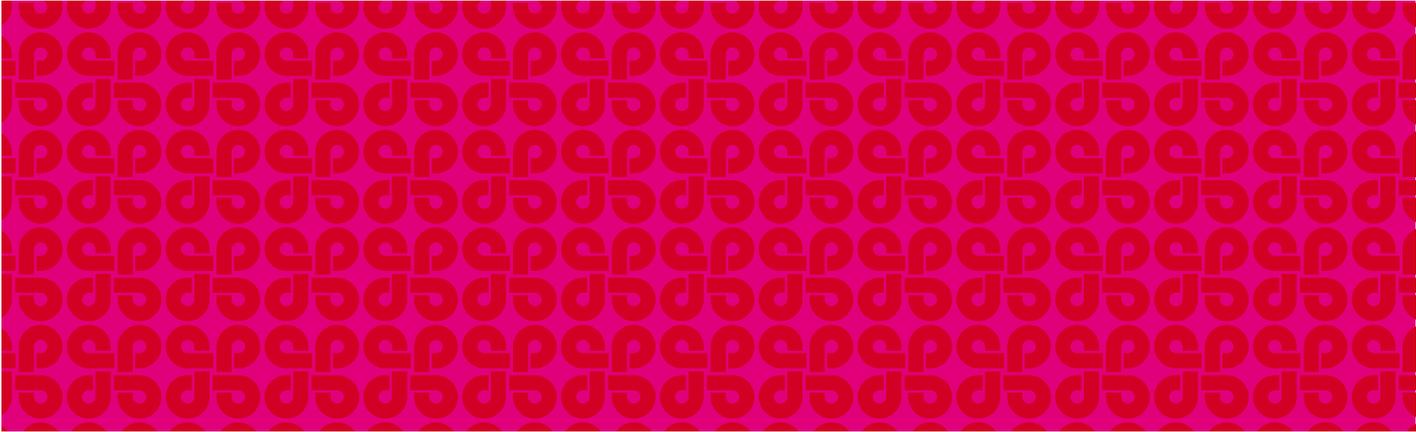


Audited annual report 31.3.2011

Audited annual report
from 7 October 2009 (date of incorporation) to 31 March 2011

*Rapport annuel audité pour la période
du 7 octobre 2009 (date de la constitution de la société) jusqu'au 31 mars 2011*



In collaboration with



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The photos in the present report show clients and staff of the microfinance institution Pro Mujer, Nicaragua. These photos have been taken in April 2011.

Les photos présentées dans ce rapport montrent les clients et les employés de l'institution de microfinance Pro Mujer, Nicaragua. Elles ont été prises en avril 2011.

LMDF in figures // en chiffres

31 March / mars 2011

EUR 3.9 million

Investments in microfinance

15

Microfinance institutions

9

Countries

1

Service provider

41%

Central & Latin America

39%

Sub-Saharan Africa

16%

Southeast Asia

4%

Developed countries

39%

Financing in local currency

153,034

Micro-entrepreneurs financed by partner MFIs

EUR 52.8 million

Total micro-loan portfolio of partner MFIs

83%

Women

EUR 599

Average micro-loan

Ca. 14,267

Micro-entrepreneurs financed by LMDF

62%

Micro-loans for services and small trade

18%

Agricultural activities

12%

Production and crafts

8%

Other uses

1,025

Employees of partner MFIs

-2.6%

Return Class A shares

-1.1%

Return Class B shares

1.2%

Return Class C shares

Note: The figures stated in this section of the report relating to information received from microfinance institution are as at 31 December 2010 and largely based on unaudited information. The calculations follow, wherever applicable, the Microfinance Investment Vehicles Disclosure Guidelines as published by CGAP in 2010.



REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS *RAPPORT DU CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION AUX ACTIONNAIRES*

// 1 Message from the chairman of the board

Message du président du conseil d'administration

Dear shareholders, dear partners,

LMDF publishes first concrete results little more than one year after its launch. LMDF's objective is to finance emerging microfinance institution in view of enlarging the microfinance offer available to vulnerable communities using mostly private capital. The objective is ambitious and its realization requires time and patience but the first results show the relevance of LMDF as a social investment fund. As at 31 March 2011, 15 microfinance institutions have been financed with EUR 3.9 million, 39% of which is invested in Sub-Saharan Africa and 39% in local currency. At the level of the beneficiaries more than 14,000 micro-entrepreneurs, mostly women, have received a loan with an average amount of EUR 599.

The context in which LMDF started operating in 2009 was particularly fragile. Global financial crisis, mounting criticism towards the microfinance sector in India and Bangladesh and overly liquid microfinance investment funds, to name a few. Over the period, LMDF has applied its investment policy, based on a strong social vision and whose ultimate objective is to reduce the level of poverty in developing countries. Today, we are well positioned to claim that LMDF responds effectively to the needs of microfinance institutions. These institutions represent more than investment opportunities. They are partners with whom we develop privileged relationships in view of jointly finding creative financial solutions addressing their needs. Innovations include the first hedged local currency financing in Nicaragua and a first convertible debt with one of our partners in Cambodia.

Apart from an increasing recognition from microfinance institutions that we offer solutions particularly adapted to their needs, LMDF has also been recognized by the fund industry through the LuxFLAG Microfinance label. Now the challenge during the coming months is to increase the microfinance portfolio size in view of reaching the financial target return of the respective share classes.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the directors and particularly the managing director of the fund for their often voluntary involvement as well as the service providers and distributors who have made an effort to facilitate the launch of LMDF. Above all, I would like to thank the shareholders, public and private, who have made the prospect of a better future for many men and women in developing countries possible through their investment.

Yours sincerely,

Axel de Ville, Chairman

// 2 Résumé/Zusammenfassung

Le premier rapport annuel du Luxembourg Microfinance and Development Fund révèle des résultats: 3,9 millions EUR investis dans 15 institutions de microfinance dans 9 pays pour le bénéfice de plus de 14 000 petits entrepreneurs, dont la majorité sont des femmes. 39% des investissements se situent en Afrique subsaharienne. Le pays le plus important en volume d'investissements est le Mali, un des pays le plus pauvre au monde.

