

# BANGLADESH MICROFINANCE STATISTICS 2016-17



Credit and Development Forum  
*Celebrating Silver Jubilee*



# BANGLADESH MICROFINANCE STATISTICS

2016-17

Co-Sponsored by



Credit and Development Forum (CDF)

## Bangladesh Microfinance Statistics 2016-17

Copyright © Credit and Development Forum (CDF)

**December 2017**

### Price

BDT 1250.00, US \$ 40.00

### Published by

Credit and Development Forum (CDF)



House: 13, Road: 9  
Block: D, Monsurabad  
Residential Area, Adabor,  
Dhaka-1207 Bangladesh



+88-02-8143001  
+88-02-9133103  
+88-02-9129725  
+88-02-9128660



+88 01712 003771  
+88 01711 221523  
+88 01911 214514



dircdf@agnionline.com  
yunusalimiah@yahoo.com



[www.cdfbd.org](http://www.cdfbd.org)

# **BANGLADESH MICROFINANCE STATISTICS**

## **2016-17**

### **EDITORIAL BOARD**

#### **CHAIRMAN**

**Md. Abdul Awal**

Executive Director  
Credit and Development Forum (CDF)

#### **MEMBER**

**Md. Habibur Rahman**

Monitoring & Information Officer  
Credit and Development Forum (CDF)

**Md. Yunus Ali Miah**

Assistant Director (Admin)  
Credit and Development Forum (CDF)

**Khairul Bashar**

Assistant Director (CBSS)  
Credit and Development Forum (CDF)

**Alea Ferdousy**

Manager (Accounts)  
Credit and Development Forum (CDF)

# P R E F A C E

The NGO-MFIs have expanded their programs to the inaccessible areas of Bangladesh. e.g., char, haor and hilly areas, which are defined as remote areas



It gives us immense pleasure and satisfaction to announce that CDF has published the Bangladesh Microfinance Statistics, the flagship publication of CDF for the financial year 2016-17. In this connection, we are glad to inform our all well-wishers, patrons, valued members and users of this data bank that CDF has published this episode of its flag-ship annual publication as it has been celebrating its Silver Jubilee through this year (2017). In fact, this compendium provides for a series of useful source of statistical information on the overall data and statistical analysis of some top level MFIs. In 2016-17, a total of 510 NGO-MFIs including the Grameen Bank (GB) have provided their outreach information like: statistics of active members, borrowers of microfinance, loan disbursement, members' savings, outstanding loans, etc. It also includes latest data from the Governmental Organizations including Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB), Department of Youth Development. This State-of-Art Publication of CDF provides for not only the latest information of the MFIs, it also gives its audience the data of wholesale lending made by Palli Karma-Sayahak Foundation (PKSF), Public and private commercial banks including the foreign banks. As usual, the analysis has been more focused on data consistency. The Statistics includes latest data and analysis of financial inclusions, like, microfinance, micro-enterprise, social development and impact of microfinance separately to get a clear view of the MFIs and other programs and Actors in Bangladesh.

This issue extensively focuses on different social services and training programs provided by the NGO-MFIs along with their regular microfinance operations. The Statistics shows the percentage of the NGO-MFIs having different social development programs in their activities. The NGO-MFIs usually operate more in rural areas where people usually have limited access to financial services. However, apart from providing microfinance programs in rural areas, the NGO-MFIs are also providing inclusive financial services such as micro-enterprise, micro-insurance, remittance delivery, social development, training, etc. The NGO-MFIs have also expanded their programs to the inaccessible areas of Bangladesh. e.g., char, haor and hilly areas, which are defined as remote areas in this volume of "Bangladesh Microfinance Statistics" with data and analysis.

We hope that all the valued users of the "Bangladesh Microfinance Statistics" will be benefited through this issue. We thankfully acknowledge the contributions of the MFIs, Banks and other institutions that have provided information for the bringing out this Statistical Publication. Each and every person of CDF involved with this publication deserves heartfelt thanks for their tireless efforts. Our profound thanks and gratitude go to BRAC, BRAC Bank Limited, DISA and SKS foundation for their generous financial support in publication of this issue of the Bangladesh Microfinance Statistics.

In this connection, we are glad to inform that CDF has published this episode of its flag-ship publication as it has been celebrating its Silver Jubilee. In fact, this compendium our all well-wishers, patrons, valued members and users of this databank through this year (2017).

**Md. Abdul Awal**  
Executive Director  
Credit and Development Forum (CDF)

**Md. Emranul Huq Chowdhury**  
Chairman  
Credit and Development Forum (CDF)

# C O N T E N T S

The Focus of the Report	vi
CDF Profile	vii
Acronyms	ix
Bangladesh Microfinance Statistics–2016-2017: Year-wise sectoral position at a glance	x

## **ANALYTICAL PART:**

<b>Chapter–1</b> Outreach of NGO-MFIs in Bangladesh (including Grameen Bank)	17
<b>Chapter–2</b> Financing Microfinance Sector by Banks & Institutions	33
<b>Chapter–3</b> Micro-enterprise Program of NGO-MFIs	39
<b>Chapter–4</b> Microfinance Program of NGO-MFIs in Remote Areas	45
<b>Chapter–5</b> Social Services & Training Programs of NGO-MFIs (excepting loans & savings)	51
<b>Chapter–6</b> Trend & Growth of Microfinance Program of NGO-MFIs in Bangladesh	57
<b>Chapter–7</b> Impact of Microfinance Program of NGO-MFIs on Economy	65

## **STATISTICAL PART:**

<b>Chapter–8</b> Statistics on Key Information of NGO-MFIs (including Grameen Bank)	69
<b>Chapter–9</b> Sector-wise Disbursement of Loan by NGO-MFIs	111
<b>Chapter–10</b> Statistics on Micro-enterprise Loan of NGO-MFIs (including Grameen Bank)	133
<b>Chapter–11</b> Disbursement of Micro-enterprise Loan by types of enterprises	145
<b>Chapter–12</b> Statistics on Micro-credit Program of NGO-MFIs in Remote Areas	167
<b>Chapter–13</b> Statistics on Sources of Loan Fund of NGO-MFIs	177
<b>Chapter–14</b> Statistics on Micro-insurance Program of NGO-MFIs	199
<b>Chapter–15</b> Statistics on Social Service Program of NGO-MFIs	239
<b>Chapter–16</b> Statistics on Training Program of NGO-MFIs	273
<b>Chapter–17</b> Statistics on Top 50 NGO-MFIs (including Grameen Bank) based on Some Selected Indicators	287
<b>Chapter–18</b> Statistics on Foreign Remittance delivery Program of NGO-MFIs	311
<b>Chapter–19</b> Statistics on Automation Works Introduced by NGO-MFIs	315
<b>Chapter–20</b> Statistics on Financing to NGO-MFIs by Banks & Institutions under Wholesale & Retail Lending Programs	327
<b>Annexure–1</b> Name and Address of NGO-MFIs, Banks and Institutions	333
<b>Annexure–2</b> Basic Concepts and Definitions of Microfinance	357

# THE FOCUS OF THE REPORT

It has been gathered from some various scholarly writings that microfinance has extensively expanded into areas including that were poorer, remote and disaster-prone. The reduction in poverty in Bangladesh has been much more in rural areas where microfinance membership increased more rapidly. Many studies confirm that micro-credit programs help households insure against shocks so that they effectively play an important "safety net" role. It is clear that microfinance can protect households from shocks, ensure food security and contribute to changing societal norms. Overall, it has played its part in achieving the impressive progress over the past two decades. Microcredit has made a positive contribution towards improving the living condition of the rural poor in Bangladesh. While the benefits of Microcredit accrue more to the borrowers generally, the extreme poor among them gain the most. Female borrowing has a stronger short run impact on the economic well-being of the household compared to male borrowing, but male borrowing appears to have a stronger impact in the long run through accumulation of assets. Microcredit has enabled the vast majority of borrowers to strengthen the long-term economic viability of their households by expanding their asset base and by helping them to preserve assets in the face of periodic crises and while in many cases debts have also increased along with assets, this has not on the whole led to an unsustainable debt burden as assets growth has outstripped the growth of debt, with the result that on the average the net worth of the borrowers has improved relative to non-borrowers and the debt-asset ratio has declined. That Microcredit should benefit the rural poor should not come as a surprise. Indeed, it's a surprise that anyone should have thought otherwise.

## The Salient Features of the Microfinance during the Financial Year 2016-17 & 2015-16 are as follows:

Sl. #	Particulars	Number / Amount		Change over 2015-16 (in %)
		2016-17	2015-16	
1	Number of Reporting NGO-MFIs	510	530	-3.77
2	Number of Branches	19,166	18,609	2.99
3	Number of Employees	239,689	230,637	3.92
4	Number of Members/Clients	39,216,816	37,657,462	4.14
5	Number of Loan Receiver during the Year	33,367,557	32,232,244	3.52
6	Number of Outstanding Borrowers, June	32,446,130	30,608,042	6.01
7	Cumulative Loan Disbursed up to June (BDT in Bn)	7,062.30	6,056.12	16.61
8	Loan Disbursed during the Year (BDT in Bn)	1,207.54	955.77	26.34
9	Loan Outstanding, June (BDT in Bn)	770.47	611.61	25.97
10	Members Net Savings, June (BDT in Bn)	349.06	294.11	18.68
11	Disbursement of Micro-enterprise Loan during the Year (BDT in Bn)	361.10	277.88	29.95
12	Disbursement of Loan in Agril. Sub-sector during the Year (BDT in Bn)	595.96	477.66	24.77
13	Disbursement of Loan in Remote Areas during the Year (BDT in Bn)	60.49	38.98	55.18
14	Number of NGO-MFIs Financed by Banks during the Year	450	275	63.64
15	Loan disbursed to NGO-MFIs by banks during the year (BDT in Bn)	56.46	30.08	87.70
16	Number of NGO-MFIs Financed by PKSF during the Year	169	168	0.60
17	Loan Disbursed to NGO-MFIs by PKSF during the Year (BDT in Bn)	31.14	29.85	4.32
18	Banks Disbursed Loan Directly to Clients during the Year (BDT in Bn)	65.59	63.09	3.96
19	Public Institutions Disbursed Loan Directly to Clients during the Year (BDT in Bn)	29.95	11.77	154.46
20	NGO-MFIs Delivered Foreign Remittance to Clients (BDT in Bn)	14.92	17.07	-12.60
21	Share of Agricultural Credit to Total Loan Disbursed by NGO-MFIs (in %)	49%	50%	-1
22	Percentage of NGO-MFIs Borrowers Covered by Insurance Policies	82%	80%	2
23	Number of NGO-MFIs have Social Development Program for Clients	379	386	-1.81
24	Number of NGO-MFIs have Training Program for Clients	273	274	-0.36
25	<b>Share of Micro-credit to Total Loans &amp; Advances of All Banks (in %)</b>	<b>17.62%</b>	<b>15.38%</b>	<b>14.56</b>
26	<b>Share of Micro-savings to Total Deposit of All Banks (in %)</b>	<b>3.87%</b>	<b>3.47%</b>	<b>11.53</b>
27	<b>Sectoral Share in Agricultural GDP (in %)</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>16.28</b>
28	<b>Sectoral Employment Share in National Labor Force (in %)</b>	<b>0.40%</b>	<b>0.37%</b>	<b>8.11</b>



# CDF PROFILE



Name	Credit and Development Forum (CDF)
Address	House # 13, Road # 09, Block # D, Monsurabad R/A Adabor, Dhaka-1207, Bangladesh Phone: +88-02-9129725, 8143001, 9128660, 9133103 Cell: 01712-003771, 01911-214514 E-mail: dircdf@agnionline.com, yunusalimiah@yahoo.com Web: www.cdfbd.org
Year of Establishment	1992
Legal Status	CDF was registered as a “Not for Profit Company Limited by Guarantee” with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies of Bangladesh in 1997. It is also registered with NGO Affairs Bureau, Prime Minister’s Office and Government of Bangladesh under Foreign Donations Regulation Act 1978.
Goal	Promotion and development of microfinance in the country.
Vision	Sustainable poverty reduction through developing efficient microfinance industry.
Mission	Efficient microfinance industry through striking a balance between outreach and sustainability.
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Ensure support to use potentialities of MFIs for a healthy microfinance sector.</li><li>▪ Assist MFIs in improving competencies for providing effective microfinance services to the poor and extreme poor.</li><li>▪ Create enabling environment for MF practitioners.</li><li>▪ Promote linkage with banks and thereby provide MFIs hassle-free access to financial resources.</li><li>▪ Strengthen networking and advocacy to change policy and strategy issues towards effective poverty reduction.</li></ul>
Values	CDF treats all its linkage members equally. It maintains non-political, non-religious and non-communal spirit in all of its activities. It strives for the progressiveness in the microfinance sector. Working for the poverty-stricken people with a sustainable manner is its basic value.
Stakeholders	Primary stakeholders are the MF-NGOs. Wider stakeholders include government agencies, financial institutions, development agencies, research institutions, academics, public policy makers, donors, UN agencies, etc.
Network Membership	CDF network membership includes 5 broad categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Non-government organizations (NGOs);</li><li>▪ Financial institutions (banks, insurance companies, cooperative organizations, credit unions, etc.);</li><li>▪ International funding agencies (UN agencies, international NGOs);</li><li>▪ Government – semi-government bodies (government organizations, autonomous bodies, corporations, research institutions, universities, local government bodies, etc.);</li><li>▪ Society, group and individuals (social organizations, professional groups, welfare organizations, foundations, etc.).</li></ul>

**Governance** CDF has a 39-member General Body (GB) from which a 9-member Governing Body (GB) is elected for three-year terms. General Body members are well experienced in microfinance related activities and have the acumen to run such organizations effectively. Under the GB's policy guidance, the Executive Director of CDF performs management and program functions as the Chief Executive Officer (CEO).

**Chief Executive Officer (CEO)** Md. Abdul Awal Executive Director, CDF

**Governing Body (2015-2018)**

Md. Emranul Huq Chowdhury Executive Director & CEO UDDIPAN	Chairman
A N M Emam Hasanath Executive Director Manabik Shahajya Sangstha (MSS)	Vice Chairman
Muhammad Yahiya Executive Director Center for Development Innovation & Practices (CDIP)	Treasurer
Prof. Dr. Hosne-Ara- Begum Founder & Executive Director Thengamara Mohila Sabuj Sangha (TMSS)	Member
S. N. Kairy Group CFO BRAC & BRAC International	Member
Dr. Md. Ahsan Ali Professor, Dept. of Anthropology University of Dhaka	Member
Zahida Fizza Kabir Executive Director Sajida Foundation	Member
S. H. Kabir Executive Director Bangladesh Development Society (BDS)	Member
Iqbal Ahammed Executive Director PADAKHEP Manabik Unnayan Kendra	Member

**Network Coverage** CDF network membership is spread all over Bangladesh. As of June 2018, CDF had a membership enrollment of 698 MFIs.

**Human Resource Pool** CDF maintains a resource pool of professionals who are experienced microfinance practitioners, researchers, bankers and development policymakers. CDF utilizes their expertise in developing capacity of the small and medium MF-NGOs and also for carrying out consulting assignments.

**Affiliation with International Networks**

- Microcredit Summit Campaign, Washington D.C., USA.
- Banking With The Poor (BWTP), Singapore.
- Small Enterprise and Education Promotion (SEEP), Washington D.C., USA.
- South Asia Microfinance Network (SAMN).
- International Network of alternative Financial Institution (INAFI), Asia.
- Social Performance Task Force (SPTF).

# ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BB	Bangladesh Bank
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BDT	Bangladeshi Taka
B-FIs	Banks of Financial Institutions
BFPB	Business Finance for the Poor in Bangladesh
BIBM	Bangladesh Institute of Bank Management
BIDS	Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies
BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
BRDB	Bangladesh Rural Development Board
BWTP	Banking with The Poor, Singapore
CBS	Capacity Building Service
CDF	Credit and Development Forum
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CIB-MF	Credit Information Bureau for Microfinance Sector
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agencies
CMEs	Cottage & Micro-enterprises
DfID	Department for International Development
ED	Executive Director
ESM	Experience Sharing Meeting
FIS	Financial Information System
FIs	Financial Institutions
FNB	Federation of Non-government Organization of Bangladesh
GB	Governing Body
GB	Grameen Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGA	Income Generating Activity
ILO	International Labor Organization
INAFI	International Network of Alternative Financial Institution
ISDE	Integrated Social Development Effort
MELA	Micro Enterprise Loan Activity
MFI	Microfinance Institutions
MIDAL	Microfinance Innovation and Diversification Action Laboratory
MIS	Management Information System
MRA	Microcredit Regulatory Authority
MRRU	Microfinance Research and Reference Unit
MSC	Micro-credit Summit Campaign, Washington DC, USA
MSEs	Micro & Small Enterprises
NFIS	National Financial Inclusion Strategy
NGO-MFIs	Non-Government Microfinance Institutions
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
NM	Non Member
PCBs	Private Commercial Banks Ltd.
PDBF	Palli Daridro Bimochan Foundation
PIs	Public Institutions
PKSF	Palli Karma-Shahayak Foundation
RDS of IBBL	Rural Development Schemes of Islami Bank Bangladesh Ltd.
SAMN	South Asia Microfinance Network
SBs	Specialized Banks
SCBs	Stately-owned Commercial Banks
SEEP	Small Enterprise & Education Promotion
SIs	Specialized Institutions
SPIs	Specialized Public Institutions
SPTF	Social Performance Task Force
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations Children Emergency Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WEDP	Women Entrepreneurship Development Program

# Bangladesh Microfinance Statistics–2016-17: Year-wise Sectoral Position At a Glance

**Table–A: Key Microfinance Variables**

Particulars	2016-17	2015-16	2015	2014
<b>1. Institutional profile:</b>				
NGO-MFIs reported	510	530	506	511
Total branches	19,166	18,609	18,635	17,795
Total employees	239,689	230,637	233,503	230,177
Total credit employees	154,555	140,245	142,801	133,607
Total members	39,216,816	37,657,462	36,232,279	34,038,931
Total loan receivers	33,367,557	32,232,244	30,276,576	26,697,271
Total borrowers	32,446,130	30,608,042	29,594,065	27,241,897
<b>2. Loan portfolio (Tk. in million)</b>				
Annual loan disbursement	1,207,538	955,772	827,768	647,216
Annual loan recovery	1,171,713	924,225	796,779	651,208
Loan outstanding	770,465	611,618	521,829	409,966
Loan overdue	17,948	14,215	13,400	15,345
<b>3. Members' net savings (Tk. in million)</b>	349,064	294,111	270,690	227,131
<b>4. Sector-wise disbursement of loan (Tk. in million)</b>				
Agriculture	595,957	477,659	386,774	303,511
Trade & business	411,501	295,417	380,423	186,016
Small & cottage industries	27,696	18,832	12,845	10,891
Social sector	31,327	27,191	14,305	10,711
Transport & communication	49,179	35,600	28,675	19,498
Others	91,877	101,073	-	112,773

**Table-B: Number of Members, Loan Receiver & Borrowers**

Particulars		2016-17	2015-16	2015	2014
Rural	<b>Female</b>				
	Members	31,272,676	30,198,694	30,339,990	28,515,065
	Loan receivers	27,471,369	26,688,598	25,110,274	21,972,728
	Outstanding borrowers	26,094,021	24,856,614	24,572,237	22,597,699
	<b>Male</b>				
	Members	2,963,589	2,909,211	2,229,475	2,095,570
	Loan receivers	2,290,733	2,145,570	2,083,804	1,932,243
	Outstanding borrowers	2,482,519	2,296,001	1,936,243	1,840,678
	<b>Sub-total</b>				
	Members	34,236,265	33,107,905	32,569,465	30,610,635
Loan receivers	29,762,102	28,834,168	27,194,078	23,904,971	
Outstanding borrowers	28,576,540	27,152,615	26,508,480	24,438,377	
Urban	<b>Female</b>				
	Members	4,293,929	4,032,458	3,281,558	3,088,616
	Loan receivers	3,212,717	3,040,272	2,830,982	2,508,193
	Outstanding borrowers	3,353,033	2,998,629	2,773,360	2,531,765
	<b>Male</b>				
	Members	686,622	517,099	381,256	339,680
	Loan receivers	392,738	357,804	251,516	284,107
	Outstanding borrowers	516,558	456,798	312,225	271,755
	<b>Sub-total</b>				
	Members	4,980,551	4,549,557	3,662,814	3,428,296
Loan receivers	3,605,455	3,398,076	3,082,498	2,792,300	
Outstanding borrowers	3,869,590	3,455,427	3,085,585	2,803,520	
Total	<b>Female</b>				
	Members	35,566,605	34,231,152	33,621,548	31,603,681
	Loan receivers	30,684,086	29,728,870	27,941,256	24,480,921
	Outstanding borrowers	29,447,054	27,855,243	27,345,597	25,129,464
	<b>Male</b>				
	Members	3,650,211	3,426,310	2,610,731	2,435,250
Loan receivers	2,683,471	2,503,374	2,335,320	2,216,350	
Outstanding borrowers	2,999,076	2,752,799	2,248,468	2,112,433	
Grand total	<b>Members</b>	<b>39,216,816</b>	<b>37,657,462</b>	<b>36,232,279</b>	<b>34,038,931</b>
	<b>Loan receivers</b>	<b>33,367,557</b>	<b>32,232,244</b>	<b>30,276,576</b>	<b>26,697,271</b>
	<b>Outstanding borrowers</b>	<b>32,446,130</b>	<b>30,608,042</b>	<b>29,594,065</b>	<b>27,241,897</b>

**Table-C: Disbursement, Outstanding & Members' Savings**

*(Tk. in million)*

Particulars		2016-17	2015-16	2015	2014
Rural	<b>Female</b>				
	Disbursement	849,708	673,847	575,070	459,177
	Outstanding	540,425	425,660	377,566	306,559
	Members' savings	280,375	237,765	222,863	190,949
	<b>Male</b>				
	Disbursement	181,677	149,667	144,081	104,371
	Outstanding	119,287	99,724	75,676	50,914
	Members' savings	30,775	26,159	21,571	15,039
	<b>Sub-total</b>				
Disbursement	1,031,385	823,514	719,151	563,549	
Outstanding	659,712	525,384	453,243	357,473	
Members' savings	311,150	263,924	244,434	205,988	
Urban	<b>Female</b>				
	Disbursement	143,397	105,314	88,922	69,188
	Outstanding	89,244	64,988	55,159	42,791
	Members' savings	32,381	24,401	23,096	18,817
	<b>Male</b>				
	Disbursement	32,757	26,944	19,696	14,479
	Outstanding	21,509	21,246	13,428	9,701
	Members' savings	5,533	5,786	3,160	2,326
	<b>Sub-total</b>				
Disbursement	176,153	132,258	108,618	83,667	
Outstanding	110,753	86,234	68,587	52,492	
Members' savings	37,914	30,187	26,256	21,143	
Total	<b>Female</b>				
	Disbursement	993,105	779,161	663,992	528,365
	Outstanding	629,669	490,648	432,725	349,350
	Members' savings	312,756	262,166	245,959	209,766
	<b>Male</b>				
	Disbursement	214,433	176,611	163,777	118,850
Outstanding	140,796	120,970	89,104	60,616	
Members' savings	36,308	31,945	24,731	17,365	
Grand total	<b>Disbursement</b>	<b>1,207,538</b>	<b>955,772</b>	<b>827,768</b>	<b>647,216</b>
	<b>Outstanding</b>	<b>770,465</b>	<b>611,618</b>	<b>521,829</b>	<b>409,966</b>
	<b>Members' savings</b>	<b>349,064</b>	<b>294,111</b>	<b>270,690</b>	<b>227,131</b>

**Table–D: Microfinance in Remote Areas**

(Tk. in million)

Particulars		2016-17	2015-16	2015	2014
<b>Char</b>	Number of MFIs have MF program in <i>Char</i> areas	78	75	73	21
	Number of branches	696	667	593	575
	Disbursement of loan	27,680	21,795	18,014	13,632
	Outstanding loan	17,927	15,576	10,342	7,830
	Number of borrowers	743,979	765,397	710,025	658,830
	Members savings	4,980	3,783	3,382	2,681
<b>Haor</b>	Number of MFIs have MF program in <i>Haor</i> areas	31	26	27	67
	Number of branches	496	284	275	251
	Disbursement of loan	25,897	11,550	8,463	6,308
	Outstanding loan	16,512	9,732	8,931	6,354
	Number of borrowers	786,332	393,481	545,057	597,269
	Members savings	6,130	2,515	2,301	2,609
<b>Hilly</b>	Number of MFIs have MF program in <i>Hilly</i> areas	31	26	27	60
	Number of branches	204	185	206	199
	Disbursement of loan	6,911	5,641	9,483	4,340
	Outstanding loan	4,379	3,729	3,393	2,741
	Number of borrowers	201,769	274,731	256,846	241,423
	Members savings	1,683	1,351	1,440	1,191
<b>Total</b>	<b>Number of MFIs have MF program in remote areas</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>90</b>
	<b>Number of branches</b>	<b>1,396</b>	<b>1,136</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>1,025</b>
	<b>Disbursement of loan</b>	<b>60,488</b>	<b>38,987</b>	<b>35,960</b>	<b>24,279</b>
	<b>Outstanding loan</b>	<b>38,819</b>	<b>29,038</b>	<b>22,665</b>	<b>16,925</b>
	<b>Number of borrowers</b>	<b>1,732,080</b>	<b>1,433,609</b>	<b>1,511,928</b>	<b>1,497,522</b>
	<b>Members savings</b>	<b>12,793</b>	<b>7,648</b>	<b>7,123</b>	<b>6,481</b>

**Table–E: Micro-enterprise Program of NGO-MFIs**

Particulars	2016-17	2015-16	2015	2014
Number of MFIs have ME loan program	247	290	226	208
Disbursement of ME loan (Tk. in million)	361,096.99	277,884	231,408	176,952
Outstanding of ME loan (Tk. in million)	238,624.84	183,066	147,707	111,718
Number of borrowers	3,640,007	3,245,562	2,628,903	2,691,510
ME loan recovery (in %)	97.51	96.31	87.61	84.80

**Table-F: Micro-insurance Program of NGO-MFIs**

Particulars	2016-17	2015-16	2015	2014
Number of MFIs have insurance program	463	466	405	372
Number of loanees covered by micro-insurance policies	26,729,333	25,957,294	24,495,278	35,047,809
Balance of insurance fund (Tk. in million)	15,908	13,711	20,238	20,317
Number of unsettled claims of the insurers	794	782	4,844	578,772
Amount of unsettled claims (Tk. in million)	9	11	109	4,347

**Table-G: Sources of Fund of NGO-MFIs**

(Tk. in million)

Particulars	2016-17	2015-16	2015	2014
Members savings	348,576	293,272	269,951	226,587
Own fund of NGO-MFIs	270,559	209,521	195,494	188,437
Banks loan	133,108	92,719	77,890	55,707
PKSF loan	42,083	41,129	38,982	34,453
Loan from local NGO-MFIs	1,051	772	847	549
Loan from INGO's	2,255	1,919	1,888	1,909
Grant from donor's	4,099	3,753	3,433	4,381
Others	6,903	14,387	18,058	6,740
<b>Total</b>	<b>808,634</b>	<b>657,471</b>	<b>606,543</b>	<b>518,763</b>

**Table-H: Wholesale & Retail Lending in Microfinance Sector**

(Tk. in million)

Particulars	Disbursement of loan under wholesale lending program				Disbursement of loan under retail lending program			
	2016-17	2015-16	2015	2014	2016-17	2015-16	2015	2014
Banks	56,462	30,086	28,988	27,507	65,586	63,096	112,121	54,219
PKSF	31,136	29,852	30,579	26,118	0	0	0	0
Public institutions	0	0	0	0	29,947	11,778	11,320	17,818
All NGO-MFIs	0	0	0	0	1,207,538	955,772	827,768	647,216
<b>Total</b>	<b>87,598</b>	<b>59,937</b>	<b>59,567</b>	<b>53,625</b>	<b>1,303,071</b>	<b>1,030,645</b>	<b>951,209</b>	<b>719,253</b>



**Table-I: Foreign Remittance Program of NGO-MFIs**

Particulars	2016-17	2015-16	2015	2014
Number of NGO-MFIs involved	21	21	19	-
Number of banks involved	14	10	16	-
Number of money exchange companies involved	38	21	20	-
Number of clients served	556,278	669,852	678,500	-
Amount delivered to clients ( <i>Tk. in million</i> )	14,921	17,079	17,752	-
Percentage of total NGO-MFIs involved	4.12	3.96	3.75	-

**Table-J : Social Development Program (SDP) and Training Program (TP) of NGO-MFIs (excepting loans & savings)**

Particulars	2016-17	2015-16	2015	2014
Number of NGO-MFIs have SDP	379	386	364	375
Percentage of total NGO-MFIs have SDP	74.31	72.83	71.94	73.39
Number of members received social services	24,482,388	24,797,720	19,100,604	27,919,865
Percentage of total members	62.43	65.85	52.72	82.02
Number of non-members received social services	30,829,781	122,640,811	105,944,286	107,886,199
Number of NGO-MFIs have training program	273	274	266	272
Percentage of total NGO-MFIs have TP	53.53	51.70	52.57	53.23
Number of members received training	1,077,345	974,728	708,335	781,725
Percentage of total members	2.75	2.59	1.95	2.30
Number of non-members received training	807,601	433,703	751,573	196,466

**Table-K: Automation Works Introduced by NGO-MFIs**

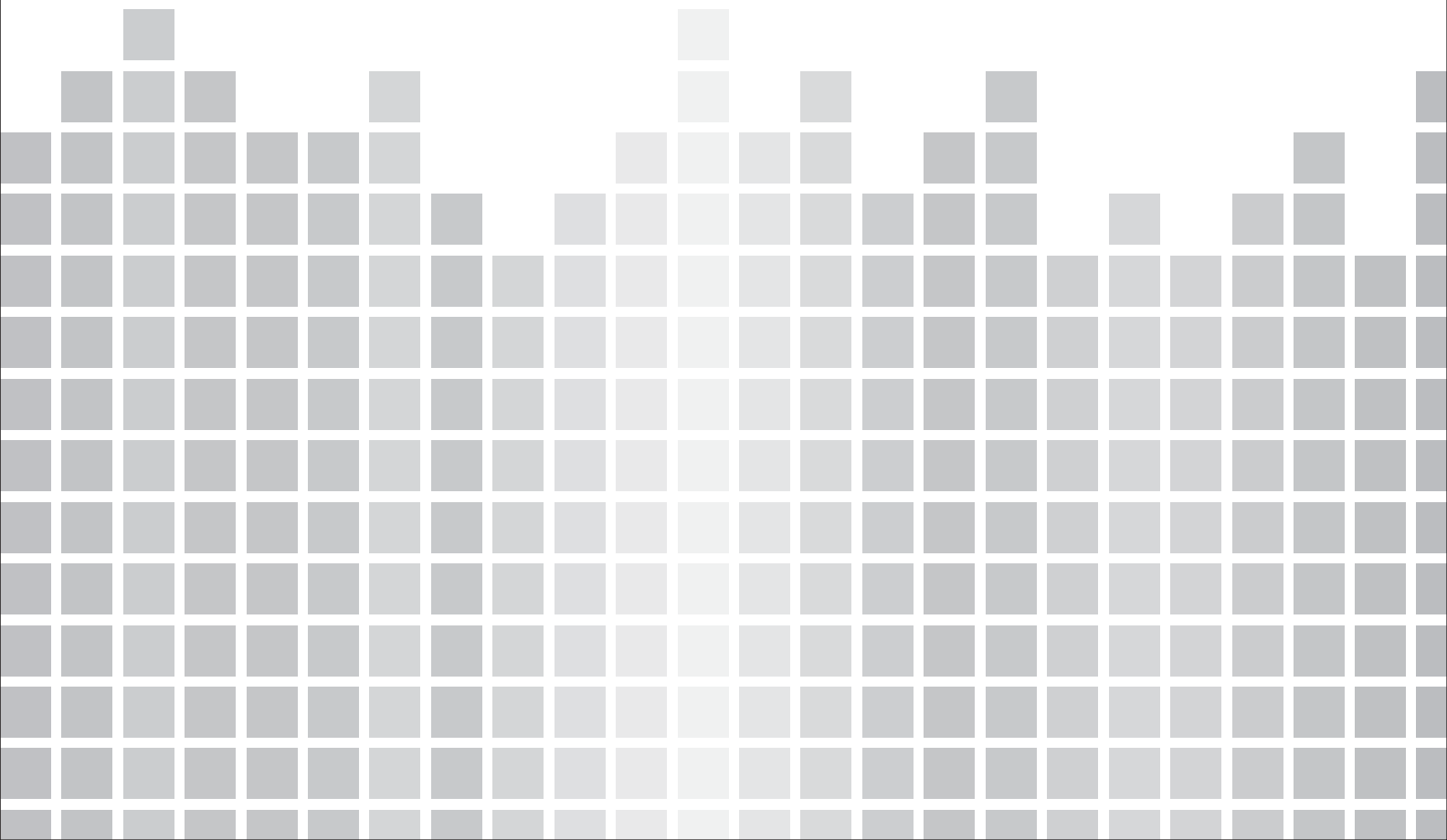
Particulars	2016-17
Number of NGO-MFIs introduced automation works	229
Percentage of total NGO-MFIs introduced automation works	44.90
Number of branches covered under automation	16,548
Percentage of total branches	96.92
Number of web-based computerized branches	8,803
Number of normal computerized branches	7,745



# Chapter 1

## **OUTREACH OF NGO-MFIs IN BANGLADESH**

(including the Grameen Bank)



# OUTREACH OF NGO-MFIs IN BANGLADESH

Bangladesh has emerged as the land of microcredit in the world. The data on microfinance industry of the country are deemed extremely useful and have been drawing increased attention of the researchers, academicians, development practitioners, donors and policy makers at home and abroad. This analytical part of Microfinance Statistics 2016-17 has been prepared for the financial year for the second-time and portray the picture of the changes in different aspects of Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) in different categories. In 2016-17, a total of 510 NGO-MFIs including the Grameen Bank (GB) have provided the required microfinance related information as opposed to 530 NGO-MFIs in 2015-16.

Institutionally, microcredit is provided through direct providers as well as apex lenders. Microfinance institutions (MFIs) are the main direct providers, which are basically non-government organizations (NGOs). This review has labeled them here as NGO-MFIs. On the other hand, the total activity of Grameen Bank is involved with the microfinance sector and a large actor of this industry. For getting the complete picture of the sector, the review includes GB with the NGO-MFIs showing position separately with the other top-10 NGO-MFIs based on loan outstanding like BRAC, ASA, BURO Bangladesh, TMSS, Society for Social Service (SSS), JCF (Jagorani Chakra Foundation), UDDIPAN, PMUK (Padekhep Manobik Unnayan Kendra), and Sajida Foundation.

This review has used the number of employees, branches, loan coverage, net savings and loans outstanding, etc. that

reveal the institutional and the financial strength of the NGO-MFIs in the reporting period of 2016-17. Although the number of organizations vary in 2016-17 (N= 510 MFIs) and 2015-16 (N=530 MFIs), there will be no problem in comparison between these two financial years as their performance is almost close.

## 1.1 Employees

The CDF survey 2016-17 shows that the total number of staff of 510 NGO-MFIs (including GB) is 239,689 as on June compared to 230,637 of 530 NGO-MFIs, in 2015-16 registering an increase of about 3.92%. The highest job creation was done by BRAC (16.72%) followed by ASA (10.80%) and Grameen Bank (7.83%), TMSS (4.90%) and 6 others MFIs. Notably Grameen Bank, BRAC and ASA have together 35.35% of the total employees. The remaining MFIs together have created 50.06% of the total jobs in the sector. A similar pattern of job creation is found in the year end of 2015-16.

In respect of credit employee creation in 2016-17, BRAC, ASA, Grameen Bank and BURO Bangladesh are in the forefront. On the other hand, a total of 61,973 jobs were created in the remaining MFIs. In 2016-17, the total jobs created in the credit sector were 154,555, which is 10% higher than the preceding year. Grameen Bank, BRAC and ASA have together created 66,613 credit jobs. In 2015-16, more jobs were created by Grameen Bank followed by BRAC,

**Table: 1.1 Distribution of Employees**

(Fig. in number)

Organizations	Total employees (As of June)				Credit employees		Employees per branch		Change over 2016 (in %)
	2017, N=510		2016, N=530		2017	2016	2017	2016	
1	2		3		4	5	6	7	8
Grameen Bank (GB)	18,772	7.83%	21,334	9.25%	18,772	21,334	7	8	-12.01
BRAC	40,068	16.72%	39,611	17.17%	22,648	19,283	19	19	1.15
ASA	25,885	10.80%	25,420	11.02%	25,193	17,872	9	9	1.83
BURO Bangladesh	6,730	2.81%	6,179	2.68%	6,730	6,179	9	10	8.92
TMSS	11,752	4.90%	8,556	3.71%	5,771	5,537	17	13	37.35
SSS	3,893	1.63%	3,756	1.63%	3,162	3,027	12	12	3.65
Jagorani Chakra Foundation	4,387	1.83%	4,927	2.14%	3,014	2,853	13	16	-10.96
UDDIPAN	3,336	1.39%	3,261	1.41%	3,194	2,981	11	11	2.30
PMUK	2,449	1.02%	2,343	1.02%	2,345	2,103	8	8	4.52
Sajida Foundation	2,417	1.01%	1,320	0.57%	1,753	1,198	13	8	83.11
The remaining MFIs together	120,000	50.06%	113,930	49.40%	61,973	57,878	14	14	5.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>239,689</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>230,637</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>154,555</b>	<b>140,245</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3.92</b>

Source: CDF survey 2015-16 & 2016-17.

