

# EUROPEAN MICROFINANCE ACTORS

WORKING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

DIRECTORY, MAIN TOPICS AND PRIORITIES

EUROPEAN MICROFINANCE PLATFORM

RETWOMENED WITH THE SOUTH

Luxembourg, November 2008



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DIRECTORY, MAIN TOPICS AND PRIORITIES

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# **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

- I m MFP member organizations were asked to provide their key institutional data in compile a directory of all members. In total 74 members responded before the closing date of data collection. Most were NGOs, followed by financial institutions, networks, universities, public sector entities and a large number of other organizations, mostly support service providers. Nearly half of all organizations employ less than 20 staff persons whereas a fifth employs more than 200. This is a higher staff-per-organization ratio compared to 2005 with may indicate continued professionalization of platform members. This is also indicated by lower average part-time scores.
- Although insufficient data were submitted on overall member funding products to thraw far-reaching conclusions, it appears that grant provision is more earmarked for particular activities than for random expenditure. Subsidies to cover operational deficits of microfinance institutions (MFIs) seem to have almost vanished, except in cases of start-up operations. The bulk of subsidies is earmarked for capacity building and technical assistance activities.
- Most members are active in various networks simultaneously at an average rate of 3.6 network affiliations per member. At the same time cooperation with other e-MFP members is less developed. Only a third of all platform members report an established pattern of cooperation with at least one other member.
- Asia, Latin America and Europe, where a third of all members is active in Africa, followed by Asia, Latin America and Europe, where a third of all members is active. Also a third of all members is active in all of these continents. Calculated in number of actors per inhabitants of these continents, attention is fairly evenly distributed over Europe, Africa and Latin America. Asia gets considerably less attention. The most covered country in this comparison is Montenegro, whereas China is the least covered one.
- In general, European actors display a strong preference for a selected number or relatively small or mid-size countries, particularly in Latin America where Central American and Andes countries draw substantial support. In Africa most attention is drawn by various francophone West African countries, in Asia by Mongolia, Laos and Cambodia and in Europe by the former Yugoslav republics. It would appear that the larger states in these continents receive relatively little attention, notably Brazil, Mexico, Russia, Nigeria, India and China.

- 6. There is no significant correlation between member interest and countries' poverty and development levels as indicated by their ranking on the Human Development Index. Investment and support interest seems to be driven rather by pragmatic considerations such as actual handling capacity on the ground and historical or cultural patterns of affiliation.
- 7. European actors in most cases support a wide range of activities in microfinance, typically including capital placements and capacity building and technical assistance support. This indicates overall comprehensive investment and support strategies but a potential consequential downside is lack of industrial coordination and institutional specialization. There are few reported cases where European actors in some configuration align their investment strategies vis-à-vis a particular country or region beyond syndication or cooperation vis-à-vis a particular MFI.
- 8. As regards capacity building, the single most popular topic among European actors is social performance management, followed by networking activities and market research. Technical assistance is primarily focused on strategic and operational planning of MFIs and their internal support systems. In view of product development, the most popular topics are savings and microinsurance. Nearly half of all members show affinity with particular microfinance clients, particularly the rural poor and women. Gender equality is often mentioned as a challenge.
- 9. If it comes to future challenges, members express concern about the process of commercialization in the industry. While it is acknowledged that international capital markets have been instrumental in financing the exponential growth of the industry in the last five years or so, they feel it is important to also acknowledge the importance of other approaches such as cooperative and community-based models. Over-reliance on commercial investors and practitioners runs a distinct risk of mission drift and under-appreciation of the role and position of other industry stakeholders, particularly the poorest and more vulnerable sections of potential clients.
- 10. As a result, many members place emphasis on an industry-wide effort towards "socially responsible" regulation of the industry at large, augmenting prudential supervision. This is expressed in calls for codes of conduct, consumer protection, transparency of motives, truth-in-lending and client education.
- 11. Considering these concerns, there appears to be a rather broadly shared effort towards equating the importance of financial performance with social performance on an institutional and industry-wide basis. Social performance management is not considered a facultative add-on but rather a necessary ingredient of overall performance assessment.

- As regards the rationale of the platform proper, there is a need to overcome fragmentation whilst appreciation the values of diversity in mandates, preferences and instruments among members.
- 13. The European actors display an above-average affinity with two key triggering considerations in the microfinance industry: self-organization and stakeholder value as opposed to mere shareholder value. It is suggested that both considerations could fortify the rationale of the e-MFP at large and be captured as core ingredients for future program design.

# **FOREWORD**

I am very pleased to present this update of the Directory of European actors working in microfinance in developing countries. The first edition of the Directory was published in 2005 and over the intervening three years the European Microfinance Platform (e-MFP) has experienced considerable growth. It is therefore appropriate to update the work at this juncture. We anticipate that future adjustments will be added via our website ensuring accurate, up-to-date information.

The primary purpose of this Directory is to provide a Who's Who for microfinance. It offers practitioners a mechanism to ascertain who is doing what in the microfinance sector and our hope is that it will also enhance cooperation and coordination, thus promoting synergy amongst e-MFP members.

It is gratifying to note that compared to 2005, our members have become more specialised and that new actors continue to emerge. The diversity and complementary nature of our membership makes it a unique platform with significant impact for the microfinance sector. Nevertheless, the Directory also indicates that some members continue to work in isolation, sometimes on topics or in areas where the benefits of collaboration are self evident. Existing cooperative ventures between e-MFP members have shown clearly the efficiency and relevance of joining forces and the benefits that accrue to microfinance clients as a result. This Directory and more broadly the e-MFP, aims to facilitate the emergence of such collaboration.

In a growing and fast evolving industry like microfinance, capacity building and research are crucial. At the request of our members, two additional sections addressing these issues are included in this Directory. We hope that they will be of interest to members already involved with these topics. We hope also that the material will encourage newcomers and will stimulate joint initiatives which strengthen the industry.

This Directory is produced in a time of growing global concern and confusion about the functioning of the capital markets and financial systems. It is too early to predict if this financial crisis will have a significant impact on the microfinance industry but already it raises major questions regarding financial mechanisms and principles. The crisis provides an opportunity to emphasize the need for more inclusive and more responsible financial systems. We are already convinced about this but we still need to convince communities outside of our industry.

I am taking the opportunity of the European Microfinance Week 2008 to present this Directory and I would like to invite you all to join e-MFP in taking the current challenges and their impact on microfinance head-on. Our ambition is that by joining forces, we can harness our commitment to ensure that ever more people will have access to affordable and appropriate financial services.

Lastly, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the team of Blue Rhino and the e-MFP Secretariat who compiled this Directory and its additions.

Axel de Ville Chairman e-MFP

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# E-MFP MEMBERS

Information was received from the following organisations

Aldic Rame	Full Name	Year	Country
ADA ADA		1994	Lisembourg
Agusties Agretine		2005	France
AICAR	Association Internationale de Crédit Agricule et Rural		Madagascar
AVAM	Aga Khan Agency for Microfinance	2004	Switzerland
Atteits	Alterlia	1994	Betgium
AMEA	Azerbaijan Microfinance Association		Azerbaijan
APRI	Association of the Popular Funds on the Internet	2002	Bulgaria
Aquadey	Aquadey - Aquaculture et Développement	1987	Betgium:
ALTE	Agence de Transfert de Technologie Financière	1999	Luxembourg
BlueOrchard BlueOrchard Finance S.A.		2001	Switzerland
BNP Paribas BNP Paribas Microfinance		1998	France
RRS Beignen Bailfeisen Foundation – BRS VZW		1992	Belgium
958	Burgundy School of Business		France
Cerise Comité d'Éthange de Réflexion et d'Information sur Les Systèmes d'Epargne-crédit		1998	Franco .
Cermi Center for European Research in Microfinance		2007	Belgium
CGAP Consultative Group to Assist the Poor		1995	France
Cm MF Citi Microfinance		2005	United Kingdom
CNIPM	Comitate Nazionale Italiano Permanente per il Microcredito	2006	ttalia
Concern	Concern Worldwide	1968	Ireland
Cordaid	Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid	1917	Netherlands
Credit Suisse	Credit Susse		Switzerland
Cresud	Cresud SPA		Baly
CSA	Church of Sweden, International Mission and Diakonia		Sweden

DCA:	DanChurchAid	1922	Denmark.	
DORV	Deutscher Genossenschaft- und Raifnisenverband e.V.	1972	Germany	
ri .	Eclof International			
EIB	European Investment Bank	1958	Lummboorg	
EMHD	Ecumenical Microfinance For Human Development		Switzerland.	
MMS	Electronic Money Moving Solutions BV	2004	Netherlands	
FMO	Netherlands Development Finance Company - FMO	1970	Netherlands	
Frankfurt School	Frankfurt School of Finance & Management	1957	Germany	
CCAMF	Grameen Crédit Agricole Microfinance Foundation	2008	Lusembourg	
GFA	GFA Consulting Group		Sermany	
Horus.	Horus Development Finance	1994	France	
LAP	Investisseur et Partenaire pour le Développement	2002	France	
ICCO Interchurch Organisation for Development Cooperation		1964	Netherlands.	
IDDC International Disability and Development Consortium		1994	Belgium	
IDLO Jidemational Development Law Organization		1983	italy	
lecofin	locatio	1992	Belgium	
iOB-UA institute of Development Policy & Management - University of Antwerp		2000	Belgium	
KEFE	Kölner Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Entwicklungsländer- forschung s.V.	1984	Germany	
Lax-Development	Lax-Development S.A.	1978	Laumbourg	
Louflag	Luxenthourg Fund Labeling Agency a.s.b.i.		Limembourg	
Mercy Corps .	Mercy Corps Scotland	1990	United Kingdom	
MF Partners	Microfinance Partners BV	2006	Netherlands	
MFC Microfinance Centre for Central and Eastern Europe and the New Independent States		1997	Poland	
Microfinanza	Microfinanza Rating	2006	Italy	
MIL	Microfinance Initiative Liechtenstein	2005	Liechtenstein	
MISEA	Microfinance Investment Support Facility for Alghanistan	2003	Afghanistan	
NHTV	NHTY fireda University of applied sciences	1966	Netherlands	

CON	Oxus Development Network	2005	France
Discredit.	Dikocredit, EDSC U.A.	1975	Netherlands
Oxfam Novib Oxfam Novib			Netherlands
Pamiga:	Participatory Microfinance Group for Africa	2005	France
Ph8:	PhB Development		Belgium
Platet Finance	Plaffet Finance	1998	Belgium
Planet Rating	Planet Rating	1999	France
Rabobenk Foun- dation	Rabobank Foundation	1973	Netherlands
RAFAD	Recheiches et Applications de Financements Alternatifs au Géveloppement	1985	Switzerland
RAFODE	Rural Agency For Development	2005	Kenya
RBE	Réseau des Bretons de l'Etranger	2002	Belgium
responsAbility	responsAbility Social Investments A.G.	2903	Switzerland
SEDP1	Social Enterprise Development Partnerships, Inc.	2004	Philippines
SF	Stromme Foundation	1976	Norway
SIDI	International Solidanty for Development and		
investments		1983	France
SIFRA	SIFRA - Microfinance Network Facilitators	2002	Belgium
SOS Faim B	Action pour le Développement - SOS Faim	1964	Belgium
SOS Faim L	SOS Faim Luxembourg	1995	Lozembourg
Spark	Stichting Spark		Netherlands
Symbiotics	Symbiotics Consulting & Services (Luxembourg) SA	2007	Luxembourg
frias.	TRIAS YOW		Beigium
Triodos Facet:	Trindos Facet BV	1990	Netherlands
UIA	University of Agder		Norway
Uoff	University of Bergamo		italy
UoL.	University of Lusembourg (School of Finance)	2003	Luxembourg
WSBI-ESBG	WSRI-ESBG		Belglaim.
WWB	Stichting to Promote Women's World Banking	1976	USA -Netherlands

# 1.INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Objectives

In 2005, the European Microfinance sector published its first directory of European organizations supporting microfinance in developing countries. From this starting point the European Microfinance Platform was initiated, with the purpose of fostering cooperation and pursuing synergies among its members. The directory offered a first Who-is-Who detailing the scope and volume of members' involvement in microfinance.

Since 2005, platform membership has broadened and deepened and is now approaching the 100 member mark. It includes regular private sector and mutual banks, public and public-private development banks, general and specialized funding agencies, and consultancy, support and research institutions. All members share the platform's vision that every person in the world is entitled to have access to inclusive financial services as developed and offered by the microfinance sector. To increase access, e-MFP as a multi-stakeholder organization promotes innovation in service delivery.

The increase of platform membership justifies an update of the directory. In addition, e-MFP members also asked for the inclusion of data in the areas of capacity building and research in microfinance, particularly with a view to the promotion of innovation throughout the sector. This updated directory therefore includes two separate inventories for these subjects, covering data from non-platform members as well.

As a result the new directory is more comprehensive than the previous one and captures the rich variety of European involvement in microfinance in developing countries, which may open new venues for cooperation and synergy creation among European actors in the sector. This directory provides a clear view of the e-MFP members. However, the sector, its actors as well as membership of e-MFP are constantly evolving. For that reason the directory will be regularly updated on the e-MFP website.

#### 1.2 Methodology and Process

Data were compiled on the basis of a general questionnaire, whereas an adjusted questionnaire was developed for research institutions. This survey was sent to all e-MFP members who are listed above.

The general questionnaire included questions on seven key involvement characteristics:

- · General contact information
- . Type, size, linkages and alliances of the organization
- Mission
- · Size of microfinance operations.
- · Countries, areas and methods of involvement
- · Main competencies
- · Future priorities

Additional questions were formulated to solicit members' suggestions and expectations as regards modalities and options for future cooperation and joint initiatives.

The data collection process started by approaching members' contact persons as registered by e-MFP. Next, the questionnaire was sent to the contact persons. Most of the organizations returned a completed questionnaire. These questionnaires were used as the basis for this directory. This data was complemented with conversations with well informed members and information from websites of microfinance organizations.

#### 1.3 Research Team

This directory was composed by Blue Rhino Consult BV, a Netherlands-based consulting firm. The research team consisted of Anna Lentink, Robbie Hogervorst, Edoardo Totolo and Herman Abels. Invaluable support throughout the process was provided by Christoph Pausch of e-MFP.

An additional directory on capacity building was commissioned by Micro-Ned, the Netherlands network of funding agencies active in microfinance. Resi Janssen of Micro-Ned generously contributed to the data collection and editing process. Also Marek Hudon of CERMI (Centre for European Research in Microfinance) provided highly appreciated support.

The team would like to thank all organizations that took the time to fill in the questionnaires and often provided additional information.

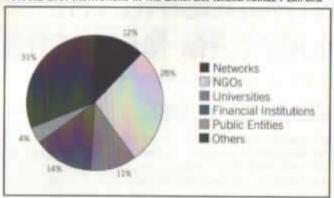
# 2.INTRODUCING THE PLATFORM MEMBERS

## 2.1 Institutional Typology

This chapter provides information on the organizational characteristics of e-MFP members that responded to the survey. Following the 2005 inventory, seven institutional formats were presented to categorize respondents' organizations. These were networks and platforms, non-governmental organizations, public entities, financial institutions, universities and research institutions and 'others'.

- Networks are alliances of independent organizations that collaborate to achieve commonly shared objectives. Networks can be formal institutions with their own management and secretariat but also more loosely organized groupings hosted by a lead member organization. Platforms are lower intensity networks, usually geared to the exchange of policies and practices and, unlike networks, not necessarily engaged in the implementation of specific programs. Due to the ambiguous nature of this distinction and the answers of e-MFP members, it was decided to include the two in one category.
- NGOs are not-for-profit providers of finance or support services and generally part
  of the civil society sector, irrespective of their asset and income basis.
- Public entities are state or government-owned providers of services and commonly work on the basis of public good considerations.
- Financial institutions in this typology are either private or public-private service providers, typically applying market and financial return considerations.
- Universities and research institutions are public or private sector organizations studying the evolvement of the microfinance sector.
- 'Others' represent the rest category in this survey, predominantly made up of providers of technical rather than financial services such as consultancy firms, rating agencies and fund managers.

FIGURE 2.1: INSTITUTIONS IN THE EUROPEAN MICROFINANCE PLATFORM



In total 74 organizations participated in this survey. Not all were able to classify themselves in one particular category, in which case they were classified in the category closest to their own description. This shows that classification standards are not commonly shared among e-MFP members. The platform could perhaps work on this.

The majority of organizations are 'others', accounting for 31% (10% in 2005), and NGOs for 28% (35% in 2005), followed by financial institutions (14%), networks (12%) and universities/research institutions (11%), in 2005 representing 27%, 2% and 14%, respectively. Public entities constitute 4% of the participating organizations (11% in 2005).

Several NGOs also operate as network coordinators and some research institutions also provide commercial consultancy services; reasons for opting for the rest category. At the same time the 'others' category sees the entrance of a variety of technical service providers. Also the percentage of networks has increased, from 3 to 12%, whereas the presence of financial institutions and public entities has relatively decreased, from 27 to 13% and from 11 to 4% respectively.

#### Networks

The diversity among network organizations is noticeable, following from their respective objectives. Some networks focus on the promotion of retail finance to selected clients; Brussels based IDDC, for instance, focuses on reaching disabled poor. Others bring together actors from a specific country or region; MIL is a network of Lichtenstein institutions, AMFA brings together actors working in Azerbaijan and MFC's membership is made up of organizations in Central and Eastern Europe.

The growth of the number of networks probably is likely triggered by the growth of the microfinance sector at large: the sharp increase of clients, MFIs, investors and supporters calls for intensification of coordination and collaboration among all.

NETHORK ORGANIZATIONS	TOTAL	ORGANIZATIONS
	.9	AMFA, CGAP, EI, IDDC, MFC, MIL, ODN, RBE, SIFRA

#### NGOs

Although private sector entities have become prominent as investors as well as retailers in microfinance, this does not appear to have resulted in a diminishing role of civil society organizations. NGOs cover a wide range of activities, ranging from direct support to MFIs to networking and advocacy, from community organizing to product development, from research to post-emergency and post-conflict rehabilitation.

Nearly 25% of the participating NGOs are also involved with network coordination. WWB, for instance, headquartered in the USA but legally incorporated in the Netherlands, operates a global network of 30 affiliate MFIs; Paris based PAMIGA doubles as the coordinator of a West African network and Planet Finance also operates a global network of nearly 30 affiliates.

	TOTAL	OHIGANIZATIONS
NGOs	22	ADA, Agrofine, AKAM, Aquadev, Concern, Cordaid, DCA, ICCO, KGFE, Mercy Corps, Pamiga, PlaNet Finance, Oxfam Novib, Rabobank Foundation, RAFAD, RAFODE, SF, Spark, SOS Faim B, SOS Faim L, Trias, WWB

#### Universities and Research Institutions

In most cases, microfinance related research is undertaken in the faculties of economics of European universities or by independent research institutes focusing on development studies and finance.

Respondents appear to conduct research in close collaboration with NGOs and development agencies, usually on a project basis. While certain institutions focus entirely on academic research, researchers from CERMI, for instance, are engaged in partnerships with NGOs and non-European academic institutions such as Yale and Harvard universities. Some institutions have branched out into consulting and networking activities. The Frankfurt School of Finance and Management operates a consultancy company within the institute, for instance, whereas CERISE also acts as a network of NGOs and research centers.

Universities	TOTAL	ORGANIZATIONS
- RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS	8	CERISE, CERMI, Frankfurt School, IOB-UA, NHTV, SOF- UoL, SoM-UIA, UoB

#### Financial Institutions

Some financial institutions have been active in microfinance for many years, such as Oikocredit, but most have only more recently become involved. Most financial institutions focus on capital provision to MFIs in the form of equity, debt finance or guarantee provision. Others provide technical services as well. BNP Paribas, for instance, can second retired banking professionals on a voluntary basis to its investee MFIs. Some also play a role in syndication of capital provision or play a role in the governance of investees in case of equity placements.

FINANCIAL	Total	ORGANIZATIONS
Instructions	10	BlueOrchard, BNP Paribas, Citi MF, Credit Suisse, Cresud, E1B, FMO, Oikocredit, responsability, SIDI

#### Public Entities

Although public sector entities include fully state-owned development banks of which Europe counts many, respondents in this category are of a different nature. Lux Development is the Luxembourg implementation agency active on issues on regulatory frameworks and activities on the ground, such as in forming revolving funds and supporting rural development programs. Italian CNIPM is a government agency strengthening microfinance in Italy and promoting cooperation between all Italian actors in the sector. IDLO is an inter-governmental organization working on the design of appropriate regulatory and legal frameworks on microfinance.

Punus	TOTAL	ORGANIZATIONS
ENTITIES	3	CNIPM, IDLO, Lux-Development

#### Other Organizations

Most of the respondents in this rest category are private sector financial or technical service providers. Others are private, sometimes faith-based, foundations or cooperative or mutual institutions. Some are specialized in a particular technical service, such as rating or technological innovation; others are promoting a specific organizational format for MFIs, such as the cooperative or mutual format; and others yet again cover a broader range of activities.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL	ORLANIZATIONS.
	22	Alterfin, APKI, ATTF, BRS, CSA, DGRY, EMMS, GCAMF, GFA, Horus, Incofin, I&P DEVELOPPEMENT, LuxFlag, MF Partners, MicroFinanza, MISFA, PhB, Planet Rating, Triodor Facet, WSBI-ESBG, SEDPI, Symbiotics

#### 2.2 Resources

#### Human Resources

Respondent organizations vary significantly in terms of available human resources. Firstly, the total number of staff members of the organizations are discussed, including personal working outside microfinance. Almost half of the organizations, 48%, employs less than 20 full-time staff. Cumulatively, 66% employs less than 50 staff, 72% less than 100 staff, 79% less than 200 staff. The lower percentages are predominantly reported by NGOs, consultancy firms and networks; the higher brackets are made up of banks, financial institutions and public institutions.