Il est important pour LMDF de construire des partenariats à long terme avec les institutions de microfinance («IMF»). Dans ce rapport, un exemple de partenariat établi est illustré par l'IMF Pro Mujer Nicaragua. Les IMF avec lesquelles LMDF s'engage sont de petite taille. La construction des partenariats avec les institutions est un investissement dans l'avenir du Fonds.

Fidèle à sa vocation sociale et par souci de transparence, LMDF a calculé le rendement sur portefeuille de micro-crédit des IMF: 28% en moyenne, dont 21% sont causés par les frais opérationnels.

Sur la période prise en compte dans ce rapport, le Fonds n'atteint pas les objectifs en termes de rendement financier des trois classes d'actions. La croissance continue du portefeuille microfinance, les coûts structurels et le rendement faible des actifs liquides en sont les principales causes. Des provisions sur des créances douteuses ont également contribué au résultat négatif.

Der erste Jahresbericht des Luxembourg Microfinance and Development Fund („LMDF“) zieht Bilanz: EUR 3,9 Millionen wurden in 15 Mikrofinanzinstitutionen in neun Ländern investiert zum Nutzen von mehr als 14 000 Kleinunternehmen, meist Frauen. 39 % der Investitionen sind im südlichen Afrika. Das wichtigste Land nach der Investitionssumme ist Mali, eines der ärmsten Länder weltweit.

Wichtig für LMDF ist es, langfristige Partnerschaften mit den Mikrofinanzinstitutionen („MFI“) aufzubauen. Als Beispiel im folgenden Bericht ist insbesondere Pro Mujer in Nicaragua erwähnt. Diese Partnerschaften mit kleineren Institutionen sind auch eine Investition in die Zukunft. LMDF wird mit Ihrem Wachstum ebenfalls größer werden.

Als Zeichen seiner Transparenz veröffentlicht der Fonds den durchschnittlichen Ertrag der finanzierten MFIs aus dem Mikrokreditgeschäft: 28 %, wovon alleine 21 % durch die operativen Kosten bedingt sind.

Im Berichtszeitraum erfüllt der Fonds die finanzielle Zielmarke der jeweiligen Aktienklassen nicht. Dies ist vor allem dem langsamen Aufbau des Mikrofinanzportfolios, der Kostenstruktur und der niedrigen Verzinsung der liquiden Mittel zuzuschreiben. Abschreibungen trugen weiterhin zu dem unzureichenden finanziellen Ergebnis bei.

// 3 Activity report *Rapport d'activité*

Dear shareholders and interested readers,

The first annual report of the Luxembourg Microfinance and Development Fund – Social Venture Capital Sub-Fund (“LMDF” or “Fund”) marks the end of the start-up period with many innovations and developments. It also marks an occasion to reflect and evaluate.

Main achievements are LMDF’s success in involving a wide variety of shareholders, to build a structured investment process and partnerships with 15 microfinance institutions and to find innovative solutions to currency and country risks. Financially, the start-up period has not resulted in the respective target returns for each share class.

We hope however that the motivation to invest of most of you comes from the difference LMDF’s financing makes for the lives of the 14,000 micro-entrepreneurs reached by the Fund today. This motivation is at the heart of what we do.

In today’s context we know that microfinance is not by default beneficial for the lives of the poor. LMDF has created an investment process which looks beyond financial solidity of the partner institutions to evaluate whether each investment lives up to our vision of benefiting the micro-entrepreneurs targeted.

We are also proud to announce that LMDF’s efforts have been recognized through an external verification process which led to the granting of the LuxFLAG Microfinance label to the Fund.

/What we have achieved

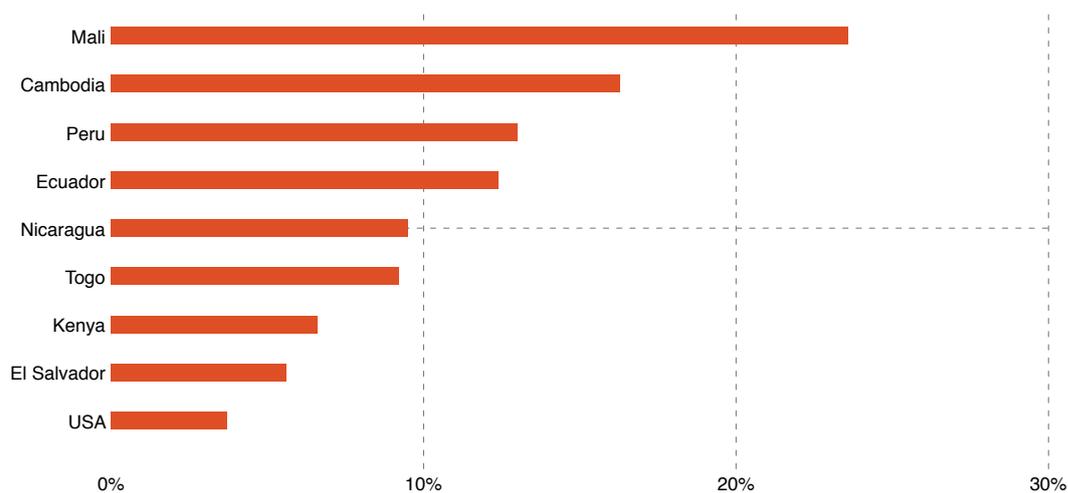
The starting point for LMDF was the contribution in kind of loan agreements with 7 microfinance institutions (“MFIs”) in 4 countries in December 2009. Since then, investments in MFIs have more than tripled to EUR 3.9 million. LMDF has built partnerships with 15 institutions in 9 countries. Given our focus on smaller, often younger and mostly fast growing MFIs, we see these partnerships as an investment in the future of LMDF.

41% of all microfinance investments are in Central and South America, 39% in Sub-Saharan Africa and 16% in Asia (the remainder in developed countries).

Mali, the most important country by investment, ranked 160 out of 169 in the 2010 Human Development Index. Because LMDF focuses on a number of lesser developed countries and MFIs with a social mission, the average outstanding micro-loan size is only EUR 599, a low average compared to other microfinance funds.