Note: N= Numbers of NGO-MFIs

ASA, BURO Bangladesh and TMSS. In 2015-16, the remaining MFIs together have created 57,878 jobs. Staff position per branch in respect of MFIs of the both the years is nearly same. In 2016-17, the highest staff per branch was BRAC (19), followed by TMSS (17), Jagorani Chara (13), Sajida Foundation (13), SSS (12), UDDINPAN (11), ASA (9), BURO Bangladesh ((9), PMUK (8) Grameen Bank (7), etc. The remaining MFI Branches position is (14). Overall, employees per branch in the sector were 13 in 2016-17 as compared to 12 in the 2015-16 resulting in slight increase thereby. Due to various kinds of activities staff position in the branches has increased

Staff position increases due to two reasons, firstly due to opening up new branches and secondly to fill up the vacancies. With regard to change of employee position in the year 2016-17, the highest recruitment has occurred in Sajida Foundation

(83.11%) over the preceding year as they opened huge number of branches in that year. After Sajida Foundation, the second highest recruitment was done by TMSS (37.36%) followed by BURO Bangladesh (8.92%), PMUK (4.52%), SSS (3.65%), UDDIPAN (2.30%), ASA (1.83%) and BRAC (1.15%). However, in case of Grameen Bank and Jagorani Chakra Foundation, there has been a decline in the staff position by 12.01% and 10.96% respectively. The reasons may be staff normal retirement from the Grameen Bank and in other case it may be staff separation and new branch opening. Staff separation in many MFIs is high due to many reasons of which

the important one is that microfinance field work is indeed very arduous. In case of other MFIs, staff position has increased by 5.33%. . Detailed picture on the employment status in the sector is shown in the Table: 1.1.

## 1.2 Branches

The total number of branches of the reporting NGO-MFIs is 19,166 as on June 2017 as against 18,609 in 2015-16 registering an increase of 2.99%. GB, ASA and BRAC have together have 7,671 branches, which is about 40.03% of the total branches in the sector. The MFIs are now going to new places to serve the new clients. ASA has the highest number of branches 2,959 (15.44%) followed by GB 2,568 (13.40%), BRAC 2,144 (11.19%), BURO Bangladesh 712 (3.71%), TMSS 675 (3.52%) and others have less. The remaining MFIs have 8,659 branches (45.18%). GB, BRAC and ASA have so large number of branches that other MFIs will find it difficult to reach that stage, which might require few decades of time. Compared with the growth of branches between 2016-17 and 2015-16, the highest growth has occurred in Sajida Foundation (16.05%), followed by BURO Bangladesh (9.88%), Jagorani Chakra Foundation (9.00%), SSS (8.52%), TMSS (6.47%) etc. The growth rate of branches of BRAC and ASA are negligible in terms of percentage. GB is static. PMUK has negative growth of 1%. This may be due to the fact that they might have closed some branches. The details are shown in the Table: 1.2.

**Table: 1.2 Distribution of Branches**

(Fig. in number)

Organizations	Number of branches (As of June)				Branches per NGO-MFI		Change over 2016 (in %)
	2017		2016		2017	2016	
1	2	3	4	5	6		
Grameen Bank (GB)	2,568	13.40%	2,568	13.80%	2,568	2,568	0.00
BRAC	2,144	11.19%	2,088	11.22%	2,144	2,088	2.68
ASA	2,959	15.44%	2,933	15.76%	2,959	2,933	0.89
BURO Bangladesh	712	3.71%	648	3.48%	712	648	9.88
TMSS	675	3.52%	634	3.41%	675	634	6.47
SSS	331	1.73%	305	1.64%	331	305	8.52
Jagorani Chakra Foundation	327	1.71%	300	1.61%	327	300	9.00
UDDIPAN	307	1.60%	300	1.61%	307	300	2.33
PMUK	296	1.54%	299	1.61%	296	299	-1.00
Sajida Foundation	188	0.98%	162	0.87%	188	162	16.05
The remaining MFIs together	8,659	45.18%	8,372	44.99%	17	16	3.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,166</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>18,609</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2.99</b>

Source: CDF survey 2015-16 & 2016-17.

### 1.3 Members

As on June 2017, the total number of active members of microfinance sector is 39.22 million that includes active members of GB, BRAC, ASA, BURO Bangladesh, TMSS, SSS, Jagorani Chakra Foundation, UDDIPAN, PMUK Sajida Foundation and the remaining NGO-MFIs (Table: 1.3 for details). GB, BRAC and ASA together have 22.88 million (58.34%) and sever other stated MFIs have 4.43 million (11.29%) of the total members. On the other hand the remaining 500 MFIs together have 11.91 million (30.37%) members of the total members. On the other hand, the remaining 500 MFIs together have 11.90 million (30.37%) only. A similar pattern is noticed in respect of these organizations in 2015-16 as well. In 2016-17, members have significantly grown in Sajida Foundation (22.46%), BRAC (11.72%),

PMUK (12%), SSS (7.74%), BURO Bangladesh (6.82%) and ASA (5.59%). Negative growth is noticed in Jagorani Chakra Foundation (1.83%) and UDDIPAN (3.26%). Membership growth may occur in two ways by increasing new branches and including more new members in the existing branches. Negative growth in members may also occur in shutting down branches and discarding membership of irregular members. Membership per branch on an average shows a mixed trend both increase and decrease in both 2016-17 and 2015-16. In 4 organizations viz. GB, BRAC, ASA and BURO Bangladesh, the average membership is more than 2,000 while other 6 MFIs have less than 2,000. In case of remaining MFIs it is 1,375.

**Table: 1.3 Distribution of Members**

(Fig. in number)

Organizations	Number of members (As of June)				Members per branch		Change over 2016 (in %)
	2017		2016		2017	2016	
1	2		3		4	5	6
Grameen Bank (GB)	8,915,491	22.73%	8,853,961	23.51%	3,472	3,448	0.69
BRAC	6,120,107	15.61%	5,478,037	14.55%	2,855	2,624	11.72
ASA	7,843,960	20.00%	7,428,597	19.73%	2,651	2,533	5.59
BURO Bangladesh	1,449,085	3.70%	1,356,572	3.60%	2,035	2,093	6.82
TMSS	879,599	2.24%	860,728	2.29%	1,303	1,358	2.19
SSS	588,377	1.50%	546,126	1.45%	1,778	1,791	7.74
Jagorani Chakra Foundation	459,649	1.17%	468,228	1.24%	1,406	1,561	-1.83
UDDIPAN	448,851	1.14%	463,957	1.23%	1,462	1,547	-3.26
PMUK	357,543	0.91%	318,161	0.84%	1,208	1,064	12.38
Sajida Foundation	245,539	0.63%	200,504	0.53%	1,306	1,238	22.46
The remaining MFIs together	11,908,615	30.37%	11,682,591	31.03%	1,375	1,395	1.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,216,816</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>37,657,462</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,046</b>	<b>2,024</b>	<b>4.14</b>

Source: CDF survey 2015-16 & 2016-17.

### 1.4 Members Received Loans

During the financial year 2016-17 a total of 33,367,557 members received loan against 32,232,244 in 2015-16 resulting in 3.52% increase, In respect of loan receivers in 2016-17, the Grameen Bank was the highest (24.90%) followed by other major MFIs like ASA (22.59%) and BRAC (15.64%), while the increase with regard to the remaining MFIs is 25.78%. During the financial year, the highest

increase has occurred in Sajida Foundation (19.82%), followed by TMSS (18.98%), PMUK (9.96%), ASA (9.61%), SSS (7.83%), BRAC (6.25%), BURO Bangladesh (6.10%), etc. Except the Grameen Bank and UDDIPAN members of all the remaining MFIs who received loans increased in 2016-17 over the preceding year. The decrease in Grameen Bank was (-3.65%) and that of UDDIPAN was (-3.41%). The detailed scenario is shown in the Table: 1.4.

**Table: 1.4 Distribution of Members Received Loans***(Fig. in number)*

Organizations	Members received loans during				Receivers per branch		Receivers as % of members		Change over 2015-16 (in %)
	2017, N=510		2016, N=530		2017	2016	2017	2016	
1	2		3		4	5	6	7	8
Grameen Bank (GB)	8,308,379	24.90%	8,623,318	26.75%	3,235	3,358	93.19	97.40	-3.65
BRAC	5,220,302	15.64%	4,913,396	15.24%	2,435	2,353	85.30	89.69	6.25
ASA	7,538,641	22.59%	6,877,952	21.34%	2,548	2,346	96.11	92.59	9.61
BURO Bangladesh	1,028,821	3.08%	969,637	3.01%	1,445	1,496	71.00	71.48	6.10
TMSS	876,849	2.63%	736,983	2.29%	1,299	1,162	99.69	85.62	18.98
SSS	576,609	1.73%	534,718	1.66%	1,742	1,753	98.00	97.91	7.83
Jagorani Chakra Foundation	397,644	1.19%	391,603	1.22%	1,216	1,305	86.51	83.64	1.54
UDDIPAN	337,291	1.01%	349,197	1.08%	1,099	1,164	75.15	75.26	-3.41
PMUK	327,288	0.98%	297,668	0.92%	1,106	996	91.54	93.56	9.95
Sajida Foundation	153,840	0.46%	128,395	0.40%	818	793	62.65	64.04	19.82
The remaining MFIs together	8,601,893	25.78%	8,409,377	26.09%	993	1,004	72.23	71.98	2.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,367,557</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>32,232,244</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,741</b>	<b>1,732</b>	<b>85.08</b>	<b>85.59</b>	<b>3.52</b>

Source: CDF survey 2015-16 &amp; 2016-17.

### 1.5 Outstanding Borrowers

At the end of the financial year 2016-17, the total outstanding borrowers stood at 32.45 million as against 30.61 million in 2015-16 resulting in 6.01% increase. Of the total outstanding borrowers in 2016-17 the highest number of borrowers belonged to the five major organizations e.g. Grameen Bank (22.00%) followed by ASA (20.94%), BRAC (17.06%) and BURO Bangladesh (3.08%), TMSS (2.28%), etc. Grameen Bank, BRAC and ASA together have 60% of

the total outstanding borrowers of the sector. The remaining MFIs had (29.29%). In the Table: 1.5 all the MFIs including the combined MFIs have increased the number of borrowers. The highest increase has occurred in Sajida Foundation (16.52%) followed by PMUK (13.76%), SSS (13.31%), ASA (9.46%), BURO Bangladesh (8.41%), BRAC (7.16%), etc. The remaining MFIs have 5.47% increase in the outstanding borrowers. The detail information are shown in the Table: 1.5.

**Table: 1.5 Distribution of Outstanding Borrowers***(Fig. in number)*

Organizations	Outstanding borrowers (As of June)				Borrowers per branch		Borrowers as % of members		Change over 2015-16 (in %)
	2017		2016		2017	2016	2017	2016	
1	2		3		4	5	6	7	8
Grameen Bank (GB)	7,139,754	22.00%	6,964,320	22.76%	2,780	2,712	80.08	78.66	2.52
BRAC	5,535,452	17.06%	5,165,754	16.88%	2,582	2,474	90.45	94.30	7.16
ASA	6,794,853	20.94%	6,207,689	20.28%	2,296	2,116	86.63	83.56	9.46
BURO Bangladesh	999,496	3.08%	921,924	3.01%	1,404	1,423	68.97	67.96	8.41
TMSS	739,801	2.28%	736,983	2.41%	1,096	1,162	84.11	85.62	0.38
SSS	490,032	1.51%	432,469	1.41%	1,480	1,418	83.29	79.19	13.31
Jagorani Chakra Foundation	398,303	1.23%	395,497	1.29%	1,218	1,318	86.65	84.47	0.71
UDDIPAN	334,536	1.03%	327,823	1.07%	1,090	1,093	74.53	70.66	2.05
PMUK	316,579	0.98%	278,829	0.91%	1,070	931	88.54	87.47	13.76
Sajida Foundation	193,280	0.59%	165,883	0.54%	1,028	1,024	78.72	82.73	16.52
The remaining MFIs together	9,504,044	29.29%	9,011,411	29.44%	1,098	1,076	79.81	77.14	5.47
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,446,130</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>30,608,042</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,693</b>	<b>1,645</b>	<b>82.74</b>	<b>81.28</b>	<b>6.01</b>

Source: CDF survey 2015-16 &amp; 2016-17.

## 1.6 Disbursement of Loan

During the financial year 2016-17 the sector disbursed an amount of Tk 1,207,538.08 million as against Tk 955,772.18 million in 2015-16 resulting in 26.34% increase. Of the total disbursement during the year, the highest disbursement was made by ASA (22.32%) followed by BRAC (22.08%), Grameen Bank (17.22%), BURO Bangladesh (4.50%) and 6 MFIs did less. The remaining MFIs disbursed 24.22%. It is seen that Grameen Bank, BRAC and ASA have together disbursed 61.62% of the total disbursement. Loan disbursed pattern in 2016-17 is higher than the preceding year. In terms of percentage, Sajida Foundation has the highest disbursement (66.73%) followed by SSS (40.26%), BURO Bangladesh (37.66%), PMUK (32.22%), ASA (28.95%), Grameen Bank (22.77%), BRAC (22.02%), etc, while the remaining MFIs had 27.40%.

The loan disbursement per branch scenario shows that the amount increased to Tk 63 million in 2016-17 from Tk 51.36 million in 2015-16 resulting in 22.66% rise.

The amount of loan received by per borrower has also increased in the MFIs in 2016-17 compared to 2015-16. The highest per borrower loan in 2016-17 is seen in Sajida Foundation (Tk 80,702) followed by BURO Bangladesh (Tk 52,870), BRAC (Tk 51,075), SSS (Tk 47,909), PMUK (Tk 44,120), UDDIPAN (Tk 40,286), Jagorani Chakra Foundation (Tk 38,732), TMSS (Tk 37,701), ASA (Tk 36,761) and Grameen Bank (Tk 25,022). On the other hand, the loan received per borrower in the remaining MFI category is Tk 34,005. If compared with the 2015-16, loan received in 2016-17 by per borrower increased. The details appear in Table: 1.6.

**Table: 1.6 Distribution of Loan Disbursed**

(Tk. in million)

Organizations	Loan disbursed during				Loan disbursed per branch		Loan amount received per borrower in taka		Change over 2015-16 (in %)
	2016-17		2015-16		2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	
1	2		3		4	5	6	7	8
Grameen Bank (GB)	207,890.00	17.22%	169,330.00	17.72%	80.95	65.94	25,022	19,636	22.77
BRAC	266,629.11	22.08%	218,512.92	22.86%	124.36	104.65	51,075	44,473	22.02
ASA	269,586.29	22.32%	209,056.81	21.87%	91.11	71.28	35,761	30,395	28.95
BURO Bangladesh	54,393.81	4.50%	39,515.41	4.14%	76.40	60.98	52,870	40,753	37.65
TMSS	33,057.85	2.74%	26,207.32	2.74%	83.46	64.58	47,909	36,834	40.26
SSS	27,624.98	2.29%	19,695.59	2.06%	1,480	1,418	83.29	79.19	13.31
Jagorani Chakra Foundation	15,401.71	1.28%	13,301.71	1.39%	47.10	44.34	38,732	33,967	15.79
UDDIPAN	13,588.24	1.12%	12,181.36	1.28%	44.26	40.60	40,286	34,884	11.55
PMUK	14,439.81	1.20%	10,920.72	1.14%	48.78	36.52	44,120	36,688	32.22
Sajida Foundation	12,415.17	1.03%	7,446.41	0.78%	66.04	45.97	80,702	57,996	66.73
The remaining MFIs together	292,511.12	24.22%	229,603.93	24.02%	33.78	27.43	34,005	27,303	27.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,207,538.08</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>955,772.18</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>63.00</b>	<b>51.36</b>	<b>36,189</b>	<b>29,653</b>	<b>26.34</b>

Source: CDF survey 2015-16 & 2016-17.

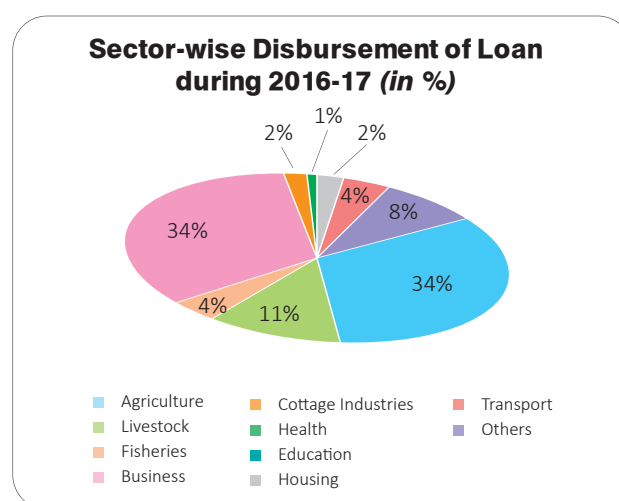
## 1.7 Sector-wise Disbursement of Loan

During the year 2016-17 the reported MFIs including the Grameen Bank disbursed loans in 10 different sub-sectors that include crop cultivation & agricultural equipment, livestock, dairy & poultry, fisheries, business, small & cottage industries and handicrafts, healthcare, education, housing, transport and other minor sub-sectors. It may be noted that the first three sub-sectors in the Table: 1.7 is considered as agriculture sector. The total disbursement made by 510 MFIs including the

Grameen Bank in these 10 sub-sectors is Tk 1,207,538.08 million. This includes Tk 595,956.80 million (49.35%) in the Agriculture sector alone, which is a major thrust in the national economy. The agriculture sector is followed by business (34.08%), transport (4.07%), small & cottage and handicrafts (2.29%). These data shows that major disbursement (89.79%) i.e. about 90% disbursement was made for income generation purposes. About 10% was disbursed for healthcare, education, housing and



others. The data shows that 97.06% MFIs (495 MFIs) made major disbursement in business sub-sector followed by 90% MFIs (459 MFIs) in crop cultivation & agriculture equipment, 87.65% MFIs (447 MFIs) in livestock, dairy & poultry, 78.24% MFIs (399 MFIs) in fisheries, 69.22% MFIs (353 MFIs) in transport, 66.67% MFIs (340 MFIs) in small & cottage and handicrafts. Besides, 47.25% MFIs (241 MFIs) made disbursement in housing, 37.45% MFIs (191 MFIs) in health and 27.45% MFIs (140 MFIs) in education and 35.88% MFIs (183 MFIs) in many other sub-sectors of importance to the target community. The detail picture can be seen in the Table: 1.7.



**Table: 1.7 Sector-wise Disbursement of Loan during 2016-17**

Sl. No.	Name of Sectors	Disbursed loan amount (Tk. in million)	% of total disbursement	Number of financing MFIs	% of total financing MFIs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Crops Cultivation & Agril. Equipment	411,392.41	34.07	459	90.00
2	Livestock, Dairy & Poultry	135,491.56	11.22	447	87.65
3	Fisheries	49,072.83	4.06	399	78.24
4	Business	411,501.05	34.08	495	97.06
5	Small & Cottage Industries, Handicrafts	27,696.40	2.29	340	66.67
6	Health	8,686.08	0.72	191	37.45
7	Education	3,957.00	0.33	140	27.45
8	Housing	18,684.37	1.55	241	47.25
9	Transport	49,179.25	4.07	353	69.22
10	Others	91,877.14	7.61	183	35.88
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,207,538.08</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>510 (Aggregate)</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: CDF survey 2016-17.

### 1.8 Recovery of Loan

During the financial year 2016-17, a total of Tk.1,171,712.75 million was recovered as against Tk 924,225.40 million in 2015-16 resulting in 26.78% increase. Of the total loan recovered during the year 2016-17, the major amount of loan was recovered by BRAC (23.25%) followed by ASA (22.81%) and Grameen Bank (15.59%). Together these large three organizations have recovered 61.65% of the total loan recovered. BURO Bangladesh and 6 other MFIs have recovered 14.37%, while the remaining MFIs have recovered 23.98%. Compared to the preceding year, all the aforesaid individual MFIs' and the combined MFIs' recovered amount is much higher. As shown in the Table: 1.8, the loan recovery per branch is an

average estimate. Looked at this point of view in 2016-17 the highest amount of loan recovery was Tk 127.08 million by BRAC followed by ASA (Tk 90.33 million), SSS (Tk 78.96 million), BURO Bangladesh (Tk 74.68 million), Grameen Bank (Tk 71.15 million), etc. The remaining MFIs per branch loan recovered amount was Tk 32.45 million. Compared to the preceding year, the loan recovery amount per branch in the all the stated MFIs is pretty higher.

Loan repayment per borrower in 2016-17 was the highest in Sajida Foundation (Tk 70,723) followed by BRAC (Tk 52,194), BURO Bangladesh (Tk 51,683), SSS (Tk 45,329), PMUK (Tk 43,379), UDDIPAN (Tk 42,894), Jagorani Chakra Foundation (Tk 40,821), TMSS (Tk 37,873), ASA (Tk 36,455), Grameen Bank (Tk 21,991),

while the remaining MFIs (Tk 32,662). Compared with the preceding year, the loan repayment per borrower significantly increased in most cases.

The loan recovery rate shows a similar trend both in 2016-17 and 2015-16. In 2016-17 the loan recovery rate in almost all MFIs is more than 98%. In Grameen Bank and BRAC it is more than 99%. For the remaining MFIs it is 94.18%. The loan recovery rate during the financial year is indeed very excellent. Practically the individual MFI's loan recovery rate is always more than 95%.

The figures regarding the recovered amounts as percentage of the disbursement if compared between these two years show a mixed trend resulting in rising and falling. However, the recovered amount as percentage of disbursement in 2016-17 is very high, which is more than 98% except a few cases. Compared to the preceding year, the amount of loan recovered in 2016-17 increased significantly in most cases. Details can be seen in Table: 1.8.

**Table: 1.8 Distribution of Loan Recovery**

(Tk. in million)

Organizations	Loan recovered during		Loan recovery per branch		Loan repayment per borrower		Recovery (in %)		Recovered amount as % of disbursement		Change over 2015		
	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	16 (in %)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Grameen Bank (GB)	182,710.00	155.9%	151,230.00	16.36%	71.15	58.89	21,991	17,537	99.94	99.87	87.89	89.31	20.82
BRAC	272,466.48	23.25%	221,688.86	23.99%	127.08	106.17	52,194	45,119	99.15	99.14	102.19	101.45	22.90
ASA	267,286.12	22.81%	202,134.36	21.87%	90.33	68.92	36,455	29,389	98.58	98.77	99.15	96.69	32.23
BURO Bangladesh	53,172.97	4.54%	36,507.71	3.95%	74.68	56.34	51,683	37,651	98.55	98.09	97.76	92.39	45.65
TMSS	33,208.97	2.83%	27,721.37	3.00%	49.20	43.72	37,873	37,615	98.11	97.94	100.46	105.78	19.80
SSS	26,137.07	2.23%	19,148.44	2.07%	78.96	62.78	45,329	35,810	98.79	98.58	94.61	97.22	36.50
Jagorani Chakra	16,232.39	1.39%	14,134.17	1.53%	49.64	47.11	40,821	36,093	96.97	96.26	105.39	106.26	14.84
UDDIPAN	14,467.78	1.24%	12,009.80	1.30%	47.13	40.03	42,894	34,393	97.22	97.37	106.47	98.59	20.47
PMUK	14,197.41	1.21%	10,260.46	1.11%	47.96	34.32	43,379	34,469	98.40	98.11	98.32	93.96	38.37
Sajida Foundation	10,879.98	0.93%	6,457.86	0.70%	57.87	39.86	70,723	50,297	98.98	97.97	87.63	86.72	68.48
The remaining MFIs Together	280,954.59	23.98%	222,932.38	24.12%	32.45	26.63	32,662	26,510	94.18	94.22	96.05	97.09	26.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,171,712.75</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>924,225.40</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>61.13</b>	<b>49.67</b>	<b>35,115</b>	<b>28,674</b>	<b>98.49</b>	<b>98.50</b>	<b>97.03</b>	<b>96.70</b>	<b>26.78</b>

Source: CDF survey 2015-16 & 2016-17.

## 1.9 Outstanding Loan

The total loan outstanding in 2016-17 was Tk. 770,464.77 million as against Tk 611,617.68 resulting in 25.97% increase. Of the total loan outstanding, the highest individual MFI was ASA (22.01%) followed by BRAC (20.40%) and Grameen Bank (17.47%). These three organizations together have 59.88% of total loan outstanding i.e. about 60%. BURO Bangladesh and six other stated MFIs together have 15.08%, while the remaining MFIs have 25.04% of the total loan outstanding. Composition of loan outstanding in 2015-16 also portrays a similar pattern.

Loan outstanding per branch in 2016-17 as compared to 2015-16 shows an increased picture. Loan outstanding per branch was the highest in BRAC (Tk 73.31 million) followed by ASA (Tk 57.32 million), BURO Bangladesh (Tk 54.98 million), Grameen Bank

(Tk 52.41 million), SSS (Tk 51.42 million), Sajida Foundation (Tk 45.03 million) etc, while others per branch loan outstanding is Tk 22.28 million which is relatively less.

Loan outstanding per borrower in 2016-17 over 2015-16 has increased MFI-wise. In respect of loan outstanding per borrower in 2016-17, Sajida Foundation is at the top (Tk 43,797) followed by BURO Bangladesh (Tk 39,168), SSS (Tk 34,730), Jagorani Chakra Foundation (Tk 29,569), PMUK (Tk 29,548), UDDIPAN (Tk 27,543), while in the remaining MFIs it is Tk 20,302. The picture in large MFIs is a bit different. In case of BRAC the loan outstanding per borrower is Tk 28,393, ASA (Tk 24,961) and Grameen Bank (Tk 18,849). During the year 2016-17 the loan outstanding has significantly increased over the

preceding year in Sajida Foundation (62.37%) followed by SSS (41.88%), BURO Bangladesh (34.37%), PMUK (32.04%), ASA (28.61%), TMSS (26.33%), Grameen Bank (23.03%) and BRAC

(22.02%). In case of the remaining MFIs category the increase has been 26.26%. The details can be seen in the Table: 1.9.

**Table: 1.9 Distribution of Loan Outstanding**

(Tk. in million)

Organizations	Loan outstanding (As of June)				Loan outstanding per branch		Loan outstanding per borrower		Change over 2015- 16 (in %)
	2017		2016		2017	2016	2017	2016	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
Grameen Bank (GB)	134,580.00	17.47%	109,390.00	17.89%	52.41	42.60	18,849	15,707	23.03
BRAC	157,166.30	20.40%	128,801.09	21.06%	73.31	61.69	28,393	24,934	22.02
ASA	169,608.16	22.01%	131,880.66	21.56%	57.32	44.96	24,961	21,245	28.61
BURO Bangladesh	39,148.71	5.08%	29,134.70	4.76%	54.98	44.96	39,168	31,602	34.37
TMSS	21,181.59	2.75%	16,767.09	2.74%	31.38	26.45	28,631	22,751	26.33
SSS	17,019.06	2.21%	11,995.15	1.96%	51.42	39.33	34,730	27,736	41.88
Jagorani Chakra Foundation	11,777.28	1.53%	10,262.78	1.68%	36.02	34.21	29,569	25,949	14.76
UDDIPAN	9,214.09	1.20%	8,268.90	1.35%	30.01	27.56	27,543	25,224	11.43
PMUK	9,354.20	1.21%	7,084.35	1.16%	31.60	23.69	29,548	25,457	32.04
Sajida Foundation	8,465.10	1.10%	5,213.44	0.85%	45.03	32.18	43,797	31,428	62.37
The remaining MFIs together	192,950.30	25.04%	152,819.53	24.99%	22.28	18.25	20,302	16,958	26.26
<b>Total</b>	<b>770,464.77</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>611,617.68</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>40.20</b>	<b>32.87</b>	<b>23,746</b>	<b>19,982</b>	<b>25.97</b>

Source: CDF survey 2015-16 & 2016-17.

### 1.10 Members' Savings

Members' savings is considered as an important indicator of strength of microfinance program. Mobilization of savings from group members is one of the prime activities in microfinance. Members' savings is a financial asset of the members and is also a good source of finance for the MFIs. It is still the cheapest source of finance among the overall financial mix in many MFIs. Long ago, the savings was used by MFIs as a kind of unwritten collateral against the loans advanced to the clients. But this is no longer in practice today. Most MFIs allow savings withdrawal without any condition attached to it. There is no link between loan and savings now.

During the financial year 2016-17, the members' net savings was accumulated at Tk 349,063.74 million compared to Tk 294,111.38 million in 2015-16 resulting in increase of 18.68%. Of the total savings accumulated in 2016-17, the highest amount was accumulated by Grameen Bank (38.12%) followed by ASA (19.09%), BRAC (15.29%). On the other hand, BURO Bangladesh and six other stated MFIs accumulated 9.99% (about 10%), while the remaining MFIs accumulated 17.51%. The savings composition pattern among the MFIs in 2015-16 is quite similar.

Among the MFIs per branch net savings amount also increased in 2016-17 compared to 2015-16. In 2016-17 per branch savings was the highest in Grameen Bank (Tk 51.81 million) followed by BRAC (Tk 24.90 million), ASA (Tk 22.51 million), SSS (Tk 17.43 million), BURO Bangladesh (Tk 14.51 million) etc. Notably per branch net savings in respect of the remaining MFIs group was Tk 7.06 million. This picture exhibits a similar pattern in 2015-16 as well.

Savings per saver was the highest in Grameen Bank (Tk 14,924) followed by SSS (Tk 9,808), Sajida Foundation (Tk 9,633), Jagorani Chakra Foundation (Tk 9,072), BRAC (Tk 8,723), ASA (Tk 8,493), PMUK (Tk 8,338), UDDIPAN (Tk 7,557), BURO Bangladesh (7,129) and TMSS (Tk 6,700). In case of the remaining MFIs, the net savings per borrower was Tk 5,131. The data shows that the larger MFIs have higher capacity of savings mobilization as they have more members in particular.

From Microcredit Regulation point of view savings-loan outstanding ratio is viewed as very important. Grameen Bank does not fall within this purview as it is regulated by the Bangladesh Bank (Central Bank). As per Microcredit Regulatory Authority (MRA) rule this ratio could be maximum up

to 80%. But due to other complexities of the rule it is very hard to reach up to 80%. In the year 2016-17, it is seen that ASA has the highest ratio (39.28%) followed by UDDIPAN (36.81%), Jagorani Chakra (35.41%), BRAC (33.97%), SSS (33.91%), PMUK (31.87%), etc. For BURO Bangladesh, TMSS and Sajida Foundation the ratio is below 30%. In case of the remaining MFIs group the ratio is 31.67%.

Compared to 2015-16, the highest savings mobilization was done in 2016-17 by Sajida Foundation (41.05%) followed by BURO Bangladesh (34.31%), ASA (31.44%), SSS (25.19%), BRAC (23.11%), etc, while the remaining MFIs group had 22.71%. Grameen Bank's savings increased by 8.66%. The details of net savings picture can be seen in the Table: 1.10.

**Table: 1.10 Distribution of Members' Net Savings and Savers**

(Tk. in million)

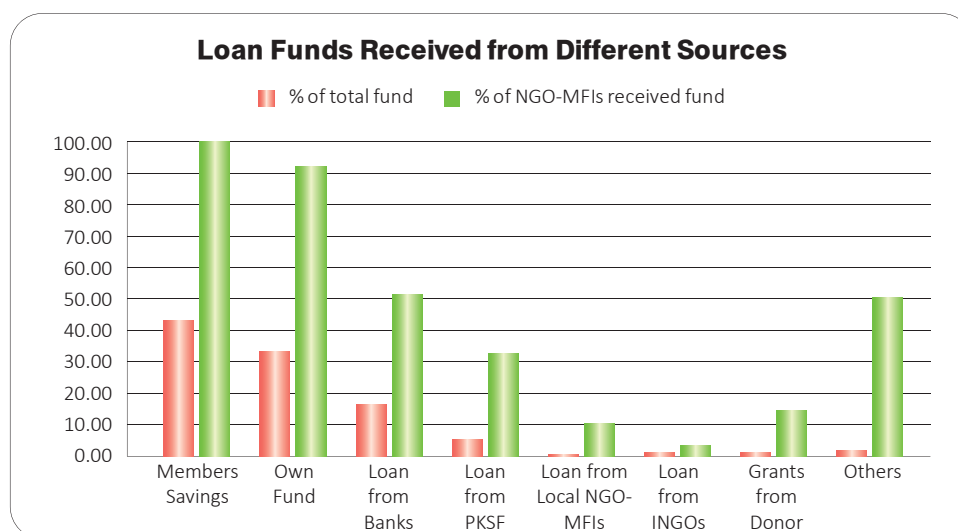
Organizations	Members net savings (As of June)		Net savings per branch		Savings per saver		Savings as % of outstanding		Change over 2016 (in %)		
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Grameen Bank (GB)	133,050.60	38.12%	122,451.60	41.64%	51.81	47.68	14,924	13,830	98.86	111.94	8.66
BRAC	53,384.82	15.29%	43,363.95	14.74%	24.90	20.77	8,723	7,916	33.97	33.67	23.11
ASA	66,619.30	19.09%	50,684.03	17.23%	22.51	17.28	8,493	6,823	39.28	38.43	31.44
BURO Bangladesh	10,330.51	2.96%	7,691.28	2.62%	14.51	11.87	7,129	5,670	26.39	26.40	34.31
TMSS	5,893.50	1.69%	4,994.19	1.70%	8.73	7.88	6,700	5,802	27.82	29.79	18.01
SSS	5,770.92	1.65%	4,609.73	1.57%	17.43	15.11	9,808	8,441	33.91	38.43	25.19
Jagorani Chakra	4,169.86	1.19%	3,573.35	1.21%	12.75	11.91	9,072	7,632	35.41	34.82	16.69
UDDIPAN	3,392.13	0.97%	2,820.27	0.96%	11.05	9.40	7,557	6,079	36.81	34.11	20.28
PMUK	2,981.31	0.85%	2,450.18	0.83%	10.07	8.19	8,338	7,701	31.87	34.59	21.68
Sajida Foundation	2,365.20	0.68%	1,676.90	0.57%	12.58	10.35	9,633	8,363	27.94	32.17	41.05
The remaining MFIs Together	61,105.57	17.51%	49,795.89	16.93%	7.06	5.95	5,131	4,262	31.67	32.58	22.71
<b>Total</b>	<b>349,063.74</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>294,111.38</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>18.21</b>	<b>15.80</b>	<b>8,901</b>	<b>7,810</b>	<b>45.31</b>	<b>48.09</b>	<b>18.68</b>

Source: CDF survey 2015-16 & 2016-17.

### 1.11 Sources of Loan Funds

The MFIs availed of a number of sources for fund generation to provide credit facilities to the poor and low-income people. The distribution of sources of

fund as on June 2017 has been presented here along with the data of 2015-16. Tk 808,636.38 million was the available fund in 2016-17 as against Tk 657,471.01 million in 2015-16 resulting in 22.99%



increase. The sources of fund of MFIs are categorized into 8 major categories. The year 2016-17 shows that the major contributors have been found to be the members' savings (43.11%), own fund (33.46%), loan from banks (16.46%), loan from PKSF (5.20%), loan from local MFIs (0.13%), loan from international NGOs (0.28%), grants from donors (0.51%) and others (0.85%). This fund source pattern in 2016-17 is almost similar compared to 2015-16 except in one component i.e. others category in 2015-16, which is higher (2.19%) as against 2016-17 (0.85%).

In 2016-17 all 510 MFIs (100%) including the Grameen Bank have used savings to provide loans followed by 469 MFIs (91.96%) used own fund, 262 MFIs (51.37%) used loan from banks, 166 MFIs (32.55%) used loan from PKSF, 53 MFIs (10.39%) used loans from local MFIs like ASA, BRAC, BURO, Bangladesh and TMSS. Again 17 MFIs (3.33%) used loans from international NGOs (INGOs), 74 MFIs

(14.51%) used grants from foreign donors and 258 MFIs (50.59%) used loans from various other sources.

The number of MFIs received fund from various sources shows a similar pattern in both the years i.e. 2016-17 and 2015-16 except in one source that is loan from banks. The loan from banks in 2016-17 was availed of by 262 MFIs (51.37%) as compared to 231 MFIs (43.58%) in 2015-16 resulting in the considerable increase of bank funding.

In 2016-17, the highest increase has occurred to loan from banks (43.56%) followed by loan from local MFIs (36.13%) though the amount of fund is small, own fund (29.13%), members' savings (18.86%), loan from INGOs (17.50%), grants from donors (9.22%), loan from PKSF (2.32%). In case of others there has been significant decrease of fund of 52.02% over the preceding year. The detail sources of funds can be seen in the Table: 1.11.

**Table: 1.11 Composition of Loan Funds**

(Tk. in million)

Sources	Fund positions (As of June)				Number of NGO-MFIs received fund during				Change over 2016 (in %)
	2017		2016		2016-17		2015-16		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
i. Members Savings	348,576.69	43.11%	293,272.20	44.61%	510	100%	530	100%	18.86
ii. Own Fund *	270,559.69	33.46%	209,520.64	31.87%	469	91.96%	490	92.45%	29.13
iii. Loan from Banks	133,107.76	16.46%	92,718.97	14.10%	262	51.37%	231	43.58%	43.56
iv. Loan from PKSF	42,083.03	5.20%	41,128.53	6.26%	166	32.55%	169	31.89%	2.32
v. Loan from Local MFIs **	1,050.61	0.13%	771.78	0.12%	53	10.39%	64	12.08%	36.13
vi. Loan from INGOs	2,254.98	0.28%	1,919.16	0.29%	17	3.33%	17	3.21%	17.50
vii. Grants from Donors	4,098.88	0.51%	3,752.90	0.57%	74	14.51%	68	12.83%	9.22
viii. Others***	6,902.73	0.85%	14,386.83	2.19%	258	50.59%	286	53.96%	-52.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>808,634.38</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>657,471.01</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>22.99</b>

Source: CDF survey 2015-16 & 2016-17.

Note: \* Own fund includes surplus income, reserve fund, micro-insurance fund, emergency fund, staff welfare & gratuity, staff security, loan loss provision, depreciation, etc. \*\* Local NGOs include ASA, BRAC, BURO Bangladesh and TMSS. \*\*\* Others Other include in most cases, loan taken from the well-to-do members of the managing committee at a relatively low rate of interest & purely on short-term basis to satisfy the urgent loan demand of the members.

