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Article

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REVIEW

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Determinants of the sustainability and growth of micro and small enterprises (MSEs) in Ethiopia: literature review

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Abstract

The role of micro and small enterprises (MSEs) has been recognized in Ethiopia at the strategic and policy levels. They are considered as a way to create jobs, alleviate poverty, ensure food security, and promote private sector development. Despite several government programs and support schemes aimed at empowering MSEs to be more competitive and sustainable, they continue to fail at alarming rates. Previous studies revealed that the failure rate of MSEs in developing countries like Ethiopia is higher than in developed countries due to a variety of internal and external factors. Thus, the objective of this study was to identify the major factors that commonly affect the sustainability and growth of MSEs in Ethiopia through systematic literature review. In order to achieve the objective of the study; published previous research works (journal articles) in the manufacturing and service sector from 2006 to 2021 were used. The findings from different empirical studies revealed that financial factors, marketing factors, political-legal variables, lack of adequate infrastructure, technological factors and manager or owner personal characteristics are the major factors that commonly determine the sustainability and growth of MSEs in Ethiopia. Finally, the study suggested that government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and financial institutions should give great attention towards the sustainability and growth of MSEs in Ethiopia.

Keywords: Sustainability and growth, Financial factors, Marketing factors, political-legal variables, Infrastructure factors, Manager or owner personal characteristics

Introduction

The contribution of Micro and Small enterprises (MSEs) to employment, growth, and sustainable development is now widely acknowledged throughout the world. Micro and small enterprises (MSEs) are described as the natural home of entrepreneurship. Most large enterprises in Ethiopia and throughout the world began as MSEs and grew to maturity over time as capital and business management experience accumulated (EEA, 2015; Ethiopia's MSED Policy & Strategy, 2016). MSEs are considered critical to society's overall development. They are at the heart of economic and social empowerment for citizens, as governments cannot simply generate jobs for everyone. MSEs are one of the ideal locations for young people to be entrepreneurial, develop new technology,

and develop substitute products to replace imported goods (Gebremariam, 2017). The importance of micro and small enterprises (MSEs) in a country's long-term growth has drawn the attention of numerous countries throughout the world. They promote economic development by reducing poverty, creating job opportunities, increasing self-sufficiency, increasing industrial production and exports, and making a major contribution to GDP growth (Baleseng, 2015; Rahel, 2018). MSEs have become key urban economic activities in most industrialized countries, notably in terms of creating urban jobs. MSEs and the informal sector are the primary income-generating activities in developing nations in general and in Ethiopia in particular, and so they contribute significantly to local economic development and are used as a basic means of survival (Gebre-egziabher and Demeke 2004 as cited in Rahel, 2018). One of the primary drivers of economic growth and employment creation is the MSE sector. This is especially true in several low-income African nations, where MSEs and the informal sector account for over 90% of enterprises, generate over 50% of GDP, and employ over 63 percent of the population (Ahmed, 2012 as cited in Rahel, 2018). Micro and Small and enterprises are the economic activities that separate the developed and developing worlds (El-Khasawneh, 2012 as cited in Baleseng, 2015). Many academics recognize the importance of micro and small companies in economic development (Baleseng, 2015; EEA, 2015; Ethiopia's MSED Strategy, 2011; Ethiopia's MSED Policy & Strategy, 2016; Rahel, 2018).

Due to differences in economic development across the world, the definition given to Micro and Small Enterprises is not similar. To define MSEs, different countries utilize different criteria such as the number of employees, yearly turnover, total assets, and startup capital. A micro enterprise in Ethiopia's industrial sector (manufacturing, building, and mining) is defined as a business that employs up to five people, including the owner, and/or has total assets of less than Birr 100,000. Similarly, a micro enterprise in the service sector (retail, transportation, hotel, tourism, ICT, and maintenance) is one that employs up to five people, including the owner, and has total assets of less than Birr 50,000. In the industrial sector, a small business is defined as one that employs 6 to 30 people and/or has a paid-up capital or total assets of less than Birr 1.5 million. According to Ethiopia's MSED Strategy (2011), a small service sector business has between 6 and 30 employees and/or total assets or paid-up capital of Birr 500,000.

Similarly, there is no single universally accepted definition for sustainability. MSEs sustainability is defined in a variety of ways by different scholars. For example, Hubbard (2009) defines a sustainable business as one that serves the demands of its stakeholders without jeopardizing its ability to supply those needs in the future. A sustainable firm, according to Savitz and Weber (2006), is one that generates profit for its shareholders while also safeguarding the environment and enhancing the lives of those with whom it interacts. As a result, sustainability stresses combining stakeholders' needs and profitability with environmental protection. Enterprises' sustainability can be interpreted in a variety of ways, with the potential to bring value to the environment, communities, customers, and the bottom line for businesses of all sizes. In Ethiopia, and in this study, sustainability is defined as an enterprise's ability to continue operating in a given business climate, as described by proclamation No. 686/2010 (Amare, 2020).

