

Bandhan

A Decade of Development

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Backdrop

- India hosts for 1/3rd of the world's poor
- Almost half of the country unbanked
- 55 per cent of the population has deposit accounts and 9 per cent have credit accounts with banks
- India has the highest number of households (145 million) excluded from banking
- Only one bank branch per 14,000 people
- Banks inaccessible to poor due to lack of credit history
- Only a little less than 20% of the population has any kind of life insurance and 9.6% of the population has non-life insurance coverage
- Across 6 lakh villages in India there are only 33,495 rural branches of SCBs (including RRBs)
- Just 18 per cent had debit cards and less than 2 per cent had credit card



Program Highlights

States & Union Territories	18
Districts covered	183
Under banked districts covered	130
Branches	1,683
Staff	10,420
Borrowers	39,11,680
Insurance Clients	77,89,640
New Pension System (NPS) subscribers	142,715
Cumulative loan disbursement (INR in million)	1,78,530
Loan Outstanding (INR in million)	34,666
On Time Repayment Rate	99.62%
H/H covered under development programs	4,06,320



Financial Performance as on March 12

Ratio	Bandhan	India	
Profitability			
Return on Equity (ROE)	26.83%	7.64%	
Return on Assets (ROA)	4.40%	2.61%	
Sustainability			
Operating Self Sufficiency (OSS)	133.41%	111.41%	
Debt Equity Ratio (DER /Gearing Ratio)	4.74%	2.50%	
Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)	22.63%	21.00%	
Efficiency			
Cost Per Loan Amount Disbursed (Re.)	0.07	0.19	
Cost Per Borrower	1,251	1,299	
Case Load Per Staff	379	355	
Portfolio Quality			
Non Performing assets (NPA)	0.13%	1.00%*	
Standard Assets	99.87%	99.00%	
Gross Portfolio (Rs. In Crores)	3,730	20,913	

Source: Sadhan – The Bharat Microfinance Quick Report 2012



Challenges

- Initially no one supported the concept resulting in fund crunch
- All financial activities perceived as chit funds
- Moneylenders posed lot of problems
- Skilled work force not available
- Microfinance was not a viable career option
- Retention of the staff was a big challenge
- Technology introduction and up gradation on a continuous basis
- Improvement in standard of governance
- Savings disallowed therefore impacting resource mobilization



Overcoming challenges

- Shared our endeavors with lenders by making them visit practical field which helped them convince of our robust model
- Field visit strictly meant visiting the group / village (not just branch visit) in order to catch the pulse of the program
- Selected employees who hailed form similar backgrounds as our clients so acceptability was much easier
- Cost and time invested to develop dedicated set of people through continuous training
- Strict adherence to the operational manual



What makes Bandhan unique?

- Value driven organization
- No mission drift have been cautious & careful in selecting like-minded institutional investors
- Share a very close relationship with the borrowers
- Have voluntarily slashed lending rates thrice since inception in order to make sure the benefit is being passed on to the poor
- Utmost priority given on capacity building of human resource
- Good client protection system is practiced (helpline, Ombudsmen committee and others)
- Grievance redressal mechanism system in place
- Organization's policy do not permit to offer incentive to the staff at any level
- 5% of the surplus is ploughed back into sustaining credit plus interventions (actively engaged in the field of education, health, livelihood and others)

ANNEX





Why unbanked populace?

Supply Side Failure: Why banks shy away from catering to poor?	Demand Side Failure: Why poor avoid banks as a source of fund?
High uncertainty due to volatile income streams & expenditure pattern	Products are not customized for their volatile income and expenditure patterns
High risk of default due to lack of credit information	Transaction cost of dealing with banks is very high
High transaction cost due to small size of loans, high frequency of transaction, illiteracy	Time taking and cumbersome procedures for opening accounts and seeking loans
Lack of collateral	Banks demand collateral against loans which poor households cannot afford



Microfinance Revolution!