### 1.12. NGO-MFIs Facilitates Micro-insurance for their Client-members

The MFIs have six kinds of insurance practices for their clients in the country, which are very short-term in nature. These practices have been devised by individual MFIs to ensure the welfare and wellbeing of the poor clients in their distress situation. These insurance practices are loan insurance, live-stock insurance, health insurance, accidental insurance, life insurance and others (members' welfare fund). The MFI insurance practice is approved by the MRA law, which was enacted in the Parliament and is very

much legal. The insurers have to pay a nominal fee for insurance service. There are organizations that do not even charge any fee at all. Such organizations have developed a welfare fund from their own earnings. Most common insurance practice is called loan insurance. Most MFIs have loan insurance. This insurance is applicable generally for the duration of the loan. In most cases of loan insurance, the spouses are covered. The insurance practices across the MFIs are not uniform. As gathered in the current survey, 463 MFIs together have 26,729,333 insurers in 2016-17. Of the 463 MFIs, 436 MFIs (94.17%) provide

loan insurance facility followed by 26 MFIs (5.62%) livestock insurance, 15 MFIs (3.24%) life insurance, 12 MFIs (2.59%) welfare fund, 8 MFIs (1.73%) health insurance and 4 MFIs (0.86%) accident insurance.

During the financial year 2016-17, there have been a total of 794 unsettled claims and the claimed amount includes Tk. 8.66 million, which are yet to be settled. Most claims pertain to loan insurance i.e. 698 claims followed by livestock insurance (27 claims), others (27 claims), accident insurance (25 claims) and life insurance (17 claims). The number of claims and the

amount involved is not much significant compared to total number of insurers. In fact, the claims are settled maximum within a month. The MFIs have a policy in this regard. The aforesaid claims may be in the process of settlement. The fund balance at the end of the year stands at Tk. 15,908.44 million. The highest fund balance is in respect of loan insurance (96.41%) followed by life insurance (1.29%), livestock (0.81%), welfare fund (0.80%), accident (0.53%) and health insurance (0.16%). The details are shown in Table: 1.12.

**Table: 1.12 Category-wise Micro-insurance & Fund Position of Client-members**

(As of June 2017)

Categories of micro-insurance	Number of Insurers		Number of NGO-MFIs facilitates		Fund balance (Tk. in million)		Unsettled claims of insurers	
							Number of claims	Amount of claims (Tk. in million)
1	2		3		3		5	6
i. Loan insurance	26,396,283	98.75%	436	94.17%	15,337.62	96.41%	698	7.42
ii. Livestock insurance	205,288	0.77%	26	5.62%	128.87	0.81%	27	0.45
iii. Health insurance	619,420	2.32%	8	1.73%	25.14	0.16%	0	0.00
iv. Accident insurance	103,084	0.39%	4	0.86%	84.99	0.53%	25	0.51
v. Life insurance	129,968	0.49%	15	3.24%	205.22	1.29%	17	0.19
vi. Others (members welfare fund)	411,599	1.54%	12	2.59%	126.61	0.80%	27	0.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,729,333</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>15,908.44</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>8.66</b>
			<b>(Aggregate)</b>					

Source: CDF survey 2016-17.

### 1.13. Performance Analysis of the Sector

#### 1.13.1. Variables of Average Size

Detailed information from the mass data has been pulled out in terms of 33 average variables on quantity and amount basis for both the financial years 2016-17 and 2015-16. This kind of average is not meaningful average as the MFIs size greatly varies

and the figures also enormously vary. For meaningful average, the dispersion of figures has to be minimum. However, for mathematical perception such averages have been worked out and presented in order to see the position how they look like. A look at the Table:1.13.1 will show that the average picture of the variables has generally increased over the preceding year.

**Table: 1.13.1 Variables of Average Size**

Variables	Average size of variables		Change over 2016 (in %)
	2016-17	2015-16	
1	2	3	4
i. Branches per NGO-MFI	38	35	8.57
ii. Total employees per NGO-MFI	470	435	8.05
iii. Total employees per branch	13	12	8.33
iv. Credit employees per NGO-MFI	303	265	14.34
v. Credit employees per branch	8	8	0.00
vi. Members per NGO-MFI	76,896	71,052	8.22
vii. Members per branch	2,046	2,024	1.09
viii. Members per credit employee	254	269	-5.58

Variables	Average size of variables		Change over 2016 (in %)
	2016-17	2015-16	
1	2	3	4
ix. Loan receivers per NGO-MFI	65,427	60,816	7.58
x. Loan receivers per branch	1,741	1,732	0.52
xi. Loan receiver per credit employee	216	230	-6.09
xii. Outstanding borrowers per NGO-MFI	63,620	57,751	10.16
xiii. Outstanding borrowers per branch	1,693	1,645	2.92
xiv. Outstanding borrowers per credit employee	210	218	-3.67
xv. Loan disbursed per NGO-MFI (Tk. in million)	2,367.72	1,803.34	31.30
xvi. Loan disbursed per branch (Tk. in million)	63.00	51.36	22.66
xvii. Loan disbursed per credit employee (Tk. in million)	7.81	6.82	14.52
xviii. Loan received per borrower (in Tk.)	36,189	29,653	22.04
xix. Loan recovered per NGO-MFI (Tk. in million)	2,297.48	1,743.82	31.75
xx. Loan recovered per branch (Tk. in million)	61.13	49.67	23.07
xxi. Loan recovered per credit employee (Tk. in million)	7.58	6.59	15.02
xxii. Loan repaid per borrower (in Tk.)	35,115	28,674	22.46
xxiii. Loan outstanding per NGO-MFI (Tk. in million)	1,510.72	1,154.00	30.91
xxiv. Loan outstanding per branch (Tk. in million)	40.20	32.87	22.30
xxv. Loan outstanding per credit employee (Tk. in million)	4.99	4.36	14.45
xxvi. Loan outstanding per borrower (in Tk.)	23,746	19,982	18.84
xxvii. Loan overdue per NGO-MFI (Tk. in million)	35.19	26.82	31.21
xxviii. Loan overdue per branch (in Tk.)	936,434	763,870	22.59
xxix. Loan overdue per credit staff (in Tk.)	116,125	101,357	14.57
xxx. Loan overdue per borrower (in Tk.)	553	464	19.18
xxxi. Members net savings per NGO-MFI (Tk. in million)	684.44	554.93	23.34
xxxii. Members net savings per branch (Tk. in million)	18.21	15.80	15.25
xxxiii. Net savings per member (in Tk.)	8,901	7,810	13.97

Source: CDF survey 2015-16 & 2016-17.

### 1.13.2. Ratio Analysis Between Variables

In the Table: 1.13.2 some important variables of interest and their change over the preceding year are shown. In 2016-17, credit employees as against the total employees in 510 MFIs has been worked out at

64.48% as compared to 60.81% of 530 MFIs in the preceding year resulting in 3.67% increase. Credit employees versus total members in the MFIs has been worked out at 0.0039 in 2016-17 as against 0.0037 in 2015-16, which shows an increase of 0.05%. The

Table: 1.13.2 Ratio Analysis Between Variables (in %)

Variables	Ratio's between variables		Change over 2015-16
	2016-17	2015-16	
1	2	3	4
i. Credit employees – Total employees	64.48	60.81	3.67
ii. Credit employees – Total members	0.0039	0.0037	0.05
iii. Urban – Rural members	14.55	13.74	0.81
iv. Male – Female members	10.26	10.01	0.25
v. Loan receivers – Total members	85.08	85.59	-0.51
vi. Borrowers – Members	82.74	81.28	1.46
vii. Recovered loans – Disbursed loans	97.03	96.70	0.33
viii. Overdue loans – Outstanding loans	2.33	2.32	0.01
ix. Members net savings – Outstanding loans	45.31	48.09	-2.78

Source: CDF survey 2015-16 & 2016-17.

urban–rural member ratio in 2016-17 is 14.55% as compared to 13.74% in 2015-16 resulting in 0.81% increase. Again the male-female member ratio in 2016-17 is 10.26% as compared to 10.01% in 2015-16 showing an increase of 0.25% over the preceding year. The loan receivers and total members ratio in 2016-17 is 85.08% as compared to 85.59% in 2015-16 that shows a decrease of 0.51%. The borrower-member ratio has been calculated at 82.74% in 2016-17 as against 81.28% in 2015-16 showing an increase of 1.46%. The recovered loans as against the disbursed loans has been worked at 97.03% in 2016-17 as against 96.70% indicating an increase of 0.33%. In 2016-17 the total overdue loan versus outstanding loan ratio was 2.33% as against 2.32% in 2015-16 showing an increase of 0.01%. The members net savings and total loan outstanding ratio in 2016-17 was 45.31% compared to 48.09% in 2015-16 showing a decrease of 2.78%.

#### 1.14. Market Share of Top-50 NGO-MFIs in the Sector

This section provides an aggregate picture of 50 top MFIs in the sector. It shows that the market share on 8 given aspects is almost same in 2016-17 and

2015-16. In 2016-17, the top 50 MFIs have 77.88% of the total branches compared to 76.72% in 2015-16. The members share in 2016-17 is 86.90% compared to 86.48% in 2015-16. The number of loan receivers in 2016-17 is 89.82% as against 89.52% in 2015-16. The borrowers' number is 87.40% in 2016-17 compared to 86.94% in 2015-16. Loan amount disbursed in 2016-17 is 91.25% compared to 90.65% in 2015-16. The loan outstanding amount in 2016-17 is 89.91% compared to 89.41% in 2015-16. The members' savings in top 50 MFIs is 93.44% in 2016-17 compared to 93.35% in 2015-16. The loan fund in top 50 MFIs is 91.04% in 2016-17 compared to 90.84% in 2015-16. The interesting thing to note here is that the top 50 MFIs' share on the aforesaid 8 aspects is almost similar and almost 90% and above. This means that the top 50 MFIs dominate the microfinance sector at any point of time. The market share of the overwhelming number of MFIs is negligible being small in size. If we look at the change of these 8 aspects in the two years, the change appears quite insignificant. The details are shown in Table: 1.14.

**Table: 1.14 Market Share of Top-50 NGO-MFIs Under Different Variables**

Variables	2015-16			2015-16			Change over 2015-16 (in %)
	Sectoral total	Top-50 NGO-MFIs total	Market share (in %)	Sectoral total	Top-50 NGO-MFIs total	Market share (in %)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
i. Branches (Nos.)	19,166	14,927	77.88	18,609	14,276	76.72	1.16
ii. Members (Nos.)	39,216,816	34,078,558	86.90	37,657,462	32,565,949	86.48	0.42
iii. Loan receivers (Nos.)	33,367,557	29,969,780	89.82	32,232,244	28,854,662	89.52	0.30
iv. Borrowers (Nos.)	32,446,130	28,358,711	87.40	30,608,042	26,610,682	86.94	0.46
v. Loan disbursed (Tk in million)	1,207,538.08	1,101,859.80	91.25	955,772.18	866,432.76	90.65	0.60
vi. Loan outstanding (Tk. in million)	770,464.77	692,731.08	89.91	611,617.68	546,868.59	89.41	0.50
vii. Members savings (Tk. in million)	349,063.74	326,163.01	93.44	294,111.38	274,548.12	93.35	0.09
viii. Loan fund (Tk. in million)	808,634.38	736,154.21	91.04	657,471.01	597,276.70	90.84	0.20

Source: CDF survey 2015-16 & 2016-17.

#### 1.15. Generation of Automation Works in the Sector

Almost all MFIs in the country are now using MIS and FIS software. It has been recently they are poised for total automation for sophistication and becoming accurate and quick service providers to their clients. Now let's have a look at what is happening in the microfinance sector on this aspect. It has been found out in the survey of 2016-17 that a total of 229 MFIs (44.90%) out of 510 MFIs have introduced automation works. A total of 16,548 branches

**Table: 15.1 Introducing Automation Works by NGO-MFIs up to June, 2017**

Particulars	Number	% of Sectoral total
i. NGO-MFIs introduced automation works	229	44.90
ii. Branches covered under automation	16,548	96.92
iii. Web-based computerized branches	8,803	53.20
iv. Normal computerized branches	7,745	46.80

Source: CDF survey 2016-17.



(96.92%) have already undergone automation. The number of web-based computerized branches now stands at 8,803 branches (53.20%). The number of normal computerized branches stands at 7,745 branches (46.80%). The picture shows that the MFIs are making headway in the automation sector. The details are shown in the Table: 1.15.

### 1.16. Status of Foreign Remittance Delivered to People by NGO-MFIs

The information gathered shows that 21 NGO-MFIs in 2016-17 were engaged by 14 commercial banks to channel remittance to the people mostly in the rural areas of Bangladesh. In 2015-16, the same number of MFIs worked with 10 banks, which has resulted in 40% increase in the number of banks. But the MFIs in

both the years remained unchanged. On the other hand, 38 exchange companies worked in 2016-17 as against 21 companies in 2015-16 showing an increase of 80.95%. The data reveals that a total of 556,278 people availed of foreign remittance facility in 2016-17 as compared to 669,852 in 2015-16 resulting in the decrease of 16.96% receiver. This outcome has impacted adversely in the remitted money as well. In 2016-17, the payee-receivers received an amount Tk 14,921.27 million as against Tk 17,078.76 million showing a decrease of 12.63% remittance over the preceding year. The increase in banks and remitting exchange companies did not help augmenting remittance. Notably, involvement of the NGO-MFIs is approved by the Bangladesh Bank (Central Bank) and the Microcredit Regulatory Authority (MRA).

**Table: 1.16 Foreign Remittance Delivered to People by NGO-MFIs**

Particulars	Number/Amount during		Change over 2015-16 (in %)
	2016-17	2015-16	
1	2	3	4
i. Number of NGO-MFIs provided foreign remittance facilities to the people	21	21	0.00
ii. Number of branches engaged in foreign remittance works	5,961	5,837	2.12
iii. Number of remittance receiver–people	556,278	669,852	-16.96
iv. Number of local banks associated with remittance works	14	10	40.00
v. Number of money exchange companies accomplished fund transferring works	38	21	80.95
vi. Total remitted amount delivered to payee (Tk. in million)	14,921.27	17,078.76	-12.63

Source: CDF survey 2015-16 & 2016-17.

### 1.17. Conclusion

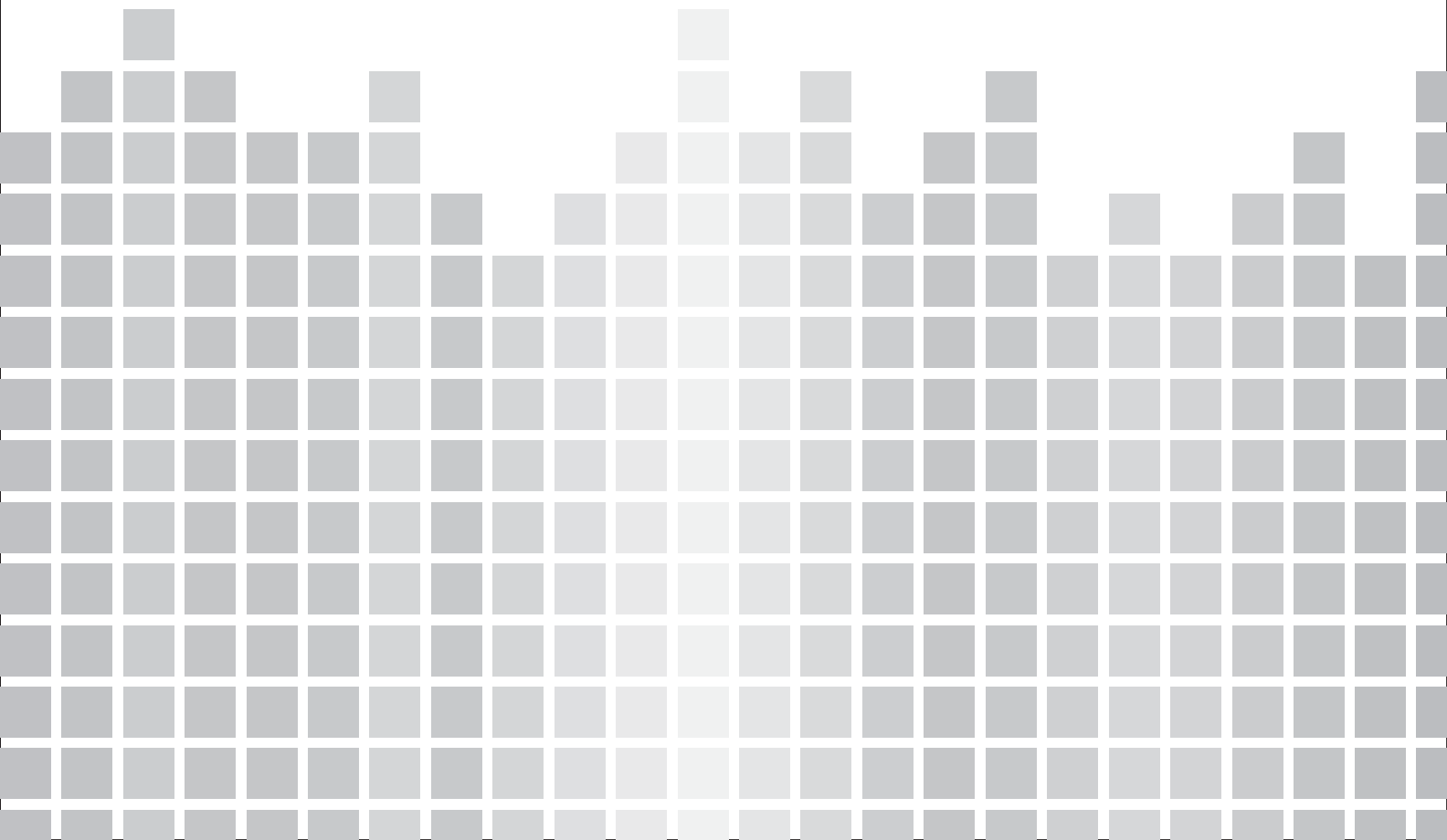
Microcredit has truly deepened in 510 MFIs both horizontally and vertically during 2016-17 compared to 530 MFIs in 2015-16. During the year, the number of branches has increased thereby increasing the total employees including the credit employees. The members and the borrowers have also considerably increased during the year. The number of NGO-MFIs has generated new employment opportunities side by side providing with working capital finance for running businesses. The loan recovery rate of the sector has also increased over the preceding year. Some of the interventions of the NGO-MFIs were also helpful to asset creation of the poor, very poor and near poor people. It has been observed that the outreach of microcredit has increased as usual in terms of institutional strength of the NGO-MFIs, mobilizing greater number of members, and providing them with financial services particularly with credit. This review has unveiled that the NGO-MFIs have procured their funds from different national and international sources. The MFIs now can

access more bank fund than before. It may be noted that the NGO-MFIs are no longer dependant on donors' funds, which is indeed negligible. The NGO-MFIs are now on the path of being more commercialized as the extent of grants or concessionary fund in the total funding mix is decreasing. The MFI sector is very careful to ensure the safety and well-being of the borrowers and their spouses through an array of insurance services. Today the Microfinance sector has already attained maturity in terms of long time operations and has also increased outreach in terms of clients all over the country. The MFI industry is yet to provide the clients more savings services as there is no banking facility everywhere. The Microcredit Regulatory Authority (MRA) has to understand the reality on the ground and make the current rules and regulations more poor people and rural community friendly. There is no denying the fact microfinance is a limited banking activity but it should be upgraded to cope up with the desired financial needs of the poor people in the country.



# Chapter 2

## **FINANCING MICROFINANCE SECTOR BY BANKS & INSTITUTIONS**



# FINANCING MICROFINANCE SECTOR BY BANKS & INSTITUTIONS

The wholesalers and the retailers include organizations like Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) and Private Commercial Banks (PCBs), Specialized Banks (SBs), State-Owned Commercial Banks (SCBs), Jubo Unnayan Adhidaptar, Pally Daridra Bimochan Foundation (PDBF), etc., which are involved in wholesale and retail lending. Both public and private sectors were the two significant sectors for the wholesale lending in the reporting period 2016-17. A comprehensive section appears in this chapter showing the status of microcredit under wholesale & retail lending program during 2016-17 versus 2015-16..

## 2.1 Financing Micro-credit/SME to NGO-MFIs by Banks & Institutions under Wholesale Lending Program

This section provides the total microcredit landscape of the country with regard to wholesale lending on microfinance. The section encompasses both private sector and public sector representing NGO-MFIs sector (GB and all NGO-MFIs), government sponsored programs, PKSF, public and private sector banks.

The Table: 2.1 shows a macro picture of wholesale lending in the country. The exclusive the wholesale lenders include Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation (PKSF), the State-owned Commercial Banks (SCBs), Private Commercial Banks (PCBs) and Specialized Banks (SBs).

**Number of MFIs Financed:** The wholesale lenders have so far financed 619 MFIs during 2016-17 compared to 433 in 2015-16, which shows that 43% more MFIs were financed in 2016-17. Of them, 6 state owned commercial banks financed 33 MFIs (5.33%) in 2016-17 compared to 26 MFIs (6%) by also 6 state owned banks in 2015-16. A total of 22 private commercial banks financed 351 MFIs (56.70%) in 2016-17 as against 187 MFIs (43.19%) by 17 commercial banks in 2015-16 resulting in financing 88% more MFIs in 2016-17. Two specialized banks financed 66 MFIs (10.66%) in 2016-17 as against 52 MFIs (12.01%) by three specialized banks in 2015-16, which shows 27% increase in the number of MFI financing during the year. If the aforesaid situation is summed up, it shows that 30 banks have financed 450 MFIs (72.70%) in 2016-17 as against 26 banks financing 265 MFIs (61.20%) in 2015-16, which shows 70% increase in MFI financing over the preceding year. Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) financed 169 MFIs (27.30%) in 2016-17, which they call their partners (POs) as against 168 MFIs (38.80%) in 2015-16.

**Loan Disbursed to MFIs:** In 2016-17, Tk 87,598.45 million was disbursed as against Tk 59,937.37 million in 2015-16 resulting in increase of 46% disbursement which is a significant figure. Six state owned commercial banks disbursed Tk 6,311.10 million (7.20%) in 2016-17 as against six state owned commercial banks that disbursed Tk 3,802.00 million (6.34%) in 2015-16 showing 66% increase in disbursement over the preceding year. Again, 22 private commercial banks disbursed Tk 39,351.74 million (44.92%) in 2016-17 as against 17 private commercial banks that disbursed Tk 20,505.37 million (34.21%) in 2015-16 showing an increase of 92% disbursement over the preceding year. Two specialized banks disbursed Tk 10,799.21 million (12.33%) in 2016-17 as against three specialized banks that disbursed Tk 5,778.47 (9.64%) in 2015-16 resulting in increase of 87% disbursement. The summing up bank disbursement situation shows that 30 banks disbursed Tk 56,462.05 million (64.46%) as against 26 banks that disbursed Tk 30,085.84 million (50.20%) in 2015-16 showing an increase of 88%. In 2016-17, PKSF disbursed Tk 31,136.40 million (35.54%) as against Tk 29,851.53 million (49.80%) showing an increase of 4%.

**Outstanding Loans with MFIs:** In 2016-17, the total loan outstanding was TK 98,754.68 million as against Tk 71,743.83 million in 2015-16 resulting in increase of 38%. In 2016-17 six state owned commercial banks had loan outstanding of Tk 8,735.49 million (8.85%) as against Tk 2,735.04 million (3.81%) of six state owned commercial banks in 2015-16 showing an increase of 219%. In 2016-17, a total of 22 private commercial banks had loan outstanding of Tk 38,332.67 million (38.82%) as against Tk 19,446.00 million (27.10%) of 17 private commercial banks in 2015-16 showing an increase of 97% over the preceding year. Two specialized banks had loan outstanding of Tk 7,167.65 million (7.27%) in 2016-17 as against Tk 7,360.51 million (10.26%) of three specialized banks in 2015-16 showing a decrease of 0.03% during the year.

In summing up the aforesaid situation it is seen that 30 banks in 2016-17 had loan outstanding of Tk 54,235.81 million (54.92%) as against Tk 29,541.55 million (41.18%) of 26 banks in 2015-16 showing an increase of 83% over the preceding year. PKSF had loan outstanding of Tk 44,518.87 million (45.08%) in 2016-17 as against Tk 42,202.28 million (58.82%) in 2015-16 showing an increase of 5%.

**Number of MFIs with Outstanding Loan:** In 2016-17, the state owned commercial banks had 7.76% of the total loan outstanding with 61 MFIs, the private commercial banks had loan outstanding of 56.35% with 443 MFIs, the specialized banks had 8.14% loan outstanding with 64 MFIs. Thus all banks had 72.26% loan outstanding with 568 MFIs. On the other hand, PKSf had 27.74% loan outstanding with 218 MFIs.

In respect of loan recovery, the picture is excellent. During the year, the loan recovery rate was the highest in PKSf (98.93%) followed by specialized banks (97.84%), Private commercial banks (92.40%) and state owned banks (85.25%). The details are shown in Table: 2.1.

**Table: 2.1 Distribution of Loans under Wholesale Lending Program**

(Tk in million)

Category of Banks & Institutions	Number of NGO-MFIs financed during		Loan disbursed during		Loan outstanding as of June		Number of NGO-MFIs with outstanding loans as of June 2017	% of recovery
	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2017	2016		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Stately-owned commercial banks (N=6/N=6)	33 5.33%	26 6.00%	6,311.10 7.20%	3,802.00 6.34%	8,735.49 8.85%	2,735.04 3.81%	61 7.76%	85.25
Private commercial banks (N=22/N=17)	351 56.70%	187 43.19%	39,351.74 44.92%	20,505.37 34.21%	38,332.67 38.82%	19,446.00 27.10%	443 56.36%	92.40
Specialized banks (N=2/N=2)	66 10.66%	52 12.01%	10,799.21 12.33%	5,778.47 9.64%	7,167.65 7.26%	7,360.51 10.26%	64 8.14%	97.84
<b>Sub-total of all Banks (N=30/N=25)</b>	<b>450 72.70%</b>	<b>265 61.20%</b>	<b>56,462.05 64.46%</b>	<b>30,085.84 50.20%</b>	<b>54,235.81 54.92%</b>	<b>29,541.55 41.18%</b>	<b>568 72.26%</b>	<b>91.83</b>
Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)	169 27.30%	168 38.80%	31,136.40 35.54%	29,851.53 49.80%	44,518.87 45.08%	42,202.28 58.82%	218 27.74%	98.93
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>619 100%</b>	<b>433 100%</b>	<b>87,598.45 100%</b>	<b>59,937.37 100%</b>	<b>98,754.68 100%</b>	<b>71,743.83 100%</b>	<b>786 100%</b>	<b>95.38</b>

Source: CDF survey 2015-16 & 2016-17.

Note: N= Number of Banks

## 2.2 Financing Microcredit/SME directly to Clients by Banks & Institutions under Retail Lending Program

This section provides the total microcredit landscape of the country with regard to retail lending on microcredit/SME financing. The section encompasses both private sector and public sector, government sponsored programs, public and private sector banks.

Here the exclusive retail lenders include the, Rural Development Scheme of IBBL (RDS), Jubo Unnayan Adhidaptar, Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB) and Palli Daridro Bimochon Foundation (PDBF), etc.

**Loan Disbursement:** The Table: 2.2 shows that banks and public institutions disbursed Tk 95,532.74 million in 2016-17 as against Tk 74,873.16 million in 2015-16 resulting in increase of 28% which is significant.

In 2016-17, in the retail lending 5 state-owned

commercial banks disbursed Tk 6,384.48 million (6.68%) as against Tk 3,215.75 million (4.29%) by 5 state-owned commercial banks in 2015-16 showing 99% increase. Again 10 private commercial banks disbursed Tk 57,561.06 million (60.25%) in 2016-17 as against Tk 57,968.14 million (77.42%) by 10 commercial banks in 2015-16 showing a decrease of 0.01% - a very slight decrease. Two specialized banks disbursed Tk 1,640.17 million (1.72%) in 2016-17 as against Tk 1,911.69 million (2.55%) by 2 specialized banks in 2015-16 showing a decrease of 0.14% over the preceding year. In summing up the situation it is seen that 18 banks disbursed Tk 65,585.71 million (68.65%) in 2016-17 as against Tk 63,095.58 million (84.27%) by 17 banks in 2015-16 showing 0.04% increase over the preceding year.

Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB) disbursed Tk 11,735.25 million (12.28%) in 2016-17

as against Tk 10,651.36 million (14.23%) in 2015-16 showing an increase of 10%. Palli Daridro Bimochon Foundation (PDBF) disbursed Tk 16,992.06 (17.79%) in 2016-17. Jubo Unnayan Adhidaptar disbursed Tk 1,219.72 million (1.28%) in 2016-17 as against Tk 1,126.22 million (1.50%) in 2015-16 showing an increase of 0.08% over the preceding year. In summing up the situation of disbursement of the public institutions, it is seen that they disbursed Tk 29,947.03 million (31.35%) in 2016-17 as against Tk 11,777.58 million (15.73%) in 2015-16 showing an increase of 154% over the preceding year.

**Loan Outstanding:** The total loan outstanding of the banks public institutions was Tk 102,633.03 million in 2016-17 as against Tk 90,396.09 million in 2015-16 resulting in 14% increase over the preceding year.

Five state owned banks had loan outstanding of Tk 20,348.84 million (19.83%) in 2016-17 as against Tk 13,858.21 million (15.33%) by five banks in 2015-16 showing an increase of 47%. 10 private commercial banks had loan outstanding of Tk 53,014.45 million

(51.65%) as against Tk 59,229.45 million (65.52%) by 10 banks showing a decrease of 10% over the preceding year. Two specialized banks had loan outstanding of Tk 2,949.19 million (2.87%) in 2016-17 as against Tk 2,706.78 million (2.99%) by two banks in 2015-16 showing an increase of 0.09%. In summing up the bank loan outstanding position, it is seen that 18 banks had loan outstanding of Tk 76,312.48 million (74.35%) as against Tk 75,794.44 million (83.85%) by 17 banks in 2015-16 showing an increase of 0.01%, very negligible increase indeed.

In 2016-17, BRDB had loan outstanding of Tk 13,963.98 million (13.61%) as against Tk 13,200.53 million (14.60%) in 2015-16 showing an increase of 0.06%. PDBF had loan outstanding of Tk 10,257.35 million (9.99) in 2016-17. Jubo Unnayan Adhidaptar had loan outstanding of Tk 2,099.22 million (2.05%) in 2016-17 as against Tk 1,401.12 million (1.55%) in 2015-16 showing an increase of 50% over the year.

In summing up the total loan outstanding position of public institutions, it is seen that they had loan

**Table: 2.2 Distribution of Loans under Retail Lending Program**

(Tk in million)

Category of Banks & Institutions	Loan disbursed during		Loan outstanding as of June		Number of borrowers as of June		% of recovery
	2016-17	2015-16	2017	2016	2017	2016	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Stately-owned commercial banks (N=5/N=5)	6,384.48 6.68%	3,215.75 4.29%	20,348.84 19.83%	13,858.21 15.33%	801,078 16.95%	747,455 18.46%	40.46
Private commercial banks (N=10/N=10)	57,561.06 60.25%	57,968.14 77.42%	53,014.45 51.65%	59,229.45 65.52%	736,726 15.59%	586,701 14.49%	69.51
Specialized banks (N=2/N=2)	1,640.17 1.72%	1,911.69 2.55%	2,949.19 2.87%	2,706.78 2.99%	150,732 3.19%	302,521 7.47%	59.99
<b>Sub-total of all banks (N=17/N=17)</b>	<b>65,585.71 68.65%</b>	<b>63,095.58 84.27%</b>	<b>76,312.48 74.35%</b>	<b>75,794.44 83.85%</b>	<b>1,688,536 35.73%</b>	<b>1,636,677 40.42%</b>	<b>42.49</b>
Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB-TCCAs)	11,735.25 12.28%	10,651.36 14.23%	13,963.98 13.61%	13,200.53 14.60%	2,096,398 44.36%	2,200,088 54.33%	76.04
Palli Daridro Bimochon Foundation (PDBF) *	16,992.06 17.79%	0 0.00%	10,257.35 9.99%	0 0.00%	710,793 15.04%	0 0.00%	93.12
Jubo Unnayan Adhidaptar	1,219.72 1.28%	1,126.22 1.50%	2,099.22 2.05%	1,401.12 1.55%	230,604 4.88%	212,699 5.25%	13.78
<b>Sub-total of public institutions (N=3/N=2)</b>	<b>29,947.03 31.35%</b>	<b>11,777.58 15.73%</b>	<b>26,320.55 25.65%</b>	<b>14,601.65 16.15%</b>	<b>3,037,795 64.27%</b>	<b>2,412,787 59.58%</b>	<b>60.98</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>95,532.74 100%</b>	<b>74,873.16 100%</b>	<b>102,633.03 100%</b>	<b>90,396.09 100%</b>	<b>4,726,331 100%</b>	<b>4,049,464 100%</b>	<b>51.74</b>

Source: CDF survey 2015-16 & 2016-17.

Note: N= Number of Banks

\* Despite repeated requests to the previous management CDF did not receive data from PDBF for the year 2015-16. So, the relevant column reveals '0'.

outstanding of Tk 26,320.55 million (25.65%) in 2016-17 as against Tk 14,601.65 million (16.15%) in 2015-16 showing an increase of 80%.

**Borrowers:** Five state owned banks had 801,078 borrowers (16.95%) in 2016-17 as against 5 banks with 747,455 borrowers (18.46%) in 2015-16 showing an increase of 0.07%. 10 private commercial banks had 736,726 borrowers (15.59%) in 2016-17 as against 586,701 borrowers (14.49%) by 10 banks in 2015-16 showing an increase of 26%. Two specialized banks had 150,732 borrowers (3.19%) in 2016-17 as against 302,521 borrowers (7.47%) by two banks showing a decrease of 50%. In summing up the borrowers' position in 2016-17 it is seen that 18 banks had 1,688,536 borrowers (35.73%) as against 1,636,677 borrowers (40.42%) of 17 banks in 2015-16 showing a slight increase of 0.03% over the preceding year.

BRDB had 2,096,398 borrowers (44.36%) in 2016-17 as against 2,200,088 borrowers (54.33%) in 2015-16 showing a decrease of 0.05%. PDBF had 710,793 borrowers (15.04%) in 2016-17. Jubo Unnayan Adhidaptar had 230,604 borrowers (4.88%) in 2016-17 as against 212,699 borrowers (5.25%) in 2015-16 showing an increase of 8%.

In summing up the public sector institutions, it is seen that they had 3,037,795 borrowers (64.27%) in 2016-17 as against 2,412,787 borrowers (59.58%) in 2015-16 showing an increase of 26% over the preceding year.

**Recovery Status:** During the year the loan recovery in the state own banks was 40.46%, private commercial banks had 69.51%, and specialized banks had 59.99%. In the banking sector, the recovery was 42.49%. On the other hand, in the public sector institutions, BRDB had 76.04% loan recovery, PDBF had 93.12% and Jubo Unnayan Adhidaptar had 13.78% loan recovery. Loan recovery in the banking sector is very poor while in public sector except Jubo Unnayan Adhidaptar, others namely PDBF and BRDB had reasonably good loan recovery rates during the year.

## 2.3 Conclusion

During the year 2016-17 microcredit has deepened both horizontally and vertically in the country. This review has revealed that the NGO-MFIs have procured their funds from different sources both internal and external. It may be noted that the donors' funds for microfinance is very negligible. It is because the MFIs are now capable in mobilizing funds from their members and they have significant access to funds to PKSF, banks and non-bank financial institutions. But there are certain segments of population living in remote areas, char areas and the long coastal belt areas of the country, where interest free fund or low cost fund is required. With high cost loan it is not possible to eradicate poverty or promote social development in those areas. The NGO-MFIs are now on the path of more commercialized as the extent of grants or concessionary fund in the total funding mix is abysmally low. This situation is a pride for the sector. The sector has still huge potential and scope to go for vertical expansion as the capacity of the members to handle finance has greatly enhanced. Provisions should be created so that different need-based savings products can be launched among the people in the rural areas and current restriction of savings mobilization should be relaxed by the MRA. Eligible NGO-MFIs could be granted this opportunity by MRA as soon as possible. There is no denying the fact that doing savings and credit by NGO-MFIs is a limited kind of banking activity. To cope up with the current and future businesses and the enterprise needs of the people, the NGO-MFIs should be upgraded to enable them to provide the desired financial services. It may be noted that the wholesale financing particularly of the banks has been significantly increasing over time. Loan recovery in the retail lending is very poor. The banks should review this issue.

