



BRINGING
SMART
POLICIES
TO LIFE

DRIVING CHANGE IN FINANCIAL INCLUSION THROUGH INNOVATION IN AFRICA

5TH ANNUAL LEADERS ROUNDTABLE OF THE AFI AFRICA
REGIONAL INITIATIVE

May 2017



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FOREWORD

Since the African Mobile Phone Financial Services Policy Initiative (AMPI) was launched in February 2013 in Zanzibar, Tanzania, it has become a platform for building high-level consensus on financial inclusion policy solutions in Africa.

I would like to commend the founding institutions and leaders of AMPI: Prof. Benno Ndulu of Bank of Tanzania for hosting the initial meetings in 2012 and 2013, and previous AMPI Chairs, Prof. Njunguna Ndung'u (former Governor of the Central Bank of Kenya) and Mr. Tiémoko Meyliet Kone (Governor of BCEAO) for laying the foundation for AMPI.

In the span of just five years, AMPI has played a significant role in promoting the use of mobile financial services as a tool and platform for financial inclusion. Through AFI's peer learning model, we have been able to share practical policy solutions that have pioneered and scaled the use of digital financial services in Africa. The number of mobile wallet accounts in Africa has increased significantly, with Sub-Saharan Africa seeing some of the highest growth in mobile wallets in the world. The use cases for digital financial services have also been increasing as more and more enabling policies have been applied.

Over time, however, we have noted that as much as digital financial services have helped to scale access and usage of financial services by the unbanked, there are other policy areas that also complement and support digital financial services. This has made it necessary to expand AMPI's original mandate to include a broader set of policy areas that will enhance financial inclusion, spur the use of digital financial services and expand the range of financial service and products available to the underbanked.

It is in this context that the 5th Annual AMPI Leaders Roundtable was held in Maputo, Mozambique on 11-12 May 2017, where leaders unanimously endorsed expanding their focus on mobile phone policy issues (AMPI) to a broader policy initiative under a new name: the Africa Financial Inclusion Policy Initiative (AfPI). AfPI will address topics such as SME/MSME finance, gender and women's financial inclusion,



policies for agricultural finance, the connections between digital financial services and microfinance, and other areas.

I am confident that the commitment of leaders that has brought us to this remarkable point will not wane, but rather propel us to meet our vision of reaching unbanked and underbanked populations in Africa. I look forward to an exciting future for AfPI. Its revitalized Charter establishes an implementing arm that will report to the Leaders Roundtable with concrete workplans and recommend policy solutions to addressing financial inclusion challenges in Africa.

Dr. Rogerio Lucas Zandamela
Governor, Banco de Moçambique and AfPI Chair

FROM AMPI TO AFPI

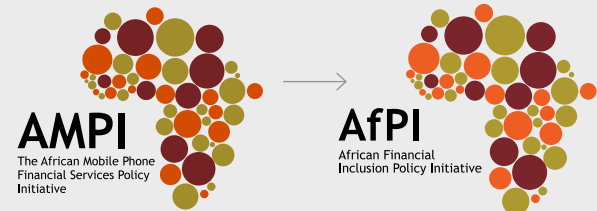
It has been an impressive five years for the AFI Africa Regional Initiative, which has focused on laying a foundation for Africa's unbanked population to access financial services through the most affordable channel available to them: mobile phones. This policy initiative, known as the African Mobile Phone Financial Services Policy Initiative (AMPI) and led by AFI leaders in Africa, created a platform for AFI members to exchange policy and regulatory lessons that have promoted the adoption and uptake of mobile money in Africa. Today, Sub-Saharan Africa leads the world in mobile money accounts, with 12% of adults having a mobile money account compared to just 2% worldwide.¹

Of the 500 million adults worldwide with a mobile money account in 2016, more than 250 million were in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Having laid the foundation for greater access to mobile financial services, AFI African leaders² met at the 5th Annual Leaders Roundtable meeting in Maputo (11-12 May 2017) to expand their mandate to cover a broader range of financial inclusion policy areas that would leverage the successful adoption of mobile money accounts in Africa. To reflect this broader mandate, the AFI African Mobile Phone Financial Services Policy Initiative was renamed the African Financial Inclusion Policy Initiative (AfPI).