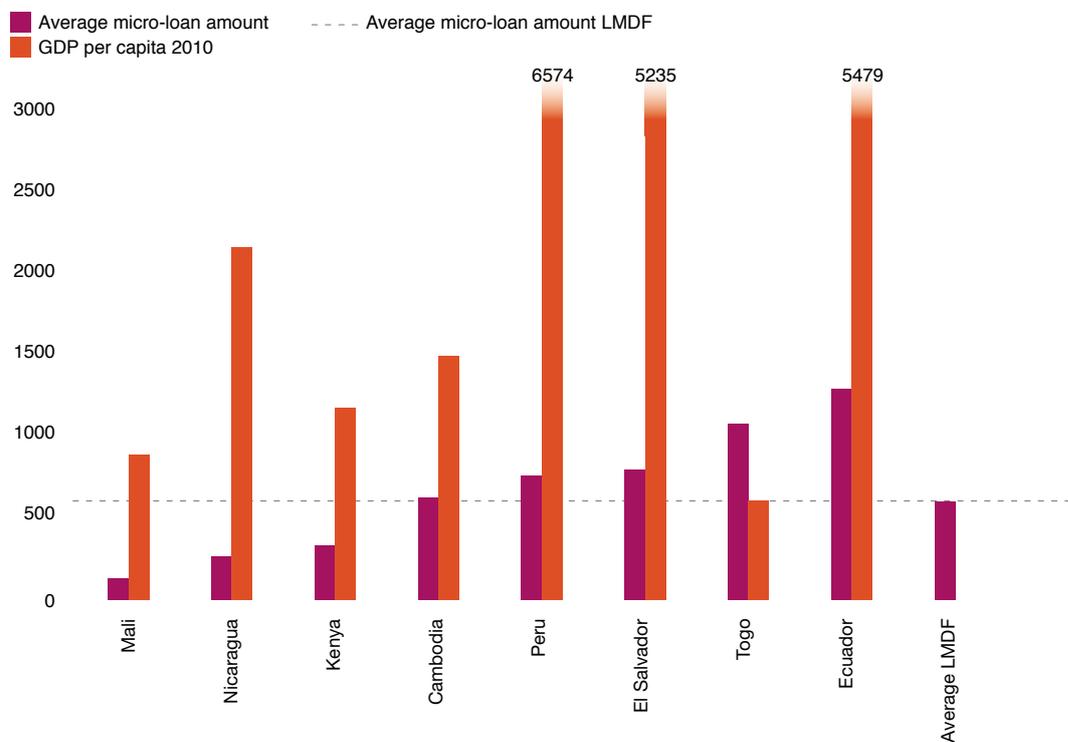


GRAPH 1:
MICROFINANCE INVESTMENTS BY COUNTRY (IN %)



Source: LMDF analysis as at 31/03/2011

GRAPH 2:
AVERAGE OUTSTANDING MICRO-LOAN SIZE AND GDP PER CAPITA (PPP) (IN EUR)

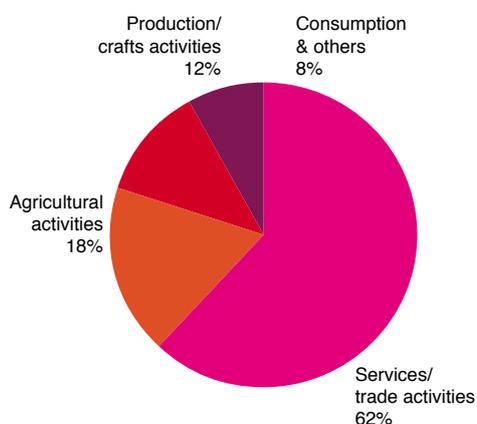


Source: LMDF analysis of data submitted by MFIs as at 31 December 2010, excluding the investment in MFX Solutions, LLC, USA; International Monetary Fund actual or estimated GDP per capita at purchasing-power-parity end of 2010, converted into EUR with current exchange rates.

Gloria Ruiz of Pro Mujer Nicaragua said in an interview with LMDf that microfinance institutions who intend to reach the poor “need more than financiers; they need strategic partners with the capacity and willingness to facilitate a real change”. Strategic partners need to act responsibly and value the relationship. Strategic partnerships do not emerge overnight but take time and energy to build and maintain. LMDf has granted loans with long maturities of up to 5 years and conditions adapted to the situation of each MFI. LMDf also innovates in finding financial solutions which reduce the risks of all parties involved.

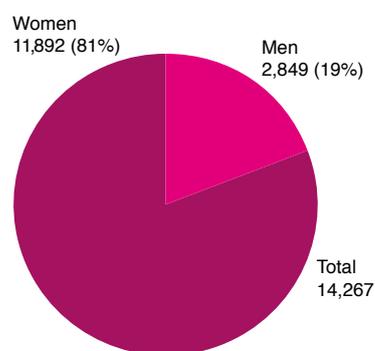
For example, LMDf negotiated together with Pro Mujer a four year loan in local currency. The long maturity gives Pro Mujer the time to concentrate on expanding their integrated service approach to reach more poor women in Nicaragua without having to worry about the fluctuation of the local currency against the US-Dollar. LMDf has largely reduced the foreign exchange risk born by our shareholders through appropriate financial instruments. For LMDf this means being a responsible investor and strategic partner. We invite you to read the full interview with Gloria Ruiz and learn more about the interesting work of Pro Mujer in the MFI in focus section of this report.

GRAPH 3:
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF MICRO-ENTREPRENEURS (IN %)



Source: LMDf analysis of weighted average data provided by partner MFIs as at 31/12/2010

GRAPH 4:
ACTIVE MICRO-ENTREPRENEURS FINANCED BY LMDf



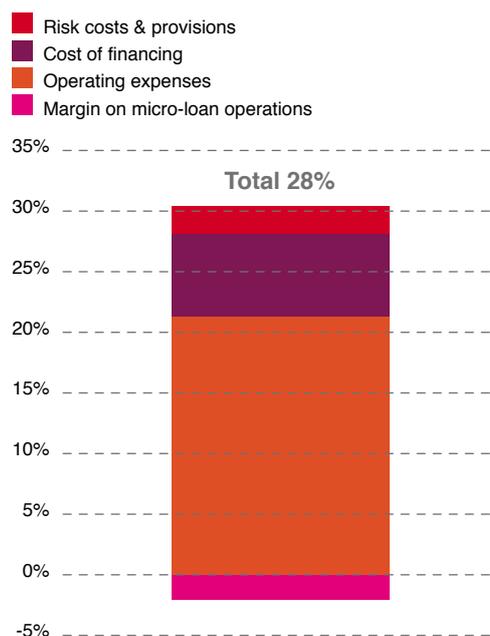
Source: LMDf analysis of weighted average data provided by partner MFIs as at 31/12/2010

Another example is the collaboration with Fundacion Alternativa in Ecuador. LMDF has two loans outstanding granted when Fundacion Alternativa (“FA”) was emerging from a difficult period. Now a fast growing, dynamic and socially responsible MFI, FA has attracted the interest of numerous local and international investors. LMDF and FA are currently jointly reviewing which form of financing would help to strengthen the MFI in the years to come.

