Social Entrepreneurship

Introduction

Today's Society

Hans Rosling on Global Population

UN Developmental Goals



Millennium Goals

The Big Picture

Making a Challenge tangible ...

Sustainable Development – one proxy: Millennium Development Goals

Objectives

Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Achieve universal primary education

Promote gender equality & empower women

Reduce child mortality

Improve maternal health

Combat HIV / AIDS, malaria, other diseases

Ensure environmental sustainability

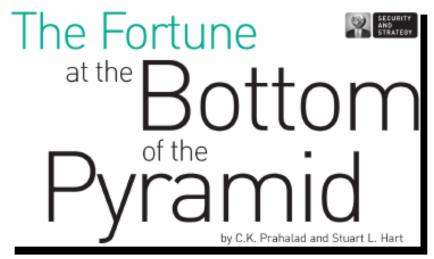
Develop a global partnership for development

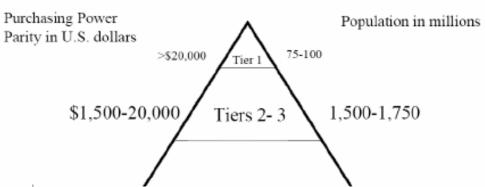
Social Entrepreneurship: innovative models of providing products and services that cater to basic needs (rights) that remain unsatisfied by political or economic institutions.

Poverty Reduction

...doing business with the poor was thought to be a win-win scenario.

The Bottom of the Pyramid concept as a market of 4 billion with annual incomes up to 1500\$





Poverty Premium

The High Cost Economy of the Poor

Causes

- Transaction costs
- Distribution costs
- Lack of scale and competition
- Misconceptions of suppliers

_		-	
Cost	Dharavi	Warden Road	Poverty Premium
Credit (Annual interest)	600%- 1000%	12%- 18%	53x
Municipal grade water (per cubic meter)	\$1.12	\$0.03	37x
Phone call (per minute)	4c – 5c	2.5c	1.8x
Diarrhea Medication	\$20	\$2	10x
Rice (per kg)	28c	24c	1.2x

Dharavi is a shantytown on more than 1m in the heart of Mumbai; Warden Road in an upper-class community in a suburb of Mumbai.

Source: Prahalab and Hammond, HBR 2002

Microfinance

Microfinance refers to small-scale financial services provided to poor people without access to the formal banking sector, including (by order of declining importance)

- Credit: provision of small loans (as low as US\$ 10) in short terms
 (1 year or less)
- Advice and training in with basic business and financial skills.
- Savings and insurance services: safely store excess liquidity and provide liquid forms of interest yielding savings

Microfinance Innovations

- Group lending (solidarity loans)
 - Joint liability (group of 3-20 people): if one does not repay, all lose
- access to future loans
- Social pressure (social assets as collateral)
 - Risk sharing
 - Scale economies in administrative costs
 - Peer selection: Good clients will match (if they have better information about each other) and reduce monitoring costs for the bank.

Two Competing Examples

- Kiva.org
- Prosper

