

SME Finance Working Group Meeting

23 September, 2021



Agenda

Introductions

Hollard Insurance SME Credit Risk & Guarantee Facility GiZ ProEcon Program - Financial Systems Development FCDO Mozambique Agricultural Jobs and Investment Programme Discussion



Introductions

Hollard.





Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office

Israel Muchena MD of Life & Agricultural Insurance Hollard

Gabriela Rosales-Rogge

Team Leader of the Financial Systems Development Component GIZ

Sérgio Dista

Private Sector Development Advisor FCDO – British Embassy in Maputo





Introductions

Hollard Insurance SME Credit Risk & Guarantee Facility GiZ ProEcon Program – Financial Systems Development FCDO Mozambique Agricultural Jobs and Investment Programme Discussion





Garantido pela Hollard.

SME Credit Risk & Guarantee Facility

Mozambique

Israel Muchena Prince Zandamela Gabriel Davel



Digital Credit Guarantee Facility | Mozambique



Multi-bank Credit Guarantee Facility, supported by digital origination & advanced credit risk analytics

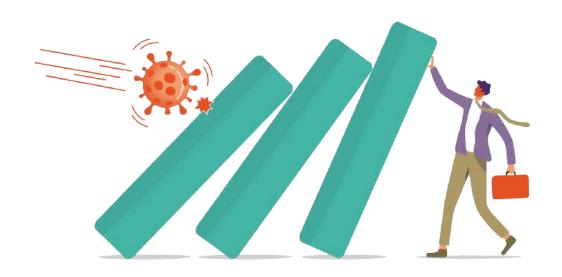




Important contribution to recovery from Covid-19 impact



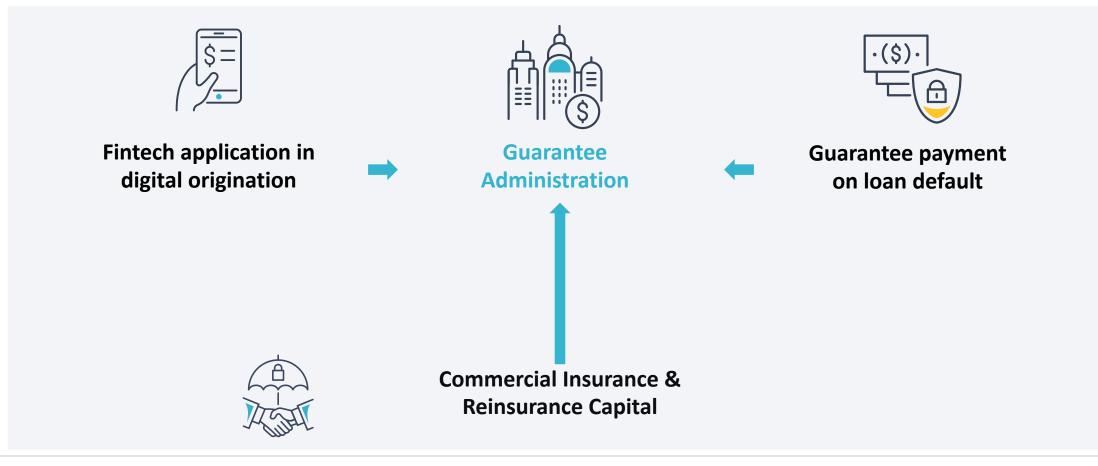
- Covid-19 recovery poses particular challenges
- The proposed Digital Credit Guarantee Facility can fill an important gap
- Sector & gender targeting
- Joint venture including commercial insurer and extensive credit risk management expertise





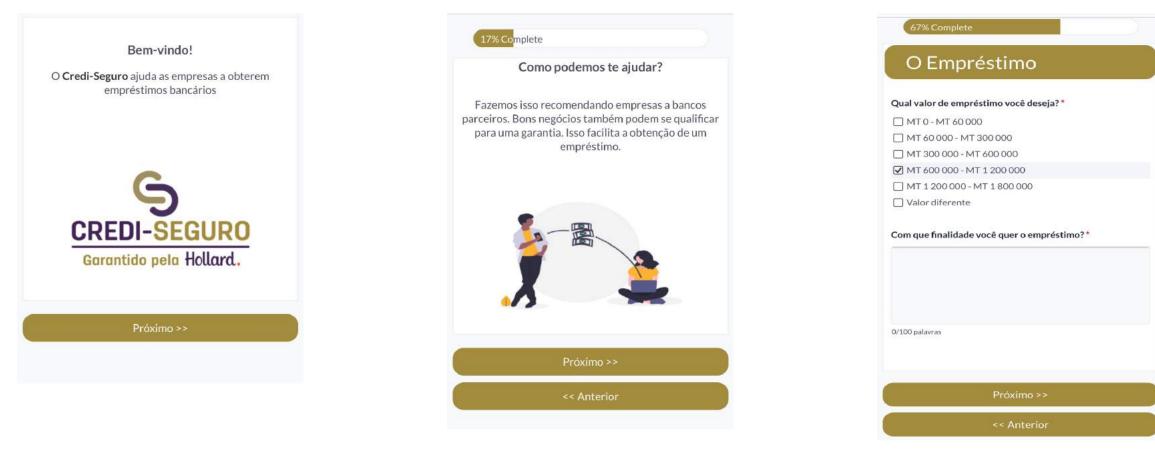
Credit Guarantee Facility, based on digital origination & advanced Fintech application in risk assessment





















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Value for different stakeholders



For small businesses

- A "Fintech experience", digitally friendly with rewards for good behaviour
- Easy and friendly access to working capital finance; advancing to equipment, MV finance, expansion finance in future stages
- ... reduce collateral constraint
- ... finance access & options



For banks

- A pipeline of pre-qualified clients, + 50% loan guarantee
- Credit score & independent risk assessment
- = increase predictability & liquidity in SME lending











Technology

- Developed & deployed, using commercial platform
- Flexible & scalable

Banks

- MCB agreements finalised, being implemented
- Advanced discussions with commercial banks