MSEs are considered the best mechanisms for capital accumulation and economic empowerment in Ethiopia because they play an important role in creating employment

opportunities, particularly for urban youth and women. They also serve as an engine to transform economies from agricultural to industrial (Gebremariam, 2017). Ethiopia's industrial development policy prioritizes the development of micro and small businesses. MSEs are the primary engines of employment creation in urban areas, and job creation is at the heart of the country's development strategy. The importance of MSEs as job creators is pushed not only in low-income nations like Ethiopia, but also in high-income countries like the United States. As a result, because MSEs play such an important role in job creation, one of Ethiopia's top development priorities is to stimulate and strengthen MSE development (Ethiopia's MSED Policy & Strategy, 2016).

Most governments have seen an increase in awareness and acknowledgment of the role played by Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) and their contribution to the economy as a result of the current highly competitive environment (Hlatshwako, 2012), which is not unique to Ethiopia. The relevance of the micro and small enterprise sector in Ethiopia, especially for low-income, poor, and female populations, can be shown in their substantial presence, percentage of employment, and minimal capital requirements. Governments and other development partners are interested in micro and small firms for these reasons alone. MSEs are considered as a burgeoning private sector in many developing nations, particularly countries in transition, such as Ethiopia, where they create the foundation for private-sector-led growth (Ethiopia's MSED Policy & Strategy, 2016).

These roles of MSEs have been recognized in Ethiopia at the strategic and policy levels. They are considered as a way to create jobs, alleviate poverty, ensure food security, and promote private sector development (Gebrehiwot and Wolday, 2006). Ethiopia is one of the countries working to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Policy and strategy for the growth of micro and small enterprises can make a significant contribution to achieving sustainable development goals. The Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the national and ministerial Growth and Transformation Plans (GTP) II documents, pay significant attention to the issue of job creation and employment, and it is closely linked to the Micro and Small Enterprise Development Policy and Strategy (Ethiopia's MSED Policy & Strategy, 2016). Various development plans in Ethiopia have emphasized broad-based growth and transformation through the promotion of MSEs, but both the degree of unemployment and the quality of jobs remain a worry. As a result, one of the main problems facing Ethiopia's government is to increase employment opportunities to alleviate widespread poverty and establish an internationally competitive industrial system. Thus, increasing employment opportunities to alleviate the widespread poverty and create an internationally competitive industrial structure are among the policy challenges the Ethiopian government is currently confronting (Meressa, 2020). Therefore, in order to make the MSEs sector the engine of economic growth and reduce the problem of unemployment, it is important to understand factors influencing the sustainability and growth of MSEs in the context of Ethiopia. Thus, the objective of this study is to identify the major factors that commonly affect the sustainability and growth of MSEs in Ethiopia through systematic literature review.

Methodology

To identify the factors that affect the sustainability and growth of MSEs in Ethiopia, several studies were conducted in the past and majority of the studies found contradictory results. Hence, the focus of the current study is to identify the major and common

factors that influence the sustainability and growth of MSEs in Ethiopia through systematic literature review. Only past similar empirical studies in Ethiopia related to the sustainability and growth of MSEs in the manufacturing and service sector were considered. The period of the study includes research outputs published by international journals, covering from 2006 to 2021. Finally, the findings from different empirical studies were summarized and compared and then conclusions were drawn about the most important factors that commonly influence the sustainability and growth of micro and small enterprises in Ethiopia.

Theories related to the sustainable growth of SMEs (theories of change)

If-then business management theory of change

Business management skills are a primary driver of productivity. Lack of managerial skills and capability among SME employees and leadership is a substantial limitation to company growth and the ability of SMEs to resist economic shocks (Addis, 2019; Alene, 2020; Bruhn et al., 2013; Iddrisu et al., 2012). As a result, one frequent belief among development practitioners is that increasing the capacity of SME owners and employees will improve the performance and growth of their businesses if they learn new skills, resulting in increased labor demand, additional sales revenue, and job creation (Gebremariam, 2017; USAID, 2019; Worku, 2009) (Fig. 1).

Access to finance theory of change

One of the most critical impediments to SME sustainability and growth is a lack of investment funding, and access to credit is a key driver of business success (Loening, et al. 2010). Credit makes it possible for businesses to invest in productive assets that will boost productivity, increase production, and hire additional personnel as production inputs (Ibid). Several studies have looked into the impact of access to financing interventions on the growth of small businesses (Kassa, 2021; Meressa, 2020). According to the findings, some of these measures, such as better credit information and collateral law change, can help firms perform better in areas like sales and employment (Cook & Olafsen, 2016; USAID, 2019) (Fig. 2).