FIGURE 2.2: NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES OF E-MFP MEMBERS

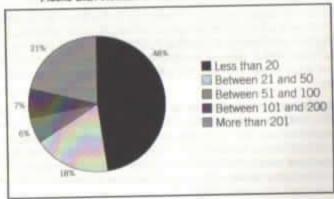
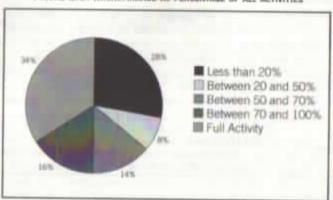


FIGURE 2.3: MICROFINANCE AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL ACTIVITIES



These figures are noticeable different from the results of the 2005 survey in two areas. The number of organizations exclusively active in microfinance has increased from 22 to 34% and the number of organizations employing less than 20% of staff to microfinance has decreased from 41 to 28%. One of the findings of previous inventories was the lack of human resources available to the microfinance sector, resulting in high levels of part-time employment. Current employment figures appear to support the observation that professionalization processes have been set in motion and are on-going.

The survey also generated information as regards the positioning of microfinance activities in the respondents' organizational set-up.

#### Financial Resources

Participants were requested to provide information on the financial resources applied to their microfinance activities, disaggregated to loans (number and average loan size) and other support instruments. A significant part (56%) did or could not provide information on loans; either because portfolio data could not be disclosed or because they were not active in loan provision but rather focus on capacity building or product development.

Those who did provide information can be distinguished in retail and wholesale loan providers. The first directly provide loans to microfinance clients, the second to microfinance operators only. Wholesale loan provision, the preferred instrument for most lending institutions, varies between EUR 90,000 and 2,000,000, indicating the absorption capacity of investee MFIs as well as policy preferences of loan providers. The limited number of direct lenders (9%) report loan sizes between EUR 60 and 7,500; these larger amounts are usually distributed in Central and Eastern Europe.

The second major support instrument is the grant. No organization reported the provision of general grants such as for financing operational losses of MFIs. This likely indicates that grants are increasingly earmarked for particular activities only, such as capacity building and social impact monitoring. Particularly among organizations included in the 'others' category, the questionnaires remained blank as regards grant provision. This is probably to be attributed to the fact that many organizations here provide technical services only, often on a commercial basis.

# 2.3 Networking and Cooperation

#### Membership of Networks

Respondents were asked to provide information about the number of networks in which they participate. The result was surprisingly high, ranging between 1.7 and 5.9 memberships, with an average of 3.6 membership per organization (see table 2.1). The average is significantly higher for NGOs, which participate on average in 5.9 networks; lower for financial institutions (2.3) and for the category 'others' (2.7).

TYPE OF ORIGANIZATION	Networks	NGOs	Universities - Research bustititions	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	Punce	OTHERS	TOTAL AVERAGE
NUMBER OF RETWORKS	1.7	5.9	3.3	2.3	N/A	2.7	3.6

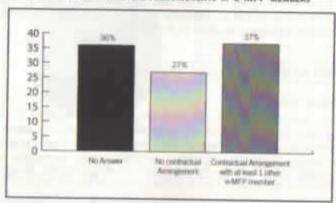
Network organizations listed by respondents were very diverse in terms of level of operations, national or international, and purposes. 72% of e-MFP respondents is member of at least one national microfinance network. Most European countries, in fact, have established national microfinance networks, such as the Belgian Microfinance Platform, the Netherlands Microfinance Platform and comparable initiatives in Luxembourg and Italy, e-MFP members are also part of larger networks operating at European and international levels. In particular, 13% of respondents is member of either CGAP or the Social Performance Task Force.

#### Cooperation Between Members

One of the questions of this survey aimed to determine the number of contractual arrangements between platform members. A large share of respondents (36%), however, did not provide information on this question. 37% has at least one contractual arrangement with another e-MFP member and the remaining 27% has no ongoing contractual arrangements. Although a substantial part of the members cooperate with other members, around a third of all members are not engaged in any form of

cooperation with their peers. This may illustrate that joint initiatives still are a challenge for the industry; at least from a European perspective. It also calls for further internalization of the role and function the e-MFP can play in this respect.

FIGURE 2.4: CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS OF E-MFP MEMBERS



On average, organizations that do have contractual arrangements, partner with 4.7 other members. For example, Terrafina has worked together with ADA since 2008 in a microfinance project in Ethiopia. Moreover, it is cooperating with Aquadev and BRS for providing technical assistance in projects in Rwanda, Senegal and Burkina Faso. 60% of these contractual arrangements are made by organizations from the Benelux area and 32% by organizations from Switzerland and France.

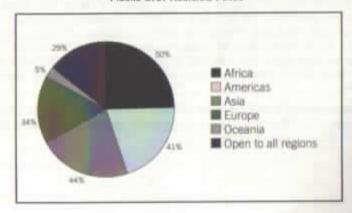
# 3. REGIONS OF INTERVENTION

This chapter explores where e-MFP members are active. It looks at both continental and national spread and identifies overlaps and white spots.

The 2005 survey showed that Africa was the prime investment continent, followed by Latin America and Asia whereas an increasing interest in the Middle East was noticed. Europe was targeted much less, and Oceania hardly at all. Microfinance in Oceania appeared to be supported mainly by investors from the US, Australia, New Zealand and Japan.

Table 3.1 gives an overall picture of European microfinance actor activity. Organizations that are active in multiple regions are counted for each of these regions. In fact, most of the e-MFP members are active in more than one region. Some organizations indicated that their programs, in principal, were open to all regions. In comparison to 2005, Interest in Asia has relatively decreased in favor of interest in Europe. All comparison, however, needs to be seen in the context of a different set of respondents.

FIGURE 3.1: REGIONAL FOCUS



#### 3.1 Africa

Africa is the continent where most organizations are active. Roughly two-thirds of e-MFP members providing information are working in Africa. The assistance provided in Africa is also less concentrated on a selected number of countries than in the other continents. Some organizations have grouped North African countries under the Middle East category. In this calculation these countries were included in the Africa category.

The most popular investment regions in Africa appear to be the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes region. Also francophone West Africa enjoys interest from many e-MFP members. In Northern Africa Egypt and Morocco stand out as preferred investment countries. There are quite a few African countries where around a fourth of e-MFP members is active, showing opportunities for stronger cooperation and regional or country-based specialization.

Relatively little interest is given to post-conflict countries although Sierra Leone, Liberia, Angola, Eritrea and Somalia have become new target countries. These also include some of the poorest countries in the world. Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo show larger activity levels. Low interest is also displayed in some of Africa's poorest countries, such as Chad, the Republic of Congo, the Central African Republic and Zimbabwe. No activity is reported in Mauritius, Botswana, Equatorial Guinea and Sao Tome and Principe. In contrast, relatively affluent countries such as Tunisia, Egypt and Morocco are quite often targeted by e-MFP members, but this might be because these countries also attract more attention from more commercially oriented e-MFP members, in contrast to the poorest countries, where NGO's dominate.

When the number of e-MFP members active in each countries, is seen according to the number of inhabitants, a clearer relation exists. Very few organizations are active in Africa's least populated countries.

TABLE 3.1: E-MFP MEMBER ACTIVE IN AFRICAN COUNTRIES RANKED BY HDI AND POPULATION

	SORTED BY AV				ORTED BY MUMB	DI .
COUNTRY	E-MFP MEMBERS ACTIVE	HDI RAHKING	Country	E-MFP MEMBERS ACTIVE	Population (in MLN.)	MLN. INHABITANTS PER ORGANIZATION
Libya	2	56	Nigeria	7	135.0	19.3
Timisia	9	91	Egypt	13	80.3	6.2
Cape Verde	4	102	Ethiopia	18	76.5	4.3
Algeria	3	104	DRC	11	65.8	5.0
Egypt	19	112	South Africa	9	44.0	4.9
Gabon	1	119	Tanzania	16	39:4	2.5
South Africa	9	121	Sudan	- 6	39.4	6.6
Namibia	2	125	Kenya	19	36.9	1.9
Morocco	15	126	Morocco	15	33.7	2.2
Comoros	1	134	Algeria	3	33.3	11.1
Ghana	12	135	Uganda	19	30.3	1.6
Mauritania	3	137	Ghana	12	22.9	1.9
Lesotho	1	138	Mozambique	10	20.9	2.1
Congo	3	139	Madagascar	10	19.5	2.0
Swaziland	2	141	Cameroon	13:	18.1	1.4
Madagascar	10	143	Ivory Coast	7	18.0	2.6
Cameroon	13	144	Angola	2	16.9	8.5
Sudan	6.	147	Burkina Faso	17	14.3	0.8
Kenya	19	148	Malawi	8	13.6	1.7
Rwanda	11	151	Niger	14	12.9	0.9
Zimbabwe	3.	151	Senegal	19	12.5	0.7
Togo	10	152	Zimbabwe	3	12.3	4.1
Uganda	19	154	Mail	18	12.0	0.7
Gambia	3	155	Zambia	7	11.5	1.6
Senegal	19	156	Tunisia	9	10.3	1.1

Eritrea	1 1	157	Chad	2	9.9	1 50
Nigeria	7	158	Rwanda	11	9.9	5.0
Timzania	16:	159	Guinea	4	9.9	0.9
Guinna	4	150	Somalia	3	9.1	2.5
Angota	2	162	Burundi	7	8.4	3.0
Benin	12	163	Benin	12	8.1	1.2
Malawi .	8	164	Sierra Leone	2	6.1	0.7
Zambia	7	165	Libys	2	6.0	3.1
Ivory Coast	7	166	Togo	10	5.7	3.0
Burundi	7	167	Eritrea	1	4.9	0.6
DRC	- 11	168	CAR	1	4.4	1.2
Ethiopia	18	169	Congo	3	3.8	4,4
Chad	2	170	Liberia	2		1.3
CAR	1.	171	Mauritania	3	3.2	1.6
Mozambigue	10	172	Namibia	2	3.2	1.1
Mali	18	173	Lesotho	1	3.2	1.6
Night	14	174	Gambia	3.	2.1	2.1
Burkina Faso	17.	176	Gabon		1.7	0.6
Sierra Leone	2	177	Swaziland	1	1.5	1.5
iberia	2	0.8.		2	1/1	0.6
Somalia	3	-	Comoras	1	0.7	0.7
	9.	n.a.	Cape Verde	4	0.4	0.1

Applying a perhaps slightly indicative ratio of number of organizations per million inhabitants shows that Cabo Verde is best served at one organization per 100,000 inhabitants. Topping the other end of the scale is Nigeria at one per 19.3 million. The average for Africa is one organization per 2.6 million inhabitants. This average does not say anything about the value of actual investments but does indicate some level of country popularity.

#### 3.2 Latin America

More than half of the e-MFP members are active in Latin America; some are also active in the United States. The investments of e-MFP members show a pattern of strong regional concentration. Caribbean countries do not get major attention, with the exception of Haiti and the Dominican Republic where several organizations are active. A few organizations are also active in Cuba, Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados.

Most activities are concentrated in Central America and the Andes region. In the first, especially El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Mexico and Honduras are preferred investment countries whereas in the second Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Colombia are popular. Especially in Peru, many organizations, in fact a third of the respondents, are active. This indicates potential for cooperation among e-MFP members and offers possibilities of regional specialization. In both regions the spread of investment over the countries is high. In Central America, for instance, only Panama does not attract much interest.

Table 3.2 lists the number of active members according to the number of inhabitants of each country and its position on the HDI list. This table shows a correlation between HDI ranking and active interest. Most of the poorer Latin American countries are targeted by many members. Several of the more populous countries in Latin America, such as Brazil and Argentina are not often targeted considering the large size of their populations.

TABLE 3.2: E-MFP MEMBER ACTIVE IN LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES RANGED BY HDI AND POPULATION

COUNTRIES SORTED BY BANK IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX		COUNTRIES SORTED BY HUMBER OF INHABITEANTS				
Country	E-MFP MEMBERS ACTIVE	HDI RANKING	Country	e-MFP MEMBERS ACTIVE	POPULATION (IN MLN.)	MUN. INHABITANTS PER ORGANIZATION
Harbados.	2	31	Brazil	.11	187.3	17.0
Argentina	7	38	Mexico	17	108.3	6.4
Chile	7	40	Colombia	13	44.6	3,4
Uruguay	- 14	46	Argentina	7.	40.9	5.8
Costa Rica	4	48	Peru	26	28.2	1.1
Cuba	1	51	Venezuela	2	25.8	12.9
Mexico	17	52	Chile	7.	16.3	2.3

TRT	1	.59	Ecuador	22	100	-
Panama:	3	62	Guatemaia	19	13.3	0.6
Brazit	- 11	70	Cuba		12.6	11.3
Venezuela	2	74	Bolivia	1	11.3	11.3
Colombia	13	75	Dom, Rep.	18	9.1	0.5
Dom. Rep.	5	79	Halti	5	8.9	1.8
Belize	1	80	1	6	8.6	1.4
Surinam	3	_	Honduras	17	7.2	0.4
Peru	_	85	El Salvador	20	7.2	0.4
	.26	87	Paraguay	- 6	6.2	1.0
Ecuador	22	89	Nicaragua	19	5.5	0.3
Paraguay	- 6	95	Costa Rica	4	4.3	
Jamaica	3.	101	Uruguay	4	3.4	1.1
El Salvador	20	103	Panama	3		0.9
Vicaragua	19	110	Jamaica		3.2	1.1
fonduras	12	115	T&T	3	2.6	0.9
Bolivia	18	117		1	1.3	1.3
iuetemala	19		Surinam	- 3	0.5	0.2
initi		118	Belize	1	0.3	0.3
	6	146	Barbados	2	0.3	0.2

In the ranking of actors per million inhabitants the best served countries are Surinam and Barbados at one organization per 200,000 inhabitants; most under-served is Brazil at one organization per 17 million inhabitants. The average for Latin America is one organization per 2.4 million inhabitants, a slightly higher score than Africa at 2.6.

#### 3.3 Asia

More than half of e-MFP members are active in Asia, if the Middle East is included. The development towards increasing interest in the Middle East, as identified in the 2005 survey, however, does not seem to have taken a firm foothold. Several e-MFP members are active in Middle Eastern countries, notably Lebanon, Jordan, Palestine and Syria. The rest of the Middle East is hardly served, possibly indicating limited support and investment potential. Iran is only serviced by research organizations.

South Asia remains a region where many e-MFP members are active. Especially India, Pakistan and Bangladesh are preferred investment countries. Nepal generates little interest and Sri Lanka less than it used to.

Central Asian countries represent keen investor interest. Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan are well-targeted countries, possibly indicating prospects for cooperation. Some e-MFP members have a strong focus on Central Asia, such as AKAM. Various organizations are active in Afghanistan. One, MISFA is exclusively focused on Afghanistan as it is an agency of an Afghan ministry. No organization is active in Turkmenistan.

In Southeast Asia, most e-MFP organizations are active in Cambodia, the Philippines, Vietnam, Indonesia and Laos. Less interest is reported as regards Malaysia, Thailand, Burma and East Timor.

Several organizations are active in East Asia, mostly in China and Mongolia. One organization operates in North Korea.

If the number of organizations working in each country is considered in relation to its level of development, it appears that especially North Korea, East Timor and Nepal are undertargeted by e-MFP members. In the case of North Korea lack of investment opportunities obviously plays a role, where in the case or East Timor UN and Australian presence is quite considerable. In relation to population, Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Laos are well-serviced.

TABLE 3.3: E-MFP MEMBER ACTIVE IN ASIAN COUNTRIES RANKED BY HDI AND POPULATION

COUNTRIES SORTED BY BANK IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX			COUNTRIES SORTED BY NUMBER OF INMARITANTS			
Country	E-MFP MEMBERS ACTIVE	HDI RANKING	Country	E-MFP MEMBERS ACTIVE	POPULATION (IN MLN.)	MIN. INHABITANTS PER ORGANIZATION
UAE	1	39	China	8	1,322.6	165.3
Kazakhstan	7	73	India	18	1,131.0	62.8
China	8	81	Indonesia	11	231.6	21.1

Turkey	2	84	Pakistan	-7	162.0	23.1
Jordan	3	86	Bangladesh	8	158.9	19.9
Lebanon	3	88	Philippines	13	88.7	6.8
Philippines	13	90	Vietnam	11	87.3	7.9
Iran.	2	94	fran	2	71.2	35.6
Sri Lanka	7	99	Turkey	2	71.0	35.5
Vietnam	11	105	Myanmar	3	48.6	16.3
Palestine	3	106	Nepal	2	28.1	14.1
Indonesia	11	107	Afghanistan	8	27,4	3.4
Syria	- 3	108	Uzbekistan	3	27.3	9.1
Uzbekistan	3	113	North Korea	1	23.8	23.8
Mongolia	7	114	Syria	3	19,9	6.6
Kyngyzstan	9	116	Sri Lanka	7	19:3	2.8
Tajikistan	10	122	Kazakhstan	7	15.4	2.2
India	18	128	Cambodia	16	14.4	0.9
Lacs	9	130	Tajikistan	10	6.7	0.7
Cambodia	16	131	Jordan	4	5.9	1.5
Myanmar	3	132	i.aos	9	5.8	0.6
Pakistan	7.	136	Kyrgyzstan-	9	5.3	0.6
Bangladesh :	8	140	UAE	1	4.4	4.4
Nepal	2	142	Lebanon	2	4.1	2.1
East Timor	1)	150	Palestine	3	4.0	1.3
Afghanistan	8	-	Mongolia	7.	2.7	0.4
North Korea	1	12	East Timor	1	1.1	1.1

In the organization per Inhabitants ratio Mongolia is the most popular country in Asia at 1 organization per 400,000 inhabitants whereas neighboring China is least popular with one actor per 165.3 million inhabitants. The average of Asia Is one organization per 20.4 million inhabitants.

## 3.4 Europe

Almost half of e-MFP members are active in Europe. Several organizations indicate activities in Western Europe, mostly concerning lobby and awareness-raising focused on governments, financial institutions and consumers. These numbers have not been included in the table below.

Actual microfinance investments are concentrated in the Balkan region and East European countries. Several e-MFP members support microfinance activities in current EU member states, most notably Bulgaria, Poland and Romania.

The Balkan region is the most preferred investment region. Especially the former Yugoslav republics Serbia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Kosovo and Bosnia and Herzegovina benefit from European investor interest. Slovenia and Croatia are less targeted, Also Albania, the Caucasian countries and to a lesser extent Ukraine and Moldova are popular investment countries.

Low interest is displayed in the Baltic states and in other EU members in the region. Considering its huge size and large population the number of organizations working in Russia is relatively limited. If the number of e-MFP members active in each country is related to the Human Development index, some relation is apparent. However, for the former Yugoslav republics no data are available. In relation to population especially Montenegro and Kosovo receive above average attention from e-MFP members. Some coordination between e-MFP members might be prudent considering the small size of their populations.

TABLE 3.4: E-MFP MEMBER ACTIVE IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES RANKED BY HDI AND POPULATION

COUNTRIES SORTED BY RANK IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT THOEX		COUNTRIES SORTED BY HUMBER OF IMMARITANTS				
Country	E-MFP MEMBERS ACTIVE	HDI RANKING	Country	E-MFP MEMBERS ACTIVE	POPULATION (IN MUH.)	MLN. ENHABITANTS PER ORGANIZATION
Slovenia	2	27	Russia	10	141.9	14.2
Cyprus	2	28	Ukraine	7	46.4	6.6
Czech Rep.	3	32	Poland	5	38.1	7.6
Maita	1	34	Romania	-6	22.3	3.7
Hungary	A	36	Czech Rep.	3	10.2	3.4
Poland	5	37	Hungary	4	10.1	2.5
Slovakia	4	42	Belarus	1	9.7	9.7

Lithuania	3	43	Azerbaijan	1 7	8.6	
Estonia	2	44	Serbia	10		1.2
Latvia	2	45	Bulgaria	8	7.8	0.8
Croatia	4	47	Stovakia	4	7.8	1.0
Bulgaria	8	53	Georgia	7	5.4	1.4
Romania	6	60	Croatia	4	4.6	0.7
Belarus	1	63	Bosnia-H.	-	4.5	1.1
Hosnia-H.	13	66	Moldova	13	4.1	0.3
Russia	10	67	Lithuania	10	3.9	0.4
Albania	9	68	Armenia	3	3.6	1.2
Macedonia	6	69	Albania	9	3.2	0.4
Likraine	7	76		9	3.1	0.3
Armenia	9	83	Latvia	2	2.3	1.2
Georgia	7		Kasava	14	2.1	0.2
Azerbaijan	7	96	Macedonia	6	2.0	0.3
Moldova	10	98	Slovenia	2	2.0	1.0
Cosovo		111	Estonia	2	1.3	0.7
Montenegro	14	1.00	Cyprus	2	0.8	0.4
ierbia	14	- 4	Montenegro	14	0.6	0.0
HOLDING.	10	-	Maita	1	0.4	0.4

Montenegro is indeed the most popular investment country at one European actor per 40,000 inhabitants. Russia is at the other end of the scale with one organization per 14.2 inhabitants. The average for Europe is one organization per 2.1 million inhabitants.

#### 3.5 Oceania and Global Scores

Five organisations are active in Oceania. Actually, most have programs that are open for MFIs from that region, but did not indicate in which countries programs were ongoing. Only Samoa was mentioned by Cresud. Donor and investor interest in the region is mainly arriving from the Asia-Pacific region itself.

CONTINENT	E-MFP MEMBERS ACTIVE (CUMULATIVE)	(Micr.)	MLN. INHABITANTS PER ORGANIZATION
Africa	362	933.8	2.6
Latin America	237	557.2	2.4
Asia	176	3.588.7	20.4
Europe (MF countries)	163	346.8	2.1

Asia popularity figures stand out, particular because the exceptional weight of China in the average composition. If China would be excluded from the tally, the figures would be:

Asia minus China	186	2,266.1	13.5

If also India would not be taken into consideration:

Asia - China and India	150	1,135.1	7.6

#### 3.6 Future developments

Even though investments in Europe are increasing, many e-MFP members indicate that their future emphasis will be on Africa. Fifteen members are looking for expansion of activities or are considering becoming active there.

Six organizations are looking for expansion in Asia, four in Europe and two in the Americas. As regards Asia, especially Central Asia and China are under consideration. Several organizations plan to expand their operations in post-conflict areas.

