Micro-, Small, and Medium-Sized Enterprises (MSMEs) and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

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the purpose:

A paradigm shift to conscious capitalism and investment propelled by consumer values.

- significant social impact generated from existing spend
- education and increased adoption of the Global SDGs

Source: HealRWorld.
Figure 2: MSME Density Across the World

Sources: MSME Country Indicators.
Note: Name of region [#] signifies the number of economies from the region included in the analysis. The figure uses the most recent data available after the year 2000. The figure use data for 116 economies.

Source: ++ Sustainable development knowledge Platform, United Nations
MSMEs by Income and Region

**Figure 3: MSME Density and Income per Capita**

Economies with higher income per capita tend to have more MSMEs per 1,000 people.

**Figure 4: Median MSME Density by Region**

The regional distribution of MSME density is in line with income level distribution.

Sources: MSME Country Indicators, World Development Indicators.

Note: The results of the regression are statistically significant at the 5 percent level. The figure uses the most recent data available after the year 2000. The figure uses data from 109 economies.

Source: MSME Country Indicators.

Note: Name of the region [#] signifies the number of economies from the region included in the analysis. The figure uses the most recent data available from 117 economies after the year 2000.
Unlocking the potential of SMEs for the SDGs

Figure 1. Average productivity gaps between SMEs and large firms in the OECD area

Labour productivity of SMEs (by size band) relative to large enterprises (250+ employees), Percentage values

1. Values are unweighted averages of the gaps in productivity between SMEs and large enterprises in 24 OECD countries.

Source: Author’s elaboration based on data from OECD (2016), Entrepreneurship at a Glance, OECD Publishing.
MSMEs and Access to Capital

Source: ++ Sustainable development knowledge Platform, United Nations
SMEs Finance, World Bank

For the Formal SME Sector the Credit Gap Stands at $0.9-1.1 Trillion

Source: Sustainable development knowledge Platform, United Nations
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Sustainable Development Goals #3

- Founder of **Healthbox** app in Azerbaijan that transfers a patient’s health and vital data directly to physicians and pharmacists.
- Solves the problem of unequal coverage. Big cities have an oversupply of medical providers, rural regions suffer from shortages of pharmacies and qualified medical professionals.

Source: The American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS)
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning
CEO of **Daraty**, a Syrian startup that creates interactive kits to teach children the principles of electronics. Sana is a computer engineer.

Treated rich husk ash has properties that absorb heavy metal particles such as arsenic away from water. This could potential have an impact on 20 million lives every year.
Goal 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all
Sustainable Development Goals #6

- Founder and CEO of **Asthा Purifier**, a water filter designed to tackle arsenic contamination of drinking water in Bangladesh using readily available **rice husk ash**.
- Treated rich husk ash has properties that absorb heavy metal particles such as arsenic away from water. This could potential have an impact on 20 million lives every year.

Source: The American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS)
Benefit of SDGs

- We are seeing a shift in the entrepreneurial landscape brought about by grass root innovations, some with little formal education and technical knowhow.

- Innovation and Entrepreneurship is a recipe for inclusive development (i.e., gender, social, poverty alleviation, etc).

- Eradication of poverty through profits.

- Solutions developed in both developing and developed countries. This includes reverse innovation.
Challenges for MSMEs

1. High mortality rate - Churn is especially a problem for service sector.
2. Access to affordability capital – higher interest rates than large companies.
3. Lack of growth - informal vs. formal, and lower skill markets.
4. Access to international markets (the failure of TTIP is a blow to MSMEs).
5. Need for organized advocacy before courts and governmental bodies.
Entrepreneurship: Connectivity

Source: EY Megatrends 2015
Convergence between SE and CE for Humane Entrepreneurship

Social Enterprise
Humane Enterprise Cycle-Entrepreneurship
H- Oriented H

Humane Entrepreneurship
E- Oriented E

Enterprise Cycle-Entrepreneurship
Conventional Enterprise

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Humane Entrepreneurship
= For Human + For Enterprise with Sustainable Growth
= Dreaming (Hope) + Exciting (Engagement)
= Envisioning + Empowerment

The human entrepreneurship Model
Human Cycle + Enterprise Cycle

http://goo.gl/forms/o1stOo7Drh

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Thank you!

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ICT role in achieving the SDGs