This expansion of the AFI Africa Regional Initiative reflects how adaptable its leaders are to the evolving financial inclusion policy priorities in Africa. With an emphasis on peer learning, AfPI will focus on policy areas such as consumer protection, cross-border remittances, access to finance for small and medium enterprises (SMEs), financial

PROGRESSION FROM AMPI TO AFPI



Spearheading policy solutions to spur uptake of mobile financial services policy for financial inclusion.

Spearheading broader financial inclusion policy areas to enhance access and usage of financial services through digital solutions and other channels to promote sustainable financial inclusion.

inclusion of women and vulnerable groups, access to agricultural finance, digitizing microfinance, exploring technology and regulation (RegTech) and increasing usage of financial services through innovative new financial technologies (FinTech).

To ensure AfPI delivers on its objectives, AfPI leaders have established an Expert Group for Financial Inclusion—a technical group that will implement the topics undertaken by the AFI Africa Regional Initiative.

1 The World Bank, Global Findex Data: Sub-Saharan Africa. Available at: <http://datatopics.worldbank.org/financialinclusion/region/sub-saharan-africa>

2 The list of panelists, theme setters and moderators is provided in Annex B.



CLOSING THE INCLUSION GAP: AFPI LEADERS STEER THE COURSE

In addition to expanding the mandate of the AFI Africa Regional Initiative, the 5th Leaders Roundtable also reflected on several topics centered around the theme, “Driving Change for Financial Inclusion through Innovation in Africa”. The main objective of the deliberations was to devise high-level policy ideas that could be further explored as work plans for developing policy recommendations to close the financial inclusion gap in Africa.

In support of this objective, the Chair of AfPI, Dr. Rogério Lucas Zandamela, Governor of Banco de Moçambique, noted in his opening remarks that “...it is my conviction that we will leave here with a clearer direction on concrete policy approaches that we need to put into practice to increase the adoption of innovation in the design of financial products, services and business models that are suitable for the promotion of financial inclusion in our continent”.

Echoing this insight, the keynote speaker, Honorable Luisa Diogo, Chair of the Board of Directors of Barclays Bank Mozambique and former Prime Minister of the Republic of Mozambique, invited financial services providers, regulators and policymakers to work together to harness technology that would enhance women’s economic participation in Africa through access to and usage of basic financial services, especially savings, credit, insurance and remittances. Highlighting the importance of bridging the gender gap with financial inclusion policies that focus on women, Mrs. Diogo stressed that “women’s financial inclusion is a need, a necessity for sustainable economic development in Africa”.

To support the development and implementation of policy initiatives that will enhance financial inclusion in Africa, AFI has established a regional presence through a regional office in Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire, hosted by the Ministère de l’Economie et des Finances de Côte d’Ivoire and BCEAO (Banque Centrale des Etats de l’Afrique de l’Ouest). In addition, AFI has entered into a cooperative arrangement with the African Development Bank (AfDB) to support AfPI activities and enhance in-country implementation of financial inclusion policies. Stefan Nalletamby, Director of Financial Sector Development of AfDB and representing the President of AfDB, indicated that his institution is proud to be a strategic partner of AFI and supporting financial inclusion efforts in Africa. He added that, through its partnership agreement with AFI, AfDB will seek to support members in enhancing SME finance, microfinance services and women’s financial inclusion, as well as address the financial inclusion challenges associated with climate change.

HIGH-LEVEL POLICY IDEAS TO CLOSE THE FINANCIAL INCLUSION GAP

- > Develop policies to support disadvantaged groups in accessing financial services.
- > Implement policies that encourage demand-based financial services and products (simple and user-friendly solutions).
- > Develop policies that facilitate interoperability between different delivery platforms for financial inclusion.
- > Reinforce peer learning and cooperation between the public and private sector.
- > Develop policies that consider the proportionate mitigation of risk associated with financial inclusion.