In our dialogue with shareholders, we find that the interest rates charged by microfinance institutions to their clients are a recurring topic of questions. We have therefore calculated the average income of the microfinance institutions from interest and other fees in relation to their loan portfolio and decomposed such income into the main cost items. The total income amounts to 28% (see Graph 5 for details), of which operating expenses account for 3/4 or 21%. Financing costs (which exclude remuneration of own funds) amount to 7% and risk costs 2%. This implies that the average margin LMDF’s partner MFIs earn is negative at -2%. MFIs often receive non-financial revenues from clients such as fees for trainings, which allow most partner MFIs to be profitable. However, these figures demonstrate that our partner MFIs do not generate excessive returns on the back of the poor.

But being a social investor implies more than just looking at the pricing of our partners. LMDF has developed an investment appraisal methodology which looks beyond the financial merits of each investment and incorporates the social benefit. It takes in several dimensions including the appropriateness of the product and services offered by the MFI for the activities of the clients, the type of clients and areas targeted and the efficiency of the MFI in delivering financial services to its clients.

GRAPH 5:
COMPONENTS OF MFI'S INTEREST
RATES CHARGED TO CLIENTS



Source: LMDF analysis of weighted average data provided by partner MFIs as at 31/12/2010

/Financial performance

The NAV per share since inception has increased by 1.2% for Class C shares and decreased by 1.1% for Class B shares and 2.6% for Class A shares. The Fund has so far failed to meet the financial target of a return in line with inflation for Classes A and C shares and inflation + 1% p.a. for Class B shares.

LMDF started with a microfinance portfolio of EUR 891,282 end of 2009. As at 31 March 2011, the microfinance portfolio amounts to EUR 3.9 million. Over the period, liquid assets were invested in loans to microfinance institutions leading to a ratio of liquid assets as percentage of total NAV of 39% in December 2010. The subscriptions of committed amounts and net inflows in the retail share class and the impairment of one loan led to a ratio of 51% of liquid assets as at 31 March 2011.

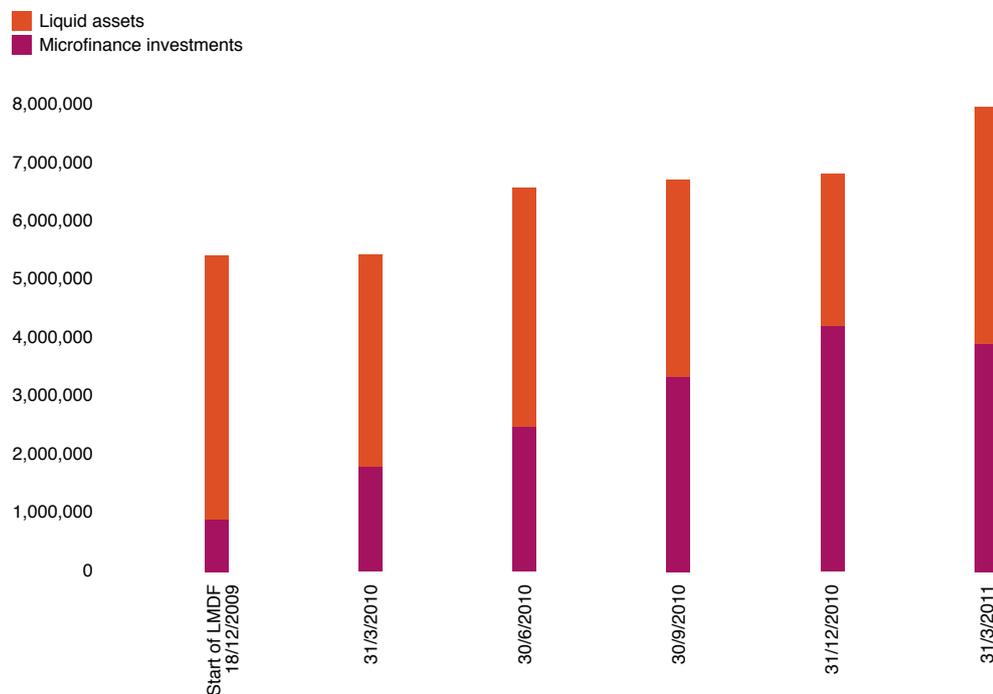
The Fund earned close to 8% p.a. on the loans to microfinance institutions whereas yields on liquid assets were very low over the reporting period. The ratio of liquid assets to microfinance assets is one of the key drivers of financial performance.

Counterparty risks during the period resulted in impairments of EUR 195,760, most of which is due to the full impairment of one loan to the MFI AMYPES in El Salvador. The counterparty risk coverage between Class A shares and Class C shares compensated the loss attributable to Class C shares.

The total expense ratio amounts to 4.3% per annum, reflecting the small size of the Fund and the costs related to the start-up phase. Main expense items include the management costs, investment advisory and administrative expenses. Both the legal advisor (Elvinger, Hoss & Prussen) and the investment advisor (ADA) have made an effort in rendering the Fund viable by charging no or below-market rates.

The Fund has reached the operational break-even during the last quarter of 2010, meaning that income covers all operational expenses before risk costs and shareholder return.

