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Compartamos Banco of Mexico Issues \$80m in Long-term Bonds

Mexico's CompartamosBanco has announced that it has raised the peso-equivalent of USD 80 million through the issuance of five-year bonds in the local debt capital markets at an interest rate 130 basis points over the Mexican interbank rate (TIIE). The bonds were rated by Standard & Poor's at "mxAA" and by Fitch Ratings at "AA-(mex)". Compartamos reports assets of USD 708 million, a loan portfolio of USD 577 million and 1.5 million active borrowers. October 21, 2010

After Suicides in India, Lawmakers React, MFIs Call Their Lawyers

Reports of 24 suicides by Indian microborrowers in recent months have raised questions about the interest rates and collections practices of microfinance institutions (MFIs). Both the federal and local governments are considering responses such as barring multiple lending, capping microloan interest rates at 24 percent per year and requiring microlenders to register data with local authorities, including locations of operations, interest rates, due diligence systems and collections practices. The Microfinance Institutions Network (MFIN), which represents non-banking MFIs that control the majority of the market in India, is reportedly planning legal action to stall the proposed legislation. Although limited information is available on MFIN, it is reputedly supported by US-based philanthropic investor Omidyar Network and the World Bank Group's International Finance Corporation. October 18 and October 19, 2010

Global Partnerships Closes \$20m Fund for Latin America

Global Partnerships, a US-based nonprofit organization that supports microfinance institutions (MFIs) in Latin America, recently announced that it has closed its Social Investment Fund 2010, its fourth fund, at USD 20 million. Global Partnerships will invest in 20 MFIs through the five-year debt fund, which carries stronger social criteria than its previous funds - in areas such as sustainability, financial access for poor people in rural areas and services such as business education and preventive health services. Investors include the Inter-American Development Bank, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, Seattle University, the Mercy Partnership Fund, the Linked Foundation and the Perls Foundation. October 18. 2010

East African Community May Drop MFI Licensing

The East African Community, an intergovernmental organization comprising Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda, is reportedly discussing eliminating microfinance institution licenses with the aim of facilitating the rapid expansion of microfinance operations. October 4, 2010

(For more top stories, please refer to the subscriber edition)

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Microfinance news

Field Notes
Is Social Responsibility Enough?

Market Indicators
Courtesy of the MIX

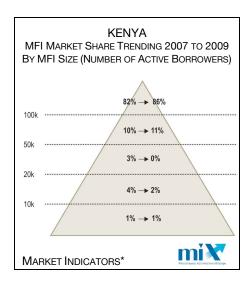
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EDITORIAL

Is Social Responsibility Enough?

This month, I am excited to share that I am beginning my second year of contributions to the MicroCapital Monitor. To celebrate, I looked at my editorial from October 2009, entitled "The Winds of Change," which I wrote coming back from the Inter-American Development Bank's (IDB's) Foromic 2009 conference. Back then, I suggested that the commercial microfinance model was becoming outdated, and I challenged the industry to reshape the discourse to generate new and enthusiastic demand for socially responsible investment in microfinance. Well, I am just back from the 2010 Foromic in Montevideo, where I felt the crisp spring air was welcoming the birth of a new era in microfinance. Two panels were completely dedicated to social performance - relating to internal operations - and social impact relating to changes in clients' standards of living. IDB President Luis Alberto Moreno noted that his institution is ready to support efforts to measure social performance, improve transparency and protect microfinance clients. Uruguay's own president alluded to formal microfinance as a tool for "liberating" the poor.

Perhaps the most well-attended panel was "Financial and Social Performance in Microfinance." Investors from BlueOrchard, Deutsche Bank, Incofin, Oikocredit and responsAbility took the stage, awkwardly navigating through a complex discussion about how social performance is more appropriate for microfinance investment vehicles (MIVs) to measure than social impact. The consensus, it seems, is that socially responsible behavior vis-à-vis clients is enough to satisfy most MIVs - and is much easier to measure. According to Chuck Olson of Deutsche Bank, microfinance operations that are not transparent with their clients, that charge extremely high interest rates or place clients at risk of over indebtedness just don't make good business sense. Oikocredit went a step further than this "do no harm" approach, claiming that it expects to get a social return and make life better for clients. However, much of the

focus of social performance management aims at ensuring microfinance institutions (MFIs) are not harming clients. As investors, the panelists agreed that they have neither the resources nor the expertise to tell us whether their investments are alleviating poverty. So on whom does the responsibility of measuring impact fall? MFIs at Foromic had mixed views. ProCredit's Pedro Arriola noted that they don't promise to alleviate poverty, thus don't need to measure it. Others, such as Banco ADOPEM of the Dominican Republic, are measuring change in poverty, but say that initial steps out of poverty are so subtle that they can be hard to measure. Many MFIs talked about social responsibility rather than social impact.

In April, a number of high-profile MFI networks issued a short paper on measuring microfinance impact that was met with disappointment and criticism. Warm stories without methodological rigor will no longer fly. This week, some of the world's top groups studying the impact of microfinance will be hosting the Microfinance Impact and Innovation Conference, aimed at examining some of these issues with greater academic rigor. The star promises to be the impact study started in 2007 by nonprofit Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA) with Banco Compartamos of Mexico. On IPA's website, Compartamos' Executive Vice President Carlos Danel hints at some of the results that we can expect at the conference: "I think we tend to oversell the benefits of financial inclusion as a poverty alleviation tool." This echoes BlueOrchard's Jean-Pierre Klumpp in Montevideo, who stated: "We have a responsibility to reduce expectations and promise less to our investors."