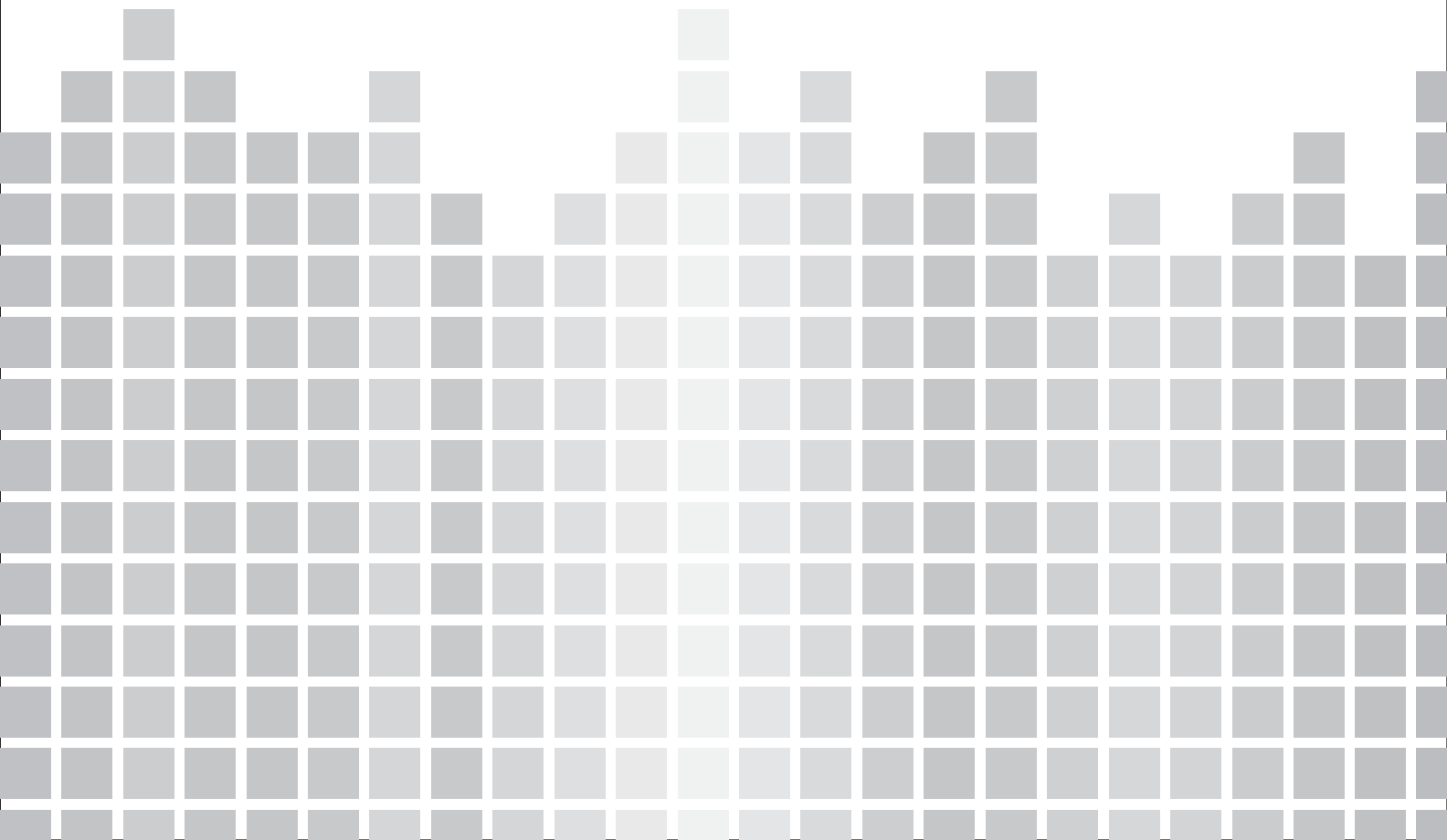
The government should take steps to broaden and strengthen the financial base of PKSF so that the NGO-MFIs can be more benefited to implement their social and economic development goals for the poor and the rural masses. The Bangladesh Bank (Central Bank) can also play a positive role in promoting the micro-enterprise sector of the NGO-MFIs as they are doing now for agriculture development of the country involving the commercial banks.





# Chapter 3

## **MICRO-ENTERPRISE PROGRAM OF NGO-MFIs**



# MICRO-ENTERPRISE PROGRAM OF NGO-MFIs

When the NGO-MFIs began their microfinance program, there were no ideas or plans of launching micro-enterprise. The borrowers started working with small amounts of loans for their respective income generating activities. NGO-MFIs gradually increase the loan size of the borrowers to expand their business activity. Now usually a loan above Tk 50,000 is termed as enterprise loan. According to the capacity of the NGO-MFIs, they raise the enterprise loan size. PKSF has allowed its Partner Organizations called POs to lend up to Tk 1.0 million loans. But very few NGO-MFIs have reached this limit. This loan now can be up to Tk 500,000 or even more depending on the size of the MFI. The borrowers are not required to put in any matching equity. That is debt-equity ratio still is not in practice in MFI enterprise financing. Enterprise loan proposals of the borrowers are meticulously evaluated by NGO-MFIs and the businesses are closely monitored.

## 3.1 Outreach of ME Loan

Most of the micro-enterprises in rural areas are single owner operated or slightly larger unit including one or more family members. Micro-enterprises are generally the gateway for the graduated micro borrowers to come out of poverty cycle by utilizing their skills and professionalism. About 247 MFIs (48.43%) out of the 510 NGO-MFIs have implemented micro-enterprise program covering the poor and low-income members in the financial year

2016-17 (Table: 3.1) providing micro-enterprise loans to their members. The rest 51.57% NGO-MFIs are yet to have micro-enterprise programs. Although, they do not have micro-enterprise program, but sometimes they provide individual micro-enterprise loans based on demand. The figures in the Table: 3.1 show that there is still enough room to carry out micro-enterprise programs. With increased financial and technical support, the NGO-MFIs can produce an enormous positive impact on the overall economy of Bangladesh.

**Disbursement:** In 2016-17 financial year 29.90% of total disbursement has taken place in Microenterprise. A total of Tk 361,096.99 million has been disbursed in 2016-17. The highest amount of disbursement has been made by BRAC (30.44%) followed by Grameen Bank (17.21%) and ASA (10.92%). On the other hand, BURO Bangladesh has disbursed (6.74%) followed by TMSS (4.30%), SSS (3.40%). UDDIPAN, PMUK, Sajida Foundation and CDIP are also coming in a small way in enterprise financing. The remaining MFIs' contribution to the enterprise financing appears significant. They have disbursed (21.49%) of the total disbursement.

**Loan Recovery:** In 2016-17, a total of 28.78% loan has been recovered from the overall sector financing. A total amount of Tk 337,239.70 million has been recovered from enterprise financing during the year.

**Table: 3.1 Position of ME Loan during 2016-17**

Organizations	Disbursement (Tk. in million)		Recovery (Tk. in million)		Outstanding (Tk. in million)		Number of borrowers	
1	2		3		4		5	
Grameen Bank	62,140.00	17.21%	51,530.00	15.28%	40,310.00	16.89%	1,327,910	36.48%
BRAC	109,919.87	30.44%	110,949.90	32.90%	67,847.40	28.43%	484,731	13.32%
ASA	39,428.11	10.92%	37,414.01	11.09%	26,494.84	11.10%	282,508	7.76%
BURO Bangladesh	24,355.93	6.74%	22,880.62	6.78%	20,343.76	8.53%	213,628	5.87%
TMSS	15,522.86	4.30%	15,154.89	4.49%	10,462.13	4.38%	79,591	2.19%
SSS	12,277.83	3.40%	10,939.35	3.24%	7,532.74	3.16%	105,972	2.91%
UDDIPAN	4,123.55	1.14%	4,624.59	1.37%	2,917.49	1.22%	34,055	0.94%
PMUK	5,438.12	1.51%	5,446.36	1.61%	3,547.87	1.49%	38,778	1.07%
Sajida Foundation	5,974.95	1.65%	5,100.47a	1.51%	4,063.73	1.70%	42,473	1.17%
CDIP	4,301.54	1.19%	3,978.17	1.18%	2,720.57	1.14%	47,485	1.30%
The remaining MFIs together	77,614.23	21.49%	69,221.34	20.53%	52,384.31	21.95%	982,876	27.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>361,096.99</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>337,239.70</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>238,624.84</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,640,007</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Share of sectoral total (in %)</b>	<b>29.90</b>		<b>28.78</b>		<b>30.97</b>		<b>11.22</b>	

Source: CDF survey 2016-17.

The highest loan recovery was made by BRAC (32.90%) followed by Grameen Bank (15.28%) and ASA (11.09%). Among others, BURO Bangladesh has recovered 6.78% followed by TMSS (4.49%) and SSS (3.24%). Notably UDDIPAN, PMUK, Sajida Foundation and CDIP are having similar percentage of recovery. The remaining MFIs have recovered amounts, which is 20.53% of the total recovered amount.

**Loan Outstanding:** Micro-enterprise has sectoral loan outstanding share of 30.97%. The total loan outstanding of the sector in 2016-17 is Tk 238,624.84 million. BRAC has the highest share in the loan outstanding of 28.43% followed by Grameen Bank (16.89%), ASA (11.10%) and BURO Bangladesh (8.53%). Others share are still smaller. The remaining MFIs share is 21.95%, which is a significant share compared to the total loan outstanding.

**Borrowers Position:** In 2016-17, the microenterprise borrowers' number is 3,640,007 which is 11.22% of the total financing sector borrowers. The microenterprise borrowers is the highest in Grameen Bank (36.48%) followed by BRAC (13.32%) and ASA (7.76%) and BURO Bangladesh (5.87%). SSS (2.91%) and TMSS (2.19%) and others have less number of borrowers as can be seen in the Table: 3.1. On the other hand, the remaining MFIs together have 27% of the total micro-enterprise borrowers, which is significant.

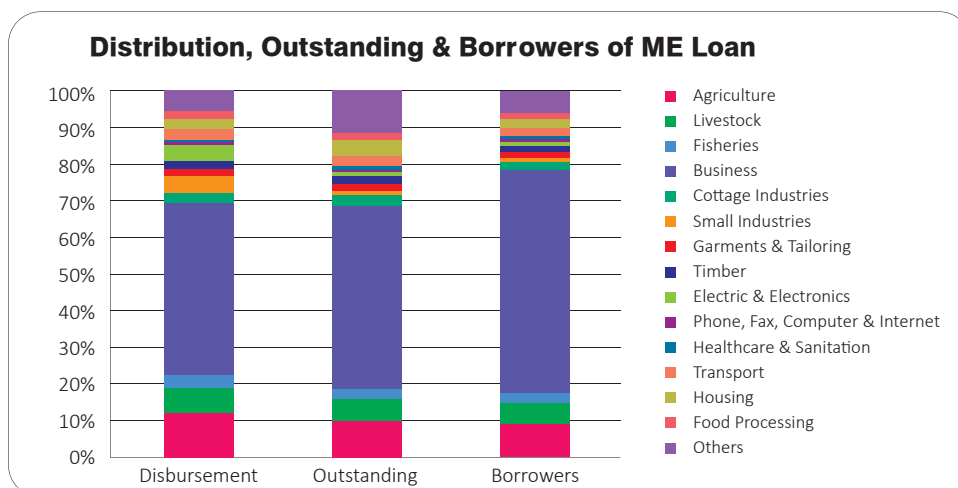
### 3.2 Distribution of ME loan by types of enterprises

NGO-MFIs have been providing financial support to the poor and the low-income clients through micro-enterprise in some 15 specified sub-sectors viz. Agriculture & Horticulture crops, Agriculture equipment & water irrigation, livestock, dairy & poultry farms, fisheries, hatchery & shrimp culture, Trade, business & commerce, Cottage industries,

Handicrafts & mritshilpa, Small industries, Machines, welding & workshops, Garments & tailoring, Timber & furniture, Electric, electronics & solar energy, Phone, fax, photostat, computer & internet, Heath care, medication & sanitation, Transport, Housing , Food & food processing and others.

**Disbursement:** During the year 2016-17, an amount of Tk 361,096.99 million was disbursed in the micro-enterprise. The highest financing has taken place in trade, business & commerce Tk 170,096.82 million (46.70%) followed by other significant enterprises like Agriculture (Agri. & horticulture crops, Agri. equipment & Water Irrigations, Livestock, Dairy & Poultry Farms, Fisheries, Hatchery & Shrimp Culture) Tk 79,331.73 million (22.58%), small industries, machinery, welding & workshops Tk 16,510.04 million (4.53%), electric, electronics & solar energy Tk 16,190.84 million (4.43%), cottage industries Tk 12,088.75 million (3.33%), housing Tk 11,204.43 million (3.08%), transport Tk 9,139.05 million (2.53%), food & food processing Tk 8,204.71 million (2.25%), etc. The details are shown in the Table: 3.2.

It may be noted that 247 MFIs out of 510 MFIs have financed microenterprises in 2016-17. Of these MFIs, 235 MFIs financed trade, business & commerce (96.16%) followed by livestock & dairy 190 MFIs (77.02%), Agriculture & Horticulture etc 182 MFIs (73.79%), Fisheries & hatchery 178 MFIs (72.18%), Transport 152 MFIs (61.69%), Cottage industries 140 MFIs (56.85%), Garments & tailoring 115 MFIs (47.18%), Phone, fax etc. 113 MFIs (45.97%), Timber & furniture 111 MFIs (45.16%), Small industries, welding & workshop 111 MFIs (45.16%), Food and food processing 105 MFIs (42.74%), etc.



**Table: 3.2 Distribution of Disbursement of ME Loan by Types of Enterprises during 2016-17**

Sl. No.	Types of enterprises	Loan disbursed (Tk. in million)	% of total	% of NGO-MFIs total disbursement	Number of ME financing NGO-MFIs	% of total	% of total NGO-MFIs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agril. & Horticulture Crops, Agril. Equipments & Water Irrigations	44,213.76	12.18	3.66	182	73.79	35.69
2	Livestock, Dairy & Poultry Farms	22,757.23	6.97	1.88	190	77.02	37.25
3	Fisheries, Hatchery & Shrimp Culture	12,360.74	3.43	1.02	178	72.18	34.90
4	Trade, Business & Commerce	170,096.82	46.70	14.09	235	95.16	46.08
5	Cottage Industries, Handicrafts & Mritshilpa	12,088.75	3.33	1.00	140	56.85	27.45
6	Small Industries, Machineries, Welding & Workshops	16,510.04	4.53	1.37	111	45.16	21.76
7	Garments & Tailoring	7,506.63	2.08	0.62	115	47.18	22.55
8	Timber & Furniture	7,279.77	2.00	0.60	111	45.16	21.76
9	Electric, Electronics & Solar Energy	16,190.84	4.43	1.34	77	31.05	15.10
10	Phone, Fax, Photostat, Computer & Internet	2,893.88	0.80	0.24	113	45.97	22.16
11	Health Care, Medication & Sanitation	2,364.84	0.65	0.20	76	31.05	14.90
12	Transport	9,139.05	2.53	0.76	152	61.69	29.80
13	Housing	11,204.43	3.08	0.93	95	38.71	18.63
14	Food & Food Processing	8,204.71	2.25	0.68	105	42.74	20.59
15	Others	18,285.52	5.02	1.51	23	9.270	4.51
	<b>Total</b>	<b>361,096.99</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>29.90</b>	<b>247</b> <b>(Aggregate)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>48.43</b>

Source: CDF survey 2016-17.

### 3.3 Average Size of Different Variables of ME Loan

The Table: 3.3 gives information on some important variables on the basis of average consideration. This is one way of looking at things on the macro enterprise situation in the MF sector of the country. The Table: 3.3 shows that the average loan disbursed per MFI in 2016-17 was Tk 1,461.93 million compared to Tk 958.22 million in 2015-16 showing an increase of 52.57% over the preceding year. The average loan disbursed per branch was Tk 18.84 million in 2016-17 compared to Tk 14.93 million in 2015-16 thus resulting in an increase of 26.19%. During 2016-17 the average loan received per borrower was Tk

99,201 as against Tk 85,620 in 2015-16 showing an increase of 15.86%. Loan recovered per branch in 2016-17 was Tk 17.60 million as compared to Tk 14.71 million in 2015-16 that shows an increase of 19.65%. In this context, loan repaid per borrower was Tk 92,648 in 2016-17 as opposed to Tk 84,314 in 2015-16 with a 9.88% rise over the preceding year. During the year loan outstanding per branch was Tk 12.45 million as against Tk 9.84 million in 2015-16 that gives an increase of 26.52%. Finally, loan outstanding per borrower was Tk 65,556 in 2016-17 as against Tk 56,405 in 2015-16 showing an increase of 16.22%.

**Table: 3.3 Average Size of different Variables of ME Loan**

Particulars	2016-17	2015-16	Change over 2015-16 (in %)
2	2	3	4
i. Loan disbursed per NGO-MFI (Tk. in million)	1,461.93	958.22	52.57
ii. Loan disbursed per branch (Tk. in million)	18.84	14.93	26.19
iii. Loan received per borrower (in Tk.)	99,202	85,620	15.86
iv. Loan recovered per branch (Tk. in million)	17.60	14.71	19.65
v. Loan repaid per borrower (in Tk.)	92,648	84,314	9.88
vi. Lout outstanding per branch (Tk. in million)	12.45	9.84	26.52
vii. Loan outstanding per borrower (in Tk.)	65,556	56,405	16.22

Source: CDF survey 2015-16 & 2016-17.

### 3.4 Conclusion

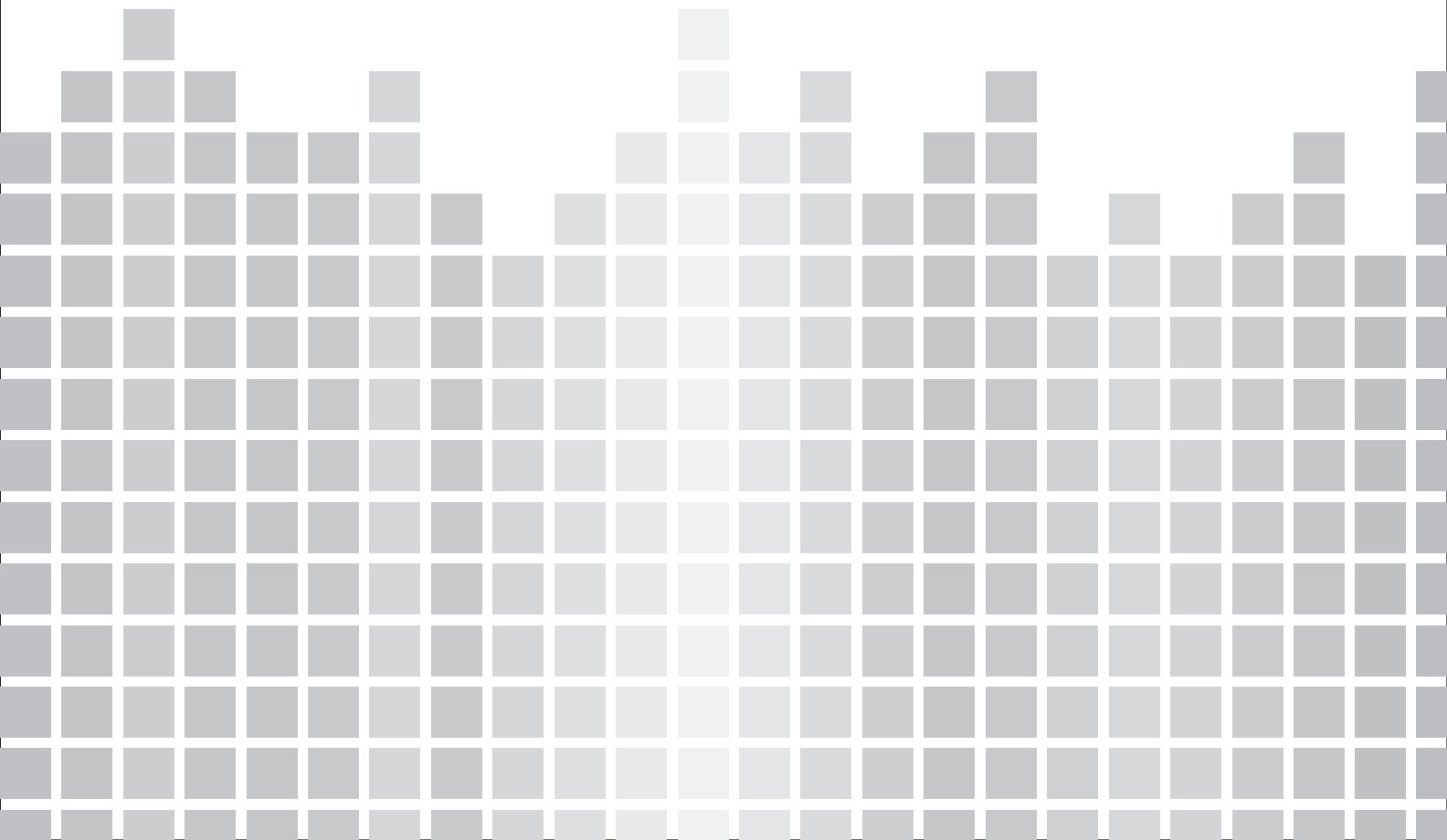
To accelerate the prime goal of poverty reduction and enhance the enterprise growth, increased incomes, job creation, and facilitating access to credit from formal financial institutions, involvement of 247 NGO-MFIs in micro-enterprise certainly gives a positive direction even though the NGO-MFIs have been undertaking this activity quite recently. Micro-enterprise should be carried out professionally and not in the manner of MFI program management. It may be mentioned that micro-enterprise is a different discipline in terms of manpower that manages the programs, nature of clients, methodology, terms & conditions of loan, the loan size, etc. There is no relationship of microfinance program performance with that of micro-enterprise. There is an increased need for capacity building and professionalization of both the clients and the micro-enterprise staffs. There is a bright potential of micro-enterprise in the country that this sector will

soon emerge as the most important one. The NGO-MFIs are facing regulatory hurdles with respect to increased enterprise financing NGO-MFIs support enterprise financing without any collateral security whereas some banks do not finance small clients without taking original land documents as equitable mortgage. In some NGO-MFIs, the performance of enterprise is much better than microfinance. The NGO-MFIs should henceforth give more emphasis and start thinking of using information and mobile banking technology for providing faster and efficient services to the micro-enterprise clients. Like microfinance, the micro-enterprise will also create another revolution in the country. Bangladesh Bank may direct the commercial banks to provide funding to the NGO-MFIs for enterprise as it has been doing for agriculture loans. In addition, the international development agencies like the World Bank, Asian Development and International Food and Agriculture Organization may come forward to expedite the growth of the sector.



# Chapter 4

## **MICROFINANCE PROGRAM OF NGO-MFIs IN REMOTE AREAs**



# MICROFINANCE PROGRAM OF NGO-MFIs IN REMOTE AREAs

## 4.1 Microcredit in Char Areas

NGO-MFIs have been working in the rural areas of Bangladesh addressing the poor, very poor and near poor people under their different programs both financial and social development. These areas also include remote areas and difficult terrains like char, haor and hilly areas. Accessing financial services in these areas are very costly as well as tough for the NGO-MFIs to render their service. Despite this grim reality, the microfinance sector has been moving forward and expanding the microfinance programs in diversified fields, such as micro-enterprise, micro-insurance and other insurances, social development programs, capacity development programs, etc. In this context, NGO-MFIs have expanded their programs in the backward areas in terms of infrastructure of the country including the Char areas, Haor areas and Hilly areas. Chars are highly vulnerable areas and prone to sudden and forceful flooding. Frequently river erosion occurs resulting in loss of land, physical assets and crops. Most of such areas are located in the north-western part of the country, where diversity of markets, healthcare facility, education and other essential services are scanty. On the other hand, Haor area is a wetland ecosystem found in the north-eastern part of Bangladesh, while Chittagong Hill Tracts, Chittagong,

Habigonj and Moulavibazar districts are known as Hilly areas that constitute about 12% of the total area of Bangladesh. These areas are mostly poverty prone and are having inadequate literacy and other development facilities.

The prime MFIs that work in char areas include CODEC, BURO Bangladesh, BRAC, ESDO, SSS, SSUS, VOSD, BEES, TMSS, RDRS and some other MFIs. The Table: 4.1 shows that a total 696 branches of these MFIs are involved in Char areas. Compared to the overall sector, 3.63% of the total branches are involved in Char area operations. The highest number of branches belong to CODEC (13.65%) followed by BURO Bangladesh (8.62%), BRAC (8.19%), ESDO (4.17%), SSS (3.88%), SSUS (3.88%), VOSD (3.45%), BEES (3.02%), TMSS (2.73%), RDRS (2.73%) and the remaining MFIs (45.69%).

During the year 2016-17, an amount of Tk 27,679.75 million was disbursed. Compared to the total sector, here 2.29% disbursement has been made. As an individual MFI, the highest loan disbursement was made by BRAC (18.49%) followed by RDRS (8.96%), SSS (8.14%), BURO Bangladesh (7.32%), SSUS (5.49%), BEES (4.79%), ESDO (4.23%), TMSS (3.78%), VOSD (2.73%) and CODEC (2.50%). While the remaining MFIs disbursed (33.58%), which is a significant percentage of disbursement.

**Table: 4.1 Distribution of loan in Char Areas during 2016-17**

Organizations	Number of branches		Loan disbursed (Tk. in million)		Loan outstanding (Tk. in million)		Number of borrowers		Members' savings (Tk. in million)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
CODEC	95	13.65%	690.98	2.50%	469.64	2.62%	8,758	1.18%	135	2.71%
BURO Bangladesh	60	8.62%	2,024.85	7.32%	1,452.19	8.10%	36,182	4.86%	374.22	7.52%
BRAC	57	8.19%	5,118.75	18.49%	3,057.09	17.05%	122,120	16.41%	943.35	18.94%
ESDO	29	4.17%	1,169.72	4.23%	710.66	3.96%	22,942	3.08%	223.29	4.48%
SSS	27	3.88%	2,253.40	8.14%	1,388.47	7.74%	39,972	5.37%	470.74	9.45%
SSUS	27	3.88%	1,518.94	5.49%	965.16	5.38%	39,959	5.37%	335.21	6.73%
VOSD	24	3.45%	756.34	2.73%	607.86	3.39%	35,585	4.78%	27.21	0.55%
BEES	21	3.02%	1,324.74	4.79%	893.47	4.98%	30,147	4.05%	241.17	4.84%
TMSS	19	2.73%	1,046.06	3.78%	664.52	3.71%	33,883	4.55%	214.97	4.32%
RDRS Bangladesh	19	2.73%	2,481.02	8.96%	607.82	3.39%	30,622	4.12%	287.25	5.77%
The remaining MFIs together	318	45.69%	9,294.95	33.58%	7,110.43	39.66%	343,809	46.21%	1,727.11	34.68%
<b>Total</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>27,679.75</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>17,927.31</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>743,979</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4,979.52</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Share of sectoral total (in %)</b>	<b>3.63</b>		<b>2.29</b>		<b>2.33</b>		<b>2.29</b>		<b>1.43</b>	

Source: CDF survey 2016-17.



During the year, there was a total amount of Tk 17,927.31 million loan outstanding in the char areas. The char areas represent 2.33% of the total loan outstanding in the overall sector. The highest loan outstanding was with BRAC (17.05%) followed by other major MFIs like BURO Bangladesh (8.10%), SSS (7.74%), SSUS (5.38%), (BEES (4.98%), etc. while the remaining MFIs had (39.66%) of the total loan outstanding.

During the year, the number of borrowers was 743,979. The char area borrowers represent 2.29% of the total sector. BRAC had the highest number of borrowers (16.41%) followed by SSS (5.37%), SSUS (5.37%), BURO Bangladesh (4.86%), VOSD (4.78%), TMSS (4.55%), etc. The remaining MFIs together had (46.21% of the total borrowers, which is a significant percentage.

During the year 2016-7, the members had net savings amounting to Tk 4,979.52 million which represents 1.43% of the total net savings in the overall sector. The highest number of savings has been made by BRAC (18.94%) followed by SSS (9.45%), BURO Bangladesh (7.52%), SSUS (6.73%), RDRS (5.77%), BEES (4.84%), TMSS (4.32%) etc., while the remaining MFIs together have (34.68%), which is also a significant percentage. The details are shown in the Table: 4.1.

#### 4.2 Microcredit in Haor Areas

The MFIs that work in the Haor areas include ASA, BRAC, BURO Bangladesh, TMSS, HEED Bangladesh, POPI, DSK, PBUS, YPSA, PMUK and others. In the haor

areas, a total of 496 branches of different MFIs are working that represents 2.59% of the total branches in the sector.

During the year 2016-17, ASA has the highest number of branches (33.47%) operating in the areas followed by BRAC (20.36%), BURO Bangladesh (8.67%), TMSS (5.85%), HEED Bangladesh (5.65%), POPI (3.63%), etc, while the remaining MFIs have (13.91%) of the total branches. The details are shown in Table: 4.2.

A total of Tk 25,897.38 million was disbursed in 2016-17 that represents 2.14% of the total disbursement in the sector. The highest loan disbursement was made by ASA (48.60%) followed by BRAC (27.42%), HEED Bangladesh (4.58%), DSK (3.33%), POPI (2.26%), BURO Bangladesh (2.16%) etc, while the remaining MFIs had disbursed Tk (5.99%).

During the year 2016-17, the concerned MFIs had a total loan outstanding of Tk 16,512.40 million that represents 2.14% of the total sectoral loan outstanding. The highest loan outstanding lies with ASA (48.40%) followed by BRAC (25.07%), HEED Bangladesh (5.34%), DSK (3.10%), etc while the remaining MFIs had 7.04% of the loan outstanding.

The number of borrowers in the Haor areas was 786,332 in 2016-17 that represents 2.42% of the overall sector total. The highest number of borrowers was with ASA (45.37%) followed by BRAC (28.35%), HEED Bangladesh (5.70%), DSK (2.81%), etc while the remaining MFIs had (8.08%).

**Table: 4.2 Distribution of Loan in Haor Areas during 2016-17**

Organizations	Number of branches	Loan disbursed (Tk. in million)	Loan outstanding (Tk. in million)	Number of borrowers	Members' savings (Tk. in million)
1	2	3	4	5	6
ASA	166 33.47%	12,585.99 48.60%	7,992.37 48.40%	356,755 45.37%	3,125.34 50.98%
BRAC	101 20.36%	7,100.06 27.42%	4,139.65 25.07%	222,936 28.35%	1,613.50 26.32%
BURO Bangladesh	43 8.67%	559.91 2.16%	410.28 2.48%	10,891 1.39%	103.67 1.69%
TMSS	29 5.85%	589.51 2.28%	399.07 2.42%	14,858 1.89%	108.61 1.77%
HEED Bangladesh	28 5.65%	1,185.95 4.58%	881.32 5.34%	44,812 5.70%	285.94 4.66%
POPI	18 3.63%	586.2 2.26%	389.13 2.36%	16,242 2.07%	129.99 2.12%
DSK	14 2.82%	861.33 3.33%	511.85 3.10%	22,116 2.81%	167.22 2.73%
PBUS	12 2.42%	143.2 0.55%	112.79 0.68%	8,467 1.08%	37.92 0.62%
YPSA	9 1.81%	307.63 1.19%	234.07 1.42%	7,745 0.98%	67.03 1.09%
PMUK	7 1.41%	425.24 1.64%	280.22 1.70%	17,978 2.29%	105.85 1.73%
The remaining MFIs together	69 13.91%	1,552.36 5.99%	1,161.65 7.04%	63,532 8.08%	385.15 6.28%
<b>Total</b>	<b>496 100%</b>	<b>25,897.38 100%</b>	<b>16,512.40 100%</b>	<b>786,332 100%</b>	<b>6,130.22 100%</b>
<b>Share of sectoral total (in %)</b>	<b>2.59</b>	<b>2.14</b>	<b>2.14</b>	<b>2.42</b>	<b>1.76</b>

Source: CDF survey 2016-17.

During the year, a total net savings of Tk 6,130.22 million was made by the members in the haor areas that represents 1.76% of the overall sector. The highest net savings was made by the members of ASA ((50.98%) followed by BRAC (26.32%), HEED Bangladesh (4.66%), DSK ( 2.73%) ,etc while the remaining MFIs had (6.28%). The details appear in the Table: 4.2.

#### 4.3 Microcredit in Hilly Areas

During 2016-17, a total of 240 branches of different MFIs are working in the hilly areas of some districts of Bangladesh. The number of branches operating in the hilly areas represents 1.06% of the overall branches in the country. The highest number of branches lies with TMSS (18.14%) followed by BRAC (14.22%), IDF (11.76%), PMUK (6.37%), HEED Bangladesh (5.39%), SDI (4.41%), RDRS (3.43%), etc, while the remaining MFIs have (27.45%). The details are shown in Table: 4.3.

In 2016-17, a total amount of Tk 6,910.76 million was disbursed in the hilly areas. This amount represents 0.57% of the total loan disbursement in the country. The highest loan disbursement was made by BRAC (24.63%) followed by IDF (11.83%), PMUK (9.67%), SDI (5.96%), HEED Bangladesh (5.67%), VERC (5.49%), RDRS (4.97%), etc, while the remaining MFIs together have 22.03% of the disbursement.

In 2016-17, there was total loan outstanding of Tk 4,379.39 million, which represents 0.57% of the total loan outstanding in the country. The highest loan outstanding was with BRAC (21.80%) followed by IDF (11.70%), PMUK ( 9.59%), HEED Bangladesh (5.79%),

VERC ( 5.65%), RDRS (4.31%), TMSS (3.84%), etc, while the remaining MFIs together have (29.77%) of the total loan outstanding.

In 2016-17, the total number of borrowers in the hilly areas were 201,769 that represents 0.62% of the total borrowers in the country. The highest number of borrowers was with BRAC (23.15%) followed by IDF (11.34%), HEED Bangladesh (6.99%), PMUK (6.63%), SDI (6.35%), RDRS (5.30%), SATU (5.29%), VERC ( 3.46%), etc, while the remaining MFIs had 26.68% of the borrowers.

During the year, the MFIs made net savings of Tk 1,683.43 million that represents 0.48% of the total net savings made in the country. The highest net savings was made the members of BRAC (26.44%) followed by IDF (14.36%), PMUK (12.21%), HEED Bangladesh (5.87%), RDRS (4.64%), VERC (3.33%), etc, while the remaining MFIs had 21.60% of the total net savings made in the hilly areas. The details can be seen in the Table: 4.3.

#### 4.4 Position of Micro-credit in Remote Areas

A total 102 MFIs was involved in the remote areas out of 510 MFIs that represents 20% of the total MFIs. The highest number of MFIs 78 (76.47%) are working in Char areas followed by 31 (30.39%) in the Haor areas and 31 (30.39%) in the Hilly areas.

A total of 1,396 branches are operating in the remote areas that represent 7.28% of the total branches of the reported MFIs in 2016-17. The highest number of branches (49.86%) operates in Char areas followed by 35.53% in the Haor areas and 14.61% in the Hilly areas.

**Table: 4.3 Distribution of Loan in Hilly Areas during 2016-17**

Organizations	Number of branches	Loan disbursed (Tk. in million)	Loan outstanding (Tk. in million)	Number of borrowers	Members' savings (Tk. in million)
1	2	3	4	5	6
TMSS	37 18.14%	246.04 3.56%	167.99 3.84%	4,541 2.25%	44.94 2.67%
BRAC	29 14.22%	1,702.37 24.63%	954.83 21.80%	46,713 23.15%	445.16 26.44%
IDF	24 11.76%	817.2 11.83%	512.46 11.70%	22,882 11.34%	241.78 14.36%
PMUK	13 6.37%	668.02 9.67%	420.16 9.59%	13,386 6.63%	205.51 12.21%
HEED Bangladesh	11 5.39%	391.99 5.67%	253.54 5.79%	14,102 6.99%	98.89 5.87%
SDI	9 4.41%	411.75 5.96%	29.02 0.66%	12,811 6.35%	59.4 3.53%
RDRS Bangladesh	7 3.43%	343.73 4.97%	188.56 4.31%	10,698 5.30%	78.11 4.64%
YPSA	6 2.94%	205.09 2.97%	156.05 3.56%	5,164 2.56%	44.69 2.65%
SATU	6 2.94%	222.91 3.23%	145.35 3.32%	10,676 5.29%	45.34 2.69%
VERC	6 2.94%	379.55 5.49%	247.51 5.65%	6,974 3.46%	56 3.33%
The remaining MFIs together	56 27.45%	1,522.11 22.03%	1,303.92 29.77%	53,822 26.68%	363.61 21.60%
<b>Total</b>	<b>204 100%</b>	<b>6,910.76 100%</b>	<b>4,379.39 100%</b>	<b>201,769 100%</b>	<b>1,683.43 100%</b>
<b>Share of sectoral total (in %)</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.48</b>

Source: CDF survey 2016-17.

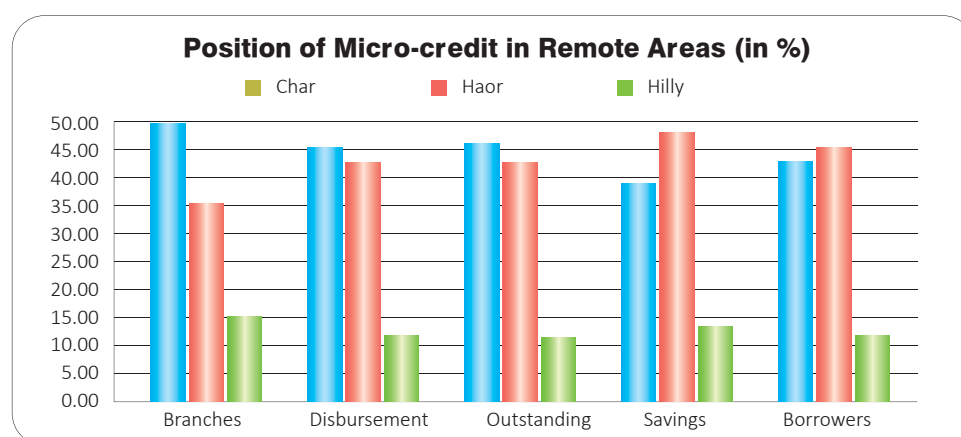
**Table: 4.4 Position of Micro-credit in Remote Areas during 2016-17**

Nature of remote areas	Number of NGO-MFIs works in remote areas	Number of branches in remote areas	Loan disbursed (Tk. in million)	Loan outstanding (Tk. in million)	Number of borrowers	Members' savings (Tk. in million)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Char areas	78 76.47%	696 49.86%	27,679.75 45.76%	17,927.31 46.18%	743,979 42.95%	4,979.52 38.92%
Haor areas	31 30.39%	496 35.53%	25,897.38 42.81%	16,512.40 42.54%	786,332 45.40%	6,130.22 47.92%
Hilly areas	31 30.39%	204 14.61%	6,910.76 11.43%	4,379.39 11.28%	201,769 11.65%	1,683.43 13.16%
<b>Total</b>	<b>102 * 100%</b>	<b>1,396 100%</b>	<b>60,487.90 100%</b>	<b>38,819.10 100%</b>	<b>1,732,080 100%</b>	<b>12,793.17 100%</b>
<b>Share of sectoral total (in %)</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>7.28</b>	<b>5.01</b>	<b>5.04</b>	<b>5.34</b>	<b>3.66</b>

\* Aggregate.

