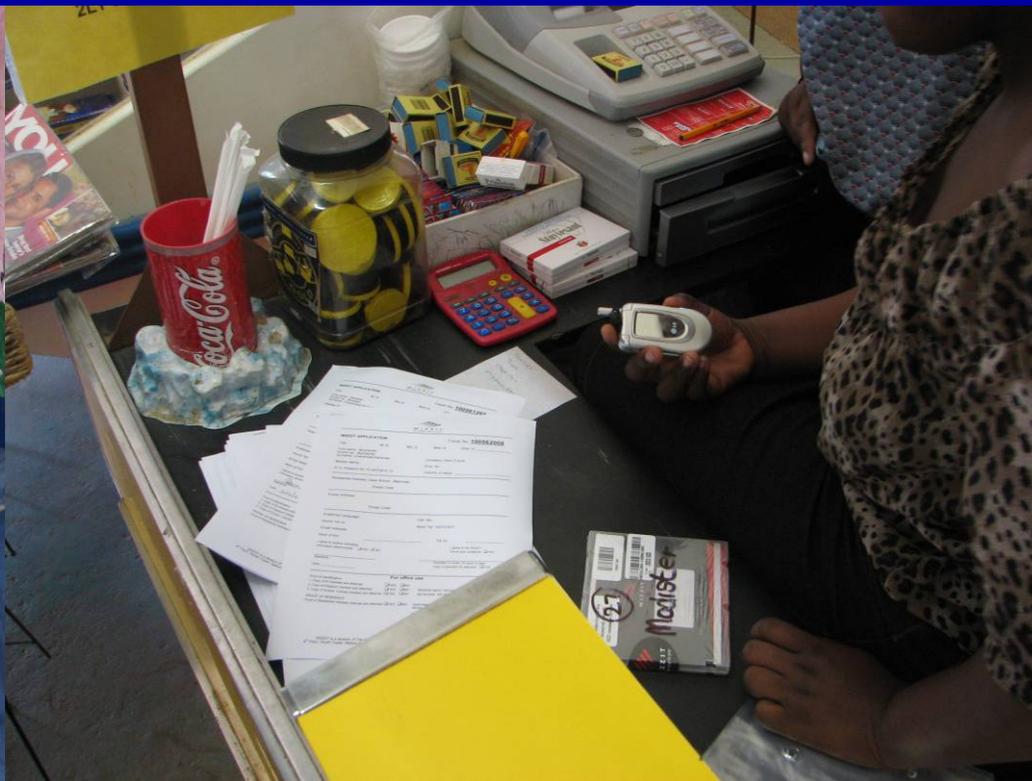




Building Financial Systems for the Poor

Gautam Ivatury
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Center for Global Development
June 14, 2006



Waterpoort, South Africa
nearest bank branch 100km



GLOBE GCASH *wallet na ang cellphone mo*

P2P: PHONE-TO-PHONE

NGAPON SA WALLET NA ANG CELLPHONE MO, ANG DALI NANG MAG SEND NG G-CASH PHONE TO PHONE!

1 1300 1234 **1** I have my charges in advance to be sent and then

2 282217 500000 **2** I need an 8881 + 10-digit number of recipient

3 Only P 1.00 per send.

1 **FANG-REGALO**

2 **FAMBAON**

3 **FAMBAON USAP**

1 **1** **1**

2 **2** **2**

3 **3** **3**

touch mobile

Text G-CASH to 2882

making great things possible **Globe** HANDYPHONE





- Who are these firms and why are they using technology to deliver financial services?
- What does this mean for our goal of expanding access to finance?
- Where does Net1, for example, fit in this picture?

Brazil's banking correspondents

- Socially-motivated?
- Why are they doing this?
- How make money?
- Which customers?
- What products?
- How many people served?
- What technology?
- What challenges?

