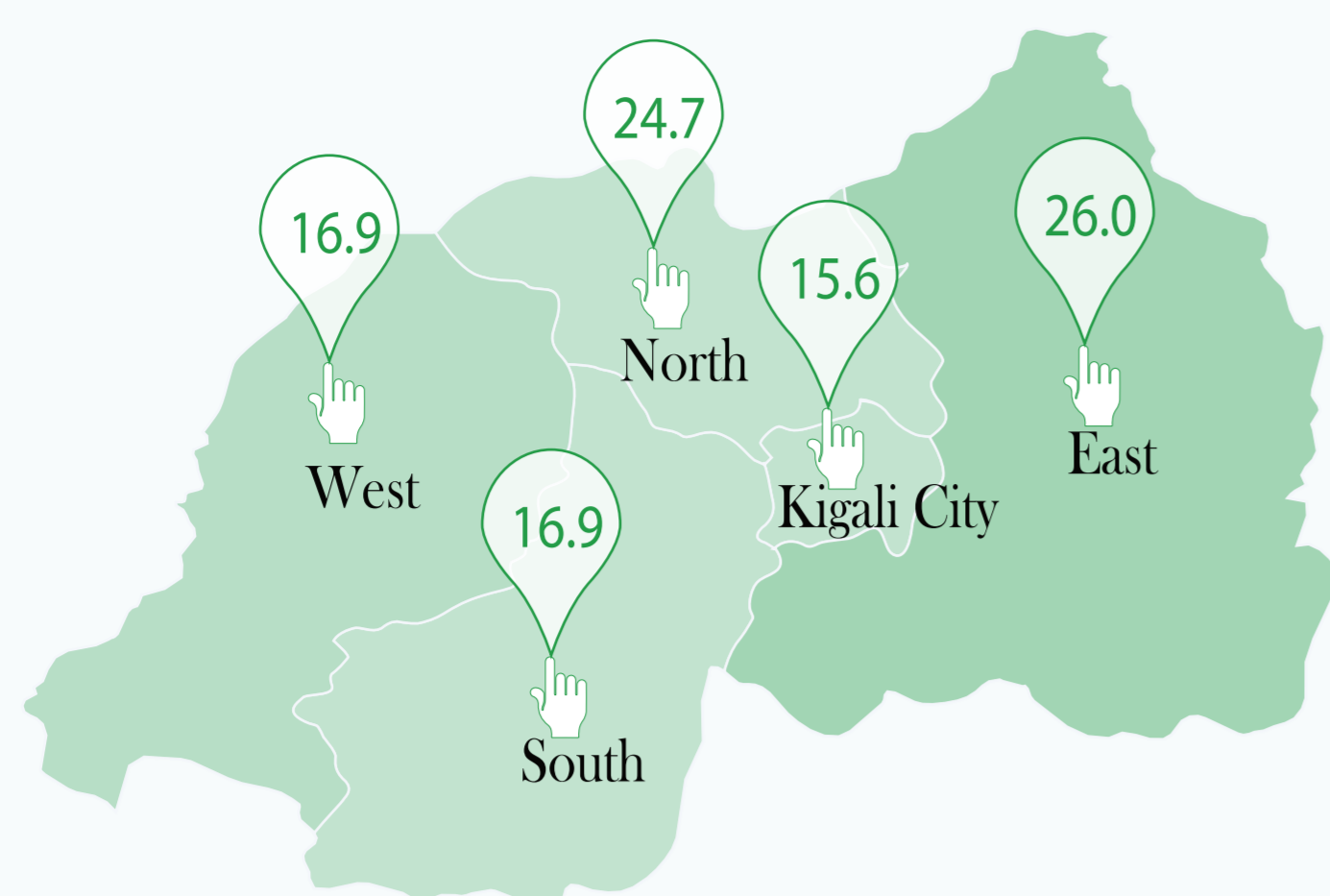


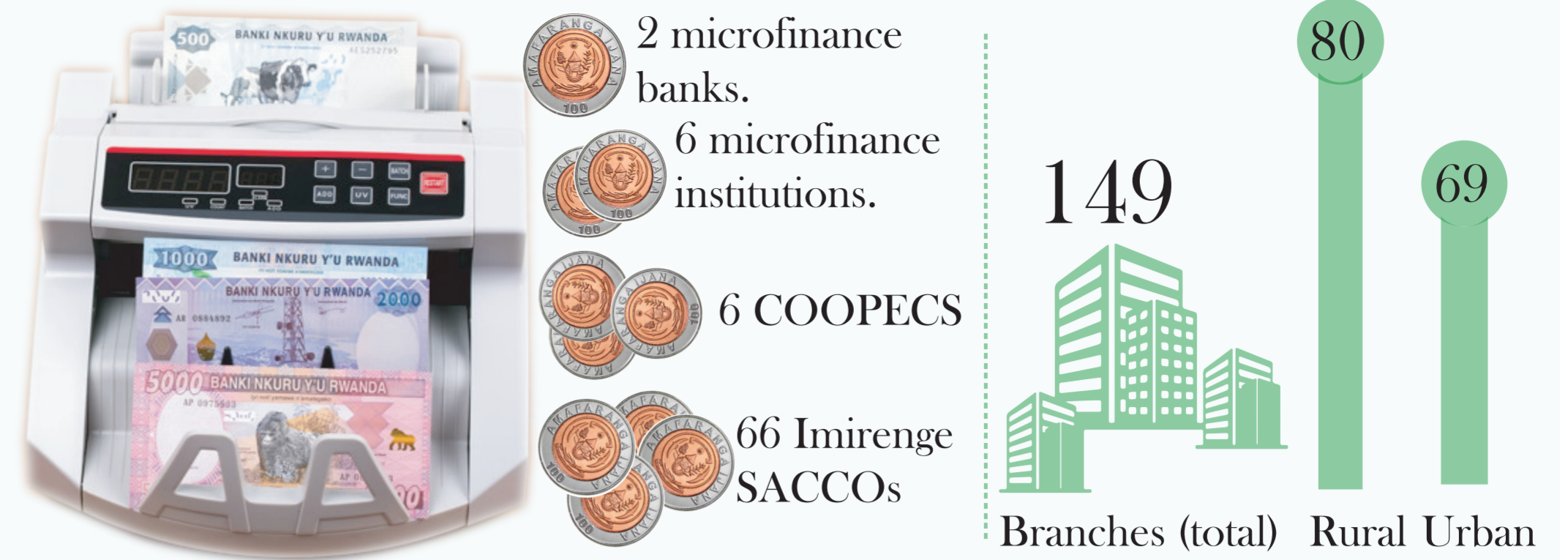
Impact of Covid-19 and risk assessment report with mitigation strategy