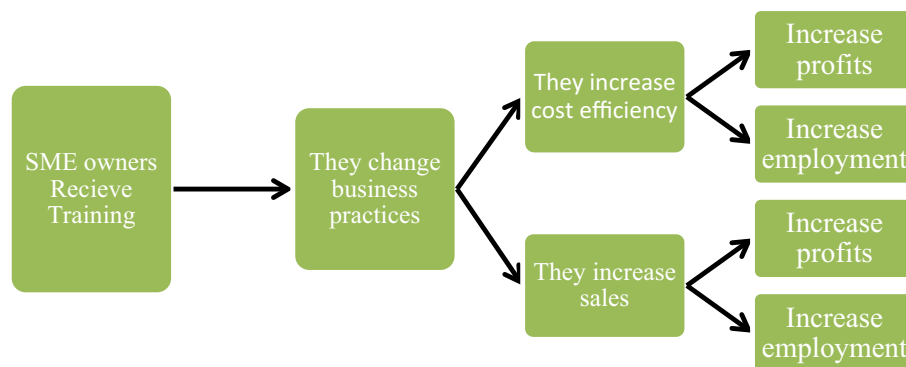


Fig. 1 If-then business and technical training theory of change. Source: Adopted from USAID (2019)

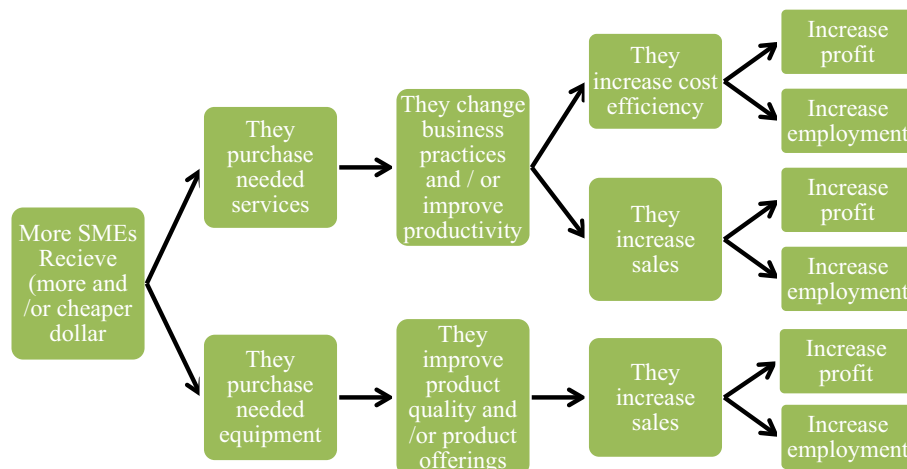


Fig. 2 If-then access to credit theory of change. Source: Adopted from USAID (2019)



Fig. 3 If-then access to credit information theory of change. Source: Adopted from USAID (2019)

Access to credit information theory of change

According to the evidence, information asymmetries impede SMEs' access to funding, while credit information can assist SMEs' in becoming more financially integrated (Cook & Olafsen, 2016; Global Financial Development Report, 2014; MSED Strategy, 2011; Kassa, 2021; USAID, 2019; William, 2017). Any information that helps a lender determine if a company is creditworthy is considered such information, and it is typically used to calculate credit scores that predict repayment based on borrower characteristics (Global Financial Development Report, 2014) (Fig. 3).

Market access theory of change

SMEs may be able to scale up through expanding into new markets. However, breaking into these areas can be difficult. SMEs struggle to access information about market opportunities, and potential clients do not know how to easily find SMEs' that can meet their needs. Moreover, many market opportunities are out of reach for SMEs, due to legal and financial constraints, along with high quality standards (Innovations for Poverty Action, 2017). Both the SME and the large purchasing firm gain from a market linkages approach (helping the creation of long-term commercial partnerships between SME suppliers and larger buyer enterprises). Through this approach,

SMEs' can achieve a stable market for their products and services. Market linkages initiatives have been shown to improve SME sales and employment, as well as have a favorable impact on SME sustainability (Arráiz et al., 2013; USAID, 2019). Businesses with greater ties to a range of organizations grow more quickly than their competitors (Meressa, 2020) (Fig. 4).

