



Outcomes Management Workshop Series

September 20th, 2022

zoom

- Please mute your microphone
- You can ask your questions in the chat and activate your camera when you intervene

Projet cofinancé par le dispositif Initiatives OSC de l'AFD





Towards standards outcomes indicators for financial service providers?







Outcomes Management Workshop Series







Outcomes Management Workshop Series – Session #1 with Investors

September 13th, 2022, in collaboration with the e-MFP Investors Active

Speakers:

- Spencer MacColl. Director of Impact at Kiva
- Setha Eng, Technical Assistance Associate at Incofin
 Edouard Sers, Head of Risk, Compliance and Impact at FGCA
- Edouard Sers, Head of Risk, Compliance and Impact at FGI
 Anais Dufour, Chargée de Performance Sociale et

Key Topics

- What as too as date do in section and and selection
- What outcome data do investors manage to collect?
- What are the battlenecks?
- Which ideal set of standards outcomes indicators should be pushe

for decision-making and reporting?

This webinar will contribute to moving towards a minimum set of standar

various investors. Discussions will help to prepare standard collected on SPI Online, to produce a Sustainability/Outco aligned with the SDG.

WATCH RECORDING



Session 1 – Webinar: Outcomes Management Session with Investors

- Date: Tuesday, September 13, recording <u>here</u>
- Kiva, Incofin, FGCA/SIDI

Session 2 – Webinar: Outcomes Management Session with Financial Institutions, today!

> Opportunity International network, SEF South Africa, Juhudi Kilimo Kenya

Session 3 – in Paris: Outcomes Working Group Meeting Cerise+SPTF

- Date: Wednesday, September 28, from 1:30 pm to 5:00 pm
- > Advans network, Invest in Vision Germany, Gojo Japan, Crystal Georgia (tbc)

Session 4 – in Luxembourg: Outcomes Working Group eMFP Action Group

- Date: Wednesday, November 16
- Participants to be confirmed





Lab DD The road for impact by Gerise





Global objective:

- Moving towards a minimum set of standard indicators to collect outcomes data that would support financial institutions' strategic and operational decision-making and ease the reporting to the various investors
- Integrate Outcomes indicators in the next version of SPI to produce "Sustainability/Outcomes" reports, aligned with the SDGs

In collaboration with the e-MFP Investors Action Group and SPTF



OUTCOMES MANAGEMENT FOR FINANCIAL SERVICE PROVIDERS

A proposed standard framework aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals

Prepared by CERISE in collaboration with SPTF Outcomes Working Group and e-MFP Investors AG







- **BACKGROUND**
- RECENT TRENDS INFLUENCING **OUTCOMES MANAGEMENT**
- **CHALLENGES AND FIRST STEPS** FOR VALUABLE OUTCOMES DATA, **ALIGNING EXPECTATIONS**
- A PROPOSAL FOR OUTCOME INDICATORS BY SUSTAINABLE **DEVELOPMENT GOALS** AND TARGETS
- **RECOMMENDATIONS: NEXT STEPS** ON OUTCOMES MANAGEMENT AND SDG FOR FINANCIAL INCLUSION



With the support of









What have we seen and heard so far



- 1. There are growing demands for accountability
- 2. Getting data has gotten easier and cheaper
- Income data captured on tablets and MIS (but need to be of better quality)

Tablets for Juhudi Kilimo's field officers, Ken

- 3. We've adjusted our expectations of what financial inclusion can achieve
- 4. Investor interest in outcomes is growing
- 5. Outcomes management is still challenging for most providers

- ➤ Focus on direct changes (income, business) and perception from clients; outcomes versus "proof of impact"
- The SDGs have emerged as a common framework
- Willingness to support outcomes management (from collection to analysis), collaboration, and co-financing as a powerful approach
- Push for more reporting, better understanding at the end-client level, towards sharing of data?
- Kiva shows that only 35% of its partners can provide evidence of quantitative outcomes studies
- Need for a combination of sources (MIS, quanti, quali)



Session 2 Outcomes Management for Financial Service Providers

Key Topics

- What is your current experience as financial service providers?
- Which client data are you collecting?
- How do you use the data, what is the value and limits of collecting client outcomes data?
- What would be your ideal future on outcomes management?





Calum Scott, Social impact across the Opportunity Global network Opportunity International With **Yamini Annadanam**, Ankuram Social Ventures



David Njiru, *Chief Business Officer* Juhudi Kilimo Kenya



Lebo Mahlalela, Research officer, Social Performance SEF South Africa





Calum Scott, Opportunity International **Yamini Annadanam**





David Njiru, Juhudi Kilimo Kenya





Lebo Mahlalela, SEF South Africa



SMALL ENTERPRISE FOUNDATION



FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS: OUTCOMES MANAGEMENT SESSION

Overview of SEF

Portfolio
Outstanding:
R540m (~30m
USD)

Average Loan:
R4300 (~250
USD)