Microfinance emerged out as the most feasible, viable, cost-effective, sustainable proposition for reaching out to the poor





- Pension
- Insurance
- Remittance

- Sushiksha-Education Loan
 - Suraksha-Health Loan
 - Fisheries Loan

Rs 1,000-10,000

Rs 1,000-5,000

Rs 8,000-40,000

%

C

Rs. 51,000-3,00,000

Rs. 1,000-15,000

Suchana Micro Loan Rs. 16,000-50,000

Srishti

Micro enterprise loan

Samriddhi Micro, small & medium enterprise

Loan

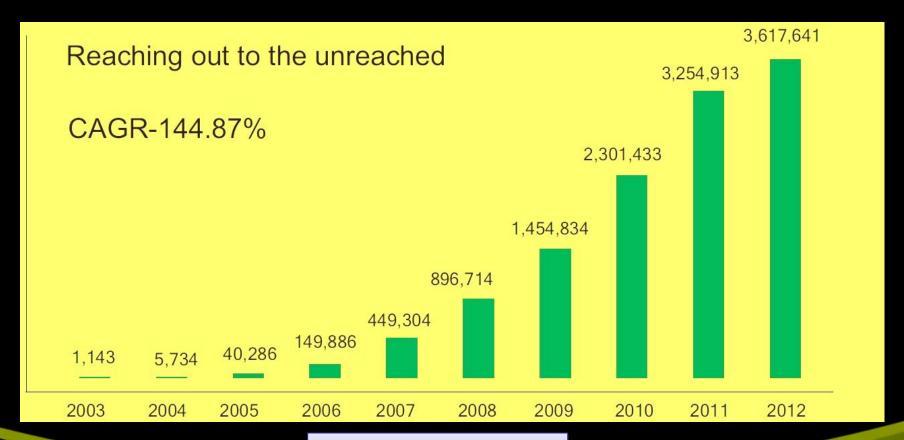


Incredible growth story





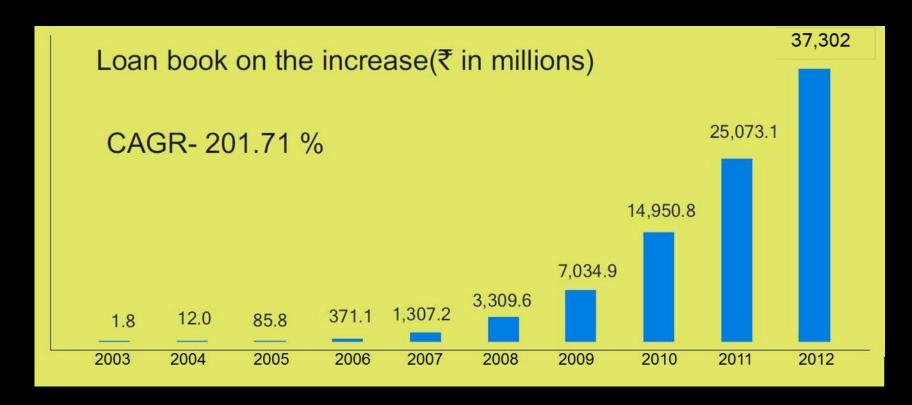
Outreach



Growth in borrower

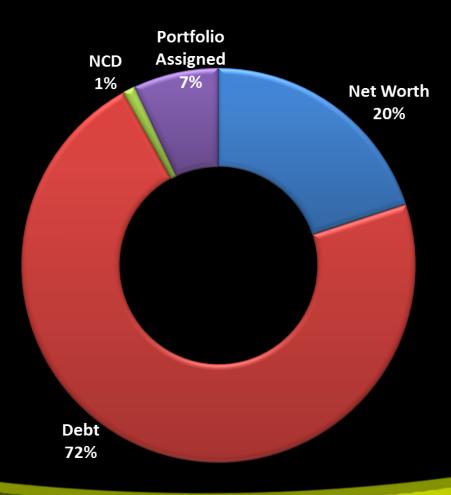


Growing loan book



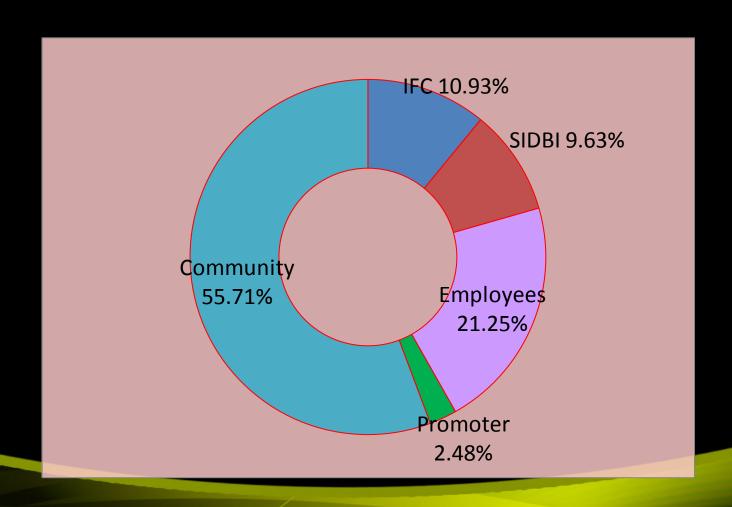


Diversified funding sources



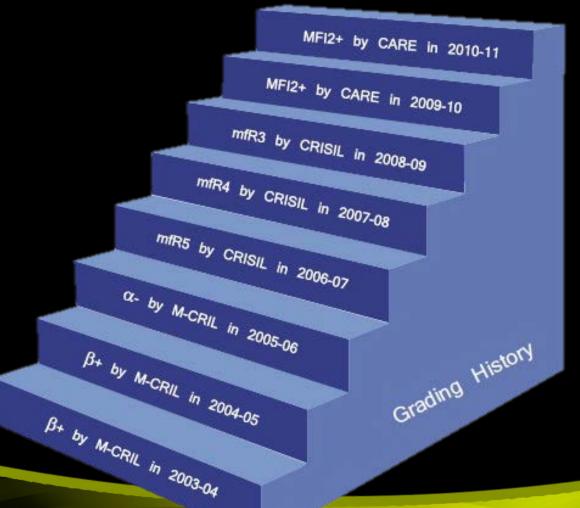


Unique Shareholding Pattern





External Grading





Instrument Ratings

Conducted by CARE

Non-convertible debentures

- Conducted in Nov 2010
- Revalidated in Nov 2011