GRAPH 6:
LIQUID ASSETS AND MICROFINANCE INVESTMENTS (IN EUR)

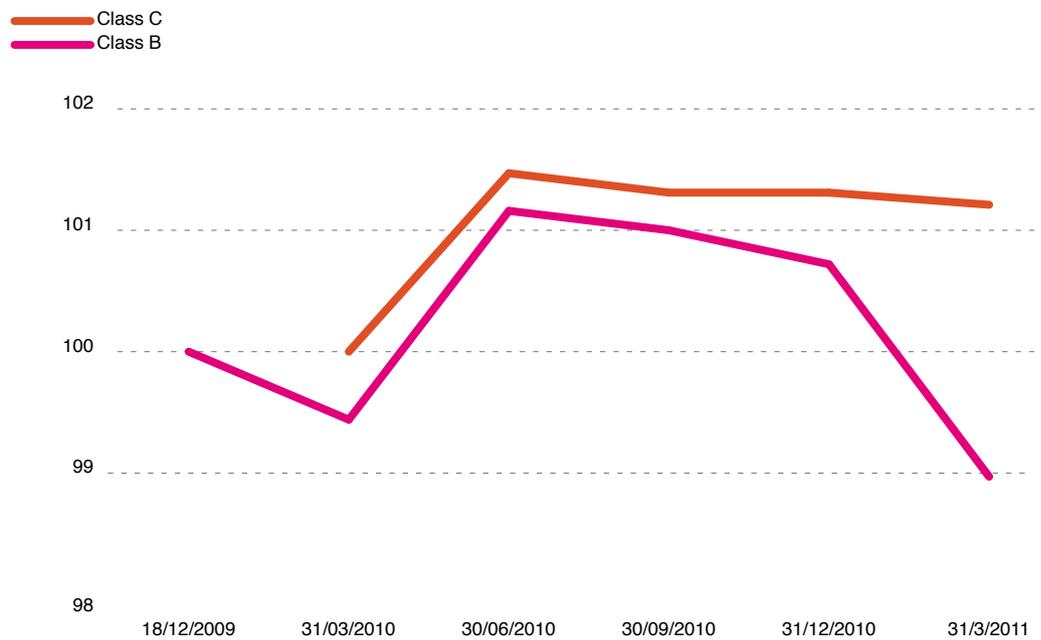


Source: LMDF analysis



Accounting for micro-loan instalments in a community bank // Pro Mujer Nicaragua

GRAPH 7:
DEVELOPMENT OF NAV PER SHARE OF CLASS B AND CLASS C
SINCE INCEPTION (IN EUR)



Source: LMDf analysis

Note: Class A shares had an initial subscription price of EUR 25 per share. The net asset value per Class A share is EUR 24.36 as at 31 March 2011.

/Risk review

– Counterparty risks

LMDF monitors counterparty risks on the basis of quarterly financial information received from microfinance institutions. One of the key risk indicators is the development of the aggregated micro-loan portfolio at risk (see Graph 8). Over the year December 2009 to December 2010, the percentage of loans at risk lowered from 5.5% to 4.6%.

The board of directors decided in January and April 2011 to impair the loan granted to the microfinance institution AMYPES in El Salvador. Evidence obtained by the board suggests that the board of directors, auditors and management of AMYPES has provided misleading information as to the actual size of the microfinance operations and the financial position of the entity. LMDF is the third largest creditor of AMYPES and is evaluating in close collaboration with the main creditors the appropriate actions to take.

– Currency risks

LMDF has invested considerable time over the period to identify appropriate risk mitigation instruments for currency risks. Today the Fund has a low exposure to the risk of a fluctuation of the exchange rates of its non-EUR denominated assets.

LMDF decided to invest in MFX Solutions, LLC (“MFX”), in order to gain access to foreign currency risk hedging capabilities. We have used instruments negotiated with MFX for four investments in Kenya, Mali and Nicaragua (Jitegemea Credit Scheme, Miselini, Soro Yiriwaso and Pro Mujer Nicaragua). In the case of Nicaragua, LMDF is the first funder to offer a MFX hedged local currency loan to a MFI.

We clearly see today that local currency funding is becoming the “normal” financing of most MFIs. This is a positive trend since it implies less risk for the MFI and its clients and – if appropriately managed – few additional risks to LMDF. Residual risks for LMDF are those cases where the hedging instrument is due to cost or availability for a shorter maturity than the underlying loan. Loans to microfinance institutions and investments in equity denominated in USD are hedged through short term currency forward contracts. Over the period of reporting the Banque et Caisse d’Épargne de l’État has been the counterparty to such trades.

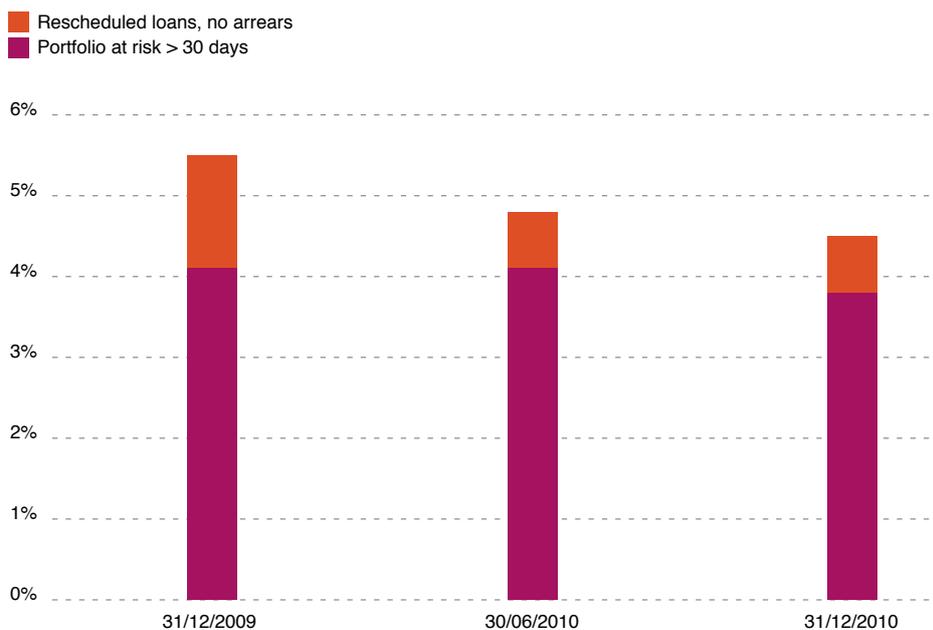
Indirect currency exposures for the Fund are the EUR denominated investments in the zone Franc CFA in Western Africa and in the countries with a peg to the USD.

