1. Chinese SMEs have evaluated polices to support large scale business initiatives that tackle national priorities such as energy, pollution, etc. However the degree to which these SMEs are adopting sustainable development principles have been questioned by scholars. On the other hand, philanthropy as been a prominent adoption used as a mechanism for promoting the image that a company is environment and socially responsible. Nonetheless, Chinese SMEs have been facing challenges such as marginalized government policies or ongoing practical constraints including motivation, networks, resources and time, in business operations. Thus a design thinking mindset is proposed to stimulate an inclusive system of governance facilitating co-creation. However for SMEs exploring design thinking for the first time challenges may arise.

2.

* IDEO’s 3 I’s Model

This model comprises of 3 stages. Firstly **Inspiration**, via direct engagement with key stakeholders which share insights for how to influence a given group, meaningful ideas can be generated. Therefore observation, inquiry and storytelling are integral parts of the for the Inspiration phase. Secondly we have **Ideation**, this is where idea generation and brainstorming takes place whilst cooperation and showing empathy towards fellow stakeholders. Finally there is **Implementation**, which transforms ideas to use them in a practical situation via an action plan. The action plan aims to balance the aspects of desirability, feasibility and viability perceiving the ideal balance may be determined through evaluation.

* IDEO’s HCD Model

IDEO **Human-Centered-Design** (HCD), in this model the acronym HCD has two meanings. Firstly it is recognized as the Human-Centered-Design approach, which has become a sub-genre within design thinking. Secondly it represents the models three stages of Hear, Create, Deliver. In the **Hear** phase it involves collection of opinions, perspectives or narratives from wide variety of communities. Within the **Create** phasethere exists a series of group work activities who make use of tools and frameworks to dissect feedback gathered in the Hear phase, from this a solution can be developed. In the **Deliver** phase potential solutions will be considered for implementation.

* The Double Diamond (DD) Model

This model comprises of four phases, Discovery, Define, Develop and Deliver. Between the **Discovery** and **Define** stages there is an acknowledgement of challenges along with problem definition. Then, transforming from the **Develop** and **Deliver** phases a solution is proposed for the identified problems for which an outcome is expected

* The Standard School of Design Model

In this model there are 5 stages. Firstly we have **Empathy** which involves interacting with stakeholders and obtaining full perspective towards the problem scenario. Secondly there is **Define**, where we attempt to state the problem while fully understanding all aspects of it. Thirdly we have **Ideate** where ideas are generated to serve as solutions to the problems. Next there is the **Prototype** stage, here there is a development of a representation of one or more ideas to explore suitability. Lastly there is the **Test** stage, involving trial with stakeholders and getting feedback on the developed idea.

3.

Design Thinking models seek to balance on three core factors:

* The desire to offer measureable improvements towards a human need.
* The available resources to approach this need
* And understanding limitations and opportunities presented within the initiatives scope.

4.

The first thing interesting is everything taking place within the context Chinese SMEs. Facilitating authentic dialogue is of particular interest throughout each stage of whichever design thinking mode is followed. Secondly, recognizing that Chinese SMEs are a heterogeneous group with varying sub-contexts.

5.

Chinese SMEs are gaining increasing awareness towards the need for engaging with sustainability. It is asserted that a design thinking mind-set rooted in empathic stakeholder dialogue conceptually supports SMEs to engage with the increasing complex challenges. And there has been a growing usage of design thinking as a framework to approach social, economic and environmental issues.

6.

Design Thinking can be used in Namibia to identify and solve the daily challenges that majority of Namibians face such as lack of jobs, lack of education facilities in rural or even certain urban areas, lack of clean drinkable water in rural areas, etc. However the magnitude of the problems we chose to try and understand will depend on the accuracy of all the data we collect to define the problems. There after accurate solutions can be proposed to fix these problems. Which model of Design Thinking to use or apply however will depend on the issues obviously and the dynamic of them.