# 4 WORKING AREAS AND MAIN TOPICS

#### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter! describes the various working areas in microfinance in which e-MFP members are active. The survey follows the categorization of working areas applied in the 2005 survey in order to be able to detect possible shifts in investment and support emphasis. These categories are regulation and supervision, general support to the microfinance sector, direct support to MFIs, engagement in product and service development, activities at client level, rural finance, micro-enterprise development and a general 'others' category. Table 4.1 shows the percentage of type of organizations per type per area of intervention. For example, 67% of the network organizations are active in rural finance. Within these main categories specific topics of interest could be identified by the respondents.

An overall observation is that many respondents support a wide range of activities in microfinance; to the point that strict classification was often considered difficult. In many cases one main category was selected to list most of the activities, leaving it to the composers of the report to further classify in detail. Whilst this clearly created methodological challenges, it does at the same time give credit to the fact that many e-MFP members apply a rather comprehensive investment and support strategy. Relatively few members consider themselves to be single-focus investors and even if they refrain from direct involvement outside their core activities, they often aim to address these indirectly through their strategic alliances and network involvement. At the same time, this broad focus may indicate lack of specialization and segmentation among member organizations. The only clear trend of specialization is that 90% of the financial Institutions involve in MFI financing. Enhanced positioning and specialization could therefore be considered a main e-MFO agenda point.

<sup>1</sup> Due to the late receipt of one questionness. This chapter does not include information on that organization. Therefore, there can be a very small difference in the information presented in this chapter and the numbers mentioned in Appendix () where the organization has been included.

WORKING AREAS	Networks	NGON	Research institutions	Finance Institutions	Public entities	Consultancy organizations	Others
Microfinance sector	67%	81%	100%	50%	67%	67%	56%
Regulation and supervision	56%	29%	100%	10%	100%	50%	13%
MFI financing	67%	62%	100%	90%	67%	50%	63%
MFI support	89%	62%	100%	50%	67%	83%	50%
MFI operations	67%	52%	100%	30%	33%	83%	38%
Products and services	89%	67%	100%	20%	67%	83%	44%
Clients	56%	57%	100%	30%	33%	50%	19%
Rural finance	67%	71%	100%	40%	33%	50%	44%
Micro-enterprise support	33%	33%	0%	30%	33%		
Other working areas	33%	33%	0%	10%	33%	17%	19%

### 4.2 Sector Support

This working area includes all activities directed at strengthening the development of the microfinance sector at large: the macro level and partially the meso level of the industry. A large number of e-MFP members (67%) implement activities of this nature, representing all categories of actors but with the strongest presence reported by NGOs (81%). For four organizations this general support is their priority area of interest: AMFA, MISFA, Citi Microfinance and APKI.

Social performance and impact is the most popular support area in this general category (21 members involved), even more so when linked to impact assessment (10)<sup>2</sup>, followed by network activities (17), market research (12), financial sector development (11) and interest rate levels (4). Nine members did not disaggregate their interest whereas 27 mentioned additional activities.

At national level these include support to national networks, country scans, and national microfinance strategies. At international level additional activities are in the realm of advocacy, lobby and policy dialogue, performance benchmarking, labeling of investment vehicles and capital markets awareness. Thematic interests are gen-

der, women leadership and sector studies such as on rural finance. Direct support to MFIs entails credit and social ratings, diagnostics and evaluations, and support to second tier retailers and cooperatives and other member-based institutions. Lastly, additional activities include capital provision by way of forming revolving funds.

#### 4.3 Regulation and Supervision

Regulation involves the MFI being subject to prudential control by the financial authorities of a country, in most cases the central or reserve bank, based on a legal framework. Supervision entails the terms under which this control is exercised. Approximately one-third of the organizations (32%) is involved in regulation and supervision; including nearly half of all network organizations, one-third of all NGOs, half of the consultancy organizations and all public entities. For CGAP, Planet Rating and IDLO this is a priority area of interest.

Spelled-out, the ranking of regulatory issues shows interest in microfinance regulation formats (7 members), supervisory policies (5), central banks (4), interest rate caps (4), credit bureaus (2) and supervisory capacity (2). Five organizations did not specify their interest and 14 mentioned single issues not captured by the listing above: including social investments, governance, pro-poor policies, compliance, consumer protection and regional regulation in West Africa.

#### 4.4 MFI Financing

MFI financing is considered to be a contribution to the capital base of a MFI. It usually takes the form of debt finance, equity placements or provisioning of guarantees. Two-thirds of all e-MFP members are financing MFIs: 90% of the financial institutions, 67% of the network organizations and 67% of the NGOs. For the following members financing of MFIs is a priority area: SF, Alterfin, Incofin, Microfinance Partners, MIL, Oxfam Novib, Planet Rating, Responsability, AKAM, MISFA, EIB, I&P Dévelopment, BlueOrchard, Oikocredit, CGAP, Cordaid and Symbiotics.

Commercial investments (6 members) and subsidy provision (6) are the most mentioned topics under the heading of MFI financing. Others include currency exchange risks and finance mechanisms (4 each), donor policies (4 as well) and commercial partnerships (3). Ten organizations did not further specify their interest and ten listed a topic not shared by others.

This rest category of issues includes cooperation with microfinance investment vehicles (MIVs), social evaluation, rating services, wholesale finance, financial intermediation, capital provision to subsidiary MFIs and the provision of seed capital, equity, loans and guarantees.

<sup>2</sup> Social performance incidentally in a key focus area of e-MEP, its social performance working group published a publication with pass studies of social investors, bringing social performance investorated under the attention of the microfinance community.

#### 4.5 MFI Support

MFI support is understood in terms of activities geared at streamlining the performance of MFIs, typically in the areas of governance, management, human resources development, systems and performance review. Approximately two-thirds (65%) of e-MFP members provide MFI support: nearly all network organizations (89%), half of the financial institutions (50%) and most of the NGOs (62%). Also consultancy firms are well represented in this working area (83%).

Nine organizations consider MFI support as a priority area: Trias, APKI, IDDC, Aquadev, MISFA, Planet Rating, Microfinanza Rating, MIL and SF.

In order of involvement, the following support themes are represented: evaluation and appraisal (13 members), financial performance (12), social performance (11), good practices (11), risk management (10), benchmarking (9), transparency (9), institutionalization and formalization (7), growth management (5), credit rating (4), risk and delinquency analysis (5), impact surveys (4), delivery models (3), rating methodologies (2) and change management (2). Indicative of the width of support services provided, an additional 44 types of services are provided by individual members only.

At closer scrutiny, however, most of these additional services are fairly akin to the ones mentioned; most are formulated more specifically, some are formulated more broadly. Nearly all are in the area of capacity building and technical assistance. One, possibly two, would be better positioned under the category of MFI financing, seed capital grants and project grants; one is directed at MFI clients, group formation; and another at accommodating MFI financiers, services for investors.

### 4.6 MFI Operations

This category is different from the previous one in that it focuses on the day-to-day operations of MFIs; usually involving more hands-on types of support.

Half of the e-MFP members (50%) is involved in supporting MFI operations; twothirds of the network organizations (67%), half of the NGOs (52%) and most of the consultancy agencies (83%).

For six organizations MFI operations represent a priority working area: CSA, Mercy Corps, MIL, AKAM, Triodos and EI.

The most popular activity in this category is business planning (15 members), followed by strategic planning (12), operational planning (11), management information systems or MIS (10), management (9), finance and accounting (8), governance (8), internal controls (6), staff training (6), delinquency (6), marketing (6), ownership (5), human resources management (5), incentive schemes (4), treasury (3), credit scoring (3), staff recruitment (2) and fraud control.

Seven organizations did not specify their involvement and four listed activities not shared by others under this heading: product design, client targeting, social performance management and financing strategies.

#### 4.7 Products and Services

This working area concerns the services and products offered by MFIs to their clients. Overall, just over half of all e-MFP members is active in this area network organizations (89%), NGO's (67%), financial institutions (20%) and public entities (67%). For the following four organizations 'products and services' is a priority: EMMS, PhB, APKI and CGAP.

The services most provided are savings (12) and insurance (9), followed by product design (8), village banking (8), product costing and pricing (7), individual lending (7), group lending (7), cooperatives (6), remittances (6), new technologies (6), product testing (5), self-help groups (3), solidarity groups (3), credit unions (3), leasing (3), housing finance (3), ROSCAs, (2), ATM machines (2) and guarantees (2). Eight organizations did not indicate which services or products are provided. Sixteen additional products and services were mentioned.

This rest category includes a general reference, product development, client references, the poorest and the rural poor, and specifications of ICT and delivery model innovations such as mobile banking, MIS upgrades and smart cards. Other issues mentioned were transaction systems, value-chain lending, migrant products, pension schemes, training and the provision of educational material.

#### 4.8 Clients

This working area involves improving the access of microfinance to pre-selected categories of clients as well as indicating or measuring effects and impacts. Nearly half of the organizations (42%) indicated a special focus on specific clients groups. All types of organizations can apply such a targeting focus: 57% of the NGOs and 56% of the networks. CSA and CGAP reported this focus to be a priority.

The most popular themes in this area are the rural poor (13), gender (11), client assessment tools (9), urban poor (7), youth (6), client targeting (5), client focus groups (6), people living with HIV/Aids (4), financial education (3), post-conflict microfinance (2), impact studies (2) and health (2). Seven organizations did not specify their interest.

Other themes mentioned only one are: client satisfaction and poverty measurement, graduation models and client awareness-raising and training.

#### 4.9 Rural Finance

This category entails specific methods and strategies aimed at developing and strengthening financial services delivery in rural areas.

More than half (56%) of the e-MFP members is active in the field of rural finance: particularly NGOs (71%) and network organizations (67%). Financial institutions are represented at 40%. For six members rural finance is a priority working area: PAMIGA, Terrafina, CSA, Alterfin, BRS and AGROFINE.

Rural finance themes frequently mentioned are rural banking (8 members), rural products (6), rural services (4), rural impact (3), farmer associations (2), rural policies (2) and rural subsidies (2). Thirteen organizations did not specify their activities within rural microfinance, whereas thirteen topics were added to the list of this working area.

Among these additional topics are: fair trade of agricultural production and certification thereof, value chain finance, adjustment of finance methodologies to meet absorption capacity, support of outgrower schemes, village banking, research and innovation, training and capacity building and rural expansion strategies.

# 4.10 Micro-Enterprise Support

This working area concerns technical support to micro and small enterprises, usually in addition to financial service delivery. Around a quarter (27%) of e-MFP members supports micro-enterprises: roughly one-third of network organizations, NGO's and financial institutions (33%, 33%, and 30% respectively). For Stichting Spark micro-enterprise support is a priority.

Within this area training and non-financial support is the most popular activity (8 members), followed by business planning (4) and business development (4). Some organizations support micro-enterprise through specialized funds (3). Four organizations did not detail their activities and three listed other ways of support.

These are value chain management, capacity building, business development support and support to member organizations.

### 4.11 Related Fields

This is a general rest category, used by 26% of all respondents, representing all types of members. Nearly all topics included in the rest category were mentioned by one organization only, except for a poverty focus, linking up with the development sector and micro-enterprise development which were all mentioned twice.

Other linkage themes are those between community-based organizations and financial institutions and between the real economy and the financial sector. Capacity building, information and technical assistance issues include entrepreneurship development, social performance, information services, knowledge management, website development and application of information and communication technologies.

As regards enhancing service capacity the restructuring of postal institutions was mentioned as well as the strengthening of movements, forming village savings and loans associations and service delivery trough educational and church organizations. On the supply side the establishment of microfinance investment vehicles was mentioned. In terms of overall governance in microfinance members are active in implementation of microfinance guidelines, consumer protection, responsible finance and codes of conduct.

#### 4.12 Trends

Statistical comparison between the first European microfinance actors inventory in 2005 and the 2008 survey is a complicated affair because not all the same organizations responded to the questionnaire at that time. Moreover shift in emphasis between working areas and particularly between themes per working area are difficult to proof because of the rather quantitative character of the inventory of interest.

While this calls for great reserve in identifying trends from the questionnaires, it does not mean that no general observations can be made. The observations presented below are not only based on the listing of themes but also on telephone conversations with various e-MFP members and consultation of their websites and on more general monitoring of the international debate on microfinance as reflected in reports of international conferences, such as the annual Luxembourg events and MicroCredit Summit meetings and the various internet-based discussion fora. These observations are captured in three categories: investors, practitioners and clients.

#### Investors

Since 2005, the industry continued experiencing exponential growth on a global basis, enabled by a steady influx of investment capital to expand loan portfolios. Whereas in 2005 the major future influx was widely expected to come from international capital markets that came to embrace microfinance as a distinct asset class, today the pattern is more diverse. Not only has the international market come aboard in microfinance but also domestic capital markets increasingly show interest in microfinance in the form of equity, debt finance and intake of savings from the general public.

Also socially responsible investors have come to significantly contribute to capital provision. A particular phenomenon in this respect is the entry of the private nan-profit investment vehicles of high net-worth individuals that bring unprecedented volumes of fresh capital to the industry. Lastly, despite the influx of commercial and socially responsible capital, public sector capital inflow has not subsided. Multilateral and bilateral development banks and related institutions have actually geared up their investments in microfinance as well.

This has resulted in two somewhat opposite lines of response in the industry. The first questions whether sustained public sector capital provision is not crowding out the market for commercial capital placements due to its more fenient conditionalities for capital infusion. The second questions whether high volumes of commercial capital injection do not jeopardize the origins and principles of microfinance by prioritizing investor returns over client interests rather than balancing or even prioritizing those.

As of mid 2007 the second response has become the more dominant one in the international debate. Triggered by the initial public offering of a reputed Mexican MFI and against the background of a growing number of so-called backlashes in the industry, partly related to the rapid emergence of unscrupulous consumer credit companies and other practitioners, growing concern about alleged malpractice and mission drift in the industry can be noticed.

This shows in the questionnaires by calls for codes of conduct, consumer protection, truthful information, transparency of motives, client education and, ultimately, in installing stronger controls. An increasing number of e-MFP members is presently involved in initiatives in this realm. As was mentioned, e-MFP itself, through its social performance working group, is also focusing on the subject.

#### Practitioners

The trend towards the commercialization of MFIs had paid off. Today more commercially viable MFIs are servicing much larger numbers of clients than a few years ago. They constitute the major investee MFIs for the international capital market investors and, as such, are equally challenged by the call for codes of conduct and consumer protection. A growing number is heeding this call.

Many e-MFP members continue supporting commercially focused MFIs to become ever more professional actors, reaching more clients with more products at, eventually, lower service charges. This is reflected in the wide range of support mechanisms to that effect: product development, systems innovations, risk management, governance, compliance with regulatory and supervisory demands, transformation, etc.

At the same time, however, a growing interest is noticeable in not-for-profit delivery systems, particularly member-based models that operate on a community or cooperative basis. On the one hand this is inspired by a savings-driven approach to microfi-

nance and on the other by the expectation that these systems have greater potential for deeper social penetration. A particular strategy is to link member-based systems with the formal financial sector to leverage their own capital base.

Related to this strategy is the growing interest in the provision of business support services in order to improve economic opportunities especially in rural areas which is thought to strengthen the capacity for absorption of outside capital. This is reflected in both BDS activities per se, but also in the various efforts to address bottlenecks in value chains.

Not yet firmly appearing on the radar screen of the international debate is the unprecedented expansion of South-South cooperation in microfinance. South Asian MFIs in the last years have started significant overseas operations in Africa and elsewhere in Asia that will before long question the universal validity of hitherto pursued expansion strategies. These MFIs appear to apply a new hybrid capitalization approach by taking in capital from various resources simultaneously: soft and hard capital, usually in combination with substantial start-up subsidies.

#### Clients

The growing diversity in delivery systems does indeed translate into both horizontal and vertical inclusion strategies that stretch the margins of the market. Today, not only more people are incorporated into microfinance delivery systems, a horizontal expansion pattern; also more diverse groups of clients are being served, a vertical expansion pattern.

Upwards vertical expansion shows in increased inclusion of the 'not-so-poor'; clients well above the poverty line in their countries. On the one hand this is triggered by MFIs focusing on small and medium enterprise finance and on the other by the rapid influx of fairly young MFIs concentrating on consumer and pay-roll lending. Downwards, vertical expansion is pursued by MFIs focusing on the 'poorest-of-the-poor', usually applying community-based finance models.

From a marketing as well as sociological perspective, then, whereas microfinance traditionally focused on clients at or hovering around the poverty line, it now has broadened both upwards and downwards at levels of intensity and scope not widely anticipated only three years ago.

#### Multi-polarity

The most structural trend in microfinance is probably the emergence of multi-polarity among investors, practitioners and clients. Various mainstreams are evolving simultaneously: a commercial one, a cooperative one, a pro-poor one and in several countries there still is a strong public sector mainstream as well. This calls for reflection on the validity of 'best practice' models in the industry; rather we see the surfacing of various 'good practice' models where appreciation of performance is relative to mandates, objectives and impacts rather than to financial performance only.

in practice this may explain the growing endorsement among e-MFP member organizations of social performance as an equally important component of overall performance assessment, as expressed in the high scores of social performance related themes in the questionnaires.

Underlying this interest is a renewed focus on client stratification. The Millennium Development Goals call for the inclusion of the bottom half of people living below poverty line and as the MicroCredit Summit Campaign repeatedly suggests: microfinance at large, despite the exponential growth of recent years, still has to deliver on look for more targeted approaches to reach these hardcore poor; hence the growing interest in reaching the lower brackets of rural and urban poor, in linking finance with social services such as shelter, health and education, in introducing the rights based approach that is common in other realms of development, and in the renewed focus on gender and women.

# 5 METHODS OF INTERVENTION

After discussing the thematic working areas, this chapter describes the way e-MFP members support the sector. It explains the channels and mechanism through which support to MFIs is provided.

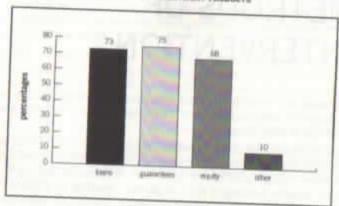
The range of methods applied has significantly increased during the last years. This is partially explained by the on-going commercialization trend of the industry, resulting in more sophisticated capital placement instruments, and by the growing attention for capacity building of MFIs in general, resulting in advanced tools and instruments to enhance capacities to absorb capital infusion. An additional explanation is the effort to enable MFIs to keep better track of their social performance and to better target priority client groups.

# 5.1 Investment products

Investment products constitute a major investment line of e-MFP members. Their aim is to strengthen the capital base of MFIs in order to grow loan portfolios and increase outreach. Three instruments are applied; equity placements to strengthen MFIs' balance sheet, either to meet regulatory requirements or to enhance capital leverage capacity; debt finance through the provision of loans, including subordinate loans that often are considered quasi-equity by regulators; and guarantee provisions allowing MFIs to borrow in mostly domestic capital markets.

Nearly two-thirds (61%) of e-MFP members organizations provide capital investments to MFIs: 90% of all financial institutions and 67% of NGOs. Of these, almost 75% provides either guarantees or loans, making these the most popular investment products. Almost a quarter of all members provide all types of investment products, particularly financial institutions. Four members only provide investment products. Some members are engaged in specialized products such as short-term or bridging loans, refinancing loans, mezzanine investments and subordinate loans. Some do not only target MFIs as clients but also invest through intermediary organizations such as specialized investment funds.

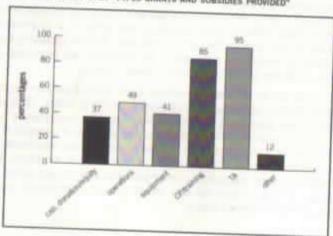
FIGURE 5.1: INVESTMENT PRODUCTS



# 5.2 Grants and Subsidies

A second major line of support is constituted by direct grants and subsidies: non-recoverable forms of support.

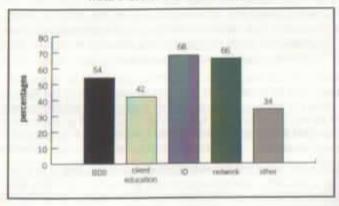
GRAPH 5.3: TYPES GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES PROVIDED<sup>4</sup>



Also in this area nearly two-thirds (62%) of e-MFP members are active: all public sector entities, 76% of the NGOs and 67% of the network organizations. The most popular forms of grants and subsidies are those for technical assistance (95% of organizations providing grants and subsidies) and capacity building, including training (85%), followed by operational subsidies (49%), procurement of equipment (41%) and capital grants (37%). The rest category (12%) includes innovation, product development, research, MIS, product testing, feasibility studies and rating serviced. Thirteen organizations (20%), mostly NGOs, provide grants or subsidies for the whole range of purpose. One member provides grants for capacity building and training only.

## 5.3 Non-Financial Support

TABLE 5.3: NON-FINANCIAL SUPPORTS



Non-financial support essentially is the provision of services in kind; that is to say that the costs of service provision do not appear in the MFI's income and expenditure statements but are directly covered by the sponsor of the activities. More than three quarters (76%) of the e-MFP member organizations provide non-financial support to MFIs: all network organizations and public sector entities, 81% of the NGOs and 50% of the financial institutions.

Of these organizations, 68% support the sector through information dissemination (ID), making it the most popular form of non-financial support, followed by networking activities (66%), business development services (BDS, 54%) and client education (42%). The rest category of other activities (34%) is rather comprehensive

As percentage of organizations providing investment products (61%).
 As percentage of organizations proxiding grants and subsidies (61%).

and includes technical assistance, consultancy and advisory services, various forms of training, risk analysis, partnership and alliance building, ratings, evaluations and assessments, formation of special funds, sector studies, advocacy and lobby, award contests, seminars, workshops and conferences, product development and leadership development.

Just over a quarter of all member organizations (28%) are (potentially) active in all forms of non-financial service provision, spread over all types of organizations except for financial institutions. Seven organizations (14%) limit their involvement to non-financial services only, including four consultancy agencies.

#### 5.4 Trends

The collective range of support products offered by all e-MFP members represents a most comprehensive supply side offer that covers virtually every need from the demand side: capital, grants and non-financial support that, once accessed, can help MFIs grow and sustain their operations whilst steadily increasing performance levels. Moreover, it appears that newly arising particular demands are quickly identified and translated into broadening of the scope of services.

The bottleneck, from a practitioner perspective, appears to be in accessing the services offered: most MFIs have no or only very limited access to the European supply side for a variety of reasons. The most important one is that existing demand is much larger than service capacity at the supply side. The second is that substantial parts of overall demand do not qualify under existing policies such as geographical priorities, return-on-investment expectations, institutional preferences and others.

