## How We (Not They) Make Money Part 2

#### 25th Sustainable Shared Growth Seminar

Sekiguchi Global Research Association Institute for Governance and Rural Development March 21, 2018 CPAf, UPLB

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# HOW DO WE MAKE MONEY?











# HOW ELSE DO WE MAKE MONEY?



"Ang salaping ito ay bayarin ng Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas at pananagutan ng Republika ng Pilipinas."

This bill is a payment of the Central Bank of the Philippines and an obligation of the Republic of the Philippines

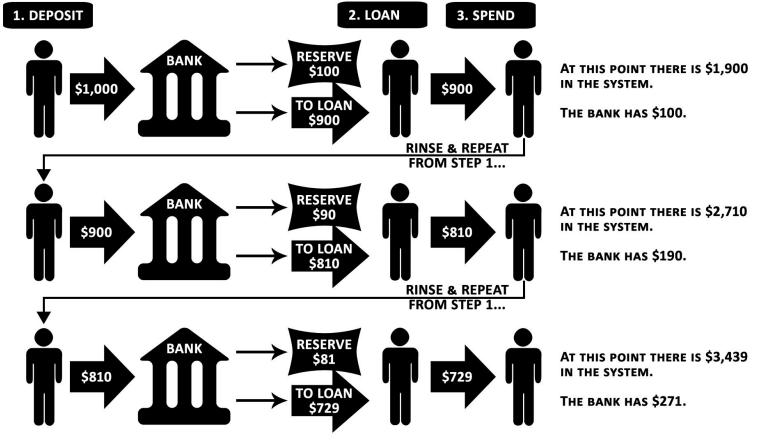








#### THE BASIC FRACTIONAL RESERVE BANKING CYCLE



## MONEY CAN BE CREATED WITHOUT (CENTRAL + PRIVATE) BANKS











## COMMUNITY COMPLEMENTARY LOCAL

## CURREN CY

### Case of Kenya's Safaru-Credit



## Outline

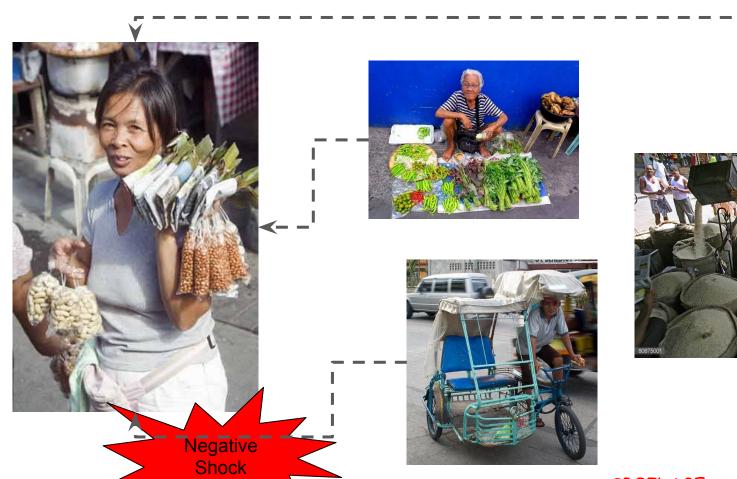
- RATIONALE
- BASIC MECHANISM
- ❖ IMPACT
- OPEN FORUM