Modalities of data and information collection

Distribution (%) of respondents by province and Kigali City

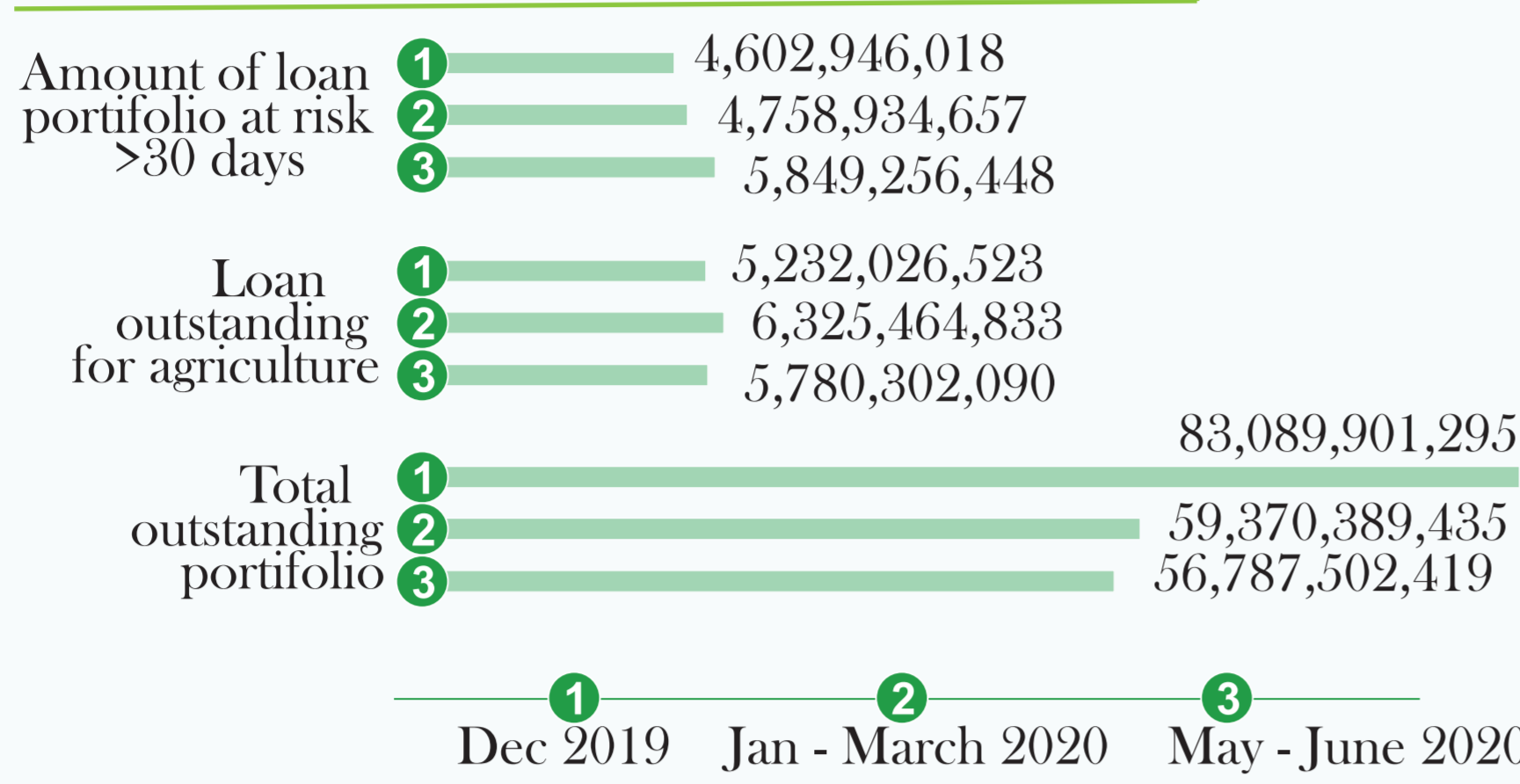


Distribution of financial institutions by institution type and branches by urban/rural.

