EFFECTS OF MDI LAW & REGULATION

Study Commissioned b



Conducted by August 2007



- Mainstreaming of microfinance has been a topical issue
- Upsides of commercialization, which at the top end had institutional transformation, largely won the debate in the recent past

STUDY COMMISSIONED TO EXAMINE:

- Impact of the MDI regulation
- Costs & benefits of transformation/ regulation
- MDI model as a vehicle for MF service delivery
- +s and -s of the MDI Act 2003
- Possible alternative approaches.

SOME QUESTIONS

- Does regulation strengthen the institutions?
- Does it always result into increased outreach to the poor or the reverse?

SOME QUESTIONS (Contd..)

- Is it necessary to promulgate a separate law for MFIs to be licensed and regulated?
- What happens when regulated MFIs feel they are overregulated in comparison to other formal financial institutions?

SOME QUESTIONS (Contd..)

- Is regulation (especially prudential) what MFIs need to enhance their outreach?
- What happens when new players bring in their venture/ equity capital, transformed MFIs get more of the money from the market for portfolio growth and the regulator has stringent performance requirements

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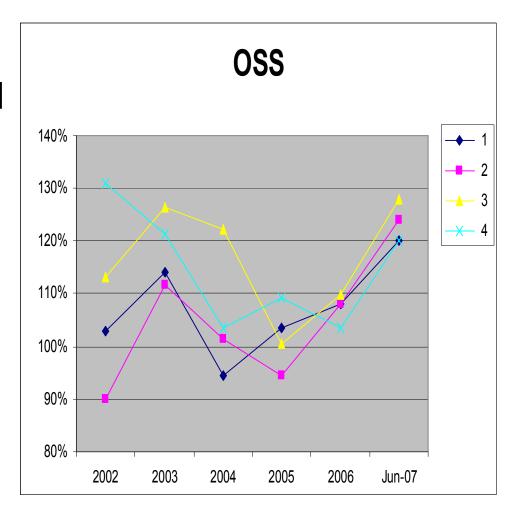
FINDINGS: Expectations

- MDIs Largely met
- BoU Largely met
- Government Not met
- AMFIU Partially met
- Tier 4 MFIs -

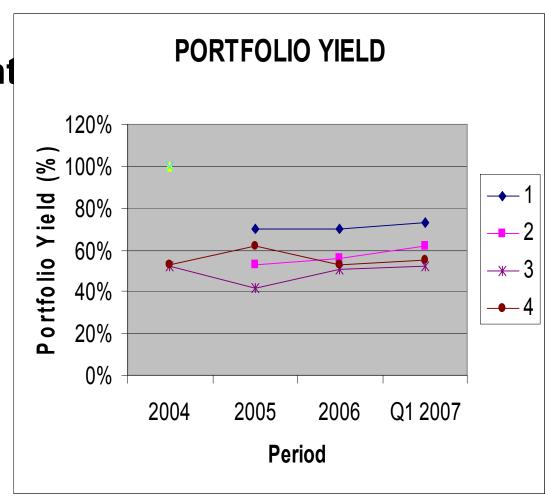
- Clear ownership Shareholding Cos
- Control more diversified
- Significant external shareholding
- More board skills
- Keener governance/ oversight stipulations

- Improved management quality
- Improved controls & reporting
- More products
- Institutional image & signage

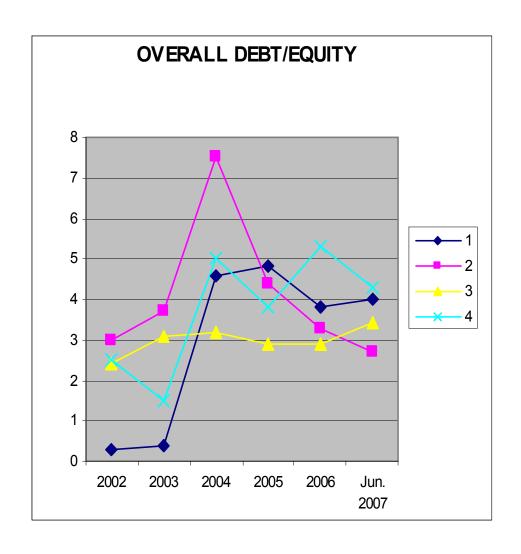
 Profitability suffered a temporary dip, and is recovering.



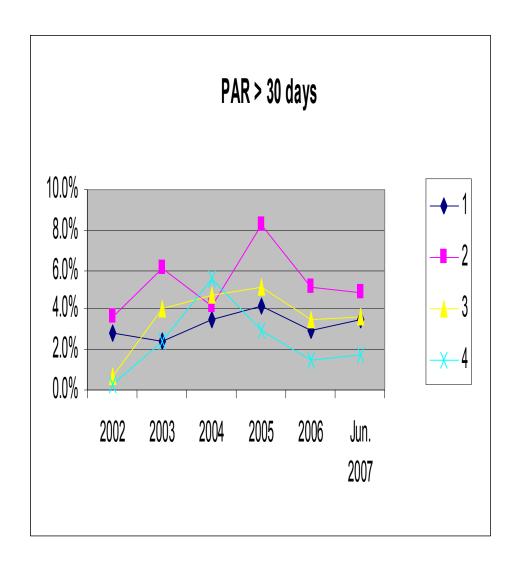
 Portfolio yield increased slight overall