As a consequence, no equitable service delivery policy appears to be pursued on the supply side: a few MFIs have disproportionate access to supply side services, most have none. This is compounded by a growing trend to 'bet on the strong': rather than enhancing current capacity on the ground, supply side players become increasingly active in building new capacity from scratch by either stimulating experienced MFIs to become operational in new locations or countries or by building new MFIs altogether in the form of Greenfield banks.

Overall, then, there does not appear to be an equilibrium between supply of and demand for support products. For e-MFP and its member organizations a profound strategic question is if the network is to play a role in addressing this imbalance. If diversity is indeed a rationale for members to get together in the platform, there is surely something to say in starting efforts to value the merits of multi-polarity at the practitioner side as well and aim for achieving some equity in resource allocation and, perhaps, be less driven by following trends; trend-setting is equally important.

# 6 FUTURE TOPICS AND CONCLUSIONS

The European Microfinance Platform evolved out of the Round Table conference initiatives that emerged in Luxembourg at the occasion of the United Nations' Year of Microcredit in 2005. Since its inception, the e-MFP aimed to go beyond a mere information sharing objective and actively promote coordination and cooperation among European actors in microfinance with the purpose of pursuing synergies. This takes shape in the various working groups operated by the platform, all representing 'hot issues' in the industry: rural finance, bank linkages, social performance, research, capacity building, remittances and European public sector policy development.

In addition the platform organizes the annual European Microfinance Week; excellent opportunities for the member organizations to meet and discuss issues and concerns of mutual interest as well as to review the progress made by the working groups. From these activities some initial priority setting can be distilled.

## 6.1 Concern Score List

The 2007 Microfinance Week resulted in a list of concerns highlighted by participants; these were:

- Microfinance is still not reaching those who are most in need, especially the rural poor in Africa.
- Outreach problems persist despite the availability of investments; challenges in governance, transparency and ratings present barriers to commercial investors.
- Good governance is a widely accepted major challenge and must be urgently addressed; preferably in the context of regulation.
- The diversity of e-MFP members is a key strength in creating microfinance solutions; yet, not all solutions need to be complex, such as back-to-basics delivery systems.
- New technologies allow for cost efficiencies and lower service charges which allow growth of outreach.
- The changing nature of microfinance resulting from commercial investor interest creates concerns about actors drifting away from social objectives.

These concerns translate well into the priority topics as distilled from the 2008 member survey:

- Efforts to enhance service capacity to allow for further growth of access to finance on a global scale.
- Efforts to ensure that access to finance is truly inclusive, meaning that all poor, including the poorest and most remote, can benefit from service delivery.
- Efforts to increase financial performance along with social performance and the verification thereof.

As indicated at several occasions in this report, there appears to be room for further cooperation and synergy creation. The main question is how the e-MFP can be supportive or instrumental in this respect.

# 6.2 European Rationale for Cooperation

Members give various suggestions for strengthening the platform and for cooperation among members. What perhaps still may need to be articulated though is the rationale for cooperation at European level, particularly since the European Union's involvement regarding the microfinance industry is still limited.

What is evident from the survey is that many European actors primarily cooperate at national level, given the fact that many countries have national networks. This may be related to a stronger national public sector involvement in the industry rather than a pan-European one. A second line of coalition and network building is a categorical one. Investment banks, for instance, have their own network in the form of the European Development Finance Institutions (EDFI) but that is the main real categorical network that is European in nature. Other categorical networks tend to be either global or cross-country based.

A European rationale therefore needs to present a key element of value addition vis-avis existing networks and platforms in order to drive the pursuit of synergy creation.

Reviewing the background and track record of member organizations, there appear to be two distinct features that are perhaps not particularly European in nature but are widely and highly appreciated among European actors.

#### Self-Organization

The first is an affinity with self-organization in financial service delivery. It dates back to the early days of member-based banking and insurance and has a strong tradition in the form of the Raiffeisen cooperative system and its legacy. The key notion is that people with no or limited access to formal financial systems have to pool their resources and form their own system. This cooperative format is still a mainstream banking format in Europe today.

It has gained global recognition in the course of the last century but has lost much of its earlier attractiveness in developing countries, largely due to external interference and poor management; in fact to the point that in many countries cooperatives have a negative connotation. As a result, for long this format was not thought to present a major growth option in the industry.

Today, a re-appreciation process of this format is under way. Quite a few cooperatives microfinance banks are doing fairly well and, perhaps more importantly, the system is largely savings-driven which induces a sense of thrift and frugality not easily matched by credit-driven systems. In addition, member-based finance requires that members take over part of the transaction costs, which gives more operational leeway to keep service charges in check. On top of that, the system contributes to asset accumulation among members as opposed to external shareholders and in the process creates human capital due to its self-management and self-governance characteristics.

Above anything else, however, member based finance appears to be the best option today to reach the rural poor in Africa, which is a broadly shared key objective among European actors. Whether in the form of community-based systems, member based-systems of even largely informal systems, throughout Africa a most interesting track record is being built.

#### Stakeholder Value

A second characteristic is the appreciation of stakeholder value as opposed to an exclusive shareholder value approach. Financial systems, and consequently investments in financial systems as well, have to go beyond value creation of one particular stakeholder only in the form of direct shareholders to merit a claim of corporate or social responsibility.

This is not an appreciation that is limited to financial systems, but in fact is at the heart of the so-called Rhineland market model which presupposes taking into consideration labor, consumer, societal and environmental concerns. In the last decade the popularity of this model was affected by the advance of a category of investors that was increasingly driven by short term shareholder considerations only in the real economy. At the microfinance supply side, however, most European actors continued working on stakeholder concerns nonetheless, for a while seemingly rowing against the new current of seeking profit at the bottom of the pyramid.

The current global credit crisis perhaps holds some good news in this respect. If shareholder value maximization results in greed, self-enrichment, negligence of the interests of other stakeholders, if not jeopardizes the very financial systems at large, there is likely some wisdom in promoting the stakeholder model as a more interesting option for the long run.

#### Access to Finance

The access issue could be specified in terms frequently formulated by e-MFP members: inclusion of the vast numbers of rural poor currently left un-served, particularly in Africa. That being recognized as a possible operational target for the years ahead, coalitions between members could be formed to work towards achieving that target.

That, however, still is a quantitative target only, which needs qualitative elaboration to ensure that it will be pursued in commonality of vision. Here the elements of self-organization and stakeholder value could come in as these may constitute overarching European affinity concerns.

Against that background, the challenge ahead is possibly to be appreciated in terms of providing direction to the concept of innovation as a major characteristic of the e-MFP and its activities. Innovation not for the sake of innovation, but to create better access for the rural poor to financial systems that recognize the merits of self-organization and stakeholder value.

From a practical point of view it is suggested the first entry point of innovation is in approaching microfinance from a market perspective, relevant to a particular country or region. All actors, irrespective of the mainstream they may represent, have capacities, capabilities and financial resources to support the development of these markets. The challenge, however, is in applying these resources in a more coordinated manner, taking into account domestic stakeholders and adding value through cooperation. That is what the e-MFP aims to achieve.

# APPENDIX A

## Region of Intervention

AFRICA		
1. ATTF 2. Alterfin 3. ADA 4. AQUADEV 5. BMP Paribas 6. BRS 7. GORDAID 8. CERMI 9. CSA 10. Citi MF 11. Concern 12. CNIFM 13. GRESUD SPA 14. DGRV 15. ET 16. Horus 17. ICCO	18. Incofin 19. IOLO 20. IODC 21. SIDI 22. IAF Development 23. KGFE 24. Lux Development 25. Mercy Corps 26. Microfinarza 27. NHTV 28. Oktobredit 29. Oxfan Novib 30. PAMIGA 31. PhB 32. Planet Rating 34. Rabobank Foundation	35. RAFAD 36. RBE 37. responsability 38. RAFODE 39. SIFRA 40. SOS Faim B 41. SOS Faim L 42. SEDPI 43. WWB 44. SF 45. AKAM 46. EIB 47. Thas 48. Thiodos Facet 49. UIA 50. UoB

#### \* AMERICAS

L.	ATTF	15. EMMS	29. PlaNet Finance
2.	Alturfin	16. 1000	30. Planet Rating
2.	ADA	17. Incolin	31. Habobaria Foundation
4.	BNP Parities	IBL IDEO	32 RAFAD
	BRS	19/ IDDC	33. RBE
P. P.	CORDAIO	20. 5(0)	34. responsibility
7)	CERMI	21 I&P Développemen	35. SOR Faim III
Ĕ.	CSA	22. Lux Development	36. WWB
	CHEME	23. Mercy Corps	37. SF
	CNIPM	24. MFC	38. E18
	Concern	25. MIL	39. This yew
12	CRESUD	26. Microfinanza	40. Tlodes Facet
	DGRV	27. NHTV	41 UIA
	El	28. Oxfam Novio	- 42, UoB

I ATTF 2 Altertin 3 ADA 4 BNF Paribas 5 BRS 6 CORDAID 7 CERMI 8 CSA 9 CILI MF 1D CONIPM 11 CONCERN 12 DGRV 13 EI 14 EMMS 15 Horus	16 ICCO 17 Incom 18 IDLO 19 IDDC 20 SIDI 21 KGFE 22 Lux Development 23 Marcy Corps 24 MFC 25 MISFA 26 Microfinance 27 NHTV 28 Ciscoredit 29 Oxfam Noveb 30 OXUS	31 PlaNet France 32 Planet Rating 33 Rabohans Foundatio 34 RAFAD 35 RBE 36 responsability 37 SEDPI 38 WWB 59 SF 40, AKAM 41 EIB 42 Trias 43 Modos Facet 44 UM

EUROPE		
1. ATTF 2. BNP Paribes 3. HRS 4. CERMI 5. CSA 6. CHI MF 7. CNIPM 8. APKI 9. DGRV 10. EI 11 EMMS 12. Horus	13. Incofin 14. IDLO 15. SIDY 16. KGFE 17. Lix Development 18. Mercy Corps 19. Mirc 20. Microfinenze 21. NHTV 22. Oikocredit 23. Oxfam Nouth 24. PlaNet Finance	25. Planet Rating 26. Rabotank Foundation 27. RBE 28. responsability 29. SEDP! 30. Stichting Spark 31. WWB 32. EIB 33. UIA 34. UoB

OCEANIA	Marin Street or Post of the Lot
1. CIU MF	3. NHIV
2. CRESUO	A. LIB

### OPEN TO ALL REGIONS

1	ATTF	11. GCAMF	21. FMO
2	AGROFINE	12, 1000	22. NHTV
3.	ADA	13. Incolin	23. Oxfam Novib
4.	BLUEORCHARD	14. IDLO	24. OXUS
B	CORDAID	15. I&P Développement	25. Planet Rating
6.	CERISE	16. KGFE	26 RAFAD
7	CRESUO	17. Mercy Corps	27/ responsAbility
8.	EMMS	JR MIL	28. SEDPI
9.	Frankfurt School	19. MF Partners	29 CGAP
	GFA	20. Microfinanza	SO. UIA

# APPENDIX B

# Organizations by Working Areas

Please refer to Appendix D for a list of specific topics within these areas of intervention per e-MFP member.

L ATTE	16, 1000	31 PlaNet Finance
ADA S	17, Incolin	32 Ratiobank Foundation
I. AQUADEY	18 5101	33. RAFAD
4. AMFA	19. Lux Development	34_ RHE
5. CORDAID	20. LuxFlag	35 RAFODE
6 CITIME	21 Mercy Corps	36. SDS Faim II
7. CNIPM	22 MFC	37 SOS Faim L
8. Cerise	23. MISEA	38. WW8
9. Concern	24. MF Partners	39. SF
10. APKI	25. Microfinanza	40 AKAM
II DCA	26. FMO	41 CGAP
12 DGRV	27 Dikocredit	42. EID
13 EI	2B. Oxfam Novib	43. Triodos Facet
14. GFA	29 OXUS	44 WSBI-ESBG
15 Horus	30. PAMIGA	11,1100,1200

REGULATION		
1. AMFA 2. AQUADEV 3. CNIPM 4. Cerise 5. Concern 6. DGRV 7. EI 8. GFA	9 Horus. 10 ICCO 11 IDLO 12 SIDI 13 Lux Development 14 MFC 15 MF Partners 16 Oxfam Novib	17. PAMIDA 18. PlaNet Finance 19. Planet Rating 20. RBE 21. CGAP 22. Trias

1. Atterior 2. ADA 3. AMFA 4. BlueOrchard 5. BNP Paricias 6. BRS 7. CORDAID 8. CSA 9. CID MF 10. CNIPM 11. Cerise 12. Concern 13. CRESUD 14. DGRV 15. EI	16: GCAMF 17: Horus 18: ICCO 19: Incotin 20: IOCO 21: SIDI 22: I&P Développement 23: Mercy Corps 24: MIL 25: MISFA 26: MF Partners 27: FMO 28: Dileocredit 29: Oxforn Novib 30: Oxfor	31. PAMIGA 32. Planet Finance 53. Planet Flaing 34. Rabobank Foundation 35. RBE 36. responsibility 37. SOS Faim B 38. SOS Faim L 39. SF 40. Symbiotics 41. AKAM 42. CGAP 43. EIB 44. Tries
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1. Alterin 2. ADA 3. AQUADEV 4. RNP Paritias 5. BRS 6. CORDAID 7. CRI MF 8. CNIPM 9. Cerise 10. Concern 11. APKI 12. ECLOF International E1 14. GFA 15. Horus	16. rocol 17. incolin 18, 1000 19. stol 20. Lux Development 21. Mercy Corps 22. MF0 23. MIL 24. MISFA 25. MF Partners 26. Microlinarza 27. FMO 28. Olkecredit 29. Oxfart Nevits 30. OXUS	31 PAMICA 32 PhB 33 Planet Finance 34 Planet Faling 35 Rational Foundation 36 RAFAD 37 RBE 38 SIFRA 39 WWR 40 SF 41 CGAP 42 Thas 43 Triodes Facet
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MFI OPERATION			
1. ADA 2. BRS 3. CSA 4. Citi MF 5. GNIPM 6. Cerise 7. Concern 8. APKI 9. DGRV 10. EI 11. GFA 12. Honus	E3 ICCO L4 SIDI L5 I&P Développement L6 Mercy Corps 17 MFG L8 MIL L9 MF Partners 20 FMO 21 Ostam Noviti 22 Oxes Development Network 23 Ph8	24 PlaNet Finance 25 Rabobank Foundation 26 RAFAD 27 RBE 28 SOS Faim B 29 SOS Faim L 30 WWB 31 AKAM 32 CGAP 33 Triodos Facet 34 WSBI-ESBQ	

PRODUCTS & SERVICES					
	ADA BRS GSA CIII MF CNIPM Cerise Concern APKI DCA DGRV EI EMMS GFA	15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	Horas ICCO ICCO List Development Mercy Corps MFC MIL MF Partners FMO Oxtam Novib Oxcus PAMIGA PhB	27. PlaNer Finance 28. Rabotiania Fuundation 29. RAFAD 30. RBE 31. SIFRA 32. SOS Faire B 33. SOS Faire L 34. WWB 35. AKAM 36. CGAP 37. Trias 38. Triodos Facet 39. WSBI-ESBG	

#### CLIENTS 1. ADA 2. AQUADEV 11. Horus 12. (CCC) 21. Ratiobank Foundation 22 SIFRA 3. CSA 13; Mercy Corps 23. SOS Fam B 4. CILI MF 14. MFC 24 SOS Faim L CNIPM 15 MIL 25. WWB Chrise 15. FMO 26. CGAP Concern 17. Olkocredit 27. Dias B. DCA 1B. Oxfam Novib 28. Triodou Facet 9. DORY 19 PHB IO EI 20. PlaNet Finance

RURAL FINANCE  1. AGROFINE 2. Alterfin 3. AGUADEV 4. BRS 5. CORPDAID 6. CSA 7. CIU MF 8. Cerise 9. Concern	14. Horus 15. ICCO 16. theate 17. ICCC 18. SIDI 19. Lux Development 20. Mercy Corps 21. MFC	27. PlaNer Finance 28. Rabotians Foundation 29. SIFRA 30. SOS Faim B 31. SOS Faim I; 32. WWB 33. AKAM 34. EIB
10. DCA 11. DGHV 12. El 12. GFA	22. MIL 23. FMO 24. Difam Novib 25. OXLIS 26. PAMIGA	35. Trias 36. Triodos Facet 37. WSBI-ESBG

MICROENTERPRISE SUPPORT				
1. ADA. 2. CORDAID 3. CNIPM 4. Concern 5. APK! 6. DGRV 7. EI	8. ICCO 9. SIDI 10. MISFA 11. FMO 12. Oxfam Novid 13. Publet Finance 14. RRE	15. SIFRA 16. Spark 17. EIB 18. Trias 19. Triodos Facel		

# APPENDIX C

# Organizations by Working Method

INVESTMENTS THROUGH					
Loans					
1. Alterin	31 Horus	21. Oxlam Novib			
Z. ADA	12 1000	22. 0XUS			
3. BlueOrchard	13. Incofin	23. PlaNet Finance			
4. BNP Paribas	14. SIDI	24. Rabobank Foundation			
5. CORDAID	15. IAP Developpement	25. responsibility			
6. CITI ME	16. Lux Development	26. Spark			
7. CNIPM	17, Mercy Corps	27 SF			
B. CRESUD	18. MISFA	28. AKAM			
G. Ef	19 FMO	29 EIH 3D Dias			
10. GCAMF	20. Olkocredit	SU, Inas			
Guarantons					
I. Alterfin	11. Concern	21. Mercy Corps			
2. ADA	12. DGRV	22 FMO			
3. AQUADEV	13. El	23. Gikocmait			
4. BlueOrchard	14. GCAMF	24. Oxforn Novib			
5. BNP Parities	15. Horus	25. Rabobank Foundation			
6. BHS	16. IOCO	26, 505 Fam B.			
7. CORDAID	17. Incofin	27. Sperk 28. WWB			
E. CSA	18. 100C	29. SF			
9. CILIMF	19. SIDI 20. Lus Development	30. EIB			
10. CNIPM	SOL PHE PASHIDELINIE	59. SH.			
Equity					
I. Alterfin:	11. Horus	23. PAMIGA			
2. ADA	12, 1000	22. PlaNet Finance			
3. HiseOrchard	13. Incofin	23. responsability 24. wwill			
4. CORDAID	14. 9101	25. SF			
5: CITI MF	15. IAP Daveloppement 16. Mercy Corps	26. AKAM			
6. Concern	17. MISFA	27, EIB			
7. CRESUD	1B. MF Partners	28 Plas			
E. DGRV 9. El	19. FMO				
10. GCAMF	2D. Oikocmdit				

City	pital / Donation / Eq	urby			
1.		6.	DORY	111	Oxfam Novib
2	CSA	7.	E1	12	Rabonack Foundation
3.	CNIPM	8.	ICCO	13.	SOS Faim 8
4	DONCHIT DCA	9.	Mercy Corps	14	SOS Faim L
201	. LALIA	10	MISFA	15	Trias
Орн	irations				
14	ADA	8.	DGRV	15	Planet Finance
2.	BRS	9.	El		Rabobank Foundation
3,	CORDAID	10	SIDI		SOS Faim B
4	CSA	11.	18 19	SOS Faim 1.	
5.	CNIPM				SF
7	DCA	13	MISFA Oxform Newlb	20.	Terons
1.	upment BRS	7.	DGRV	19	SIFRA
2.	CORDAID	В	E	14	
3.	CSA	9	1000	15.	SOS Faim ).
4-	CNIPM	10.	MISFA	16.	SF
500	Concern	(33)	Oxfam Novib	17.	Trias:
6.	DCA	12.	PlaNet Finance		
	acity Building / Irai	ning			
her		13.			PlaNet Finance
2	ADA		IDLO		Rabobank Foundation
3.	AGUADEV	15.	SIDI		SIFILA
5	BRS	16.	Lux Development	28.	
5.	CORDAID	18	ICCO	29.	Total Control of the
7	CSA	19	Mercy Corps MFC	30.	
	CNIPM	20.	MIL	31.	
9	Concern	21:	MISFA.		EIB
10.	AFKI	22	FMG		Trias
111	DCA		Dikocredit		WS81-ESBG
12	DORV		Oxfam Novib	1000	ATTENDED BOOKSON

Technical Assetance  1. ADA 2. AQUADEV 3. AMFA 4. BRS 5. CORDAID 6. CSA 7. CNIPM 8. CORDEN 9. APKI 10. DCA 11. DCRV 12. EI 13. GCAMF	14. ICCO 15. Incolin 16. IOCO 17. SIDI 18. Lux Development 19. Mercy Corre 20. MFC 21. MIL 22. MISFA 23. FMO 24. Oktorredit 25. Oxfam Novib 26. OXUS	22 PAMIGA 28 PlaNet Finance 29 Ratiobank Foundation 30 SIFRA 31 SOS Faim B 32 SOS Faim L 33 Spark 34 SF 35 AKAM 36 CGAP 37 EIB: 38 Trias 39 WSBI-ESBG
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OTHER, NON-FINANCIAL METHODS					
BDS  1. Alterlin 2. ADA 3. BRS 4. CORDAID 5. CSA 6. CNIPM 7. Onrise 8. Concern 9. APKI 10. DCA	11. DGRV 12. El 13. GFA 14. ICCO 15. IDOC 16. Lux Development 17. Mercy Corps 18. MISFA 19. OXUS 20. PhB	21. Planet Finance 22. RAFAD 23. SIFRA 24. Spark 25. SF 26. AKAM 27. Trian 28. Triodos Facet			
Client exucation  1 ADA 2. BNP Paribes 3. CSA 4. CNIPM 5. Cerise 6. Concern 7. DGRV B. El	9. GFA 10. ICCO 11. IDOC 12. Mercy Corps 13. MFC 14. MISFA 15. OXUS 16. PlaNet Finance	17. RAFAD 18. RBE 19. SIFRA 20. SF 21. Trias 22. Triodos Facet			