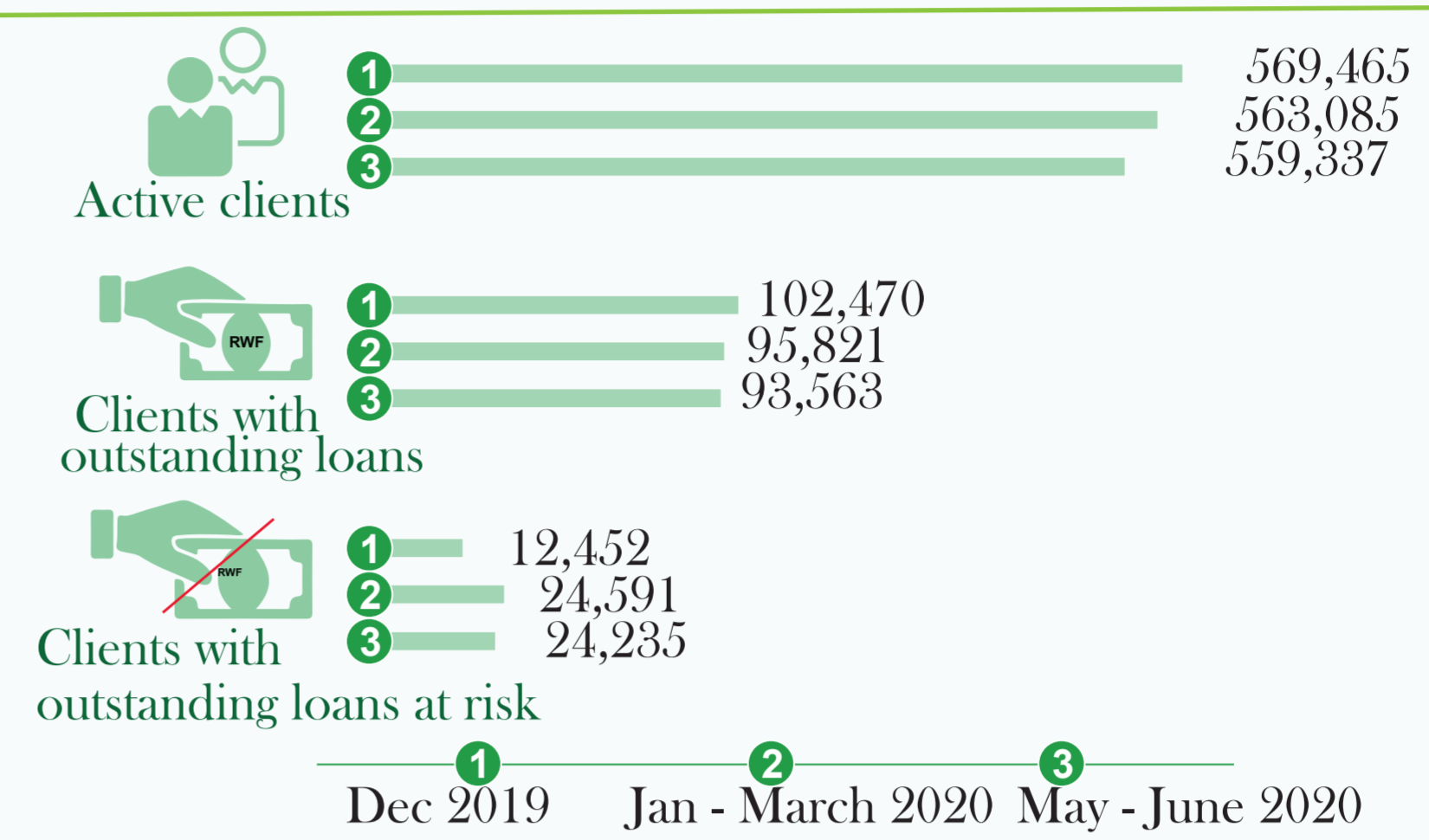


Impact and risk analysis of the covid-19 pandemic effects

Impact analysis on Loan outstanding portfolio

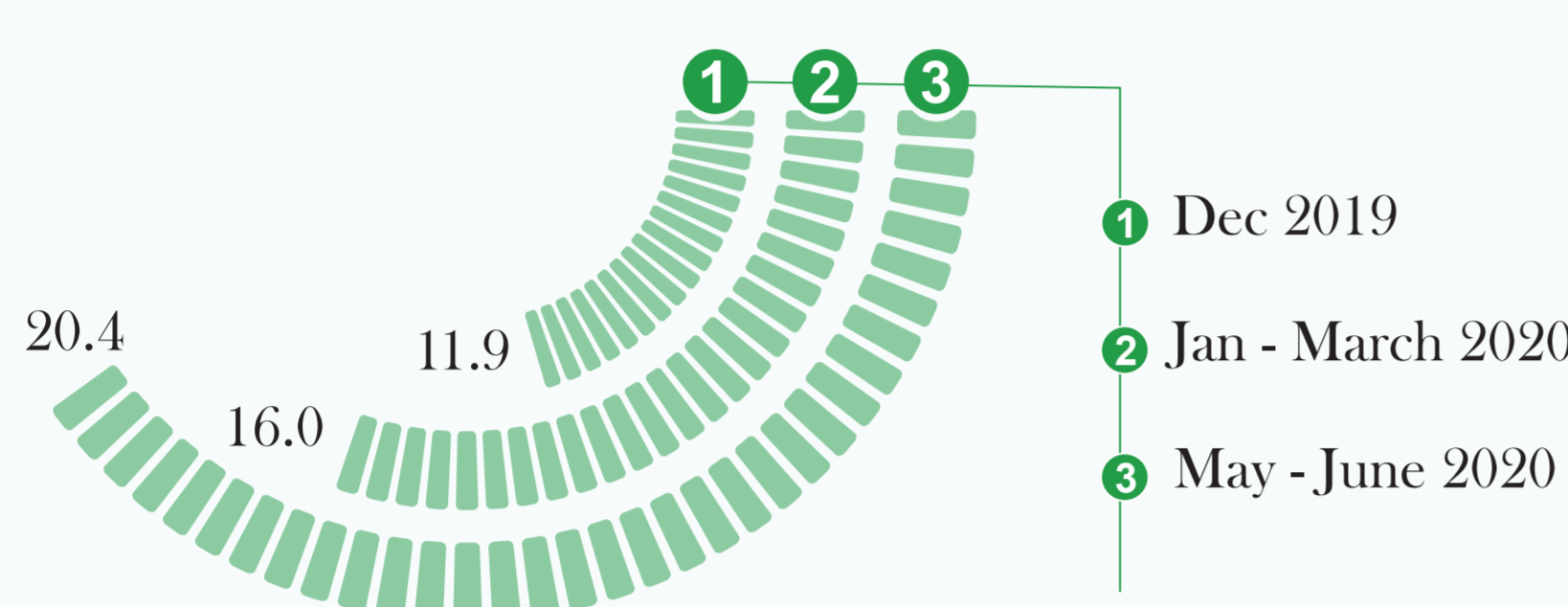


Trends of active clients, clients with outstanding loans and clients with outstanding loans at risk.