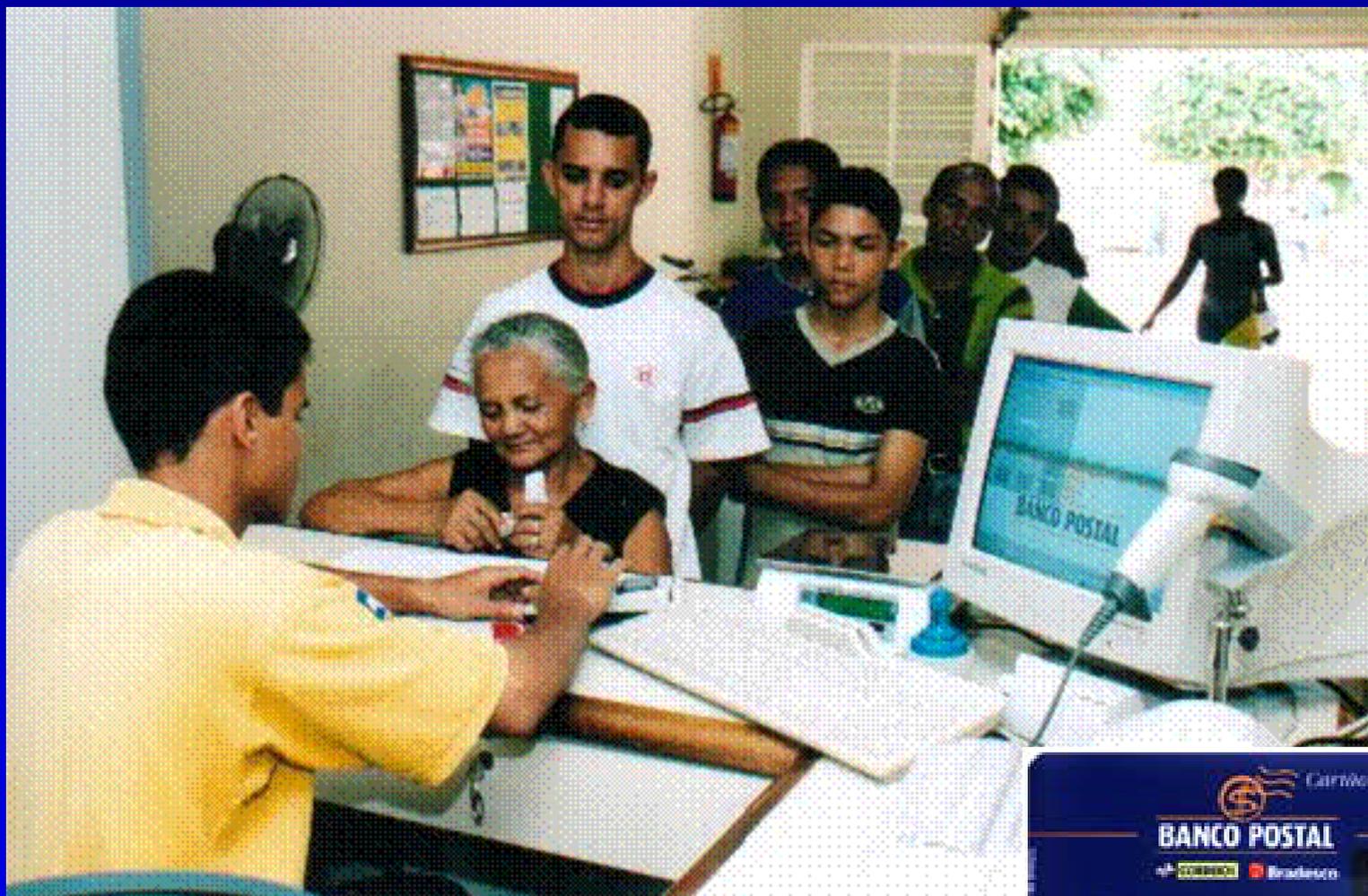


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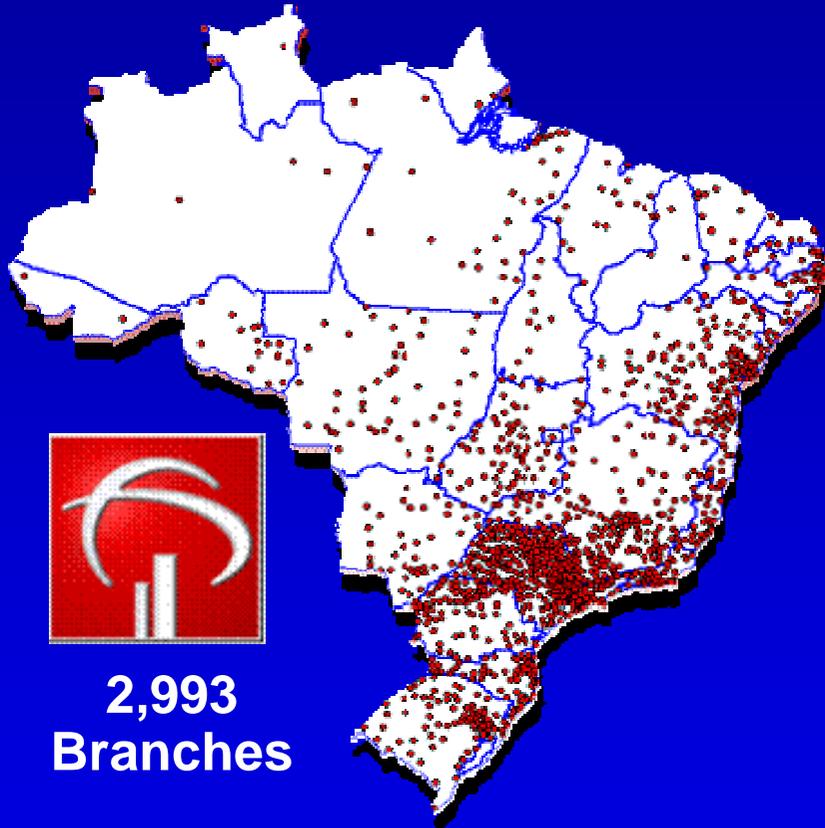


Banco Postal - Brazil



Banco Postal - Brazil

5,396 Banco Postal branches



2,993
Branches



Present in 4,732 of 5,561 municipalities

South Africa's mobile phone banking

- Socially-motivated?
- Why are they doing this?
- How make money?
- Which customers?
- What products?
- How many people served?
- What technology?
- What challenges?



Our goal – scale up microfinance

- Reach more people at low cost
- Expand the range of products
- Include everyone – from very poor up to SME, from remote to urban slum

Why Technology?

Role of Access Points:

225,000 Western Union outlets

530,000 bank branches

660,000 postal offices

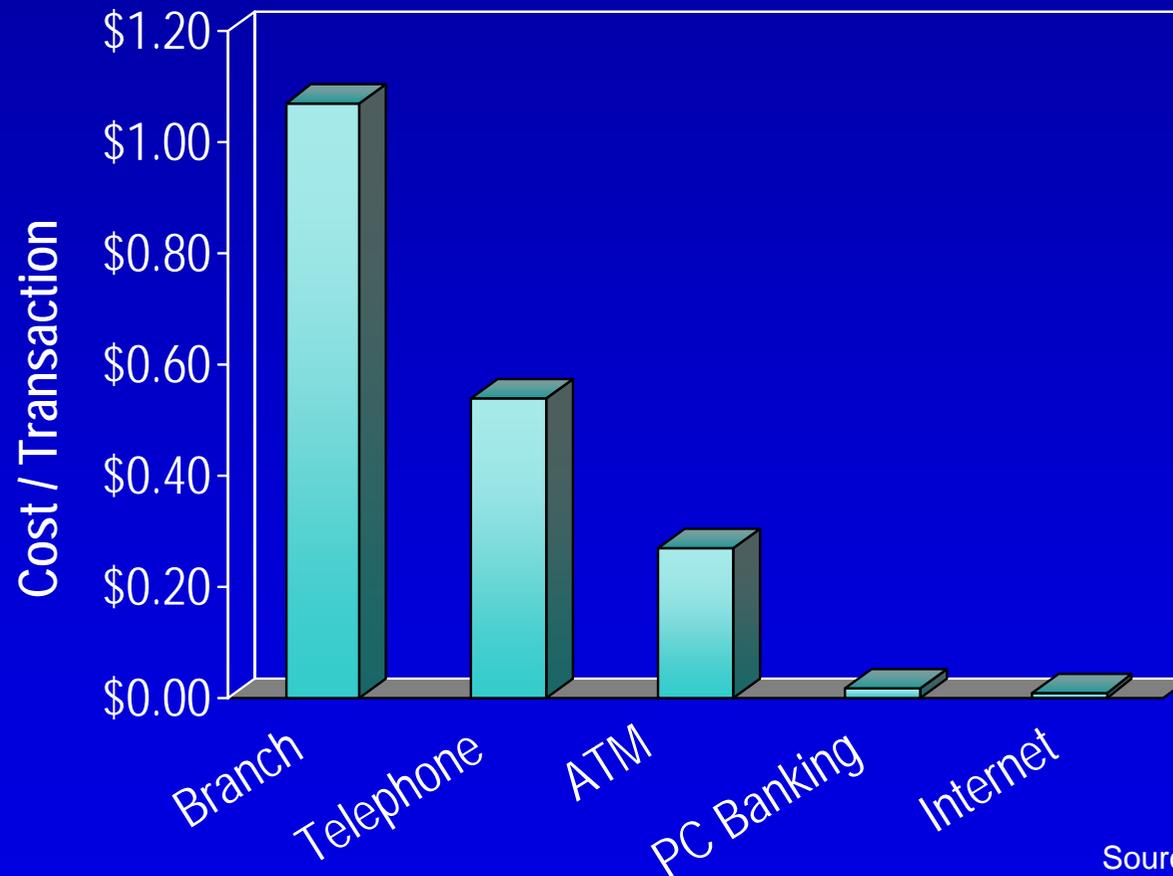
1,000,000 ATMs

25,000,000 Point-of-Sale (POS) terminals

2,300,000,000 Mobile phone users

Lower transaction costs, greater comfort

Transaction Costs (Banking)



Source: Booz, Allen & Hamilton

A new model of "microfinance"

How to get from this...

