

The unstoppable rise of fintech is rapidly changing the way Africans transact

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Africa is fertile ground for new fintech services which are leveraging the power of communities and social media to make financial services more relevant, while using data to deliver more meaningful financial services on an ongoing basis.



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Fintech and economic growth

This mushrooming industry can be directly linked to innovations that meet the needs of historically under-served market – the unbanked. Fintech itself has become a facilitator of economic growth in Africa. It is lowering the barriers to entry for consumers by playing a development role and helping to reduce financial exclusion. And financial inclusion combined with a strong financial sector is the backbone of any thriving economy.

While infrastructure development, internet penetration and access to finance remain real barriers to economic opportunities in many parts of Africa, the continent has overall experienced strong economic growth and made major inroads into poverty. An improvement in the quality of economic governance has also played a role. The costs of starting a business have fallen, as have the delays in starting a business.

African fintech success stories

We have seen innovators and fintech-preneurs build new platforms that consumers can easily understand, trust, and in a just click or two, can transact, borrow, save and insure. Critically, these innovators first made sure they understood the system they intended to disrupt; they considered the competitive landscape; and niched their fintech solution to meet specific needs of a specific customer grouping. Today, fintech businesses like these are thriving.

- [Merchant Capital](#): Provides alternative sources of working capital designed specifically for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in South Africa. Investors include Rand Merchant Investment Holdings and Capricorn.
- [TYME](#): A digital banking business that launched Mobile Money for MTN and PnP which acquired 1m customers and processed over R1bn transactions in its first nine months, making it one of the top 10 mobile money deployments

globally. Acquired by Commonwealth Bank of Australia in 2015.

- [Wigroup](#): Provides a point-of-sale integrated, open and interoperable, mobile transaction platform. To date it has processed more than R5bn in transactions. Investec Asset Management is its backer.
- [Zoon](#): A money transfer business operating in Zambia and Malawi. To date, it has attracted 1.5m active customers and has processed over \$1bn in transaction value across a network of 1,500 agent outlets. Investors include Accion Frontier Fund and Omidyar Network.
- [Rainfin](#): A P2P (peer-to-peer) platform which is the largest in South Africa and focuses on SMEs. It is currently lending more than R1m per day. It is backed by Barclays.
- [Snapscan](#): Provides a cashless, cardless payment app that consumers can use at thousands of different merchants across South Africa. Snapscan has scaled to more than 10,000 merchants nationally. It is backed by Standard Bank.

Success versus failure hinges on distribution

The difference between success and failure of fintech in Africa is often about distribution. People need to be able to access the product and it needs to have utility. I have found that many fintech businesses starting out do not pay enough attention to the distribution of their product – they tend to focus on the technology. I always say that technology is a hygiene factor in financial services and the product needs to work, but most of the innovation is actually in how you get the products to customers.

This is where fintech founders need to really focus. Rather get a product that is 75% right out to a large portion of the population, than a product that is 100% right to a tiny base.

What I see in a lot of fintech businesses is that they focus on tech and the product with no or little regard to its distribution. They have a great product and great tech but have no clear strategy on how to get to their customers. Ultimately, they do not achieve commercial viability. In financial services, distribution is everything and is where a lot of the innovation really lies.

The failure of M-Pesa

The case study that will go down in the history of the digital banking era on our continent is the roaring success of M-Pesa in Kenya and its dismal failure in South Africa.

Following the launch of the mobile phone-based money transfer service, M-Pesa, by local mobile network operator, Safaricom, in Kenya in 2007, the service came to record over 20m subscribers in its primary market, Kenya, and some 7m subscribers in its second biggest market, Tanzania. Meanwhile, it was reported that by March last year

(2015) M-Pesa only had 1m subscribers and 76,000 active users, despite Vodacom's projections at its launch in 2010 that it would sign up 10m users in three years.

M-Pesa allows users to deposit, withdraw, transfer money and pay for goods and services using their mobile devices. M-Pesa's dominance in Kenya was partly technology but mostly distribution: they had a dominant mobile network operator and significant agent distribution. Similarly, the failure in South Africa was not on a technology front – it was because they lacked distribution and they lacked the network effect which is exactly what is required to make a closed loop wallet work.

Cut and paste doesn't work

You cannot just copy a system and paste it into a new market. Also, each country has very specific regulatory requirements which need to be considered. South Africa doesn't have the same favourable regulatory environment for wallets as Kenya. We don't have the same set of circumstances. Wallets have historically suffered in this country because we have a significant banking infrastructure and it is difficult for closed loop systems to compete with our open loop architecture.

Furthermore, financial services are very market specific. It is vital for new up-and-coming fintech businesses to understand the system they are looking to disrupt and where its weaknesses are. They must understand the cultural nuances of a market – how customers interact with money, their relationships with each other. The product must have utility and be relevant to a consumer. It must help people.

More and more people across our continent will need financial services in some form as real growth is entrenched and socio-economic upliftment occurs. Waves of disruption will certainly happen, but the basic needs to transact, borrow, save and insure will never disappear. Therefore, there will always be a need to innovate and deliver these services to customers. It makes Africa an exciting space for fintech in 2016 and beyond.

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