In 2016-17, at total of Tk 60,487.90 million was disbursed in the remote areas that represent 5.01% of the reported MFIs. Of this amount, the highest disbursement of Tk 45.76% was made in Char areas followed by 42.81% in the Haor areas and 11.43% in the Hilly areas. The loan outstanding during the year was Tk 38,819.10 million that represents 5.04% of the total disbursement in the remote areas. The highest loan outstanding was 46.18% in the Char areas followed by 42.54% in the Haor areas and 11.28% in the Hilly areas. The total number of borrowers in the remote areas was

1,732,080 that represent 5.34% of the total borrowers. The highest number of borrowers was 45.40% in the Haor areas followed by 42.95% in the Char areas and 11.65% in the Hilly areas. The members of the remote areas have made net savings of Tk 12,793.17 million, which is 3.66% of the total net savings in the year. The highest net savings of 47.92% was made by the members in the Haor areas followed by 38.92% in the Char areas and 13.16% in the Hilly areas. The details are shown in the Table: 4.4.



#### 4.5 Conclusion

The detail microfinance picture in the remote areas is very useful and difficult to obtain from any other agency or organization. There is no denying the fact that the remote areas are very backward in terms of terrain that includes chars, haors and hilly areas. These areas usually have low population density, very scattered populations, remote locations coupled with lack of infrastructural facilities, and as such very costly and risky operations for NGO-MFIs. In order to increase the existing services of NGO-MFIs in Char, Haor and Hilly areas, donor and government support is imperative,

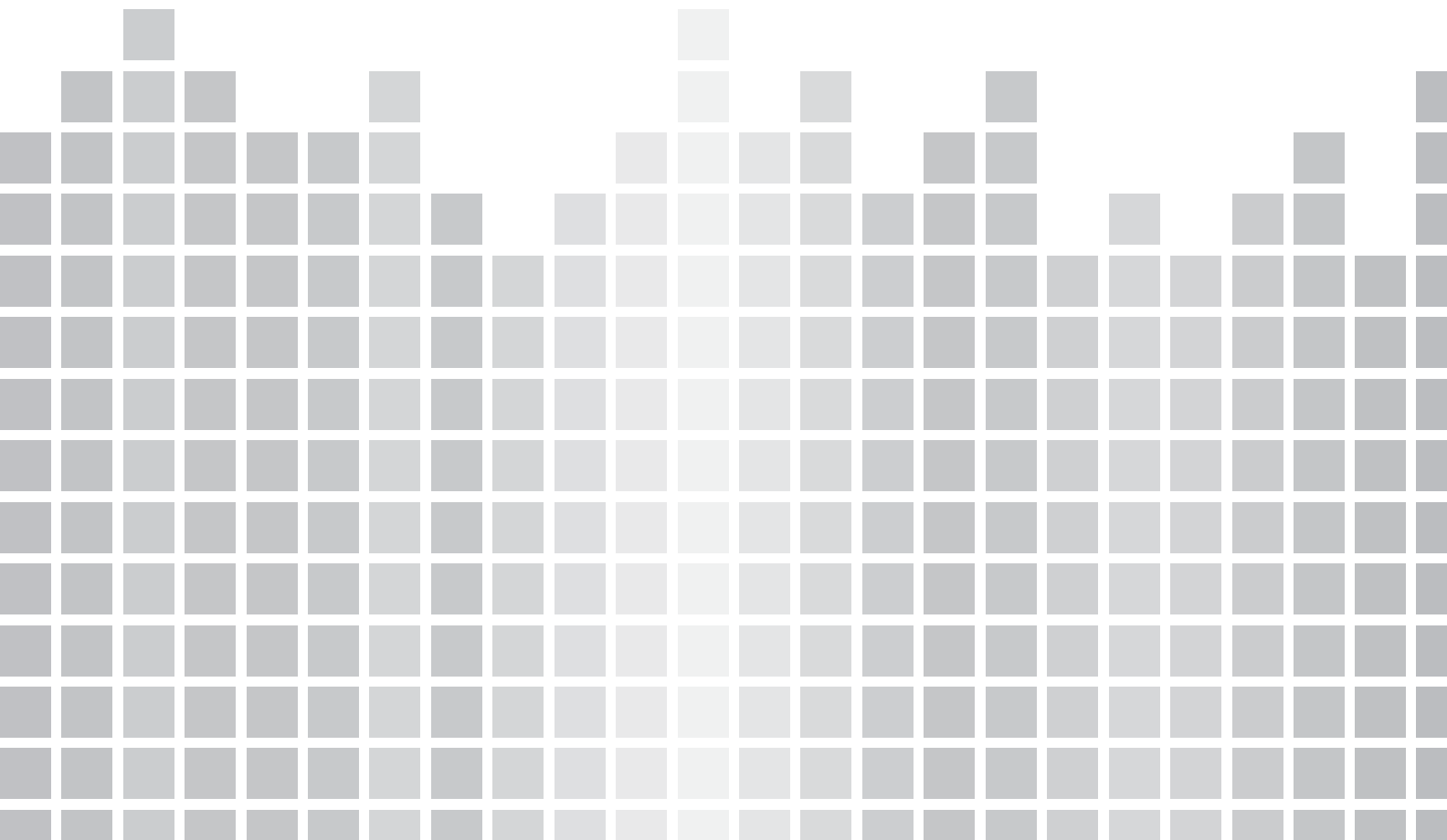
other-wise the NGO-MFIs will continue to be losing concerns all the time and will be eventually discouraged to continue and expand operations. Despite this grim reality NGO-MFIs are still moving forward to provide their services to these people. The remote areas that are still unaddressed need special attention of the government, international development agencies and various donors so that the downtrodden populace does not remain un-served. CDF, PKSK and InM may organize national seminars to highlight the issue and draw attention of the Government, important donors and international development agencies.



# Chapter 5

## **SOCIAL SERVICES AND TRAINING PROGRAMS OF NGO-MFIs**

(excepting loans & savings)



# SOCIAL SERVICES AND TRAINING PROGRAMS OF NGO-MFIs (excepting loans & savings)

NGO-MFIs are committed to overall socio-economic development for the communities they serve in the country. This is why, alongside microfinance activities, microfinance institutions (MFIs) have engaged themselves in various social development services including capacity development programs for the poor, very poor, near poor and low-income people. They have not only included their members in such development programs but have also covered many other community members who are not their members but live in the same community. These people have been equally benefited from these development programs.

## 5.1 Social Services Programs of NGO-MFIs

Poverty reduction has been a common concern for the society in general and one of the important visions of the microfinance sector, which can be effectively accelerated by undertaking different social services. The present review has found that a great majority of the NGO-MFIs have been implementing development initiatives under their social services, while a small portion of them are yet to provide such services.

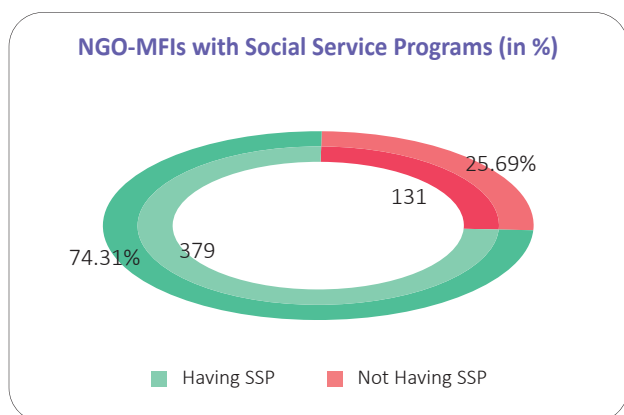
During 2016-17, a total of 510 NGO-MFIs including the Grameen Bank (GB) has provided information regarding their social services. Out of the total 510 NGO-MFIs, about 379 NGO-MFIs (74.31%) have been found to have implemented various social services, while the rest 131 NGO-MFIs (25.69%) did not have any such program during the same period.

The Table: 5.1 shows that 379 NGO-MFIs are involved in 16 different social services. It may be mentioned that 75% of them provide education service, 73% NGO-MFIs provide healthcare service, 56%

NGO-MFIs provide water & sanitation services. Women empowerment is one of the important objectives of the NGO-MFIs and to this effect the NGO-MFIs also provide other direct support to them apart for their development and empowerment and, as such, the fourth highest number of NGO-MFIs (55%) has provided support for women empowerment and development. As the fifth highest area, about 48% NGO-MFIs ensured prevention of child marriage.

The global warming has of late been identified as one of the factors for environmental degradation caused by decreasing proportion of forest land and increased carbon emission. To control the global warming, increasing the forestry is of paramount importance along with taking steps for reduction of carbon emission. With this end in view, 40% of NGO-MFIs have provided forestation support coupled with 27% NGO-MFIs for environment & disaster management to people in various communities.

The NGO-MFIs addressed those community members that include the poor, very poor and vulnerable people for their overall development. Compared to the total number of NGO-MFIs (510), the highest number of MFIs (56.08%) has given first priority to educational services and has provided educational and related support. While the second highest number of NGO-MFIs (53.92%) has provided healthcare and medication service and the third highest number of NGO-MFIs (41.37%) have provided both of water & sanitation services. Almost the same percentage of NGO-MFIs (41.18%) has been involved in development of women empowerment. Besides, 35.49% NGO-MFIs are working in prevention of child marriage, 29.41% NGO-MFIs work in forestation, 27.25% NGO-MFIs work on housing, 25.49% NGO-MFIs in good governance & legal assistance, 25.10% NGO-MFIs in agriculture & agriculture equipment assistance, 21.37% NGO-MFIs work in rehabilitation of disabled, 20.39% NGO-MFIs work in environment & disaster management, 20% NGO-MFIs work for rehabilitation of destitute & unemployed, 19.61% NGO-MFIs work for family planning & HIV/AIDS, 19.80% NGO-MFIs work in relief, 19.02% NGO-MFIs work for the prevention of women and child trafficking and 15.17% NGO-MFIs work on other services, etc. The details are shown in Table: 5.1.



**Table: 5.1 Distribution of NGO-MFIs by types of Social Services in 2016-17**

Sl. No.	Types of social services	Service Providing NGO-MFIs		
		Nos.	% of total	% of total NGO-MFIs
1	2	4	5	5
1	Healthcare & Medication	275	72.56	53.92
2	Family Planning & HIV	100	26.39	19.61
3	Education & Academic Assistance	286	75.46	56.08
4	Agriculture & Agril. Equipment Assistance	128	33.77	25.10
5	Water & Sanitation	211	55.67	41.37
6	Housing	139	36.68	27.25
7	Forestation	150	39.58	29.41
8	Environment & Disaster Management	104	27.44	20.39
9	Rehabilitation of Disabled	109	28.76	21.37
10	Rehabilitation of Destitute & Unemployed	102	26.91	20.00
11	Prevention of Women Torture & Child Trafficking	97	25.59	19.02
12	Prevention of Child Marriage	181	47.76	35.49
13	Relief	101	26.65	19.80
14	Development of Women Empowerment	210	55.41	41.18
15	Good Governess & Legal Assistance	130	34.30	25.49
16	Others	75	19.79	14.71
	<b>Total (Aggregate)</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>74.31</b>

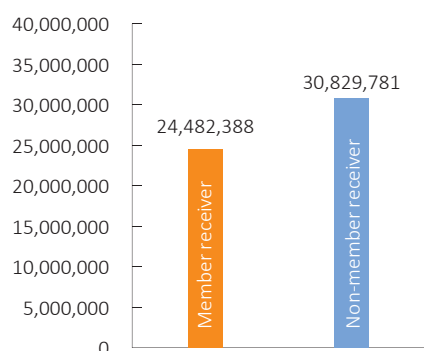
Source: CDF survey 2016-17

## 5.2 Receivers Social services

This review has found that the NGO-MFIs are providing social development support to their members as well as the other community people who are not their members as they have no place to go for accessing to these services. NGO-MFIs consider for humanity's sake that it is their sacred duty to serve these people as well. During the year 2016-17, a total of 55.31 million members received services in terms of frequency of multiple service receivers. Of which, 24.48 million members (44%) received services, while 30.83 million non-members (56%) also received these aforesaid services.

If top 6 service receivers are considered among the 16 services, where the members accessed to most include health & medication (61%) followed by educational support (19%), women empowerment (5%), water & sanitation (4%), forestation (4%) and agriculture equipment (3%). While some other services, including housing, prevention of women & children trafficking, environment & disaster management, good governance and legal support, prevention of child marriage, HIV/AIDS & family planning, relief, etc. aggregately have small number of receivers. On the other hand, most non-members (67%) have availed of the highest service in healthcare & medication followed by 19% in education & academic assistance, 4% in water and sanitation, etc. The details are shown in Table: 5.2.

**Member and Non-member Receivers of Social Services in 201617 (in Nos.)**



## 5.3 Conclusion

Although Microfinance is NGO-MFIs' flagship program but most of them provide some social development services. Long ago, they used to provide social development services with donor fund. Now practically there is no donor fund. They have to do it with their own money received from service charge against loans. This is a positive indication that the NGO-MFIs have been providing services to overall socio-economic development of their clients as well as other community members. Although a large number of NGO-MFIs are providing their support under different social development programs, some

**Table: 5.2 Distribution of Receivers by Types of Social Services in 2016-17**

Sl. No.	Types of social services	Total receivers		Member receivers			Non-member receivers	
		Number	% of total	Number	% of total	% of NGO-MFIs total Member	Number	% of total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Healthcare & Medication	35,775,022	64.68	14,975,283	61.17	38.19	20,799,739	67.47
2	Family Planning & HIV	293,644	0.53	145,660	0.59	0.37	147,984	0.48
3	Education & Academic Assistance	10,484,056	18.95	4,628,418	18.91	11.80	5,855,638	18.99
4	Agriculture & Agril. Equipment Assistance	852,102	1.54	656,618	2.68	1.67	195,484	0.63
5	Water & Sanitation	2,226,330	4.03	1,040,884	4.25	2.65	1,185,446	3.85
6	Housing	41,417	0.07	25,624	0.10	0.07	15,793	0.05
7	Forestation	1,222,260	2.21	932,758	3.81	2.38	289,502	0.94
8	Environment & Disaster Management	229,438	0.41	131,296	0.54	0.33	98,142	0.32
9	Rehabilitation of Disabled	20,639	0.04	7,597	0.03	0.02	13,042	0.04
10	Rehabilitation of Destitute & Unemployed	567,524	1.03	264,385	1.08	0.67	303,139	0.98
11	Prevention of Women Torture & Child Trafficking	179,425	0.32	112,529	0.46	0.29	66,896	0.22
12	Prevention of Child Marriage	193,309	0.35	72,341	0.30	0.18	120,968	0.39
13	Relief	214,529	0.39	35,595	0.15	0.09	178,934	0.58
14	Development of Women Empowerment	2,299,278	4.16	1,122,781	4.59	2.86	1,176,497	3.82
15	Good Governness & Legal Assistance	347,208	0.63	137,233	0.56	0.35	209,975	0.68
16	Others	365,988	0.66	193,386	0.79	0.49	172,602	0.56
	<b>Total</b>	<b>55,312,169</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24,482,388</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62.43</b>	<b>30,829,781</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: CDF survey 2016-17.

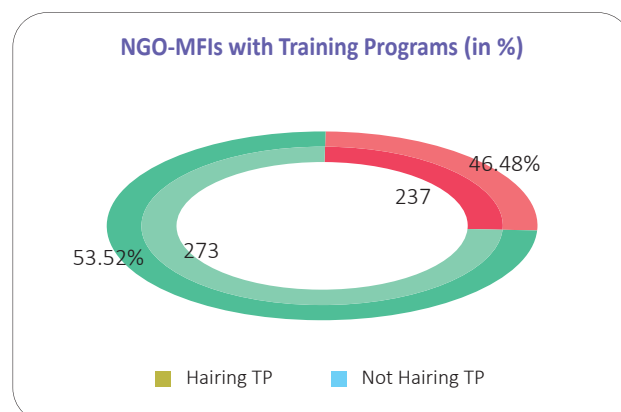
\* Number may look exorbitant as both members and non-members access to more than one social service simultaneously from a single/many organizations.

NGO-MFIs are yet to participate in these activities but they need external fund support. It can be expected that the Government would provide support to the NGO-MFIs to enable them to address the hitherto uncovered poor, very poor and vulnerable people in the days ahead. It is the responsibility of the government to ensure the well-being and quality of life of the people. If they receive financial grants support then implementation of such programs will get momentum and the disadvantaged people will have relatively better livelihood.

#### 5.4 Training Programs of NGO-MFIs

Human resource development is an important activity for the accomplishment of any work effectively and efficiently. Since the maximum coverage of the NGO-MFIs is in the rural areas, majority of the members and non-members of the NGO-MFIs generally lack knowledge and skills in many specific fields. NGO-MFIs use training as a useful tool to fill up this knowledge gap towards making their borrowers self-employed, and achieving the national goals of alleviating poverty by enhancing their capacity through providing various important

training. During the financial year 2016-17, a total of 510 NGO-MFIs including the Grameen Bank have furnished data of their training programs. This review has found that out of the 510 reporting NGO-MFIs, 273 (53.53%) have conducted training program providing various training to both the members and the non-members while 237 NGO-MFIs of them (46.47%), however, did not have any training program in the year for their clients and others.





**Table: 5.4 Distribution of NGO-MFIs by Types of Training Programs in 2016-17**

Sl. No.	Types of training programs	Training providing NGO-MFIs		
		Numbers	% of total	% of total NGO-MFIs
1	2	4	5	5
1	Crops/ Vegetable Cultivation	163	59.71	31.96
2	Fish Culture, Animal Husbandry & Poultry/ Dairy Management	202	73.99	39.61
3	Nursery	84	30.77	16.47
4	Sewing & Tailoring	157	57.51	30.78
5	Car Driving/ Repairing	33	12.09	6.47
6	Handicrafts	87	31.87	17.06
7	Entrepreneur Development	111	40.66	21.76
8	Electric/ Electronic/ Welding Works	77	28.21	15.10
9	IT, Internet, Mobile Servicing & Beauty Parlor	76	27.84	14.90
10	First-aid, Health-care & Nutrition	110	40.29	21.57
11	Others	63	23.08	12.35
	<b>Total (Aggregate)</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>53.53</b>

Source: CDF survey 2016-17

The NGO-MFIs have been providing training to both members and non-members for their capacity building and finally to make them skilled so that they can run their respective income generating activities (IGAs) professionally, skillfully and profitably. In 2016-17, data have been gathered from 510 NGO-MFIs under the broad headings, such as training on Crops, vegetable cultivation, Fish culture, animal husbandry & poultry/dairy management, Nursery, Sewing & tailoring, Car driving/repairing, Handicrafts, Entrepreneur development, Electric/electronic/welding works, IT/Mobile/ servicing/ beauty parlor, First-aid, healthcare & nutrition and others. It has been found that all NGO-MFIs did not have training program in all categories of aforesaid

training, though the majority of them have training programs on relevant and major aspects.

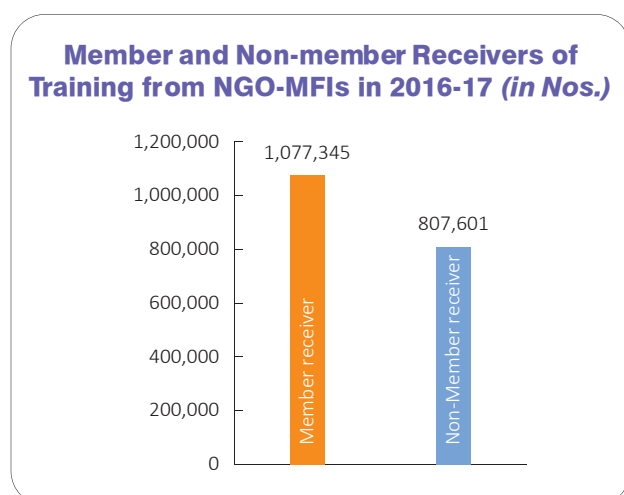
It is seen from the available data that amongst the NGO-MFIs that have provided training during the year 2016-17 include 202 NGO-MFIs (74%) on livestock & poultry followed by 163 NGO-MFIs (60%) on crops/agriculture, 157 NGO-MFIs (58%) on tailoring, 111 NGO-MFIs (41%) on entrepreneur development, 110 NGO-MFIs (40%) on healthcare, 87 NGO-MFIs (32%) on handicrafts, 84 NGO-MFIs (31%) on nursery, 77 NGO-MFIs (28%) on electric & electronics, 76 NGO-MFIs (28%) on IT related, 33 NGO-MFIs (12%) on car driving and 63 NGO-MFIs (23%) on other aspects. The details are shown in Table: 5.4.

### 5.5 Receivers of Training Programs

This review has found from the available data that the MFIs were engaged in providing training services to their members as well as other community members.

If looked at in 2016-17 we see the total receivers comprising both members and non-members, among the most important training programs had the highest participation in crops/vegetable (28%) followed by first-aid, healthcare (20%), fish, livestock & poultry (15%), handicrafts (7%), entrepreneurship development (5%), IT, internet (5%), etc. while other programs had 15% participation.

During 2016-17, the total receivers of training included 1,884,946 that included member receivers 1,077,345 (57%) and non-member receivers 807,601



(43%). Among the most important programs, the highest number of member receivers included crops/vegetable (24%) followed by fish culture, livestock & poultry (20%), first-aid, healthcare (11%), handicrafts (10%), entrepreneur development (5%), etc while other programs had 25% member participation.

On the other hand, the scenario of non-member training receivers in important programs shows that the highest receivers was in crops/vegetable (34%)

followed by healthcare (31%), IT, Internet (10%), fish culture, livestock & poultry rearing (8%), entrepreneurship development (6%) and handicrafts (3%), etc while other programs had (2%) non-member participation. In terms of commonality, both members and non – members attach equal priority to agriculture and fish culture, livestock & poultry rearing, first-aid, entrepreneurship development, healthcare & nutrition training. The details are shown in Table: 5.5.

**Table: 5.5 Distribution of Receivers by Types of Training Programs in 2016-17**

Sl. No.	Types of training programs	Total receivers		Member receivers			Non-member receivers	
		Number	% of total	Number	% of total	% of NGO-MFIs total Member	Number	% of total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Crops/ Vegetable Cultivation	533,987	28.33	255,735	23.74	0.65	278,252	34.45
2	Fish Culture, Animal Husbandry & Poultry/ Dairy Management	280,595	14.89	212,537	19.73	0.54	68,058	8.43
3	Nursery	26,443	1.40	15,540	1.44	0.04	10,903	1.35
4	Swing & Tailoring	34,908	1.85	19,651	1.82	0.05	15,257	1.89
5	Car Driving/ Repairing	5,260	0.28	3,607	0.33	0.01	1,653	0.20
6	Handicrafts	124,103	6.58	103,326	9.59	0.26	20,777	2.57
7	Entrepreneur Development	102,719	5.45	55,142	5.12	0.14	47,577	5.89
8	Electric/ Electronic/ Welding Works	24,875	1.32	14,592	1.35	0.04	10,283	1.27
9	IT, Internet, Mobile Servicing & Beauty Parlor	99,961	5.30	16,916	1.57	0.04	83,045	10.28
10	First-aid, Health-care & Nutrition	369,041	19.58	115,317	10.70	0.29	253,724	31.42
11	Others	283,054	15.02	264,982	24.60	0.68	18,072	2.24
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,884,946</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,077,345</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>807,601</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: CDF survey 2016-17.

\* Number may look exorbitant as both members and non-members access to more than one training service simultaneously from a single/many organizations.

## 5.6 Conclusion

Carrying out training programs on regular basis in all the NGO-MFIs is indeed difficult due to lack of financial and human resources. The bigger MFIs can, however, afford to run a training department or a section. In the country, there are major training providers like CDF and InM whose mandate is to build capacity of the NGO-MFIs or even the members of the NGO-MFIs. The NGO-MFIs generally do not buy training from these two organizations for their members. These organizations can equip themselves to provide customized training in a few important areas for the members or non-members including business development services (BDS). Member and non-member training involve huge expenditure. It is somewhat difficult to manage the cost from own

resources of the NGO-MFIs. Members and non-members are not normally willing to pay for training costs but they may pay part of the training fee. The bigger microfinance NGO-MFIs in general can emerge as a major training service provider for themselves and for others to gear up the poverty alleviation and fight the unemployment situation. At all upazila (sub-district) levels, there should be training instructions to cater to the needs of a robust microfinance sector. All NGO-MFIs including the Grameen Bank can think on this issue. There is an interesting feature that has emerged with regard to the types of services availed of by the members and the non-members, where both attach importance on the same training needs.

# Chapter 6

## **TREND & GROWTH OF MICROFINANCE PROGRAM OF NGO-MFIs IN BANGLADESH**



# TREND & GROWTH OF MICROFINANCE PROGRAM OF NGO-MFIs IN BANGLADESH

This chapter presents a picture of microfinance programs focusing on the trends and growth of different indicators of the overall microfinance sector in Bangladesh. In doing so, data of all reporting NGO-MFIs have been used and average figure per NGO-MFIs have been calculated. The available data and information have been processed carefully and are presented in such a manner that it can help the readers to understand clearly the growth and efficiency of the NGO-MFIs in the given period. While the previous chapter basically deals with the overall development of the microfinance sector of the country, this chapter is specific and limits itself to the trends and

growth of the sector based on definite and widely accepted indicators. In order to the trend analysis we do not have four financial years. What we have two financial years and two calendar years' data. For the time being, we assume the four years as same. In the future, say after one or two years all the years will be financial years.

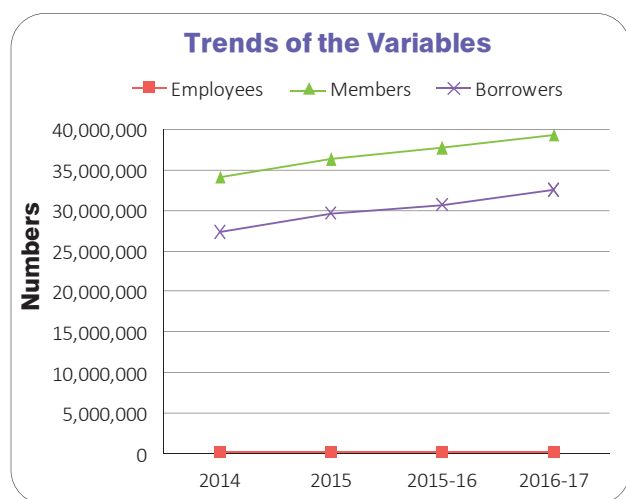
## 6.1 Trend & Growth of Numerical Variables in MF Sector

**Branches:** If we look at the branches figures, we notice a generally rising trend from 2014 up to 2016-17 and the growth of the branches is 7.70%. Compared to 2015-16, there has been 3% growth in branches in 2016-17.

**Employees:** In respect of employees of NGO-MFIs the employment position shows an increasing trend from 2014 to 2016-17. The growth rate during the four years is almost 4%. Compared to 2015-16, the employee position has increased nearly 4% in 2016-17.

**Members:** With regard to members since 2014 to 2016-17 there has been continuous rise. During the span of four years, the growth has occurred at 4.14%. The members have increased at 4% in 2016-17 over 2015-16.

**Borrowers:** The number of borrowers has been continuously rising over the years. The growth rate is 6.01%. The borrowers have increased 6% in 2016-17 as against 2015-16. The details are shown in Table: 6.1.



**Table: 6.1 Growth Analysis of Numerical Variables**

Variables	2016-17 (N=510)	2015-16 (N=530)	2015 (N=506)	2014 (N=511)	Change				Growth rate (in %)			
					Annual			Periodical	Annual			Periodical
					2016-17	2015-16	2015	2016-17 over 2014	2016-17	2015-16	2015	2016-17 over 2014
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Branches	19,166	18,609	18,635	17,795	557	-26	840	1,371	2.99	-0.14	4.72	7.70
Employees	239,689	230,637	233,503	230,177	9,052	-2,866	3,326	9,512	3.92	-1.23	1.44	4.13
Members	39,216,816	37,657,462	36,232,279	34,038,931	1,559,354	1,425,183	2,193,348	5,177,885	4.14	3.93	6.44	15.21
Borrowers	32,446,130	30,608,042	29,594,065	27,241,897	1,838,088	1,013,977	2,352,168	5,204,233	6.01	3.43	8.63	19.10

**Source:** CDF survey 2014 (CY), 2015 (CY), 2015-16 (FY) & 2016-17 (FY).  
**Note:** N = Number of NGO-MFIs.

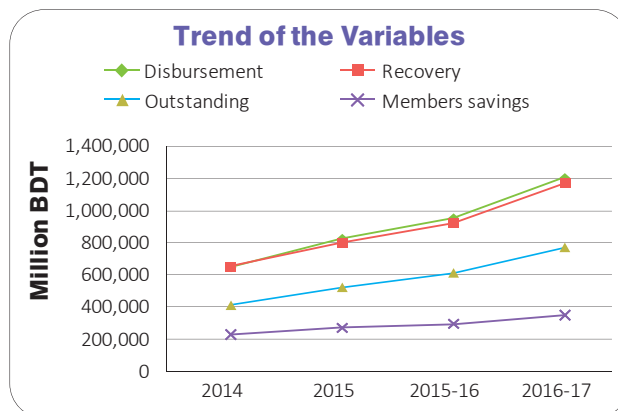
## 6.2 Trend & Growth of Quantitative Variables in MF Sector

**Disbursement:** During the last four years, there has been continuous increase in the loan disbursement figures showing an upward trend. Loan disbursement has increased 86.57% from 2014 to 2016-17. Again loan disbursement has increased at 23% in 2016-17 as against 2015-16.

**Recovery:** The loan recovery figures in the four years indicate that recovery has been rising continuously showing an upward trend. Compared to 2014, loan recovery has increased 80%. Again compared to 2015-16, loan recovery has increased 27% in 2016-17.

**Outstanding:** The loan outstanding has increased 88% from 2014 to 2016-17. The loan outstanding has been continuously increasing showing a rising trend. Compared to 2015-16 loan outstanding has increased 26% in 2016-17.

**Savings:** The members' savings has been continuously rising showing an upward trend. From 2014 members savings increased 54% in 2016-17. Again the savings in 2016-17 has increased 19% as against 2015-16. The details are shown in Table: 6.2.



**Table: 6.2 Growth Analysis of Quantitative Variables**

(Tk. in million)

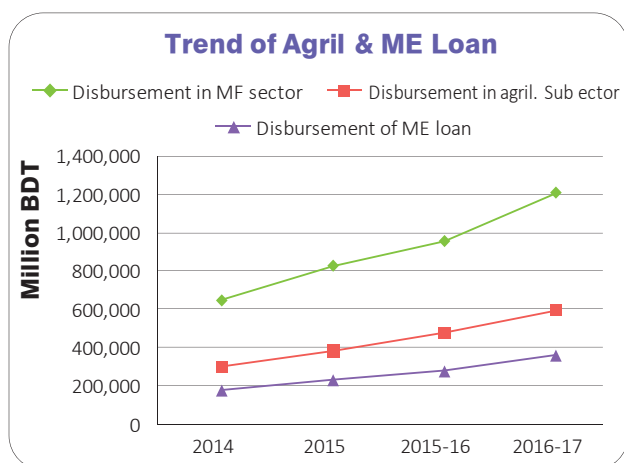
Variables	2016-17 (N=510)	2015-16 (N=530)	2015 (N=506)	2014 (N=511)	Change				Growth rate (in %)			
					Annual			Periodical	Annual			Periodical
					2016-17	2015-16	2015	2016-17 over 2014	2016-17	2015-16	2015	2016-17 over 2014
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Disbursement	1,207,538	955,772	827,768	647,216	251,766	128,004	180,552	560,322	26.34	15.46	27.90	86.57
Recovery	1,171,713	924,225	796,779	651,208	247,488	127,446	145,571	520,505	26.78	16.00	22.35	79.93
Outstanding	770,465	611,618	521,829	409,966	158,847	89,789	111,863	360,499	25.97	17.21	27.29	87.93
Members savings	349,064	294,111	270,690	227,131	54,953	23,421	43,559	121,933	18.68	8.65	19.18	53.68

Source: CDF survey 2014 (CY), 2015 (CY), 2015-16 (FY) & 2016-17 (FY).

Note: N = Number of NGO-MFIs.

## 6.3 Trend & Growth of Agriculture & ME Loan in MF Sector

**Disbursement in MF Sector:** It can be seen that the loan disbursement in the microfinance sector has



been continuously rising from 2014 to 2016-17 with an upward trend. Microfinance disbursement has increased 87% from 2014 to 2016-17. On the other hand, it has increased 26% in 2016-17 from 2015-16 giving a boost to the sector.

**Disbursement in Agril. Sub-sector:** The four years' data show that the disbursement in the agriculture has been continuously increasing over the years without any fall in any year. The disbursement in agriculture has increased 97% from 2014 to 2016-17. On the other hand, disbursement has increased to 25% in 2016-17 from 2015-16. The details are shown in Table: 6.3.

**Disbursement of Microenterprise Loan:** The MFIs give importance to enterprise development in the country. The data shows that ME loan disbursement has been continuously increasing over the years showing an upward trend. The disbursement in ME

loan has increased 104% from 2014 to 2016-17. Again, the disbursement has increased to 30% in 2016-17 from 2015-16.

**Savings:** The members' savings has been continuously rising showing an upward trend. From 2014 members savings increased 54% in 2016-17. Again the savings in 2016-17 has increased 19% as against 2015-16. The details are shown in Table: 6.2.

**Table: 6.3 Growth Analysis of Agril. & ME Loan in MF Sector**

(Tk. in million)

Variables	2016-17	2015-16	2015	2014	Change				Growth rate (in %)			
					Annual			Periodical	Annual			Periodical
					2016-17	2015-16	2015	2016-17 over 2014	2016-17	2015-16	2015	2016-17 over 2014
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total Disbursement in MF sector	1,207,538	955,772	827,768	647,216	251,766	128,004	180,552	560,322	26.34	15.46	27.90	86.57
Disbursement in agril. Sub-sector	595,957	477,659	386,774	303,511	118,298	90,885	83,263	292,446	24.77	23.50	27.43	96.35
Disbursement of ME loan	361,097	277,884	231,408	176,952	83,213	46,476	54,456	184,145	29.95	20.08	30.77	104.06

Source: CDF survey 2014 (CY), 2015 (CY), 2015-16 (FY) & 2016-17 (FY).

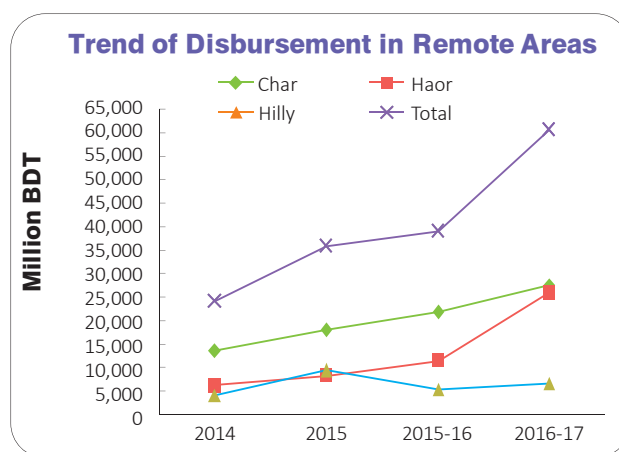
#### 6.4 Trend & Growth of Micro-credit in Remote Areas

**Disbursement in Char Areas:** The disbursement in Char areas has been continuously increasing during the four years from 2014 to 2016-17. The disbursement has increased to 103% in 2016-17 from 2015-16. On the other hand, disbursement in 2016-17 has increased 27% from 2014.

**Disbursement in Haor Areas:** The disbursement in haor areas has also been increasing showing an upward trend. The disbursement has increased 311% in 2016-17 from 2014. Again disbursement has increased to 24% in 2016-17 compared to 2015-16.

**Disbursement in the Hilly Areas:** The disbursement in hilly areas is not continuously rising. It has both rise and fall in disbursement from 2014 to 2016-17. However, the disbursement has risen to 59% in 2016-17 since 2014. Again compared to 2015-16 the

disbursement has risen to 23% in 2016-17. The details are shown in Table: 6.4.



**Table: 6.4 Growth Analysis of Disbursement of Micro-credit in Remote Areas**

(Tk. in million)

Remote areas	2016-17 (N=102)	2015-16 (N=94)	2015 (N=93)	2014 (N=90)	Change				Growth rate (in %)			
					Annual			Periodical	Annual			Periodical
					2016-17	2015-16	2015	2016-17 over 2014	2016-17	2015-16	2015	2016-17 over 2014
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Char	27,680	21,795	18,014	13,632	5,885	3,781	4,382	14,048	27.00	20.99	32.14	103.05
Haor	25,897	11,550	8,463	6,308	14,347	3,087	2,155	19,589	124.22	36.48	34.16	310.54
Hilly	6,912	5,642	9,483	4,340	1,270	-3,841	5,143	2,572	22.51	-40.50	118.50	59.26
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,489</b>	<b>38,987</b>	<b>35,960</b>	<b>24,280</b>	<b>21,502</b>	<b>3,027</b>	<b>11,680</b>	<b>36,209</b>	<b>55.15</b>	<b>8.42</b>	<b>48.11</b>	<b>149.13</b>

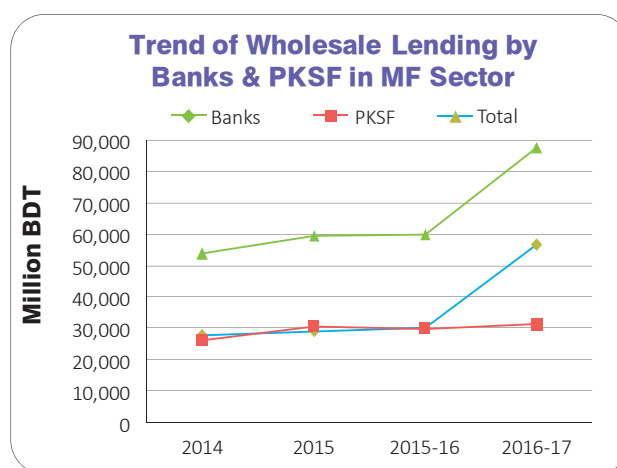
Source: CDF survey 2014 (CY), 2015 (CY), 2015-16 (FY) & 2016-17 (FY).

