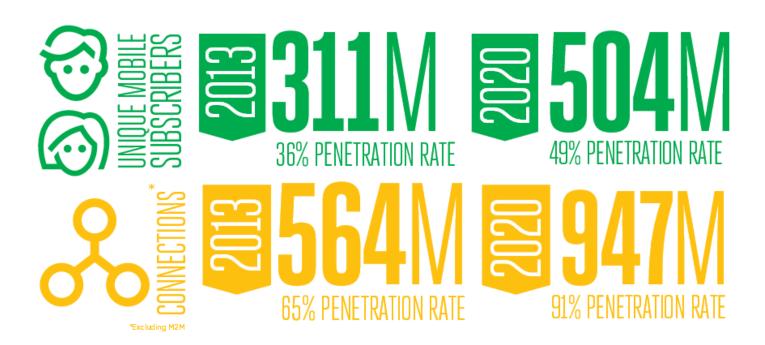
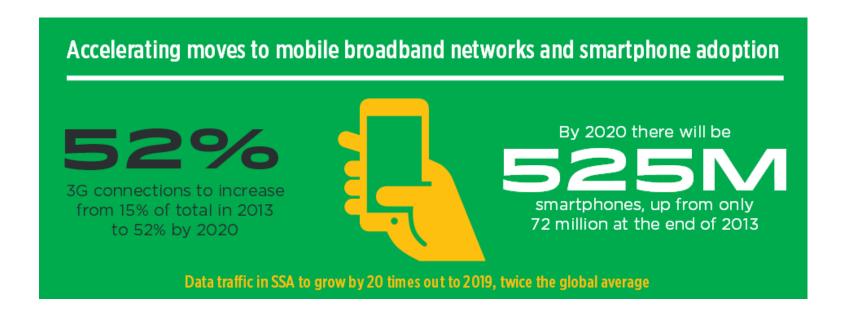