Literature review

Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) are considered as an important contributor to economic growth and employment creation in Ethiopia (Ethiopia's MSED Policy & Strategy, 2016; Negash and Sileshi, 2019). However; despite several government programs and support schemes aimed at empowering MSEs to be more competitive and sustainable, they continue to fail at alarming rates (Baleseng, 2015; Rahel, 2018). Micro and small enterprises fail at a high rate across the world. MSE entrepreneurs encounter numerous challenges that hinder their long-term viability and growth. While many MSEs start-ups survive in Ethiopia, many others fail after a few years, leaving only a small fraction to expand into medium and large businesses (Amare, 2020; Cherkos et al., 2018; Ethiopia's MSED Policy & Strategy, 2016). Previous studies revealed that the failure rate of MSEs in developing countries like Ethiopia is higher than in developed countries due to a variety of internal and external variables (Arinaitwe, 2002 as cited in Rahel, 2018). These factors have an impact on the MSEs day-to-day operations as well as its long-term performance and survival. The incidence of termination of small and medium-sized enterprises in Ethiopia is relatively common. For example; of the 650 enterprises considered in one Zone (administrative province), 330 (50.8%) were found to be censored (sustained enterprise) and the remaining 320 (49.2%) were found to be terminated or failed enterprises (Amare, 2020). Similarly a study conducted by Cherkos et al. (2018) also prove that because of poor working premises, lack of access to finance, infrastructure problem and lack of entrepreneurship competency, there was 50% drop—out rate in MSEs in Amhara Region, Ethiopia. This situation creates pressure on the country's economy by producing jobless citizens which is contrary to Ethiopian government micro and small enterprise development policy and strategy (Ethiopia's MSED Policy & Strategy, 2016) focused on the issue of job creation and employment through MSEs'. Therefore, the current study is intended to identify the major factors that commonly affect the growth and sustainability of MSEs' in Ethiopia through systematic literature review.

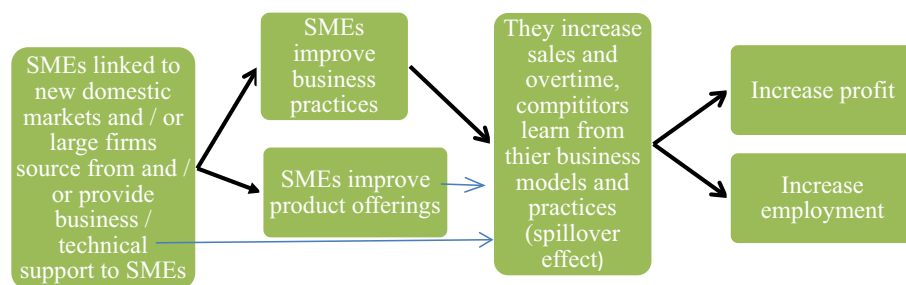


Fig. 4 If-then market linkage theory of change. Source: Adopted from USAID (2019)

Conceptual framework of the study

From the above related theories and empirical literature reviews, the following conceptual framework is developed for the current study. The variables included in the conceptual framework are classified as internal and external factors. Accordingly; financial factors, marketing factors, infrastructural factors, political-legal factors and technological factors are grouped under external factors whereas managers/owners personal characteristics is an internal factor (Fig. 5).

Determinants of the sustainability and growth of MSEs: empirical evidence in Ethiopia

Financial factors

Lack of access to finance, poor book keeping and accounting system, shortage of adequate initial investment, shortage of working capital, poor repayment culture and their inappropriate use of credit are the major financial factors that determine the sustainability and growth of MSEs in Ethiopia (Addis, 2019; Alene, 2020; Amare, 2020; Batisa, 2019; Ethiopia's MSED Policy & Strategy, 2016; Fikadu, 2015; Gebremariam, 2017; Gemechu & Teklemariam, 2016; Gebrehiwot & Wolday, 2006; Hagos et al., 2014; Kass, 2021; Meressa's, 2020; MSED Strategy, 2011; Rahel, 2018; Solomon, et al., 2016; Samuel, 2019; Vedanthadesikan & Malarvizhi, 2018). Because small businesses are "too big" for microfinance organizations but "too tiny" for banks in terms of loan size, access to credit appears to be a major binding limitation for their expansion. This reflects the "missing middle financial intermediaries" that support small businesses. Small businesses face a greater difficulty in obtaining finance than micro businesses, which typically have access to microfinance institutions (MFIs) because their lending needs are within the capacity of MFIs. Due to the burdensome bureaucracy and high collateral requirements, a huge percentage of micro and small businesses have not applied for a loan or credit from formal financial institutions. Lack of collateral is one of the main challenge preventing growth oriented MSEs from achieving their rapid growth potential and becoming competitive in the market. Most enterprises are unable to obtain finance at the right time and of the required amount. Lack of continuity and absence of financial services that meet the specific nature of a particular business complicate the problem (MSED

