

Enabling The Power of Ideas & Entrepreneurial Energy for the Other Half

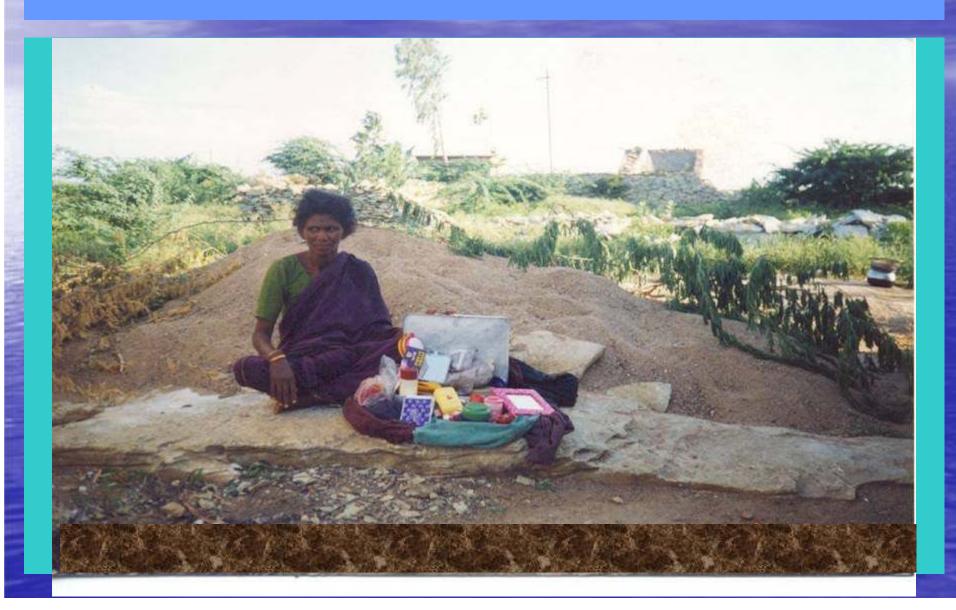
Vinod Khosla May 2004

Story: 1994



First Inspiration

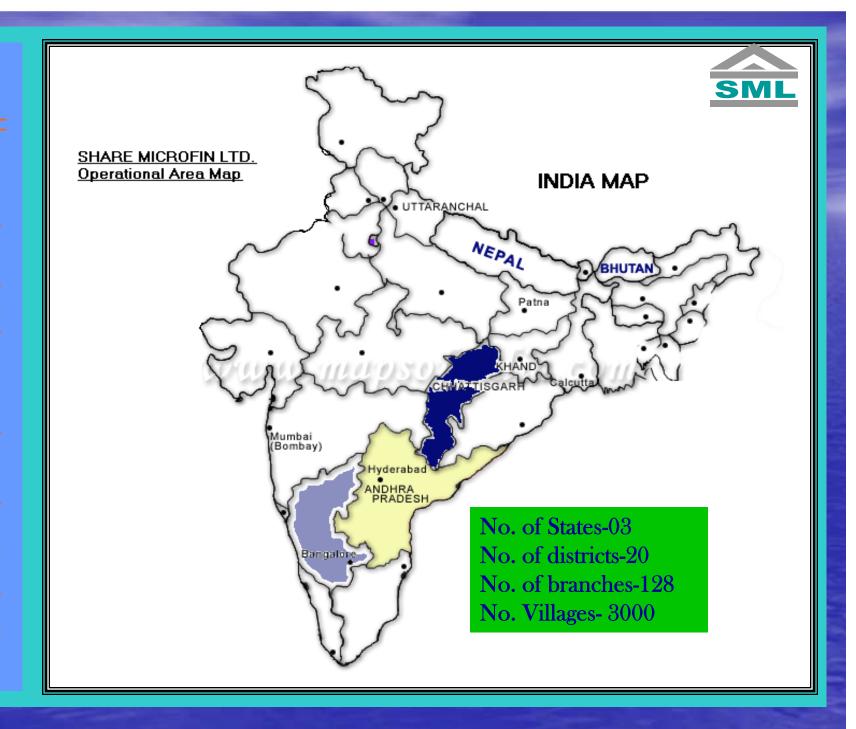




SHARE: History

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
			17555			
Active Clients	14,155	30,629	48,868	85,644	132,084	197,722
Yrly Disbursed	1,921,035	4,651,210	6,047,275	12,868,419	20,358,382	36,479,044
Cum Disbursed	3,254,810	7,906,020	13,604,790	25,825,362	43,938,060	81,393,506
Loan Portfolio	1,098,896	2,616,531	4,101,330	6,728,653	10,738,703	18,209,566
Financial Self Sufficiency	71%	74%	84%	100%	104%	110%
Cost per \$ Loan	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.07

Source: Company Information



SHARE: Dreams

	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9
	100	STATE OF THE PARTY.		en Elea	Total Control
Branches	186	266	346	426	500
Staff	1728	2486	3215	3945	4622
					以上,不以下,
Active Members	335,757	505,931	679,093	854,762	1,028,018
Total Disbursments(\$ Mil)	59.4	91.5	126	162.9	200.1
Loan Portfolio (\$ Mil)	 31.2	47.3	64.6	83	101.6
Self Sufficiency (Financial)	106	110	112	112	112

Equity (\$ Mil)	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4
Pref. Capital	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1

Source: Company Information

TARGET:

SML provides access to financial resources to people excluded from the conventional, formal financial system.

Rural Poor Women;

Whose asset value is less than Rs. 20,000/- (US \$ 444.44);

Whose per capita income is less than Rs. 350/- (US \$ 7.77) per month and

Who live in poor housing conditions.



Impact Study



(Bath, Sheffield & Sussex Universities - England)

- 1) 76.8% of the clients experienced significant reduction in their poverty over the last four years of which;
 - i. 38.4% moved from Very Poor to Moderate Poor
 - ii. 17.6% moved from Very Poor to Not Poor