A Booming Mobile Economy in Sub Saharan Africa







Mobile addressing economic and social challenges across the region



Delivering digital inclusion to the still unconnected populations

Mobile internet subscriber penetration: 17% 2013, 37% 2020



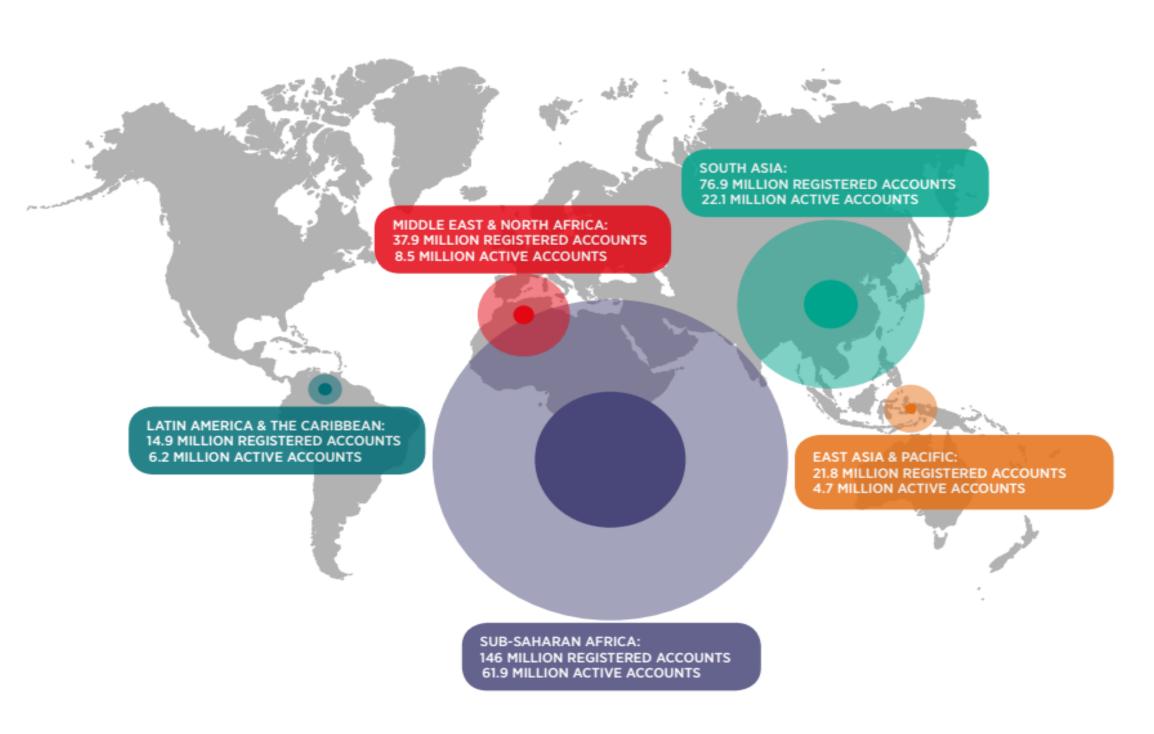


Number of M2M connections to grow at a CAGR of 26% per annum out to 2020

Up to 300 Million Mobile Money Subscribers (2014)



- Active mobile money accounts stands at 103 million (as of December 2014)
- 21 services now have more than one million active accounts
- Important potential for future growth as this only represents 8% of mobile connections in the markets where mobile money services are available



Rapidly Growing Number of Mobile Money Services

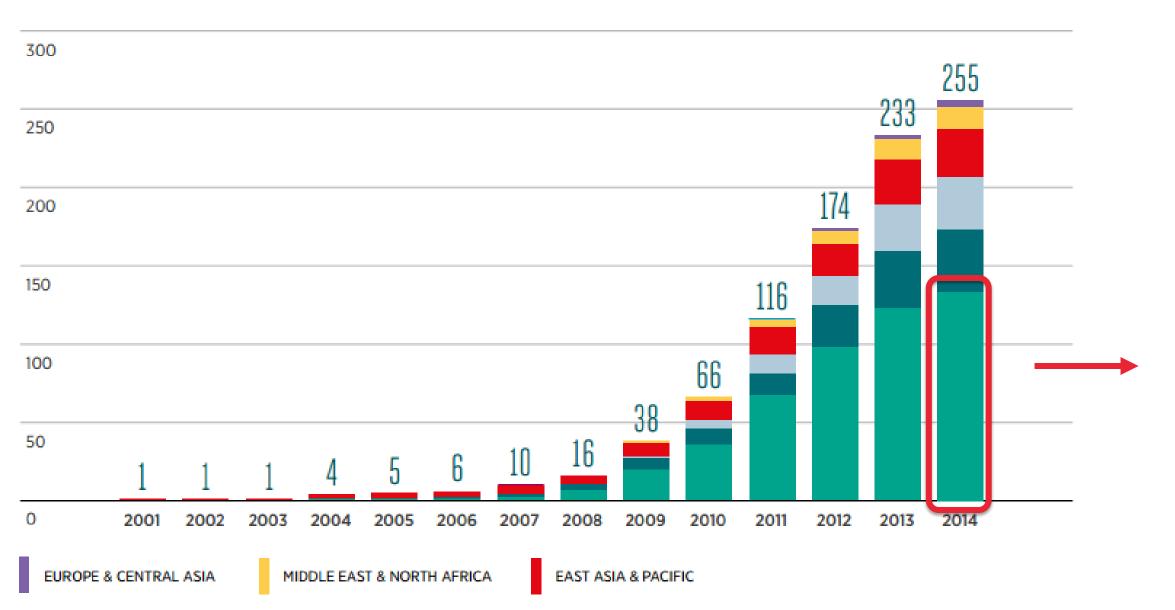


NUMBER OF LIVE MOBILE MONEY SERVICES BY REGION

SOUTH ASIA

(2001-2014; YEAR-END)

LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN



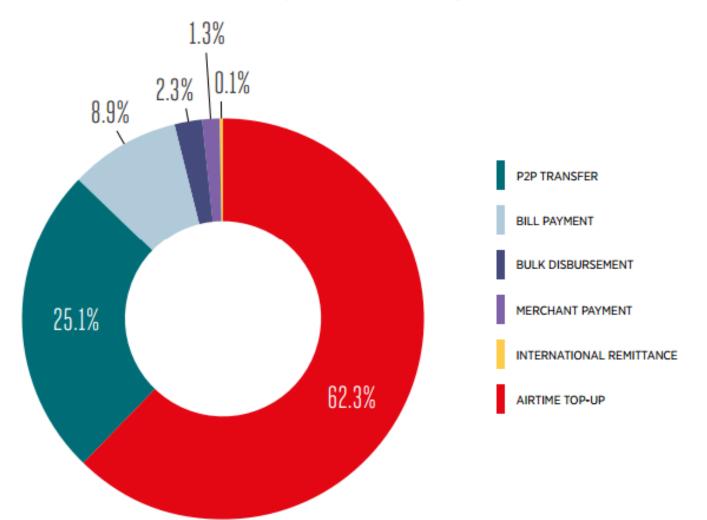
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