“Changing human behavior to suit the changing technological evolution is difficult, but proposing suitable services for people’s needs that are simple to use will help move forward quickly in the right direction.”

Honorable Luisa Diogo
Board Chair, Barclays Bank Mozambique

“The African Development Bank is proud to be a strategic partner of the Alliance for Financial Inclusion.”

Stefan Nalletamby
Director of FSD, AfDB



EXPLORING THE FINANCIAL INCLUSION LANDSCAPE: OTHER ISSUES WITH CLOSING THE INCLUSION GAP

AfPI leaders identified several issues needing further exploration through enabling financial services and policy solutions. A series of panel discussions generated important policy takeaways.

CLOSING THE GENDER GAP: THE ROLE OF DFS IN ENHANCING WOMEN'S FINANCIAL INCLUSION

This panel highlighted the opportunities provided by digital platforms to deliver a broad range of financial services (loans, savings, remittances, insurance, payments of wages, bills, school fees, etc.). The panelist highlighted examples of digital financial services (DFS) uptake in several African countries in Eastern, Western and Southern Africa that, despite seeing increased uptake overall, were also still seeing a gender gap in favor of men in both urban and rural areas. The discussion brought to the fore public and private sector perspectives on practical, potential ways to use DFS to enhance financial inclusion for women.

“Mobile phones are the game changers that provide ease of access to digital wallets for payments, and are thus an effective tool to address the gender gap in financial inclusion.”

Dr. Bwalya K.E. Ng'andu
Deputy Governor, Bank of Zambia

“To better inform our policy making and address the needs of women's financial inclusion, we must organize ourselves to have granular disaggregated data on women: identifying women living in rural and urban areas, employed and unemployed, educated and non-educated.”

Prof. Benno Ndulu
Bank of Tanzania and AFI Board Chair

KEY TAKEAWAYS:

CLOSING THE GENDER GAP WITH DFS

- > Develop customer-centric financial products and services that are easy to use and respond to women's needs.
- > Implement appropriate financial literacy programs to empower women.
- > Through National Financial Inclusion Strategies, coordinate measures for the social and economic inclusion of women, including rights to own property, and address other social barriers women face in accessing financial services.
- > Implement policies that promote distribution of access infrastructure for women to access financial services (including training female agents).
- > Digitize government retail payments and direct benefit transfers.
- > Coordinate national efforts with key stakeholders to address cross-cutting issues such as customer identification, reliability of network connectivity and coverage, competition and consumer protection.
- > Collect and use gender-disaggregated data to enhance policy decisions.



HARNESSING THE ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF MSMEs THROUGH ENABLING TECHNOLOGIES

In recognition of the economic importance of small businesses, in September 2015 the AFI network adopted the Maputo Accord as an addendum to AFI's Maya Declaration, making small and medium enterprise (SME) finance a priority. With the Maputo Accord, AFI member institutions commit to supporting access to finance for SMEs/MSMEs as part of their shared objective to promote sustainable and inclusive development and spur innovation.

Technology and innovation have been used in various markets to address the challenges of financial access for MSMEs and other challenges relating to managing risks, access to information and market opportunities. Financial technologies (FinTech) are expanding access to finance for MSMEs by improving access to lending through new registration processes (biometric KYC, face detection and alternative credit scoring methods); lowering the cost of credit (particularly operating expenses for lenders); loosening credit requirements for MSMEs; facilitating P2P lending, merchant and e-commerce finance and invoice finance; and creating new lending platforms (supply chain finance, trade finance and online crowdfunding).



