, based on the principles of **democracy, equality, solidarity, cooperation** and **respect** for people and the environment. At the same time, it is quite important for the company to consider the way it is financed and to manage to combine both private and public financing. National funding and support mechanisms are now directed at social enterprises and can be supported either by targeted interventions or by general measures to support small and medium-sized enterprises.

Through social entrepreneurship several sectors in Greece have developed, such as the economic, professional, and social sectors. The contribution of such businesses in Greece is very important because they help mainly the weak or disadvantaged **social groups** and at the same time it helps the economy of the country since in this way new jobs are offered to the **citizens**. Nowadays such businesses are more accepted by the public and the state helps them to develop.

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2.5 Nepal

Socioentrepreneurship, or social entrepreneurship, is a growing trend in Nepal, where many individuals and organizations are using business principles to address **social** and **environmental challenges**. One of the key drivers of socioentrepreneurship in Nepal is the country's challenging economic and **social conditions**. Nepal is one of the poorest countries in Asia, with a high poverty rate and low levels of economic development. Additionally, the country is facing a range of social and environmental challenges, including **gender inequality**, environmental degradation, and lack of access to healthcare and **education**. In response to these challenges, many Nepali entrepreneurs are creating businesses that have a social or environmental **mission**. These businesses are often focused on creating positive social and environmental impact, while also generating profits.



The status of socioentrepreneurship in Nepal is positive, with a growing number of social entrepreneurs and organizations using business principles to address social and environmental challenges in the country. Nepal has a supportive legal framework for social enterprises. In 2018, the government passed the Social Enterprise Registration and Operation Directive, which provides legal recognition and **support** for social enterprises. The government has also established the Social Welfare Council, which provides registration and oversight for **social welfare organizations**.

Social entrepreneurship is a relatively new idea, but it is currently gaining popularity. There are many social entrepreneurs in Nepal who are transforming lives and advancing the country's growth. Developing a social enterprise and social entrepreneurship business model that works in the Nepalese context has enormous **potential** and **implications**. Social enterprises are improving community development and the living conditions of the poor and underprivileged. The current status of socioentrepreneurship in Nepal includes:

- **Increasing Interest:** There is increasing interest in socioentrepreneurship in Nepal, with more and more entrepreneurs and organizations exploring ways to create social and environmental impact through business. This interest is reflected in the growing number of social enterprises, as well as in the number of events and initiatives focused on the sector.



- **Supportive Environment:** Nepal has a supportive environment for socioentrepreneurship, with a legal framework that recognizes and supports social enterprises. There are also several organizations and networks that provide resources, training, and support for social entrepreneurs. Several support networks exist in Nepal to provide resources and support for social entrepreneurs. For example, the **Social Entrepreneurship Network Nepal (SENN)** is a network of social enterprises, which provides a **platform** for **sharing knowledge** and resources, and advocacy for the sector.
- **Challenges:** Despite the positive developments, socioentrepreneurship in Nepal still faces several challenges. Access to funding, market access, and skills and knowledge are among the **key challenges** faced by social entrepreneurs in the country.

Overall, socioentrepreneurship in Nepal is a promising way to address some of the country's most pressing social and environmental challenges. By combining **business principles** with a social or environmental mission, Nepali entrepreneurs are creating innovative **solutions** to **complex problems**, and contributing to the country's economic and social development.



In Nepal, social entrepreneurship is still in its infancy. The development of social enterprises in Nepal has been hampered by a lack of conceptual clarity regarding what they are and are not. Additionally, social enterprises will undoubtedly encounter many **obstacles** given the unfavorable business climate. Despite this, there are many **startups** in various sectors and the social entrepreneurship scene is bustling, with many of them doing particularly well. Even though Nepal has experienced **rapid growth** in a variety of areas, the average person still faces numerous challenges daily.

The Nepali community desperately needs **social change** in all spheres, including agriculture, health, and education. Social entrepreneurs are becoming more and more in demand because of the need for change. Most Nepal problems can be resolved through social entrepreneurship. The core concept of social entrepreneurship is fusing business with the drive for social change. It is significant because by **promoting** social change, it enables businesses to achieve their own success. Social entrepreneurs are people with a **vision** who work to solve societal issues as well as act as a catalyst for the transformation of society.

