

The Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP)

Shaping the Field of Financial Inclusion for 25 Years

CGAPI

1995-1998

Prove concept of microcredit

CGAP II

1998-2003

Scale up microfinance **CGAP III**

2003-2008

Financial services for the poor

CGAP IV

2008-2013

Emerging digital business models **CGAP V**

2014-2018

Build inclusive financial systems **CGAP VI**

2019-2024

Empower the poor with financial services for a digital economy









To make financial services meet the needs of poor people. By advancing responsible and inclusive financial systems, we help move people out of poverty, protect their gains and advance global development goals.

Impact through Evidence

We spur innovation, test solutions and inspire change through partnerships, knowledge sharing and evidence-based advocacy with financial service providers, policymakers and funders.





Microfinance: What We Learned

Poor people want to save and borrow...
 and are credit-worthy

 Concentration of successful markets in South Asia, Latin America, Eastern Europe and Central Asia and East Asia

MFIs can prosper where there is:

- Supportive regulatory environment
- Population density
- Adequate economic growth





Mobile Money

Mobile payments take off

M-Pesa launched in Kenya in 2007...

...and spread widely across Africa and beyond

Today:

- ✓ 272 deployments in 90 countries
- √ 866m registered users
- √ \$1.3 billion in payments processed per day





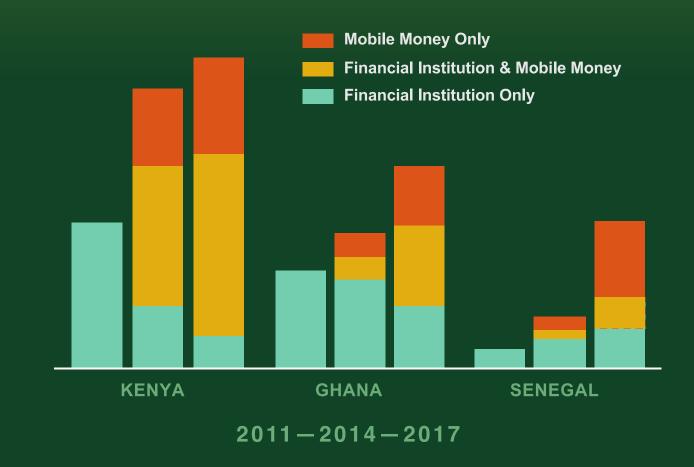
Mobile Money

Rapid expansion in access

✓ Kenya: 42% —— 82%

✓ Ghana: 29% — 58%

✓ Senegal: 6% — 42%





Mobile Money: What We Learned

- Payments a universal financial service. Data trails foundational to other services
- Technology + Distribution
- Changes in regulation required to enable mobile money, and to protect consumers
- Future is in platforms





China

E-commerce and social media provide impetus for mobile-based financial services

Alibaba founded in Jack Ma's apartment 18 employees

Taobao shopping website launched

Taobao opens to third party vendors

Ant Financial launches digital MyBank, today has over 11 million MSME borrowers

2015

Alipay invests e-wallet spare change in Yu'e Bao, a money market fund that grows to biggest in the world

1999

2003

Alipay launched

2004

2008

Ant Financial spun out from AliBaba

2014

2017

Ant Financial has nearly 700m users

Ant Cash Now allows
Alipay users to borrow
funds quickly

OCGAP

China: What We Learned

- Strong demand for e-commerce made foray into financial services inevitable
- QR codes and online purchases led to rapid transition from cash to digital
- Winner-takes-all competition between
 Alibaba and Tencent
- Rapid expansion into neighboring markets
- Raises myriad concerns about market concentration, data privacy and the uses of scoring





India

The case for enabling market infrastructure

INDIA STACK



The power of integrated market infrastructure and digital tools for citizens



DIGILOCKER

UNIFIED PAYMENTS INTERFACE

BASIC BANK ACCOUNT

AADHAAR BIOMETRIC ID



India: What We Learned

- Open market infrastructure lowers cost and takes friction out of financial services delivery
- Governments can drive change and help ensure privacy and market contestability
- The role of data is central and only beginning to be addressed, driven by India and European Union





What Next?

o Progress, but a lot more to do

 Hard to reach the poor, but tech and smart policy provide more options

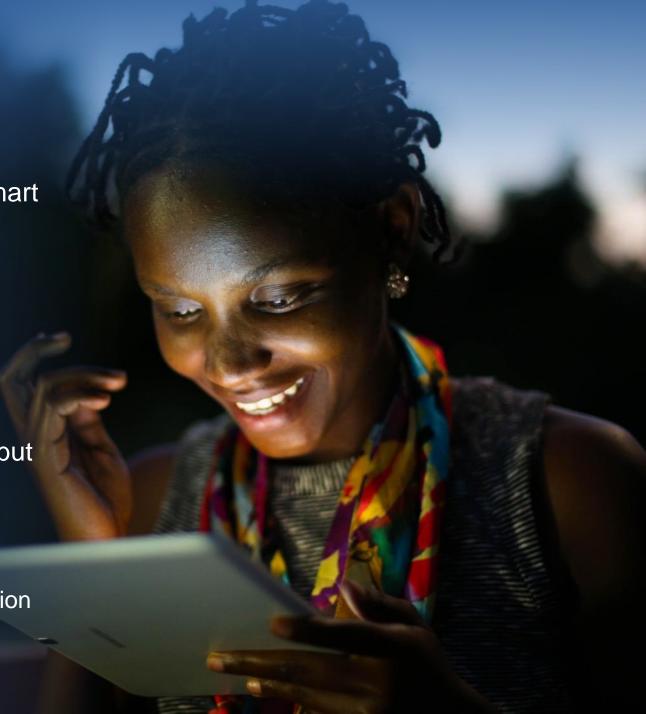
Role of government important and increasingly complex

 Platforms, connectivity and data are primary drivers for inclusion

 Digital economy brings many benefits, but also new challenges:

- Data Privacy and Protection
- Competition
- Market Conduct and Prudential Regulation





Thank you

To learn more, please visit www.cgap.org

















































































