

SMALL AND MICRO ENTERPRISES (SME) IN COVID-19 SITUATION

Covid-19 has impacted negatively on SMEs across the globe. Both rural, with agriculturally based activities and urban, with manufacturing and services-based micro-enterprises, are suffering heavily. The pandemic interferes the supply chain of the food and agriculture market with impaired production and distribution accompanied with lack of labor and supply of inputs, being a serious impact on SME and the food security.

IMMEDIATE EFFECTS OF COVID-19 IN SME

• Impact on SME supply & service - Total or partial closure of non-essential SME, curfews, prevention measures and movement restrictions have impacted on the ability of businesses to offer their services and products.



• Drastic fall in incomes and reduction in working capital - SMEs are more vulnerable and less resilient. Working capital is directly related to sales. Drops in demand due to restrictions and/or loss of consumer purchasing power, leads to a scaling-down of business operations and incomes. Savings are minimal and usually in stocks.



• Job losses and decline in employment opportunities. The drop in business operations results in a decrease of the labour force needed, and therefore in job losses.



• Delay in payments from customers - unemployment, loss of incomes and restrictions have increased customers' debt and reduced and delayed their average payment period.



- Increase in **operational expenses** resulting from:
- 1. **High cost of supplies** the restrictions have led to an increase in transport costs, which adds to the increase in supply costs.



2. Increase of **fees/charges** to adapt to **prevention measures** (e.g. providing hydroalcoholic gel, PPE equipment, reducing the number of customers that can be in the shop at the same time, etc.)



3. High financial costs - less financial institutions are willing to lend money.



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RESPONSE RECOMMENDATIONS

ADVOCACY WITH RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS

1.Advocate with governments and public institutions to support SMEs with the following actions:

• Updated government policies on taxes, registering, labour and social protection (extended sick leave benefits, partial unemployment benefits to workers whose hours have reduced due to lower demand, tax waivers/remissions/exemptions to make it easier for SMEs to comply with their obligations in an extended period of time, restructuring loan repayment schedules, etc.).



- Promote market linkages.
- Provide financial and technical support for SMEs.
- 2. Advocate with other relevant stakeholders (private institutions) to support teleworking and smart working measures to reduce face to face contact, and organize new work-sharing programmes to avoid layoffs and provide financial and technical support.



3. Advocate with microfinance institutions to channel funding to the most vulnerable populations and SMEs and cutting interest rates so that loans become affordable.

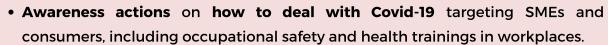


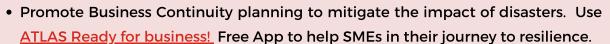
GENERAL DIRECT ACTIONS

• Support SMEs to adapt and recover their activity (adapt marketing channels, digitalisation, teleworking, etc.) through skills development, cash grants and technical support.



- Support to diversify or reconvert their Income Generating Activities (IGAs) after having identified new market opportunities.
- Include the necessary protective measures to facilitate access and protect customers when supporting IGAs.







- Income support to affected households (workers and consumers) to increase demand for services and products provided by SMEs.
- Support access to financial services.
- Linking, building on, or aligning humanitarian cash responses with national social protection programmes and systems.