# APPENDIX D

## Information per Member

71	FMO	108
73	FRANKFURT SCHOOL	109
74	GCAMF	110
76	GFA	111
78	HORUS	112
79	I&P	114
80	IDDC	115
81	IDLO	116
82	INCOFIN	117
. 83	IOB-UA	118
84	KGFE	119
86	LUX DEVELOPMENT	120
	LUXFLAG	122
89	MERCY CORPS	123
91	MF PARTNERS	125
92	MFC	126
94	MICROFINANZA	128
96	MIL	130
97	MISFA	132
98	NHTV	133
99	ODN	134
101	OIKOCREDIT	135
102	OXFAM NOVIB	137
103	PAMIGA	139
106	PHB.	140
107	PLANET FINANCE	141
	73 74 76 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 86 88 89 91 92 94 96 97 98 99 101 102 103 106	73 FRANKFURT SCHOOL 74 GCAMF 76 GFA 78 HORUS 79 I&P 80 IDDC 81 IDLO 82 INCOFIN 83 IOB-UA 84 KGFE 86 LUX DEVELOPMENT 88 LUXFLAG 89 MERCY CORPS 91 MF PARTNERS 92 MFC 94 MICROFINANZA 96 MIL 97 MISFA 98 NHTV 99 ODN 101 OIKOCREDIT 102 OXFAM NOVIB 103 PAMIGA 106 PHB

PLANET RATING	143
RABOBANK FOUNDATION	145
RAFAD	147
RAFODE	148
RBE	149
RESPONSABILITY	150
SEDPI	152
SF	153
SIDI	154
SIFRA	156
SOS FAIM - BELGIUM	157

SOS FAIM - LUXEMBOURG	159
SPARK	160
SYMBIOTICS	161
TRIAS	162
FRIODOS FACET	164
JIA	165
JOB	166
JOL	167
VSBI-ESBG	168
VWB	169

ADA	
Organization name	ADA
Founding year	1994
Country of incorporation	Luxembourg
Type of organization	NGO .
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	15
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	To alleviate poverty consequences through the growth of mi- cipentrepreneurs' productivity and income, by allowing MFIs' clients to become economic players and actors of their own development and reinforcing the economic experiences of the southern countries
Percentage of microfinance activities	100%
Years of operation in microfinance	14
Human resources dedicated to MF	14
Countries of intervention	Africa: Burkina Faso, Mali, Senegal, Togo, Benin, Etthopia, Cabe Verde, Niger and Kerya     Americas: Chile, Argentina, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Nicasagua, Costa Kica, El Salvador, Panama, Guatemala, Honduras     Asia: Cambodia, Vietnam and Lisco     Open to sill regions (certain programmes)
Main areas of intervention	Microfinance sector (Networks and Associations (main priority), Financial Sector Development, Social Impact) MFI financing (Private Donors, Public Donors, Commercial Investments, Commercial Partnerships)  MFI support (Financial Performance (main priority), Rating Agencies, Transparency, Social Performance (main priority), Risk Management (main priority);  MFI operation (Ownership (main priority), HR Management (coming soon), MTS)  Product services (Insurance (main priority), Remittances (main priority), Housing Microfinance, Credit Unions, Co-operatives, Other technologies (Smart Card), Pension Schiemes)  Cilents (Gender, Youth (main priority)) Awareness raising activities Website contents Management
Methods of intervention	bevestment (through lunns, guarantees, equity)     Subsidies (operations, capacity building/training, technical assistance)     Non-financial assistance (business development services, client education, information dissemination, setwork, product development)

Main competencies	Capacity building (performance and transparency)     Product innovation     Knowledge Management
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AGROFINE	
Organization name	AGROFINE
Founding year	2005
Country of incorporation	France
Type of organization	NOO
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	2
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	Agrofine is an international non-profit organisation which aims to enhance fairtrade flows' financing at every level of the value chain. Agrofine focuses on mainly or three activities.  The evaluation of the rick profile and the rating of Fairtrade cooperatives.  The development of new financial facilities meeting fair-trade actors needs.  The financial training of cooperatives' managers.  The vision of Agrofine is to create a platform to match offer and demand on financing.
Percentage of microfinance activities	0-20%
Years of operation in microfinance	2
Human resources dedicated to MF	2 people
Countries of Intervention	Open to Fair Trade producer organizations in Asia, Africa, Latin America
Main areas of intervention	Rural finance (Facilitate the financing of fair trade producer organizations)     Other (Coordination of Resocial technical assistance)
Methods of intervention	Non-financial assistance (Analysis of the risk profile of Fair trade organizations to onhance the communication and transparency in the sector and facilitate the financing of these organizations)
Main competencies	Financing of producer organizations and family facins associated with Fair trade
CONTACT INFORMATION	
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21	0033 1 48 70 07 68
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AKAM	
Organization name	Aga Khan Agincy for Microlinance / AKAM
Founding year	2004
Country of Incorporation	Switzerland
Type of organization	NGD
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	17 (Geneva HD)
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	Operating in both rural and urban settings, AKM's microfinance institutions and banks help poor people from a seriety of culture and backgrounds to expand their incomes, improve their quality of life and become self-reliant, in all the contexts in which they operate, AKM's microfinance institutions and banks are to achieve a level of long-term austainability that covers bott operational costs and contributes to expansion in the future in this process, emphasis placed on enhancing the quality of financial services through transparent and detailed lending procedures, as well as the use of best practices that ensure in nancial discipline and efficiency.
Percentage of microfinance activities	180%
Years of operation in microfinance	20 years
Human resources dedicated to MF	17
Countries of intervention	Africa: Birkina Faso, Ivory Chast, Egypt, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Taiszania     Asia: Afghanestan, Ryrgye Republic, Pakistan, Syria, Tajikistan tan
Main areas of intervention	Microfinance sector (Work with governments to support the development of the microfinance sector in countries where it has an MFI)     MFI financing (Sole or majority shareholder in all of its subsidiaries)     MFI operation (Strategic oversight and management to its subsidiaries)     Product services (Assist subsidiaries with product development)     Rural finance (Provide support through subsidiaries to other rural finance initiatives, sometimes as apex lenders)
Methods of intervention	Investment (through loans, equity)     Subsidies (capacity building/training, technical assistance)     Non-linancial assistance (business development services)
Main competencies	<ul> <li>The AKAN model is focused on the transformation to, or establishment of, regulated and licensed microfinance ins- fitutions that are permitted to provide condit, take deposits and offer other financial services.</li> </ul>

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ALTERFIN	
Organization name	ACJERFIN
Founding year	1994
Country of incorporation	Belgium
Type of organization	Social investor
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	7
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	Alterfin wants to contribute to more human dignity in developin countries by premoting individual and collective economic act vittes, which are initiated locally and help to achieve sustainable development. In the South, Alterfin wants to participate in the development of a financial network that is accessible to poor, marginalise groups of society. Depending on the circumstances Alterfin gray losins, provide guarantees for losins or participate temporarily the capital of microfinancing institutions. Apart from microcredings institutions. Alterfin also finances producers' associations that trade their agricultural products in the fair trade circuit.
Percentage of microfinance activities	50-70%.
Years of operation in microfinance	13
Human resources dedicated to MF	6
Countries of intervention	Africa: Morocco, Riger, Togs, Benin, Uganda     American: Mesco, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemata, Costa Rica, Etxador, Colombia, Perú, Chile     Asia: Laos, Cambudia
Main areas of intervention	MFI financing (Loans, guarantees and     participation in equity)     MFI support (Technical support regarding management, governance and product development)     Rural finance (Pre-harvest finance to associations of rural producers (mainly linked to fair trade))
Methods of intervention	lovestment (through loans, guarantees, equity )     Non-financial assistance (business development services)
Main competencies	Institutional, financial, social analysis of MFI's     Governance and management issues of MFI's     Product development     Social performance management     Portfolio management of MFI investments     Specific geographical knowledge: see above

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AMFA	
Organization name	Amhaijan Microfinance Association / ARFA
Founding year	a secondaria de la constitució
Country of incorporation	Azerbaijan
Type of organization	Network
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	7
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	"To strengthen the capacity of micro-finance institutions and promote effective collective action in advancing the interests the micro-finance community."
Percentage of microfinance activities	50-70%
Years of operation in microfinance	7
Human resources dedicated to MF	7
Countries of intervention	Europe: Azertwijan
Main areas of intervention	Ringulation and supervision     Microfinance sector     MFI financing
Methods of intervention	Subsidies (capacity building/training, technical assistance)     Non-financial assistance (information dissemination, network, Bi-Annual Conferences, seminars with investors, best practices)
Main competencies	Microfinance impact assessment     Social performance management and social audit     Microfinance Association development     Financial intermediation with investors     Organizing in-house international trainings     Study tours for Associations
CONTACT INFORMATION	
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и	
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APKI	
Organization name	Co-operative Union * Association of the Popular Funds on the Interset * (APRI) / APRI
Founding year	2002
Country of Incorporation	Bulgaria
Type of organization	Co-operative Union
Size of organization (mr. of employees)	
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	The mission of APRI is to support the development of small and medium business in Bulgaria facilitating the access of entrepreneurs, baseholds and individuals to the financial services and to sustain the strengthening and modernizing of credit co-operatives in the country.
Percentage of microfinance activities	20-50%
Years of operation in microfinance	6
Human resources dedicated to MF	
Countries of intervention	Europe: Butgarra
Main areas of intervention	Microfinance sector (Networks and Associations, Financial Sector Development)     MFI support (Bood Practices)     MFI operation (Staff Training)     Product services (Product Design, Product Testing, Product Custing and Pricing)     Micro-Enterprise support (Training/Non-Financial Support)     Other (Censultancy services related to the capital market)
Methods of intervention	Subsidies (capacity building/training, technical assistance)     Non-lineacial assistance (business development services, information dissemination, network, access to the Bulgarian capital market through consultancy, granting product dissemination)
Main competencies	Servicing individual and institutional customers in remote areas in Bulgaria
CONTACT INFORMATION	
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Organization name	AQUADEV NGO / AQUADEV
Founding year	1987
Country of incorporation	Belgium
Type of organization	yary.
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	MGO
AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	150
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	in the second se
Percentage of microfinance activities	20-50%
Years of operation in microfinance	14 years.
Human resources dedicated to MF	9
Countries of intervention	<ul> <li>Africa: Morocco, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Niger, Togo, Rwanda Burundi</li> </ul>
Main areas of intervention	Regulation and supervision (Publications)  Microfinance sector (meso-level strengthening)  MIT support (Capacity building, MIS)  Clients (Impact studies)  Rural finance (Research, imposation)  Other (Social performance)
Methods of intervention	Investment (through guarantees)     Subsidies (capacity building/training, technical assistance)     Ron-financial assistance (information dissemination)
Main competencies	Rural coop : governance, network building, capacity building     Agriculture microfinance : links with farmers coop, weather insurance, fleed security     Impact socio-economic studies, SPI Tool     MIS : design, implementation, training     Health : HIV, hos
CONTACT INFORMATION	
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ar	0032 2 347 00 36
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Vehille	www.aquadry.org

ATTF	
Organization name	Agence de Transfert de Technologie Financière / ATTF
Founding year	1999
Country of incorporation	Lissembourg
Type of organization	Financial Technology Transer Agency
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	10
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	Meeting requests for training and consulting in financial matters emanating from countries that have a proven need for the acquisition of financial knowledge.  Providing technical assistance in financial matters and promoting Limmbourg as a Financial Centre to partner countries.  Making the best use of the availability of Limmbourg public funding.
Percentage of microfinance activities	0-20%
Years of operation in microfinance	9
Human resources dedicated to MF	ż
Countries of intervention	Africa: Cape Verde, Egypt, Turnsia Americas: El Salvador Asia: China, Cambodia, Kazakhstan, Laon, Lebanon, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Vietnam Europe: Azerbaijan, Bosma & Herzegovina, Sulgaria, Crootia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Rosovo, Latvia, Lithuonia, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey, Ukraine Open to all regions
Main areas of intervention	Microfinance sector
Methods of Intervention	Sobsides (capacity building/training)
Main competencies	
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Organization name	Barbara C. B. C.
Founding year	BlueOrchard Finance S.A. / BlueOrchard
	2001
Country of Incorporation	Switzerland
Type of organization	Financial Institution
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	33
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	Bluenrichard provides impositive financial instruments and solutions to placements in microfinance, bridging the gap between capital market and microfinance institutions. We generate profitable minims on invest ments while supporting the development of millions of pomising small enterprises.  We believe in creating value through solid long-term estationalities by providing debt and equity to microfinance institutions in all stages of their development. We share their mission to provide financial services to these who have few resources and are excluded from misintream financial services. We regard our cooperation with them as the primary means to support financial and social integration worldwide.
Percentage of microfinance activities	100%
Years of operation in microfinance	7
Human resources dedicated to MF	33
Countries of intervention	Altica: Kenya, Macambique. Ammicas: Nicaragua, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru., Unided. States, El Salvador, Guatemata, Honduras. Atia: Philippines, India, Indonesia, Russia, Tajikistan. Europe: Besnia Herregovina, Bulgaria, Ukraine, Argentina, Open to Albania, Armenia, Ametalijan, Bolivia, Cambodia, Cameroon, Columbia, Crota Rica, Dominican Republic, East Timur, Egyst, Kazakhstan, Kussou, Kyrgysstan, Mongolia, Montenegro
Main areas of intervention	MFI financing (Debt, Equity)
Aethods of intervention	Investment (through loans, guarantees, equity)
Aain competencies	Global Innovation, Customers centred
ONTACT INFORMATION	
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ebsite	www.blueorchard.com

BNP PARIBAS	
Organization name	BNP Paribas Microfinance
Founding year	
Country of incorporation	France
Type of organization	Financial Institution
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	Financing of MFIs     Capacity building: Providing volunteers (retired bankers) to MFIs
Percentage of microfinance activities	
Years of operation in microfinance	16 years in France, 6 years international
Human resources dedicated to MF	4:
Countries of intervention	Africa: Morocco, Tumsia, Egypf, Senegal, Mali, Madagascai, Guinea, Burkina Faso, Mauritania     Americas: Mexico, Brasil, Argentina     Asia: India, Philippines     Europe: Not yet active
Main areas of intervention	MFI financing     MFI support
Methods of Intervention	investment (through loans, guarantees )     Non-financial assistance (client education)
Main competencies	K-
CONTACT INFORMATION	
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BRS	
Organization name	BRS - Belgian Kaiffeisen Foundation / BRS VZW
Founding year	1992
Country of incorporation	Belgium
Type of organization	Service provider
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	4
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	Solidarity-based banking and insurances. This baseline of BRS activities in the field of microfinance and microfinances can be explained by 'the parable of the fisherman'. Give a poor mae a fish and he will out for a day, Give him a fishing rod and leads him to fish and he will not for the rest of his life. But he will not achieve true independence until he manages to save up and buy his own rod with a lean.
Percentage of microfinance activities	100%
Years of operation in microfinance	16
Human resources dedicated to MF	4
Countries of intervention	Africa: Benin, Congu, Ethiopia, Cameroon, Ghana, Niger, Uganda, Riwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, and Togo.     Americas: Brazil, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Peru.     Asia: India     Europe: Belgium
Main areas of intervention	MFI financing (Subsidies and guarantees.) MFI support (Evaluation, financial performance, benchmarking, transparency, growth management, good practices.) MFI operation IBrs provides consulting services covering various issues, business planning, operational planning, strategic planning) Product services (MIS-tools: MFI-factsheet and Microiessrance factsheet. Training facilities for managers on performance indicators. Educational material about microfinance and insurances (videos, game)) Rural finance
Methods of Intervention	Investment (through guarantees)     Subsidies (capital donation equity, operations, equipment, capacity building/training, technical assistance)     Non-financial assistance (Dusiness dovelopment services, information dissemination, network)
Main competencies	Toolkits for performance analysis for microfinance and micro insurance

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CERISE	
Organization name	Comité d'échange de Réflexion et D'information sur les Systèmes d'Épargne-crédit / CERISE
Founding year	1998
Country of incorporation	France
Type of organization	Network of NGO's and research centers
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	2
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	
Percentage of microfinance activities	76-100%
Years of operation in microfinance	10
Human resources dedicated to MF	2
Countries of Intervention	Open to all regions
Main areas of intervention	Regulation and supervision (linked with governance and social assessment)  Microfinance sector (Innovation, work with networks, social evaluation, reinforcement of 2nd tier MFIs, etc.)  MFI financing (Work with MVs and lovestors, in particular regarding social evaluation)  MFI support (Strong support of MFIs)  MFI operation  Product services (Work on service adaptation and innovation (housing, rural finance, value chain-agriculture, saving, migrant products)  Clients (Client assessment) impact studies, satisfaction, poverty measurement, work with producer organizations, etc.)  Raral finance (Agricultural and rural financing linked with value chain finance, fair trade, producer organizations)
Methods of intervention	<ul> <li>Non-financial assistance (flusiness development services, client education, information dissensination, network, work in partnership with MFIs and network, technical assistance)</li> </ul>
Main competencies	Four main areas: 1) impact and social performance; 2) agricultural and rural finance; 3) governance and social viability; and 4) microfinance intervention methods

CONTACT INFORMATION		
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CERMI	
Organization name	Center for Formana Records to the
Founding year	Center für European Research in Micratinance / Cermi 2007
Country of incorporation	Belgium
Type of organization	Research Institute
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	13
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	11.
Mission	
Percentage of microfinance activities	
Years of operation in microfinance	
Human resources dedicated to MF	li li
	Africa: Morocco, Democratic Republic of Gongo, Senegal, Banin, Madagascar, Burundi, Mali. Ethiopia, Sudan, Malaw Cameroure, Burkina Faso     Americas: Peru, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexice, Ecuador, Barba doc, Jamaica, Panama.     Asia: India, China, Cambodia     Europe: Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia, Laseni-bourg
Main areas of intervention	Research
Methods of Intervention	Research
Main competencies	<ul> <li>New products and innovation in microfinance. Researches are currently focusing on the role of microfinance institutions in remittances and money transfers. Micro insurance as attriviative microfinance tool is also being investigated.</li> </ul>
CONTACT INFORMATION	mente too to add being mesthyafed.
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21	0032 Z 650 60 20/ 0032 65 37 30 54
mad	cerni@ub.ac.be / cerni@umb.ac.be
THE STATE OF THE S	www.cermi.eu

CGAP	
Organization name	The Consultative Group to Assist the Poor / CGAP
Founding year	1995
Country of incorporation	France
Type of organization	Network, International Resource Center
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	47
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	CGAP's mission is to improve poor people's access to convenient and affordable financial services so that they can improve their living conditions and build a better future.
Percentage of microfinance activities	100%
Years of operation in microfinance	Since 1995, i.e. 13 years
Human resources dedicated to MF	47
Countries of intervention	Open to all regions.
Main areas of intervention	Regulation and supervision (Branchless banking, Consumor protection, Role of Government, etc.)  Microfinance sector (Financial Sector Development, Impact Assessment Tools, Inferest Rates, Market Intelligence)  MFI financing (Funders' Policy, Private and Public donors & investors, Subsidies and Investments, Aid effectiveness, Funding flows)  MFI support (Benchmarking, Delivery Models, Evaluation/Appraisal, Financial and Social Performance, Good Practices, Rating Methods, TA for IT support)  MFI operation (Incentive Schemes, MIS, Credit scoring)  Product services (Savings, Technology)  Clients (Assessment tools, Graduation models)  Other
Methods of intervention	Subsidies (technical assistance, experimentation)     Non-financial assistance (information dissemination, network, advisory services, standard setting)
Main competencies	Standards, advocacy and strategic short-term advisory services     Market intelligence, data and analytics     Experimentation

CONTACT INFORMATION	
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Website	WWW.CERD.OTE

CITI MF	
Organization name	Citi Micrefinance
Founding year	2005
Country of incorporation	tik
Type of organization	Financial Institution
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	350.000 (Citi-bank)
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	Citi Microfinance works with leading microfinance institutions, metworks and investors as partners and clients to expand access to financial products and services to individuals that are not currently reached or are underserved by financial institutions.
Percentage of microfinance activities	0-20%
Years of operation in microfinance	A years
Human resources dedicated to MF	-
Countries of intervention	Americas  Asia  Europe  Oceania
Main areas of intervention	Microfinance sector     MFI financing (Local structures)     MFI support     MFI operation     Product services (Insurance, savings, remittances)     Clients     Rural finance
Methods of intervention	Investment (through loans, guarantees, equity)
Main competencies	<ul> <li>Citi Microfinance works globally with a variety of MFIs vehicles and business models (banks, regulated finance companies, cooperatives, credit unions and NGOs). Citi mi- crofinance does not focus on any specific target population.</li> </ul>
CONTACT INFORMATION	
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Website	www.citi.com/citi/microfinance/

CNIPM	
Organization name	Comitate Nazionale Italiane Permanente per il Microcredito
Founding year	2006
Country of incorporation	Italy
Type of organization	Public Entry
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	N. Contraction of the Contractio
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	The Permanent Ralian National Committee for Microcredit hat been established in order to give continuity, develop and education inflatives that have been undertaken by the Italian Committee during 2005 international Year for Microcredit. The struggle against extreme poverty and financial exclusion yet through the support and development of micro enterprises represents the primary objective of the Committee in compliance with the programs and guide-lines of the Millennium Goals. Such objective will be carried out in the framework of international cooperation, therefore specifically oriented towards underdireluped areas and Geveloping Countries, as well as of domestic cooperation, counted to residents in our Country, immigrants or not, and to our micro-enterprises. In this connection, taking into consideration the emerging pockets of poverty, mainly in the less developed areas of the Country, and the transversal and ever growing migratory flues, it seems necessary to envisage more integrated and less sectional system measures, according to a bottom-up strategy.
ercentage of microfinance activities	100%
ears of operation in microfinance	
luman resources dedicated to MF	14
ountries of intervention	Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia     America: Argentina, Bactudos, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guaternula, Harti, Handuras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam     Asia-Jurdan, Labanen, Syria     Europe Bushis and Herzegovina, Bulgarria, Crnatia, Cyprus, Croth Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Kosove, Latvia, Lithuania, Macadonia, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine, fietarus, Albania