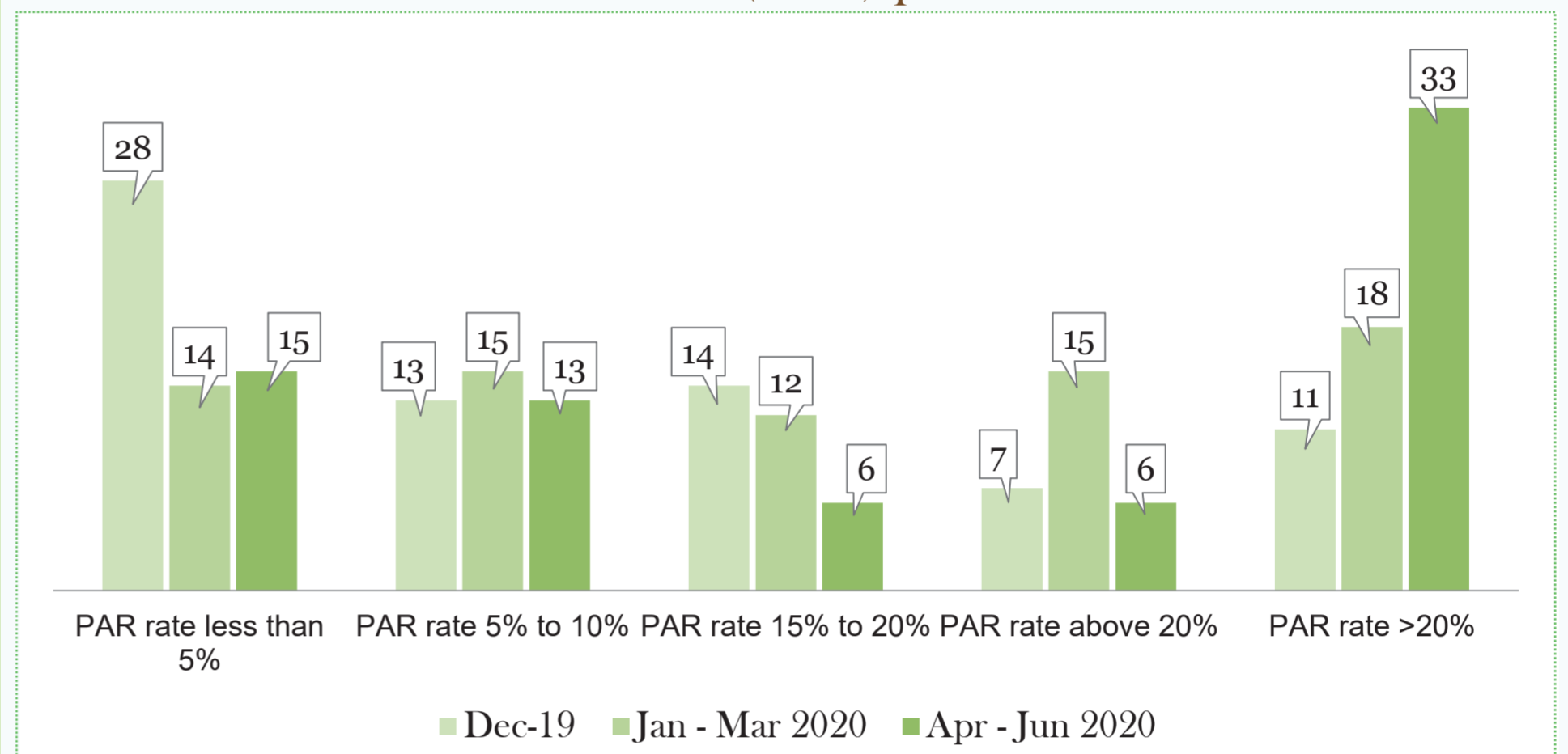


Status of the portfolio quality management

The percentage rate of portfolio at risk > 30 days trend.



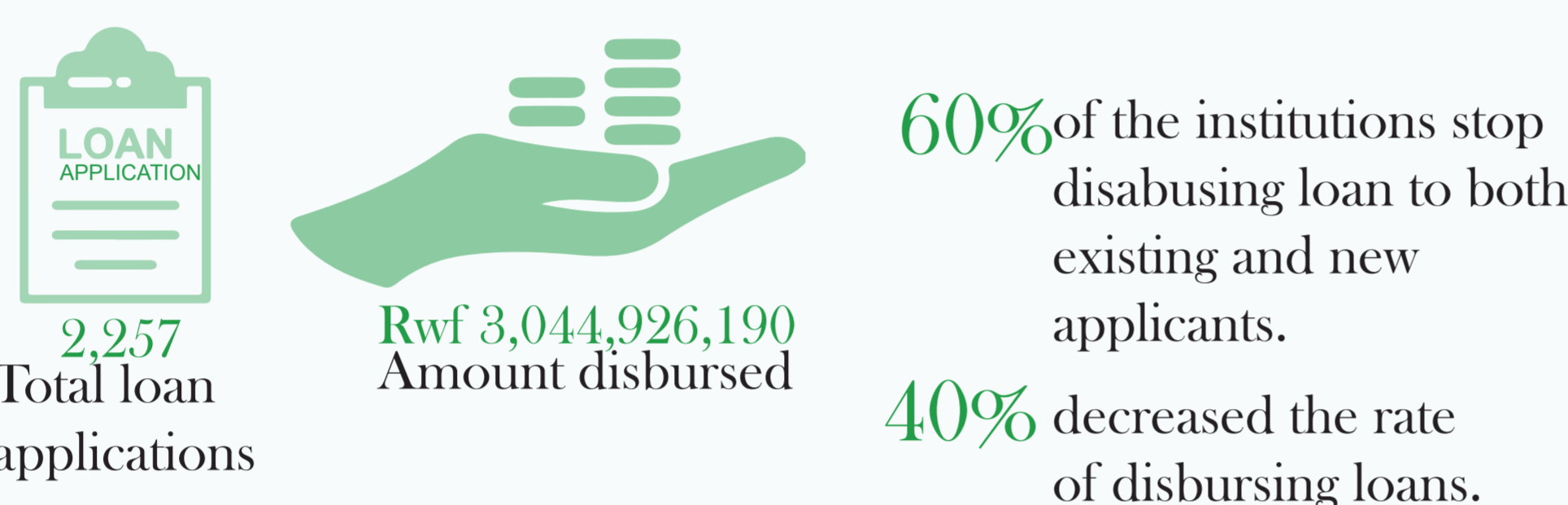
Trend of Portfolio At Risk (PAR) performance.