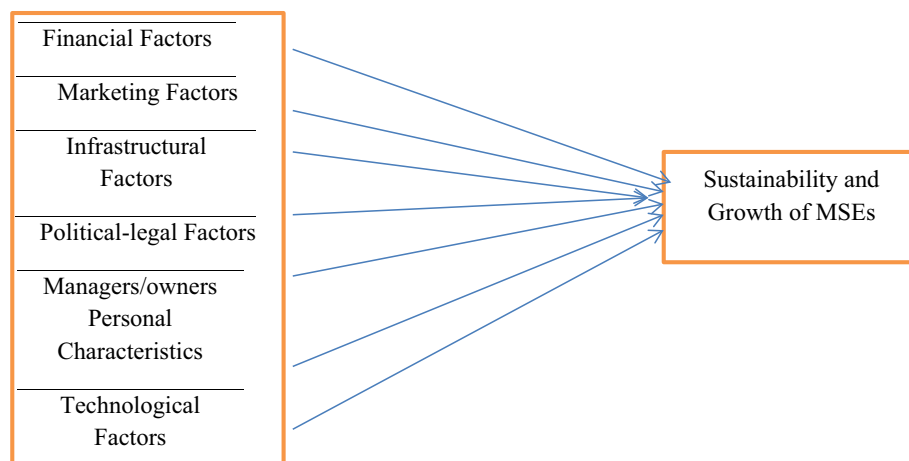


Fig. 5 Conceptual framework. Source: Own development (2022)

Strategy, 2011; Tarfasa et al., 2016). Lack of access to medium or long-term loans is a key stumbling block for businesses looking to grow their operations. The reasons for this are well known, particularly the fact that MSEs pose a high risk to lenders because many of them lack adequate assets and are undercapitalized. Furthermore, banks find it difficult to analyze the creditworthiness of potential MSE borrowers due to weak accounting records and a lack of other financial data. Furthermore, due to the relatively high cost of processing small loans, banks are often hesitant to lend to MSEs. Commercial banks and formal money lending organizations are hesitant to lend money to MSEs or request strict requirements such as collateral security due to management inefficiency, poor repayment culture, inappropriate use of credit, lack of experience in using credit to improve competitiveness, and lack of precise information needed to assess the risk of providing money to MSEs. As a result, most MSEs prefer to use personal savings and contributions from relatives as a main source of credit (MSED Strategy, 2011; Kassa, 2021; William, 2017) which is consistent with the country's Micro and Small Enterprise Development Policy & Strategy (Ethiopia's MSED Policy & Strategy, 2016).

Enterprises having access to finance expand faster than those with limited credit, despite the fact that the majority of businesses encounter numerous problems in obtaining debt financing from formal institutions (Kassa, 2021; Meressa, 2020). This corresponds to the access to finance theory of change (USAID, 2019). For example, according to a study conducted by Kassa using binary logistics regression, MSEs can be improved by 13.475 times when the owners obtain credit from financial institutions, it implying that without financial resources, the success and growth of the enterprises will not be achieved easily by the business owners. On the other hand, financial and resource management inefficient MSEs were 5.49 times more likely to fail than their competitors (Worku, 2009). All these imply that more access to finance contributes to the growth of MSEs (Kanbiro and Bekele, 2020).

Evidently, with regard to the impact of initial investment, Meressa (2020) on his empirical study indicates that businesses that started with at a higher beginning investment expand quicker than those that started with a lower first investment or in other words it implies that enterprises which started their business operation with higher initial investment grow faster than their counterparts and they have better sustainability experience (Ethiopia's MSED Policy & Strategy, 2016; Kassa, 2021).

Marketing factors

Inadequacy of market, difficulty of searching new market, lack of demand forecasting, poor customer handling system, lack of available market information, lack of promotion, lack of connection with successful and other businesses or market linkage, and lack of adaptability are the major marketing factors that determine the sustainability of MSEs in Ethiopia. Empirical results indicated a positive relationship between MSEs growth and market access (Addis, 2019; Batisa, 2019; Amare, 2020; Ethiopia's MSED Policy & Strategy, 2016; Gebremariam, 2017; Gemechu & Teklemariam, 2016; Gebrehiwot and Wolday, 2006; Hagos et al., 2014; Kassa, 2021; MSED Strategy, 2011; Rahel, 2018; Solomon, et al. 2016; Samuel, 2019; Tadesse, 2020; Vedanthadesikan & Malarvizhi, 2018). For example, the odds ratio result of a study conducted by Negash and Sileshi (2019) indicates that the growth of MSEs which have access to market is 29.19 times greater

than those which have not good marketing access. When it comes to market linkage, businesses that have a stronger connection to a variety of organizations expand faster than their competitors; which is in line with the market access theory of change (Meressa, 2020; USAID, 2019). Meressa also demonstrated that businesses with more connections to diverse organizations through trade shows and bazaars grow quicker than their competitors. In general; MSEs which had access to market linkage registered higher growth rate than those which had no access to market linkage (Alemayehu and Gecho, 2016). Limited market linkage, on the other hand, makes MSEs' particularly small businesses, not benefited from technology transfers, marketing their products and other useful business relationships (Tarfasa et al., 2016). As a result, they are becoming despondent to continue their business (Feyisa and Tamene, 2019).