They not only address issues and find solutions, but they also spread knowledge about various problems. They are the ones who have a positive influence on the global social, economic, and environmental spheres. Nepal also has a **critical need** for social entrepreneurship and for social entrepreneurs who are prepared to lead social change by fusing business with social change.



In the current context of Nepal, social entrepreneurship is required for creating employment, create change makers, becoming role models to the **youths** and creating **equality** and justice in the society. The high rate of unemployment in Nepal is one of the nation's biggest issues. Employment is produced by social entrepreneurship in two different ways. One way is by hiring people, and another is by teaching them skills and independence so they can either work a **job** or start their own business. Nepal needs reformers and change agents who can reshape the **nation**. In addition to bringing about change, social entrepreneurship also helps individuals become change agents. It alters how people approach problems. By giving these change agents the **ability** to alter the collective thought process, they have a greater **impact**. Giving young people enough role models to relate to and aspire to is the most effective way to change their mindset. They can now proceed in the right direction thanks to this. Social entrepreneurs are without a doubt the main role models for **young people**. Even though it is the twenty-first century, inequality continues to be a significant barrier to Nepal's development.

Social entrepreneurs concentrate on finding ways to improve people's quality of life because this is the most effective way to promote equality. They strive to alter people's perspectives. Some examples of successful social entrepreneurship in Nepal includes the following:

Sana Hastakala: A fair trade handicrafts business that supports local artisans and helps to preserve traditional Nepali handicrafts.



Kopila Valley School: A non-profit school that provides education and healthcare to underprivileged children in Nepal.

Eco Cell Industries: A waste management company that **recycles** waste into usable products, such as paper and charcoal.

Women's Skills Development Organization: A non-profit organization that provides training and employment opportunities to disadvantaged women in Nepal.

Association for Craft Producers: A fair Trade organization that provides a design training, technical training, management training and marketing service to craft producers in low income especially for Women.

Chhahari Services: Caters to women with no skills to generate income by empowering them through **capacity building** and income-generating training.

Communityhomestay.com: A network that supports liaison between travelers and communities providing homestay services in Nepal.

Friends Handicrafts: Provides **employment** for Nepali women and sustains the ancient technique of felting.



Higher Ground Nepal: Runs a bakery, café, and a crafts center to provide income generation skills, job opportunities, rehabilitation & counseling for **disadvantaged** and **marginalized women and youth** in Nepal.

Khalisisi: A waste management company working with local waste entrepreneurs (who come from extremely marginalized communities) with a mission to build Nepal as the TOP 20 Recycling nations in the world.

Mahaguthi Craft with Conscience: A not for profit, World Fair Trade Organization Guaranteed Fair Trade Organization which produces, markets and exports Nepal's crafts.

Nepal Connection Café: A café run by the famed social entrepreneur and innovator Mahabir Pun. The profits from the café go to **National Innovation Center**.

Overall, socioentrepreneurship in Nepal is a promising way to address some of the country's most pressing social and environmental challenges. By combining business principles with a social or environmental mission, Nepali entrepreneurs are creating innovative solutions to complex problems, and contributing to the country's economic and social development.

Nepal has a lot of possibilities and **opportunities** for social entrepreneurship. The ideas for social entrepreneurship can include those related to agriculture (organic seasonal farming using innovate technology and household delivery), **agro-tourism**, promoting **culture** and tourism, food and drink as well as involving those who are vulnerable, marginalized and **underrepresented**.



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2.6. South Africa

South Africa is brimming with budding social entrepreneurs.



2.6. EXAMPLES OF ENTREPRENEUR IDEAS

In South Africa much of the work we now acknowledge as entrepreneurship with a **social dimension** emanated from numerous NGOs established in the 15-year period preceding 1994, when the organizations were led by courageous individual shaving primary objectives of doing good for disadvantaged and disenfranchised **communities** and, in the process, substituting and relegating own

personal agendas in the pursuit of social goals. Dees (2001, p 4) describes this as creating **social value** and not just private value.