## Rationale of Community Currencies



#### Features of Poor Communities

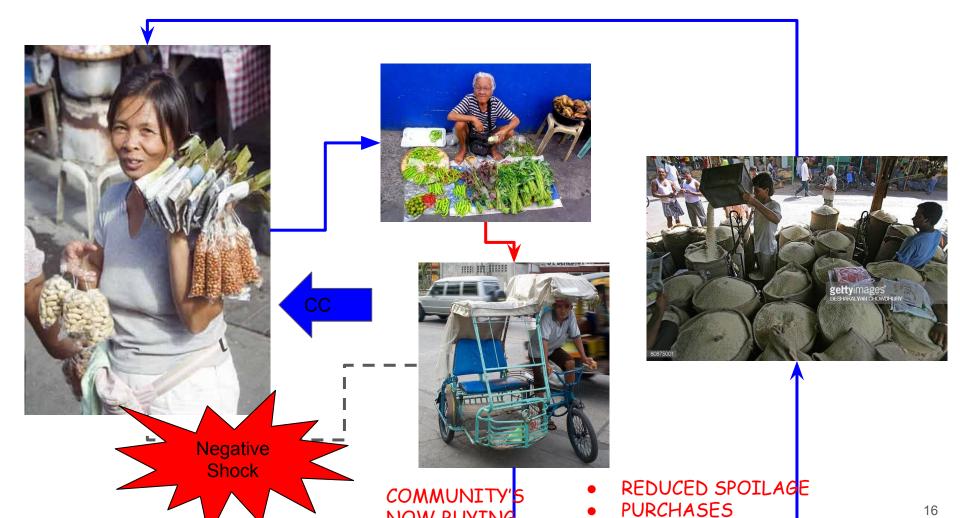
- Development imbalances between poor communities and surrounding areas
- Leads to "money leakages" (outflows > inflows)
- Large patterns of seasonality (unpredictability)
- Resulting in stark lack of a medium of exchange, even though goods and services may still be available (excess capacity of goods and services)





- SPOILAGE
  - LOW PURCHASES

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NOW BUYING

16

## Rationale of Community Currencies

- Community currencies have been introduced in several areas in Kenya
  - To foster trade by complementing the lacking national currency
  - Thereby bridging unused resources with unmet demand
  - And stabilizing the local economy (countercyclical buffer)



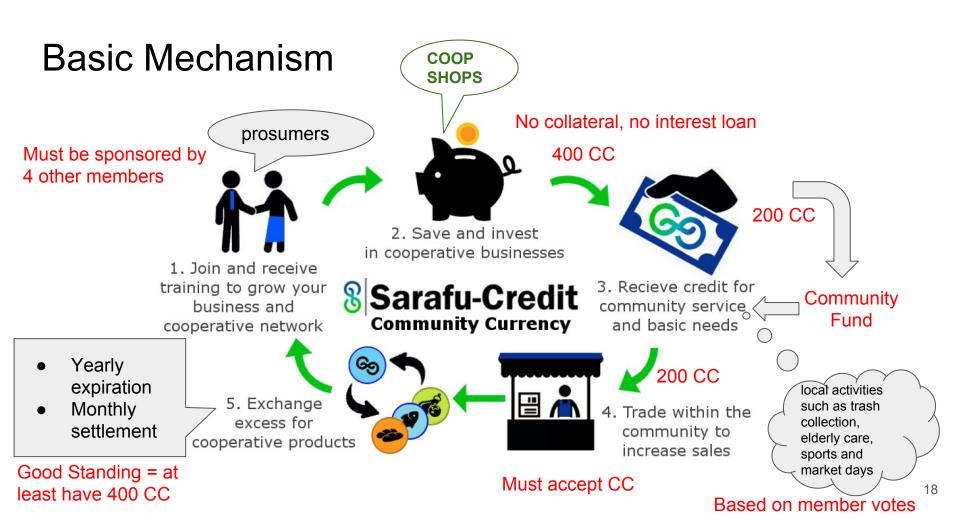


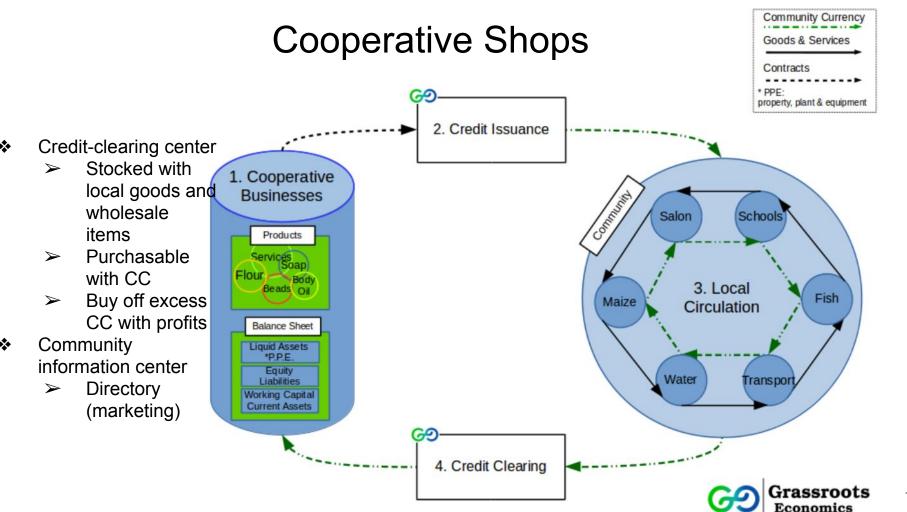


BANGLA BUSINESS NETWORK VOUCHER



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### Prospering economies built by thriving communities.