SME Application

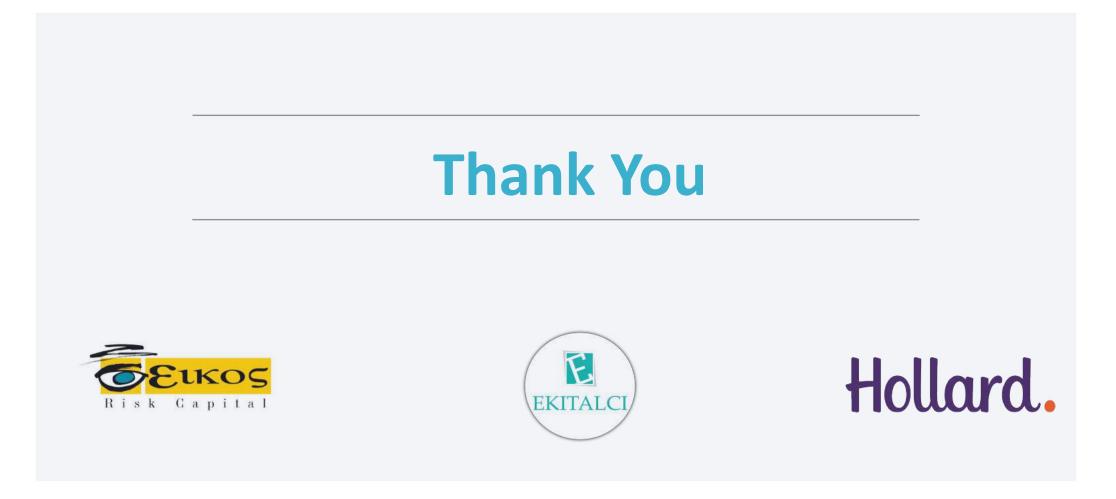
- ✤ Tested & implemented,
- Pre-qualify clients
- ✤ ... impatient to get loans

Future

- Pilot not complete, but all signs positive
- Potential for different SME applications
- Development funding for commercial implementation









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GIZ / ProEcon Program

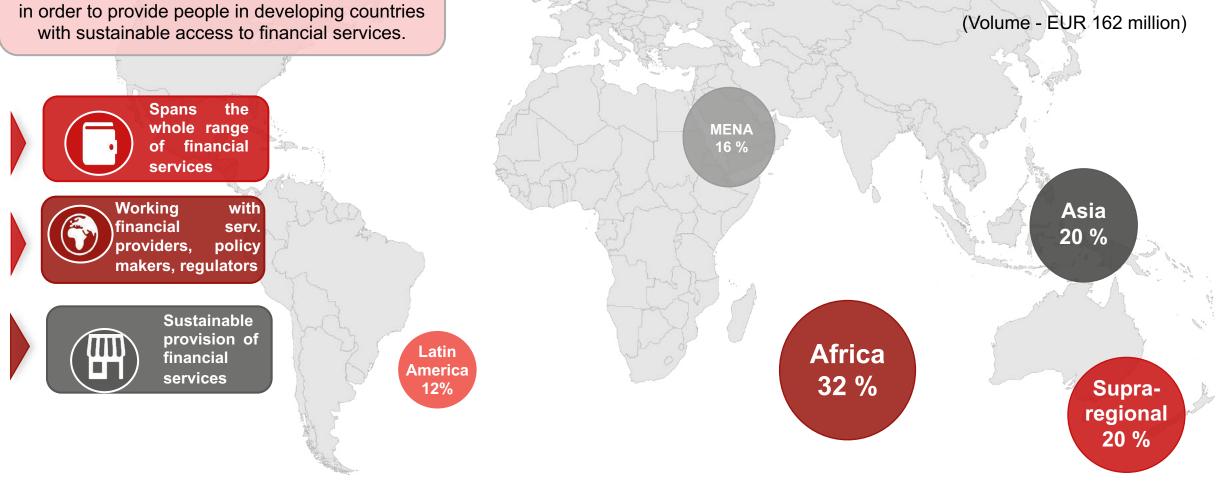
Financial Systems Development Component

Gabriela Rosales-Rogge, 23.09.2021

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

GIZ's approach to Financial Systems Development

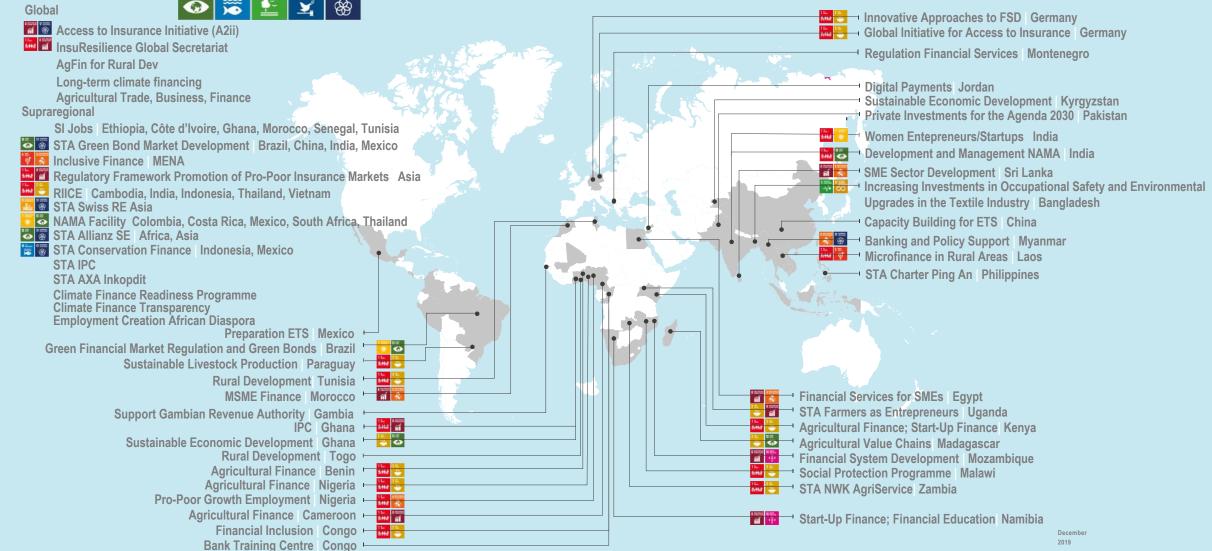
Approach: To support partner countries to build an inclusive and stable financial system in order to provide people in developing countries with sustainable access to financial services.