As South Africa faces many societal inequalities and challenges, this provides many opportunities for social entrepreneurs to **empower** communities and **help** to alleviate certain problems.

Wherever there is a problem in the world, there is an opportunity for social entrepreneurship. Some common social entrepreneurship ideas for South Africa could include starting a business that addresses:

- **Unemployment** in townships and rural areas
- **Environmental issues**
- **Women empowerment**
- **Education**
- **Developing** important **skills** and knowledge within the economy
- **Helping digitize** rural communities

Various funding schemes are available for social entrepreneurship. This includes **funding** for specific sectors, like agricultural funding. Social entrepreneurs can look towards both private funding options, as well as government funding schemes, to help them get started.



Starting a social enterprise doesn't come without its challenges. Some common social entrepreneurship challenges include:

- Difficulties accessing funding
- Difficulties in creating a sustainable social entrepreneurship venture
- Being able to turn a profit while still making a positive social impact
- Competing with larger enterprises

Social Entrepreneurship is always challenging but creating a business that is aimed at achieving a **social impact** as well as operating as a business brings about a whole new set of unique challenges.

On the positive side, many people are more willing to support social entrepreneurs thanks to the **positive** impact they make.

In a world that faces many environmental and social problems, social entrepreneurship is one of the best ways to make a difference. While there may be many **challenges** to getting this kind of venture off the ground, the opportunities for using entrepreneurship to drive social change are huge.

Social entrepreneurship shows us that it's possible to create a successful business while still achieving more than just profits. This gives many entrepreneurs a whole new kind of **inspiration** to succeed.



Conclusion

Long story short: wrap-up of **YSEEAM**'s efforts in promoting **digital entrepreneurship**, potential, achievements, and possible improvements.

Promoting digital entrepreneurship is well positioned to tackle socio-economic problems in deprived communities. The impact of social entrepreneurs is becoming important for **addressing** social challenges and providing innovative, sustainable, and effective social solutions.

YSEEAM Social entrepreneurship may have great potential to mobilize youth to engage in efforts to achieve major social objectives, including employment creation, **poverty reduction, inclusion, and integration**. Dedicated to serving the common good, social enterprises established by young people can directly contribute to the achievement of several Sustainable Development Goals.

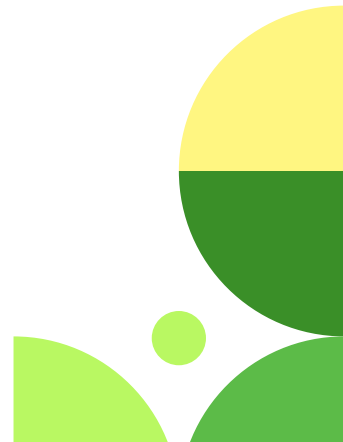
From **South Africa Volunteer Work Camp Association**, the YSEEAM efforts to promoting digital entrepreneurship was an opportunity to learn new initiatives that youth who are marginalised and, in an effort, to bring something good from them.



With the forth industrialized revolution, social entrepreneurship represents a radically **different way of thinking**, it is producing young leaders with collaborative, socially minded and dynamic leadership qualities; just what we need to take **South Africa's youth** forward. But, if we are to replicate these characteristics at scale to equip future leaders to take on the new world, then the entire system needs to step up to **support** the advancement of social entrepreneurship and those who are effecting change through combining the dual objectives of purpose and profit.

A word of advice to inspiring entrepreneurs.

Social entrepreneurship is an engagement with **stakeholders** which is a central part of leadership in this space, be it with government, academia, civil society, or maybe even mainstream business. This is what sets these entrepreneurs apart. **Collaboration** at this level requires the ability to step back and take criticism. Social entrepreneurship must learn this fast, and they quickly come to appreciate that **peer-to-peer learning** and not competition is essential in this space. As a result, we see the development of egoless leaders who are open to feedback and learning from others. This in itself, is inspiring to social entrepreneurs.



