Balancing risk and innovation

Insights from East Africa



Nick Hughes

ADB November 2019

This is not an ADB material. The views expressed in this document are the views of the author/s and/or their organizations and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Asian Development Bank, or its Board of Governors, or the governments they represent. ADB does not guarantee the accuracy and/or completeness of the material's contents, and accepts no responsibility for any direct or indirect consequence of their use or reliance, whether wholly or partially. Please feel free to contact the authors directly should you have queries.





- 1. Digital enables re-design of financial services
 - M-PESA....evolved from experimentation, watching customer data
- 2. Digital finance will blur 'real economy' sector boundaries
 - M-KOPA....clean energy + finance
- 3. Some basic risks that still get forgotten
 - · Lack of focus on customer needs, unit economics, and boots on the ground
 - Unique digital risks

Business models ahead....digital identity, connected appliances, micro-payments and smartphones

M-PESA today



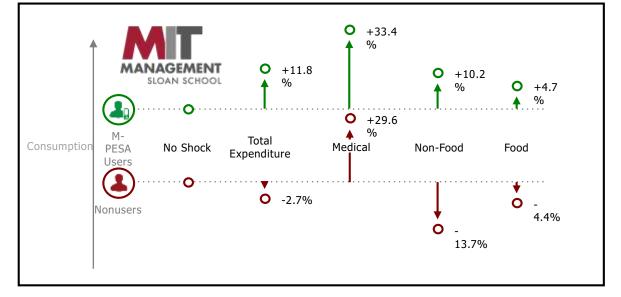
Economics are strong:

- Last year \$740m revenue
 - Over 30% of Safaricom's revenue in FY 18-19
- 29 million accounts



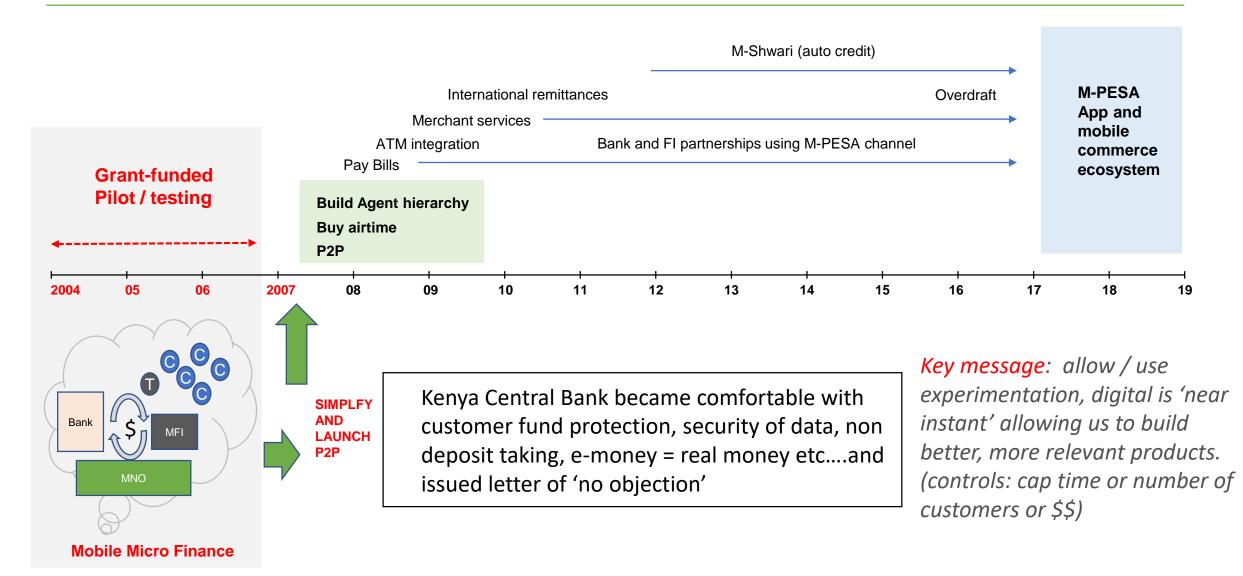
Quantifying the impact:

- Improved resilience / dealing with shocks
- 2% reduction in extreme poverty because of M-PESA
- +185,000 women switched occupation from farming to retail