Note: N = Number of NGO-MFIs.

## 6.5 Trend & Growth of Disbursement under Wholesale Lending Program by Banks & PKSF in MF Sector

**Disbursement by Banks:** The data of banks for the four years exhibit a continuous upward trend. The data shows that bank disbursement has increased 105% from 2014 to 2016-17, while the disbursement has increased 88% in 2016-17 from 2015-16, which is a quite significant increase.

**Disbursement by PKSF:** The disbursement in PKSF has been continuously increasing since 2014. The given data shows that PKSF disbursement has increased 19% since 2014. On the other hand the disbursement has increased 4% in 2016-17 compared to 2015-16. The details are shown in Table: 6.5.



**Table: 6.5 Growth Analysis of Wholesale Lending by Banks & PKSF in MF Sector** (Tk. in million)

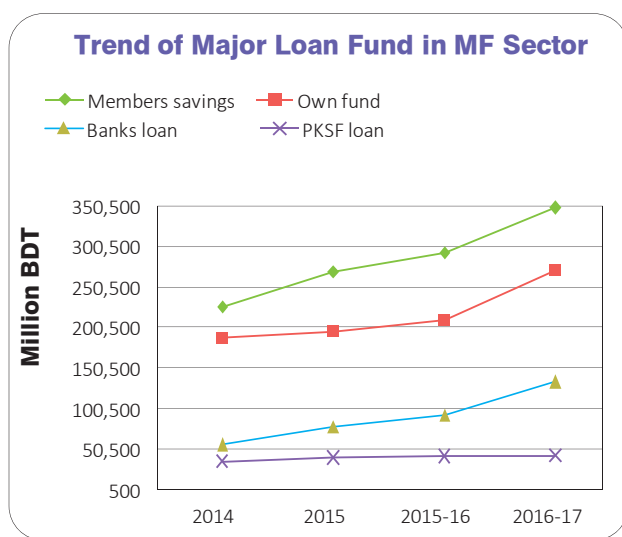
Institutions	2016-17 (N=30)	2015-16 (N=24)	2015 (N=24)	2014 (N=22)	Change			Growth rate (in %)				
					Annual			Periodical	Annual			Periodical
					2016-17	2015-16	2015	2016-17 over 2014	2016-17	2015-16	2015	2016-17 over 2014
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Banks	56,462	30,086	28,988	27,507	26,376	1,098	1,481	28,955	87.67	3.79	5.38	105.26
PKSF	31,136	29,851	30,579	26,118	1,285	-728	4,461	5,018	4.30	-2.38	17.08	19.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>87,598</b>	<b>59,937</b>	<b>59,567</b>	<b>53,625</b>	<b>27,661</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>5,942</b>	<b>33,973</b>	<b>46.15</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>11.08</b>	<b>63.35</b>

Source: CDF survey 2014 (CY), 2015 (CY), 2015-16 (FY) & 2016-17 (FY).

Note: N = Number of Banks.

## 6.6 Trend & Growth of Loan Fund in MF Sector

In the Table: 6.6, there are 8 categories of funds that are used as loans for financing. Generally there is an upward trend of all these category of funds from



2014 to 2016-17. In member savings it has increased 54% from 2014 to 2016-16. On the other hand savings has increased 19% in 2016-17 as against 2015-16. In case of own fund it has increased 44% from 2014-2016-17. Again compared to 2015-16 it has increased 29% in 2016-17. In respect of Banks loan, it has increased 134% from 2014 to 2016-17. Compared to 2015-16, bank loan has increased to 44% in 2016-17. PKSF loan has increased 22% in 2016-17 from 2014. On the other hand, it has increased 4% in 2016-17 as against 2015-16. Local MFI loan has increased 93% from 2014 to 2016-17. Again it has increased 37% in 2016-17 from 2015-16. INGO loan has increased 18% from 2014 to 2016-17. Compared to 2015-16, INGO has also increased 18% in 2016-17. Donors' grants is continuously increasing after 2014. However compared to 2014 it has decreased 6% in 2017. As against 2015-16 donor grant has increased 9% in 2016-17. Other fund has decreased 52% in 2016-17 from 2014. Donor grant has increased 2% in 2016-17 from 2015-16. The details are shown in Table: 6.6.

**Table: 6.6 Growth of Loan Fund in MF Sector**

(Tk. in million)

Sources of fund	2016-17 (N=510)	2015-16 (N=530)	2015 (N=506)	2014 (N=511)	Change				Growth rate (in %)			
					Annual			Periodical	Annual			Periodical
					2016-17	2015-16	2015	2016-17 over 2014	2016-17	2015-16	2015	2016-17 over 2014
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Members savings	348,576	293,272	269,951	226,587	55,304	23,321	43,364	121,989	18.86	8.64	19.14	53.84
Own fund	270,559	209,521	195,494	188,437	61,038	14,027	7,057	82,122	29.13	7.18	3.75	43.58
Banks loan	133,108	92,719	77,890	55,707	40,389	14,829	22,183	77,401	43.56	19.04	39.82	138.94
PKSF loan	42,083	41,129	38,982	34,453	954	2,147	4,529	7,630	2.32	5.51	13.15	22.15
Local MFIs loan	1,051	772	847	549	279	-75	298	502	36.14	-8.85	54.28	91.44
INGO's loan	2,255	1,919	1,888	1,909	336	31	-21	346	17.51	1.64	-1.10	18.12
Donor's grant	4,099	3,753	3,433	4,381	346	320	-948	-282	9.22	9.32	-21.64	-6.44
Others	6,903	14,387	18,058	6,740	-7,484	-3,671	11,318	163	-52.02	-20.33	167.92	2.42
<b>Total</b>	<b>808,634</b>	<b>657,471</b>	<b>606,543</b>	<b>518,763</b>	<b>151,163</b>	<b>50,928</b>	<b>87,780</b>	<b>289,871</b>	<b>22.99</b>	<b>8.40</b>	<b>16.92</b>	<b>55.88</b>

Source: CDF survey 2014 (CY), 2015 (CY), 2015-16 (FY) & 2016-17 (FY).

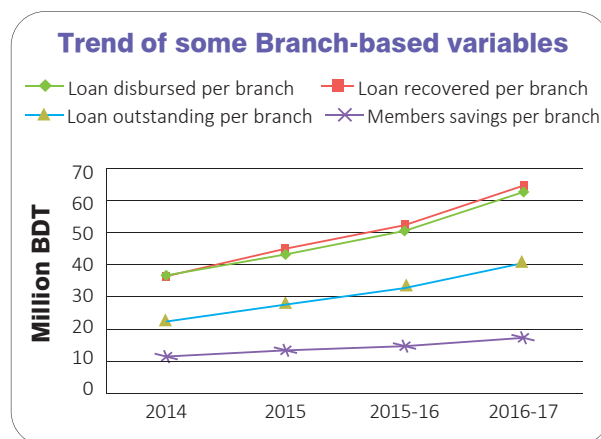
Note: N = Number of NGO-MFIs.

**6.7 Trend & Growth of Branch-based Average Size of Variables**

In the Table: 6.7 there are 8 categories of variables of average size. Except the items employee per branch and credit employees per branch during the span of four years, the 6 other categories showing a continuous upward trend. In respect of Employees per branch and credit employee per branch practically there is no growth in terms of average figures, although in reality the situation is otherwise.

Members per branch increased 7% in 2016-17 from 2014 while it has increased 1% in 2016-17 compared to 2015-16. Borrowers per branch increased 11% in 2016-17 from 2014 while it has increased 3% in 2016-17 compared to 2015-16. Loan disbursed per branch increased 73% in 2016-17 from 2014 while it has increased 23% in 2016-17 compared to 2015-16. Loan recovered per branch increased 72% in 2016-17 from 2014 while it has increased 23% in 2016-17 compared to 2015-16. Loan outstanding per branch

increased 74% in 2016-17 from 2014 while it has increased 22% in 2016-17 compared to 2015-16. Members' savings per branch increased 43% in 2016-17 from 2014 while it has increased 15% in 2016-17 compared to 2015-16. The detail data are shown in Table: 6.7.



**Table: 6.7 Growth Rate of Branch-based Average Size of Variables**

Variables of average in size	2016-17 (N=510)	2015-16 (N=530)	2015 (N=506)	2014 (N=511)	Change				Growth rate (in %)			
					Annual			Periodical	Annual			Periodical
					2016-17	2015-16	2015	2016-17 over 2014	2016-17	2015-16	2015	2016-17 over 2014
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Employees per branch (Nos.)	13	12	13	13	1	-1	0	0	8.07	-7.98	0.00	0.00
Credit employees per branch (Nos.)	8	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Members per branch (Nos.)	2,046	2,024	1,944	1,913	22	80	31	133	1.09	4.12	1.62	6.95
Borrowers per branch (Nos.)	1,693	1,645	1,588	1,531	48	57	57	162	2.92	3.57	3.74	10.58
Loan disbursed per branch (Tk. in million)	63.00	51.36	44.42	36.37	11.64	6.94	8.05	26.63	22.67	15.63	22.13	73.23
Loan recovered per branch (Tk. in million)	61.13	49.67	42.76	36.59	11.47	6.91	6.16	24.54	23.09	16.16	16.84	67.06
Loan outstanding per branch (Tk. in million)	40.20	32.87	28.00	23.04	7.33	4.86	4.96	17.16	22.31	17.37	21.55	74.49
Members savings per branch (Tk. in million)	18.21	15.80	14.53	12.76	2.41	1.28	1.76	5.45	15.24	8.80	13.81	42.69

Source: CDF survey 2014 (CY), 2015 (CY), 2015-16 (FY) & 2016-17 (FY).

Note: N = Number of NGO-MFIs.

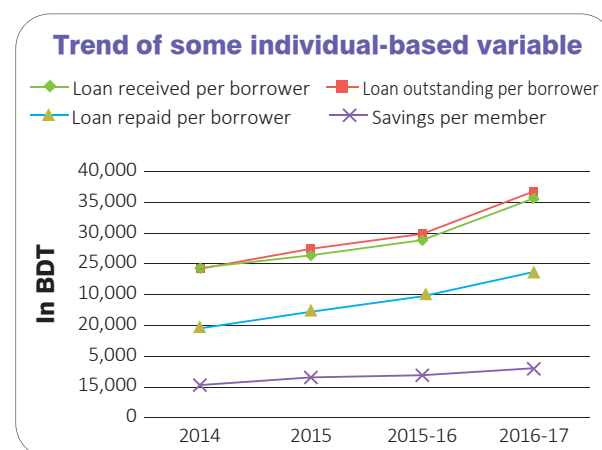


## 6.8 Trend & Growth of Individual-based Average Size of Variables

In the Table: 6.8 there are 9 categories of individual-based average sized variables. It can be seen in this Table that except the first two items viz members per credit employee and borrowers per credit employee, all other 7 variables show an increasing upward trend from 2014 to 2016-17. The members per credit employee and the borrowers per credit employee do not shown a rising trend. They rather show a mixed trend.

Loan disbursed per credit employee has been continuously rising from 2014 to 2016-17. However, it has risen 61% from 2014 to 2016-17. Again compared to 2015-16 loan disbursed per credit employee has increased 15% in 2016-17. Loan recovered per credit employee has been continuously rising from 2014 to 2016-17. Recovery has risen 56% from 2014 to 2016-17. Again compared to 2015-16, loan recovery per credit employee has increased 15% in 2016-17. Loan outstanding per credit employee has been continuously rising from 2014 to 2016-17. However, loan outstanding per credit employee has increased 63% from 2014 to 2016-17. Again compared to 2015-16 loan outstanding per credit employee has increased 15% in 2016-17. Loan received per borrower has been also continuously rising from 2014 to 2016-17. However, it has increased 44% from 2014 to 2016-17. Again compared to 2015-16 loan received per borrower has increased 22% in 2016-17.

Loan repaid per borrower has been also continuously rising from 2014 to 2016-17. However, it has increased 49% from 2014 to 2016-17. Again compared to 2015-16 loan repaid per borrower has increased 22% in 2016-17. Loan outstanding per borrower has been also continuously rising from 2014 to 2016-17. Loan outstanding has increased 58% from 2014 to 2016-17 per borrower. Again compared to 2015-16 loan outstanding per borrower has increased 19% in 2016-17. Savings per member has been also continuously rising from 2014 to 2016-17. However, savings per member has increased 42% from 2014 to 2016-17. Again compared to 2015-16 savings per member has increased 14% in 2016-17. The details are shown in Table: 6.8.



**Table: 6.8 Growth Rate of Individual-based Average Size of Variables**

Variables of average in size	2016-17 (N=510)	2015-16 (N=530)	2015 (N=506)	2014 (N=511)	Change			Growth rate (in %)				
					Annual		Periodical	Annual		Periodical		
					2016-17	2015-16	2015	2016-17 over 2014	2016-17	2015-16	2015	2016-17 over 2014
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Members per credit employee (Nos.)	216	269	254	255	-53	15	-1	-39	-19.70	5.91	-0.39	-15.29
Borrowers per credit employee (Nos.)	210	218	207	204	-8	11	3	6	-3.67	5.31	1.47	2.94
Loan disbursed per credit employee (Tk. in million)	7.81	6.82	5.80	4.84	1.00	1.02	0.95	2.97	14.64	17.57	19.66	61.29
Loan recovered per credit employee (Tk. in million)	7.58	6.59	5.58	4.87	0.99	1.01	0.71	2.71	15.04	18.11	14.48	55.54
Loan outstanding per credit employee (Tk. in million)	4.99	4.36	3.65	3.07	0.62	0.71	0.59	1.92	14.31	19.34	19.09	62.46
Loan received per borrower (in Tk.)	36,189	29,653	27,340	24,243	6,536	2,313	3,097	11,946	22.04	8.46	12.77	49.28
Loan repaid per borrower (in Tk.)	35,115	28,674	26,317	24,392	6,441	2,357	1,924	10,723	22.46	8.96	7.89	43.96
Loan outstanding per borrower (in Tk.)	23,746	19,982	17,633	15,049	3,764	2,349	2,584	8,697	18.84	13.32	17.17	57.79
Savings per member (in Tk.)	8,901	7,810	7,471	6,283	1,091	339	1,188	2,618	13.97	4.54	18.91	41.67

Source: CDF survey 2014 (CY), 2015 (CY), 2015-16 (FY) & 2016-17 (FY).

## 6.9 Conclusion

It may be noted that microfinance sector is extremely lopsided so national average indicators is not that meaningful. It can give just a mathematical perception. Microfinance has recently gained considerable importance in the financial sector due to its effective role in alleviating poverty especially of the rural poor. This chapter has presented a picture of

the microfinance performance of the 510 NGO-MFIs' information with along with other three years information. The available statistics of the four years from 2014 to 2016-17 on different indicators has provided a clear idea of the trends and growth of this sector that the sector is moving forward at any rate. It has been quite evident that remarkable growth has been achieved in most of the indicators.



# Chapter 7

## **IMPACT OF MICROFINANCE PROGRAM OF NGO-MFIs ON ECONOMY**



# IMPACT OF MICROFINANCE PROGRAM OF NGO-MFIs ON ECONOMY

In the past many research studies have been undertaken to assess the impact of microcredit program. In the microcredit sector, many MFIs carry out health & family planning program, education and skill development program. All these programs impacted positively to build their capacity, awareness to transform them into a productive population and thereby eradicate poverty. Studies conducted also show that these organizations contribute to the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP). As it is not possible to discuss all these outcomes in fine, attempt has been made to show some performances like employment, credit, deposits of the MFIs, etc in contrast to national scenario.

## 7.1 Sectoral Employment as Percentage of National Labor Force

In the microfinance sector both direct and indirect employment (the self-employment generation of the borrowing household members) is being created for the poor community members. This review has, however, considered only the direct employment creation as the outcome of the program intervention, although total employment generation by the lenders and the borrowers would be much higher than the employment being created directly. The CDF survey reveals that the total number of staff of 510 NGO-MFIs involved only in microcredit program as on June, 2017 is 239,689 persons. Compared to the national labor force, microfinance industry has employed 0.40% persons. The outcome is shown in Table: 7.1.

**Table: 7.1 Percentage Share of Sectoral Labour Force** June 2017

Particular	Labour force (in Nos.)		Sectoral share (in %)
	Sectoral	National	
Employment	239,689	59,500,000	0.40%

Source: i. Google Website ii. CDF survey 2016-17.

## 7.2 Micro-credit as Percentage of Banks Credit

A total of 510 NGO-MFIs have disbursed Tk. 1,207,538.08 million during the financial year 2016-17. During this time, all banks have disbursed Tk. 6,854,016 million. This shows that the MFI sector disbursement is 17.62% of the bank disbursement. On the whole, this seems to be a significant percentage. This is shown in the Table: 7.2.

**Table: 7.2 Percentage Share of Micro-credit in 2016-17**

Particular	Credit (Tk in million)		Sectoral share (in %)
	Sectoral	All Banks	
Loans and advances	1,207,538.08	6,854,016.00	17.62%

Source: i. Bangladesh Schedule Bank Statistics Bangladesh Bank Jan-March, 2017. ii. CDF survey 2016-17.

## 7.3 Micro-savings as Percentage Banks' Deposit

Micro-credit program outreach has expanded in terms of savings mobilization although there is a huge potential of expansion, which cannot be achieved due to regulatory hurdle. People are eventually deprived. However, the total amount of micro-savings by 510 NGO-MFIs is Tk. 349,063.74 million in 2016-17. During this time, the total bank deposits have accumulated at Tk. 9,018,956.50 million. The data shows that total MFIs deposits are 3.87% against the bank deposits. The reason of the small percentage is that the members of the MFIs save a very tiny amount every week apart from other deposits. The NGO-MFIs cannot deposit like the bank customers in bulk amount as there is no legal scope. The Table: 7.3 shows the comparative picture.

**Table: 7.3 Percentage Share of Micro-savings** June 2017 (Tk. in million)

Particular	Micro savings	Banks' deposit	Sectoral share (in %)
Savings & deposit	349,063.74	9,018,956.50	3.87%

Source: i. Bangladesh Schedule Bank Statistics Bangladesh Bank Jan-March, 2017. ii. CDF survey 2016-17.

## 7.4. Sectoral Investment as Percentage of Agri GDP

Bank credit is also one of the major indicators for deepening micro-credit. The volume of micro-credit annual disbursement in 2016-17 stands at Tk. 1,207,538.08 million. The GDP in agriculture is Tk. 2,433,902 million in 2016. The total microcredit disbursement is 49.61% of the agricultural GDP. This is somewhat a significant figure.

**Table: 7.4 Percentage Share of Sectoral Investment in 2016-17** (Tk. in million)

Particular	Sectoral investment	Agri GDP	Sectoral share (in %)
Investment	1,207,538.08	2,433,902.00	49.61

Source: i. Google Website, 2016. ii. CDF survey 2016-17.

## 7.5 Conclusion

Many NGO-MFIs have developed the capacity of the members to handle larger loans. In the near future, many MFIs' enterprise clients will shift to SME clients. In the poor households, these women members are now financial managers, which was unthinkable even three decades ago. Many women are now found to sit in their own business establishments to do business. Due to microcredit program, millions of members have been able to generate financial assets through savings. In addition to creating self employments, they are also generating new wage based employments for others and preventing the flow of people rushing to the cities in quest of jobs.

NGO-MFIs are carrying out various education programs for the children of the poor households as well as the non-poor households in the communities. They are doing it throughout the country. Many NGO-MFIs are providing coaching to the children of the poor and non-poor households so that they can prepare themselves well for the classes and do not fall out from the schools. Even the women members who are illiterate they are also being educated to read and write and put signature.

The members' involvement in business, agriculture, poultry and live-stock rearing has strengthened the national economy considerably in terms of GDP. MFIs have enabled the members to enhance their purchasing power also, which is helping to grow the national economy. Today they are a productive work force and keep in good health due to healthcare program of the MFIs and skill development training. Many MFIs have hospitals and clinics to serve the poor people and others. Besides, they have healthcare volunteers to provide healthcare service to the people at branch level in the rural areas. It is very important to keep in good health otherwise it will drain off substantial amount of money making them more disadvantaged.

The major responsibility of our government is to create jobs for the people of the country. In this context, the NGO-MFIs have created huge direct and indirect employments for the educated people of the country. By doing this, the MFIs have complemented the role of the government and are contributing in the labor force directly. The NGO-MFIs contribution to the national economy through credit is enormous. Compared to the bank credit, they have contributed 17.62% in the reported financial year. Against the national banks' savings, they have contributed 3.87%. NGO-MFIs' major funding goes to agriculture financing as microfinance is mostly operated in rural areas. It has been estimated that total microcredit disbursement is 49.61% against the country's agriculture gross domestic product (GDP).



# Chapter 17

**STATISTICS ON TOP 50 NGO-MFIs  
(including Grameen Bank) BASED  
ON SOME SELECTED INDICATORS**



## Top 50 NGO-MFIs based on Number of Branches

2 0 1 6 - 1 7				2 0 1 5 - 1 6			
Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	Number of Branches (June 2017)	Market Share (in %)	Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	Number of Branches (June 2016)	Market Share (in %)
1	ASA, Dhaka	2,959	15.44	1	ASA, Dhaka	2,933	15.76
2	Grameen Bank (GB), Dhaka	2,568	13.40	2	Grameen Bank (GB), Dhaka	2,568	13.80
3	BRAC, Dhaka	2,144	11.19	3	BRAC, Dhaka	2,088	11.22
4	Basic Unit for Resources and Opportunities of Bangladesh (BURO Bangladesh), Dhaka	712	3.71	4	Basic Unit for Resources and Opportunities of Bangladesh (BURO Bangladesh), Dhaka	648	3.48
5	Thengamara Mohila Sobuj Sangha (TMSS), Dhaka	675	3.52	5	Thengamara Mohila Sobuj Sangha (TMSS), Dhaka	634	3.41
6	Shakti Foundation for Disadvantaged Women (SFDW), Dhaka	386	2.01	6	Shakti Foundation for Disadvantaged Women (SFDW), Dhaka	378	2.03
7	Society for Social Service (SSS), Tangail	331	1.73	7	Society for Social Service (SSS), Tangail	305	1.64
8	Jagorani Chakra Foundation (JCF), Jessore	327	1.71	8	Jagorani Chakra Foundation (JCF), Jessore	300	1.61
9	United Development Initiatives for Programmed Actions (UDDIPAN), Dhaka	307	1.60	9	United Development Initiative for Programmed Actions (UDDIPAN), Dhaka	300	1.61
10	Padakhep Manabik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK), Dhaka	296	1.54	10	Padakhep Manabik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK), Dhaka	299	1.61
11	Bangladesh Extension Education Services (BEES), Dhaka	219	1.14	11	Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK), Dhaka	181	0.97
12	Gram Unnayan Karma (GUK), Bogra	197	1.03	12	Christian Service Society (CSS), Khulna	169	0.91
13	Christian Service Society (CSS), Khulna	192	1.00	13	Bangladesh Extension Education Services (BEES), Dhaka	165	0.89
14	Sajida Foundation, Dhaka	188	0.98	14	RDRS Bangladesh, Dhaka	164	0.88
15	RDRS Bangladesh, Dhaka	180	0.94	15	Palli Mongal Karmasuchi (PMK), Dhaka	163	0.88
16	People's Oriented Program Implementation (POPI), Dhaka	173	0.90	16	Sajida Foundation, Dhaka	162	0.87
17	Palli Mongal Karmasuchi (PMK), Dhaka	163	0.85	17	People's Oriented Program Implementation (POPI), Dhaka	160	0.86
18	Rural Reconstruction Foundation (RRF), Jessore	151	0.79	18	Gram Unnayan Karma (GUK), Bogra	153	0.82
19	Resource Integration Centre (RIC), Dhaka	148	0.77	19	Resource Integration Centre (RIC), Dhaka	149	0.80
20	Centre for Development Innovation and Practices (CDIP), Dhaka	142	0.74	20	Rural Reconstruction Foundation (RRF), Jessore	132	0.71
21	Manabik Shahajya Sangstha (MSS), Dhaka	132	0.69	21	Centre for Development Innovation and Practices (CDIP), Dhaka	120	0.64
22	Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK), Dhaka	117	0.61	22	Manabik Shahajya Sangstha (MSS), Dhaka	112	0.60
23	SKS Foundation, Gaibandha	116	0.61	23	Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK), Dhaka	111	0.60
24	Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK), Dhaka	115	0.60	24	Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO), Thakurgaon	101	0.54
25	Ad-din Welfare Centre (AWC), Jessore	111	0.58	25	Community Development Centre (CODEC), Chittagong	100	0.54
26	Wave Foundation (WF), Chuadanga	102	0.53	26	SKS Foundation, Gaibandha	100	0.54
27	Community Development Centre (CODEC), Chittagong	101	0.53	27	Uttara Development Program Society (UDPS), Dhaka	91	0.49



## Top 50 NGO-MFIs based on Number of Branches

2 0 1 6 - 1 7				2 0 1 5 - 1 6			
Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	Number of Branches (June 2017)	Market Share (in %)	Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	Number of Branches (June 2017)	Market Share (in %)
28	Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO), Thakurgaon	101	0.53	28	Srizony Bangladesh, Jhenaidah	90	0.48
29	HEED Bangladesh, Dhaka	93	0.49	29	AMDA Health & Environment Development Society (AHEDS), Dhaka	89	0.48
30	Uttara Development Program Society (UDPS), Dhaka	91	0.47	30	Integrated Development Foundation (IDF), Dhaka	85	0.46
31	Integrated Development Foundation (IDF), Dhaka	89	0.46	31	HEED Bangladesh, Dhaka	84	0.45
32	ASHRAI, Rajshahi	85	0.44	32	Wave Foundation (WF), Chuadanga	81	0.44
33	Srizony Bangladesh, Jhenaidah	80	0.42	33	Ad-din Welfare Centre (AWC), Jessore	77	0.41
34	Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust (COAST Trust), Dhaka	76	0.40	34	Grameen Krishi Foundation (GKF), Rangpur	70	0.38
35	Page Development Centre (PDC), Comilla	75	0.39	35	Village Education Resource Center (VERC), Dhaka	66	0.35
36	Socio Economic Backing Association (SEBA), Tangail	75	0.39	36	Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust (COAST Trust), Dhaka	64	0.34
37	Development Initiative for Social Advancement (DISA), Dhaka	72	0.38	37	Socio Economic Backing Association (SEBA), Tangail	62	0.33
38	Ambala Foundation, Dhaka	71	0.37	38	PROTTYASHI, Chittagong	61	0.33
39	Bangladesh Association for Social Advancement (BASA), Dhaka	70	0.37	39	ASHRAI, Rajshahi	60	0.32
40	Grameen Krishi Foundation (GKF), Rangpur	70	0.37	40	Resource Development Foundation (RDF), Dhaka	58	0.31
41	Society for Family Happiness & Prosperity (SFHP), Kishoregonj	70	0.37	41	Ambala Foundation, Dhaka	57	0.31
42	Resource Development Foundation (RDF), Dhaka	69	0.36	42	DAM Foundation for Economic Development (DFED), Dhaka	56	0.30
43	Society for Development Initiatives (SDI), Dhaka	69	0.36	43	Page Development Centre (PDC), Comilla	56	0.30
44	SETU, Kushtia	66	0.34	44	Society for Development Initiatives (SDI), Dhaka	56	0.30
45	Village Education Resource Center (VERC), Dhaka	66	0.34	45	DESHA Shechsashebi Artho-Samajik Unnayan O Manobik Kallyan Sangstha, Kushtia	55	0.30
46	DESHA Shechsashebi Artho-Samajik Unnayan O Manobik Kallyan Sangstha, Kushtia	61	0.32	46	Muslim Aid Bangladesh, Dhaka	54	0.29
47	PROTTYASHI, Chittagong	61	0.32	47	Shariatpur Development Society (SDS), Shariatpur	53	0.28
48	DAM Foundation for Economic Development (DFED), Dhaka	56	0.29	48	Social Advancement Through Unity (SATU), Tangail	53	0.28
49	Shariatpur Development Society (SDS), Shariatpur	55	0.29	49	SETU, Kushtia	52	0.28
50	MAMATA, Chittagong	54	0.28	50	Gana Unnayan Kendra (GUK), Gaibandha	51	0.27
<b>Total of Top 50 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>14,927</b>	<b>77.88</b>	<b>Total of Top 50 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>14,276</b>	<b>76.72</b>
<b>Total of rest 460 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>4,239</b>	<b>22.12</b>	<b>Total of rest 480 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>4,333</b>	<b>23.28</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>19,166</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>18,609</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Top 50 NGO-MFIs based on Number of Members

2 0 1 6 - 1 7				2 0 1 5 - 1 6			
Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	Number of Members (June 2017)	Market Share (in %)	Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	Number of Members (June 2016)	Market Share (in %)
1	Grameen Bank (GB), Dhaka	8,915,491	22.73	1	Grameen Bank (GB), Dhaka	8,853,961	23.51
2	ASA, Dhaka	7,843,960	20.00	2	ASA, Dhaka	7,428,597	19.73
3	BRAC, Dhaka	6,120,107	15.61	3	BRAC, Dhaka	5,478,037	14.55
4	Basic Unit for Resources and Opportunities of Bangladesh (BURO Bangladesh), Dhaka	1,449,085	3.70	4	Basic Unit for Resources and Opportunities of Bangladesh (BURO Bangladesh), Dhaka	1,356,572	3.60
5	Thengamara Mohila Sobuj Sangha (TMSS), Dhaka	879,599	2.24	5	Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK), Dhaka	951,485	2.53
6	Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK), Dhaka	762,595	1.94	6	Thengamara Mohila Sobuj Sangha (TMSS), Dhaka	860,728	2.29
7	Society for Social Service (SSS), Tangail	588,377	1.50	7	Society for Social Service (SSS), Tangail	546,126	1.45
8	Shakti Foundation for Disadvantaged Women (SFDW), Dhaka	521,449	1.33	8	Shakti Foundation for Disadvantaged Women (SFDW), Dhaka	496,859	1.32
9	Jagorani Chakra Foundation (JCF), Jessore	459,649	1.17	9	Jagorani Chakra Foundation (JCF), Jessore	468,228	1.24
10	United Development Initiatives for Programmed Actions (UDDIPAN), Dhaka	448,851	1.14	10	United Development Initiative for Programmed Actions (UDDIPAN), Dhaka	463,957	1.23
11	Christian Service Society (CSS), Khulna	358,207	0.91	11	Padakhep Manabik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK), Dhaka	318,161	0.84
12	Padakhep Manabik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK), Dhaka	357,543	0.91	12	Christian Service Society (CSS), Khulna	316,464	0.84
13	RDRS Bangladesh, Dhaka	303,056	0.77	13	RDRS Bangladesh, Dhaka	304,730	0.81
14	Bangladesh Extension Education Services (BEES), Dhaka	252,613	0.64	14	Palli Mongal Karmasuchi (PMK), Dhaka	211,318	0.56
15	Sajida Foundation, Dhaka	245,539	0.63	15	Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK), Dhaka	204,386	0.54
16	Ad-din Welfare Centre (AWC), Jessore	238,357	0.61	16	Bangladesh Extension Education Services (BEES), Dhaka	200,566	0.53
17	Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK), Dhaka	222,479	0.57	17	Sajida Foundation, Dhaka	200,504	0.53
18	Gram Unnayan Karma (GUK), Bogra	216,194	0.55	18	Ad-din Welfare Centre (AWC), Jessore	196,580	0.52
19	Palli Mongal Karmasuchi (PMK), Dhaka	216,172	0.55	19	People's Oriented Program Implementation (POPI), Dhaka	192,940	0.51
20	Rural Reconstruction Foundation (RRF), Jessore	200,525	0.51	20	Rural Reconstruction Foundation (RRF), Jessore	192,586	0.51
21	Centre for Development Innovation and Practices (CDIP), Dhaka	196,265	0.50	21	Gram Unnayan Karma (GUK), Bogra	187,482	0.50
22	Manabik Shahajya Sangstha (MSS), Dhaka	194,199	0.50	22	Integrated Development Foundation (IDF), Dhaka	185,647	0.49
23	People's Oriented Program Implementation (POPI), Dhaka	188,557	0.48	23	Centre for Development Innovation and Practices (CDIP), Dhaka	175,119	0.47
24	Resource Integration Centre (RIC), Dhaka	186,807	0.48	24	Manabik Shahajya Sangstha (MSS), Dhaka	171,820	0.46
25	Wave Foundation (WF), Chuadanga	162,401	0.41	25	Resource Integration Centre (RIC), Dhaka	171,664	0.46
26	SKS Foundation, Gaibandha	134,897	0.34	26	Wave Foundation (WF), Chuadanga	146,583	0.39
27	HEED Bangladesh, Dhaka	130,828	0.33	27	SKS Foundation, Gaibandha	141,556	0.38

## Top 50 NGO-MFIs based on Number of Members

2 0 1 6 - 1 7				2 0 1 5 - 1 6			
Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	Number of Members (June 2017)	Market Share (in %)	Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	Number of Members (June 2016)	Market Share (in %)
28	Community Development Centre (CODEC), Chittagong	130,507	0.33	28	HEED Bangladesh, Dhaka	124,410	0.33
29	PROTTYASHI, Chittagong	129,871	0.33	29	Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO), Thakurgaon	123,981	0.33
30	Page Development Centre (PDC), Comilla	122,574	0.31	30	Community Development Centre (CODEC), Chittagong	120,050	0.32
31	Society for Family Happiness & Prosperity (SFHP), Kishoregonj	119,374	0.30	31	PROTTYASHI, Chittagong	113,066	0.30
32	Integrated Development Foundation (IDF), Dhaka	115,473	0.29	32	Palli Progoti Shahayak Samity (PPSS), Faridpur	112,549	0.30
33	Society for Development Initiatives (SDI), Dhaka	108,048	0.28	33	Page Development Centre (PDC), Comilla	110,277	0.29
34	Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust (COAST Trust), Dhaka	106,152	0.27	34	Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust (COAST Trust), Dhaka	102,345	0.27
35	Development Initiative for Social Advancement (DISA), Dhaka	105,870	0.27	35	Society for Development Initiatives (SDI), Dhaka	102,012	0.27
36	Socio Economic Backing Association (SEBA), Tangail	101,309	0.26	36	Society for Family Happiness & Prosperity (SFHP), Kishoregonj	96,020	0.25
37	Village Education Resource Center (VERC), Dhaka	100,544	0.26	37	Village Education Resource Center (VERC), Dhaka	94,999	0.25
38	Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO), Thakurgaon	100,252	0.26	38	Gram Bikash Kendra (GBK), Dinajpur	91,782	0.24
39	DAM Foundation for Economic Development (DFED), Dhaka	100,075	0.26	39	DAM Foundation for Economic Development (DFED), Dhaka	90,571	0.24
40	DESHA Shechsashebi Artho-Samajik Unnayan O Manobik Kallyan Sangstha, Kushtia	95,770	0.24	40	DESHA Shechsashebi Artho-Samajik Unnayan O Manobik Kallyan Sangstha, Kushtia	88,371	0.23
41	Socio Economic Health Education Organization (SEHEO), Jhenaidah	94,490	0.24	41	Centre for Community Development Assistance (CCDA), Dhaka	87,731	0.23
42	Centre for Community Development Assistance (CCDA), Dhaka	94,218	0.24	42	Development Initiative for Social Advancement (DISA), Dhaka	83,718	0.22
43	Gram Bikash Kendra (GBK), Dinajpur	94,193	0.24	43	National Development Programme (NDP), Sirajgonj	81,860	0.22
44	Social Advancement Through Unity (SATU), Tangail	90,465	0.23	44	Social Advancement Through Unity (SATU), Tangail	81,127	0.22
45	National Development Programme (NDP), Sirajgonj	85,456	0.22	45	Society Development Committee (SDC), Faridpur	80,269	0.21
46	Society Development Committee (SDC), Faridpur	85,382	0.22	46	Socio Economic Health Education Organization (SEHEO), Jhenaidah	73,984	0.20
47	JAKAS Foundation, Joypurhat	78,585	0.20	47	JAKAS Foundation, Joypurhat	73,163	0.19
48	MAMATA, Chittagong	77,586	0.20	48	Socio Economic Backing Association (SEBA), Tangail	71,834	0.19
49	SETU, Kushtia	74,345	0.19	49	MAMATA, Chittagong	70,062	0.19
50	Palli Progoti Shahayak Samity (PPSS), Faridpur	74,217	0.19	50	Shariatpur Development Society (SDS), Shariatpur	69,112	0.18
<b>Total of Top 50 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>34,078,558</b>	<b>86.90</b>	<b>Total of Top 50 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>32,565,949</b>	<b>86.48</b>
<b>Total of rest 460 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>5,138,258</b>	<b>13.10</b>	<b>Total of rest 480 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>5,091,513</b>	<b>13.52</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>39,216,816</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>37,657,462</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Top 50 NGO-MFIs based on Number of Loan Receivers