- By December 2014, 23.0% of mobile connections in Sub-Saharan Africa were linked with a mobile money account
- There are now more registered mobile money accounts than bank accounts in 15 SSA countries

Bill Payments as an important product for increasing active usage of mobile money



GLOBAL PRODUCT MIX BY VOLUME (DECEMBER 2014)



- Mobile money users transacted a total of USD 16.3 billion through 717.2 million transactions (December 2014)
- Fastest growth in 2014 occurred in bulk disbursements, bill and merchant payments
- The number of bill payments through mobile money services increased by 7.2 million transactions during the year to December 2014

Mobile payments help to break down the monthly billing and payment cycle into more manageable portions by allowing households to pay when, where, and how they want.

Lagging Mobile Money Penetration in Rural Areas



- Beyond the global challenges of mobile money growth (ex. regulation, operational strategy), rural services are posing extra challenges: more dispersed populations, lower literacy levels, less access to basic infrastructure, and lower and often sporadic household incomes.
- Lack of clear mobile operators strategy: expansion of mobile money has tended to be a gradual diffusion of services beyond urban centres, rather than a strategic effort by providers to tailor services to meet the needs of rural customers.

Off Grid Energy Driving Usage and Adoption of Mobile Money Services in Rural Africa





The Pay As You Go Model

Leveraging mobile services, a new generation of Energy Service Companies (ESCos) are proposing solar solutions under a pay as you go model:

- Customers only pay a fraction of unit price (~10%) before installation;
- Pay for energy through daily or monthly instalments under a 1 to 3 years term;
- Remote control mechanism through GSM M2M and other wireless technologies;
- Technical support throughout the repayment period and beyond.

Latest Data on Solar PAYG Uptake

- More than 350.000 PAYG home solar systems installed (mainly in East Africa)
- Since January 2014, more than US\$150 million invested in solar PAYG providers
- MKOPA (Kenya) processes more than 10.000 payments per day (second utility bill provider in the country)

The Opportunity and Challenge of Mobile Payments for Off Grid Energy



The Opportunity:

- Mobile Payments have been essential to the development and adoption of innovative solar Pay As You Go models (remote digital payments capacity & building credit history for unbanked customers).
- Access to energy can act as the gateway for further financial services and financial empowerment

The Challenge:

- PAYG adoption is streamlined in places where mobile money services are more mature (ex. East Africa). Elsewhere, customer education is needed to improve financial & mobile literacy.
- Charges on individual transactions can be a barrier ESCos can either absorb those fees or let customers pay for it depending on the market.

Savings Group and Mobile Money in Africa – example of Airtel Uganda (2015)



<u>Aim</u>: find an alternative and cost effective way to increase mobile money uptake in the rural women's segment (84% of the Ugandan population live in rural areas and mobile money penetration is lower there, especially amongst women)

<u>Context</u>: Savings groups are cited by Ugandans as the second most popular mechanism to save. Informal groups generally consist of 15-30 local community members who meet regularly to pool their savings and access credit

<u>Solution</u>: Airtel partnered with Grameen Foundation to design and launch a mobile money solution addressing the needs of savings groups and reduces their dependence on cash. Consumer insights research revealed that members of savings group have four primary needs: security, convenience, transparency and access to more credit

The Synergies between Mobile Payments and Utility Access in Rural Areas



A virtuous relationship between mobile money and utility services

• Rural utility bill payments drive adoption of mobile money services (add data from Mobisol Case Study), while supporting new service delivery models

A Compelling Value Proposition for Rural Customers

Mobile Money service to pay bills reduces both travel time and costs for rural customers

Payment Facility for Remote Users

- Opportunity for customers to pay according to their cash flow, as well as receiving micro-loans for asset purchase or maintenance
- Ability for governments to directly send subsidies (G2P Government to Person) to customers mobile wallets

Mobile Tools to Professionalize Rural Utility Services

- Facilitating Payment Collection for Agents and Water Service Providers
- Building Payment History on Customers, facilitating credit assessment
- Mobile Business Tools (accounting, customer relationship management) to support operations



More information on our website http://www.gsma.com/mobilefordevelopment/programmes/utilities

Q&A