Testimonials

From Enock and Dorcas (SAVWA)

With YSEEAM Social Entrepreneurship has brought much inspiring development to our organisation South Africa Volunteer Work Camp Association which will be working more into social work within our community of Soshanguve. We have so much potential to reach young unemployed youth who are leaving school each year adding up numbers of unemployment in our country. If we can open avenues for them in terms of social entrepreneurship we can make a difference in our society. We have been in development of communities, but all lies in social connection with the community at large. Thank you to YSEEAM and the partners who made this programme a success.



From Mbali Mkwanzani

YSEEAM Social Entrepreneurship gave me an opportunity as a young person to see opportunity to learn something new online. With Moodle course I will be able to learn new ideas from our country and from others in different subjects that will give me an inspiration to be an entrepreneur in the future.



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2.7 Vietnam

1. Idea summary: Historically, massage therapy has been one of the few and best jobs for the blind here in Vietnam. Unfortunately, there has been very little professional training available to them, from either governmental or private sources, for the improvement of their **massage techniques**, knowledge of anatomy and its relationship to massage, nor of the skills necessary to manage and create a professional and appealing spa environment. Only 8% of the Vietnamese visually impaired go to **school**, 15% attend training courses, and 20% have jobs. Most of the Vietnamese **blind** live dependent on their families, and rarely communicate with others in their communities. They often do not believe in themselves and feel they have **little hope** for the future.



As the first and **pioneer** organization to undertake such an endeavor in this field in Vietnam, **BlindLink** has chosen to attack the issues by providing the blind with professional and personal development training, creating high value-added jobs working through its **Omamori Spa** chain. Its stated goal is twofold. 1) Provide **training** and suitable professional employment for a growing number of blind people throughout the country. 2) Transform the image of **blind therapists** and their work, through word-of-mouth and the media, and by example. The business concept of Omamori Spa is unique because of the professional staff employed, the affordable prices for high quality services offered, the no-tip-policy, the relaxing atmosphere in the spa facilities and most importantly because of the social support provided to the blind. Currently there are 4 main programs being implemented at the spa: free white cane initiative, conversational english program, entrepreneurship education program, **massage training program** and programs for blind **students** at Spa.

Most important qualities to become social entrepreneurs

To become a businessman is very easy but becoming a social entrepreneur is much more difficult since social entrepreneurs must know how to balance business factors and social factors to maintain a profitable and impactful **society**.



According to our observations for the case of Omomari Spa (case study) and social entrepreneurs in general, they all have the following characteristics:

- Having a different **passion** for an unresolved social problem, sometimes extremely difficult and **challenging issues**. For example, in Vietnam, there is a Social Enterprise providing care for children with cerebral palsy in Cu Chi - Ho Chi Minh City, but these families are very poor and cannot afford to pay service fees, even very cheap.
- Especially **creative** to always adapt and discover new and appropriate operating models to solve society's problems whether it's the environment, **protecting wildlife** or solving poverty. Besides, they are also very creative to manage and find capital sources to maintain their business (because of the nature of ventures, they do not like to invest in social enterprises, with slow and low growth scale).
- Consistency - **Pursue** to the same goal, like Omomari for the first 2 years, they provide free **vocational training** for the blind but their families do not understand and even blame verbal abuse - said that Omomari's training was useless, didn't help, didn't give money to their children, would rather give them a massage, etc. If you are not determined to the end, there is no massage series in Hanoi and Hoi An to this day, in many prime locations of Hanoi, overcoming even the Covid pandemic, creating **sustainable jobs for blind people**.