 - iii. 20.8% moved from Moderate Poor to Not Poor
- 2) 38.4% are in the Non Poor category.
- 3) 80% witnessed increase in income levels.
- 4) Women actively participate in family decisions.
- 5) Most of the members children are being sent to schools.
- 6) 17 different combinations were used as paths out of poverty.



GRAMEEN BANK

Began in 1976 in Bangladesh

3.5 million borrowers

\$4.4 billion lent

500 types of micro-businesses average amount: \$160 peer support and pressure \$4.1 billion repaid



120,000 GB families overcome poverty each year (1992 WB survey)

Prof. Muhammad Yunus, Founder, Grameen Bank

Grameen Foundation, USAs Partners in India

\$2.1 million invested since December 2000 Quadruple growth from 80,000 to 330,000 borrowers in 3 years

	SHARE	ASA	CFTS	SKS	Grameen Koota	SNEHA	Total
# of Active Clients	197,943	68,781	27,769	21,946	9,083	6,059	331,581
Branches	99	27	17	9	9	4	165
Cum Loans Disbursed (US\$)	71,031,219	14,124,871	11,183,363	5,529,670	1,228,917	1,824,421	104,922,461
Portfolio O/S (US\$)	16,773,450	3,528,145	2,213,363	1,766,496	494,654	483,189	25,259,296
PAR > 30 Days	0%	2.7%	4.44%	0%	0%	0%	

GF-USA Results

- Scale up leading MFI in Pakistan (Kashf)
 - 15,000 to 60,000 clients in 20 months
 - GF-USA invests \$356,000
- Guarantee for SHARE securitization
 - Largest in history; only second overall
 - GF-USA invests \$325,000 (doubling past \$)
 - Leverage: 12:1; 25,000 new clients in Q1
- Industry-leading technology projects
 - Replication of Grameen Telecom in Uganda
 (5,000 phones; 400 in place & 60/month)
 - Village Computing Project in India



Miniamentin's San

Shuffling off the buffalo

Market 1

High finance benefits the poor

FOR the poorest of India's poor, the secontinuation of financial assets might seem arease, sensor and irrelevant. But a new approach to microcredit—the lending of tiny amounts of money to people with even tinier assets—to applying the technique to village life.