M-PESA's evolution

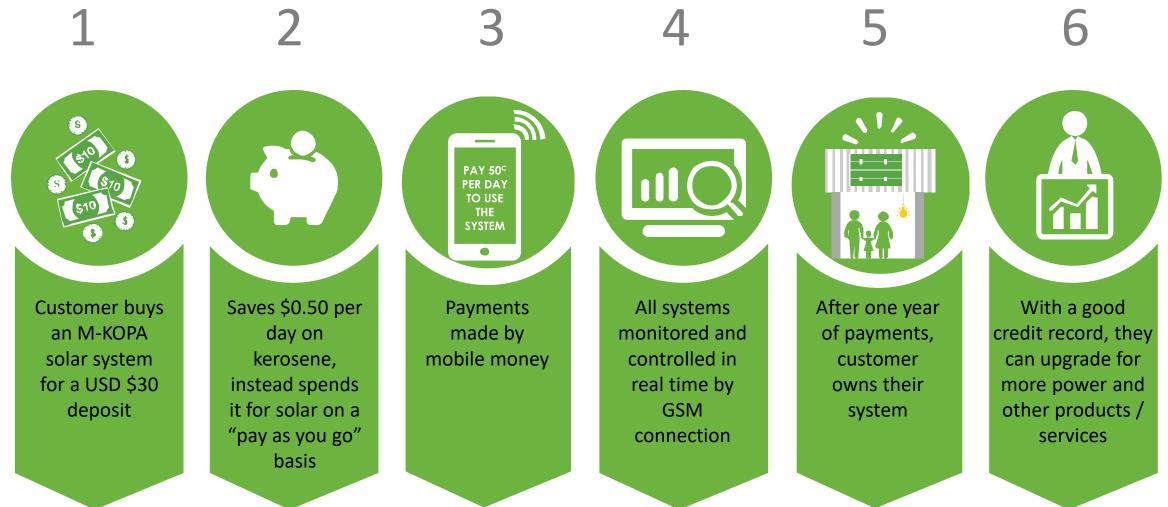




Customer proposition



M-KOPA customers step onto a financial pathway to upgrade to more products and services

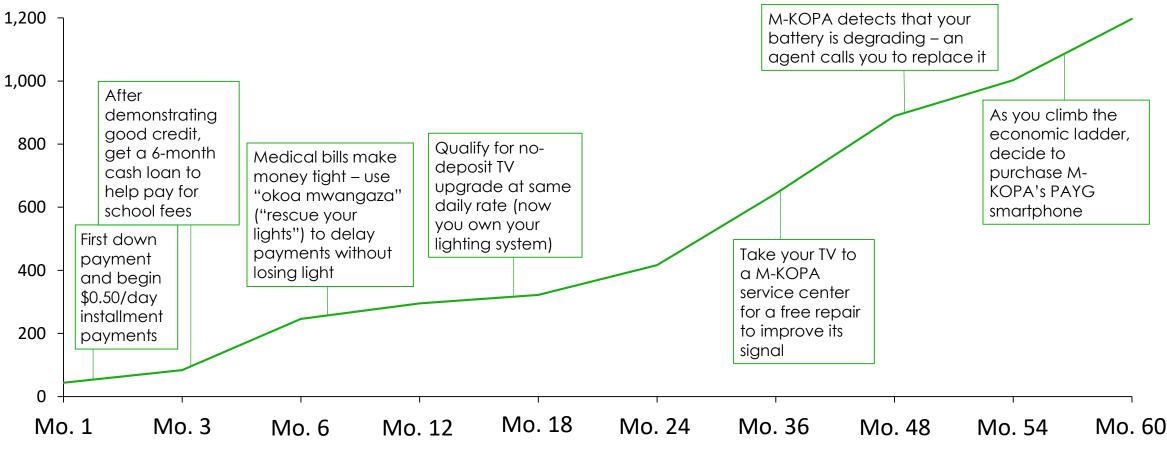


M-KOPA customer lifetime



The PAYG model enables M-KOPA customers to upgrade affordably and on an ongoing basis