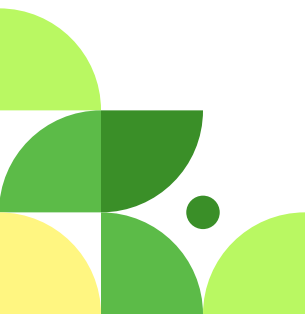


- Many foreign newspapers reported on Omomari: Taiwan newspapers, Looking For A Meaningful Way to Give Back, Journey of Memories.
- Non financial oriented

Tips by country

1. For **Traditional entrepreneurs** It is not necessary to register a legally legal social enterprise because you will need to commit 51% of your pre-tax profit to contribute to society according to Vietnamese Enterprise law. You can completely create positive impacts for the surrounding **community** by researching -the circular economy to develop your already beneficial business model that adds an impactful element for the **benefit groups** (human - your employees, your partners, your suppliers, your customers) - (environment) etc. This will be the trend of society. Because of nature, every business is already creating values for society, just need to have a better orientation. You will implement CSR not only in theory, making reports for beautiful business profiles but actually creating a **living style**, new doing-business-style model.

To really create values / impacts for society through your business, you can register with NGOs in Vietnam for advice. The best channel for you to find all of these groups is:



- **PACCOM - Vietnam Union of Friendship Organization**, is a socio-political organization specialized in people-to-people diplomacy in the field of **peace, solidarity**, friendship and people's cooperation, a member of the Vietnamese Fatherland Front, playing the central role in people-to-people diplomacy and foreign non-governmental organization affairs; an organization engaged in external politics and a component part of Vietnam's specialized foreign affairs force.
- **NGO centrer** - It aims to improve their work by facilitating and contributing to the sharing of information, resources and experiences between the NGOs, their partners and local organizations. It also aims to strengthen relationships and enhance **dialogue** between NGOs and other development actors in Vietnam, including government agencies and donor organizations. It was established in 1993 through a partnership between INGOs and VUFO.
- **VUSTA - Union of Science and Technology Vietnam**. It is a socio-political organization of the Vietnamese science and technology intellectuals. VUSTA is organized and operates under the principle of voluntarism and democracy. VUSTA is the biggest **network** of non-governmental science and technology organizations in Vietnam.
- **CSIP - Center for social initiative promotion**. Centre for Social Initiatives Promotion (CSIP) is a science and technology organization under the Vietnam Union of Science and Technology Associations, operating under the Scientific Activity Registration No. A-764, dated October 10, 2008 issued by the Ministry of Science and Technology.



CSIP promotes development of social enterprises and social initiatives by building a social entrepreneurship movement in Vietnam and in the SEA region. CSIP aims to provide direct investment and support to people and social enterprises who apply innovative and sustainable business solutions to solve social and environmental issues. They also work with other stakeholders to raise **awareness** of social enterprises, build business networks and improve the operating environment for social enterprises in general.

2. For **social activists, social workers**:

a) People with social backgrounds often don't have the skills to succeed in business, so we encourage you to hone your **business skills** before you start your own business. The completely free business mentoring courses in Vietnam you can refer to:

- <https://www.mentoring1on1.com>: **SME Mentoring** was created with one purpose in mind, that is to bring the 1:1 mentoring program to the business community, start-ups in Vietnam.
- <https://www.facebook.com/QuantrivaKhoinghiep>: **Startup&Management Club SMC** was founded in 2016 by group of reputable businessmen which provides free training courses for -SME or startup owners in Vietnam. Their program is equivalent to mini MBA and recognized by entrepreneur **community**.

b) Then, participate in domestic and international **startup competitions** to receive the attention of the mass media as well as the advice of the advisory board and experts.



There are top 3 **competitions** we would like to recommend:

- 1. Startup Wheel:** (The largest and most prestigious annual startup competition in Vietnam for young generations);
- 2. Shark Tank Vietnam:** (The show features a panel of investors called "sharks," who decide whether to invest as entrepreneurs make business presentations on their company or product);
- 3. Hult Prize:** (The Hult Prize challenges young people to solve the world's most pressing issues through social entrepreneurship).

c) Last but not least, in order not to deviate from the social goal (which is the reason you open this business), you need to work closely with the association/group of Vietnamese Social Enterprises: in **SG - SIB** in the South (formerly SSEC), in the north there are - **CSIP and SCIE** (Science, Technology and Innovation is essential for economic development and social progress). These groups regularly create **free training programs** to improve the capacity of social entrepreneurs as well as connect **funds**, and create a **community** to support all issues related to social enterprises.