2 0 1 6 - 1 7				2 0 1 5 - 1 6			
Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	Number of Loan Receivers (June 2017)	Market Share (in %)	Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	Number of Loan Receivers (June 2016)	Market Share (in %)
1	Grameen Bank (GB), Dhaka	8,308,379	24.90	1	Grameen Bank (GB), Dhaka	8,623,318	26.75
2	ASA, Dhaka	7,538,641	22.59	2	ASA, Dhaka	6,877,952	21.34
3	BRAC, Dhaka	5,220,302	15.64	3	BRAC, Dhaka	4,913,396	15.24
4	Basic Unit for Resources and Opportunities of Bangladesh (BURO Bangladesh), Dhaka	1,028,821	3.08	4	Basic Unit for Resources and Opportunities of Bangladesh (BURO Bangladesh), Dhaka	969,637	3.01
5	Thengamara Mohila Sobuj Sangha (TMSS), Dhaka	876,849	2.63	5	Thengamara Mohila Sobuj Sangha (TMSS), Dhaka	736,983	2.29
6	Society for Social Service (SSS), Tangail	576,609	1.73	6	Society for Social Service (SSS), Tangail	534,718	1.66
7	Shakti Foundation for Disadvantaged Women (SFDW), Dhaka	460,762	1.38	7	Shakti Foundation for Disadvantaged Women (SFDW), Dhaka	447,076	1.39
8	Jagorani Chakra Foundation (JCF), Jessore	397,644	1.19	8	Jagorani Chakra Foundation (JCF), Jessore	391,603	1.21
9	United Development Initiatives for Programmed Actions (UDDIPAN), Dhaka	337,291	1.01	9	United Development Initiative for Programmed Actions (UDDIPAN), Dhaka	349,197	1.08
10	Christian Service Society (CSS), Khulna	329,104	0.99	10	Padakhep Manabik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK), Dhaka	297,668	0.92
11	Padakhep Manabik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK), Dhaka	327,288	0.98	11	Christian Service Society (CSS), Khulna	294,020	0.91
12	RDRS Bangladesh, Dhaka	259,380	0.78	12	RDRS Bangladesh, Dhaka	267,683	0.83
13	Bangladesh Extension Education Services (BEES), Dhaka	216,800	0.65	13	Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK), Dhaka	234,557	0.73
14	Gram Unnayan Karma (GUK), Bogra	214,169	0.64	14	Rural Reconstruction Foundation (RRF), Jessore	192,586	0.60
15	Rural Reconstruction Foundation (RRF), Jessore	196,692	0.59	15	Bangladesh Extension Education Services (BEES), Dhaka	183,822	0.57
16	Centre for Development Innovation and Practices (CDIP), Dhaka	193,986	0.58	16	Centre for Development Innovation and Practices (CDIP), Dhaka	173,997	0.54
17	Palli Mongal Karmosuchi (PMK), Dhaka	191,497	0.57	17	Gram Unnayan Karma (GUK), Bogra	173,662	0.54
18	Resource Integration Centre (RIC), Dhaka	186,807	0.56	18	Manabik Shahajya Sangstha (MSS), Dhaka	171,688	0.53
19	Manabik Shahajya Sangstha (MSS), Dhaka	183,797	0.55	19	Resource Integration Centre (RIC), Dhaka	171,460	0.53
20	Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK), Dhaka	164,880	0.49	20	Palli Mongal Karmasuchi (PMK), Dhaka	168,000	0.52
21	People's Oriented Program Implementation (POPI), Dhaka	156,104	0.47	21	Ad-din Welfare Centre (AWC), Jessore	160,092	0.50
22	Sajida Foundation, Dhaka	153,840	0.46	22	People's Oriented Program Implementation (POPI), Dhaka	148,751	0.46
23	Ad-din Welfare Centre (AWC), Jessore	149,130	0.45	23	Wave Foundation (WF), Chuadanga	146,583	0.45
24	HEED Bangladesh, Dhaka	129,118	0.39	24	Sajida Foundation, Dhaka	128,395	0.40
25	SKS Foundation, Gaibandha	119,392	0.36	25	HEED Bangladesh, Dhaka	124,410	0.39
26	Integrated Development Foundation (IDF), Dhaka	109,747	0.33	26	SKS Foundation, Gaibandha	123,837	0.38
27	Proshika Manabik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK), Dhaka	109,014	0.33	27	Integrated Development Foundation (IDF), Dhaka	111,368	0.35

## Top 50 NGO-MFIs based on Number of Loan Receivers

2 0 1 6 - 1 7				2 0 1 5 - 1 6			
Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	Number of Loan Receivers (June 2017)	Market Share (in %)	Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	Number of Loan Receivers (June 2016)	Market Share (in %)
28	Society for Development Initiatives (SDI), Dhaka	108,048	0.32	28	Community Development Centre (CODEC), Chittagong	107,973	0.33
29	Page Development Centre (PDC), Comilla	102,549	0.31	29	PROTTYASHI, Chittagong	106,872	0.33
30	Community Development Centre (CODEC), Chittagong	101,488	0.30	30	Page Development Centre (PDC), Comilla	106,800	0.33
31	Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO), Thakurgaon	97,666	0.29	31	Village Education Resource Center (VERC), Dhaka	92,635	0.29
32	Development Initiative for Social Advancement (DISA), Dhaka	95,987	0.29	32	DESHA Shechsashebi Artho-Samajik Unnayan O Manobik Kallyan Sangstha, Kushtia	88,371	0.27
33	DESHA Shechsashebi Artho-Samajik Unnayan O Manobik Kallyan Sangstha, Kushtia	93,770	0.28	33	Society for Development Initiatives (SDI), Dhaka	87,159	0.27
34	Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust (COAST Trust), Dhaka	87,723	0.26	34	Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK), Dhaka	83,209	0.26
35	Gram Bikash Kendra (GBK), Dinajpur	86,661	0.26	35	National Development Programme (NDP), Sirajgonj	81,808	0.25
36	Society Development Committee (SDC), Faridpur	85,382	0.26	36	Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust (COAST Trust), Dhaka	81,054	0.25
37	PROTTYASHI, Chittagong	82,361	0.25	37	Gram Bikash Kendra (GBK), Dinajpur	80,667	0.25
38	Centre for Community Development Assistance (CCDA), Dhaka	82,277	0.25	38	Society Development Committee (SDC), Faridpur	78,771	0.24
39	Socio Economic Backing Association (SEBA), Tangail	81,932	0.25	39	Centre for Community Development Assistance (CCDA), Dhaka	74,952	0.23
40	JAKAS Foundation, Joypurhat	78,585	0.24	40	Development Initiative for Social Advancement (DISA), Dhaka	72,935	0.23
41	Village Education Resource Center (VERC), Dhaka	77,732	0.23	41	JAKAS Foundation, Joypurhat	72,906	0.23
42	Shariatpur Development Society (SDS), Shariatpur	70,444	0.21	42	Socio Economic Backing Association (SEBA), Tangail	71,834	0.22
43	National Development Programme (NDP), Sirajgonj	67,742	0.20	43	Shariatpur Development Society (SDS), Shariatpur	68,907	0.21
44	Wave Foundation (WF), Chuadanga	67,522	0.20	44	Palli Progoti Shahayak Samity (PPSS), Faridpur	63,214	0.20
45	Socio Economic Health Education Organization (SEHEO), Jhenaidah	64,129	0.19	45	DAM Foundation for Economic Development (DFED), Dhaka	57,599	0.18
46	DAM Foundation for Economic Development (DFED), Dhaka	63,234	0.19	46	Social Advancement Through Unity (SATU), Tangail	54,755	0.17
47	SETU, Kushtia	62,937	0.19	47	GHASHFUL, Chittagong	53,592	0.17
48	Society for Family Happiness & Prosperity (SFHP), Kishoregonj	60,875	0.18	48	Satkhira Unnayan Sangstha (SUS), Satkhira	50,952	0.16
49	Social Advancement Through Unity (SATU), Tangail	57,369	0.17	49	ASHRAI, Rajshahi	50,938	0.16
50	PRISM Bangladesh Foundation, Dhaka	57,324	0.17	50	MAMATA, Chittagong	50,300	0.16
<b>Total of Top 50 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>29,969,780</b>	<b>89.82</b>	<b>Total of Top 50 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>28,854,662</b>	<b>89.52</b>
<b>Total of rest 460 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>3,397,777</b>	<b>10.18</b>	<b>Total of rest 480 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>3,377,582</b>	<b>10.48</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>33,367,557</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>32,232,244</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Top 50 NGO-MFIs based on Number of Outstanding Borrowers

2 0 1 6 - 1 7				2 0 1 5 - 1 6			
Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	Number of Outstanding Borrowers (June 2017)	Market Share (in %)	Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	Number of Outstanding Borrowers (June 2016)	Market Share (in %)
1	Grameen Bank (GB), Dhaka	7,139,754	22.00	1	Grameen Bank (GB), Dhaka	6,964,320	22.75
2	ASA, Dhaka	6,794,853	20.94	2	ASA, Dhaka	6,207,689	20.28
3	BRAC, Dhaka	5,535,452	17.06	3	BRAC, Dhaka	5,165,754	16.88
4	Basic Unit for Resources and Opportunities of Bangladesh (BURO Bangladesh), Dhaka	999,496	3.08	4	Basic Unit for Resources and Opportunities of Bangladesh (BURO Bangladesh), Dhaka	921,924	3.01
5	Thengamara Mohila Sobuj Sangha (TMSS), Dhaka	739,801	2.28	5	Thengamara Mohila Sobuj Sangha (TMSS), Dhaka	736,983	2.41
6	Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK), Dhaka	518,661	1.60	6	Shakti Foundation for Disadvantaged Women (SFDW), Dhaka	456,315	1.49
7	Society for Social Service (SSS), Tangail	490,032	1.51	7	Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK), Dhaka	442,191	1.44
8	Shakti Foundation for Disadvantaged Women (SFDW), Dhaka	471,010	1.45	8	Society for Social Service (SSS), Tangail	432,469	1.41
9	Jagorani Chakra Foundation (JCF), Jessore	398,303	1.23	9	Jagorani Chakra Foundation (JCF), Jessore	395,497	1.29
10	United Development Initiatives for Programmed Actions (UDDIPAN), Dhaka	334,536	1.03	10	United Development Initiative for Programmed Actions (UDDIPAN), Dhaka	327,823	1.07
11	Padakhep Manabik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK), Dhaka	316,579	0.98	11	Padakhep Manabik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK), Dhaka	278,289	0.91
12	Christian Service Society (CSS), Khulna	313,863	0.97	12	Christian Service Society (CSS), Khulna	274,572	0.90
13	RDRS Bangladesh, Dhaka	253,770	0.78	13	RDRS Bangladesh, Dhaka	253,875	0.83
14	Bangladesh Extension Education Services (BEES), Dhaka	209,327	0.65	14	Bangladesh Extension Education Services (BEES), Dhaka	173,723	0.57
15	Sajida Foundation, Dhaka	193,280	0.60	15	Sajida Foundation, Dhaka	165,883	0.54
16	Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK), Dhaka	184,825	0.57	16	Palli Mongal Karmasuchi (PMK), Dhaka	165,101	0.54
17	Ad-din Welfare Centre (AWC), Jessore	178,759	0.55	17	Integrated Development Foundation (IDF), Dhaka	163,348	0.53
18	Gram Unnayan Karma (GUK), Bogra	177,053	0.55	18	Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK), Dhaka	162,062	0.53
19	Palli Mongal Karmasuchi (PMK), Dhaka	176,831	0.54	19	Manabik Shahajya Sangstha (MSS), Dhaka	158,646	0.52
20	Manabik Shahajya Sangstha (MSS), Dhaka	176,798	0.54	20	Gram Unnayan Karma (GUK), Bogra	155,963	0.51
21	Centre for Development Innovation and Practices (CDIP), Dhaka	165,795	0.51	21	People's Oriented Program Implementation (POPI), Dhaka	152,535	0.50
22	People's Oriented Program Implementation (POPI), Dhaka	156,819	0.48	22	Ad-din Welfare Centre (AWC), Jessore	151,747	0.50
23	Resource Integration Centre (RIC), Dhaka	156,010	0.48	23	Rural Reconstruction Foundation (RRF), Jessore	148,228	0.48
24	Rural Reconstruction Foundation (RRF), Jessore	155,825	0.48	24	Centre for Development Innovation and Practices (CDIP), Dhaka	147,902	0.48
25	Wave Foundation (WF), Chuadanga	133,631	0.41	25	Resource Integration Centre (RIC), Dhaka	144,638	0.47
26	SKS Foundation, Gaibandha	116,054	0.36	26	Wave Foundation (WF), Chuadanga	119,913	0.39
27	Integrated Development Foundation (IDF), Dhaka	115,473	0.36	27	SKS Foundation, Gaibandha	117,561	0.38

## Top 50 NGO-MFIs based on Number of Outstanding Borrowers

2 0 1 6 - 1 7				2 0 1 5 - 1 6			
Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	Number of Outstanding Borrowers (June 2017)	Market Share (in %)	Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	Number of Outstanding Borrowers (June 2016)	Market Share (in %)
28	Community Development Centre (CODEC), Chittagong	104,027	0.32	28	Community Development Centre (CODEC), Chittagong	95,243	0.31
29	HEED Bangladesh, Dhaka	100,886	0.31	29	PROTTYASHI, Chittagong	94,840	0.31
30	Page Development Centre (PDC), Comilla	98,083	0.30	30	Page Development Centre (PDC), Comilla	90,230	0.29
31	Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust (COAST Trust), Dhaka	88,595	0.27	31	HEED Bangladesh, Dhaka	89,308	0.29
32	Development Initiative for Social Advancement (DISA), Dhaka	88,494	0.27	32	Society for Development Initiatives (SDI), Dhaka	86,289	0.28
33	Society for Family Happiness & Prosperity (SFHP), Kishoregonj	85,978	0.26	33	Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO), Thakurgaon	83,581	0.27
34	Socio Economic Health Education Organization (SEHEO), Jhenaidah	85,235	0.26	34	Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust (COAST Trust), Dhaka	80,139	0.26
35	Society for Development Initiatives (SDI), Dhaka	85,221	0.26	35	Village Education Resource Center (VERC), Dhaka	76,486	0.25
36	Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO), Thakurgaon	81,197	0.25	36	Gram Bikash Kendra (GBK), Dinajpur	74,046	0.24
37	Village Education Resource Center (VERC), Dhaka	77,732	0.24	37	DAM Foundation for Economic Development (DFED), Dhaka	72,935	0.24
38	Society Development Committee (SDC), Faridpur	75,541	0.23	38	Society Development Committee (SDC), Faridpur	69,931	0.23
39	DESHA Shechsashebi Artho-Samajik Unnayan O Manobik Kallyan Sangstha, Kushtia	74,110	0.23	39	National Development Programme (NDP), Sirajgonj	67,769	0.22
40	Gram Bikash Kendra (GBK), Dinajpur	73,148	0.23	40	Society for Family Happiness & Prosperity (SFHP), Kishoregonj	67,371	0.22
41	Socio Economic Backing Association (SEBA), Tangail	72,932	0.22	41	Socio Economic Health Education Organization (SEHEO), Jhenaidah	66,651	0.22
42	PROTTYASHI, Chittagong	72,711	0.22	42	DESHA Shechsashebi Artho-Samajik Unnayan O Manobik Kallyan Sangstha, Kushtia	65,993	0.22
43	DAM Foundation for Economic Development (DFED), Dhaka	70,540	0.22	43	Development Initiative for Social Advancement (DISA), Dhaka	65,881	0.22
44	National Development Programme (NDP), Sirajgonj	70,245	0.22	44	Centre for Community Development Assistance (CCDA), Dhaka	61,318	0.20
45	Centre for Community Development Assistance (CCDA), Dhaka	67,435	0.21	45	Social Advancement Through Unity (SATU), Tangail	60,459	0.20
46	Social Advancement Through Unity (SATU), Tangail	63,245	0.19	46	Palli Progoti Shahayak Samity (PPSS), Faridpur	56,373	0.18
47	Palli Progoti Shahayak Samity (PPSS), Faridpur	56,416	0.17	47	Socio Economic Backing Association (SEBA), Tangail	51,498	0.17
48	SETU, Kushtia	55,384	0.17	48	Shariatpur Development Society (SDS), Shariatpur	50,454	0.16
49	Uttara Development Program Society (UDPS), Dhaka	55,046	0.17	49	JAKAS Foundation, Joypurhat	50,373	0.16
50	JAKAS Foundation, Joypurhat	53,920	0.17	50	GHASHFUL, Chittagong	48,563	0.16
<b>Total of Top 50 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>28,358,711</b>	<b>87.40</b>	<b>Total of Top 50 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>26,610,682</b>	<b>86.94</b>
<b>Total of rest 460 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>4,087,419</b>	<b>12.60</b>	<b>Total of rest 480 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>3,997,360</b>	<b>13.06</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>32,446,130</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>30,608,042</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Top 50 NGO-MFIs based on Loan Disbursement

(Tk. in '000)

2016-17				2015-16			
Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	Loan Disbursed in 2016-17	Market Share (in %)	Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	Loan Disbursed in 2015-16	Market Share (in %)
1	ASA, Dhaka	269,586,285	22.33	1	BRAC, Dhaka	218,512,920	22.86
2	BRAC, Dhaka	266,629,107	22.08	2	ASA, Dhaka	209,056,807	21.87
3	Grameen Bank (GB), Dhaka	207,890,000	17.22	3	Grameen Bank (GB), Dhaka	169,330,000	17.72
4	Basic Unit for Resources and Opportunities of Bangladesh (BURO Bangladesh), Dhaka	54,393,810	4.50	4	Basic Unit for Resources and Opportunities of Bangladesh (BURO Bangladesh), Dhaka	39,515,413	4.13
5	Thengamara Mohila Sobuj Sangha (TMSS), Dhaka	33,057,854	2.74	5	Thengamara Mohila Sobuj Sangha (TMSS), Dhaka	26,207,317	2.74
6	Society for Social Service (SSS), Tangail	27,624,980	2.29	6	Society for Social Service (SSS), Tangail	19,695,591	2.06
7	Jagorani Chakra Foundation (JCF), Jessore	15,401,712	1.28	7	Jagorani Chakra Foundation (JCF), Jessore	13,301,713	1.39
8	Padakhep Manabik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK), Dhaka	14,439,810	1.20	8	United Development Initiative for Programmed Actions (UDDIPAN), Dhaka	12,181,362	1.27
9	United Development Initiatives for Programmed Actions (UDDIPAN), Dhaka	13,588,238	1.13	9	Padakhep Manabik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK), Dhaka	10,920,717	1.14
10	Sajida Foundation, Dhaka	12,415,167	1.03	10	Shakti Foundation for Disadvantaged Women (SFDW), Dhaka	7,457,885	0.78
11	Shakti Foundation for Disadvantaged Women (SFDW), Dhaka	10,014,541	0.83	11	Sajida Foundation, Dhaka	7,446,406	0.78
12	Sheva Nari O Shishu Kallyan Kendra (SNOSKK), Dhaka	8,867,456	0.73	12	Palli Mongal Karmasuchi (PMK), Dhaka	7,272,387	0.76
13	RDRS Bangladesh, Dhaka	8,653,489	0.72	13	RDRS Bangladesh, Dhaka	6,869,237	0.72
14	Palli Mongal Karmasuchi (PMK), Dhaka	8,643,771	0.72	14	Centre for Development Innovation and Practices (CDIP), Dhaka	6,669,276	0.70
15	Bangladesh Extension Education Services (BEES), Dhaka	8,414,641	0.70	15	Bangladesh Extension Education Services (BEES), Dhaka	5,930,188	0.62
16	Centre for Development Innovation and Practices (CDIP), Dhaka	8,334,338	0.69	16	Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK), Dhaka	5,748,751	0.60
17	Resource Integration Centre (RIC), Dhaka	7,487,037	0.62	17	Christian Service Society (CSS), Khulna	5,575,218	0.58
18	Gram Unnayan Karma (GUK), Bogra	7,348,010	0.61	18	Manabik Shahajya Sangstha (MSS), Dhaka	5,563,743	0.58
19	Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK), Dhaka	7,198,245	0.60	19	Gram Unnayan Karma (GUK), Bogra	5,534,466	0.58
20	Christian Service Society (CSS), Khulna	7,144,032	0.59	20	Resource Integration Centre (RIC), Dhaka	5,469,046	0.57
21	Manabik Shahajya Sangstha (MSS), Dhaka	6,731,030	0.56	21	Rural Reconstruction Foundation (RRF), Jessore	5,189,792	0.54
22	Rural Reconstruction Foundation (RRF), Jessore	6,157,974	0.51	22	People's Oriented Program Implementation (POPI), Dhaka	4,085,436	0.43
23	People's Oriented Program Implementation (POPI), Dhaka	5,634,040	0.47	23	Wave Foundation (WF), Chuadanga	3,695,503	0.39
24	Wave Foundation (WF), Chuadanga	4,997,268	0.41	24	Ad-din Welfare Centre (AWC), Jessore	3,381,532	0.35
25	Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO), Thakurgaon	4,418,774	0.37	25	Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO), Thakurgaon	3,157,363	0.33
26	Ad-din Welfare Centre (AWC), Jessore	4,327,326	0.36	26	Society for Development Initiatives (SDI), Dhaka	3,119,215	0.33
27	Society for Development Initiatives (SDI), Dhaka	4,190,721	0.35	27	HEED Bangladesh, Dhaka	3,039,114	0.32



## Top 50 NGO-MFIs based on Loan Disbursement

(Tk. in '000)

2016-17				2015-16			
Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	Loan Disbursed in 2016-17	Market Share (in %)	Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	Loan Disbursed in 2015-16	Market Share (in %)
28	SKS Foundation, Gaibandha	3,898,001	0.32	28	Page Development Centre (PDC), Comilla	3,024,700	0.32
29	PROTTYASHI, Chittagong	3,820,732	0.32	29	Integrated Development Foundation (IDF), Dhaka	2,935,576	0.31
30	Development Initiative for Social Advancement (DISA), Dhaka	3,724,563	0.31	30	PROTTYASHI, Chittagong	2,919,252	0.31
31	HEED Bangladesh, Dhaka	3,666,315	0.30	31	Village Education Resource Center (VERC), Dhaka	2,878,091	0.30
32	Page Development Centre (PDC), Comilla	3,535,794	0.29	32	SKS Foundation, Gaibandha	2,781,138	0.29
33	Village Education Resource Center (VERC), Dhaka	3,369,447	0.28	33	National Development Programme (NDP), Sirajgonj	2,717,249	0.28
34	Community Development Centre (CODEC), Chittagong	3,275,971	0.27	34	Community Development Centre (CODEC), Chittagong	2,594,076	0.27
35	Integrated Development Foundation (IDF), Dhaka	3,218,165	0.27	35	Centre for Community Development Assistance (CCDA), Dhaka	2,376,180	0.25
36	Centre for Community Development Assistance (CCDA), Dhaka	3,160,961	0.26	36	Development Initiative for Social Advancement (DISA), Dhaka	2,362,848	0.25
37	MAMATA, Chittagong	3,072,459	0.25	37	MAMATA, Chittagong	2,304,405	0.24
38	Socio Economic Backing Association (SEBA), Tangail	3,066,131	0.25	38	JAKAS Foundation, Joypurhat	2,235,391	0.23
39	DESHA Shechsashebi Artho-Samajik Unnayan O Manobik Kallyan Sangstha, Kushtia	2,982,536	0.25	39	Shariatpur Development Society (SDS), Shariatpur	2,216,248	0.23
40	Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust (COAST Trust), Dhaka	2,929,197	0.24	40	Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust (COAST Trust), Dhaka	2,178,696	0.23
41	JAKAS Foundation, Joypurhat	2,925,597	0.24	41	Socio Economic Backing Association (SEBA), Tangail	2,065,617	0.22
42	National Development Programme (NDP), Sirajgonj	2,924,111	0.24	42	Society Development Committee (SDC), Faridpur	2,058,012	0.22
43	Ambala Foundation, Dhaka	2,894,838	0.24	43	Ambala Foundation, Dhaka	2,052,417	0.21
44	Shariatpur Development Society (SDS), Shariatpur	2,691,406	0.22	44	Social Advancement Through Unity (SATU), Tangail	2,040,203	0.21
45	Society Development Committee (SDC), Faridpur	2,671,723	0.22	45	DESHA Shechsashebi Artho-Samajik Unnayan O Manobik Kallyan Sangstha, Kushtia	2,009,695	0.21
46	Social Advancement Through Unity (SATU), Tangail	2,319,968	0.19	46	Participatory Development Initiatives of the Masses (PDIM Foundation), Dhaka	1,923,761	0.20
47	Uttara Development Program Society (UDPS), Dhaka	2,180,653	0.18	47	Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK), Dhaka	1,823,420	0.19
48	Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK), Dhaka	2,174,490	0.18	48	Uttara Development Program Society (UDPS), Dhaka	1,809,694	0.19
49	Gram Bikash Kendra (GBK), Dinajpur	1,943,901	0.16	49	Bangladesh Association for Social Advancement (BASA), Dhaka	1,625,621	0.17
50	Aspada Paribesh Unnayan Foundation (APUF), Dhaka	1,823,187	0.15	50	Aspada Paribesh Unnayan Foundation (APUF), Dhaka	1,574,071	0.16
<b>Total of Top 50 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>1,101,859,802</b>	<b>91.25</b>	<b>Total of Top 50 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>866,432,756</b>	<b>90.65</b>
<b>Total of rest 460 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>105,678,278</b>	<b>8.75</b>	<b>Total of rest 480 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>89,339,424</b>	<b>9.35</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,207,538,080</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>955,772,180</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Top 50 NGO-MFIs based on Loan Outstanding

(Tk. in '000)

2016-17				2015-16			
Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	Loan Outstanding (June 2017)	Market Share (in %)	Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	Loan Outstanding (June 2017)	Market Share (in %)
1	ASA, Dhaka	169,608,159	22.01	1	ASA, Dhaka	131,880,657	21.56
2	BRAC, Dhaka	157,166,297	20.40	2	BRAC, Dhaka	128,801,090	21.06
3	Grameen Bank (GB), Dhaka	134,580,000	17.47	3	Grameen Bank (GB), Dhaka	109,390,000	17.89
4	Basic Unit for Resources and Opportunities of Bangladesh (BURO Bangladesh), Dhaka	39,148,710	5.08	4	Basic Unit for Resources and Opportunities of Bangladesh (BURO Bangladesh), Dhaka	29,134,705	4.76
5	Thengamara Mohila Sobuj Sangha (TMSS), Dhaka	21,181,586	2.75	5	Thengamara Mohila Sobuj Sangha (TMSS), Dhaka	16,767,086	2.74
6	Society for Social Service (SSS), Tangail	17,019,056	2.21	6	Society for Social Service (SSS), Tangail	11,995,147	1.96
7	Jagorani Chakra Foundation (JCF), Jessore	11,777,284	1.53	7	Jagorani Chakra Foundation (JCF), Jessore	10,262,783	1.68
8	Padakhep Manabik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK), Dhaka	9,354,197	1.21	8	United Development Initiative for Programmed Actions (UDDIPAN), Dhaka	8,268,897	1.35
9	United Development Initiatives for Programmed Actions (UDDIPAN), Dhaka	9,214,087	1.20	9	Padakhep Manabik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK), Dhaka	7,084,345	1.16
10	Sajida Foundation, Dhaka	8,465,097	1.10	10	Sajida Foundation, Dhaka	5,213,440	0.85
11	Shakti Foundation for Disadvantaged Women (SFDW), Dhaka	6,770,508	0.88	11	Shakti Foundation for Disadvantaged Women (SFDW), Dhaka	4,868,703	0.80
12	Bangladesh Extension Education Services (BEES), Dhaka	5,808,784	0.75	12	Palli Mongal Karmasuchi (PMK), Dhaka	4,844,457	0.79
13	Palli Mongal Karmasuchi (PMK), Dhaka	5,693,468	0.74	13	RDRS Bangladesh, Dhaka	4,428,667	0.72
14	RDRS Bangladesh, Dhaka	5,547,444	0.72	14	Centre for Development Innovation and Practices (CDIP), Dhaka	4,012,956	0.66
15	Centre for Development Innovation and Practices (CDIP), Dhaka	5,124,724	0.67	15	Bangladesh Extension Education Services (BEES), Dhaka	3,978,976	0.65
16	Christian Service Society (CSS), Khulna	4,733,922	0.61	16	Rural Reconstruction Foundation (RRF), Jessore	3,620,027	0.59
17	Gram Unnayan Karma (GUK), Bogra	4,503,770	0.58	17	Manabik Shahajya Sangstha (MSS), Dhaka	3,575,484	0.58
18	Manabik Shahajya Sangstha (MSS), Dhaka	4,462,216	0.58	18	Christian Service Society (CSS), Khulna	3,575,210	0.58
19	Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK), Dhaka	4,277,591	0.56	19	Gram Unnayan Karma (GUK), Bogra	3,365,666	0.55
20	Resource Integration Centre (RIC), Dhaka	4,186,705	0.54	20	Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK), Dhaka	3,288,190	0.54
21	Rural Reconstruction Foundation (RRF), Jessore	4,137,885	0.54	21	Resource Integration Centre (RIC), Dhaka	2,980,182	0.49
22	People's Oriented Program Implementation (POPI), Dhaka	3,739,954	0.49	22	People's Oriented Program Implementation (POPI), Dhaka	2,667,303	0.44
23	Wave Foundation (WF), Chuadanga	3,135,400	0.41	23	Wave Foundation (WF), Chuadanga	2,256,708	0.37
24	Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO), Thakurgaon	2,943,105	0.38	24	Ad-din Welfare Centre (AWC), Jessore	1,984,610	0.32
25	Society for Development Initiatives (SDI), Dhaka	2,594,104	0.34	25	Integrated Development Foundation (IDF), Dhaka	1,924,112	0.31
26	Ad-din Welfare Centre (AWC), Jessore	2,568,652	0.33	26	Village Education Resource Center (VERC), Dhaka	1,908,479	0.31
27	Ambala Foundation, Dhaka	2,495,355	0.32	27	PROTTYASHI, Chittagong	1,860,422	0.30

## Top 50 NGO-MFIs based on Loan Outstanding

(Tk. in '000)

2 0 1 6 - 1 7				2 0 1 5 - 1 6			
Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	Loan Outstanding (June 2017)	Market Share (in %)	Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	Loan Outstanding (June 2016)	Market Share (in %)
28	SKS Foundation, Gaibandha	2,489,046	0.32	28	Society for Development Initiatives (SDI), Dhaka	1,828,316	0.30
29	MAMATA, Chittagong	2,413,150	0.31	29	Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO), Thakurgaon	1,824,996	0.30
30	Development Initiative for Social Advancement (DISA), Dhaka	2,356,832	0.31	30	SKS Foundation, Gaibandha	1,798,110	0.29
31	PROTTYASHI, Chittagong	2,299,940	0.30	31	Page Development Centre (PDC), Comilla	1,793,833	0.29
32	Integrated Development Foundation (IDF), Dhaka	2,247,723	0.29	32	HEED Bangladesh, Dhaka	1,762,365	0.29
33	Village Education Resource Center (VERC), Dhaka	2,225,949	0.29	33	MAMATA, Chittagong	1,749,652	0.29
34	HEED Bangladesh, Dhaka	2,190,274	0.28	34	Community Development Centre (CODEC), Chittagong	1,635,115	0.27
35	Page Development Centre (PDC), Comilla	2,176,883	0.28	35	Ambala Foundation, Dhaka	1,608,553	0.26
36	Community Development Centre (CODEC), Chittagong	2,072,232	0.27	36	Development Initiative for Social Advancement (DISA), Dhaka	1,585,867	0.26
37	Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust (COAST Trust), Dhaka	1,936,733	0.25	37	National Development Programme (NDP), Sirajgonj	1,420,064	0.23
38	DESHA Shechsashebi Artho-Samajik Unnayan O Manobik Kallyan Sangstha, Kushtia	1,890,286	0.25	38	Shariatpur Development Society (SDS), Shariatpur	1,415,918	0.23
39	National Development Programme (NDP), Sirajgonj	1,853,047	0.24	39	Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust (COAST Trust), Dhaka	1,382,875	0.23
40	Centre for Community Development Assistance (CCDA), Dhaka	1,772,460	0.23	40	Somaj-O-Jati Gathan (SOJAG), Dhaka	1,333,295	0.22
41	Shariatpur Development Society (SDS), Shariatpur	1,695,242	0.22	41	Centre for Community Development Assistance (CCDA), Dhaka	1,316,945	0.22
42	Socio Economic Backing Association (SEBA), Tangail	1,646,873	0.21	42	Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK), Dhaka	1,281,700	0.21
43	Society Development Committee (SDC), Faridpur	1,637,489	0.21	43	Socio Economic Backing Association (SEBA), Tangail	1,231,697	0.20
44	Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK), Dhaka	1,519,600	0.20	44	Social Advancement Through Unity (SATU), Tangail	1,203,000	0.20
45	JAKAS Foundation, Joypurhat	1,518,440	0.20	45	Participatory Development Initiatives of the Massess (PDIM Foundation), Dhaka	1,165,438	0.19
46	Uttara Development Program Society (UDPS), Dhaka	1,407,587	0.18	46	Society Development Committee (SDC), Faridpur	1,162,726	0.19
47	Social Advancement Through Unity (SATU), Tangail	1,385,182	0.18	47	Uttara Development Program Society (UDPS), Dhaka	1,152,434	0.19
48	Somaj-O-Jati Gathan (SOJAG), Dhaka	1,282,338	0.17	48	DESHA Shechsashebi Artho-Samajik Unnayan O Manobik Kallyan Sangstha, Kushtia	1,131,521	0.19
49	Socio Economic Health Education Organization (SEHEO), Jhenaidah	1,238,159	0.16	49	Bangladesh Association for Social Advancement (BASA), Dhaka	1,074,081	0.18
50	SETU, Kushtia	1,237,551	0.16	50	JAKAS Foundation, Joypurhat	1,071,789	0.18
<b>Total of Top 50 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>692,731,077</b>	<b>89.91</b>	<b>Total of Top 50 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>546,868,591</b>	<b>89.41</b>
<b>Total of rest 460 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>77,733,692</b>	<b>10.09</b>	<b>Total of rest 480 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>64,749,090</b>	<b>10.59</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>770,464,769</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>611,617,681</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Top 50 NGO-MFIs based on Net Savings

(Tk. in '000)

2016-17				2015-16			
Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	Net Savings (June 2017)	Market Share (in %)	Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	Net Savings (June 2016)	Market Share (in %)
1	Grameen Bank (GB), Dhaka	133,050,600	38.12	1	Grameen Bank (GB), Dhaka	122,451,600	41.63
2	ASA, Dhaka	66,619,301	19.09	2	ASA, Dhaka	50,684,030	17.23
3	BRAC, Dhaka	53,384,823	15.29	3	BRAC, Dhaka	43,363,947	14.74
4	Basic Unit for Resources and Opportunities of Bangladesh (BURO Bangladesh), Dhaka	10,330,513	2.96	4	Basic Unit for Resources and Opportunities of Bangladesh (BURO Bangladesh), Dhaka	7,691,280	2.62
5	Thengamara Mohila Sobuj Sangha (TMSS), Dhaka	5,893,504	1.69	5	Thengamara Mohila Sobuj Sangha (TMSS), Dhaka	4,994,193	1.70
6	Society for Social Service (SSS), Tangail	5,770,922	1.65	6	Society for Social Service (SSS), Tangail	4,609,730	1.57
7	Jagorani Chakra Foundation (JCF), Jessore	4,169,861	1.19	7	Jagorani Chakra Foundation (JCF), Jessore	3,573,349	1.21
8	United Development Initiatives for Programmed Actions (UDDIPAN), Dhaka	3,392,132	0.97	8	United Development Initiative for Programmed Actions (UDDIPAN), Dhaka	2,820,273	0.96
9	Padakhep Manabik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK), Dhaka	2,981,309	0.85	9	Padakhep Manabik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK), Dhaka	2,450,185	0.83
10	Sajida Foundation, Dhaka	2,365,197	0.68	10	Centre for Development Innovation and Practices (CDIP), Dhaka	1,685,264	0.57
11	Centre for Development Innovation and Practices (CDIP), Dhaka	2,111,063	0.60	11	Sajida Foundation, Dhaka	1,676,904	0.57
12	RDRS Bangladesh, Dhaka	2,004,225	0.57	12	RDRS Bangladesh, Dhaka	1,627,282	0.55
13	Palli Mongal Karmasuchi (PMK), Dhaka	1,969,400	0.56	13	Palli Mongal Karmasuchi (PMK), Dhaka	1,540,489	0.52
14	Shakti Foundation for Disadvantaged Women (SFDW), Dhaka	1,945,897	0.56	14	Shakti Foundation for Disadvantaged Women (SFDW), Dhaka	1,471,822	0.50
15	Manabik Shahajya Sangstha (MSS), Dhaka	1,589,434	0.46	15	Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK), Dhaka	1,429,290	0.49
16	Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK), Dhaka	1,530,550	0.44	16	Manabik Shahajya Sangstha (MSS), Dhaka	1,352,888	0.46
17	Christian Service Society (CSS), Khulna	1,503,521	0.43	17	Christian Service Society (CSS), Khulna	1,262,461	0.43
18	Bangladesh Extension Education Services (BEES), Dhaka	1,430,055	0.41	18	Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK), Dhaka	1,255,371	0.43
19	Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK), Dhaka	1,397,491	0.40	19	Bangladesh Extension Education Services (BEES), Dhaka	1,036,464	0.35
20	Gram Unnayan Karma (GUK), Bogra	1,267,620	0.36	20	People's Oriented Program Implementation (POPI), Dhaka	971,829	0.33
21	People's Oriented Program Implementation (POPI), Dhaka	1,249,364	0.36	21	Resource Integration Centre (RIC), Dhaka	968,927	0.33
22	Resource Integration Centre (RIC), Dhaka	1,203,389	0.34	22	Gram Unnayan Karma (GUK), Bogra	918,543	0.31
23	MAMATA, Chittagong	1,070,189	0.31	23	Ad-din Welfare Centre (AWC), Jessore	835,502	0.28
24	Ad-din Welfare Centre (AWC), Jessore	1,022,202	0.29	24	MAMATA, Chittagong	788,127	0.27
25	Rural Reconstruction Foundation (RRF), Jessore	1,012,309	0.29	25	Rural Reconstruction Foundation (RRF), Jessore	768,801	0.26
26	PROTTYASHI, Chittagong	953,765	0.27	26	HEED Bangladesh, Dhaka	764,640	0.26
27	Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO), Thakurgaon	920,708	0.26	27	Page Development Centre (PDC), Comilla	755,938	0.26

## Top 50 NGO-MFIs based on Net Savings

(Tk. in '000)