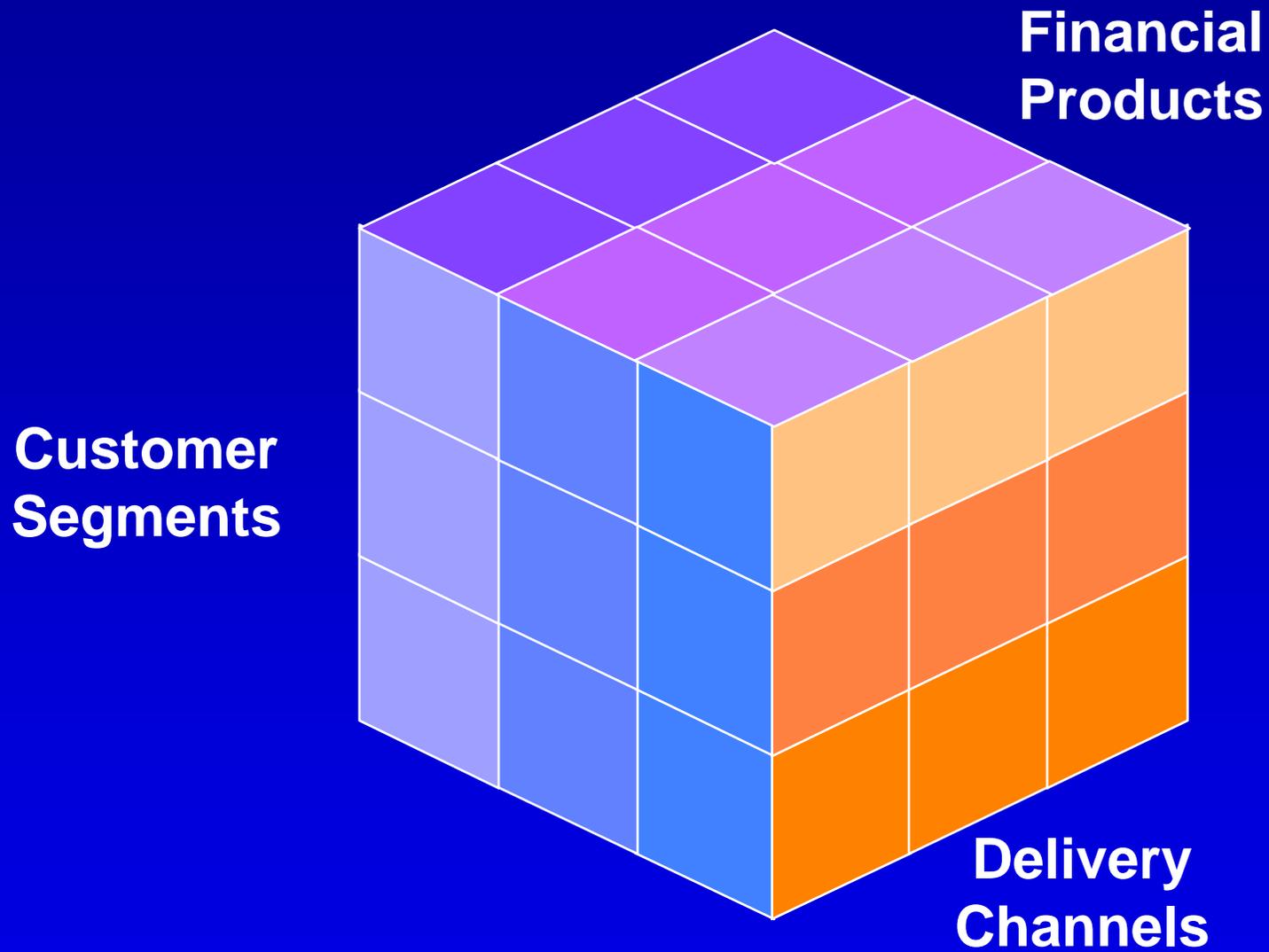


...To making him your banker?

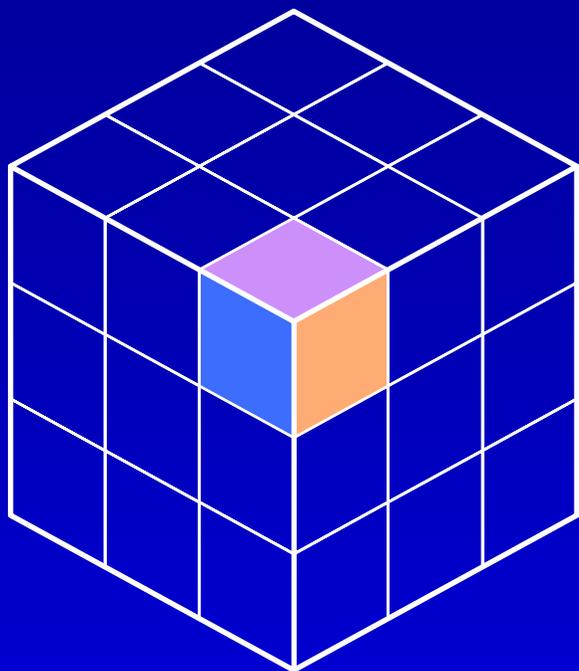
New players, much potential, but...

- Can these models fulfill poor people's financial services needs?
- Do they sacrifice human touch / empowerment that is vital for inclusion and development?
- Can regulators permit innovation while protecting customers and the system?
- Where do traditional MFIs fit in the picture?
- How can we work with commercial actors and entrepreneurs to ensure the poor are served?

