Expert Meeting on THE IMPACT OF ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES, INCLUDING BY HIGHLIGHTING THE IMPACT ON REMITTANCES ON DEVELOPMENT: ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUTH 12-14 November 2014

#### **SESSION 4:** REMITTANCES AND FINANCIAL INCLUSION

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### INTEGRATING MIGRATION INTO DEVELOPMENT Diaspora as a development enabler

UNCTAD Expert Meeting on the Impact of Access to Financial Services, Including by Highlighting Remittances on Development: Economic Empowerment of Women and Youth



#### Pedro De Vasconcelos Manager Financing Facility for Remittances IFAD

Geneva, 12-14 November 2014

### Remittances and Development Opportunities IFAD and Remittances: Mission statement

Our goal is to:

Increase the financial resources of those who receive remittances, particularly in rural areas,

Maximize the developmental impact of remittances once received, and

Provide migrants and their families with opportunities to invest their capital in their home communities.

## **Remittance and migration**

Focus of the presentation

- Volume and size
- > The migration and remittance cycle
- The remittance market: Challenges and opportunities
- Maximizing the development impact of remittances
  - Development community priorities
  - Project examples

## **Remittance and migration**



### Remittance Flows and Markets The Migration and Remittances' cycle



### Remittances Flows and Markets Challenges in the Remittance Market:

- ACCESS: poor rural payment networks make it expensive to reach the "last mile"
- COMPETITION AND INTERMEDIATION are still scarce in a market largely dominated by a few Money Transfer Operators (MTOs) and with limited participation of the formal financial sector,
- **REGULATION** compliance still remains a key issue for many market players and generates high operating cost,
- USE TECHNOLOGIES, such as mobile payments, is on the rise but requires investments and have yet to make a impact in the remittance market.

As a result, COSTS are slow in decreasing: Although global average cost has come down to around 8%, many LDCs (and particularly their rural areas) still witness costs ranging from 14% to 20% on average.

Remittances and Development Opportunities Remittances and Development Opportunities A general consensus from development practitioners

- Promote effective and efficient regulation
- Empower market actors and increase competition (MFIs and postal networks)
- Adopt new technologies (Mobile, card-based, etc..)
- Expand access to financial services (linking remittances services to savings, loans, insurance, etc..)
- Link and promote scalable models of investments for migrants and their families.

#### Remittances and Development Opportunities for IFAD and strategic objectives



### **IFAD and Remittances: Our portfolio**

- Almost US\$40 million in pilot projects and US\$40 in scaling-up projects
- Active in more than 40 countries
- 50 innovative projects Europe Near East and the Caucasus Albania **Over 200 partners worldwide** Kosovo Georgia Moldova Sub-programmes on: Romania - Diaspora Investment in Agriculture - Postal Financial Services Africa Latin America Benin and

Asia and the Pacific Bangladesh Cambodia China India Indonesia Kazakhstan Kyrgyzstan Laos Malaysia Nepal Philippines Sri Lanka Taiikistan Uzbekistan Vietnam

Latin America and the Caribbean Bolivia Colombia Costa Rica Ecuador Haiti Jamaica Paraguay Peru Africa Benin Burkina Faso Cameroon Ethiopia Ghana Madagascar Malawi Mali Mauritania Niger Senegal Sierra Leone Somalia Uganda

### Remittances and Development Opportunities A stepped operationnal approach to achieve scale



Regional Programme on Remittances and Diaspora Investment for Rural Development (US\$1.2 million) -ASIA

**Development Objective**: establish inclusive youth- and gendersensitive remittance-related financial products and services, facilitating investment and savings in diaspora capital into apexes and local financial institutions in Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Nepal.

#### Outcomes:

- Develop financial services for migrants and their remittance recipient families that enable them to save and invest safely with financial institutions that finance rural economic activities in countries of origin.
- Enhance capacity of migrants and their families to save and invest, and provide access to secured savings and investment products in countries of origin.
- Disseminate successful models for channeling diaspora capital towards rural economic activities, in target countries.

### SAMRIDDHI RURAL ENTREPRISES AND REMITTANCES (RER)



Area: *Mountainous east region,* Amount: US\$62 *million* (40% grant and 60% loan) Recipients: Government of Nepal and chambers of commerce



#### Key Remittances and migration component objectives

- Link remittances to innovative financial products and services;
- Facilitate migrants' reintegration and harness migrants capital and family remittance for investment in rural, farm and non-farm enterprises;
- Promote an enabling legal, social and business environment to maximize the development potential of migration

# **SAMRIDDHI Target Groups**

#### Primary target group

- (i) **poor households**, particularly the families that are landless or close to landless, families resorting to migration, unemployed or underemployed youth, socially excluded Dalits, Janajatis, other ethnic minorities and women;
- (ii) migrants: potential migrants, returnee migrants and remittance receiving households, esp. venerable families;
- (iii) Rural micro-enterprises: existing formal or informal rural micro-entrepreneurs that have a potential for development;
- (iv) small enterprises that either play a key role in securing microenterprise access to inputs, services and markets, or have a potential to generate employment.

#### Secondary target group

Medium and large enterprises and service providers, who will provide support to the primary target group through the development of cluster approaches, job placements, vocational trainings and apprenticeship packages, and products.



## **Conclusions and Policy Considerations**

• Remittances are *private* funds.

They are neither <u>a development strategy</u>, nor a <u>replacement for development assistance</u>

- Governments and Development institutions should focus their efforts in providing migrants and their families with financial options and tools that allow them to best manage and maximize the impact of their funds. This will empower migrants and recipients families.
- Financial inclusion policies should take full advantage of the migration and remittances realities in order to achieve scale



Launch of the first International Day of Family Remittances

Remittance market, technology fair, and innovation awards

Best practices on policies and regulations, private sector models

Launch of the Remittances 2020 Process: Implementation Strategies for IFIs

G20 agenda and GFMD special session (tbd)

**Civil society partnership development** 

Over 400 participants for public and private sector and the civil society Four days of interactive and cross-cutting discussions

> Public Sector Day - 16 June Private Sector Day – 17 June Civil Society and Development Organizations Day – 18 June Special sessions and workshops – 19 June



# Thank you

### www.ifad.org/remittances

www.RemittancesGateway.org