3. Use of Moodle

3.1. How to get to know Moodle:

Moodle is one of the biggest **Online Learning platforms** that provides open access to educators to create and share their courses. Currently there are over 326 million users worldwide with 41 million courses created in **42 languages**, making the platform a learning hub of **massive potential** to **youth workers** to disseminate entrepreneurship knowledge across geographical, physical or linguistic barriers.



316,000,000+

Users worldwide



1.8 Billion+

Course enrolments



41,000,000+

Courses in 42 languages



179,000+

Moodle sites

Moodle therefore play an essential role in helping youthwork's digital transformation process, which is deemed to be inevitable in the approaching automation era. The **simple** yet **powerful** Learning Management System(LMS) that Moodle offers makes it easily customizable and **user-friendly** to course-creators that do not have to be tech-savvy.

Learn Moodle with **Moodle Academy**. In case you don't want to navigate through Moodle all by yourself, we suggest you take the "Learn Moodle Course" with Moodle Academy. It is a **short self-paced** 4-week course and highly practical with **video tutorials** and **quizzes** that will help you feel confident to launch your course on Moodle.

What's more, it also releases an Achievement Certificate after you have successfully completed and passed all the tests.

Here is the link to the course: learn.moodle.org

We highly recommend taking the Learn Moodle course as it will allow you to learn and practice at the same time, join the **Moodle Community** for questions and idea inspirations, as well as a neat Achievement Certificate to add to your portfolio!

Learn Moodle on Youtube

If you just want to get your hands on the practical part, or simply want to revise on some tip, You can opt for the Video **Tutorials** for **Learn Moodle 3.9 Basics** on Moodle Channels at this link:

https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLxcO_MFWQBDc-Me7DIIOSTe6FMh8JYjJ3



Welcome to the Moodle community

The place to get support, ask and answer questions and contribute to the open source learning platform, Moodle LMS.

Get involved →



moodleNet



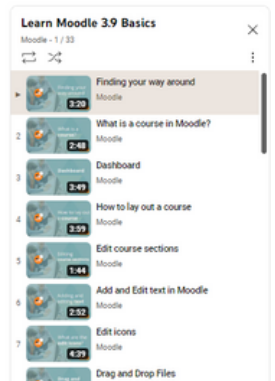
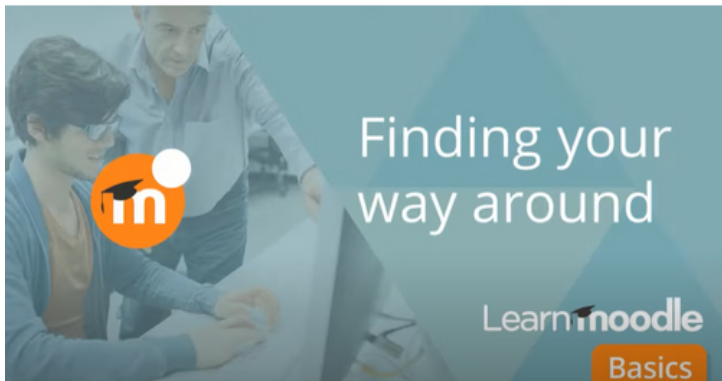
Find resources for your Moodle courses

MoodleNet

Explore our global network to find, share, and curate open educational resources.

Get started →





3.2 Current state of YSEEAM's Moodle courses: **potential** and lessons learnt. **YSEEAM** is now operational with 7 Mini-Moodle courses on different topics, collecting **experiences** from project partners as detailed in Section 2. The courses are hosted at this address:

<https://youthentrepreneurs.moodlecloud.com/login/index.php>

Free self-registration is allowed until the 100 users capacity is reached.

Now of writing (March 2023) all the spots have been filled. We constantly receive registration requests, mostly from students and Moodle subscribers, and will frequently filter out idle users to let the new ones in.