– Country risks

We are following very closely the political and economic developments taking place in some countries such as Nicaragua or Cambodia. In Nicaragua the microfinance sector was impacted significantly through a combination of political and economic factors. In Cambodia the microfinance sector has grown very considerably over the last year to the extent that there are fears of micro-loan bubbles in some geographic and economic areas.

LMDF has insured certain aspects of country risks of its portfolio in Togo with the Luxembourg Office du DuCroire.

GRAPH 8:
EVOLUTION OF LOAN PORTFOLIO AT RISK OF PARTNER MFIS
(IN % OF TOTAL MICRO-LOAN PORTFOLIO)



Source: LMDf analysis of weighted average data provided by partner MFIs as at 31/12/2010

/Outlook

The last months have demonstrated that the idea behind LMDf is viable in view of the social and financial objectives. The challenge for the next months is to bring the idea to scale, which means building new partnerships with MFIs expanding geographically and responding to the requirements of our existing partners. Reaching the financial target return critically depends on such growth of the microfinance portfolio.

We very much welcome comments and questions from shareholders and interested readers,

Yours sincerely,

The Board of Directors &
The Executive Director
Kaspar Wansleben
(kaspar@lmdf.lu)

Note: The figures stated in this report are historical and partly based on unaudited information received from microfinance institutions. Such figures are not necessarily indicative of future performance. The calculations follow, wherever applicable, the Microfinance Investment Vehicles Disclosure Guidelines as published by CGAP in 2010.

PRESENTATION OF MICROFINANCE INSTITUTIONS *PRÉSENTATION DES INSTITUTIONS DE MICROFINANCE*

1 List of microfinance institutions *Liste des institutions de microfinance*

Microfinance Institution

Maxima Mikroheranhvatho Co. Ltd. (Maxima)

L'Association Soro Yiriwaso (Soro Yiriwaso)

La Asociación Nacional de Institutos de Desarrollo del Sector Informal (IDESI Nacional)

L'Association Miselini (Miselini)

Pro Mujer, Inc, sucursal de Nicaragua

Cooperativa de Ahorro y Credito Maquita Cushunchic Ltda. (Maquita)

Jitegemea Credit Scheme Ltd. (JCS)

Sociedad Padecomsm Credito S.A. de C.V. (Padecomsm)

Fundación Alternativa para el Desarrollo (Fundación Alternativa)

Coopérative d'Épargne & Crédit des Artisans (CECA)

La Fédération des Caisses d'Épargne et de Crédit des Associations Villageoises (FECECAV)

Intean Poalroath Rongroeurng Co. Ltd. (IPR)

CBIRD MICRO FINANCE Co. Ltd. (CBIRD)

Fondo Nicaragüense para el Desarrollo Comunitario (Prestanic)

La Asociación de Micro y Pequeños Empresarios de El Salvador (AMPYES)

Microfinance support structure

MFX Solutions, LLC (MFX)



More than microfinance: Client uses basic health care services available in branches // Pro Mujer Nicaragua

Country	Outstanding amount
Cambodia	A loan of USD 200,000 and a convertible loan of USD 300,000
Mali	A loan of XOF 350,000,000 (EUR 533,572)
Peru	A loan of USD 700,000
Mali	A loan of XOF 250,000,000 (EUR 381,125)
Nicaragua	A loan of NIO 10,000,000 (EUR 318,206)
Ecuador	A loan of USD 400,000
Kenya	A loan of KES 30,000,000 (EUR 272,074)
El Salvador	A loan of USD 300,000
Ecuador	Two loans for a total of USD 270,000
Togo	A loan of EUR 200,000
Togo	A loan of EUR 150,000
Cambodia	A loan of USD 200,000
Cambodia	A loan of USD 200,000
Nicaragua	A loan of USD 100,000
El Salvador	A loan of USD 250,000
Country	Investment by LMDF
USA	Investment in units for USD 200,000

2 MICROFINANCE INSTITUTION IN FOCUS PRÉSENTATION D'UNE INSTITUTION DE MICROFINANCE PRO MUJER, NICARAGUA

Pro Mujer started in 1990 as a program to address the situation of poor and marginalized women in Bolivia. The not-for-profit organization has grown considerably since and today operates in Argentina, Bolivia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru and through a headquarter in New York City. Rosario Pérez (CEO) stated in a recent interview that “Pro Mujer is not a microfinance institution. We are a women’s development organization that happens to have financial services as one tactic in our strategy.”

Interestingly Pro Mujer started to grant micro-credits mainly because many of the poor women asked them to do so. Pro Mujer’s microfinance approach follows the community banking model whereby the women themselves form groups of 15 to 48 members who are jointly responsible for the loans granted to the group by Pro Mujer. The community banking approach implies that members do not need to have collateral to obtain loans. Pro Mujer’s slogan is “Donde tu palabra vale” (Where your word counts). Community banks often also open a joint savings account for the members.

Apart from financial services, Pro Mujer Nicaragua offers business skills training and addresses common issues among the women such as domestic violence. Pro Mujer Nicaragua also provides preventive health care services including health awareness and pap tests. As clients of Pro Mujer Nicaragua, women have access to small clinics located inside the branches at preferential tariffs.

The microfinance sector in Nicaragua was significantly impacted by the economic downturn and the No Pago! (I don’t pay) movement of clients. Pro Mujer Nicaragua managed this difficult context exceptionally well. LMDF and Pro Mujer Nicaragua agreed on a four year loan in Nicaraguan Cordobas, the local currency, with a view to protecting Pro Mujer and its clients from potential currency fluctuations. LMDF hedged the currency exposure of this loan with MFX Solutions.

Pro Mujer, Nicaragua key figures December 2010 (all monetary items in EUR)

Number of active clients:	25,924
% of female borrowers:	96%
Number of branches:	5
Number of employees:	122
Total micro-loan portfolio:	4,477,350
Total own funds:	3,848,732
Profit (2010):	384,506

**FOUR QUESTIONS TO
GLORIA AMELIA RUIZ GUTIÉRREZ,
GENERAL MANAGER
OF PRO MUJER NICARAGUA**



Gloria, can you give us a brief history of Pro Mujer Nicaragua?