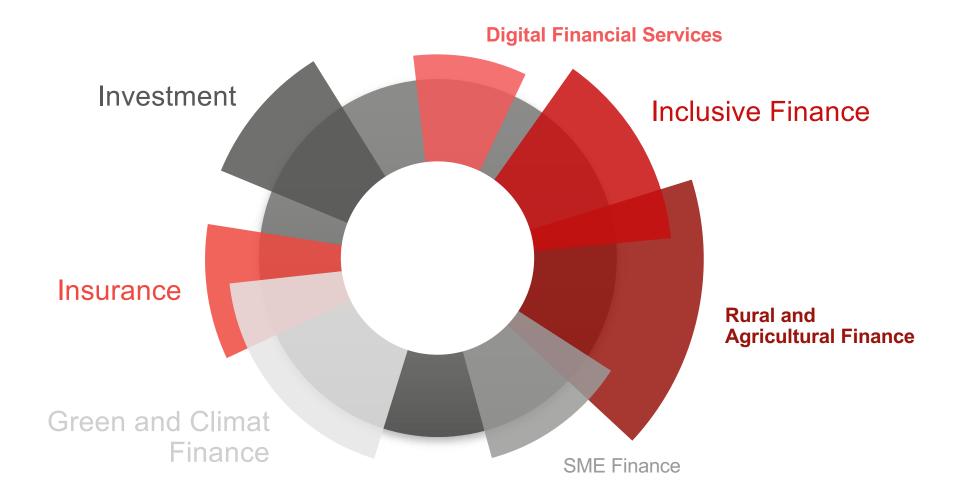
FSDI Portfolio

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)					
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FSDI's Global Imprint

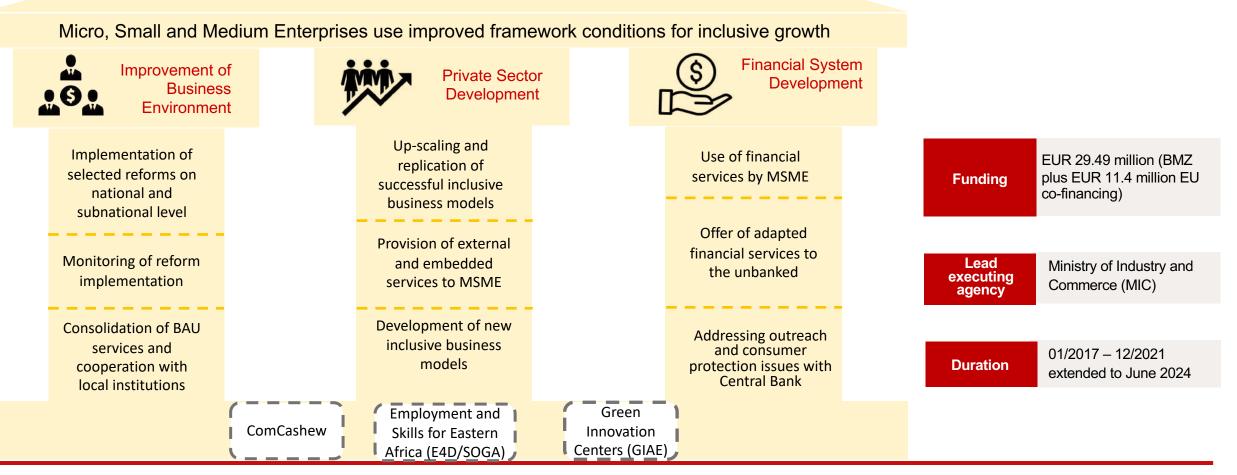


GIZ's Distribution of Current Projects according to Main Topic (Total of 41 Projects)

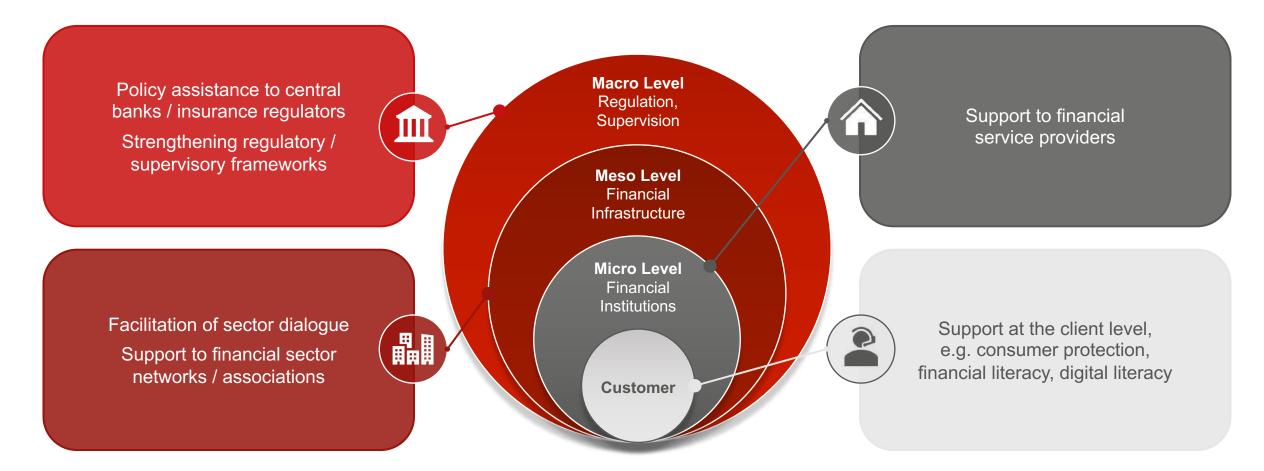


GIZ- ProEcon Program in Mozambique: Strategy House

Increased employment and income - reduced poverty



Multi-level Advisory Approach





Micro Level – Linkage Model – work with NGOs in the provinces

ASCAs (accumulated savings and credit associations):

- Informal saving method
- 25/ 30 people meet at least once a month to save and inter-lend money
- Operate in cycles, around 6 to 12 months long

ProEcon works with 6 NGOs in 5 provinces to link these groups to the formal financial system (banks and/ or Mobile Money providers)

- We also engage into capacity building measures for the NGOs for this work.
- 38,657 MSMEs have been linked to the formal financial system with 25,021 (64.7%) led by women
- Expansion to Nampula and Zambézia has started in early 2021 with focus along the value-chain (PROMOVE)





Micro Level – Linkage Model – work with NGOs in the provinces

Challenges:

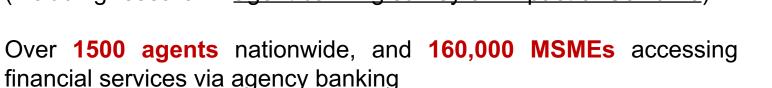
- 1. Documentation of rural population
- 2. Low level of financial literacy low levels of awareness of financial products and services
- 3. Size and complexity of the savings groups Micro entrepreneurs and differences in needs payments? or savings?
- 4. Finding the right model for the implementing NGOs is not simple and there is no one size fits all.
- 5. Developing the right model for rural financial services takes time and much of trial and error.
- We are testing or impact with an IVR survey to assess usage of savings accounts opened from 2017-2020 with the support of the NGOs.
- We are also planning a focus groups research on the use of financial services for MSMEs which opened bank accounts.