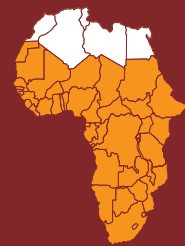
KEY TAKEAWAYS:

ENABLING ACCESS TO FINANCE FOR MSMEs

- > Regulators should ensure risk management and mitigation are embedded in the design and deployment of financial technologies that facilitate access to financial services for MSMEs.
- > Amid the FinTech hype, regulators should not lose sight of the importance of basic infrastructure for enabling access to financial services for MSMEs.
- > Secured Transaction Laws have been effective in expanding access to finance for MSMEs through the establishment of robust collateral registry systems.
- > Consumer protection and financial literacy is important to building trust and empowering MSMEs to use financial services.
- > Regulators should provide a conducive regulatory environment for testing or deploying innovative technological solutions (though the “test and learn”/“sandbox” approach) that address the challenges MSMEs face in accessing finance.
- > AFI member institutions are encouraged to implement their Maya Declaration commitments on access to finance for MSMEs under the Maputo Accord.

80%

MSMEs ACCOUNT FOR 80% OF AFRICA'S EMPLOYMENT AND DRIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEMAND ACROSS THE CONTINENT



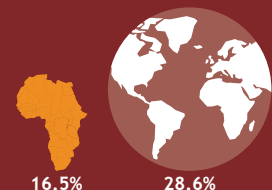
53% & 66%

OF EMPLOYMENT IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA AND IN THE MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA ARE CREATED BY MSMEs



16.5%

OF MSMEs IN AFRICAN COUNTRIES HAVE ACCESS TO CREDIT, COMPARED TO 28.6% OF MSMEs IN THE REST OF THE WORLD



SUSTAINABLE FINANCIAL INCLUSION: ENVIRONMENTALLY-FRIENDLY APPROACHES

An estimated 26 million people are forced into poverty each year by natural disasters, with climate shocks reversing hard-won development gains.

In recognition of these climate-related impacts, AFI members expressed their desire at the 2015 Global Policy Forum in Maputo, Mozambique to explore peer learning on climate change and financial inclusion (green finance) and effective regulatory approaches to creating sustainable financial inclusion and cushioning the impact of climate change on households and MSMEs.

The panel emphasized that applying appropriate environmental incentives through the financial system is an effective way to induce stakeholders to consider the impact of their business activities on the environment.

TRANSFORMING AGRICULTURAL FINANCE THROUGH DIGITAL SERVICES THAT REACH THE BOTTOM OF THE PYRAMID

Agriculture in Africa faces several challenges, ranging from access to markets, information asymmetries, value chain coordination and inadequate access to finance for farmers, especially smallholder farmers who live in rural areas. Access to finance is a barrier to investment in quality inputs, farm machinery and adoption of modern technologies/ farming methods, all of which have an impact on yields (productivity). Most farmers lack insurance or savings products to protect against seasonal fluctuations or unexpected financial shocks, and most women are affected by land ownership rights, despite being the largest segment of the agricultural labor force.

With technological advancements, innovative solutions are being deployed to address some of these challenges and provide smallholder farmers with access to information and affordable financial services (appropriate savings, credit, microinsurance, etc.). Technology is also being used to advance financial inclusion for smallholder farmers (distribution of fertilizers and digitization of payments to lower costs, more transparent prices, lower transaction costs for loans, facilitating access to storage facilities, etc.).

KEY TAKEAWAYS: CLIMATE CHANGE AND FINANCIAL INCLUSION

- > Financial regulators and policymakers have a key role to play in achieving many of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and should find appropriate ways to align financial inclusion initiatives with environmental policies.
- > Financial policymakers should pay more attention to environmentally-friendly financing and design holistic approaches to encourage and promote a sustainable green economy.
- > Financial regulators should encourage financial services providers to explore new business models that might increase positive environmental and/or social impacts.
- > AFI should provide peer learning to enhance knowledge of the role of financial policymakers in supporting green finance in the African context.

80%
AFRICA HAS 33 MILLION
FARMS SMALLER THAN
2 HECTARES, WHICH
ACCOUNT FOR
80% OF ALL FARMS

SOURCE: NEPAD



HOW CAN DIGITAL PLATFORMS PROVIDE SUITABLE AND AFFORDABLE FINANCIAL SERVICES TO SUPPORT THE AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAIN?