Pro Mujer was created by Lynne Patterson and Carmen Velazco in Bolivia in 1990. Originally Pro Mujer concentrated on capacity building among poor women but soon those women asked for access to micro-loans. In 1992 Pro Mujer started a credit program following the community banking model.

Pro Mujer started operating in Nicaragua in 1996. The idea was to bring credit services combined with programs focused on the development of children, empowerment of women and teaching of basic business skills. Over time, the program evolved to include the issues identified by the women themselves: Gender equality, self-esteem, domestic violence and reproductive health care. The impact of the program can be seen today in the way the women have become more self-confident, take care of themselves and prevent illness.

Then in 1999 we incorporated a primary health care program in addition to the credit and capacity building programs. The health care program is designed to help in the early detection of women specific health issues, with a particular focus on breast and uterine cancer.

This integrated service approach we developed is based on the community banking model. In a community bank small loans are granted to groups of 15 to 48 women. Once the loans are disbursed, the members of each community bank meet every 14 days for 2 hours to repay the loans and follow the capacity building program given by Pro Mujer's credit officer. Less frequently, but regularly, one of our health teams (a doctor and a nurse) joins the local community meeting for family planning, medical consultations, Papanicolaou tests and health advice. Those services are also available to the women outside the meeting schedule in clinics located in the local offices of Pro Mujer.

Today, Pro Mujer is the third largest microfinance institution in Nicaragua measured by the number of clients, reaching more than 28,591 women with a total micro-loan portfolio of USD 6.3 million and a portfolio at risk of 0.18% of all loans.

The approach of Pro Mujer Nicaragua is to offer both health and financial services. What is the value added of combining these two types of services for your clients? And how does Pro Mujer follow the development of your clients as an indication for your social performance?

The main added value for clients is that in one meeting the women have access to multiple services which all have a direct impact on their life, their families and the community. The combination of credit services, capacity building and empowerment programs and health services assure the sustainable development of marginalized women.

We are convinced that effective development and the eradication of poverty cannot be achieved without women empowerment and gender equality. For this reason capacity building is at the core of the integrated approach Pro Mujer follows because it brings about change in the individual perceptions of what are the fundamental needs. The change in behavior allows overcoming old habits which kept those women disadvantaged and cemented gender inequality. We call this the women empowerment process. It becomes visible once women take control of their lives, including their economic activities and sexuality.

The access to micro-credit is a very important element in the empowerment process since it brings about change in their domestic financial relationships and economic status. The other key component in empowerment is the promotion of a healthy life style and the prevention of illness. Leading a healthy life enables the women to be more productive, generate more income, save more and invest more: to increase their economic footprint. Our integrated approach triggers the advancement of women with benefits for their lives, their families and the larger community.

We follow the development of all clients through a social measurement tool, the “CCREP” tool. The change in behavior of the women is measured on a monthly or annual basis. Indicators which we observe include number of women improving their knowledge of preventive health care, number of women using the health services offered, number of women undertaking regularly the pap-test and women who take decisions how to use their micro-loans, savings and income.

What is the advantage for Pro Mujer to receive financing from the Luxembourg Microfinance and Development Fund?

Approaches which aim to bring lasting change such as Pro Mujer need more than financiers; they need strategic partners with the capacity and willingness to facilitate a real change in the lives of the poorest women.

LMDF understands that if the conditions attached to the financing are not in line with the needs of the microfinance institutions, it becomes very difficult for those microfinance institutions to reach poor clients. Additionally, LMDF takes care to strengthen the capacity of the MFIs and by doing so ensures their continued development and sustainability.

Where do you see the main challenges for Pro Mujer in the coming years?

So far we have succeeded in rendering the micro-credit component of our integrated approach financially sustainable. Today our financial ratios demonstrate that we compare very well with other microfinance institutions. However, the non-financial services we offer are not yet self-sufficient. Therefore our biggest challenge is to develop a model which allows for a financially sustainable offering of all our services: micro-credit, health and capacity building. Such model would have a high impact for the women in Latin America at a low cost.

Gloria, thank you very much for your time and the insights.

(Translated from Spanish by LMDF)



Each community bank elects its leaders // Pro Mujer Nicaragua

3 Investments in microfinance institutions during the reporting period
Les investissements dans des institutions de microfinance pendant la période du rapport

La Asociación Nacional de Institutos de Desarrollo del Sector Informal (IDESI Nacional)

Country:	Peru
Number of active clients:	1,850
Total micro-loan portfolio (in EUR):	1,396,950

IDESI Nacional is the national federation of 13 local “Institutes for the Development of the Informal Sector”. These IDESIs are among the pioneers in microfinance in Peru since 1986. In 1997, the IDESIs created the ProEmpresa microfinance institution to cater to their most mature clients and which has evolved into a leading MFI in Peru. The IDESIs develop ideas for income generating activities and provide training and loans to very small entrepreneurs. LMDF decided to finance the four most advanced IDESIs via their national organization, IDESI Nacional.

Pro Mujer, Inc, Nicaragua branch

Country:	Nicaragua
Number of active clients:	25,924
Total micro-loan portfolio (in EUR):	4,477,350

Please refer to the MFI in focus note for more details on Pro Mujer Inc, Nicaragua branch.

Cooperativa de Ahorro y Credito Maquita Cushunchic Ltda.

Country:	Ecuador
Number of active clients:	14,194
Total micro-loan portfolio (in EUR):	9,444,314

The credit and savings cooperative Maquita Cuchunchic is mainly active in the Southern areas of Ecuador's capital, Quito. Most of the members use Maquita's savings products. 6,407 micro-entrepreneurs have taken a loan from Maquita with an average outstanding amount of EUR 1,501. Loans offered by Maquita fall into three broad areas: Micro-enterprise financing (the majority and mainly targeted at small trading activities), development of the family (including loans in case of illness, weddings, education) and house improvement loans.

Sociedad Padecomsm Credito S.A. de C.V.