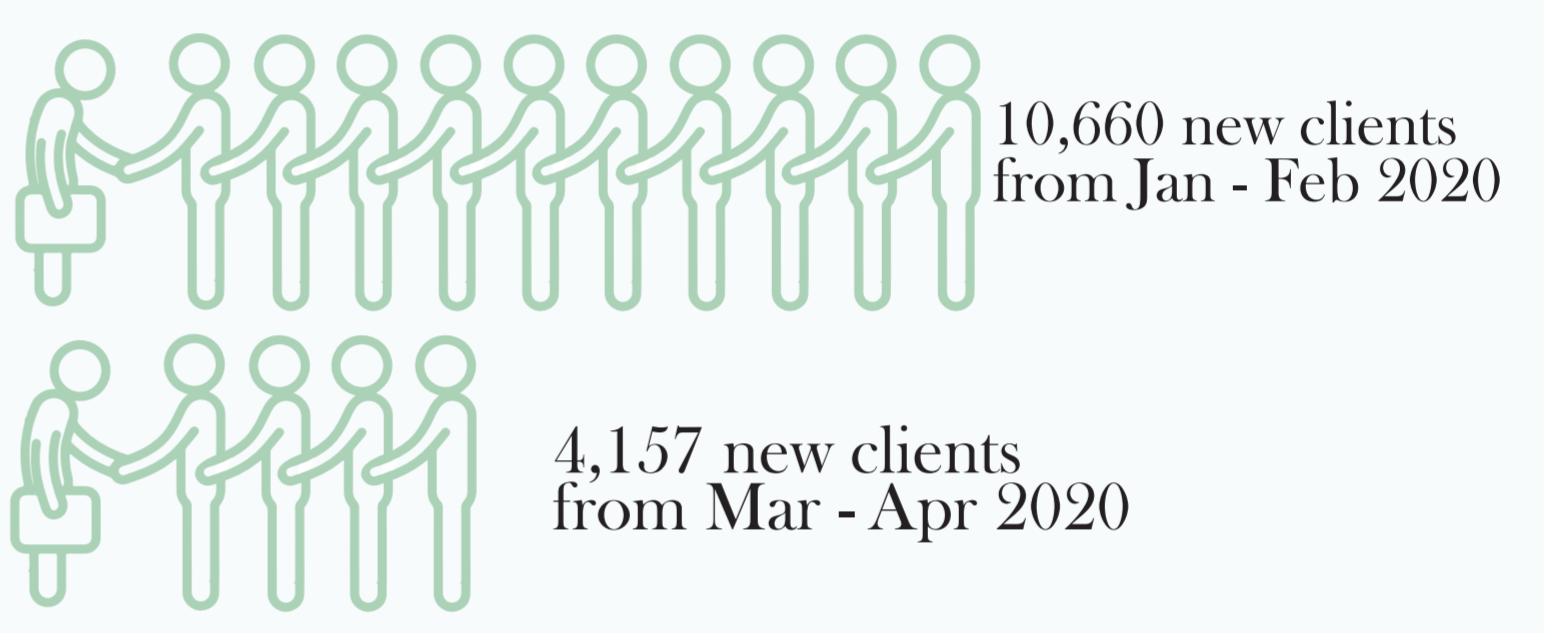
Microfinance sector is severely affected that has resulted into credit risks and eventually resulted into liquidity risks and profitability risks. Financial institutions were not prepared with the pandemic and with Business Continuity Plan Strategies.

Service delivery to new and existing clients.

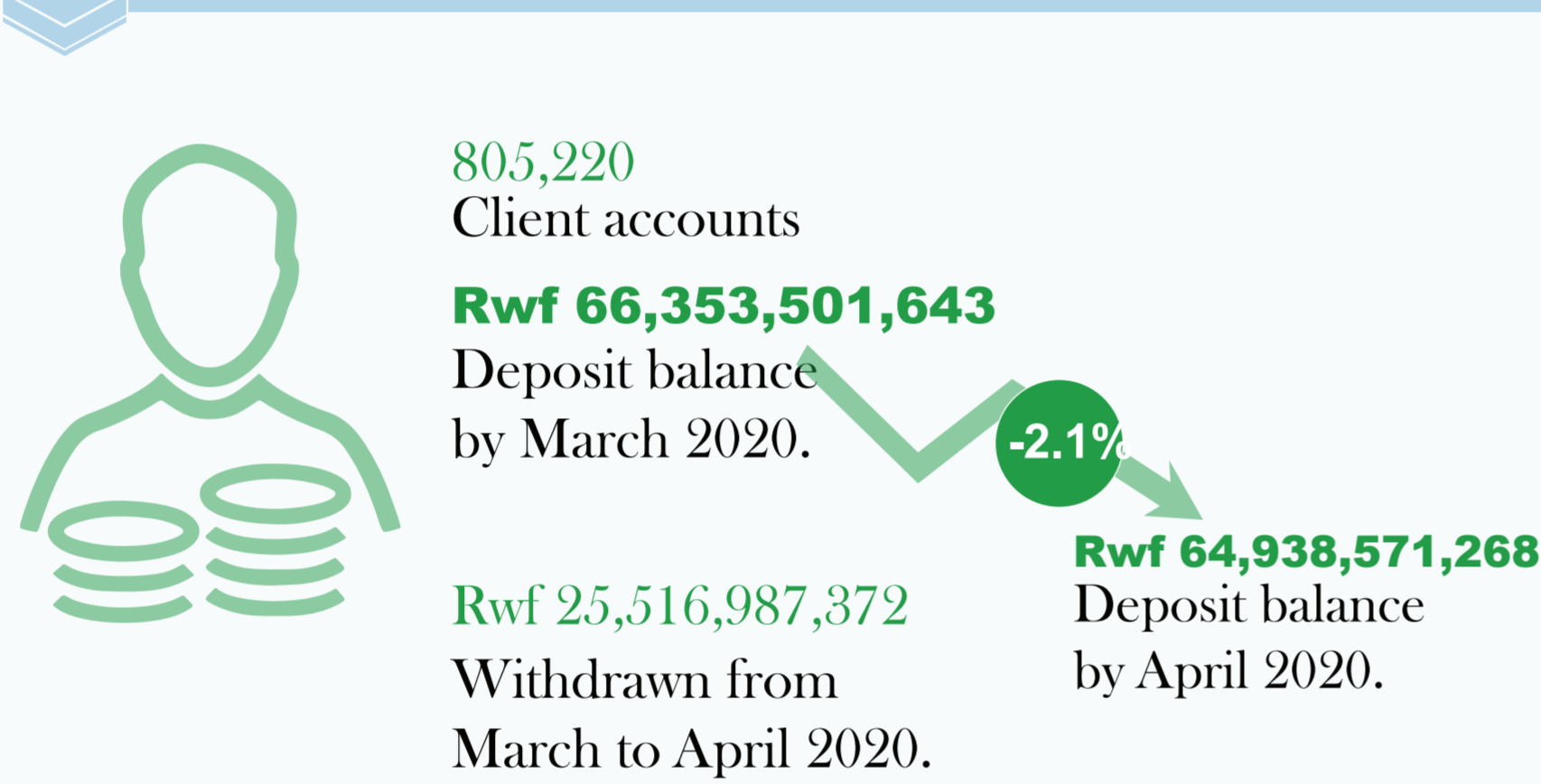
Total loan applications and amount disbursed from April to June 2020