- ◆ Valid till Nov 2012
- Grade assigned CARE A-

Bank facilities

- Conducted in Nov 2010
- Revalidated in Nov 2011
- ◆ Valid till Nov 2012
- Grade assigned CARE A-

Unsecured Subordinated Tier II Bonds

- Conducted in Dec 2010
- Revalidated in Nov 2011
- ◆ Valid till Nov 2012
- Grade assigned BBB+

Contd.





Other Ratings

Social rating by M-CRIL

- Grade assigned $^{\Sigma}\!\alpha$ -
- This rating covers 1st three steps of social performance pathway: intent & values, operation & systems and portfolio analysis

Code of Conduct Compliance Assessment(COCA)

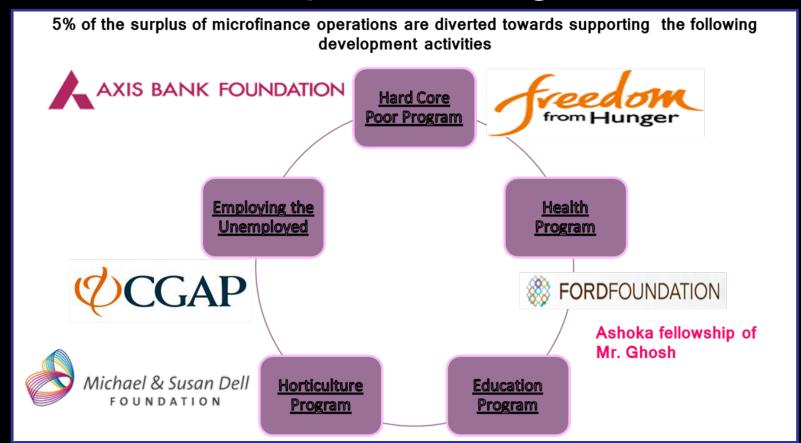
- Score of 84% obtained
- Implication: Very high level of adherence of code of conduct

Besides the above, loan portfolio audit is also conducted at regular intervals





Development Programs





Bandhan envisions..

To become a 'bank for the unbanked'





Thank You!



Help us to empower the poor to work their way out of poverty!