ICEC., an Indian bank, has just completed two such deals in the state of Andhia Pradesh. In the larger one, it has paid \$4,500 for a portfolio of \$2,500 loans from SHAAE, a microfinancier, icium's Brahmanand Hegde concedes this differs from the more familiar process of securitizing on loans or home mort gages in a number of important ways.

First, SHARE will be responsible for collecting the loans. Nor will the securities be "asser-backed", as is usually the case with cat and house financing. The buffsloes, handcarts and other small-business wherewith als that the loans were specif on will remain unencumbered. Actor will have as collateral instead a "first lose" guarantee of an exception of the total from the Greener foundation, an American charry devoted to propagating microcredit.

Third, there is, as yet, no secondary market for the securities, though acticl is talking to Crisil, a credit rating agency, about the prospects for its rating the paper, and is hoping that over time other banks will enter the market too.

All the main parties are patting themselves on the back. ICECI manages to



seach horrowers it could never other wise approach, and palm off most of the administration on to assaue. This helps it meet a government set target of direct ing act, of its total lending to "priority sectors", including 18% to farmers. Grameen sees its cash deposit multiply twelvefold on its way to the povertystricken borrower.

SHARP's boss, Udaia Rumar, seems chippest of them all. He secures a new surger of famels, off sawars's halance sheet, at a cost that is three to four percentage points cheaper than it pays for a bank loan. This will help him meet his aim of increasing his number of bornow ess from under 100,000 now to 1m, a target that will, he reticons, require \$62,5m in new funds. He says that you of his clients have never tried to run a business before, and are uneducated and lifter ate. Their children may have better listle.

Strategic Plan 2004-2008

- Three Goals
 - 5m new borrowers
 - Half Out of Poverty
 - Champion 3 innovations
- Total Fund-raising Goal: \$80 million (private: \$56m)
- Total leveraged: \$255 million



DREAM the DREAMS!

Microcredit Summit 1997

Reach the Poorest

Empower Women

Build Financially Self-Sufficient Institutions

Positive Measurable Impact

100m by 2005 (x5)

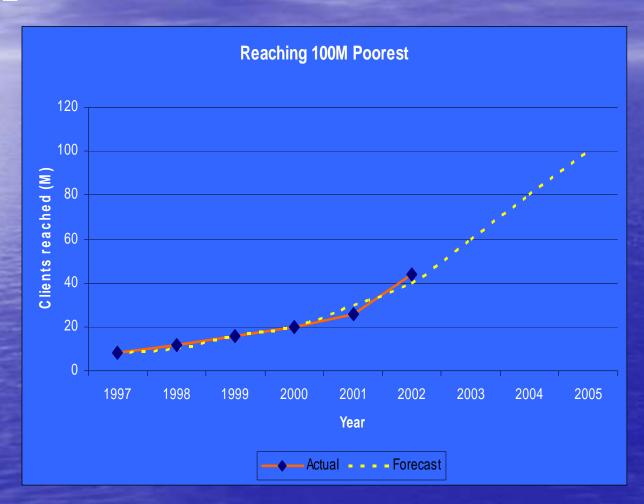
Remove The Myths

The poorest are too costly to reach & motivate

Institutions for the poor cannot be financially self-sufficient

Such institutions will only add a debt burden to the poor

Impact





Exponential Growth:

	Institutions Reporting	Clients Reached (Mil)	"Poorest" Clients Reached (mil)
Dec-97	618	13.5	7.6
Dec-98	925	20.9	12.2
Dec-99	1065	23.6	13.8
Dec-00	1567	30.7	19.3
Dec-01	2186	54.9	26.9
Dec-02	2572	67.6	41.6

Exponential Growth:

Size of Institution (in terms of clients)	Number of Institutions	Combined Number of Clients	%
> 1 million	8	13,545,168	32.56%
100,000 - 999,999	25	6,414,155	15.42%
10,000 - 99,999	222	5,961,996	14.33%
2,500 - 9,999	410	1,958,777	4.71%
< 2500	1904	1,003,372	2.41%
Networks	3	12,711,310	30.56%

Economic Basis

Ratings
Professional Boards
Audit Functions
Market Cost of Funds
Incentive Compensation
.and much more

Sustainability



Notes:

Operational Self-Sufficiency (OSS) is the ability of a MFI to meet all its operational and financial costs out of its income from operations

Financial Self-Sufficiency (FSS) measures the extent to which its income from operations covers operating costs after adjusting for all forms of subsidy and the impact of inflation

Source: M-CRIL Microfinance Review 2003

Capitalism Scaled?

Virtuous Pyramid Scheme Sustainable

Better NOT Best Alternative Methodology Incentive Schemes for Workforce Scalability: Commercial basis at ALL levels Economic Efficiency from Darwinian Model



Entrepreneurship

Power of Ideas

Self preservation, Survival & Betterment

Appropriate Capital

Appropriate Assistance



Securitization: Creating a Secondary Market for Micro-finance





Example: SHARE Securitization

SHARE sold \$4.3 million of its portfolio to ICICI Bank in Jan 04

42,000 loans from 26 branches as of 10.31.03

Continues to act as collection agent

ICICI discounted the FV of principal and interest of these receivables at 8.75%

Repayments will all be made by Jan 05

All future loans originated in these branches will be thru Partnership Model

Boosts SHAREs ROA and ROE

Benefits of Commercialization

Investors and lenders demand increased efficiency and transparency

- New efficiencies can mean lower costs to borrowers
- Increased transparency and professionalism leading to lower risk of error and fraud

Tapping into virtually unlimited sources of capital for expansion

Reduction of time management spends fundraising



Technology s Role:

ICT for cost management

ICT as products

MIT Media Labs
UC Berkeley

Debates?

Sustainability vs MFI+ **Definition of BPL Impact Assessment Issues Usurious Interest?** NGO or For Profit **Role of Government Role of Big Institutions**

Lessons From Silicon Valley

David or Goliath?

Process or Passion?

Help vs Enablement vs Get out of the Way

Entrepreneurial Innovation

Entrepreneurial Persistence

Entrepreneurial Capital Efficiency

Entrepreneurial Energy

Venture Capital & Venture Assistance





Risks of Commercialization

Exclusion of poorest people and areas

to reduce perceived portfolio risk among MFI lenders/owners

Phasing out of complementary services (BDS, credit with education) and social impact experimentation

to reduce costs and increase profits

Mission Drift: Overarching poverty reduction objective slowly diluted/lost

Ownership is increasingly foreign and from traditional banking sector

Risk Mitigation

Right mix of incentives for MFI loan officers

- Grameen Bank Five Star System
 - 2 for social impact
 - > 3 stars for financial performance

Apex organizations choice of MFIs

Case of SHARE & GF-USA

MFI choices for key management and governance posts (case of Fonkoze)

Donors/Investors attention and valuing of:

- Poverty targeting, poverty impact (monitoring & results), experimentation & complementary services
- Ensuring that ownership is predominantly local and ideally includes clients themselves

Goal 1: 5m new clients

- 4m from ~12 MFIs
 - Mostly Asian
 - Capacity-building & financing
- Directly Invest \$40m
- Leverage \$240m



- Final 1m:
 - "Seedbed" MFIs (smaller, ensure pipeline for future growth)
 - Latin America, China, Arab World