Political-legal factors

Political-legal variables such as lack of government support, tax and lack of accessible information on government regulations are the major political and legal factors that determine the sustainability and growth of MSEs in Ethiopia (Addis, 2019; Amare, 2020; Batisa, 2019; Gemechu & Teklemariam, 2016; Hagos et al., 2014; Rahel, 2018; Vedanthadesikan & Malarvizhi, 2018; Vedanthadesikan & Malarvizhi, 2018; Willilam, 2017). The suitability and sufficiency of the work premise provided by the government threaten to utilize the potential of MSEs. Furthermore, a lack of an enabling business task environment from the support institution has an impact on MSEs long-term viability and growth. Although the Ethiopian government has attempted to liberalize and improve the policy, regulatory, and institutional support environment for MSEs' resulting in increased investment and competition as well as improvements in licensing procedures, Gebrehiwot and Wolday (2006) found that there is still divergence between stated policies and directives. Lack of adequate business support services and unfair tax request by the revenue office continue to be major roadblocks to MSEs sustainability and growth. However; collaboration with business support institutions and other organizations can serve to acquire the expertise and services that currently are lacking in the industry (Wodajo, et al. 2020). Furthermore, weak business environment, and policy and regulatory barriers are among the common challenges' MSEs are facing in Ethiopia (Solomon, et al., 2016).

Infrastructure factors

Lack of infrastructure such as electricity, lack of access to land or work place/shade and inappropriate business location are the main challenges that affect the sustainability and growth of MSEs in Ethiopia. The empirical findings of most previous studies revealed that access to infrastructure is a crucial determinant in MSEs success, since those with sufficient infrastructure expand quicker than those that do not (Addis, 2019; Amare, 2020; Batisa, 2019; EEA, 2015; Gemechu & Teklemariam, 2016; Gebremariam, 2017; Willilam, 2017; Samuel, 2019; Vedanthadesikan & Malarvizhi, 2018). Enterprises that own adequate land as a working premise have a better chance of making a profit and grow faster than their competitors (Alene, 2020; Meressa, 2020). MSEs that were operating at own working premise grow faster than those that operates at rented and at family working premise. Furthermore, due to the relatively high rent cost that hinder their

expansion and diversification, MSEs operating in rented working premises had a lower growth rate than MSEs operating in their family working premises (Abay et al., 2014; Kanbiro & Bekele, 2020). MSEs having better access to adequate infrastructure expand quicker than their competitors. As a result, access to infrastructure (such as access to working premises, proximity to raw materials and having enabling working environments) has a positive and considerable impact on MSE sustainability and growth in Ethiopia (EEA, 2015; Hagos et al., 2014). On the other side, poor business environment and lack of adequate infrastructure (like frequent power outages, and a scarcity of water) have significant negative impact on MSEs sustainability and growth (Alemayehu and Gecho, 2016; Tarfasa et al., 2016). For example; Cherkos et al. (2018) on their empirical study indicated that due to daily power interruption, 25% of MSEs work time is lost. Cherkos et al. also shows that even though working areas are built, around 65% of the MSEs did not start work due to lack of infrastructure or facilities in the sheds. Similarly, inadequacy of working premises is a major challenge; most of the MSEs are working at a very small room which is completely unsuitable for production and service delivery (Feyisa & Tamene, 2019). Business location has also significant impact on the growth of MSEs. Micro and Small scale enterprises located in urban areas or near to different infrastructures grow faster than enterprises located in rural areas or far from different services and infrastructures (Addis, 2019; Meressa, 2020; Samuel, 2019).

Manager or owner personal characteristics

Owners/managers' age, education level, lack of prior experience in accounting and business management, family size, MSE's age, lack of business knowledge, lack of strongly held confidence and underdeveloped entrepreneurial mindsets/entrepreneurship competency among the operators of MSEs, lack of good communication skill and a lack of technical and managerial experience/skill gap all influenced the sustainability and growth of MSEs in Ethiopia (Alene, 2020; EEA, 2015; Ethiopia's MSSED Policy & Strategy, 2016; Hagos et al., 2014; Kanbiro & Bekele, 2020; Kassa, 2021; MSSED Strategy, 2011). MSE growth is adversely correlated with the owner's age and family size. This suggests that the younger owner with a smaller family grows faster than the older owner with a larger family. This result assured that the youngest owners' enterprises were more successful than the other group (Kassa, 2021). The owner/manager's education and prior experience has also a good and considerable impact on MSE growth. This demonstrates that MSEs owned/operated by people with a greater degree of education and prior experience expand quicker than their counterparts or in other words it implies that firms owned and managed by entrepreneurs with a higher formal education do better financially than their peers (Alene, 2020). For example; the odds ratio result of an empirical study conducted by Alemayehu and Gecho (2016) indicated that the probability of MSEs growth for MSEs which had owners with education level 12 completed and above is 11.7 times higher than those MSEs with education level under 12 grade. In general, firms with more experienced, educated and trained entrepreneurs grow more rapidly than those with entrepreneurs possessing smaller stocks of human capital (Wodajo, et al., 2020).