Namibia polytos Botswana

Wordnesk Park

Malerard

Gaborone

Gaborone

Regalagadi

Transfronter
Park

Welkom

Kimberley
Bloemfontein

Maseroti

Les otto

Durban

Cape Town

Couctaboon

Couctaboon

Couctaboon

Couctaboon

Port Elizabeth

Judon

Couctaboon

Co

• 95% rural client-base



Data we collect

Internal

- Operational and financial data
 - Loan, growth, repayment, staff metrics (e.g. clients per DF), savings
- Client metrics (quant)
 - Clients In Business Survey (CIBS), Progress out of Poverty Index (PPI)
- Client insights (qual)
 - Client Satisfaction Survey (CSS), Client Exit Survey (CES), Focus Group Discussions (FGD), Additional Socioeconomic Indicators
 - Customer Care complaints

External

- Social audits and certifications
- Impact evaluations
 - 60 dB, FMO, Reciprocity





How we utilize data

- Track operational performance
 - → Growth and quality of portfolio

Social performance

- → Targeting
 - → Progress out of Poverty Index (PPI)
 - → Current use is primarily targeting
 - → Looking to implement more tracking over time, other socioeconomic factors
- → Business measures
 - → % clients in business, business value, growth
 - → Average savings growth

Product development

- → Feedback on our service and offerings to clients
 - → Client Satisfaction Surveys (CSS), Client Exit Surveys (CES), others
- → Address pain points for clients
 - → New products, refining old practices



How data has helped us improve

o Individual Liability:

- → Identified through Client Satisfaction Survey
- → Subsequent evaluations confirmed

Clients In Business Survey data

- → Additional focus on understanding challenges clients facing/external interventions to try and assist clients
- → Increased understanding of COVID-19 impact

Client Satisfaction Survey/Customer Complaints

- → Postbank
- → Exploring new banking channels for our clients















SIDI/Reciprocity Evaluation

What We Learned

- → Impact
 - → Evidence of positive socioeconomic impact, and stabilizing, without evidence of harm
 - → Value of discretion for our clients
- → Overall
 - → Use of PPI
 - → Methodology (focus group setup, qualitative analysis)

Implemented

- → Additional Socioeconmic measures, and follow-ups
- → Client segmentation
 - → In client characteristics, as well as loan usage
 - → For research and project design
- → Streamlining of data collection and usage
 - → Data committee and development of data storage, processing, and analysis

60dB Evaluation

60 _ decibels

What We Learned

- → Impact
 - → Overall high performance across key indicators
 - → Clients ability to cope during COVID-19
 - → Overall high client satisfaction and improved financial well-being

Considered/Implemented

- → Improved follow-up of customer complaints (many clients reported challenges experienced not resolved)
- → Value of taking clients at their word
- → Telephonic interview approaches (lean methodology)



Value of different approaches

- Tracking changes over time
 - Operational performance
 - Client progress
 - Business and savings growth
- Determine new products/services, or changes/improvements to existing
- Various approaches to provide confirmation (or dispute) of other findings
 - Also provides insight/experience with new approaches to collection and analysis of information
 - E.g. CSS and Customer Complaints





Challenges/Concerns

- Large investment for underutilised data
 - No valuable insights on regular basis (e.g. PPI; CSS)
 - Balance of resources and focus on 'doing the work' vs. 'understanding if the work is effective'
- Concerns about the reliability of data
 - Minimal sophistication of client's financial record keeping and awareness (reliance on spot-checks)
 - Clients to telling us 'what we want to hear'
 - Interpretation and response to findings
 - How to deal with challenges our clients face that are beyond our control? (e.g. inflation, lack of economic activity in areas they work)
 - Satisfaction data on mission fulfilment.
 - Our use of satisfaction data looks more at changes to existing product



Ideal Future

- Less reliance on costly and time consuming verifications
 - Focus on low-resource and low-data (formal records)
- Utilization of channels beyond face to face
 - Addressing verification issues
 - Accessibility (not all clients easily reachable on phone)
- Maximize value of touch-points
 - Maximum information from the interactions we already have with clients
 - Minimize burden on clients (time, sensitivity)
- Benchmarking and comparison that accounts for differences in culture/socioeconomic environment/FSP approaches
 - E.g. comparing our Average loan size to an org in another country tells us nothing, but focusing on the change in Average loan size for clients over time is more comparable



Reflexions on pros and cons of a standardized approach



PROS

- Save time
- Accelerate the flow of impact studies: maintain the same data and reporting structure
- Reduce training needs for the people in charge of administration and operation are reduced because the degree of freedom, initiative and independence of the latter is reduced.
- Ease HR management: loan officer, students, consultants for short periods
- => Standardizing provides a faster, unambiguous and less expensive method

- All countries are different, which means developing different questions to test each indicator. The stakes may also be different within the same country.
- Limited capacity of adaptation: Éxcessive standardization could prevent MFIs from adapting
- Limited empowerment of MFIs: simple executors of studies decided elsewhere
- Poor administration if the MFI does not understand creation and interest of questionnaire

=> Even if the method developed will never be able to embrace the diversity of situations, it has the merit of giving an overview of the impact of each MFI









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Merci!

LabODD News on CERISE website

CERISE LinkedIn in

Comments, suggestions, questions... c.fernandez@cerise-spm.org