

We would like to express our sincere thanks to the Government of Korea to make this pilot happen.



Problem

- Delivering financial services to smallholder farmers tends to be costly and difficult
- Lack of access to such services reduces investment in agricultural inputs and lowers farmers' productivity.
- Constraints preventing financial institutions to provide finance to smallholder farmers include:
 - cost of reaching farmers
 - high transaction costs for short-term small loans
 - difficulties in cash management in rural areas
 - limited financial track record of farmers
 - difficulties to assess agricultural production risk

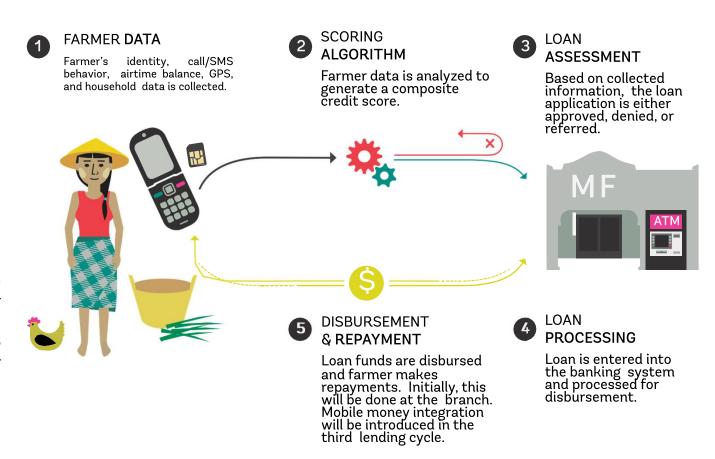




Objectives

This project aims to test the use of big data and mobile platform as a way to reduce the cost of lending to smallholders

- Test the ability of advanced ICT to deliver lending to small holder farmers
- Prove it could reduce costs, risks to make it commercially sustainable for financial institutions
- Generate knowledge and learning to share









Location

2 townships in eastern Bago region







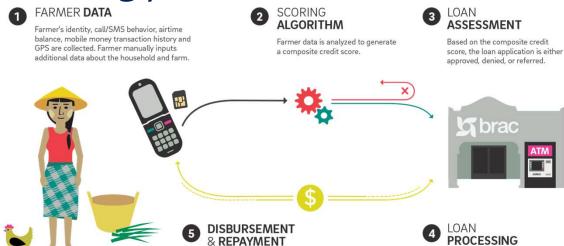




Key features of the digital lending platform

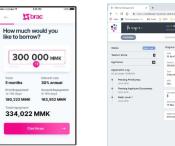
- Mobile based application interface for borrowers
- Digital data/process management
- Credit analysis
 - Traditional human based analysis
 - o Telco Score
 - Agri Score
- Mobile money





Loan funds are disbursed via mobile money. Farmer

makes repayments also via mobile money.







Loan is entered into the banking system

and processed for disbursement.

Key stakeholders



The World Bank The Facilitator

- Project support function
- Vendor Procurement
- Support with research & design to help inform new product and processes
- Develop learnings and knowledge to share globally



Brac MFI The Lender

- Ensure a robust lending process
- Maintain regulatory compliance
- Provide loans to smallholders
- Report on pilot progress (smallholder lending)



L-IFT The Promoter

- Support of go to market activities
- Provide handson client support during the application process



Telenor *The Phone Data*

- Provision of data for scoring
- Ensure compliance with regulatory issues relating to data sharing



aWhare The Ag Data

 Provision of data for scoring



Ongo Mobile Money

- Ensure direct channel access to smallholder farmers
- Provide agent support in pilot area





Activities

- Field research to inform project design
- Development of strategy
- Building a digital platform
- Training
- Outreach
- 3 lending cycles the iterative approach to develop and refine with every cycle



Approach

Human center design approach to design a product

- Understand
 - field research
- Define
 - design a proto type
 - field test
- Develop
 - strategy/products
- Deliver















Approach

High "touch" approach

Specially trained individuals to conduct hand-holding activities







Loan product overview

- Available for any crop
- No land title is necessary
- Loan amount: 150-500K kyat (approximately USD100-300)
- Loan duration: 5 month
- Repayment schedule: no payment for 3 month, 50% repayments on each end of 4th and 5th month
- Borrower must used a Telenor SIM card at least 6 month





Outcomes

	Farmers reached	Completed applications	Approved loans	Disbursed loans	Repaid loans	Repayment rate
1 st cycle	785	458	227 (141)	227 (141)	227 (141)	100%
2 nd	957	709	453 (278)	453 (278)	453 (278)	100%
3 rd	884	884	811	761 (573)	-	-

Total number (number for women)





Key findings

A loan product for smallholder farmers

- Demand for loan products among smallholder farmers is high
 especially farmers who don't have land title
- Repayment structure to accommodate farmers' cash flow is vital
- The idea of interest rate (instead of actual interest amount) confused many farmers
- VERY high repayment rate (no default) potential for business opportunities for commercial lenders
 - Balance between farmers' needs and financial institutions' operational/risk criteria to be commercially viable





Digitization - borrowers' end

- Gap between mobile phone "ownership" and "usage"
 - o Passive/limited use of their phones
 - Challenges around SMS, web browser, downloading apps
 - o Fake smartphones are common
 - o Phones bought abroad difficult to change any settings without expert help



"I don't know how to use the Internet... I never make calls, just answer."