Most of the enterprise operators did not have prior experience in basic accounting and business management and thus they are not able to effectively manage their businesses. This invariably resulted in large scale start up failures and loss of hope,

even desperation, on the part of the operators (Ethiopia's MSE Policy & Strategy, 2016; MSE Strategy, 2011). Most importantly, human capital development is critical for company employees, since it has been established that companies with a higher proportion of trained and skilled production workers expand at a statistically significant faster rate than companies with a lower proportion of trained workers (Tarfasa et al., 2016) which is consistent with the business and technical training theory of change (USAID, 2019). In Ethiopia, managerial efficiency and entrepreneurship skill are the most important variables in ensuring the long-term survival of micro and small businesses (Gebremariam, 2017; Worku, 2009). Having a high degree of managerial abilities and entrepreneurship competency improves the long-term survival and profitability of micro and small enterprises. For example; the binary logistics regression odds ratio result by Negash and Sileshi (2019) related to entrepreneurship competency explains that the probability of growing for those MSEs having entrepreneurship competency is 60.79 times higher than those MSEs that have no entrepreneurship competency. Previous entrepreneurial experience and training have significant positive effect on enterprises performance. This implies that as an individual firm's experience grows, so does the firm's profitability and growth (Alene, 2020). On the other hand; lack of access to training has negative contribution towards the growth of MSE (Kanbiro & Bekele, 2020).

In terms of the effect of gender on the growth of micro and small businesses, Tefera et al. (2013) found that there is a considerable gender difference in the growth of MSEs, with male-owned businesses increasing faster than female-owned businesses because of the fact that woman has dual responsibility. On the contrary, empirical study conducted by Merssa (2020) revealed insignificant effect of gender on growth of micro and small enterprises. Similarly, Negash and Sileshi on their study also identified that owner/manager characteristics such as gender and age have no significance influence on the growth of MSEs.

With regard to training, entrepreneurs who receive business training to build the required skills and information needed to improve business performance perform better in their businesses. Similarly, MSEs with access to business information expand quicker than their rivals because having adequate business information can improve and strengthen customer interactions, boost firm image, promote market connectivity, and enable them to compete with other businesses (Addis, 2019; Batisa, 2019; USAID, 2019).

Furthermore, job-related factors such as a lack of harmonious relationships among employees/teamwork, lack of determination, lack of initiative to assess one's strength, and lack of tolerance to work hard or motivation are the primary internal variables that affect MSEs sustainability and growth in Ethiopia (Ethiopia's MSE Policy & Strategy, 2016; Rahel, 2018). Motivation of owner is found significant for MSEs growth. Due to lack of interest to join MSEs; owners who join MSEs at last when they are unable to get any alternative are not ready to perform their activity by their own interest; as a result they become unsuccessful. On the other hand MSE owners who joined MSEs by their own choice regardless of other alternatives perform well. This implies that growth rate for MSEs with owners who joined by choice is higher than those joined because of lack of alternative (Alemayehu & Gecho, 2016).

Technological factors

The widespread use of outdated technology and working techniques is the other major challenge to MSEs competitiveness. Among the primary technical related variables that have a significant impact on MSEs sustainability and growth are lack of open mindedness and preparedness for continual improvement, as well as a lack of readiness to adapt new technology and working techniques (Ethiopia's MSED Policy & Strategy, 2016). To overcome technological, operational, and market competitiveness difficulties, MSEs must first commit for change and continual improvement (Addis, 2019; Batisa, 2019; Ethiopia's MSED Policy & Strategy, 2016; MSED Strategy, 2011; Samuel, 2019;).

Other factors

In addition to the above major factors, lack of knowledge of the potential of MSEs (the attitude that considers engagement in MSEs a sign of poverty and backwardness and then discounts their potential economic role), preference for paid employment and dependency are also among the challenges that negatively influence the sustainability and growth of micro and small Enterprises in Ethiopia (Ethiopia's MSED Policy & Strategy, 2016). Further, innovation and imitation have also significant positive effect on growth of MSEs and it is suggested that the owner-managers of small enterprises can achieve higher growth through following different form of innovations and imitations such as product, process, work practice, marketing and supply relations. This can be realized by enhancing human capital through training and experience (Wodajo, et al., 2020).

Conclusion and recommendation

Micro and Small enterprises are the backbones of a country's long-term economic growth. It can be utilized as an explicit approach for promoting faster and more inclusive economic growth. Various development plans in Ethiopia have emphasized broad-based growth and transformation through the promotion of MSEs (Ethiopia's MSED Policy & Strategy, 2016). However, despite a lot of effort that has been made by the government to improve the sustainability and growth of micro and small enterprises, they are confronted with several factors. Some enterprises fail to sustain, some others remain for a long period without transforming, and most are producing similar and non-standard products (Cherkos et al., 2018).