Micro Level - Development Private Partnerships- Agency Banking

- Technical assistance to the banks to develop and manage these agency banking networks and ensure their sustainability at headquarter level
- In the provinces, GIZ works with local managers to profile and recruit agents, increase their client base and identify challenges and opportunities that management needs for decision making (including research – agent banking survey on impact of Covid-19).



We are looking forward to new partnerships with other banks and financial institutions especially in the areas of Digital Financial Services, Rural and Agricultural Finance





Financial Systems Development & Insurance

Development Private Partnerships with financial Intitutions

Compliance: Project must conform with development-policy principles.

Complementarity: Project must be effective and efficient.

Competitive neutrality: Project must not distort competition.

Private sector's own contribution: Must be at least 50%.

Sustainability: There must be a clear commercial interest.





Macro and Meso Level Approach

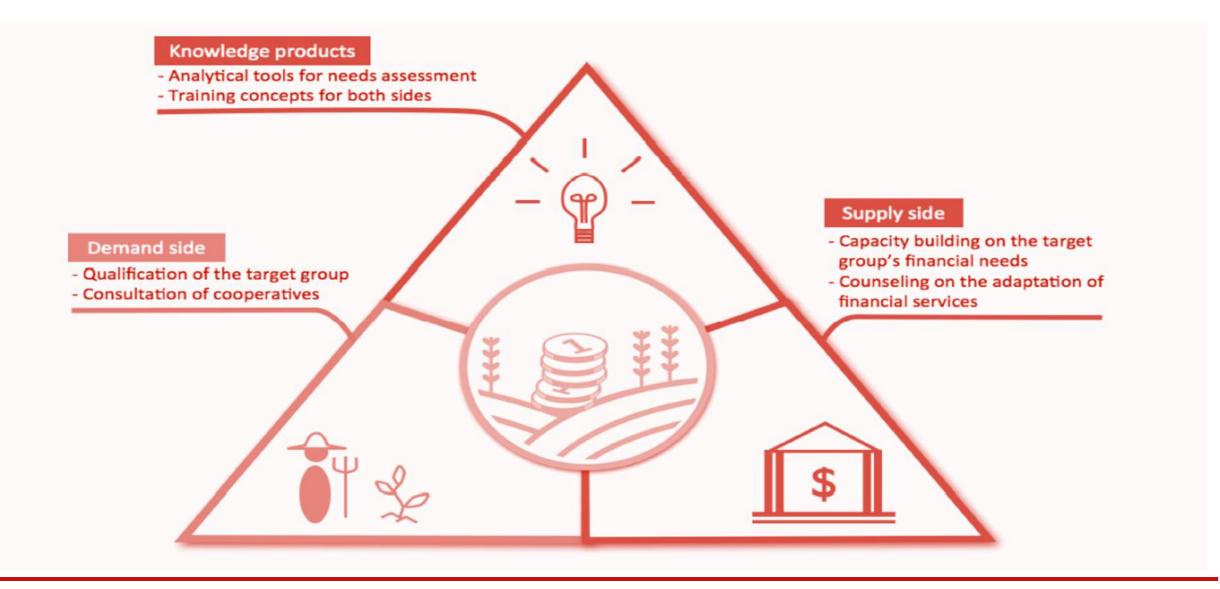
AND ASSOCIAÇÃO MOÇAMBICANA DE BANCOS



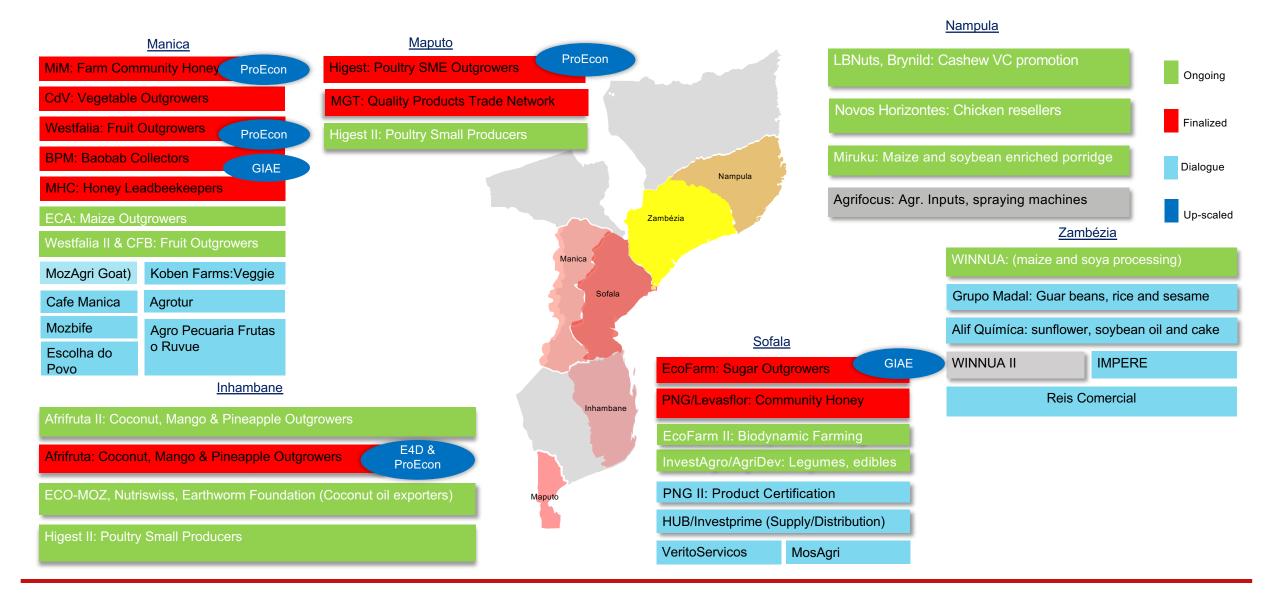


- Experience sharing and dissemination of business models through the Associação Moçambicana de Bancos to encourage the expansion of financial services in rural areas.
- Technical support to the Central Bank to create a favourable regulatory environment and promote the financial inclusion of rural MSMEs.
- Foster private-public sector dialogue to increase incentives for banks to offer services in rural areas. Notably through the participation and coordination of working groups within the National Financial Inclusion Strategy (2016-2022)

We aim at bridging the Supply & Demand side gap



Private Sector Development Component – InBM



Thank you for your attention.