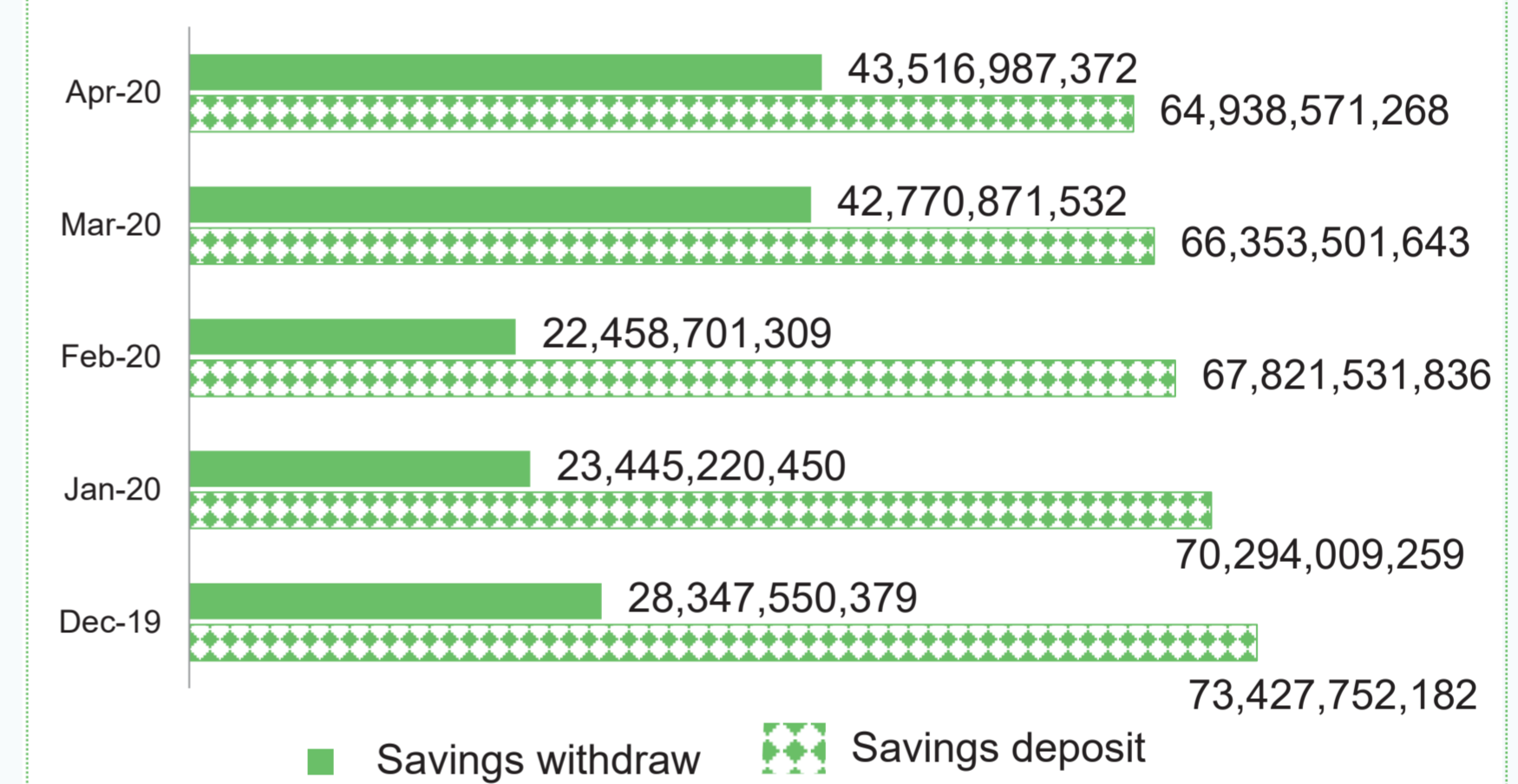
Trend of new recruited clients



Effect of COVID 19 pandemic on Savings deposit and withdraw.