> Credit scoring systems

Data analytics on mobile phone usage in the agricultural value chain can provide alternative information for credit scoring (e.g. FarmDrive in Kenya compiles data from various sources, including mobile phone usage data, to generate credit scores for smallholder farmers. Lenders then use this data to develop small-scale agricultural loan products.)

> Virtual marketplace for input suppliers, financial institutions and farmers

Solutions that facilitate access to inputs (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc.) and finance (e.g. In Ghana, Fasiba, a mobile money solution, allows smallholder farmers to borrow money to purchase inputs.)

> Agricultural insurance, links to market and extension services

Solutions that provide weather-indexed drought insurance services to farmers and link farmers to agricultural extension experts for weather data, rainfall advice or alerts on pests or diseases (e.g. Ecofarmers in Zimbabwe, Kilimo Salama in Kenya).

> Virtual agricultural marketplace for farmers, agents and buyers of agricultural goods

Solutions that provide price transparency and more direct access to buyers (e.g. 2KUZE in Kenya, eKilimo in Tanzania)

> Integrated m-commerce (mobile payments for goods and services) platforms

Partnerships between banks, mobile money operators, FinTech, insurance and commodity companies that create integrated m-commerce platforms for agricultural payments and provide affordable financial services to the agricultural value chain.

“Given the role of digital innovations in transforming agricultural finance, we need to ask ourselves: what policy and regulatory concerns need to be addressed to open up the sector to access markets and finance through innovations?”

Ms. Sheila M'Mbijjewe
Deputy Governor, Central Bank of Kenya

“As the financial regulator, we are working to find the right balance between mitigating risk and providing space for innovation while maintaining the soundness of the financial system. We believe that cooperative dialogue with service providers will help remove the constraints to agriculture finance through the use of digital technology.”

Dr. Johnson Asiama
Deputy Governor, Bank of Ghana

KEY TAKEAWAYS:

AGRICULTURAL FINANCE FOR FINANCIAL INCLUSION

- > Policy and regulatory support should be provided for innovative financial technologies that address the needs of smallholder farmers, such as access to information, farm implements and credit.
- > Through National Financial Inclusion Strategies, devise and coordinate measures to address barriers to agricultural finance for small-scale farmers and provide effective policy interventions.



HIGHLIGHTS OF AFI'S PUBLIC PRIVATE DIALOGUE TRAINING

As part of AFI's ongoing capacity building services for its members, a training session entitled "Approaches to Enhancing Financial Inclusion through DFS" was held on the sidelines of the AfPI Leaders Roundtable Meeting. Delivered in collaboration with Mastercard as part of AFI's Public Private Dialogue (PPD) platform, the training covered the following main themes: innovations in DFS and the need to strike a balance between innovation and regulation, an introduction to RegTech, best practices in implementing Know Your Customer (KYC) or Customer Due Diligence (CDD) regulations, integrating gender considerations in the promotion of financial inclusion and the policy implications of building effective DFS ecosystems.

The overriding questions the training sought to address were:

- > How can policymakers respond to emerging risks of innovative DFS?
- > What new trends in DFS are facilitating financial inclusion (with a special focus on KYC)?
- > How can the private sector design products that address inclusion, including financial inclusion for women?

A wide range of new digital financial services and technological solutions are now available for financial services providers to tap into. However, regulators are concerned about ensuring innovative services take unmet consumer demands into account and factor in appropriate risk-mitigating measures.

Digital financial services are dynamic and evolving, requiring regulators to stay ahead of the challenges introduced by new entrants and the risks of disruptive services. The capacity building initiative under AFI's PPD platform was commended for providing practical, hands-on insight to help regulators address these emerging issues. RegTech is imperative for regulators to supervise and monitor emerging digital financial services. AFI's technical partners can offer important lessons for regulators adopting these solutions that also resonate with AFI's RegTech and FinTech peer learning initiatives.