A holistic view of microfinance

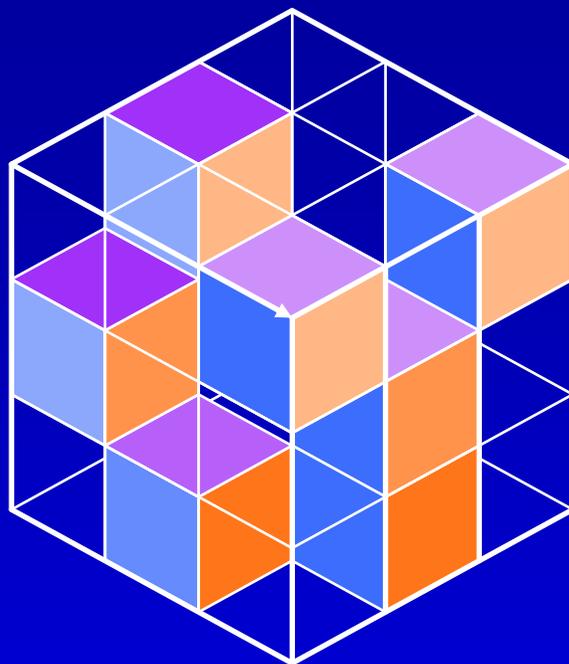


What gaps does it fill?



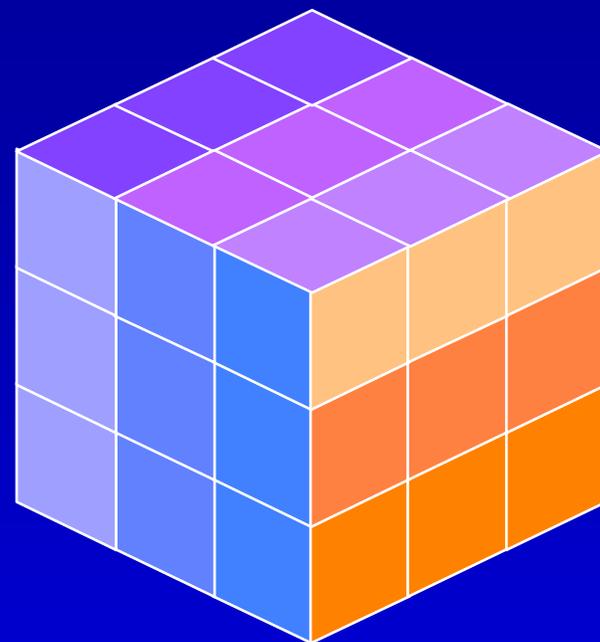
▪ MFIs

- Few products
- Self-employed
- Channel = loan officers



▪ Banks

- Many products
- Poor employed
- Channel = branch, Internet, ATM, etc.



▪ New Models?

- Many products
- All segments
- Channel = ???

CGAP Technology Initiative

- RESEARCH

- How poor and marginalized are clients of ICT channels?
- Philippines, South Africa, Brazil

- REGULATION

- How can regulators mitigate risks of ICT channels?
- CGAP publication, roundtables with policymakers

- RISK-TAKING

- Financial and strategic help to test new ICT channels
- Experiments with banks, mobile operators, etc.



- Setting standards & guidelines
- Acting as a knowledge center
- Providing advisory and training services
- Improving aid effectiveness

KEY MESSAGES

- Start with a clear understanding of the CUSTOMER
- Technology simply enables a delivery CHANNEL
- Profitability will depend on ability to CROSS-SELL
- Costs will remain high until we eliminate CASH
- Strong synergies between ICT and downscaling

Why are we having this seminar?

- Access to finance enhances growth and helps reduce poverty
- 2 billion people still lack access to formal financial services
- Specialized Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) emerged to fill the market gap



Operational strategy

- Automated transactions
- High transaction volume through many products
- Low cost, simple account
- Channel close to customers at retail locations
- Manage risk of handling cash at shops, etc.

But... what about information gap?

Solution? Partnerships between banks and microfinance institutions

Banks have the electronic payments **infrastructure** but lack the appetite and ability to manage **risk** and **train** the target market



MFIs have the 1-1 **relationships** but no access to infrastructure



Focus on core competence