This study will be utilized as input for policymakers and development agencies to aid the country's economic progress by identifying the major factors that commonly influence MSEs sustainability and growth. It will also be employed as a source of information for comparable future studies. Both internal and external factors that determine the sustainability and growth of MSEs in Ethiopia are identified through systematic empirical literature review.

Accordingly, financial factors (such as lack of access to finance, poor bookkeeping and accounting system, shortage of adequate initial investment, shortage of working capital, poor repayment culture, their inappropriate use of credit, lack of experience in using credit to improve competitiveness and lack of precise information needed to assess the risk of providing money to MSEs), marketing factors (such as poor customer handling

system, lack of available market information, lack of promotion, lack of connection with successful and other businesses or market linkage, and lack of adaptability), political-legal variables (such as lack of government support, unfair tax request by the revenue office, policy and regulatory barriers, lack of adequate business support service, and lack of accessible information on government regulations), lack of adequate infrastructure (such as electricity, poor business environment, scarcity of water, proximity to raw materials, work place/shade and inappropriate business location), manager or owner personal characteristics (such as owners/managers' age, education level, poor experience in accounting and business management, lack of entrepreneurship competency, lack of business knowledge, lack of strongly held confidence and underdeveloped entrepreneurial mindsets among the operators of MSEs, lack of technical and managerial experience/skill gap, lack of harmonious relationships among employees/teamwork, a lack of determination, a lack of initiative to assess one's strength, and a lack of tolerance to work hard), and technological factors such as use of outdated technology and little or no readiness among MSEs in adapting new technology are identified as the major factors that commonly determine the sustainability and growth of MSEs in Ethiopia.

Therefore; to reduce the negative effect of lack of access to finance on MSEs sustainability and growth, the study recommends that banks and other credit giving financial institutions should come up with creative policies that make it easy for the MSEs to access financing. Microfinance institutions, as the primary source of credit for micro and small enterprises, must develop distinct loan portfolios or financial products for businesses at various stages of development, as well as establish monitoring and follow-up systems to assess the appropriate and result-oriented use of loans and then to improve their creditworthiness. The provision of post-loan support to MSEs should be the focus area of MFIs and government leaders at all levels. Another way to address the lack of financial resources for MSEs in countries where banks demand high collateral security is to build on and strengthen the self-help efforts of MSE operators and their families; savings education should be incorporated into the curriculum and implemented as one of the main functions of schools and TVETs'. A certain amount of savings shall be considered as a precondition when young graduates intend to start their businesses and borrow from financial institutions and also appropriate awareness creation mechanisms for promoting savings shall be developed through MFIs. In addition, the government should think towards the establishment of especial financial institution like venture capital firms to finance and mentor entrepreneurs who have good business idea but have no initial capital.

Market-based skills training, technological support, and market linkages should be established, as well as support aimed at improving their marketing capacities. Training programs shall be planned and delivered based on training needs assessments and shall be provided to help businesses improve their business and managerial skills. To help MSEs become more productive and develop faster, research-based technology and standardization support shall be provided by higher education institutions.

Some Micro and Small Enterprises have limited availability of some kind of resources while they may have excess in other kind of resources. The development and maintenance of organizational networks pave the ways to sharing resources and information among network members (Wodajo, et al., 2020).

For other factors, it is suggested that the government and other stakeholders (such as NGOs and financial institutions) should improve their provision of basic business information and financial management skills, as this will allow MSEs to make more informed investment decisions and improve their entrepreneurial skills.

The study also suggested that even if both internal and external factors have impact on sustainability and growth of micro and small enterprises, MSEs are recommended to focus and strive on solving the internal factors by themselves rather than waiting third party solutions for external factors because solving internal factors need less effort and can easily promote the overall performance of enterprises (Cherkos et al., 2018).

Finally, though most of the past studies findings with regard to the determinants of the sustainability and growth of MSEs are consistent with those factors identified by the Micro and Small Enterprise Development Policy & Strategy document of Ethiopia (Ethiopia's MSED Policy & Strategy, 2016), the problems are not still addressed, so the researcher recommended that the old and outdated Micro and Small Enterprise Development Policy & Strategy of the country should be revised taking in to account the current dynamic business environment.

Limitation of the study and future research directions

The conclusion of the current study is simply based on summary of the results of similar previous research works which didn't indicate the statistical effect of the identified factors on the sustainability and growth of MSEs in Ethiopia. Therefore, future researchers' can conduct similar research through Meta-Analysis by incorporating the statistical significance effect of different factors.

Abbreviations

MSEs	Micro and small enterprises
SMEs	Small and medium enterprises
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
GDP	Gross domestic product
MSED	Micro and small enterprises development
ICT	Information communication technology
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
GTP	Growth and transformation plan
MFIs	Microfinance institutions
EEA	Ethiopia Economic Association
TVETs	Technical and vocational education trainings

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Declarations

Competing interests

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