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Registered offices Bonn and Eschborn

Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 36 + 40 53113 Bonn, Germany T +49 228 44 60 - 0 F +49 228 44 60 - 17 66

E info@giz.de I www.giz.de Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1 - 5 65760 Eschborn, Germany T +49 61 96 79 - 0 F +49 61 96 79 - 11 15





Implemented by





Introductions

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Mozambique Agricultural Jobs and Investment Programme



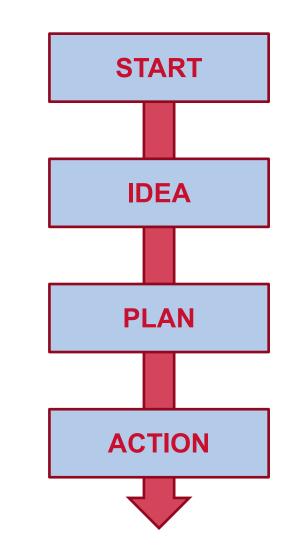
August 2021







- Demand for food is rising further, with rapid global population growth. Unless something changes, emissions from agriculture will likely increase by a further 15-20% by 2050. (McKinsey).
- In Mozambique, more than 23.5 million people lives in rural areas where poverty focus is high and rely on agriculture has the main livelihood.
- Smallholder farmers account for most of this sector's production, with some 3.2 million smallholder farmers accounting for 95% of the country's agricultural production. Only roughly 400 commercial farmers produce the remaining 5%.
- The agro-climatic zones is appropriate for any cropping patterns; with sub-humid zones (mostly in the center and the north) to the humid highlands (mostly the central provinces).
- The most fertile areas are in the northern and central provinces where there is high population density, which have high agro-ecological potential and generally produces agricultural surpluses
- Evidence (2016 WIDER paper) shows that certain types of commercial agricultural ventures in Mozambique (out grower schemes) generated moderate local welfare gains and helped smallholder farmers to participate in the development of high value chains. (AgDevCo)





Why commercial agriculture is important?



- There is evidence that shows that bringing emerging commercial smallholders into high potential value chains will increase rural incomes and productivity and create rural jobs.
- There is an opportunity to take a more systemic, smallholder focused approach to commercial agriculture in line with CRA/CSA principles which simultaneously works to improve smallholder access to markets and works with agribusinesses, to increase their smallholder impact.
- It is in the UK's national interest to increase economic opportunities for smallholders in the developing world:

(i) Increased stability in Mozambique due to improved rural employment opportunities;

(ii) Increased environmentally sustainable food and non-food agricultural supplies;

(iii) Increasingly prosperous trading partners, bring more productive investments;(iv) Strengthened household climate resilience reducing incentives to migrate.

Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office

Programme focus

What we want to achieve?

- Growth/development of agri-business as a mechanism to deliver more equitable growth through improved incomes in Mozambique and, support innovative financing mechanisms – such as payments for ecosystem services – that is needed to incentivize conservation and restoration of biodiversity.

How we want to deliver?

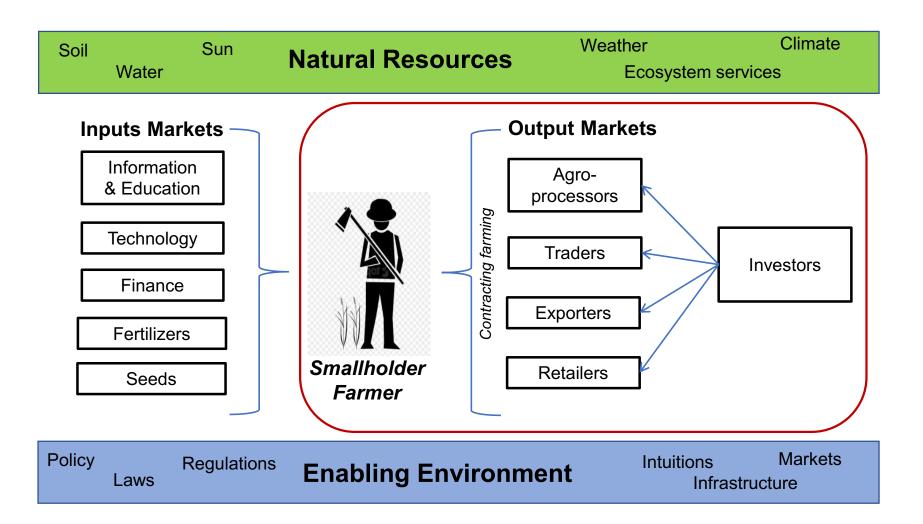
- The programme will focus on <u>enabling commercial agriculture</u>, where there is potential for smallholders' farmers production to be linked to a <u>sustainable and viable value-chain market</u> (local, regional or global), and promote products and farms productions to <u>support climate mitigation</u>, adaptation, and to reduce further pressures in environment (nature).

Where we want to focus?

- The primary focus is Northern Mozambique: population density, appropriate agro-climate conditions, market opportunity and linkages, leveraging other initiatives, etc. However, there will be flexibility to support other regions, if justifiable.
- The interventions supported should clearly demonstrate market linkages (domestic and external with growth trends) where includes smallholder farmers, especially women in the value chain, to revamp the supply chain.
- Selection of value chain: (i) strong potential to scale-up, (ii) create market linkages for smallholders' farmers, (iii) climate change considerations, and (iv) attract other source of investments and capital.

Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office

Programme Approach

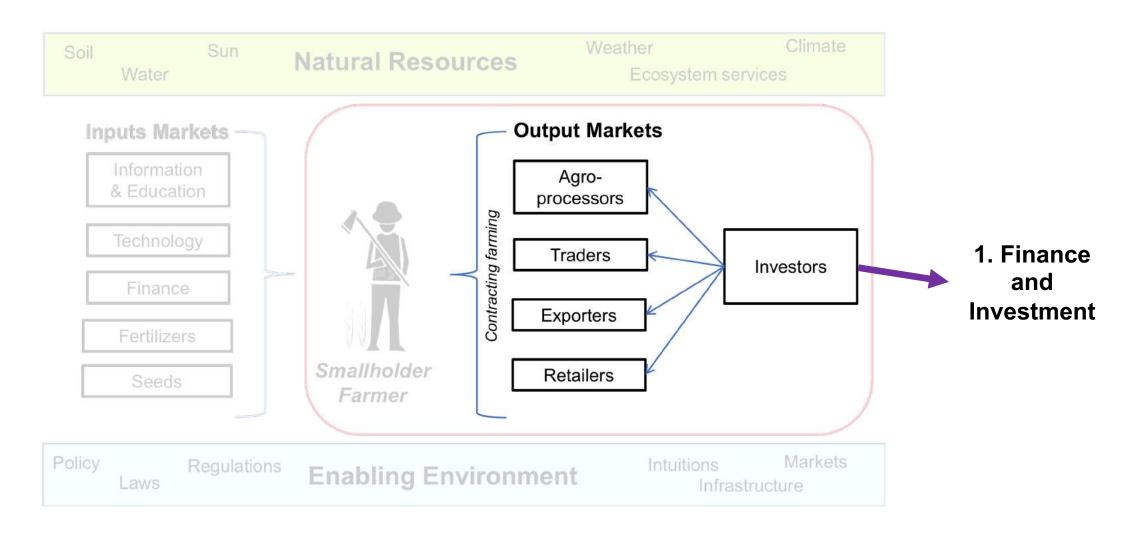


Mozambique Agricultural Jobs and Investment Programme (MAJI)

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Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office

Programme Approach

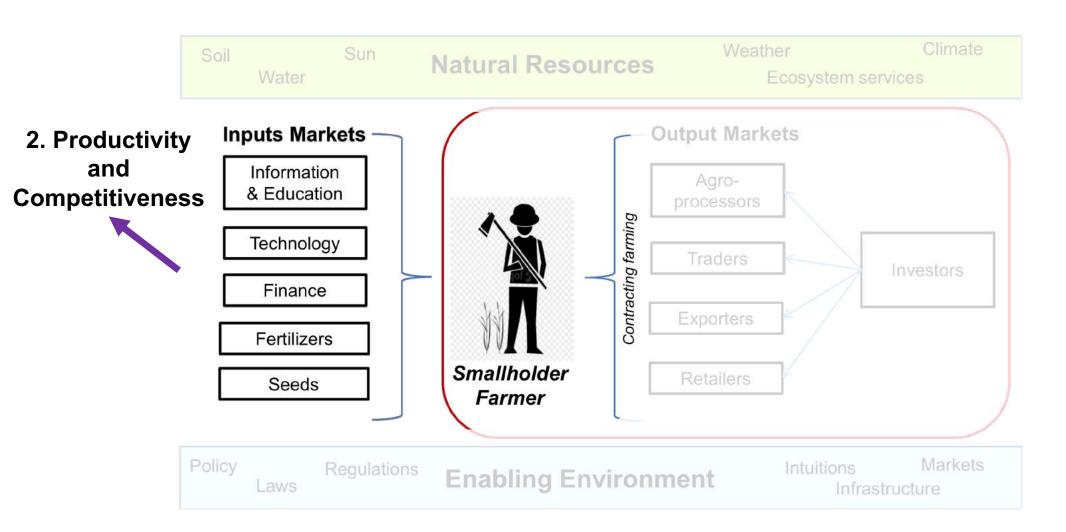


Mozambique Agricultural Jobs and Investment Programme (MAJI)

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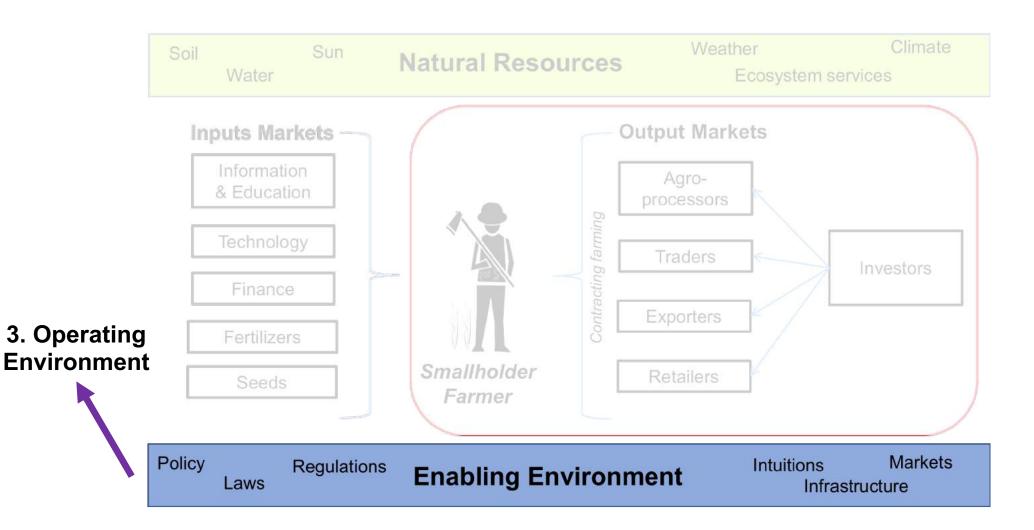
Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office