Note that the project Coordinator has decided to upgrade the Hosting Plan, out of our own will, to the second pro package, “Mini Moodle”, in order to increase the user quota and storage (from 50 to 100 users, and 200 to 500 MB, respectively).

Such status clearly indicates the **high demand** for our Moodle courses, especially among **young** people. Many of the requests come from enrolled university students, as revealed from their registered email, who might be seeking **knowledge** improvement, extra credit recognition, or both. This is an important indicator for us course developers to keep in mind since those are the desirable **quality** pool of talents to become future **youth workers**.

Some lessons that we have learnt:

Positive

- Our Moodle site and courses are quite catchy and **attractive** to Moodle users, probably thanks to our domain's name and courses name
- The course's content is interesting and **relevant**, as shown by written requests for access after someone cannot join the course.
- **Potential** of additional outreach with a higher Hosting plan, which makes the **impact** potential quite limitless.



To improve

- The biggest **obstacle** that the project faces is in term of the operational costs, i.e., Hosting Plans. Since such **costs** are not covered in the budget, the current upgraded Hosting plan was made from the coordinator's voluntary will, therefore is quite limited in terms of duration.

Future projects shall consider this financial aspect or try to negotiate with Moodle for a reduced rate for NGOs, or in our case, non-profit initiative.

Course's contents individually developed: each **YSEEAM** course is built by one **partner**, without other partners having a say or experience in the developed materials, except for possible feedback given during the bilateral **Job Shadowing** in all countries.

To improve, future projects can assign a clear cross-checking role among the two exchanging partners to make better use of Job Shadowing **activity**, rendering it useful for the project **outputs** as well, apart from promoting personal enrichment as it has been.



4. Conclusion

Long story short: wrap-up of YSEEAM's efforts in promoting digital entrepreneurship, potential, **achievements**, and possible improvements.

YSEEAM can be said to have remarkable potential in improving youth workers competences in general, as well as triggering the transition to online youth work through **Online courses**.

Following the complete set of courses, youth workers will not only acquire the WHAT- a broad range of **knowledge** in different topics and local settings, one completely varies from another, but also the HOW – the different ways to conduct **youth** work based on the topic and **country context**. How to help a youth planning to launch his sport club in Italy would differ quite a lot from how to give advice to a Ghanaian person in search of his smock business, just to give an example. This is the most significant contribution of YSEEAM project. Thanks to **Moodle**, youth workers have all the tools they need at hand to commence digital **youth work**. YSEEAM team **hope** to have set a Positive example and stimulation for them to follow and keep inventing new ways of digital youth work.

"Thanks to the digital age we can learn today the skills that will be needed tomorrow".



OUR ACTIVITIES





PROJECT PARTNERS



New Horizons

New Horizons, Italy



SEDARVP, Ghana



SAVWA, South Africa



YPDSN, Nepal



United Societies
of Balkans, Greece



Danish Youth Team,
Denmark



OPENM, Vietnam

PROJECT CONTACT



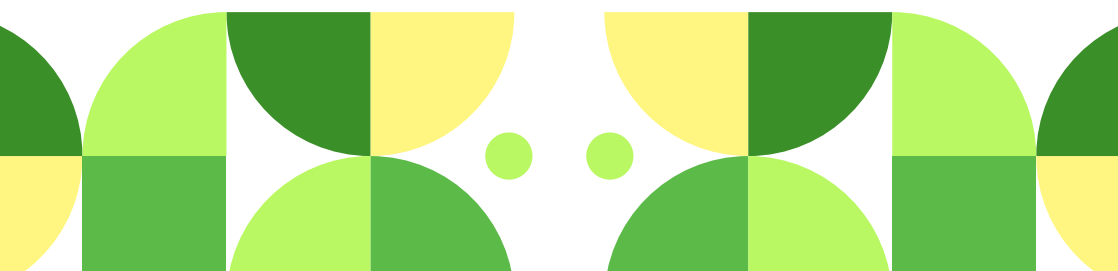
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contact@yseeam-project.com





Youth Social Entrepreneurship Education
for All with MOODLE

THANK YOU

