

Entrepreneurship and Innovations in Developing Countries

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Entrepreneurship and Innovations in Developing Countries

Centre for Frugal Innovation in Africa

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Entrepreneurship: academic observations

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Not much attention for entrepreneurship in economic theory:

- Centre for Frugal Innovation in Africa
- Kirzner: entrepreneurs are equilibrium restoring Kirzner, Israel M. Competition and Entrepreneurship.1973
- Schumpeter: disequilibrium through creative destructions with new combinations
 Schumpeter, Joseph A. The Theory of Economic Development. 1911 (German) 1934 (English).

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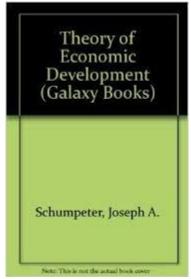






Entrepreneurship: academic observations

Innovation is a dominant force in economic transformation (Schumpeter, 1911)





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Ezafus,

University

Rotterdam





Entrepreneurship: academic observations

Baumol explained the success of a capitalist economy out of entrepreneurs creating wealth producing activities.

It is about entrepreneurial behavior:

- can take place in start-ups, existing (large) firms) and governments
- wealth generation most in countries with rule of law and economic freedom
- wealth destruction in lobbying activities in societies with large governments

Baumol, William J. "Entrepreneurship: Productive, Unproductive and Destructive." *Journal of Political Economy* 98, no. 5 (1990): 893–921.

Baumol, William J. *The Free-Market Innovation Machine*: Analyzing the Growth Miracle of Capitalism. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2002.





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Technological innovations in developing country context: technology transfer

- 1960s: Multinationals rich countries as transfer mechanism
- 1970s: Appropriate Technology (small is beautiful, Schumacher)
- Now: High Technology solutions lead to low technology applications through frugal innovations
 - ICT- and Nanotechnology: less need of scale economies
 - demand for new business models: role of entrepreneurship?



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Structural economic changes in business environment 1990-now:

- Liberalization of international trade and capital flows
- High economic growth (GDP), particularly in developing countries: strongly visible since crisis of 2008:
 - rising middle class
 - Bottom-of Pyramid (those living from \$ 2,- a day maximum)



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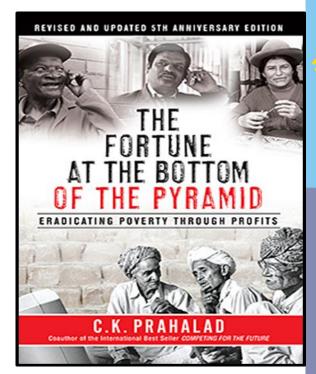


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Bottom of Pyramid important though neglected market

Prahalad, C.K. and A. Hammond, 2002. Serving the World's Poor Profitably, *Harvard Business Review*, 80(9): 48-57.

Prahalad, C.K. 2012, The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid, Pearson Education Publishers.





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Frugal Innovations:

- Dramatically lowering costs
- Designed & engineered specifically to target Bottom of Pyramid consumers and lower middle class segment's preferences while taking into account local constraints (example: TAHMO).
- User value for money and technological sophistication



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- **Leiden**: medical anthropology, Africa know-how, history, law (IPR)
- **Delft**: engineering, design, innovation management/ entrepreneurship, ethics
- **Erasmus**: inclusive business models, local economic development





Case Study Frugal Thermometer:

- Robust, easy to use,
- Fits in local health system,
- Reduces pressure on health system

Next step: is there a business model?

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Portable electrocardiogram for rural areas in India

Sold at 10% of price for electrocardiograms developed for the US market



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General Electric, Portable electrocardiogram (ECG)







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But there is more below the surface



Schumacher meets Schumpeter: Kaplinsky (2011), Research Policy



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Technology very important but there is more.....:

Requires two elements:

- Business models: private firms are the new actors, both MNCs and SMEs
- Elements of inclusive or responsible innovation through:
 - Maintaining quality (standards)
 - Value-sensitive design (BoP and emerging middle class)



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Entrepreneurship in developing countries as business model

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Different kind of business models

- Multinational enterprises: Phillips, General Electric, Unilever,
 Tata: MNEs most dominant business model
- b) Small and medium entrepreneurs
- c) Hubs: Start up (local) entrepreneurs
- d) Polycentric innovation: combination of a) with b) or c)? (global value chains, global diffusion of capabilities)



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Entrepreneurship in developing countries as business model

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Small and Medium Entrepreneurs

Kaplinsky (2011): Innovations below the radar

- SMEs are key providers of tailor made products and services for low income consumers
- Role of informal sector
- Mechanism to migrate from informal to formal sector



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Entrepreneurship in developing countries as business model

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Start ups (local) entrepreneurs

- Innovation, Tech and Business Hubs are widely spread across (regions of) Africa
- Large Digital Dividend
- High failure rate

Contribution ICT to GDP:

Kenya: 8% - 12% Rwanda: 4% -8% Senegal: 11% South Africa: 8%-10%



Source: www.africahubs.crowdmap.com



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Entrepreneurship in developing countries as business model

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Polycentric innovations

- Inclusive business models: link between profits and local economic development
- From traditional product management to a new business eco-system leading to inclusive frugal innovations Innovating firm

Local **Entrepreneurs**

Governments

NGOs

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Entrepreneurship in developing countries: Inclusiveness

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- 1. Low-income customers demand new products, services and systems addressing specific constraints in local economy (M-Pesa)
- 2. Local (female) entrepreneurs contribution to global value chains be improved by frugal innovations that reduce unreliability and instability of existing technological and institutional infrastructures

Example: frugal weather stations provide data that can be communicated to farmers by cell phone improving decision making.



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Entrepreneurship in developing countries: inclusiveness

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How to bring in inclusiveness?

1. Local Economic conditions included

by means of

2. Local Entrepreneurship



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Entrepreneurship in developing countries: inclusiveness

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Advantages Local Entrepreneurship in Polycentric business models

- 1. Distribution channel rolling out innovations to local communities, particularly relevant in remote areas.
- 2. Important sources on local user values but and hence important as (co-) innovators providing new ideas and values in Innovation process.













Some conclusions

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- 1. Much Kirzner kind of entrepreneurship in LDCs but Schumpeter's entrepreneurship more desired to bring disruptive change through technological innovations
- 2. Frugal Innovations are important for supplying BoP markets with affordable and inclusive goods, services or systems.
- 3. Entrepreneurship is a business model helping frugal innovations to become suitable for BoP customers
- 4. Local entrepreneurship can contribute to inclusiveness of frugal innovations.



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