Programme Approach





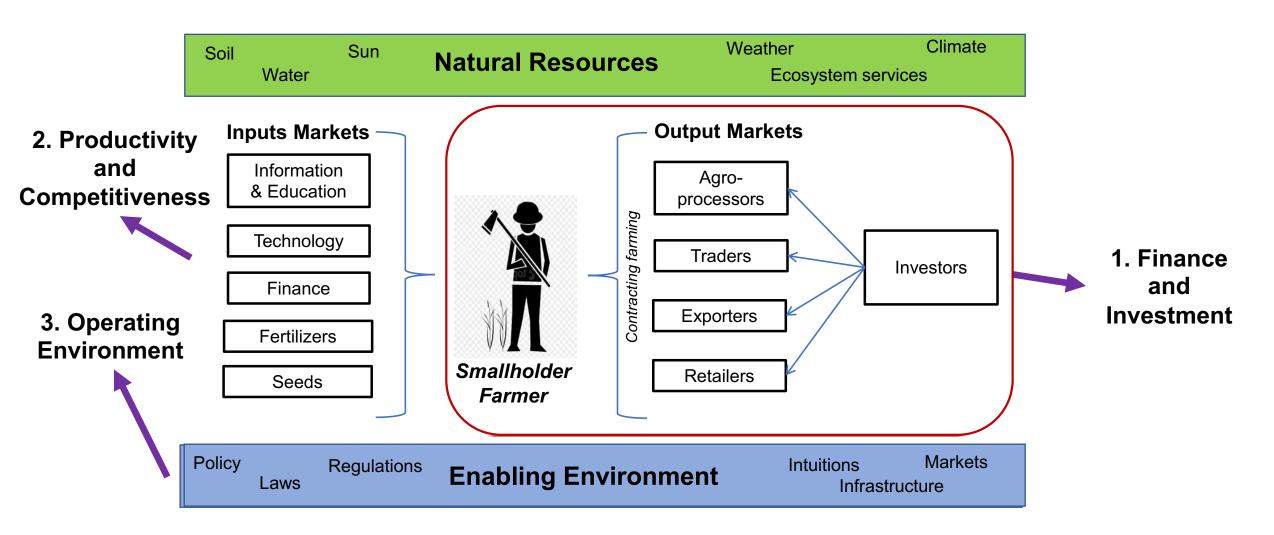
Programme Approach



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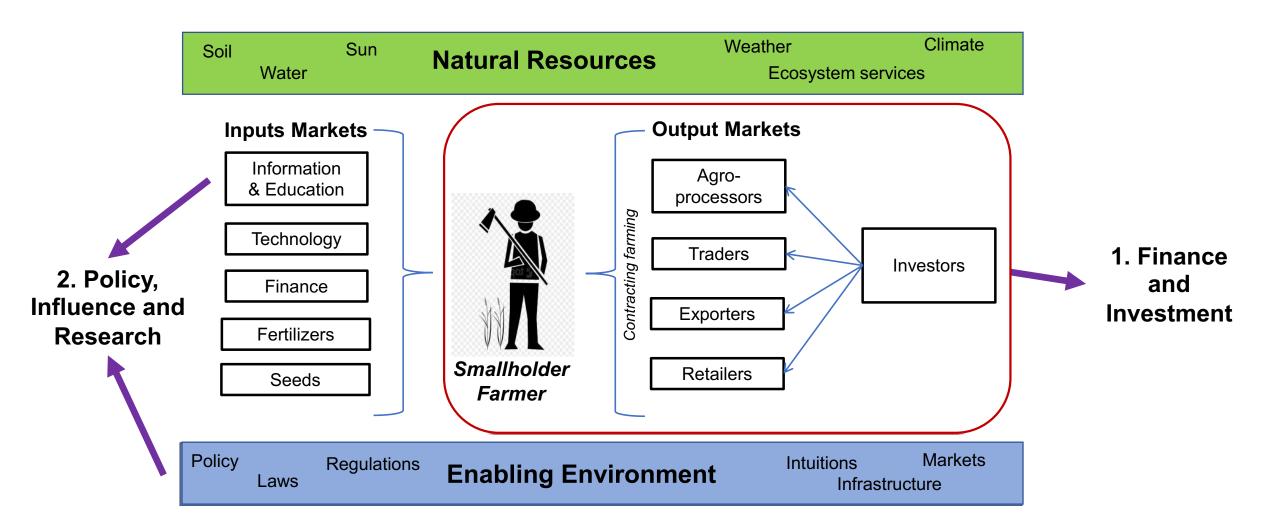
Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office

Programme Approach





Programme Components



The typical agricultural value chain

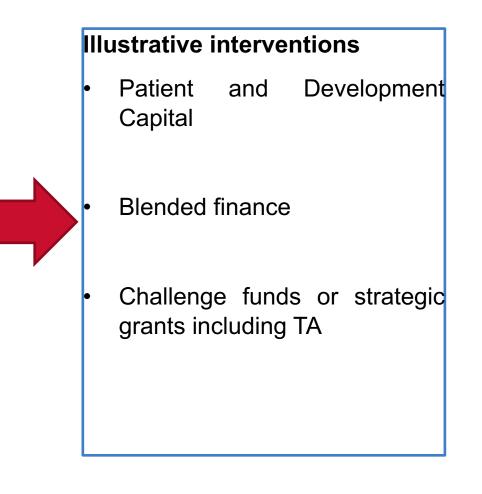
Sustainable F	TENTA; and WB Rural Economy gram	0,	pportunities for MAJ		
Production	Harvesting and transport	Primary processing and storage	Secondary processing	Distribution, packaging, and handling	Wholesale and retail markets
 Smallholder farmers Farmer associations Input providers 	 Smallholder farmers Farmer associations Logistics companies 	 Primary processors Machinery suppliers 	 Secondary processors Machinery suppliers 	 Packaging companies Logistics companies 	 Grocery stores and supermarkets Food and beverage companies

Source: A.T. Kearney analysis

1. Finance and Investments – of a particular *interest...*

Critical Constraints

- High-cost capital and low appetite from financial institution to lend to agriculture
- The availability of working capital and investment is based on debt financing, and there is no other sources of appropriate financing for greenfield projects.
- Market gap where agribusinesses are seeking for small size investments than what is currently offered through the few existing facilities including CDC, IFC, and more recently AgDevCo.



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& Development Office

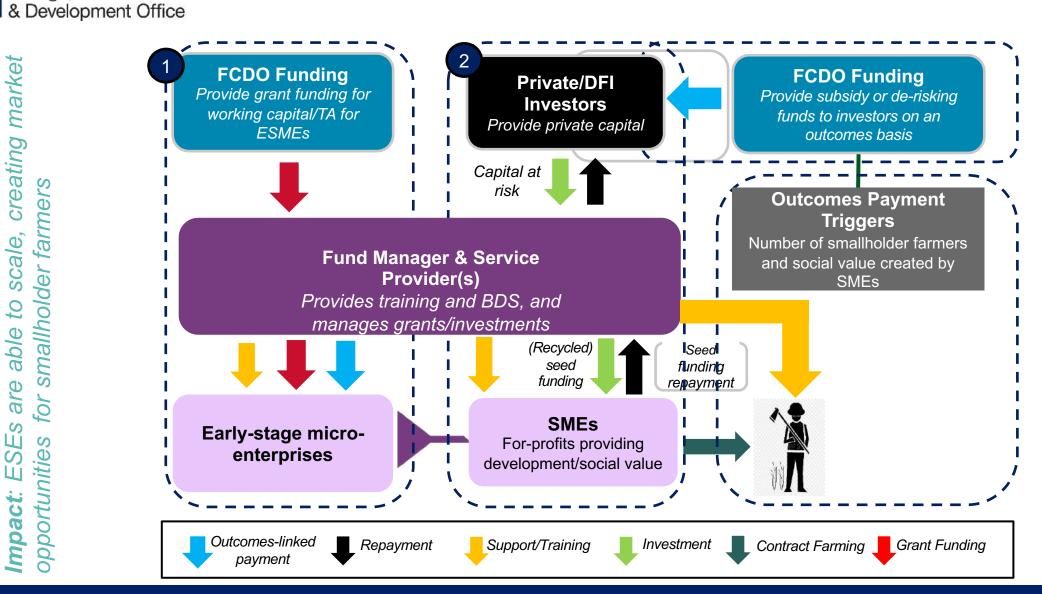
The agriculture sector needs to be investment ready Foreign, Commonwealth and poised to scale