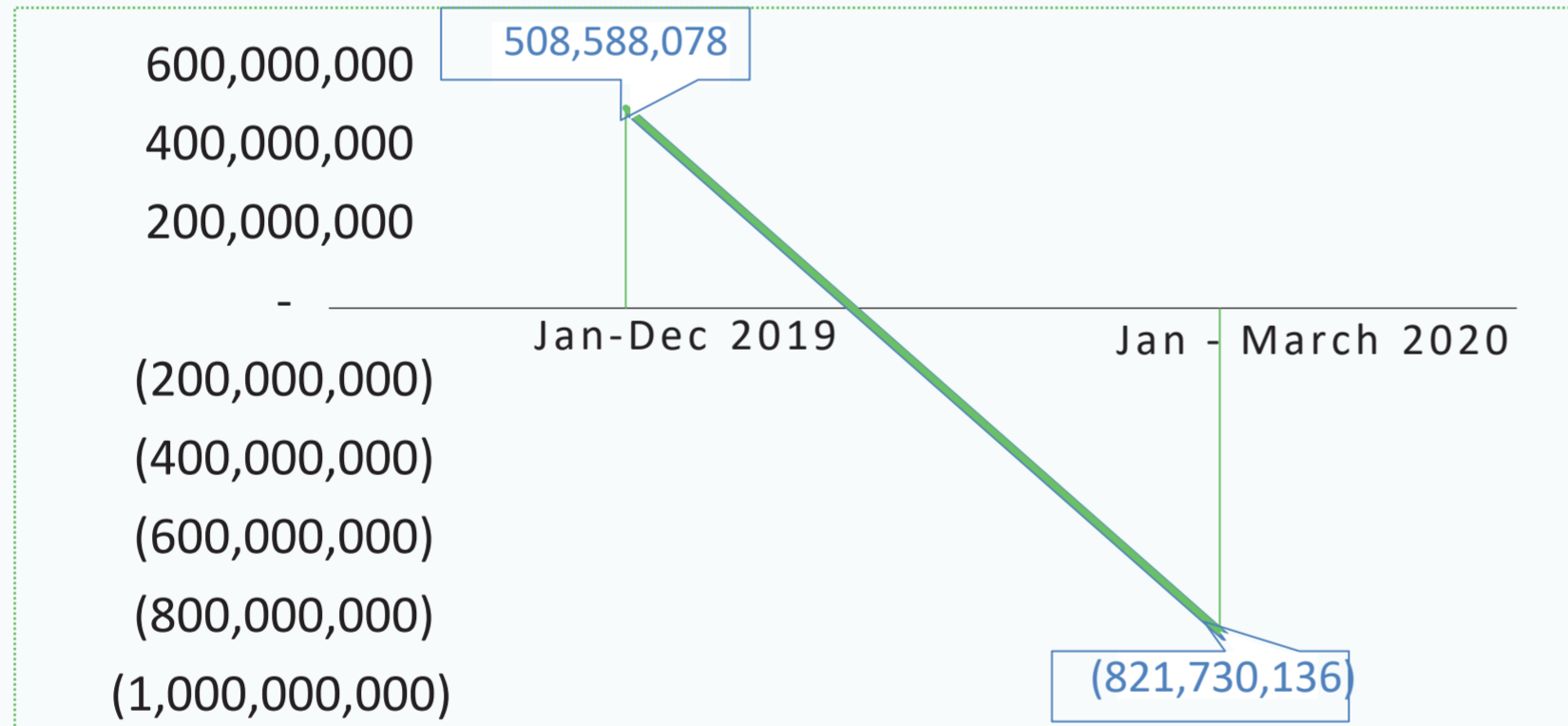
Trend of new recruited clients



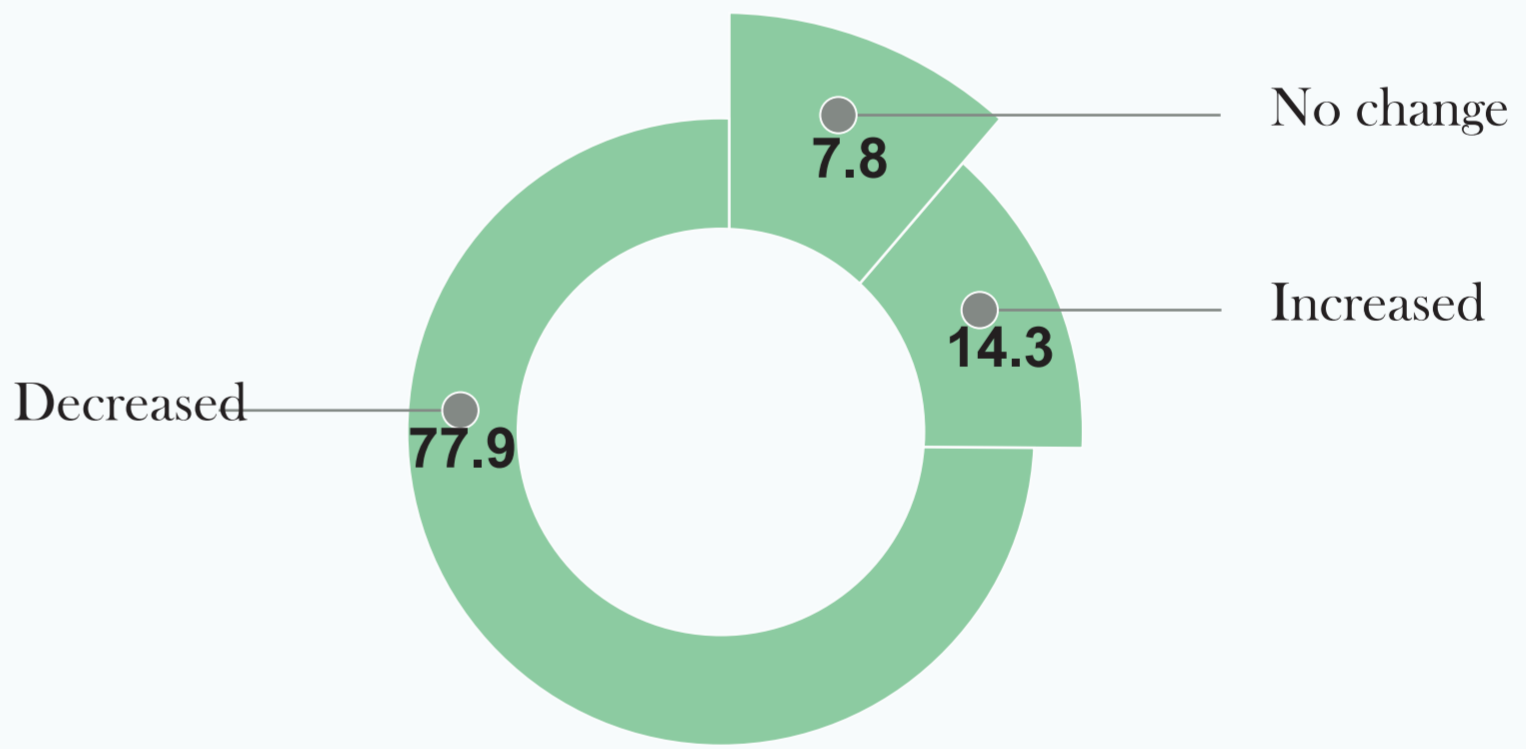
Clients are withdrawing the amount of their savings to boost their businesses or for their daily expenditures as their source of income from business is not doing well. This has decreased the liquidity level putting the institutions into cash flow shortages.

Effect of COVID 19 to financial Management and cash flow.

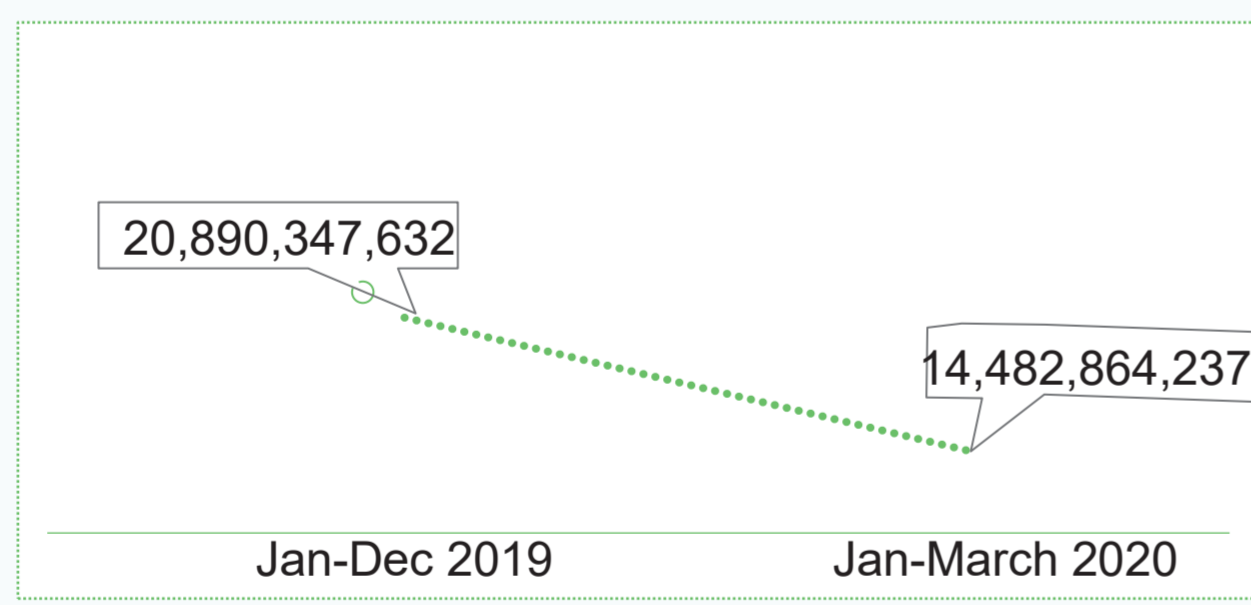
Trend of net profit after tax of the financial institutions.