Main areas of intervention	Regulation and supervision (Governmental Indoes) Microfinance sector (Market Research, Networks and Associations)  MFI financing (Donor Policy, Private Donors, Public Donors, Subsidies)  MFI support (Banking Techniques and Management, Coult Risk and Delinquency, Evaluation / Appraisal, Financial Performance, Good Practices, Impact Study, Institutionalisation / Ferming)  MFI operation (Business Planning, Delinquency, Finance and Accounting, Management, Marketing, Start Up, Strategic Planning)  Product services (Guarantees, Product Design, Product Testing)  Clients (Client Assessment (Tools), Client Focus Groups, Client Targeting, Financial Education, Rural Microfinance, Urban Microfinance, Vouth)  Micro-Enterprise support (Business Development, Business Planning, Training/Non-Financial Support)  Development Sector, Microenterprise Development
Methods of intervention	Investment (through loans, guarantees)     Subsidies (capital donation equity, operations, equipment, capacity building/training, technical assistance, Feasibility Studies, operations, ratings)     Non-financial assistance (business development services, capacity building/TA, client education, information dissemination, network, evaluations, audits, Fair Trade market access, project design, ratings, monitoring, research)
Main competencies	
CONTACT INFORMATION	
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CONCERN	
Organization name	CONCERN Worldwide
Founding year	1968
Country of incorporation	Ireland
Type of organization	NG0
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	3,496
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	To help people living in extreme poverty achieve major impor vements in their lives, which last and spread without ongoin support from Concern. To this end, Concern will work with th poor themselves, and with local and international partners wh share our vision, to create just and peaceful societies where th poor can exercise their fundamental rights.
Percentage of microfinance activities	0-20%
Years of operation in microfinance	Since 1985
Human resources dedicated to MF	542
Countries of intervention	Africa: DRC, Uganda, Ethiopia, Burundi, Rwaoda, Tanzania, Chad, Kenya, Sudan, Somalia, Angola, Malawi, Mizambique, Zambia, Zimhabwe, Liberia, Sierra Leone     Americas: Halti     Asia: Cambodia, Bangladesh, Lao, East Timor, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, North Korea, Nepal
Main areas of intervention	Regulation and supervision (Development of pro-poor micro-finance policies)  Microfinance sector (Social impact, social performance management)  MFI financing (Equity investment, grants for MF partners).  MFI support (Capacity building of partner MFIs in good practices)  MFI support (Capacity building of partner MFIs in good practices)  MFI support (Capacity building of partner MFIs in good practices)  MFI support (Capacity building of partner MFIs in good practices)  Product services (Development of MF products appropriate for the very poor)  Clients (Cient assessment, gender, health, HIV/AIDS, post-conflict MF, post-catastrophe MF, etc.)  Rural finance (Developing MF products appropriate for the rural very poor)  Micro-Enterprise support (ME development, vocational training)  Other (Building linkages between community-based organisations and financial institutions)

Methods of intervention	Investment (through guarantees, equity)     Subsidies (capital donation equity, operations, equipment, capacity building/training, technical assistance)     Non-financial assistance (business development services, client education, information dissemination)
Main competencies	<ul> <li>MF in post-conflict and post-catastrophe situations, targe- ting the extreme poor, building links between the very poor and financial institutions.</li> </ul>
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CORDAID	
Organization name	Catholic Organisation for Relief and Development Aid / CORDAN
Founding year	1917; 1999 (after merger)
Country of incorporation	Netherlands
Type of organization	NGO
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	300
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	
Percentage of microfinance activities	0-20%
Years of operation in microfinance	20
Human resources dedicated to MF	ca. 12
Countries of intervention	Africa: Ghanz, Sierra Leone, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia     Americas: Honduras, Dominican Republic, Belivia, Peru     Asia: India, Indonesia, Vietnam, Philippines     Open to all regions
Main areas of intervention	Microfinance sector (National Associations)  MFI financing (Seed capital, learns, guaranties)  MFI support (TA)  Rural finance (Through MFIs, dutgrowers schemes)  Micro-Enterprise support (Only in MSE Funds)
Methods of Intervention	Investment (Through Inons, guarantees, equity, subordinated loans)     Subsidies (operations, equipment, capacity building/fraining, technical assistance)     Noo-financial assistance (business development services, network)
Main competencies	Financial evaluation, organisational strengthening: gover- nance of MFIs; partnerships with banks     Investing in the poor, linking microfinance to social investors     Investing in Micro and Small Enterprises in the South
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CREDIT SUISSE	
Drganization name	Credit Suisse
Founding year	
Country of incorporation	Switzerland
Type of organization	Financial Institution
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	N/A
Percentage of microfinance activities	N/A
Years of operation in microfinance	N/A
Human resources dedicated to MF	N/A
Countries of intervention	N/A
Main areas of intervention	N/A
Methods of intervention	N/A
Main competencies	NA
CONTACT INFORMATION	
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fmall	ema karrer-rueedi@credit-suisse.com
Website	

CRESUD	
Organization name	CRESUD SPA
Founding year	
Country of incorporation	Italy
Type of organization	Financial institution
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	4
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	
Percentage of microfinance activities	3
Years of operation in microfinance	10
Human resources dedicated to MF	3
Countries of intervention	Africa: Ugando, Togo     Americas: Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemata, Nicaragua, Peru, Bulivia, Ecuador, Paraguay     Oceania: Samos     Open to all regions
Main areas of intervention	MFI financing
Methods of Intervention	Investment (through loans, equity)     Non-financial assistance (information dissemination)
Main competencies	N/A
CONTACT INFORMATION	
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SA	Clurch of Sweden, International Mission and Discernia
ganization name	Control of the Contro
nunding year	,
nuntry of incorporation	Sweden
pe of organization	Church
ize of organization (nr. of employees)	95
DEGANIZATION SUMMARY	100
Mission	The Church of Sweden shares the mission of all churches, to see to the needs of voluntable human beings and to protect creation. Eradicating poverty and hunger and creating conditions for peace, reconciliation, democracy and human rights is a consequence of this mission. Every human being has the ability to improve her own situation. To make this possible, the Church of Sweden cooperates in long-term development, advocacy and humanitarian assistance.
Percentage of microfinance activities	0-20%
Years of operation in microfinance	Since the early 1990s
Human resources dedicated to MF	3
Countries of intervention	<ul> <li>Africa: South Africa, Mozambique, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Uganda, Sudan, Liberia, Mauritania, Egypt, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Malawi</li> <li>Americas: Posi, Brazil, Colombia, Haiti, Costa Rica, El Salvador and other Central American countries</li> <li>Azia: Palastine, India, China, Myanmar, Philippines, Cambodia, Sri Lanka</li> <li>Europe: Maldova, Kosovio</li> </ul>
Main areas of intervention	MEI financing (Currency Ex risks) MEI operation (BP, OP, SP, Budgeting, Start-up, Finance and Accounting, Treasury, Internal Control, Management, Governance, MISS) Product services (Savings, Cooperatives, New Jechnologies, VIII) Clients (Financial Education, Gender, Youth, Rural MF, Post, Conflict MF, HIV/NIDS) Revol finance
Methods of intervention	Investment (through guarantees, Short term loans to MIV)     Subsidies (capital donation equity, operations, equipment, capacity building/training, technical assistance, technological inevation, product development, research)     Non-financial assistance (business development services, client education, network)
Main competencies	Rural SACCO promotion and training

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DCA	
Organization name	DanChurchAid / DCA
Founding year	1922
Country of incorporation	Demmark
Type of organization	NGO
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	To improve the lives and rights of the poor and excluded and fight for a just distribution of the world's resources.
Percentage of microfinance activities	0-20%
Years of operation in microfinance	41
Human resources dedicated to MF	+
Countries of intervention	+
Main areas of intervention	Micrefinance sector (social impact support to cooperatives)     Product services (cooperatives, group lending, savings, village banking)     Clients (Gender, HFV/AIDS, Rural micrefinance)     Rural finance (Farmer's Associations, Rural banking, Rural impact, Rural politics, Rural products, Rural survices, Rural subsidies)     Start up of Village Savings and Loans Association, Implementation of Microfinance Guidelines, Development of Consumer Protection Code of Conduct
Methods of intervention	Subsidies (capital duration equity, operations, equipment, capacity building/training, technical assistance, feasibility studies)     Non-financial assistance (flusiness development services, network, capacity building/training, institution building, technical assistance)
Main competencies	
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DGRV	
Organization name	Deutscher Germsenschafts- und Raiffeisenverband e.V. (Germa Cooperative and Raiffeisen Confederation) / DGRV
Founding year	1972
Country of incorporation	Germany
Type of organization	Confederation / Apex organization
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	Germany 78, expatiates 15, local staff 55
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	DGRY is the apex auditing organization in accordance to the German Cooperative Societies Act ICSA) and confideration of cooperatives in Germany. The International Relations Department following strategy.  Long-term goal of development activities.  Participation of broad groups of population in the economic and social development — for the improvement of economic and social conditions of particularly poor people — through structural changes.  Goal  Promotion and set-up of sustainable, self-supporting and husiness-oriented SHDs, coop, organizations and their federations.  Through  Consultancy when working out a legal framework (i.e. aupervision, auditing)  Consultancy / support when setting-up coop, networks.  Direct target groups.  Members / potential members and customers in cooperatives and coop. SHDs, SME  Cooperatives and coop, central institutions including coop, federations and / or specialized (apico) motifutions indirect target groups.  Policy makers  Ministries, central banks, banking supervisory authorities.
Percentage of microfinance activities	Various
ears of operation in microfinance	Cooperatives in Germany: more than 145 years DGRY: 35 years.
luman resources dedicated to MF	-
ountries of intervention	Africa: South Africa, Mozambigue, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Zambia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Cameroon     Americas: Belivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Colombia, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay     Asia: Turkey, Rjegystae, Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia     Europe, Bossia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Republic of Moldova

Main areas of intervention	Regulation and supervision  Microfinance sector  MFI financing  MFI support  MFI operation  Product services.  Clients  Rural finance  Micro-Enterprise support  Audit, Link between real sector and financial sector
Methods of intervention	Investment (through guarantees, equity, refinancing funds)     Subsidies (capital donation equity, operations, equipment, capacity building/training, technical assistance)     Non-financial assistance (business development services, client education, information dissemination, network)
Main competencies	<ul> <li>Cooperatives in the financial sector (and agriculture, service, trading), cooperative networks, management tools (e.g. MIS, risk management, early warning systems), auditing systems, expertise in supervision and regulation</li> </ul>
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El	
Organization name	ECLOF International / El
Founding year	1945
Country of incorporation	Switzerland
Type of organization	Network/Financial institution
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	500
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	ECLOF's mission is to provide fair credit for human development and sustainable communities, in witness to the Christian faith. To furfil this mission, ECLOF shall mobilize resources within the ocumenical imprement and beyond and responsibly manage national credit programs so that it can:  • make fair credit widely available for poor and excluded groups, who are committed to building sustainable livelihoods and communities.  • make loans to needy churches and Christian-related groups who do not otherwise have access to credit but who are committed to promoting the life of the church and providing services or opportunities for poor and excluded groups.  • facilitate the sharing of ensurces in ways that strengthes understanding, solidarity and self-reliance, and avoid dependency and external indebtedness.
Percentage of microfinance activities	70-100%
Years of operation in microfinance	Credit in general since 1946; microcredit since 1980.
Human resources dedicated to MF	500
Countries of intervention	Africa: Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kanya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Zarobia     Americas: Argentina, Belivia, Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Eccador, Jamaica, Peru, Uruguay, USA     Asia: India, Japan, Myanmac, Philippines, Sri Lanka     Europe-Armenia, Belgium, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Raly, Perhigal, Spain

Main areas of intervention	Regulation and supervision (Regulation, Central banks) Microfinance sector (International platforms, National Associations)  MF1 financing (Int't fundraising, National fundraising, investment & guarantum fund)  MF1 support (Monitoring, Capacity building, Coaching,
	Set support     Evaluation, Rating, Good practices, Formalisation)     WF1 operation     Product services (Communal banks, Solidarity groups, Individual loans, Savergs, Insurance, Leasing)     Chests     Rural finance     Micro-Enterprise support     Loans to SMUs, Loans to educational or church institutions.
Methods of Intervention	investment (through loans, guarantees, equity)     Subsidies (capital denation equity, operations, equipment, capacity building/training, technical assistance)     Non-financial assistance (business development services, client education, safermation dissemination, network)
Main competencies	<ul> <li>Microfinance operations with a special focus on serving the rural population, women and youth, educational and church institutions; and small and medium enterprises.</li> </ul>
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Wabsite	www.eclof.org

EIB	
Organization name	European Investment Bank / EIB
Founding year	1958
Country of Incorporation	Luxembourg
Type of organization	Financial Institution
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	1548
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	The European Investment Bank was created by the Timety of Room in 1958 as the long-term lending bank of the European Union. The task of the Bank is to contribute towards the integration, balanced development and economic and social cohesion of the EU Member States. The EIB raises substantial volumes to funds on the capital markets which it lends on favourable terms to projects furthering EU policy objectives. The EIB continuously adapts its activity to developments in EU policies. Outside the EU EIB lending is based on EU external cooperation and development policies.
Percentage of microfinance activities	0-20%
Years of operation in microfinance	16 years.
Human resources dedicated to MF	1
Countries of intervention	Africa     Americas     Asis     Europe     Oceanis
Main areas of intervention	Microfinance sector (Studies on access to finance)     MFI financing (Direct and through MIVs)     Rural finance (Through specialized funds)     Micro-Enterprise support (Through specialized funds)
Methods of intervention	Investment (through loans, guarantees, equity )     Subsidies (capacity building/training, technical assistance)
Main competencies	Investments in MIVs, greenfielding, rural microfinance
CONTACT INFORMATION	
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MMS	A A Server Bld / CARAS Coveredts RV
eganization name	Electronic Money Moving Solutions BV / EMMS Coccepts BV
conding year	2004
Country of incorporation	Netherlands
Type of organization	Network/Financial Institution/Supplier of Technology Solutions
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	12.
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	Development, implementation and delivery of electronic payment systems
Percentage of microfinance activities	0-20%
Years of operation in microfinance	3
Human resources dedicated to MF	2
Countries of intervention	Americas: Surinam     Europe: Runnie     Open to all regions
et interpretion	Product services (Transaction Systems)
Main areas of intervention  Methods of intervention	Non-financial assistance (Infrastructure)
Main competencies	Delivery of low cost e-banking systems, low cost ministance services
CONTACT INFORMATION	
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FMO	
Organization name	Netherlands Development Finance Company / FMO
Founding year	1970
Country of incorporation	Hetherlands
Type of organization	Development Finance Institution
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	rsi .
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	FMO's mission is to stimulate sustainable aconomic growth and optimize development impact in exempling markets. Working in close cooperation with our global partner network FMO creates access to long-term capital and knowledge. FMC reaches out to private enterprises directly or indirectly through local financial institutions and invest in infrastructure in order to build enabling environments for entrepreneurship.
Percentage of microfinance activities	0-20%
Years of operation in microfinance	ZQ+ years
Human resources dedicated to MF	
Countries of Intervention	<ul> <li>In principle all developing countries / emerging markets are upon for funding.</li> </ul>
Main areas of intervention	Microfinance sector Mit financing Mit support Mit upportson Product services Clients Rural finance Micro-Enterprise support
Methods of intervention	Investment (through loans, guarantees, equity, mezzamine)     Subsidies (capacity building/training, technical assistance)     Non-financial assistance (network)
Main competencies	-
CONTACT INFORMATION	
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Website	www.fmo.ni

RANKFURT SCHOOL	Frankfurt School of Finance & Management / Frankfurt School
rganization name	1957
ounding year	
mentry of incorporation	Germany University, Consulting company within the university:
lype of organization	"international Advisory Services"
Size of organization (nr. of employees.)	cs. 350
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	as in the field of bucking 800
Mission	Education and training of bank staff in the field of banking and finance
Percentage of microfinance activities	20-50%
Years of operation in microfinance	15
Human resources dedicated to MF	1
Countries of Intervention	Open to all regions
Main areas of Intervention	
Methods of intervention	Research and consultancy
Main competencies	See research and capacity building directories
CONTACT INFORMATION	
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GCAMF	
Organization name	Grameen Crédit Agricole Microfinance Foundation
Founding year	2008
Country of incorporation	Luxembourg
Type of organization	Other, foundation
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	10
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	
Percentage of microfinance activities	70-100%
Years of operation in microfinance	The Foundation is not yet operational, but will benefit from the experience gained in microfinance through Crédit Agricole Consultants and ICAR, both members of e-mfp.
Human resources dedicated to MF	10
Countries of intervention	Open to all regions with a priority towards Africa and Asia.
Main areas of intervention	MFI financing
Methods of intervention	Investment (through loans, guarantees, equity)     Subsidies (technical assistance)
Main competencies	
CONTACT INFORMATION	
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ifa	GFA consulting Group / GFA
rganization name	
ounding year	
ountry of incorporation	Germany
ype of organization	Consulting company
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	300
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	A shows he elimine to not part
Mission	GFA vision to be the partner of choice for clients in our corn service areas.  GFA mission to improve the worfars of our projects beneficiaries by means of our professional services.  GFA core values: to offer high performance in service delivery technical excellence in our main sectors, innovative approaches and products, and credibility with our clients when putting projects into practice.
Percentage of microfinance activities	0-20%
Years of operation in microfinance	12
Human resources dedicated to MF	5
Countries of intervention	Open to all regions
Main areas of intervention	Regulation and supervision  Microfinance sector  MFI support  MFI operation  Product services  Rural finance
Methods of intervention	<ul> <li>Non-financial assistance (business development services, client education, information dissemination, network).</li> </ul>
Main competencies	
CONTACT INFORMATION	
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Organization name	Horus Development Finance / Horus DF
Founding year	1994
1200000	7
Country of incorporation	France
Type of organization	Consultancy company
Size of organization (or. of employees)	40
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	The goal of Horus Development Finance (Horus) is to strengthe and professionalize the financial sector serving micro, small an medium sized enterprises (MSMEs) in developing and emorgin countries, by implementing practical tools and methods, base on a rich experience in best business practices.
Percentage of microfinance activities	100%
Years of operation in microfinance	AG .
Human resources dedicated to MF	14
Countries of Intervention	Africa     Asia: South East, Central Asia and Middle East     Europe: Eastern Europe
Main areas of intervention	Regulation and supervision (MFF regulation, Supervision, Credit Bureau / Credit History, Supervisory Instances, Centry banks; Rate Caps)  Microfinance sector (Networks and Associations, Financial Sector Development, Social Impact, Impact Assessment Tools, Interest Rates, Market Research)  MFI financing (Equits, debt or guarantee (only to MFIs of which Advans SA is shareholder))  MFI support (Evaluation/Appraisal, Financial Performance, Beochmarking, Risk Management, Management of Change, Growth Management, Institutionalisation/Formalisation, Credit Risk and Delinquency, Delivery Models, Good Practices)  MFI operation (Business Planning, Operational Planning, Strategic Planning, Start Up, Finance and Accounting, Treasury, Internal Control, External Audit, Management, Covernance, Ownership, HR Management, Staff Training, Incentive Schemes, Rocruiting, MIS, Credit Scoring, Fraud, Delinquencies)  Product pervices (Product Oesige, Product Centing and Pricing, Individual Lending, Group Lending, Savings, Village Banking, Other new technologies)  Clients  Rural finance (Rural Banking, Rural Philitics, Rural Products, Rural Services, Rural Impact)

Methods of intervention	Investment (through learns, guarantees, equity )     Subsidies (MIS implementation)     Non-financial assistance (consultancy services)
Main competencies	<ul> <li>Specialised in institutional studies, operational and financial audits, strategic studies, MIS description and im- plementation, as well as in support to training for financial and banking companies</li> </ul>
CONTACT INFORMATION	
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Website	100-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-

I&P	
Organization name	Investisseur et Partenaire pour le Développement / (&P
Founding year	2002
Country of incorporation	Mauritius / France
Type of organization	Private Finance Company
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	7.
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	t&p is a private finance company, its appproach draws on the experience of private equity. It invests in long-term partnership with private sector entrepreneurs in developing countries. Its activities are focused on microfinance institutions and medium-sized african enterprises.
Percentage of microfinance activities	50-70%
Years of operation in microfinance	6 years
Human resources dedicated to MF	2.5
Countries of intervention	Africa: Ugenda, Camernon, Ivory Coast (equity)     Americas: Mexico (equity)     Open to all regions for Imans
Main areas of intervention	MFI financing (Equity and Loans)     MFI operation (Management mentoring, Governance, Business planning, financing strategy)
Methods of intervention	Investment (through loans, equity)     Non-financial assistance (throness development services, client education, information dissemination, network
Main competencies	Knowledge of Africa, Management montoring, Governance of IMFs, Microfinance sector, Strategic and Financial Planning.
CONTACT INFORMATION	
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DDC	International Disability and Development Consultium / IDDC
rganization name	
bunding year	1994
Country of incorporation	Belgium
Type of organization	Network
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	7
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	to be description of the state
Mission	The mission of IDDC is to promote inclusive development inter- nationally, with a special focus on promoting the full and ef- fective enjoyment of human rights by all disabled people living in economically poor communities in lower and middle-income countries.
Percentage of microfinance activities	0-20%
Years of operation in microfinance	Hi started in 1994 NAD started their involvement in microfinance in 2000
Human resources dedicated to MF	
Countries of Intervention	Africa: All countries (the network)     America: Nicaragus     Asia: India, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Afghanistan, Cambodia, Ourbekistan, Laos
Main areas of intervention	MFI support (Social responsibility, disability)     Product services (Self-help groups, ASCA/Rt/SCA etc.)     Rural finance
Methods of intervention	Investment (through guarantees)     Non-financial assistance (business development services, client education, information dissemination, network, fraining of SHG /Savings and Credit groups)
Main competencies	<ul> <li>Target population : people with disabilities and vulnerable group; HIV affected household.</li> </ul>
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IDLO	
Organization name	International Development Law Organization / IDLO
Founding year	1983
Country of incorporation	Italy
Type of organization	Public Entity (International Intergovernmental Organization)
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	70
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	IDLO seeks to strengthen the rule of law and good governance in developing countries, in countries in economic transition and in those emerging from armed conflict, in order to provide security for the individual and to reduce poverty by protecting individual rights and economic activity and by strengthening judicial are local institutions to premote a viable legal framework for commerce, trade and investment.
Percentage of microfinance activities	0-20%
Years of operation in microfinance	3
Human resources dedicated to MF	
Countries of intervention	Africa Americas Asia Europe Conenia Open to all regions  - Open to all regions - Open to all regions - Open to all regions - Open to all regions - Open to all regions
Main areas of intervention	Regulation and supervision     MTI financing
Methods of intervention	Subsidies (capacity building/fraining, technical assistance)     Non-financial assistance (information dissemination, network)
Main competencies	<ul> <li>Build capacity of legal professionals to support the development of microfinance sectors and the access to financial services.</li> </ul>
CONTACT INFORMATION	
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NCOFIN	
rganization name	Securion
bunding year	1992
country of incorporation	Beigium
ype of organization	Fund manager
iza of organization (nr. of employees)	II.
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	As a private social investment company, Income invests in mi- curinance institutions that help enterprising people to set up their own business and thus get a chance to improve their inving conditions.
Percentage of microfinance activities	100%
Years of operation in microfinance	1
Human resources dedicated to MF	13 Konta Tearra
Countries of intervention	Africa: Congo RDC, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda, South Africa     Americas: Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Peru     Asia: Cambodja, Tajikistan     Europe: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Horzegovina, Georgia, Kazachstan, Montonegro, Belgium-Lusembourg     Open to all regions.
Main areas of intervention	Microfinance sector (Social Performance)     MEI financing (Cemmercial Investments)     MEI support (Social Performance)     Roral finance (Bural Banking)
Methods of intervention	Investment (through lowns, guarantees, equity)     Subsides (bechnical assistance)
Main competencies	Rural microfinance     Equity investments     Social Performance Measurement
CONTACT INFORMATION	
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Website	www.incofin.be