	Donor driven market	Blending philanthropic, private and public capital		Commercial private capital markets	
	Seed stage	early growth	testing scale	fully scalable	
Donor role	 Fund R&D/innovation Test new markets or business models 	 Lever private impact capital Build supportive ecosystem (e.g., TA) 	 Lever private i Build supportivity (e.g., TA) 	• •	
Private impact capital role	 Provide high risk equity capital to place early bets 	 Introduce market discipline Build track record Provide business models 	 Test capacity a at scale Structure to recommercial net commercial net commerci		
Public role	 Provide R&D grants Create tax incentives Leverage public programs to support ecosystem 	 Lever private impact capital Build infrastructure and support (e.g. TA) 	 Lever private i Build infrastru Introduce regulation 	cture • Incentivize activity	

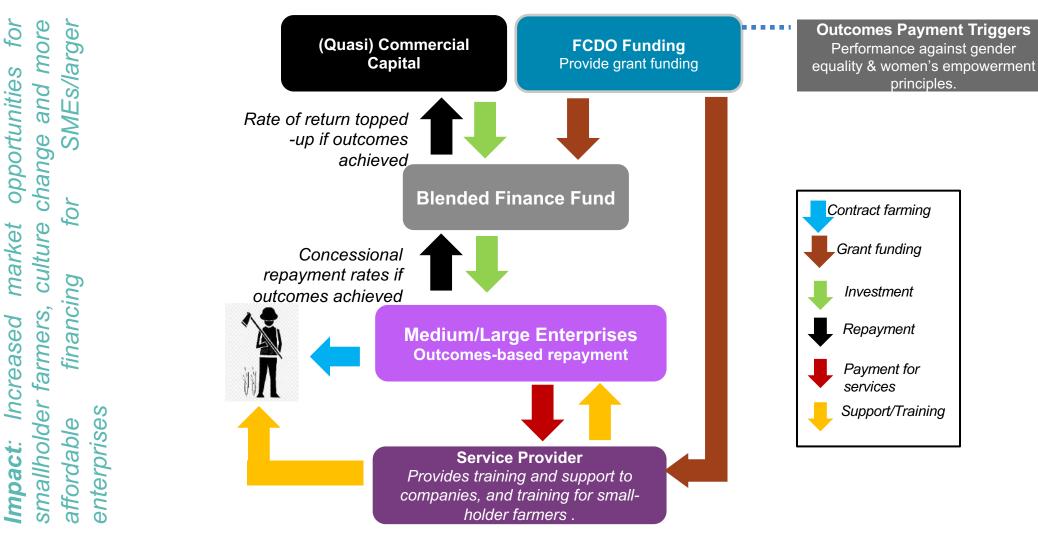
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Early-Stage Enterprise (ESE) Catalytic Fund Foreign, Commonwealth

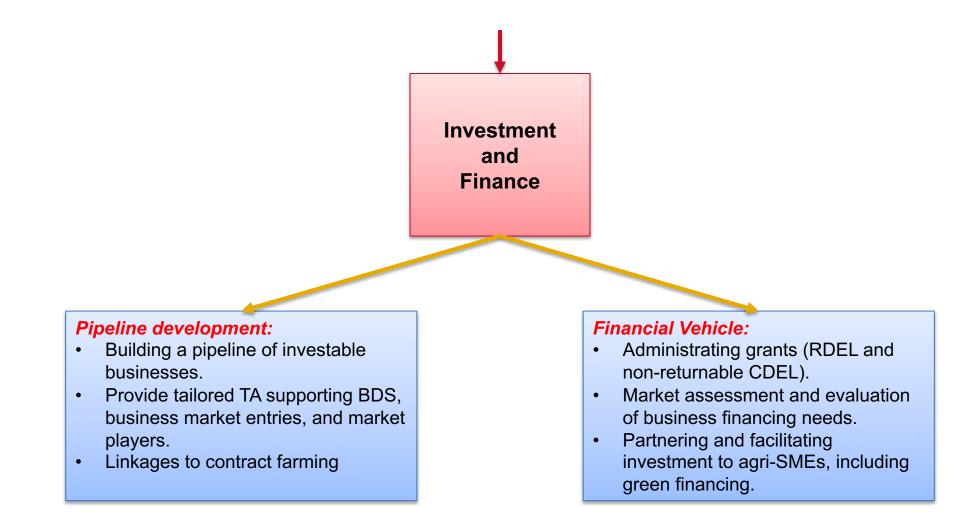
creating market smallholder farmers scale, **t**0 able are for ШS opportunities S Ш Impact:



Blended Finance: rewarding larger companies that improve smallholder farmers supply prospects



Options that are being considered?





Introductions

- Hollard Insurance SME Credit Risk & Guarantee Facility
- GiZ ProEcon Program
- FCDO Mozambique Agricultural Jobs and Investment Programme: MAJI
 Discussion



Discussion

- Hollard & team:
 - What are your strengths compared to the other guarantee schemes on the market?
 - Do you consider that the fintech solution for loan origination will address the majority of the demand side constraints?
- GiZ:
 - What are your top three lessons for others who want to make an impact at the micro level and expand access to finance?
 - Where are you focusing your efforts for the next 3-4 years? What partnerships are you looking for?
- FCDO:
 - What do you see as potential risks in the establishment of the Catalytic Fund and how will you address them?
- How can the MSP support your SME financial design and partnershipbuilding efforts in the coming months?