About the Author: Ms Barbara Magnoni is President of EA Consultants, a development consulting firm based in New York. She has 15 years of international finance and development experience and has worked with organizations including Goldman Sachs, Chase and BBVA and has advised institutions such as the International Finance Corporation, the US Agency for International Development and the International Labour Organization. She may be reached at +1 212 734 6461 or bmagnoni@eac-global.com.



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KEYNOTE SPEAKERS Daryl Collins, Jonathan Morduch and Stuart Rutherford Acclaimed Authors of Portfolios of the Poor

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PAPER WRAP-UPS

Building Houses, Financing Homes

By Anamitra Deb, Ashish Karamchandani and Raina Singh; published by Monitor Inclusive Markets; July 2010; 16 pages; available at: http://www.monitor.com/Portals/0/MonitorContent /imported/MonitorUnitedStates/Articles/PDFs/Mon itor_Inclusive_Markets_Building_Houses_Financing_ Homes_exec_summary.pdf

In this paper, the authors examine the future of housing development and finance for the low-income, urban population of India, specifically Ahmedabad and Mumbai. The authors refer to a 2007 Monitor Inclusive Markets study that concluded that even the cheapest houses available on the market were at best affordable for only the richest 15 percent of the urban population. Using this study as a foundation, the authors describe the changes that have taken place since that time and make recommendations for a new business model for the low-income housing market.

The authors assert that in the last three years the low-income housing market in India has benefited from both a "macro-economic recession," in which up-market developers have down-scaled their target customer segments, and from the efforts of development organizations that are introducing "marketbased, alternative models of building commercially viable housing for the lowerincome segments."

Leading this growth in supply, the authors cite successful pilot projects, the emergence of large developers with experience in high-volume business models and an emphasis on the implementation of more efficient business practices. The authors suggest that innovation in low-income housing is directly proportional to increases in construction technologies and designs that incorporate environmental sustainability.

Innovation in construction may increase supply, but without capable housing finance corporations (HFCs) the increase may be... (Continued in the subscriber edition)

Saving Through the Mobile Phone – The Case of M-PESA

By Olga Morawczynski, published by the Microfinance Information Exchange (MIX) in Issue 19 of the MicroBanking Bulletin, December 2009, 8 pages, available at: http://www.themix.org/ sites/default/files/MBB%2019%20-%20Saving %20Through%20the%20Mobile%20Phone.pdf

M-PESA is a mobile-phone-based service for sending and storing money offered by Safaricom, a mobile service provider in Kenya. From its launch in March 2007 through the writing of this paper, M-PESA acquired 7 million users. While M-PESA was designed to be a money-transfer service, evidence suggests that customers are using it for savings as well. Olga Morawczynski studies data from "financial diaries" that record the savings practices of 14 M-PESA users for a period of one month. Eight users from the Kenyan city of Kibera represent the "urban" customers, while six users from smaller villages represent the "rural" customers.

Of the four most common savings mechanisms, home banks (storing money at home), rotating savings and credit associations (ROSCAs), regulated banks and M-PESA, Ms Morawczynski found that - on average participants used two. The chosen mechanisms usually complemented each other, each serving different purposes, such as: accessibility, safety, interest rate gains, organizing personal finances or building credit confidence.

Concerning the urban users, Ms Morawczynski found the most popular mechanisms for savings were home banks and M-PESA. The diaries revealed that an average of 4 percent of total income was deposited in home banks, while 18 percent was put into M-PESA (any amount of which may have been used for paying bills rather than for long-term savings).

Concerning the rural users, the most popular mechanism was the home bank, capturing an average of 32 percent of total income. Again, funds were not necessarily saved for... (Continued in the subscriber edition)

CGAP 2010 MIV Survey Report

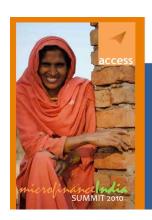
By Symbiotics, published by CGAP (Consultative Group to Assist the Poor), August 2010, 42 pages, available at: http://www.cgap.org/ p/site/c/template.rc/1.11.142715/

This fourth survey of microfinance investment vehicles (MIVs) from CGAP (Consultative Group to Assist the Poor) offers analysis and benchmarks from 90 MIVs. It focuses on two dimensions: financial performance (benchmarks on growth, risk, return, efficiency and funding patterns) and environmental, social and governance (ESG) commitment.

The MIVs manage assets equivalent to USD 7.7 billion as of December 2009, representing an estimated 93 percent of the MIV market. Asset growth slowed for the third consecutive year to 25 percent in 2009 (against 86 percent in 2007 and 34 percent in 2008), and survey respondents forecast a growth of only 15 percent for 2010. Private equity funds are growing faster (75 percent growth in assets) than others, fueled by new commitments from institutional investors, with investments concentrated in India. Local currency investments jumped by 54 percent in 2009 and now account for 31 percent of all direct debt investments.

The continuing impact of the credit crisis in several large microfinance markets translated into new loan-loss provisions representing 2 percent of the MIV direct debt microfinance portfolio. The average net portfolio vield reached a historical low of 7.9 percent at the end of 2009. The liquidity level jumped to a new high (17 percent of assets). In this context, the average net return for fixed income funds in euros dropped to 3.2 percent against 5.9 percent in 2008.

MIVs are increasingly committed to report on ESG practices: 40 percent are using an environmental exclusion list; 81 percent have endorsed client protection principles; and 69 percent report on ESG issues to their investors.





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