IOB-UA	
Organization name	Institute of Development Policy & Management, University of Antherp / IOS-IIA
Founding year	7000
Country of incorporation	Belgium
Type of organization	University:
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	30
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	ran-
Percentage of microfinance activities	
Years of operation in microfinance	
Human resources dedicated to MF	2
Countries of intervention	E .
Main areas of intervention	Research
Methods of intervention	* Research
Main competencies	Local Institutional Processes of Powerty and Well-being, Political Economy of the Great Lakes, Impact of Globalization Aid Policies)     Further, and research directory
CONTACT INFORMATION	
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KGFE	
Organization name	Köiner Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Entwicklungsländerforschung / KGFE s.V.
Founding year	1984
Country of incorporation	Belgium
Type of organization	NGO
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	2
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	
Percentage of microfinance activities	
Years of operation in microfinance	24
Human resources dedicated to MF	29-50%
Countries of intervention	Africa: Egypt, Mali, Nigeria, South Africa, Uganda Asia: Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Syria, Vietnam Europe: Kosovo, Romania Open to all Ingioos: for agricultural development bank reform
Main areas of intervention	Research
Methods of intervention	See Research Inventory
Main competencies	See Research inventory
CONTACT INFORMATION	
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Organization name	Lox Development S.A.
Founding year	1978
Country of incorporation	Luxembourg
Type of organization	Public Entity
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	n
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	Lux Development implements the microfinance policy that he been guided by the Ministry of Cooperation. It entails a focus or capacity strengthening of the actors for use of beet practices in the field, support to regulatory and supervision bodies in developing countries and facilitating the access to financial service by sines, micro entreprises and producer organizations.
Percentage of microfinance activities	0-20%
Years of operation in microfinance	More than ten
Human resources dedicated to MF	V
Countries of Intervention	Africa: Morocco, Mali, Niger, Burkina Fano, Namibia, Rwanda, Cape Verde, Senegal     Americas: Ricaragus, El Salvador, Essador     Asia: Vietnam, Leos     Europe: Lisembourg, Albenia, Mostenegro, Kapous
Main areas of intervention	Regulation and supervision (Regulatory framework in momber's countries of Monetary Union of West Africa with Central Bank of West Africa (BCEADS)  Microfinance sector (Setting revolving funds with banks to finance outers enterprises (Nicaragua, Vietnam, Lacs, Maliand Sonegal))  MFI support (Village groups set up within rural development project)  Product services  Rural finance
Methods of intervention	Investment (through loans, guarantees)     Subsidies (capacity building/training, technical assistance)     Non-financial assistance (business development services, information dissemination, network)
Main competencies	

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LUXFLAG	
Organization name	The Lexembourg Fund Labelling Agency a.s.b.l. / LastLAL
Founding year	2006
Country of incorporation	Luxembourg
Type of organization	Network / Microfinance Labeling Agency
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	2
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	The Loxembourg Find Labeling Agency (LorFLAG) is an independent, non-profit association created in Loxembourg in July 200s by seven founding partners who are its Charler Members. The Agency aims to permit the raising of capital for mereinance by awarding a recognisable label to eligible Microfineses Investment Vehicles (MIV). Its objective is to reassure investing that the MIV actually invests, directly or indirectly, in the microfinance sector. The MIV may be domiciled in any jurisdiction that is subject to a level of national supervision equivalent to that available in European Union countries.
Percentage of microfinance activities	100%
Years of operation in microfinance	2
Human resources dedicated to MF	7
Countries of intervention	Open to all regions
Main areas of intervention	Microfinance sector (Label for Microfinance Investment Vehicles (MIVs))
Methods of intervention	Non-financial assistance (tabeling)
Main competencies	-
CONTACT INFORMATION	
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MERCY CORPS	
irganization name	Mercy Corps Scotland
ounding year	1990
country of incorporation	United Kingdoos
ype of organization	NGO:
lize of organization (nr. of employees)	3500
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	d and appreciate
Mission	Marcy Corps exists to alleviate suffering, poverty and operession by helpling people hund secure, productive and just communities.
Percentage of microfinance activities	0-20%
Years of operation in microfinance	17
Human resources dedicated to MF	10
Countries of intervention	Africa: Ethiopia, Liberia, Niger     Americas: Guatemala, Honduras, USA     Asia: Indonesia, Philippines, Mongelia, Afghanistan, China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan     Europe: Bosnia, Kosovo     Open to all regions
Main areas of intervention	Microfinance sector (Social Impact and     Research)     MFI financing (Facilitating commercial Investment)     MFI support (Gransformations, transparency, SPM, Benchmarking Data,)     MFI operation (Start-up, Business Planning, Government,)     Product services (Product design, IndrviGroup lending)     Clients (Gender/Youth focus)     Rural finance (Bussi and ag lending)
Methods of intervention	tovestment (through loans, guarantees, equity)     Satistics (equity, operations, capacity building/training, technical assistance)     Non-financial assistance (business development services, client education, information dissemination, network)
Main competencies	<ul> <li>Greenfields, transformations to commercial estities, cural finance, group and individual lending, southeast Europe an Central Asia, indonesia and Philippines, Afghanistan, SPM, catings, research, apexes, remittances.</li> </ul>

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MF PARTNERS	Microfinance Partners BV
ounding year	2006
country of incorporation	Netherlands.
	Advisory and Investment
ype of organization	1
lize of organization (nr. of employees)	
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	1000
Percentage of microfinance activities	100%
Years of operation in microfinance	1
Human resources dedicated to MF	1
Countries of intervention	Africa     Americas     Asia
Main areas of intervention	Regulation and supervision (MFI regulation, Supervision, Rate Caps)  Microlinance sector (Social Impact, Interest Rates, , Market Research)  MFI Support (Financial performance, benchmarking, Rating Agencies, Social Performance)  MFI operation (Strategic Planning, Finance and Accounting, Treasury, Governance, Ownership, Incentive Schemes, Recruiting)  Product services (Insurance, Leasing, Remittances, Savings AIM machines, new technologies)
Methods of intervention	Investment (through equity)
Main competencies	Equity perticipation, benchmarking returns, refinancing, micro leasing and micro insurance
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MFC	
Organization name	Microfinance Centre for Central and Eastern Europe and the New Independent State / MFC
Founding year	1997
Country of incorporation	Poland
Type of organization	Network / Platform
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	E
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	MFC 's mission is to contribute to powerly reduction and human potential development by promoting a socially oriented and sustainable microfinance sector that provides adequate financial and non-financial services to a large number of poor families and micro-entrepreneurs.
Percentage of microfinance activities	100%
Years of operation in microfinance	1997
Human resources dedicated to MF	15
Countries of intervention	<ul> <li>Americas: United-States</li> <li>Asia: Razakhistan, Hyrgycstan, Mongilia, Tajikstan, Uzbekestan</li> <li>Europe: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgilan, Bussia &amp; Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, France, Georgia, Hungary, Kosovo, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Potand, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slevakia, Ukraine, United Kingdom</li> </ul>
Main areas of intervention	Regulation and supervision (Central banks, MFI regulation, rate caps, social investment, supervision)  Micrefinance sector (Financial sector development, impact assessment tools, market research, networks and associations, research, social impact)  MFI support (Benchmarking, credit risk, evaluation/appraisal, financial performance, good practices, risk management, social performance, technical assistance/training, transparency)  MFI speration (Business planning, delinquincy, finance and accounting, HR Management, incontrar schemes, internal contral, management, MIS, operational planning, start up, strategic planning)  Product services (Insurance, product costing and pricing, product testing, solidarity groups, village banking)  Clients (Client Assessment (Tools), Client facus groups client targeting financial education, gender, rural microfinance, urban microfinance)  Rural finance (Rural products)  Development sector, Housing finances, Costumer protection & responsible finance, technology applications, Linkages, Savings)

Methods of intervention	Subsidies (capacity building/training, technical assistance)     Non-financial assistance (client education, information dissemination, network, consulting services, evaluation, institution building, -monitoring, - training investments)
Main competencies	
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MICROFINANZA	
Organization name	MicroFinanza Rating
Founding year	2006 (previously a specialized division of Microfinanza Srt)
Country of incorporation	Italy
Type of organization	Rating agency
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	22
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	MicroFinanza Rating's mission is to improve the transparance and sustainability of the microfinance sector through our services. Their main objectivers are:  Facilitate the flow of investments into the microfinance sector  Improve the transparancy of the microfinance sector  Enhance the performance and transparancy of MFIs
Percentage of microfinance activities	100%
Years of operation in microfinance	*
Human resources dedicated to MF	72
Countries of intervention	<ul> <li>Africa: Burkina Fass, Cameroos, DRC, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Matawi, Morocca, Mali, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Yago, Zambia</li> <li>Americas: Bolivia, Chile. Columbia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Gustemala, Harti, Hondures, Mexoco, Nicaragua, Peru</li> <li>Asia: Afghanistan, Cambodia, India, Pakistan, Philippines, Syria, Kazakhotan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Mongolia</li> <li>Europe: Albania, Bonna, Bulgaria, Crnatia, Koseve, Macedooia, Montonegru, Romania, Serbia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Maldova, Russia</li> <li>Open to all regions</li> </ul>
Main areas of intervention	Microtinance sector (Rating, diagnostics, credit ratings, social ratings, mini assessments, services for investors, training an assessment methodologies)     MFI support (Rating, diagnostics, credit ratings, social ratings, mini assessments, services for investors, training on assessment methodologies)
Methods of intervention	Non-financial assistance (Ratings and assessments)
Main competencies	Assessment methodologies     Evaluation of performance and risk profile     Assessment of social performance     Benchmarking

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MIL	
Organization name	Microfinance Initiative Liechtenstein / MIL
Founding year	2005
Country of incorporation	Liechtenstein
Type of organization	Network
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	1
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	The Microfinance Initiative Lechtenstein (MIL) premotes microfinance in various ways and means and establishes Liechtenstein as an active and competent sperator in the microfinance sector.  Mil. is supporting microfinance through: 1. Funding of technical assistance projects 2. Funding of research on MF as investment 3. Premoting of MF in the region
Percentage of microfinance activities	2
Years of operation in microfinance	3
Human resources dedicated to MF	2.5
Countries of intervention	Americas: Peru     Open to all regions
Main areas of intervention	MFI financing (Commercial Investments Financing Methods) MFI support (Growth Management, Financial Perormance, Risk Management, Rating Methods, Social Performance) MFI operation (Operational Planning, Strategic Planning, Management, Staff Training, Marketing, Product Design, Client Targeting) Product services (Product Custing and Pricing, Savings, Credit Unions, Cooperatives, ROSCA etc.) Clients (Bural Microfinance) Rural finance (Rural Banking, Rural Products, Rural Services)
Methods of Intervention	Subsidies (capacity building/training, technical assistance)     Non-financial assistance (information dissemination, network)
Main competencies	Investment in MFSV     The Investors View     Social Performance

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MISFA	
Organization name	Microfinance Investment Support Facility for Afghanistan J MISFA
Founding year	2003
Country of incorporation	Afghanistan
Type of organization	Apix Body
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	35
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	To promote enhanced sustainable livelihoods through the pro- vision of microfinance services in Afghanistan but particularly focusing on the poor and most vulnerable to help individuals and households better manage risks.
Percentage of microfinance activities	100%
Years of operation in microfinance	3
Human resources dedicated to MF	
Countries of intervention	+ Asia: Afghanistan
Main areas of intervention	Micro-Enterprise support (Financial and Technical Support)     MFI financing (Financial and Technical Support)     MFI support (Financial and Technical Support)     Micro-Enterprise support (Financial and Technical Support)
Methods of intervention	Investment (through loans, equity)     Subsidies (capital donation equity, operations, equipment, capacity building/training, technical assistance)     Non-financial assistance (business development services, client education, information dissemination, network)
Main competencies	targeting high percentages of women     maching out in rural areas     targeting widows, disables and returnees.
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NHTV	
NHTV	MITTY Breda University of applied sciences / NHTV
Organization name	
Founding year	1966
Country of incorporation	Netherlands
Type of organization	University
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	450
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	
Percentage of microfinance activities	American Inches
Years of operation in microfinance	A
Human resources dedicated to MF	0.5
Countries of intervention	Research can be conducted in all regions
Main areas of intervention	Research
Methods of intervention	Research
Main competencies	See research directory
CONTACT INFORMATION	
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ODN	
Organization name	DXIIS DEVELOPMENT NETWORK / ODN
Founding year	2005
Country of incorporation	France
Type of organization	Network
Size of organization (or. of employees)	350
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	To act as a cutalyst in the enhancement of income and economis security for large numbers of urban and rural law income worse and man entrepreneurs through the delivery of sustainable and client oriented financial services.
Percentage of microfinance activities	100%
Years of operation in microfinance	
Human resources dedicated to MF	
Countries of intervention	Asia: Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Kyrgszatan     Open to the DRC and tizbekistan
Main areas of intervention	Microfinance sector     MFI financing (Financing our own MFIs (OKLIS network))     MFI support (Evaluation/Appraisal, Benchmarking, Financial Performance, Institutionalisation/Formalisation, Good Practices)     MII operation (Governance, Business Planning, Operational Planning, Strategic Planning)     Product services (Product development)     Rural finance
Methods of intervention	Investment (through loans, guarantees)     Subsidies (technical essistance )     Non-financial assistance (business development services, client education, information dissemination, network)
fain competencies	<ul> <li>OXUS has developed a post emergency microfinance scheme, mainly capitalizing the 15 year experience of the French International NGO ACTED.</li> </ul>
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otisite	www.oxistnetwork.org

OIKOCREDIT	
Organization name	Okocredit, EDCS U.A. / Okucredit
Founding year	1975
Country of incorporation	The Netherlands
Type of organization	Financial Institution
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	196
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	Discredit, as a worldwide cooperative society, promotes global justice by challenging people, churches and others to share their resources through socially responsible investments and by em- powering disadvantaged people with credit.
Percentage of microfinance activities	79-100%
Years of operation in microfinance	Over 30 years
Human resources dedicated to MF	1
Countries of intervention	Africa: Renin, Ivory Coast, Senngal, Mali, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Ghana, Burkina Fasc, Madagascar, Mozambiqua, Tunisia, South Africa  Americas: Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Uruguay, Peru, Argentina, Mexico, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Hondiras, Ecuador, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Haiti, Paraguay,  Asia: Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyrtan, Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Mengelia, Tajikistan  Europe Albania, Boania & Herzegowina, Bulgaria, Crech Republic, Kesawa, Lithuenia, Moldava, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Ukraine
Main areas of intervention	Microfinance sector (Social Impact, Impact Assessment Tools)     MFI financing (Financing Methods)     MFI support (Ruting Agencies, Social performance, Transpament)     Clients (Client targeting, Client Assessment, Gender)
Methods of intervention	Investment (through leans, guarantees, equity)     Subsidies (capacity building/training, technical assistence)     Non-financial assistance (network)
Main competencies	<ul> <li>Financing through loans, equity investments and guarantees in both local currency and USD and € and related appraisal and due diligence</li> </ul>

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OXFAM NOVIB	Ordan Navib
Organization name	ORDANI MENNIO
Founding year	
Country of incorporation	Netherlands
Type of organization	NGO .
Size of organization (or. of employees)	360
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	Every human being has the right to a decent existence. But hundreds of millions of people live in poverty. Injustice is the most important cause of powerty. Fighting poverty structurally starts with the basic rights of every human being.  Outem Novib, a member of Outam International, is lighting for a just world without poverty. Together with people, organisations, businesses and governments. Through projects and lobby, Locally and internationally, Because poverty and injustice are global problems. They are about unjust economic and political relationships.  That is why all the Outams are working together to have more influence and achieve more in our struggle for a just world without poverty.
Percentage of microfinance activities	0-20%
Years of operation in microfinance	about 14 years
Human resources dedicated to MF	12
Countries of intervention	<ul> <li>Africa: Seregal, Mair, Chana, Niger, Nigeria, Ugarida, Burundi, Tanzania, Konya, Muzambique, Ethiopia, Zimhabee Somalia, Sudan, Egypt,</li> <li>Americas-Messco, Guatemala, Hondures, Ricarogua, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Branii</li> <li>Asia: Tjadhistan, Azerbaijan, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan Philippines, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Indonesia.</li> <li>Europe Albania, Montenegra, Bosia-Herzegovina, Armenia, Muldavia, Georgia</li> <li>Open to all regions.</li> </ul>

Main areas of intervention	Regulation and supervision (Support for ratiogs, transforms toe of MFIs in regulated entities)  Microfinance sector (Networks, financial sector development social impact, impact assessment tools)  Mil financing (Subsidies, commercial debt financing, corrency exchange risk.)  Mil support (Evaluation / appraisal, rating agences, transparency, social performance, social impact indicators, impact study)  Mil operation (Business planning, start-up, internal control MS)  Product services (Individual lending, group lending, insurance, village banking, SHGs)  Clients (Gender, urban and rural microfinance,)  Rural finance (Rural banking, farmers' Associations)  Micro-Enterprise support (Business planning)
Methods of intervention	Investment (through loans, guarantees)     Subsidies (capital donation equity, operations, equipment, capacity building/training, technical assistance)     Non-financial assistance (network)
Main competencies	* Start-ups
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Fax	0031 (0) 70 36 14 461
Email	trans.notiin@oxfamnovib.ni
Website	www.qsfamogyib.ni

AMIGA	Participator Microfinance Group for Africa / PANIGA
parization same	
unding year	2905
untry of incorporation	France
ge of organization	Network/NGD
ize of organization (ec. of employees)	6
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	100%
Percentage of microfinance activities	
tears of operation in microfinance	3 years 5 years been
Human resources dedicated to MF	From Banin Cameronn, Schogal, 1907
Countries of Intervention	Africe: Mall, Burkins Fase, Service, Tanzania, Kenya     Coast, Madagascar, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Kenya     Regisation and supervision (Lobby for Ruzal Finance)     Regisation and supervision (Lobby for Ruzal Finance)
Main areas of intervention	Microlinatics sector years and Guess Equity)     Mit teancing (Equity and Guess Equity)     Mit support (TA in risk management, MS, costing and pricing, organizational development, mergers, commercial strategies, business planning)     Product services (New product development, savings, credit S&MT, insurance, remittances)     Rural ference (Community bound ME, Value Chain finance)
Methods of intervention	Investment (through equity)     Subsidies (technical assistance)
Main competencies	Roral areas, underserved clients, rural entrepreseurs, value chain tinancing
CONTACT INFORMATION	Ramee Chao-Bertiff
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Phone	0033 (0) 1 42 01 91 39
fax	
Email	The state of the s
	contact@pomiga.org

Main areas of intervention	Regulation and supervision (MFI regulation, Credit flureau / Credit History, Central banks)     Microfinance sector (Networks and Associations, Financial Sector Development, Social Impact, Impact Assessment Tools, Market Research)     MFI financing (Donor Policy, Private Domes, Public Donors, Subsidies, Commercial Investments, Commercial Patwerships, Currency Exchange Risk, Financing Methods)     MFI support (Evaluation/Appraisal, Financial Performance, Impact Study, Risk Monagement, Growth Management, Institutionalisation Formalisation, Good Practices)     MFI operation (Business Planning, Operational Pfanning, Stratugic Planning, Stant Up, Finance and Accounting, Management, Ownership, HR Management, Staff Training, Miss, Fraud, Delinquency, Marketing)     Product services (Product Design, Individual Lending, Group Landing, Insurance, Savings, Guaranties, Housing Microfinance, Post-conflict Microfinance, Post-catastrophe Microfinance, Post-conflict Microfinance, Post-catastrophe Microfinance, Rural Banking, Rural Products, Rural Sorvices, Bural Impact)     Micropherics support (Business Planning, Business Dovelopment, Training/Non-Financial Support)     Micropheripise Development
Methods of intervention	Investment (through loans, equity)     Subsidies (operations, equipment, capacity building/training, technical assistance)     Non-financial assistance (business development services, client education, information dissemination, network)
Main competencies	Consulting and Technical Assistance     Institutional Building or Upscaling     Comprehensive services that help microfinance institutions to grow and repend such as: strategic planning, process improvement, product development, training, HR consulting
CONTACT INFORMATION	
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Fas	0633   49 21 26 27
Email	contact@planetfmance.org
Website	www.planetfinance.org

