

CSR as Incentive for Business Innovation

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Innovative Finance for Social Justice

ILO and its Social Finance Programme

- ILO is a Specialised UN Agency
- ILO's vision is «decent work for all»
- ILO Social Finance Programme:
 - >20 years
 - o Origins in microfinance
 - Expansion of work areas:
 - o microinsurance,
 - o financial education,
 - o access to finance in industrialised countries,
 - responsibility of large-scale finance
- Two examples of business innovation:
 - Collaboration with investment fund on social impact of investments
 - Action research on impact of microfinance innovations

Collaboration with Africa Agriculture and Trade Investment Fund (1)

USD/EUR funding USD, Local FX, EUR investments Social & Environmental **Compliance Advice General Meeting Shareholder Impact Studies** Insurance weather. Issuer **Board of Directors** yield **Vehicle Potential Investors** Luxembourg **Investment Committee** Local Financial Institutions Senior loans Institutional Investors, Risk Sharing -Loans Senior Tranche Guarantees Ultra High Net Worth (A-Shares) Individuals Foundations **Outgrowers** ntermediary Companies **Produce** Producer Investee Senior loans Loans Cooperatives Risk Sharing against (in kind) payment Guarantees Off-takers Small to Other public Mezzanine **KFW** medium size and private Tranche professional investors (B-Shares) farms **Direct Equity & Debt** Other public Junior and private Tranche (C-Shares) investors

Collaboration with Africa Agriculture and Trade Investment Fund (2)

Lessons learnt:

- Utmost importance of systems to identify and manage S&E risk
- Internal S&E capacity building strategy linked to HR / performance management
- There are no short cuts (e.g. indirect financing of smallholder farmers)
- Compliance as a continous process
- Technical support to improve S&E shortcomings

Microfinance for Decent Work Action Research (1)

- ✓ Action Research Programme
- √Timeframe: 2008-12
- √ 16 partner-MFIs worldwide

GOAL:

To measure the impact of innovations on the welfare of microfinance clients

Microfinance for Decent Work Action Research (2)

Results from a diagnostic survey with almost 5000 clients:

- Child labour (5-14 years) constituted 5% of total employment created
- 11% reported dangerous working conditions or injuries
- 54% of client's business activities informal, 41% paid taxes
- 8% reported cross-borrowing and 14% had repayment issues
- 43% reported large unforeseen expense in preceding year (main reason: accident, illness)
- Only 2-3% used a form of insurance to cover unforeseen expenses



Microfinance for Decent Work Action Research (3)

Why to engage?

- Enhance social impact
 - Achieve social mission (create more and better jobs)
 - Fulfil sustainability standards (DFIs)

Improve the FI's business

- Demand for services (loan for work improvements)
- Client retention

Reduce credit risk

- Formalization
- Safety at work and productivity
- Avoid negative publicity e.g. child labour



Microfinance for Decent Work Action Research - Innovations

Formalization	Awareness raising and client sensitisation to benefitsBusiness development services
Occupational Safety and Health	 Client training on good working conditions and agreement on improvement plan Specific loan product for work improvements
Job Creation/ Women Empowerment	 Organisational restructuring: new SME lending window Client training on women's empowerment
Risk Management/ Overindebted- ness	 Insurance products: multi-risk for business loan clients, health, credit life Leasing product Financial education Client risk management training Entrepreneurship training
Child Labour	 Modification of existing microinsurance product Awareness campaign Client training to increase production productivity

Microfinance for Decent Work Action Research - Examplary Results

Child Labour (health insurance innovation)

- 7% decrease in child labour
- 5-6% lower risk of children involved in hazardous occupations
- Average hours worked reduced 2.5 to 3.5 hours per week

Risk Management

- 22% decrease in borrowing to repay another loan (emergency savings)
- 7% decrease in repayment difficulties (emergency savings)
- 13% perception of lower barriers (entrepreneurship training)
- 22% increase in ability to save for emergency expenses (risk management and insurance education)

Further information

www.ilo.org/socialfinance

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