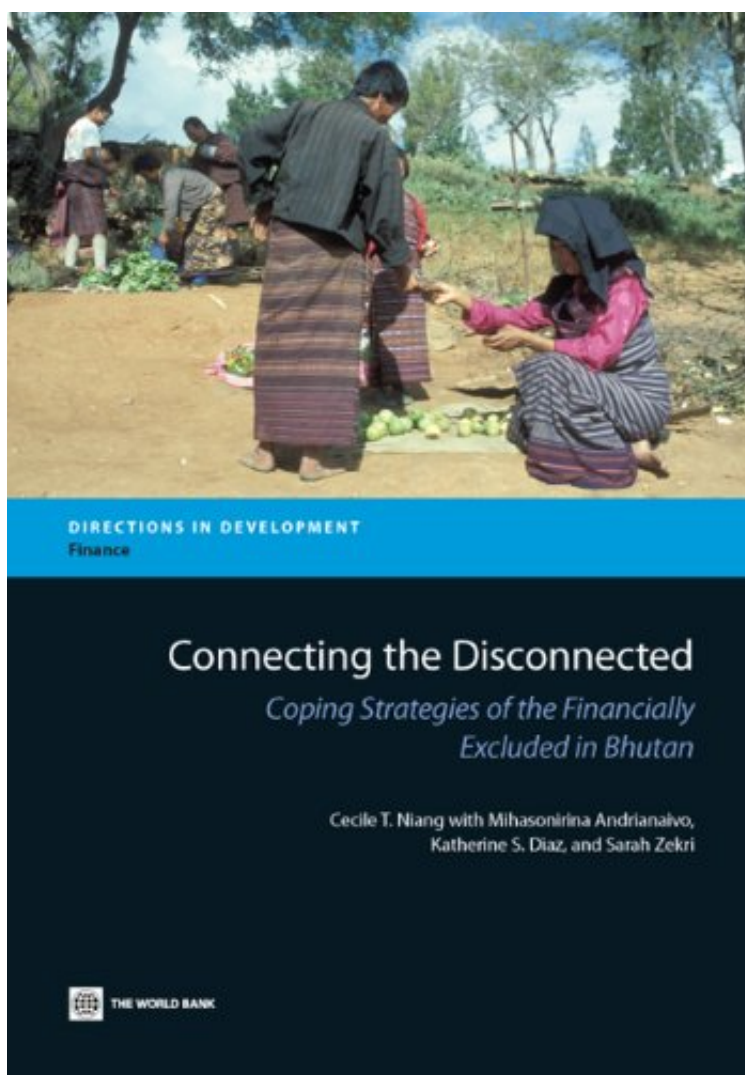


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## Connecting the Disconnected: Coping Strategies of the Financially Excluded in Bhutan (Directions in Development)

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**Cecile T. Niang, Mihasonirina Andrianaivo, Katherine S. Diaz, Sarah Zekri : Connecting the Disconnected: Coping Strategies of the Financially Excluded in Bhutan (Directions in Development)** before purchasing it in order to gauge whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Connecting the Disconnected: Coping Strategies of the Financially Excluded in Bhutan (Directions in Development):

Connecting the Disconnected presents the findings of the field research designed to evaluate financial practices and

strategies among urban and rural Bhutanese households. The study was commissioned in 2012 by the Royal Monetary Authority of Bhutan and the World Bank to provide qualitative evidence to the country's Financial Inclusion Policy. The book explores where, how, and why different demographic groups save, borrow, send remittances, and insure themselves; it also evaluates the potential for innovations to extend financial inclusion. Analysis of results from focus group discussions and in-depth interviews reveals three key patterns: Bhutan is a cash-based economy where households have a vibrant, if informal, savings and lending culture; rural areas are particularly underserved by formal financial services; and women and youth represent an untapped market segment. The book reveals a demand for financial services with less complex and time-consuming banking procedures than are currently offered—in particular, small, periodic savings and loan services; more accessible deposit and withdrawal services; and flexible loan requirements. In response to the demand for saving locally and in small amounts, group savings schemes and cooperatives are slowly emerging in Bhutan. These could serve rural communities until households become integrated into the formal financial system, though support and capacity building will be critical to ensure that savings are protected. Households struggle with banks' requirements and procedures and turn instead to informal lenders. Even households with some access to the formal financial sector continue to use informal financing. The findings highlight a need for formal microfinance services providing small group and individual loans with flexible repayments. Savings strategies and attitudes suggest that Bhutanese households could benefit from financial literacy education. More effective consumer protection is also needed. For instance, dispute resolution that is easily accessed would increase trust in the financial sector. Also, the spread of mobile phone banking has been constrained by the limited mobile banking technology in use and low English-language literacy. However, the widespread use of mobile phones suggests that innovative technology could create new opportunities. Other innovative strategies worth considering include branchless banking to improve financial access in remote areas. Finally, use of insurance services appears to be limited by a lack of knowledge. Remittances are used to send money both within Bhutan and abroad, but many rural communities lack access to formal remittance services and must rely instead on informal—and often expensive—options.