Planet Rating 1999 France Rating agency 20
France Rating agency
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Planet Rating wishes to contribute to the growth of the micro- finance sector by brigding the information gap between MFIs and investors. Planet Rating provides investors with objective evaluations and ratings of the financial and social risks and performance of microfinance institutions globally
100%
9 years (since 1999)
20
<ul> <li>Africa: Benm, Burkina Fase, Burundi, Cameronn, Chad, Comoros, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinna, Ivory Coast, Kenya Madegascar, Malawi, Maii, Monocos, Mazanibique, Niger, Senegal, Tanisia, Uganda, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, The Gambia, Toga, Zambia</li> <li>Americas, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Hulti, Mesico, Nicaragua, Peru, Dominican Republic</li> <li>Ania: Cambodia, China, Iedia, Mongolia, Tajikistan, The Philippines, Vietnam, Jordan, Palestine</li> <li>Europe: Albania, Armenia, Buchia, Georgia, Kosovo, Moldovo Montenegro, Russia, Serbia</li> <li>Open to all regions</li> </ul>
Regulation and supervision (Ratings are used by regulators to assess the compliance of MFIs with prodential norms, regulatory rules and best practices)     MFI financing (Ratings are designed to be used by investors to select their potential investment targets)     MFI support (Ratings are used by technical assistants to determine the main strengths and weaknesses of MFIs they want to support).
Non-financial assistance (ratings)
<ul> <li>Planet Rating has developed the GRAFE methodology, a to to evaluate the risk level and performance of Microfinance institutions.</li> </ul>

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Welssite	www.planetrating.com	

rganization name	Rabebank Foundation
ounding year	1973
country of incorporation	Netherlands
ype of organization	NGO
lize of organization (nr. of employees)	10
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	To improve the lives of underprovileged and disadvantaged groups of people in society by providing them with the apportunity to live full and independent lives by analting the development of small co-operatives located in rural regions. This support is provided through donations, loans, trade financing and technical assistance. In line with Habedonk's own co-operative background, the Rabedonk Foundation especially focuses on promoting co-operative savings and loan systems and farmers' organisations.
Percentage of microfinance activities	2
Years of operation in microfinance	35
Human resources dedicated to MF	5
Countries of intervention	Africa: Senegal, Ethiopia, Ghana, Cameroon, Kenya, Rwanda Uganda, Zambia, Mozambique     Americas: Mexico, Nicaragua, Honduras, Ecoador, Peru, Colombia, Brasil, Paraguay     Asia: India, Bangladesh: Indonessa, Cambodia, Vistnam, Laos     Esmpe: Albania
Main areas of intervention	Microfinance sector (SPM promotion)     Mil financing     Mil support     Mil operation     Product services     Clients     Raral finance
Methods of intervention	Investment (through linens, guarantees )     Subsidies (capital donation equity, operations, capacity building/training, technical assistance )     Non-financial assistance (information dissemination, notwork)
Main competencies	. Expertise in banking, finance, cooperative institution building

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Website	mea.nodankinundation.com	

RAFAD	A Annications de Commements Attenuatifs se
Organization name	Recherches et Applications de Financements Alternatifs au Développement / RAFAD
Founding year	1985
Country of Incorporation	Switzerland
Type of organization	NGO
Size of organization (nr. of employees.)	3
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	The RAFAD Foundation promotes access to financial services for small and micro-businesses, cooperatives and associations by engaging local human, institutional and financial resources. The RAFAD Foundation pursoes goals of sustainable development.
Percentage of microfinance activities	100%
Years of operation in microfinance	23 years
Human resources dedicated to MF	5 Second Test
Countries of intervention	Africa: Benin, Burkina Faso, Murocco, Nigaria, Sanegai, Togo     Americas: Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Peru     Asia: Bangladesh     Open to all regions
Main areas of intervention	Microfinance sector (Social Impact Networks and association)     Mf1 support (Evaluation/appraisal Risk Management)     Mf1 support (Evaluation/appraisal Risk Management)     Mf1 operation (Mf5, Finance and Accounting, Staff Training)     Product services (Product Design, Guarantees, Remittances)
Methods of intervention	<ul> <li>Non-financial assistance (business development services, client education, information dissemination)</li> </ul>
Main competencies	Guarantees     MIS     Training
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Websits	www.rafail.org

RAFODE	
Organization name	Rural Agency For Development / RAFODE
Founding year	2005
Country of incorporation	Kerrya
Type of organization	NGO
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	10
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	To be a national financial institution governed by a spirit of integrity and service. To provide financial products and services that meets the needs of the poor. To empower clients to escape poverty, realize dreams, and transform their lives. Serving the Poor While Achieving Aggressive Glowth.
Percentage of microfinance activities	100%
Years of operation in microfinance	3
Human resources dedicated to MF	10
Countries of intervention	Africa: Henya
Main areas of intervention	Microfinance sector
Methods of intervention	
Main competencies	Rafede mainly targets Women, the youth in rural areas and urbain slums, we also are in the process of developing pro- grams for HIV affected households. Main region of expertise is East Africa.
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RBE	The second section of the section
rganization name	Réseau des Bretons de l'Ebranger (Breton International Network) / RBE
ounding year	2002
country of incorporation	Beigian
ype of organization	Network.
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	1
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	The RBE is responsible that consulting works well.  We achieve this by premoting and protecting our expertise throughout the world, while ensuring that consulting business is fair and competitive.
Percentage of microfinance activities	70-100%
Years of operation in microfinance	Since 1977, as independent consultants. RRE has been esta- blished in 2002
Human resources dedicated to MF	1
Countries of intervention	Africa: Turisia, Merocco, Mall, Uganda.     Aniericas: Chile     Asia: Lebanor     Europe: Ukraine
Main areas of intervention	Regulation and supervision (Sopervision)     Microfinance sector (Networks and Associations, Financial Sector Development, Social Impact, Interest Bates, Market Research)     MFI financing (Donor Policy)
Methods of intervention	<ul> <li>Non-tinancial assistance (client education, information dissemination, network)</li> </ul>
Main competencies	Expertise is summarised as follows:  1. Management and Development of Projects  2. Provide sector, SMEs development, Rural Finance and Micro Finance  3. Capacity Building cum Institutional Strengthoning of banks financial institutions, Sevengs and Credits
CONTACT INFORMATION	
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RESPONSABILITY	
Organization name	responsAbility Social Investments AG / responsAbility
Founding year	2003
Country of incorporation	Switzerland
Type of organization	Financial Institution
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	29
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	Hesponsahility's vision is a world in which developing countries are no longer considered as more aid-recipients but as high-potential oconomies with a thriving and diverse entrepreneurial base, strengly supported by innovative microentreprises and small&medium enterprises. Responsability bridges the gas between the financial and development cooperation markets by offering adequate services and products. Responsability footness a stronger involvement of the private sector in developing countries. While aiming at economic return, Responsability always strives for clearly defined social benefits as well. By focussing on income generating activities on the part of microentrepreneurs and SMEs, Responsability aims at improving the economic situation and at alieviating poverty in developing countries.
Percentage of microfinance activities	70-100%
Years of operation in microfinance	Since 2003
Human resources dedicated to MF	29
Countries of intervention	Africa: South Africa, Jordan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Misricco, Kenya, Mizambique, Angola Americas: Peru, Nicatagua, Ecuador, Bolivia, Mesico, El Salvador, Colombia, Honduras, Argentina, Paraguay, Guatemata Asia: Azerbatian, Armenia, Georgia, Cambodia, Kyrg. Republic, Russia, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Kazachstan, Phillipines, India Europe: Besnia-Herregovina, Serbia, Montenegro, Romania, Bulgaria, Kesovo, Likraine, Albania, Macedonia, Moldova Generally open to all non OECD countries (except Mexico), but currently active in countries mentioned above.
Main areas of intervention	MFT financing (Fixed income (mainly))
Methods of intervention	Investment Utinough loans, equity)
Main competencies	

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info@resconsAbility.com	
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SEDPI	
Organization name	Social Enterprise Development Partnerships, Inc. / SEDPI
Founding year	2004
Country of Incorporation	Philippines
Type of organization	Private Consulting Corporation
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	18
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	
Percentage of microfinance activities	-
Years of operation in microfinance	4
Human resources dedicated to MF	18
Countries of intervention	Africa: Rigeria (Trainings)     Asia: Indonesia and United Arab Emirates (Trainings),     Philippines (Training, Technical and Menturing Assistators,     Organizational Appraisal and Strategic Planning)     Europe: Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg (Trainings)     Open to all regions: (Training, Research, Technical and Menturing Assistance, and Strategic Planning)
Main areas of intervention	-
Methods of intervention	Research, training, fechnical assistance
Main competencies	See research directory
CONTACT INFORMATION	
Centact person	Mr Mariel Vincent Rapisura
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Website	www.sedpl.com

SF	Stromme Fäundation / SF
Organization name	775
Founding year	1976
Country of incorporation	Norway
Type of organization	NGO
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	102
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	To eradicate poverty Stromme Foundation bases its work on the following sever values, Human Dignity, Justice, Geoder equality, Participation Responsibility, Transparency, Sustainability
Percentage of microfinance activities	56-70%
Years of operation in microfinance	72
Human resources dedicated to MF	20
Countries of intervention	Africa: Meli, Burkina Fasso, Niger, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania Rwanda, Sudan     Americas: Peru     Asia: Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Burma
Main areas of intervention	Microfinance sector (support to national umbrella organiza- tions)     MET financing (loans and equity to partner MEEs)     MET support (Technical Assistance)
Methods of intervention	Investment (through loans, guarantees, equity )     Subsidies (operations, equipment, capacity building/training, technical assistance )     Ron-financial assistance (business development services, client education, network)
Main competencies	
CONTACT INFORMATION	
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SIDI	
Organization name	International Solidarity for Development and Investment / SIRI
Founding year	1983
Country of incorporation	France
Type of organization	Investment Fund
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	20
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	The mission is the consolidation of local financial structure in developing and emerging countries by the development of financial services adapted to the need of the local population over the long term.
Percentage of microfinance activities	70-100%
Years of operation in microfinance	25
Human resources dedicated to MF	15
Countries of intervention	Africa: Burkina Faso, DRC, Egypt, Guinea, Madagescar, Mati, Mornoco, Niger, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda     Americas: Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Gusternala, Haiti, Nicasagua, Peru, Uruguay     Asia: Cambodia, Laus, Lebanon, Palestine     Europe, Kosova, Moldova
Main areas of intervention	Regulation and supervision     Microfinance sector     MFI financing     MFI support     MFI support     MFI support     MFI spration     Rural finance     Micro-Enterprise support
Methods of intervention	Investment (through loans, guarantees, equity)     Subsidies (operations, capacity building/training, technical assistance)     Non-financial assistance (information dissemination, network)
Main competencies	<ul> <li>The organisation focuses its activities mainly on rural areas lpriority is given to Sub-Saharan Africa); backing and finan- sing producer organisations (development of portnerships with local institutions).</li> </ul>

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	now.tidi.fr
Website	ELIT THE PARTY OF

SIFRA	
Organization name	SIFRA = Microfinance Networking Facilitators = / SIFRA
Founding year	2007
Country of Incorporation	Belgium
Type of organization	Network
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	4
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	Lobby to promote microlinance in Mediterranean countries Sinds 2008 direct support to MFIs in mediterranean countries.
Percentage of microfinance activities	100%
Years of operation in microfinance	7
Human resources dedicated to MF	
Countries of intervention	Africa: All Mediterranean countries
Main areas of intervention	MFI support     Product services     Clients     Rural Seance     Micro-Enterprise support
Methods of intervention	Subsidies (equipment, capacity building/training, technical assistance)     Non-financial assistance (business development services, client education, information dissemination, network)
Main competencies	
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SOS FAIM - BELGIUM	
organization name	SOS Fairm - Action pour le Développement - Balgium / SOS Fairn - Balgium
founding year	1964
Country of incorporation	Belgium
Type of organization	NGO
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	24
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	To support the development of the rural poor people in the South through 2 main specific objectives:  - fournable political and institutional environment for the rural actors and their organizations.  - access to adapted financial services for the rural people better performance regarding production, transformation and comercialization by the rural actors.
Percentage of microfinance activities	50-70%
Years of operation in microfinance	20 years (zince 1988)
Human resources dedicated to MF	5
Countries of intervention	<ul> <li>Africa: Senegal, Mall, Burkina Faso: Benin, Niger, Congo, Cameroun, DRC, Ethiopia, Eritrea</li> <li>Americas: Balivia, Ecuador, Peru</li> </ul>
Main areas of intervention	Regulation and supervision  Microlinance sector (networks)  Mil financing (subsidies)  Mil operation (Planning, start up)  Product services  Clients (Bural micro finance)  Rural finance
Methods of intervention	Investment (through guarantees)     Subsidies (capital donation equity, operations, equipment, capacity building/fraining, technical assistance)     Non-financial assistance (information dissemination)
Main competencies	Rural microfinance     Support to cooperative networks

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OS FAIM - LUXEMBOURG	SQS Faim — Action your is Développement - Luxembourg / SQS Faim - Luxembourg
conding year	1993
country of incorporation	Lusmbourg
ype of organization	MGD
ize of organization (nr. of employees)	7
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	To support the development of the rural poor people in the South through 3 main specific objectives:  - feverable political and instititional environment for the rural actors and their organizations  - access to adapted financial services for the rural people  - better performance regarding production, transformation and convertibilitation by the rural actors.
Percentage of microfinance activities	50-70%
Years of operation in microfinance	15 years (since 1993)
Human resources dedicated to MF	3
Countries of intervention	Africa: Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, Benin, Niger, Congo, Camerono, SRC, Ethiopia
Main areas of intervention	Microfinance sector (networks)     MFI financing (subsidies)     MFI operation (Plunning, start up)     Product services     Clients (Rural micro finance)     Rural finance
Methods of intervention	Subsidies (capital donation equity, operations, equipment, capacity building/training, technical assistance)     Non-Enancial assistance (information dissemination)
Main competencies	Rural micro finance     Support to cooperative networks
CONTACT INFORMATION	
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SPARK	
Organization name	Stichting Spark / Spark
Founding year	
Country of incorporation	Netherlands
Type of organization	NGO
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	50
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	SPARK develops education and entrepreneurship so that young and ambitious people are empowered to lead their post-conflict society into prosperity. We build the capacity of local economic and educational institutions so they can empower their own populations. The organisation actively mobilises support to this within Butch Society, especially with economic and educational institutions.
Percentage of microfinance activities	0-20%
Years of operation in microfinance	2
Human resources dedicated to MF	5
Countries of intervention	Europe Macedonia, Serbia, Bossia & Heczegovina, Montene- gro, Kosovo
Main areas of intervention	Micro-Enterprise support (Training and Consultancy)
Methods of Intervention	Investment (through loans, guarantees)     Subsidies (capacity building/training, technical assistance)     Non-financial assistance (business development services)
Main competencies	Targeting young people from 18-35 years in post-conflict areas.
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SYMBIOTICS	Symbiotics Consulting & Services
rganization name	
ounding year	2007
Country of incorporation	Luxenboorg
Type of organization	Consuming company
Size of organization (er. of employees)	1
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	to among information con-
Mission	The objective of the company is to provide information, con- sulting services and professional services in the area of in- vestment, sustainable development and creation of SME. Main focus on consulting mandates for the establishment of Invest- ment Vehicles in Microfinance and Development Finance.
Percentage of microfinance activities	70-100%
Years of operation in microfinance	1
Human resources dedicated to MF	Z
Countries of intervention	Consulting Mandates for Investment Vehicles in Africa, Asia, Central Asia, Globally
Main areas of intervention	<ul> <li>MFI financing (Commercial Investments, Partnerships, Establishment of MIVs for private companies, MF networks, dozor agencies, public entities)</li> </ul>
Methods of intervention	Non-linescial assistance (Establishment of MIVs)
Main competencies	<ul> <li>Establishment of Szivictured Investment Vehicles, Private Equity Funds, Local corrency funding, Reswiedge of Invest- ment Markets in Asia (China, India, Central Asia), Africa, Eastern Europe</li> </ul>
CONTACT INFORMATION	
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TRIAS	
Organization name	Trias vzw / TRIAS
Founding year	
Country of locorporation	Belgium
Type of organization	NGO:
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	NO DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	Tries wants to improve the security of existence of micro and small-scale entrepreneurs and family farmers in the South and their organizations. Tries also wants to stimulate exchanges and cooperation in the world between farmers and entrepreneurs and their associations.  In the North, Tries raises awareness on equity and on different other values, and contributes to a stronger commitment of its specific target group regarding North-South relations and mutual solidarity.
Percentage of microfinance activities	50-70%
Years of operation in microfinance	8 years
Human resources dedicated to MF	1
Countries of intervention	Africa: Ghana, Tanzania, Uganda, Guilea Conakry, Coego     Americas: Peru, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Brasil     Asia: Filippines
Main areas of intervention	Regulation and supervision (Strengthening partners in order to make them able to lisbby on regulation themselves)  MFI financing (Providing MF loans to some of our MF pattners)  MFI support (Giving advice wrt organisational strengthening of MF partners)  Product services (Giving advice to MF partners wrt adapting their products/services to the needs of the target group (rural poort)  Clients (SMI)  Clients (SMI)  Rural finance (Focus lies on supporting MF partners in rural areas)  Micro-Enterprise support (Noo financial services towards MYPES)  Productive chain development, Strengthening of movements

Methods of intervention	Trivestment (through loans, equity )     Subsidies (capital donation equity, operations, equipment, capacity building/training, technical assistance)     Non-financial assistance (business development services, client oducation, information dissemination, network)
Main competencies	Focus on social performance, especially in Central America     Local credit and savings cooperatives     Second and third level MF organisations in Brasil
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A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	ACCORD 18410 VIII
Organization name	Triodos Facet / Triodos Facet
Founding year	1990
Country of incorporation	The Netherlands
Type of organization	Consultancy company
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	30
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	Development and support of sustainable SMEs
Percentage of microfinance activities	50-70%
Years of operation in microfinance	18
Human resources dedicated to MF	5
Countries of intervention	Africa- Ethiopia, Egypt. Kenya, Tarzania, Madagascar, MED region, Malawi, Nigeria, Gambia, Uganda     Americas- Nicaragus, Guatemala, El Salvador, Surinam, Caribean region     Asia: Kyrgyzstar, Pakistan, Indonesia
Main areas of intervention	Microfinance sector     MFI support     MFI operation     Product services.     Clients     Rural finance     Micro-Exterprise support     Other (Entrepreneurship education, intrapreneurship)
Methods of intervention	Investment (Through Technical assistance)     Non-financial assistance (business development, services, client oducation, information dissemination, network)
Main competencies	Designing appropriate financial products and management systems     NGO transformation in Banks or Non Banks Financial Institutions     Design risk management programs     Spin-off of NGO microfinance activities through creation of an independent sustainable MFI
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UIA	
Organization name	University of Agrice J USA
Founding year	
Country of incorporation	Morwey
Type of organization	University
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	850
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	P
Percentage of microfinance activities	
Years of operation in microfinance	4
Human resources dedicated to MF	2.5
Countries of intervention	Afficia Americas Asia Europe Open to all regions
Main areas of intervention	Research
Methods of intervention	Resourch
Main competencies	See research directory
CONTACT INFORMATION	
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Fax	
Email	The state of the s
Website	www.ura.no/microfinance

UOB	
Organization name	University of Birgamo
Founding year	
Country of incorporation	Italy .
Type of organization	University
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	-
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	-
Percentage of microfinance activities	
Years of operation in microfinance	More than 20 years.
Human resources dedicated to MF	4
Countries of intervention	Africa: In the past in almost all of Africa: Current research in Ethiopia, Madagescar     Americas: recent research in Venezuela, Colombia     Asia: Potential research in Iran, other countries     Europe: Raly and other countries     Open to all regions: Some research projects involve more than one region.
Main areas of intervention	
Methods of intervention	Research
Main competencies	See research directory
CONTACT INFORMATION	
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UOL	
Organization name	University of Lummbourg / unt.lu
Founding year	2003
Country of incorporation	Laxembourg
Type of organization	University
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	1
Percentage of microfinance activities	D-20%
Years of operation in microfinance	
Human resources dedicated to MF	
Countries of intervention	
Main areas of intervention	Resnarch
Methods of intervention	Research
Main competencies	See research directory
CONTACT INFORMATION	
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WSBI-ESBG	
Organization name	WSBI-ESBG
Founding year	
Country of Incorporation	Belgium
Type of organization	Trade association
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	35
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	The mission of WSBI is to influence the standing, development and strength of all member institutions, so that they are perceived both domestically and internationally as proficient an afficient banking institutions.
Percentage of microfinance activities	
Years of operation in microfinance	
Human resources dedicated to MF	-
Countries of intervention	
Main areas of intervention	Regulation and supervision     Microfinance sector     Mil operation     Product services     Rural finance     Restructiving of postal financial institutions
Methods of Intervention	Subsidies (capacity building/training, technical assistance)     Non-financial assistance (information dissemination, network, lobbying)
Main competencies	
CONTACT INFORMATION	
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Yelssite	www.savings-banks.com

WWB	
Organization name	Stichting to Promote Women's World Banking / WWB
Founding year	1976
Country of incorporation	USA
Type of organization	NGD
Size of organization (nr. of employees)	39
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY	
Mission	To expand the economic assets, participation, and power of poor women as entrepreneurs and economic agents by opening their access to finance, knowledge and markets
Percentage of microfinance activities	100%
Years of operation in microfinance	Women's World Banking was established in 1979
Human resources dedicated to MF	38
Countries of intervention	Africa: Benn, Hurundi, Ghana, Gambia, Kenya, Morocco, Tunisia and Uganda Americas: Belivia, Brazil, Colombia, Deminican Republic, and Mexico. Asia: Bangladesh, India, Jordan, Pakistan, Philippines, and Sri Lanka. Europe: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russia
Main areas of intervention	Microfination sector (Network and Associations, Social Impact, Market Research, Gender Research, Capital Markets awareness, Women leadership programs and awareness for the sector)  MFI support (Technical Assistance, Financial Performance, Benchmarking, Transparency, Risk Management, Formulization, Credit Risk and Delinquence, Good Practices)  MFI operation  Product services (Product Design, Product Testing, Product Costing and Pricing, Individual Leading, Group Leading, Incurance, Citiest Assessment, Client Focus Groups, Client Targeting, Gender studies, Urban Microfinance, Rural Microfinance)  Rural finance  Rural finance

Methods of intervention	investment (through guarantees, equity)     Subsetties (technical assistance)     Non-financial assistance (information dissemination, network, technical assistance)
Main competencies	Gender studies and research     Gender-focused product design, marketing and jostioning.     Customized fechnical and financial assistance is better serve line-income wanter as the main.
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