Identification and KYC issues were a major area of concern and discussed at length. Identification is key to enabling access to financial services, yet AFI members shared numerous examples of the challenges they face in implementing identification systems with efficient verification processes and data storage. Digital forms of identification provide opportunities to address these challenges.

KEY TAKEAWAYS: RESPONDING TO EMERGING RISK IN DFS

- > Regulators need to keep abreast of emerging risks in innovative financial technologies through capacity building and research.
- > Regulatory cooperation is key to leveraging the technical expertise of multiple regulators of FinTech providers.
- > Application of technology in supervision and monitoring risk is imperative given the dynamic financial technology sector.
- > Consumer protection is critical to reinforcing trust, especially in the management of operational risks (fraud and service reliability, uptime and resilience of the system).

"The partnership with AFI provides a unique platform to achieve our mutual goal of full financial inclusion; time is not on our side."

Ajaypal Singh Banga
CEO, Mastercard

60
PARTICIPANTS FROM
28 AFI MEMBER
INSTITUTIONS IN
AFRICA ATTENDED
THE TRAINING



1.5bn
ESTIMATED PEOPLE
IN THE WORLD WHO
ARE UNABLE TO PROVE
THEIR IDENTITY



Another challenge participants raised was that issuing national identification documents is beyond the mandate of financial regulators, and therefore requires national-level coordination with the appropriate authorities. Comprehensive national financial inclusion strategies have proven to play a critical role in ensuring this coordination is sustainable.

The private sector, meanwhile, has taken on the challenge of identification and data storage with innovative technologies, such as eKYC, biometric options and big data analytics. This is opening the way for the public sector to forge partnerships and tap into the knowledge and practices of the private sector.

It is crucial that compliance with AML/CFT requirements does not stand in the way of proportionate KYC for financial inclusion. However, regulators are challenged by the need to ensure national financial systems are not compromised and fall short of meeting international requirements for AML/CFT, which can lead to de-risking. To have an effective risk-based approach to AML/CFT, it is important for countries to conduct a national risk assessment and determine whether the KYC processes in practice are proportionate.

To balance financial inclusion and stability, participants highlighted the importance of creating appropriate incentives for financial services providers to implement digital financial services that meet the triple challenges of data collection, data sharing and data protection.

KEY TAKEAWAYS: NEW TRENDS IN KYC

- > Regulators need to explore the adoption of technologies for alternative KYC processes (biometric IDs, etc.) in close coordination with other government agencies.
- > A risk-based approach to KYC (tiered KYC-proportionate regulation) in financial inclusion has proved effective in many markets.



MAYA DECLARATION COMMITMENTS: DRIVING NATIONAL FINANCIAL INCLUSION STRATEGIES

In 2016, the AFI Maya Declaration marked its fifth anniversary as a global platform for financial policymakers and regulators from developing and emerging countries to make voluntary commitments to achieve financial inclusion through concrete goals and targets.

There are five stages in the Maya Declaration journey, each of which is aligned with a country’s financial inclusion process and the AFI services they require. These are:

- 1 **Claiming ownership:** country commitment on a specific financial inclusion target
- 2 **Aligning strategy:** aligning commitments with, or efforts to create, a national financial inclusion strategy
- 3 **Mobilizing support:** specific actions and targets provide clarity for mobilizing resources
- 4 **Pushing progress:** concrete targets increase accountability
- 5 **Renewing commitments:** successfully meeting a target motivates new targets

HIGHLIGHT

The Maya Declaration provided an incentive for the Ministry of Finance of Swaziland to draft a National Financial Inclusion Strategy in collaboration with other key stakeholders.

The Maya Declaration provided an incentive for the National Treasury of Madagascar to:

- > Integrate financial inclusion goals in the national economic development plan and draft a National Financial Inclusion Strategy.
- > Enhance collaboration between the central bank and other key stakeholders in promoting digital financial services.