- Phones are frequently shared, lost, or broken; SIM card are often swapped
- Internet access in the rural area is still relatively poor
 - o An offline solution is vital
 - Uploading large files (e.g. photo) is challenging
- Local reality vs international standard
 - o Font/text: team experienced numerous issues with Myanmar text
 - KYC (Know Your Customer) process: e.g. birthday, address
- Privacy
 - Data privacy
 - o A potential advantage in a long run





Digitization - lender' end

- Digitizing loan ≠ complete automation
 - Balance between flexibility and efficiency
 - Time to build trust in technology
 - Frequent power outage
- Increased efficiency is a long-term goal
- Last one mile to deliver the digital service













Training of staff

- Role-play training worked well
- Sufficient training program for each function:
 - Credit officers (BRAC)
 - Field agents (L-IFT)
- Develop rapport among teams













Outreach

- Sufficient number of local agents
 - Local knowledge especially on farmers life
 - Familiarity with mobile tools
 - Hand-holding activities for each borrower
- Finding the right community leaders
- Group meetings well attended with some challenges with bringing right people with proper documents
- Brochure to let potential borrowers bring homes

















Next steps

<Agriculture and Food GP>

- Lessons learned to be applied on projects focusing on smallholder farmers in selected value chains (e.g. Pipeline project in Myanmar, Cocoa value chain in Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire)
- Tailored digital literacy training for smallholder farmers

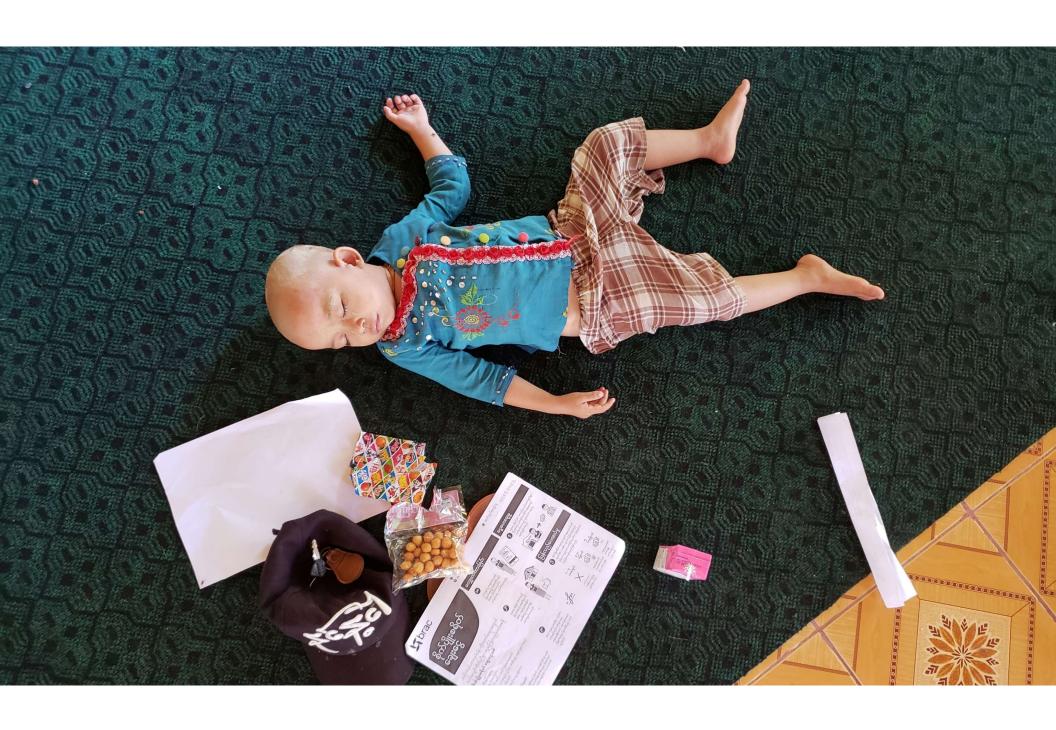
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- A lending platform has been built and under continuous improvement so that bigger number of borrowers
 can be reached in the future; potential for IFC's investment in selected micro finance institutions to expand or
 replicate the system.
- Farmers' appetite and preference on financial products have been collected through interviews with selected farmers; potential to inform FCI's advisory service on Myanmar Agriculture Development Bank.
- Issues around ICT infrastructure in the rural area and the level of digital literacy of farmers have been collected through interviews with selected farmers; potential to inform Digital Development GP's Digital Myanmar project.
- Data protection / data management discussion









Appendix

Field research findings which informed the product design

- Even though majority of participants had smart phones, few knew how to use them for more than just making phone calls.
- Awareness of Mobile Money is high in the area, but not many people actually use it.
- Agricultural Practices

<NLP>

- Dryer soil, most crops require irrigation.
- Primary crops in the region are:
 - Rainy season: rice
 - Dry season: beans (mung beans, black turtle beans), Some seasonal vegetables (irrigation required), flowers

 Dry season rice (irrigation required)

<Daik-U>

- Near a river system
- Primary crops in the region are:
 - Rainy Season: rice
 - Dry season: beans (mung beans, black turtle beans), Corn (human consumption and animal feed), Peanuts
 Roots: Turmeric, little ginger, Artalut root, Seasonal vegetables: cucumber, lady's finger, Roselle,
 watermelon, chill etc.
- Engagement Models: Completely digital model, mobile money agent model, BRAC agent model, input supplier model
 - Most popular model was the BRAC agent model to include BRAC officer only
 - comfort from in-person interactions
 - no other parties in between
- more private than agent or supplier
 VORLD BANK GROUP