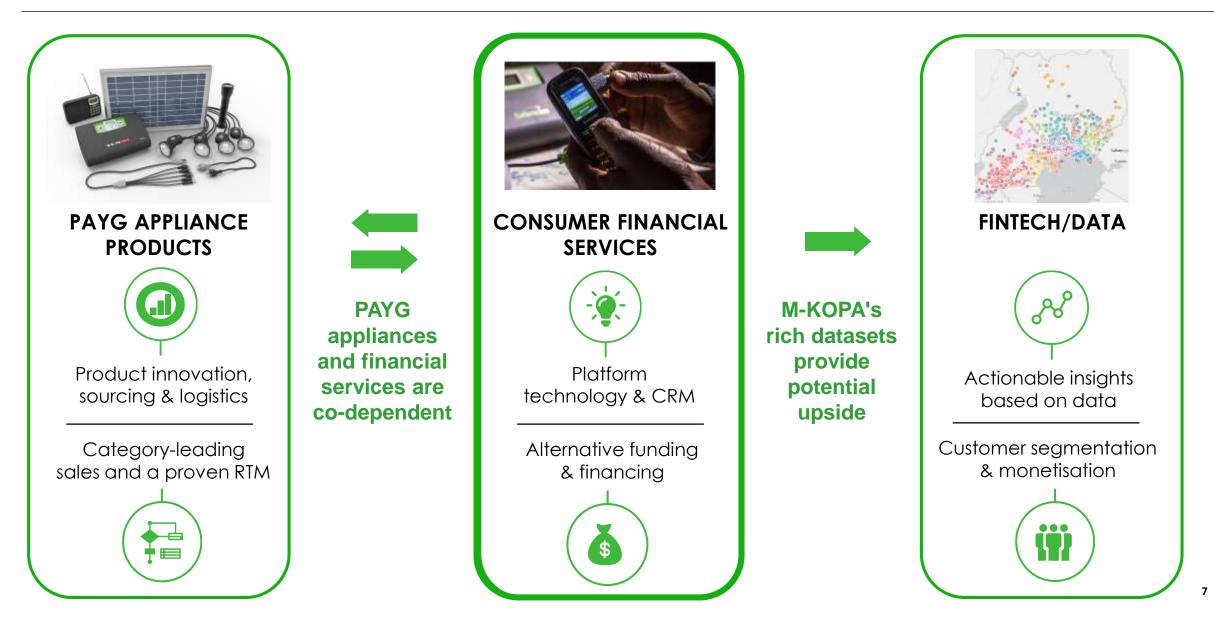
Cumulative payments, USD \$



Months since first M-KOPA purchase

M-KOPA's core platform capabilities





Basics...often under-estimated



Proposition	What problem is solved for customer	The 3 biggest challenges ?
M-PESA	Moving money A-to-B securely, instantly and at fair cost	 (regulatoryat the start) Distribution, distribution and distribution
M-KOPA	Displace a household cost for basic energy; allow customer to own an asset	 Working capital Operational execution (importing kit to Africa, warehousing, sales force management, post sale support) Clarity on unit economics

- There is no cashless economy (yet) in Africa
- Getting real money into e-money is not easy it's a cost
- Use case must be relevant to household cash flows (flexible)

Unique digital risks



• Digital credit is too easy to access

- M-KOPA model links credit to an asset (that saves money)
- New players must include social media platforms
 - They have scale, \$ firepower and end-user relationships
 - Fast usually beats big...but blackhole economic risk? (big swallows small)
- Availability of skills / people resources cannot keep pace with technology changes and associated risk management (data security, privacy, partnership risks e.g. sharing data)
 - Cloud engineering / data science
 - Organisation structures (accountability) and culture change also important



- IoT connectivity can allow any appliance to be financed
 - Productive assets (e.g. M-KOPA PAYG fridges used in retail outlets)
 - PAYG financing opening up a new channel + remote product monitoring is appealing to many equipment / appliance providers (e.g. M-KOPA selling Bosch water heaters)
- Smartphones quality phones provided on a PAYG basis
 - Aspirational product made affordable and is a gateway to content
 - Phones will be the screen of choice for many
 - Tremendous response to pilot testing in Kenya