THE MAYA DECLARATION JOURNEY



- > Learning from peers and sharing knowledge within AFI

- AFI Working Groups Capacity Building Regional Initiatives Grants

- > Concrete and measurable financial inclusion commitments based on unique national circumstances: development of coordinated financial inclusion strategies/action plans
- > Clarity of roles for stakeholders and partners supporting the implementation of commitments

- > Network of support: AFI PPD, international development partners such as the World Bank, UNCDF, knowledge partners from academia, etc.

- > Public visibility to ensure member accountability: AFI Data Portal www.afi-dataportal.org
- > Peer pressure: AFI Working Groups, Regional Initiatives

THE MAYA DECLARATION IS A LIVING COMMITMENT

- > It evolves with the changing global landscape, always relevant, innovative and fresh
- > AFI members report on their progress, refine targets and renew their commitments

NEXT STEPS

AfPI LEADERS AGREED TO:

- > Execute the revised AfPI charter at the next Leaders Roundtable meeting.
- > Nominate members of a technical group of experts (the Financial Inclusion Expert Group on Financial Inclusion) to commence implementation of work plans for AfPI.
- > The annual AfPI Leaders Roundtable will rotate among different African regions (Northern Africa, Eastern Africa, Southern Africa, Central Africa, Western Africa).
- > The next annual AfPI Leaders Roundtable will be held in 2018 in Conakry, Guinea, hosted by Banque Centrale de la République de Guinée.



ANNEX A

AfPI LEADERS AND REPRESENTATIVES AT THE 5TH LEADERS ROUNDTABLE

AfPI LEADERS

1	Dr. Rogério Zandamela	Governor	Bank of Moçambique (AfPI Chair)
2	Dr. Lounceny Nabe	Governor	Banque Centrale de la République de Guinée (AfPI Vice-Chair)
3	Prof. Benno Ndulu	Governor	Bank of Tanzania (AFI Board Chair)
4	Annonciata Sendazirasa	Deputy Governor	Banque de la République du Burundi
5	Jules Assango	Vice-Governor	Banque Centrale du Congo
6	Dr. Johnson Asiama	Deputy Governor	Bank of Ghana
7	Dr. Sheila M'mbijjewe	Deputy Governor	Central Bank of Kenya
8	Mathabo Makenete	Deputy Governor	Central Bank of Lesotho
9	Pierre Feno	Director General-Treasury	Ministère des Finances et du Budget, Madagascar
10	Mfanfikile Dlamini	Assistant Governor	Central Bank of Swaziland
11	Dr. Bwalya Ng'andu	Deputy Governor	Bank of Zambia
12	Gareth Guadalupe	Executive Director and Board Member	Banco Central De São Tomé e Príncipe
13	Victor Gomes	Vice-Governor	Banco de Moçambique

REPRESENTATIVES

1	Caroline Tioman	Advisor to the Minister	Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances de Côte d'Ivoire
2	Fraser Mdwazika	Director	Reserve Bank of Malawi
3	Bwaki Kwassi	Advisor	BCEAO, Senegal
4	Cheikh Bamba Fall	Advisor to the Minister	Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances du Sénégal
7	Edward Leach	Division Head	South African Reserve Bank
6	Norman Mataruka	Director	Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

ANNEX B

THEME SETTERS, PANELISTS AND MODERATORS AT THE 5TH LEADERS ROUNDTABLE

CLOSING THE GENDER GAP: THE ROLE OF DFS IN ENHANCING WOMEN'S FINANCIAL INCLUSION

Theme Setter:

Dr. Bwalya K. E. Ng'andu,
Deputy Governor, Bank of Zambia

Panelists:

- > Mathabo Gail Makenete, Deputy Governor, Central Bank of Lesotho
- > Shungu Chirunda, Chief of Government & Regulatory Affairs, Zoona
- > Vijay Mauree, International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
- > Nathan Naidoo, Director of Policy & Advocacy, GSMA

Moderator:

Kennedy Komba,
Head, Strategy & Member Relations, AFI

HARNESSING THE ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF MSMEs THROUGH ENABLING TECHNOLOGIES FOR ACCESS TO FINANCE

Theme Setter:

