





ESF Factsheet on Microfinance

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Structure of the Factsheet

Section 1: Why microfinance instruments?

Section 2: The microfinance ecosystem

Section 3: Financial intermediaries in microfinance

Section 4: Microfinance products

Section 5: Business development services

Section 6: Combination of support









Thematic Objective 8



Promoting employment and supporting labour mobility Economic returns in addition to social value especially when initiatives are tailored to creating microenterprises.

Tailored support to reduce unemployment through creating microenterprises with direct and tangible spill-overs in the local economic context.

When microfinance is tailored to business creation, with financial returns, there may be more co-investment.

Microfinance can cover the gap between entrepreneurs in the social economy and unemployed people in those countries where there is insufficient institutional support from the government.

Thematic Objective 9



Promoting social inclusion and combating poverty

Microfinance can help local financial intermediaries to address the needs of social inclusion.

Microfinance can integrate institutional support for social inclusion which is low in most Member States.

Microfinance is an important instrument for combating poverty in times of financial and economic crisis.

Providing microfinance to disadvantaged groups reduces public spending for social services.

Added value in terms of making the borrowers more responsible.

Thematic Objective 10



Investing in education, skills and lifelong learning

Increased amounts available for students with a reduced cost of financing education.

Since returns on investing in education affects qualifications, microfinance may encourage people – especially from socio-economically disadvantaged backgrounds – to keep on studying.

Investing in education and lifelong training raises the potential for finding better jobs.



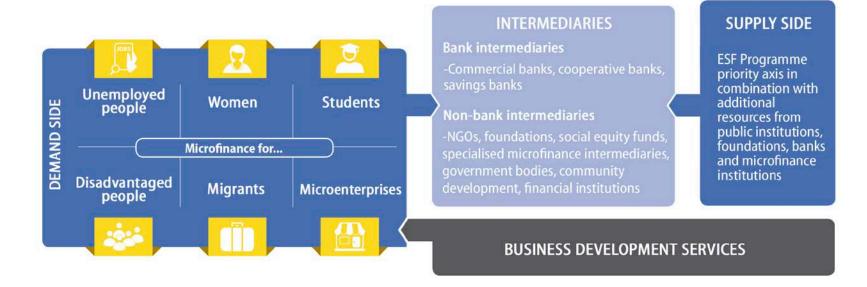




The microfinance ecosystem

SOCIAL NEEDS

The social needs are the same as those in the ESF Programme strategy, priority axis and specific objectives



ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

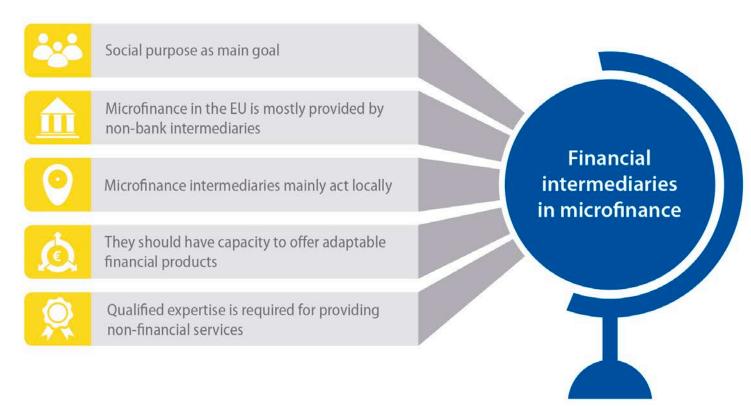
In the context of ESF, the key enabling conditions are included in the ex-ante conditionality (administrative capability, administrative burdens, sector planning etc.)







Financial intermediaries









Financial products

Loans

provide borrowers with upfront funding in exchange for repayment of this funding (known as "principal") along with interest, based on predetermined time frames and interest rate terms.

Guarantees

protect investors from a borrower's failure to repay as a result of pre-specified events. A guarantee can be a minimum guarantee that protects a portion of the investment through its lifetime, or a back-end guarantee that covers the entire investment after a pre-specified timeframe.







Business development services

Examples of business development services

- Skill training
- Capacity building
- Functional literacy
- Social empowerment
- Debt advisory services
- Business skill development
- · Mentoring services
- Enterprise management
- Financial management
- Debt advisory services
 - Skill training
 - Social empowerment
 - Debt advisory services

Final recipients

Unemployed people, migrants, women, students







Microenterprises



Disadvantaged people





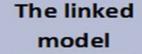




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The parallel model



The unified model