2 0 1 6 - 1 7				2 0 1 5 - 1 6			
Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	Net Savings (June 2017)	Market Share (in %)	Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	Net Savings (June 2016)	Market Share (in %)
28	HEED Bangladesh, Dhaka	908,088	0.26	28	Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO), Thakurgaon	715,370	0.24
29	Page Development Centre (PDC), Comilla	877,899	0.25	29	PROTTYASHI, Chittagong	680,106	0.23
30	SKS Foundation, Gaibandha	812,312	0.23	30	SKS Foundation, Gaibandha	620,088	0.21
31	Integrated Development Foundation (IDF), Dhaka	730,065	0.21	31	Integrated Development Foundation (IDF), Dhaka	613,844	0.21
32	Wave Foundation (WF), Chuadanga	695,432	0.20	32	Society for Development Initiatives (SDI), Dhaka	549,169	0.19
33	Community Development Centre (CODEC), Chittagong	683,339	0.20	33	Wave Foundation (WF), Chuadanga	510,632	0.17
34	Society for Development Initiatives (SDI), Dhaka	682,605	0.20	34	Aspada Paribesh Unnayan Foundation (APUF), Dhaka	506,845	0.17
35	Socio Economic Backing Association (SEBA), Tangail	669,015	0.19	35	Community Development Centre (CODEC), Chittagong	505,226	0.17
36	Development Initiative for Social Advancement (DISA), Dhaka	659,686	0.19	36	Centre for Community Development Assistance (CCDA), Dhaka	475,439	0.16
37	Aspada Paribesh Unnayan Foundation (APUF), Dhaka	607,170	0.17	37	Socio Economic Backing Association (SEBA), Tangail	465,459	0.16
38	Centre for Community Development Assistance (CCDA), Dhaka	605,358	0.17	38	Village Education Resource Center (VERC), Dhaka	462,404	0.16
39	Society Development Committee (SDC), Faridpur	589,304	0.17	39	Society Development Committee (SDC), Faridpur	459,648	0.16
40	Ambala Foundation, Dhaka	586,415	0.17	40	Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust (COAST Trust), Dhaka	458,765	0.16
41	Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust (COAST Trust), Dhaka	573,398	0.16	41	Development Initiative for Social Advancement (DISA), Dhaka	450,010	0.15
42	DESHA Shechsashebi Artho-Samajik Unnayan O Manobik Kallyan Sangstha, Kushtia	563,523	0.16	42	Bangladesh Ignite Youth Society (BIYS), Chapainawabganj	395,451	0.13
43	Village Education Resource Center (VERC), Dhaka	549,155	0.16	43	GHASHFUL, Chittagong	390,927	0.13
44	Society for Family Happiness & Prosperity (SFHP), Kishoregonj	507,705	0.15	44	Participatory Development Initiatives of the Masses (PDIM Foundation), Dhaka	388,958	0.13
45	Bangladesh Ignite Youth Society (BIYS), Chapainawabganj	485,062	0.14	45	Ambala Foundation, Dhaka	377,439	0.13
46	Social Advancement Through Unity (SATU), Tangail	475,749	0.14	46	Social Advancement Through Unity (SATU), Tangail	372,697	0.13
47	Shariatpur Development Society (SDS), Shariatpur	465,362	0.13	47	DESHA Shechsashebi Artho-Samajik Unnayan O Manobik Kallyan Sangstha, Kushtia	371,013	0.13
48	National Development Programme (NDP), Sirajgonj	440,283	0.13	48	Shariatpur Development Society (SDS), Shariatpur	354,715	0.12
49	GHASHFUL, Chittagong	428,979	0.12	49	Uttara Development Program Society (UDPS), Dhaka	341,498	0.12
50	JAKAS Foundation, Joypurhat	427,763	0.12	50	National Development Programme (NDP), Sirajgonj	333,290	0.11
<b>Total of Top 50 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>326,163,012</b>	<b>93.44</b>	<b>Total of Top 50 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>274,548,125</b>	<b>93.35</b>
<b>Total of rest 460 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>22,900,724</b>	<b>6.56</b>	<b>Total of rest 480 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>19,563,258</b>	<b>6.65</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>349,063,736</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>294,111,383</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Top 50 NGO-MFIs based on Loan Fund

(Tk. in '000)

2016 - 17				2015 - 16			
Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	Loan Fund (June 2017)	Market Share (in %)	Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	Loan Fund (June 2016)	Market Share (in %)
1	BRAC, Dhaka	181,711,032	22.47	1	ASA, Dhaka	146,216,663	22.24
2	ASA, Dhaka	172,312,648	21.31	2	Grameen Bank (GB), Dhaka	136,773,200	20.80
3	Grameen Bank (GB), Dhaka	147,979,300	18.30	3	BRAC, Dhaka	134,404,204	20.44
4	Basic Unit for Resources and Opportunities of Bangladesh (BURO Bangladesh), Dhaka	37,460,023	4.63	4	Basic Unit for Resources and Opportunities of Bangladesh (BURO Bangladesh), Dhaka	28,343,769	4.31
5	Thengamara Mohila Sobuj Sangha (TMSS), Dhaka	19,867,796	2.46	5	Thengamara Mohila Sobuj Sangha (TMSS), Dhaka	14,952,077	2.27
6	Society for Social Service (SSS), Tangail	16,177,393	2.00	6	Society for Social Service (SSS), Tangail	13,025,744	1.98
7	Jagorani Chakra Foundation (JCF), Jessore	12,093,150	1.50	7	Jagorani Chakra Foundation (JCF), Jessore	10,535,882	1.60
8	United Development Initiatives for Programmed Actions (UDDIPAN), Dhaka	10,384,045	1.28	8	United Development Initiative for Programmed Actions (UDDIPAN), Dhaka	9,158,834	1.39
9	Padakhep Manabik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK), Dhaka	9,232,471	1.14	9	Padakhep Manabik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK), Dhaka	7,004,262	1.07
10	Sajida Foundation, Dhaka	7,962,214	0.98	10	Shakti Foundation for Disadvantaged Women (SFDW), Dhaka	5,097,897	0.78
11	Shakti Foundation for Disadvantaged Women (SFDW), Dhaka	7,045,030	0.87	11	Palli Mongal Karmasuchi (PMK), Dhaka	5,005,893	0.76
12	Bangladesh Extension Education Services (BEES), Dhaka	5,878,504	0.73	12	Sajida Foundation, Dhaka	4,912,768	0.75
13	Palli Mongal Karmasuchi (PMK), Dhaka	5,684,526	0.70	13	RDRS Bangladesh, Dhaka	4,605,522	0.70
14	RDRS Bangladesh, Dhaka	5,613,980	0.69	14	Centre for Development Innovation and Practices (CDIP), Dhaka	4,120,103	0.63
15	Centre for Development Innovation and Practices (CDIP), Dhaka	5,329,164	0.66	15	Bangladesh Extension Education Services (BEES), Dhaka	4,032,613	0.61
16	Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK), Dhaka	4,750,927	0.59	16	Manabik Shahajya Sangstha (MSS), Dhaka	3,764,247	0.57
17	Manabik Shahajya Sangstha (MSS), Dhaka	4,675,917	0.58	17	Rural Reconstruction Foundation (RRF), Jessore	3,684,827	0.56
18	Resource Integration Centre (RIC), Dhaka	4,472,242	0.55	18	Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK), Dhaka	3,653,850	0.56
19	Christian Service Society (CSS), Khulna	4,326,614	0.54	19	Christian Service Society (CSS), Khulna	3,139,805	0.48
20	Rural Reconstruction Foundation (RRF), Jessore	4,247,812	0.53	20	Gram Unnayan Karma (GUK), Bogra	2,978,465	0.45
21	Gram Unnayan Karma (GUK), Bogra	4,228,125	0.52	21	Resource Integration Centre (RIC), Dhaka	2,864,120	0.44
22	People's Oriented Program Implementation (POPI), Dhaka	3,670,390	0.45	22	Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK), Dhaka	2,792,220	0.42
23	HEED Bangladesh, Dhaka	3,144,210	0.39	23	People's Oriented Program Implementation (POPI), Dhaka	2,674,442	0.41
24	Wave Foundation (WF), Chuadanga	2,853,076	0.35	24	Ad-din Welfare Centre (AWC), Jessore	2,111,569	0.32
25	SKS Foundation, Gaibandha	2,822,770	0.35	25	SKS Foundation, Gaibandha	2,103,378	0.32
26	Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO), Thakurgaon	2,767,931	0.34	26	Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO), Thakurgaon	2,046,207	0.31
27	Ad-din Welfare Centre (AWC), Jessore	2,695,775	0.33	27	Wave Foundation (WF), Chuadanga	2,022,569	0.31

## Top 50 NGO-MFIs based on Loan Fund

(Tk. in '000)

2016-17				2015-16			
Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	Loan Fund (June 2017)	Market Share (in %)	Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	Loan Fund (June 2016)	Market Share (in %)
28	Development Initiative for Social Advancement (DISA), Dhaka	2,695,514	0.33	28	HEED Bangladesh, Dhaka	1,927,665	0.29
29	Noakhali Rural Development Society (NRDS), Noakhali	2,684,868	0.33	29	Resource Development Foundation (RDF), Dhaka	1,859,647	0.28
30	Society for Development Initiatives (SDI), Dhaka	2,586,434	0.32	30	Village Education Resource Center (VERC), Dhaka	1,826,154	0.28
31	Resource Development Foundation (RDF), Dhaka	2,372,421	0.29	31	Page Development Centre (PDC), Comilla	1,812,148	0.28
32	Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK), Dhaka	2,336,860	0.29	32	Development Initiative for Social Advancement (DISA), Dhaka	1,810,955	0.28
33	MAMATA, Chittagong	2,268,711	0.28	33	PROTTYASHI, Chittagong	1,766,906	0.27
34	Ambala Foundation, Dhaka	2,264,717	0.28	34	Society for Development Initiatives (SDI), Dhaka	1,728,158	0.26
35	Integrated Development Foundation (IDF), Dhaka	2,163,646	0.27	35	Integrated Development Foundation (IDF), Dhaka	1,718,619	0.26
36	PROTTYASHI, Chittagong	2,135,160	0.26	36	Ambala Foundation, Dhaka	1,679,267	0.26
37	Page Development Centre (PDC), Comilla	2,112,879	0.26	37	Community Development Centre (CODEC), Chittagong	1,663,373	0.25
38	Village Education Resource Center (VERC), Dhaka	2,093,436	0.26	38	MAMATA, Chittagong	1,620,665	0.25
39	Community Development Centre (CODEC), Chittagong	2,092,540	0.26	39	Somaj-O-Jati Gathan (SOJAG), Dhaka	1,498,028	0.23
40	Centre for Community Development Assistance (CCDA), Dhaka	1,950,443	0.24	40	Shariatpur Development Society (SDS), Shariatpur	1,480,051	0.23
41	Socio Economic Backing Association (SEBA), Tangail	1,948,136	0.24	41	National Development Programme (NDP), Sirajgonj	1,431,626	0.22
42	DESHA Shechsashebi Artho-Samajik Unnayan O Manobik Kallyan Sangstha, Kushtia	1,906,644	0.24	42	Centre for Community Development Assistance (CCDA), Dhaka	1,418,704	0.22
43	Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust (COAST Trust), Dhaka	1,885,541	0.23	43	Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust (COAST Trust), Dhaka	1,394,324	0.21
44	National Development Programme (NDP), Sirajgonj	1,776,843	0.22	44	Society Development Committee (SDC), Faridpur	1,361,186	0.21
45	Shariatpur Development Society (SDS), Shariatpur	1,724,130	0.21	45	Socio Economic Backing Association (SEBA), Tangail	1,293,333	0.20
46	JAKAS Foundation, Joypurhat	1,722,755	0.21	46	DESHA Shechsashebi Artho-Samajik Unnayan O Manobik Kallyan Sangstha, Kushtia	1,238,884	0.19
47	Society Development Committee (SDC), Faridpur	1,692,914	0.21	47	JAKAS Foundation, Joypurhat	1,206,832	0.18
48	Uttara Development Program Society (UDPS), Dhaka	1,478,049	0.18	48	Social Advancement Through Unity (SATU), Tangail	1,186,608	0.18
49	Somaj-O-Jati Gathan (SOJAG), Dhaka	1,476,822	0.18	49	Uttara Development Program Society (UDPS), Dhaka	1,174,665	0.18
50	Social Advancement Through Unity (SATU), Tangail	1,397,679	0.17	50	Bangladesh Association for Social Advancement (BASA), Dhaka	1,153,771	0.18
<b>Total of Top 50 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>736,154,207</b>	<b>91.04</b>	<b>Total of Top 50 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>597,276,703</b>	<b>90.84</b>
<b>Total of rest 460 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>72,480,172</b>	<b>8.96</b>	<b>Total of rest 480 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>60,194,308</b>	<b>9.16</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>808,634,378</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>657,471,011</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Top 50 NGO-MFIs based on Micro-enterprise Loan Disbursement

(Tk. in '000)

2016-17				2015-16			
Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	ME Loan Disbursed in 2016-17	Market Share (in %)	Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	ME Loan Disbursed in 2015-16	Market Share (in %)
1	BRAC, Dhaka	109,919,871	30.44	1	BRAC, Dhaka	87,284,080	31.41
2	Grameen Bank (GB), Dhaka	62,140,000	17.21	2	Grameen Bank (GB), Dhaka	47,970,000	17.26
3	ASA, Dhaka	39,428,105	10.92	3	ASA, Dhaka	27,117,201	9.76
4	Basic Unit for Resources and Opportunities of Bangladesh (BURO Bangladesh), Dhaka	24,355,935	6.74	4	Basic Unit for Resources and Opportunities of Bangladesh (BURO Bangladesh), Dhaka	16,622,305	5.98
5	Thengamara Mohila Sobuj Sangha (TMSS), Dhaka	15,522,859	4.30	5	Thengamara Mohila Sobuj Sangha (TMSS), Dhaka	11,422,351	4.11
6	Society for Social Service (SSS), Tangail	12,277,833	3.40	6	Society for Social Service (SSS), Tangail	7,838,779	2.82
7	Sajida Foundation, Dhaka	5,974,954	1.65	7	Padakhep Manabik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK), Dhaka	7,796,683	2.81
8	Padakhep Manabik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK), Dhaka	5,438,117	1.51	8	United Development Initiative for Programmed Actions (UDDIPAN), Dhaka	3,991,066	1.44
9	Centre for Development Innovation and Practices (CDIP), Dhaka	4,301,542	1.19	9	Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO), Thakurgaon	3,157,363	1.14
10	United Development Initiatives for Programmed Actions (UDDIPAN), Dhaka	4,123,546	1.14	10	Sajida Foundation, Dhaka	3,060,377	1.10
11	Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK), Dhaka	3,751,381	1.04	11	Centre for Development Innovation and Practices (CDIP), Dhaka	2,927,961	1.05
12	Palli Mongal Karmosuchi (PMK), Dhaka	3,408,376	0.94	12	Resource Integration Centre (RIC), Dhaka	2,699,062	0.97
13	Bangladesh Extension Education Services (BEES), Dhaka	2,571,904	0.71	13	Palli Mongal Karmosuchi (PMK), Dhaka	2,631,071	0.95
14	RDRS Bangladesh, Dhaka	2,462,029	0.68	14	Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK), Dhaka	2,367,065	0.85
15	Gram Unnayan Karma (GUK), Bogra	2,419,877	0.67	15	Socio Economic Backing Association (SEBA), Tangail	2,065,617	0.74
16	Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO), Thakurgaon	2,390,862	0.66	16	Gram Unnayan Karma (GUK), Bogra	1,910,594	0.69
17	People's Oriented Program Implementation (POPI), Dhaka	2,197,401	0.61	17	RDRS Bangladesh, Dhaka	1,852,439	0.67
18	Resource Integration Centre (RIC), Dhaka	2,064,928	0.57	18	Manabik Shahajya Sangstha (MSS), Dhaka	1,775,585	0.64
19	Rural Reconstruction Foundation (RRF), Jessore	2,051,935	0.57	19	People's Oriented Program Implementation (POPI), Dhaka	1,550,507	0.56
20	Manabik Shahajya Sangstha (MSS), Dhaka	1,775,585	0.49	20	Rural Reconstruction Foundation (RRF), Jessore	1,481,818	0.53
21	Page Development Centre (PDC), Comilla	1,668,233	0.46	21	PROTTYASHI, Chittagong	1,302,037	0.47
22	PROTTYASHI, Chittagong	1,638,461	0.45	22	MAMATA, Chittagong	1,246,423	0.45
23	Development Initiative for Social Advancement (DISA), Dhaka	1,580,677	0.44	23	Bangladesh Extension Education Services (BEES), Dhaka	1,242,689	0.45
24	Ambala Foundation, Dhaka	1,416,332	0.39	24	Page Development Centre (PDC), Comilla	1,234,318	0.44
25	Wave Foundation (WF), Chuadanga	1,373,215	0.38	25	Ambala Foundation, Dhaka	1,030,628	0.37
26	Socio Economic Backing Association (SEBA), Tangail	1,357,472	0.38	26	Shakti Foundation for Disadvantaged Women (SFDW), Dhaka	986,391	0.35
27	MAMATA, Chittagong	1,308,284	0.36	27	Bangladesh Association for Social Advancement (BASA), Dhaka	931,494	0.34



## Top 50 NGO-MFIs based on Micro-enterprise Loan Disbursement

(Tk. in '000)

2016-17				2015-16			
Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	ME Loan Disbursed in 2016-17	Market Share (in %)	Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	ME Loan Disbursed in 2015-16	Market Share (in %)
28	Palli Bikash Kendra (PBK), Dhaka	1,305,060	0.36	28	Bangladesh Ignite Youth Society (BIYS), Chapainawabganj	929,284	0.33
29	Bangladesh Association for Social Advancement (BASA), Dhaka	1,246,296	0.35	29	Wave Foundation (WF), Chuadanga	907,404	0.33
30	Bangladesh Ignite Youth Society (BIYS), Chapainawabganj	1,182,886	0.33	30	Palli Bikash Kendra (PBK), Dhaka	898,296	0.32
31	ASHRAI, Rajshahi	1,170,354	0.32	31	Village Education Resource Center (VERC), Dhaka	830,809	0.30
32	Integrated Development Foundation (IDF), Dhaka	1,148,998	0.32	32	Participatory Development Initiatives of the Masses (PDIM Foundation), Dhaka	819,222	0.29
33	Aspada Paribesh Unnayan Foundation (APUF), Dhaka	1,097,620	0.30	33	SKS Foundation, Gaibandha	789,640	0.28
34	Society for Development Initiatives (SDI), Dhaka	1,096,166	0.30	34	Development Initiative for Social Advancement (DISA), Dhaka	789,029	0.28
35	National Development Programme (NDP), Sirajgonj	1,030,502	0.29	35	Aspada Paribesh Unnayan Foundation (APUF), Dhaka	688,000	0.25
36	Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust (COAST Trust), Dhaka	1,022,552	0.28	36	Integrated Development Foundation (IDF), Dhaka	683,254	0.25
37	Shakti Foundation for Disadvantaged Women (SFDW), Dhaka	994,997	0.28	37	Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust (COAST Trust), Dhaka	645,710	0.23
38	Village Education Resource Center (VERC), Dhaka	984,084	0.27	38	JAKAS Foundation, Joypurhat	642,386	0.23
39	SKS Foundation, Gaibandha	964,171	0.27	39	National Development Programme (NDP), Sirajgonj	623,982	0.22
40	JAKAS Foundation, Joypurhat	944,835	0.26	40	Palli Progoti Shahayak Samity (PPSS), Faridpur	607,015	0.22
41	Srizony Bangladesh, Jhenaidah	921,919	0.26	41	Shariatpur Development Society (SDS), Shariatpur	591,629	0.21
42	SETU, Kushtia	863,628	0.24	42	Community Development Centre (CODEC), Chittagong	580,960	0.21
43	Uttara Development Program Society (UDPS), Dhaka	826,734	0.23	43	Al-Falah Aam Unnayan Sangstha (AFAUS), Dinajpur	523,044	0.19
44	Palli Progoti Shahayak Samity (PPSS), Faridpur	818,208	0.23	44	Uttara Development Program Society (UDPS), Dhaka	509,273	0.18
45	Shariatpur Development Society (SDS), Shariatpur	756,141	0.21	45	Ad-din Welfare Centre (AWC), Jessore	481,473	0.17
46	Community Development Centre (CODEC), Chittagong	690,980	0.19	46	BASTOB-Initiative for Peoples Self-Development (BIPSD), Dhaka	439,880	0.16
47	Grameen Jano Unnayan Sangstha (GJUS), Bhola	614,470	0.17	47	ASHRAI, Rajshahi	435,245	0.16
48	Centre for Advanced Research and Social Action (CARSA), Dhaka	592,626	0.16	48	Grameen Jano Unnayan Sangstha (GJUS), Bhola	423,706	0.15
49	Ad-din Welfare Centre (AWC), Jessore	588,341	0.16	49	Bandhu Kallyan Foundation (BKF), Jessore	422,104	0.15
50	Social Advancement Through Unity (SATU), Tangail	582,341	0.16	50	Social Upliftment Society (SUS), Dhaka	412,894	0.15
<b>Total of Top 50 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>340,363,622</b>	<b>94.26</b>	<b>Total of Top 50 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>260,170,143</b>	<b>93.63</b>
<b>Total of rest 197 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>20,733,372</b>	<b>5.74</b>	<b>Total of rest 240 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>17,713,776</b>	<b>6.37</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>361,096,994</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>277,883,919</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Top 50 NGO-MFIs based on Micro-enterprise Loan Outstanding

(Tk. in '000)

2016-17				2015-16			
Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	ME Loan Outstanding (June 2017)	Market Share (in %)	Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	ME Loan Outstanding (June 2016)	Market Share (in %)
1	BRAC, Dhaka	67,847,401	28.43	1	BRAC, Dhaka	54,044,110	29.52
2	Grameen Bank (GB), Dhaka	40,310,000	16.89	2	Grameen Bank (GB), Dhaka	29,690,000	16.22
3	ASA, Dhaka	26,494,836	11.10	3	ASA, Dhaka	18,985,742	10.37
4	Basic Unit for Resources and Opportunities of Bangladesh (BURO Bangladesh), Dhaka	20,343,760	8.53	4	Basic Unit for Resources and Opportunities of Bangladesh (BURO Bangladesh), Dhaka	14,622,058	7.99
5	Thengamara Mohila Sobuj Sangha (TMSS), Dhaka	10,462,133	4.38	5	Thengamara Mohila Sobuj Sangha (TMSS), Dhaka	7,920,962	4.33
6	Society for Social Service (SSS), Tangail	7,532,745	3.16	6	Society for Social Service (SSS), Tangail	4,991,033	2.73
7	Sajida Foundation, Dhaka	4,063,734	1.70	7	Padakhep Manabik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK), Dhaka	4,468,110	2.44
8	Padakhep Manabik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK), Dhaka	3,547,874	1.49	8	United Development Initiative for Programmed Actions (UDDIPAN), Dhaka	2,836,361	1.55
9	United Development Initiatives for Programmed Actions (UDDIPAN), Dhaka	2,917,487	1.22	9	Sajida Foundation, Dhaka	2,327,906	1.27
10	Centre for Development Innovation and Practices (CDIP), Dhaka	2,720,565	1.14	10	Palli Mongal Karmasuchi (PMK), Dhaka	2,033,961	1.11
11	Palli Mongal Karmasuchi (PMK), Dhaka	2,404,747	1.01	11	Centre for Development Innovation and Practices (CDIP), Dhaka	1,829,816	1.00
12	Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK), Dhaka	2,295,060	0.96	12	Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO), Thakurgaon	1,824,996	1.00
13	Bangladesh Extension Education Services (BEES), Dhaka	1,879,920	0.79	13	Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK), Dhaka	1,393,126	0.76
14	Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO), Thakurgaon	1,814,369	0.76	14	Manabik Shahajya Sangstha (MSS), Dhaka	1,195,025	0.65
15	People's Oriented Program Implementation (POPI), Dhaka	1,706,287	0.72	15	Rural Reconstruction Foundation (RRF), Jessore	1,151,836	0.63
16	RDRS Bangladesh, Dhaka	1,643,389	0.69	16	Gram Unnayan Karma (GUK), Bogra	1,141,441	0.62
17	Gram Unnayan Karma (GUK), Bogra	1,490,600	0.62	17	RDRS Bangladesh, Dhaka	1,140,830	0.62
18	Rural Reconstruction Foundation (RRF), Jessore	1,486,351	0.62	18	Socio Economic Backing Association (SEBA), Tangail	1,090,435	0.60
19	MAMATA, Chittagong	1,214,109	0.51	19	PROTTYASHI, Chittagong	855,082	0.47
20	Resource Integration Centre (RIC), Dhaka	1,208,897	0.51	20	People's Oriented Program Implementation (POPI), Dhaka	849,313	0.46
21	Manabik Shahajya Sangstha (MSS), Dhaka	1,195,025	0.50	21	Bangladesh Extension Education Services (BEES), Dhaka	833,652	0.46
22	Ambala Foundation, Dhaka	1,149,341	0.48	22	MAMATA, Chittagong	830,914	0.45
23	Page Development Centre (PDC), Comilla	1,036,201	0.43	23	Ambala Foundation, Dhaka	821,550	0.45
24	Development Initiative for Social Advancement (DISA), Dhaka	916,145	0.38	24	SKS Foundation, Gaibandha	779,027	0.43
25	Bangladesh Association for Social Advancement (BASA), Dhaka	888,792	0.37	25	Page Development Centre (PDC), Comilla	745,754	0.41
26	PROTTYASHI, Chittagong	879,331	0.37	26	Palli Bikash Kendra (PBK), Dhaka	723,534	0.40
27	Wave Foundation (WF), Chuadanga	793,437	0.33	27	Shakti Foundation for Disadvantaged Women (SFDW), Dhaka	659,423	0.36

## Top 50 NGO-MFIs based on Micro-enterprise Loan Outstanding

(Tk. in '000)

2 0 1 6 - 1 7				2 0 1 5 - 1 6			
Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	ME Loan Outstanding (June 2017)	Market Share (in %)	Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	ME Loan Outstanding (June 2016)	Market Share (in %)
28	Integrated Development Foundation (IDF), Dhaka	793,295	0.33	28	Bangladesh Association for Social Advancement (BASA), Dhaka	633,564	0.35
29	Bangladesh Ignite Youth Society (BIYS), Chapainawabganj	785,009	0.33	29	Resource Integration Centre (RIC), Dhaka	619,666	0.34
30	ASHRAI, Rajshahi	769,970	0.32	30	Bangladesh Ignite Youth Society (BIYS), Chapainawabganj	598,570	0.33
31	SKS Foundation, Gaibandha	742,604	0.31	31	Wave Foundation (WF), Chuadanga	579,400	0.32
32	National Development Programme (NDP), Sirajgonj	719,776	0.30	32	Development Initiative for Social Advancement (DISA), Dhaka	540,794	0.30
33	Socio Economic Backing Association (SEBA), Tangail	716,725	0.30	33	Participatory Development Initiatives of the Masses (PDIM Foundation), Dhaka	529,717	0.29
34	Society for Development Initiatives (SDI), Dhaka	715,333	0.30	34	Society for Development Initiatives (SDI), Dhaka	514,370	0.28
35	Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust (COAST Trust), Dhaka	691,633	0.29	35	Village Education Resource Center (VERC), Dhaka	496,568	0.27
36	SETU, Kushtia	658,867	0.28	36	BEDO, Dhaka	467,041	0.26
37	Village Education Resource Center (VERC), Dhaka	658,066	0.28	37	Integrated Development Foundation (IDF), Dhaka	458,065	0.25
38	JAKAS Foundation, Joypurhat	652,944	0.27	38	JAKAS Foundation, Joypurhat	437,945	0.24
39	Shakti Foundation for Disadvantaged Women (SFDW), Dhaka	607,681	0.25	39	Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust (COAST Trust), Dhaka	429,673	0.23
40	Palli Bikash Kendra (PBK), Dhaka	589,983	0.25	40	Friends in Village Development Bangladesh (FIVDB), Sylhet	426,110	0.23
41	Aspada Paribesh Unnayan Foundation (APUF), Dhaka	571,346	0.24	41	Aspada Paribesh Unnayan Foundation (APUF), Dhaka	412,868	0.23
42	Uttara Development Program Society (UDPS), Dhaka	548,331	0.23	42	Community Development Centre (CODEC), Chittagong	397,154	0.22
43	Shariatpur Development Society (SDS), Shariatpur	493,498	0.21	43	Palli Progoti Shahayak Samity (PPSS), Faridpur	389,218	0.21
44	Palli Progoti Shahayak Samity (PPSS), Faridpur	476,960	0.20	44	Shariatpur Development Society (SDS), Shariatpur	375,909	0.21
45	Community Development Centre (CODEC), Chittagong	469,636	0.20	45	Al-Falah Aam Unnayan Sangstha (AFAUS), Dinajpur	374,717	0.20
46	Friends in Village Development Bangladesh (FIVDB), Sylhet	449,246	0.19	46	National Development Programme (NDP), Sirajgonj	366,939	0.20
47	Shishu Niloy Foundation (SNF), Jessore	436,535	0.18	47	Somaj-O-Jati Gathan (SOJAG), Dhaka	360,619	0.20
48	Grameen Jano Unnayan Sangstha (GJUS), Bhola	420,174	0.18	48	Uttara Development Program Society (UDPS), Dhaka	343,235	0.19
49	Organisation for Social Advancement & Cultural Activities (OSACA), Pabna	397,571	0.17	49	Bandhu Kallyan Foundation (BKF), Jessore	317,473	0.17
50	BASTOB-Initiative for Peoples Self-Development (BIPSD), Dhaka	384,876	0.16	50	Shishu Niloy Foundation (SNF), Jessore	314,239	0.17
<b>Total of Top 50 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>223,992,593</b>	<b>93.87</b>	<b>Total of Top 50 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>170,169,848</b>	<b>92.96</b>
<b>Total of rest 197 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>14,632,246</b>	<b>6.13</b>	<b>Total of rest 240 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>12,896,149</b>	<b>7.04</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>238,624,839</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>183,065,997</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Top 50 NGO-MFIs based on Number of Outstanding Borrowers of Micro-enterprise Loan

2 0 1 6 - 1 7				2 0 1 5 - 1 6			
Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	ME Loan Outstanding Borrowers (June 2017)	Market Share (in %)	Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	ME Loan Outstanding Borrowers (June 2016)	Market Share (in %)
1	Grameen Bank (GB), Dhaka	1,327,910	36.48	1	Grameen Bank (GB), Dhaka	1,026,490	31.63
2	BRAC, Dhaka	484,731	13.32	2	BRAC, Dhaka	417,664	12.87
3	ASA, Dhaka	282,508	7.76	3	ASA, Dhaka	193,474	5.96
4	Basic Unit for Resources and Opportunities of Bangladesh (BURO Bangladesh), Dhaka	213,628	5.87	4	Basic Unit for Resources and Opportunities of Bangladesh (BURO Bangladesh), Dhaka	180,733	5.57
5	Society for Social Service (SSS), Tangail	105,972	2.91	5	Thengamara Mohila Sobuj Sangha (TMSS), Dhaka	130,341	4.02
6	Thengamara Mohila Sobuj Sangha (TMSS), Dhaka	79,591	2.19	6	Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO), Thakurgaon	83,578	2.58
7	Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK), Dhaka	54,150	1.49	7	Society for Social Service (SSS), Tangail	79,879	2.46
8	Centre for Development Innovation and Practices (CDIP), Dhaka	47,485	1.30	8	SKS Foundation, Gaibandha	55,649	1.71
9	Sajida Foundation, Dhaka	42,473	1.17	9	Socio Economic Backing Association (SEBA), Tangail	51,498	1.59
10	Bangladesh Ignite Youth Society (BIYS), Chapainawabganj	40,662	1.12	10	Padakhep Manabik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK), Dhaka	51,038	1.57
11	Padakhep Manabik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK), Dhaka	38,778	1.07	11	Bangladesh Ignite Youth Society (BIYS), Chapainawabganj	42,220	1.30
12	United Development Initiatives for Programmed Actions (UDDIPAN), Dhaka	34,055	0.94	12	United Development Initiative for Programmed Actions (UDDIPAN), Dhaka	37,462	1.15
13	Palli Mongal Karmosuchi (PMK), Dhaka	28,331	0.78	13	Centre for Development Innovation and Practices (CDIP), Dhaka	33,758	1.04
14	Page Development Centre (PDC), Comilla	28,042	0.77	14	Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK), Dhaka	33,051	1.02
15	Bangladesh Extension Education Services (BEES), Dhaka	26,930	0.74	15	Resource Integration Centre (RIC), Dhaka	31,849	0.98
16	People's Oriented Program Implementation (POPI), Dhaka	26,467	0.73	16	Sajida Foundation, Dhaka	28,347	0.87
17	PROTTYASHI, Chittagong	25,320	0.70	17	Al-Falah Aam Unnayan Sangstha (AFAUS), Dinajpur	27,300	0.84
18	Rural Reconstruction Foundation (RRF), Jessore	23,412	0.64	18	Bangladesh Association for Social Advancement (BASA), Dhaka	24,325	0.75
19	Manabik Shahajya Sangstha (MSS), Dhaka	23,082	0.63	19	PROTTYASHI, Chittagong	23,600	0.73
20	Gram Unnayan Karma (GUK), Bogra	22,981	0.63	20	Manabik Shahajya Sangstha (MSS), Dhaka	23,082	0.71
21	Development Initiative for Social Advancement (DISA), Dhaka	22,758	0.63	21	Shakti Foundation for Disadvantaged Women (SFDW), Dhaka	23,073	0.71
22	RDRS Bangladesh, Dhaka	21,540	0.59	22	Palli Mongal Karmasuchi (PMK), Dhaka	21,526	0.66
23	Resource Integration Centre (RIC), Dhaka	20,832	0.57	23	Society for Family Happiness & Prosperity (SFHP), Kishoregonj	20,211	0.62
24	Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO), Thakurgaon	18,584	0.51	24	RDRS Bangladesh, Dhaka	19,486	0.60
25	Wave Foundation (WF), Chuadanga	17,840	0.49	25	Gram Unnayan Karma (GUK), Bogra	18,561	0.57
26	Shakti Foundation for Disadvantaged Women (SFDW), Dhaka	17,605	0.48	26	Rural Reconstruction Foundation (RRF), Jessore	17,968	0.55
27	Palli Progoti Shahayak Samity (PPSS), Faridpur	17,007	0.47	27	Shariatpur Development Society (SDS), Shariatpur	17,113	0.53

## Top 50 NGO-MFIs based on Number of Outstanding Borrowers of Micro-enterprise Loan

2 0 1 6 - 1 7				2 0 1 5 - 1 6			
Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	ME Loan Outstanding Borrowers (June 2016)	Market Share (in %)	Position	Name & District of NGO-MFIs	ME Loan Outstanding Borrowers (June 2016)	Market Share (in %)
28	Integrated Development Foundation (IDF), Dhaka	16,005	0.44	28	Page Development Centre (PDC), Comilla	16,205	0.50
29	Society for Family Happiness & Prosperity (SFHP), Kishoregonj	15,476	0.43	29	Wave Foundation (WF), Chuadanga	13,603	0.42
30	Aspada Paribesh Unnayan Foundation (APUF), Dhaka	14,625	0.40	30	People's Oriented Program Implementation (POPI), Dhaka	13,452	0.41
31	Association for Development Activity of Manifold Social Work (ADAMS), Khulna	13,590	0.37	31	Palli Progoti Shahayak Samity (PPSS), Faridpur	12,834	0.40
32	Socio Economic Backing Association (SEBA), Tangail	13,011	0.36	32	MAMATA, Chittagong	12,612	0.39
33	Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust (COAST Trust), Dhaka	12,820	0.35	33	Bangladesh Extension Education Services (BEES), Dhaka	12,106	0.37
34	Society for Development Initiatives (SDI), Dhaka	11,587	0.32	34	Development Initiative for Social Advancement (DISA), Dhaka	12,004	0.37
35	Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh (CCDB), Dhaka	11,571	0.32	35	Association for Development Activity of Manifold Social Work (ADAMS), Khulna	11,352	0.35
36	ARS-Bangladesh, Dhaka	10,895	0.30	36	Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust (COAST Trust), Dhaka	10,202	0.31
37	National Development Programme (NDP), Sirajgonj	10,782	0.30	37	Aspada Paribesh Unnayan Foundation (APUF), Dhaka	10,189	0.31
38	SETU, Kushtia	10,557	0.29	38	Ambala Foundation, Dhaka	9,860	0.30
39	Shariatpur Development Society (SDS), Shariatpur	10,348	0.28	39	Society for Development Initiatives (SDI), Dhaka	9,542	0.29
40	World Concern Bangladesh (WCB), Dhaka	10,345	0.28	40	Integrated Development Foundation (IDF), Dhaka	9,111	0.28
41	Palli Bandhu Unnayan Sangstha (PBUS), Dhaka	10,147	0.28	41	Community Development Centre (CODEC), Chittagong	8,822	0.27
42	SKS Foundation, Gaibandha	10,139	0.28	42	ARS-Bangladesh, Dhaka	8,694	0.27
43	Village & City Development Society (VCDS), Barisal	10,005	0.27	43	JAKAS Foundation, Joypurhat	8,361	0.26
44	JAKAS Foundation, Joypurhat	9,808	0.27	44	Participatory Development Initiatives of the Masses (PDIM Foundation), Dhaka	8,206	0.25
45	Uttara Development Program Society (UDPS), Dhaka	9,301	0.26	45	Village & City Development Society (VCDS), Barisal	8,000	0.25
46	Ambala Foundation, Dhaka	8,845	0.24	46	Palli Bikash Kendra (PBK), Dhaka	7,785	0.24
47	Community Development Centre (CODEC), Chittagong	8,758	0.24	47	National Development Programme (NDP), Sirajgonj	7,351	0.23
48	Khulna Mukti Seba Sangstha (KMSS), Khulna	8,669	0.24	48	Dudumari Gram Unnayan Sangstha (DGUS), Panchagarh	7,196	0.22
49	Village Education Resource Center (VERC), Dhaka	8,521	0.23	49	Village Education Resource Center (VERC), Dhaka	7,143	0.22
50	MAMATA, Chittagong	8,294	0.23	50	Bangladesh Social Development Academy (BSDA), Dinajpur	6,880	0.21
<b>Total of Top 50 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>3,346,773</b>	<b>91.94</b>	<b>Total of Top 50 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>2,944,786</b>	<b>90.73</b>
<b>Total of rest 197 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>293,234</b>	<b>8.06</b>	<b>Total of rest 240 NGO-MFIs</b>		<b>300,776</b>	<b>9.27</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>3,640,007</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>3,245,562</b>	<b>100.00</b>