Dr. Rogério Lucas Zandamela,
Governor, Banco de Moçambique

Panelists:

- > Edward Leach, South African Reserve Bank
- > Anne-Marie Chidzero, FSD Mozambique
- > Hemant Baijal, Mastercard

Moderator:

Ahmed Faragallah,
Central Bank of Egypt

SUSTAINABLE FINANCIAL INCLUSION: ENVIRONMENTALLY-FRIENDLY APPROACHES

Theme Setter:

Panelists:

- > Timothy Afful-Koomson, African Development Bank
- > Annonciata Sendazirasa, Deputy Governor, Banque de la République du Burundi
- > Jules Bondombe Assango, Deputy Governor, Banque Centrale du Congo

Moderator:

Eliki Boletawa
Head, Policy Programs & Regional Initiatives, AFI

TRANSFORMING AGRICULTURAL FINANCE THROUGH DIGITAL SERVICES THAT REACH THE BOTTOM OF THE PYRAMID

Theme Setter:

Sheila M'Mbijjewee, Deputy Governor,
Central Bank of Kenya

Panelists:

- > Daniel Monehin, Mastercard
- > Johnson Asiama, Deputy Governor, Bank of Ghana
- > Norman Mataruka, Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe
- > Chipiliro Katundu, Letshego Holdings Limited Mozambique

Moderator:

Ahmed Dermish,
UNCDF

MAYA DECLARATION COMMITMENTS: DRIVING NATIONAL FINANCIAL INCLUSION STRATEGIES

Theme Setter:

Panelists:

- > Pierre Jean Feno, National Treasury of Madagascar
- > Nomcebo Sherron Hadebe, Ministry of Finance, Swaziland

Moderator:

Norbert Mumba,
Deputy Executive Director, AFI

ANNEX C

PUBLIC PRIVATE DIALOGUE TRAINING: APPROACHES TO ENHANCING FINANCIAL INCLUSION THROUGH DIGITAL FINANCIAL SERVICES**INNOVATIONS IN DIGITAL FINANCIAL SERVICES****Facilitator****Presenter**

-
- > Hemant Baijlal, Mastercard
 - > Nina Nieuwoudt, Mastercard
 - > David Tole, Mastercard Financial Inclusion Labs
-

OVERVIEW OF REGTECH FOR REGULATORS ACCELERATOR (R2A)**Facilitator****Presenter**

Kennedy Komba, AFI

-
- > Simone di Castri, Bankable Frontiers Associates
-

BEST PRACTICES IN IMPLEMENTING KYC REGULATIONS**Facilitator****Presenter**

Kennedy Komba, AFI

-
- > Mark Elliott, Mastercard
 - > Nina Nieuwoudt, Mastercard
-

BEST PRACTICES IN IMPLEMENTING KYC REGULATIONS - THE EXAMPLES FROM AFI MEMBER COUNTRIES**Facilitator****Presenter**

-
- > Akuwa Azoma Dogbe, BCEAO
 - > Fraser Mdwazika, Reserve Bank of Malawi
-

INTEGRATING GENDER INTO FINANCIAL INCLUSION**Facilitator****Presenter**

Norbert Mumba, AFI

-
- > Carla Fernandes, Bank of Mozambique
 - > Raadhika Sihin, Mastercard
-

POLICY IMPLICATIONS FOR BUILDING EFFECTIVE DIGITAL FINANCIAL SERVICES ECOSYSTEMS**Facilitator****Presenter**

Ahmed Dermish, UNCDF

-
- > Brian Muthiora, GSMA
 - > Ivan James Ssettimba, Bank of Uganda
 - > Rafael Francisco, Bank of Mozambique
-

AFPI IS THE PRIMARY PLATFORM FOR AFI'S AFRICAN MEMBERS TO SUPPORT AND DEVELOP FINANCIAL INCLUSION POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS IN AFRICA, AND TO COORDINATE REGIONAL PEER LEARNING EFFORTS.






Alliance for Financial Inclusion

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