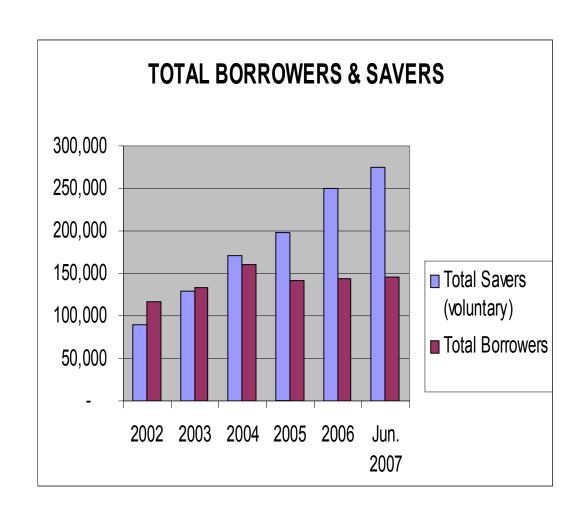
Overall D/E
 Ratio went up



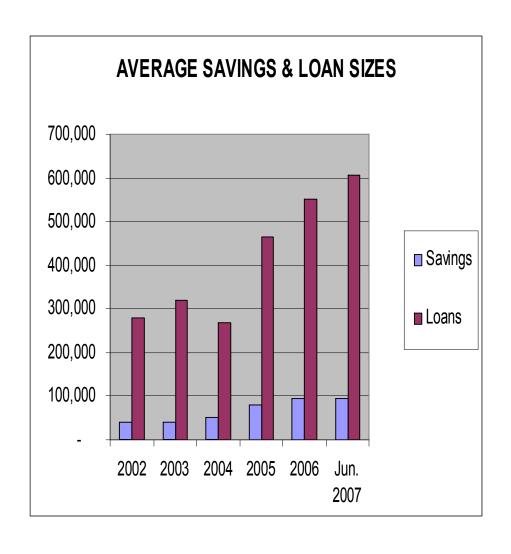
 Portfolio quality temporarily worsened, and this is now reversed



 Numbers of savers grew fast while borrowers reduced



 Average loan size grew rapidly while savings only modestly

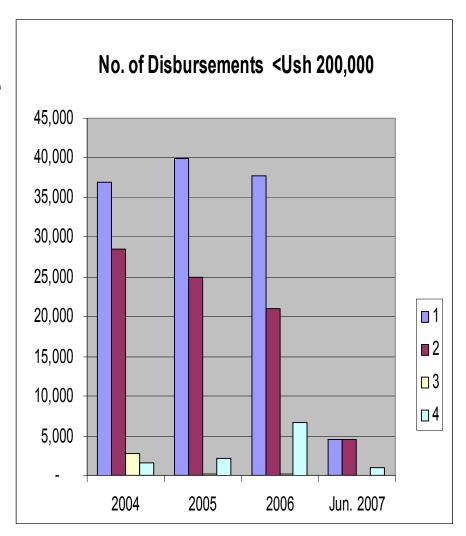


- Total number of Borrowers MDIs 2.3%;
 Tier 4 Control Group 7.4%
- Loan Portfolio Outstanding
 MDIs 22.8% Tier 4 Control Group 22.8%
- Average Loan Size MDIs 20.0%; Tier 4
 Control Group 14.3%

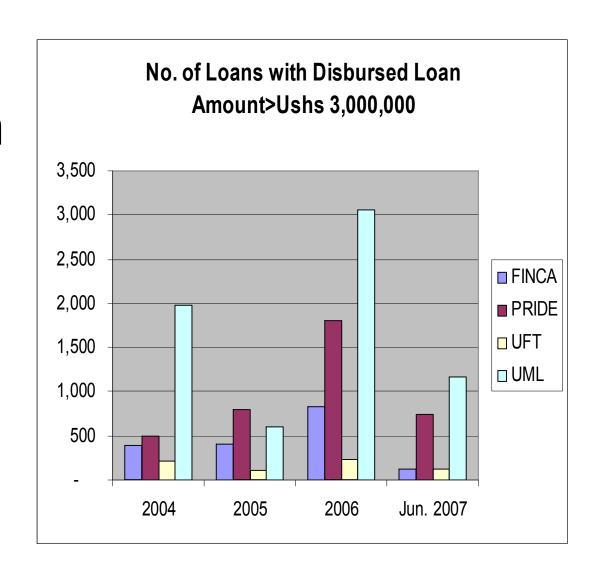
 Of all perform ace projections, only average loan balance was exceeded by actual performance

| | Savings | No. Of Savers | Gross Loan Portfolio | No. Of Active Loan Clients | Average Loan Balance |
|------|---------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2006 | -31% | -14% | -24% | -30% | 13% |

 Smallest loan disbursements have reduced notably across the board



 More loans of Sh=> 3m being disbursed every year



- Percentage Of Group Loans
- 100% to 92%
- 98% to 83%
- 81% to 25%
- 74% to 66%

COSTS

- Donors have spent between US\$ 470,000 and US\$ 910,000
- Including the costs borne by the MDIs themselves, on average US\$ 1.3 and adding costs by other stakeholders, each MDI's transformation could have cost an estimated US\$ 1.8 to 2.0 million

COSTS JUSTIFABLE?

- The yardstick/ benchmark..?
- Long term benefits measured short term?
- Core principle: Tier 4 Working Group
- Pay-offs for MDIs status, deposits, commercial funding, governance & systems
- Increasing numbers of savers
- BUT Tier 3 status is more more tasteful
- All existing advantages and perhaps more could have been achieved through amendment of the FIA 2004

CONCLUSION

- Some advantages
- Some drawbacks
- Some lessons learnt