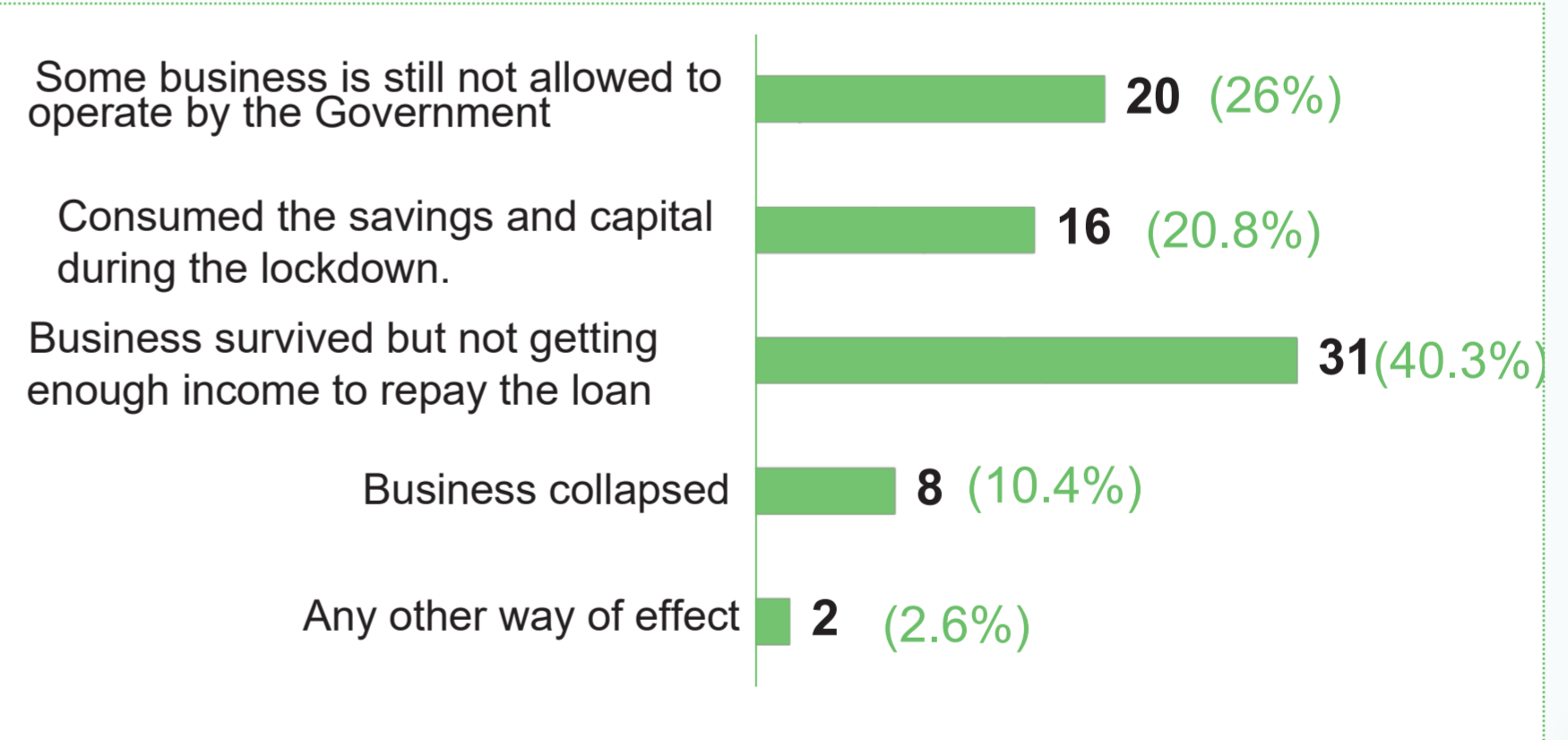
Change in weekly revenues as result of COVID 19.



Trend of net cash flow from December 2019 to April 2020.



Manner to which the clients were affected by covid-19.



Proposed cause of action and interventions

Recommendations	Cause of actions	Needed interventions	Responsible
1 Creation of disaster recovery fund for MFIs, COOPEC and SACCOs.	i) Development of the business plan for the grant funding. ii) Fundraising activities of the fund. iii) Selection of the fund Manager. iv) Establishment of the funding operation policies and procedures. v) Inauguration of the funding operation.	The Microfinance sector fund coordination committee to be formed headed by Nkuriza Nshore organization.	AMIR
2 Establishment of Microfinance sector disaster preparedness (MSDP) work force.	i) Formation of ToRs for workforce. ii) Workforce execution committee. iii) Calling of the first meeting. iv) Setting roles and responsibility. v) Selection of the Chairperson, and secretary (AMIR). vi) Implementation of the activities.	Amir should identify qualified staff to work with the secretariat. Developing Business Continuity Plans (BCP). Training on how to execute the PCBs plans.	Amir will ensure this workforce is working well in collaboration with Nkuriza Nshore.
3 Role of Investors, Creditors and Development partners.	The MSDP workforce should have in its mandate the role of lobbying to investors and Creditors on behalf of the institutions to restructure the loans.	MSDP secretariat should include in their activities in collaborating with institutions to talk to the creditors and investors.	MSDP secretariat.
4 Role of the Government in supporting Microfinance sector against COVID 19 pandemic.	MSDP workforce through AMIR should talk to BNR and BDF on how the Microfinance Institutions and SACCOs can apply for funds. MSDP should organize the meeting with the institutions and invite BDF to present on how to access the funds.	MSDP Workforce through secretariat should ensure as Many MFIs and institutions to benefit from the BDF funding.	MSDP secretariat.