Community Currency About Programs Resources Donate Blog Contact



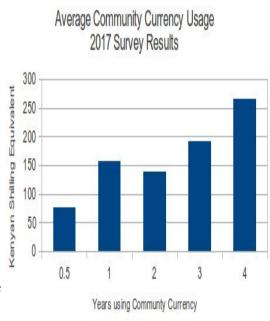
#### ENDING POVERTY LIES IN BUILDING COMMUNITIES.

Grassroots Economics is a non-profit foundation that seeks to empower marginalized communities to take charge of their own livelihoods and economic future. We focus on community development through economic empowerment and community currency programs. Beneficiaries of our programs include small businesses and people living in informal settlements as well as rural areas.

- are able to save more of the national currency, and
- to access more easily to basic goods and services therefore satisfying their needs more largely (the CC is often described as "the currency allowing not to go to bed hungry").
- stronger ties among members, facilitated exchanges when the Kenyan shilling is scarce, and
- increased sales for the microenterprise.
  - An impact assessment conducted after the launch of the Bangla-Pesa estimated that it led to a 22% increase in sales for participating microenterprises (Ruddick et al., 2015).

- Preliminary Survey Results 2017 (Grassroot Economics)
  - Social Impacts:
    - Environmental Services: 57% of members (684) report Community Currency being used for environmental programs (Such as trash collection and community gardens)
    - Willing to continue: 93% of members (1114) want the program to continue and increase the amount of Sarafu-Credit in the community.
    - Education: 23% of members report using Sarafu-Credit for school fees (276 students with increased education)
    - Trust: 77% of members say that trust in the community has increased.
    - Gifting: When asked "How much over the last month did you give (in money professional services and time) to support people or groups without expecting compensation?"
      - Non-using Groups averaged 191 KSH (equivalent) Monthly
      - Community Currency users averaged 855 KSH (equivalent) monthly.
      - 347.48% Higher amounts of gifting for those using Community Currency

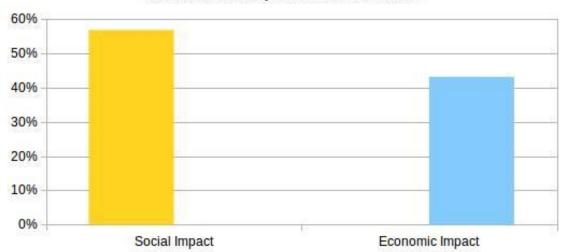
- Preliminary Survey Results 2017 (Grassroot Economics)
  - Economic Impacts:
    - Usage with Kenyan Shillings: Based on 505 businesses surveyed across 5 networks an average of 36.6% of sales are being accepted in Community Currency:
    - Food Security: 6% increase in daily food purchases are being made by members using Community Currency
    - Job Creation: 17% of members report hiring new employees because of the program (206 jobs created). This is over a 100% increase from baseline.
    - Customers: 57% of members report increases to customers and
      65% report increases to sales because of the program.
    - Member retention: Overall we have issued a zero-interest credit to 1700 members totaling roughly 7200 EUR and retained 1140 members (95%).
    - Community Currency usage over time. (Average daily amount of CC usage). We find the longer people are in the program the more Community Currency they are using.



- Preliminary Survey Results 2017 (Grassroot Economics)
  - When asked what was the main impact of the program there was a close split between social and and economic impacts.

#### Main Impact Types Reported by CC Users





#### Lessons from Evolution

- Needs understanding from national government
  - Mombasa County opposes use of slum currency (<u>Business Daily, May 11, 2017</u>)
  - Bangla-Pesa six freed after State drops charges (<u>Business Daily, Aug. 25, 2013</u>)
- Post-ODA project sustainability is an issue
- Social capital in the community is crucial

Some Thoughts Based on FGD with Calamba Development Council

- Some misconceptions
  - SM vouchers are not really CCs

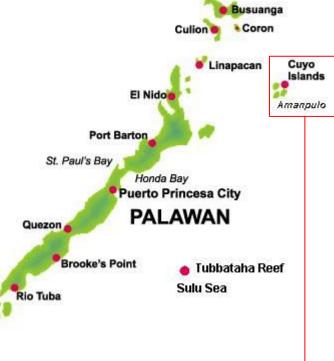


## Some Thoughts Based on FGD with Calamba Development Council

- Some misconceptions
  - > SM vouchers are not really CCs
  - Faded Philippine coins/bills in Cuyo Island are not really CCs

#### Money

Visitors should be aware that there are currently no ATM facilities on Cuyo and card payments are also not accepted anywhere on the island. Bring cash! There are several banks on the island but they only service local account holders.



#### Some Thoughts Based on FGD with Calamba Development Council

#### Some misconceptions

- > SM vouchers are not really CCs
- Faded Philippine coins/bills in Cuyo Island are not really CCs
- Not just for war-torn communities like Marawi City

#### ISLAMIC BANKING

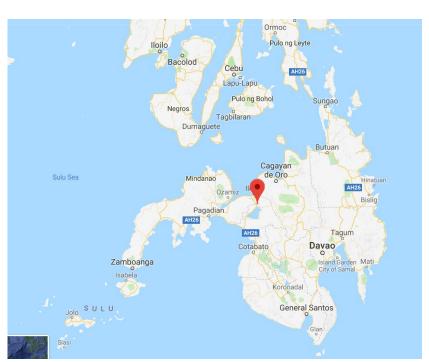
According to the Islamic law, a Muslim is strictly not allowed to both pay and accept interest Islamic banking means money should be deposited in a bank without any interest rates

The amount deposited should not be invested for trading, gambling, or in any transaction involving alcohol or pork

The Sharia-compliant bank in the state will be the first such institution in the country

It will be introduced under coop banking laws so the state govt can make decisions





#### Some Thoughts Based on FGD with Calamba

**Development Council** 

#### Some misconceptions

- SM vouchers are not really CCs
- Faded Philippine coins/bills in Cuyo Island are not really CCs
- Not just for war-torn communities like Marawi City
- CCs could be digital as well



#### Relating CC to Sustainable Shared Growth (KKK)

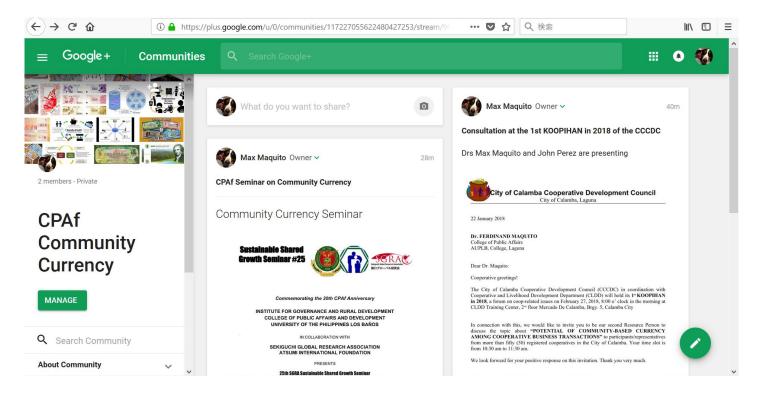
- ❖ Efficiency (Kahusayan 効率)
  - ➤ Excess Capacity → waste and welfare losses
    - Consumers enjoy lower prices but at lower amounts of goods and services
    - Producers suffer from lower prices and less sales
  - ➤ Removal of excess capacity → efficiency
- ❖ Equity (Katarungan 公平)
  - Interest rates > growth rate of income → increasing gap between owners of capital and laborers (Piketty "Capital in the 21st Century")
  - No interest rate removes this source of inequity
- ◆ Environment (Kalikasan 環境)
  - Efforts to protect and preserve the environment could be rewarded (revealing the invisible)







#### **CPAf Community Currency**



Look for us in Google Communities or leave your g-mail address with us!

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