Country:	El Salvador
Number of active clients:	3,449
Total micro-loan portfolio (in EUR):	2,637,671

Padecomsm Credito operates in the Eastern parts of El Salvador. Its legal status does not allow it to accept savings of its members, so it solely focuses on loans for small and micro-enterprises and house improvement. The average outstanding loan amount is EUR 790 mainly for small trading activities.

Association Soro Yiriwaso

Country:	Mali
Number of active clients:	62,508
Total micro-loan portfolio (in EUR):	5,162,413

Soro Yiriwaso is a not-for profit organization active in the rural areas in the South of Mali. Soro Yiriwaso mainly provides loans to finance inputs for small-scale agriculture. The loans are adapted to the agricultural cycle with disbursement in June-July and re-imburement after the harvest in January or February of each year. Soro Yiriwaso is unique among microfinance institutions in offering these specific loans reaching a very significant number of clients (98% women). The average outstanding loan size is EUR 84.

Association Miselini

Country:	Mali
Number of active clients:	31,884
Total micro-loan portfolio (in EUR):	3,161,023

Miselini offers micro-loans to solidarity groups of women active in the markets of Bamako. In a second line of activity, Miselini caters to the need of micro and small enterprises with larger loan amounts. Miselini as a not-for-profit organization incorporates its clients in the board of directors. It is therefore "owned" by the women solidarity groups. Economic activities of clients include trading of food items, clothes, spices, wood and other items as well as food stalls and other small services.

Fondo Nicaraguense para el Desarrollo Comunitario (Prestanic)

Country:	Nicaragua
Number of active clients:	10,349
Total micro-loan portfolio (in EUR):	7,815,243

Prestanic is a non-governmental organization created in 1991 to provide financial services for the development of the rural areas of Western and Central Nicaragua. The majority of Prestanic's loans finance small scale agriculture.

The "No Pago!" movement and political reactions thereto have caused financial difficulties for most micro-finance institutions, Prestanic included, through a significant increase in loans not being repaid on time.

As a response to the crisis, Prestanic has started offering very small loan amounts to solidarity groups. This activity is less impacted and remains underserved in Nicaragua.

Fundación Alternativa para el Desarrollo (Fundación Alternativa)

Country:	Ecuador
Number of active clients:	5,074
Total micro-loan portfolio (in EUR):	4,738,644

Fundación Alternativa was created in 1991 as a non-governmental organization to manage projects with social and financial impact for disadvantaged populations. Fundación Alternativa operates in the North of Quito, the capital of Ecuador. Beyond providing micro-credits, Fundación Alternativa offers a range of non-financial services which aim at contributing to entrepreneurial education and the reinforcement of social links among the local community.

The NGO provides both group lending (whereby borrowers collectively guarantee repayment) and individual loans to small entrepreneurs. The majority of the loan portfolio finances small services or trading activities. The average loan amount is EUR 961.

Coopérative d'Épargne & Crédit des Artisans (CECA)

Country:	Togo
Number of active clients:	9,407
Total micro-loan portfolio (in EUR):	3,149,839

CECA is a member-owned cooperative founded by the craftsmen working in Lomé for whom it is virtually impossible to access traditional banks for credits. CECA's loan and savings products are tailored towards micro and small enterprises. The cooperative grew significantly after opening its membership to non-craftsmen such as small traders.

CECA is a case apart in LMDF's portfolio since financing micro and small enterprises involves larger loan amounts compared to financing micro-entrepreneurs. CECA's average outstanding loan size amounts to EUR 1,605.

La Fédération des Caisses d'Épargne et de Crédit des Associations Villageoises (FECECAV)

Country:	Togo
Number of active clients:	54,695
Total micro-loan portfolio (in EUR):	2,067,884

FECECAV is a cooperative federation (whose members are itself cooperatives) created in 1995 and serving 11 local cooperatives active in the rural areas of Southern Togo. The local cooperatives serve clients with basic savings and loan products. Inspired by traditional financial systems, FECECAV's member cooperatives collect every day very small savings among their members.

FECECAV estimates that most of the loans are used in small trade and services with the remainder invested in agriculture and for consumption and production of crafts. One of the challenges is to make the operations of the local cooperatives commercially viable, but progress has been made over the last years.

Jitegemea Credit Scheme Ltd. (JCS)

Country:	Kenya
Number of active clients:	9,250
Total micro-loan portfolio (in EUR):	1,822,652

JCS was created in 1998 by the Presbyterian Church of East Africa, one of the mainstream churches of Kenya, to take care of its expanding credit program in the capital, Nairobi. JCS was subsequently incorporated in 2003 and separated from the church. JCS grants small loans to so called "Gitati" groups of 5 to 8 members. 5 to 6 Gitatis are grouped together and dispose of their own bank account for savings. Most of JCS' clients are women, mainly active in small trade and services.

JCS has chosen to take the loan from LMDF in local currency to avoid the risk inherent in borrowing in one currency (EUR or USD) and lending in another (Kenyan Shillings).

Maxima Mikroheranhvatho Co. Ltd. (Maxima)

Country:	Cambodia
Number of active clients:	2,594
Total micro-loan portfolio (in EUR):	1,523,670

Maxima was created in 2000 by a group of businessmen from Phnom Penh interested in micro-finance. Maxima started operations as a non-governmental organization. In 2005, it converted into a for-profit company regulated by the National Bank of Cambodia. Clients are mostly women living close to the capital and along the Mekong river, mainly engaging in small scale commercial activities and services (food stalls, small trading, laundry, hair cutting, etc.) as well as agriculture (fishing, small livestock, flowers, vegetables and food crops).



CBIRD MICRO FINANCE Co. Ltd. (CBIRD)

Country:	Cambodia
Number of active clients:	2,220
Total micro-loan portfolio (in EUR):	963,756

CBIRD was created in 2000 as a local non-governmental organization providing literacy and computer skills training in rural Western Cambodia. In 2001, the NGO broadened its activities to include savings and small loans, activities which later became its sole focus. CBIRD registered as a MFI and received a corresponding license from the National Bank of Cambodia in 2005.

CBIRD offers both group and individual loans. Clients finance mainly small scale services and trade, partly with neighbouring Thailand, and agriculture.

Intean Poalroath Rongroeurng Co. Ltd. (IPR)

Country:	Cambodia
Number of active clients:	2,968
Total micro-loan portfolio (in EUR):	2,242,750

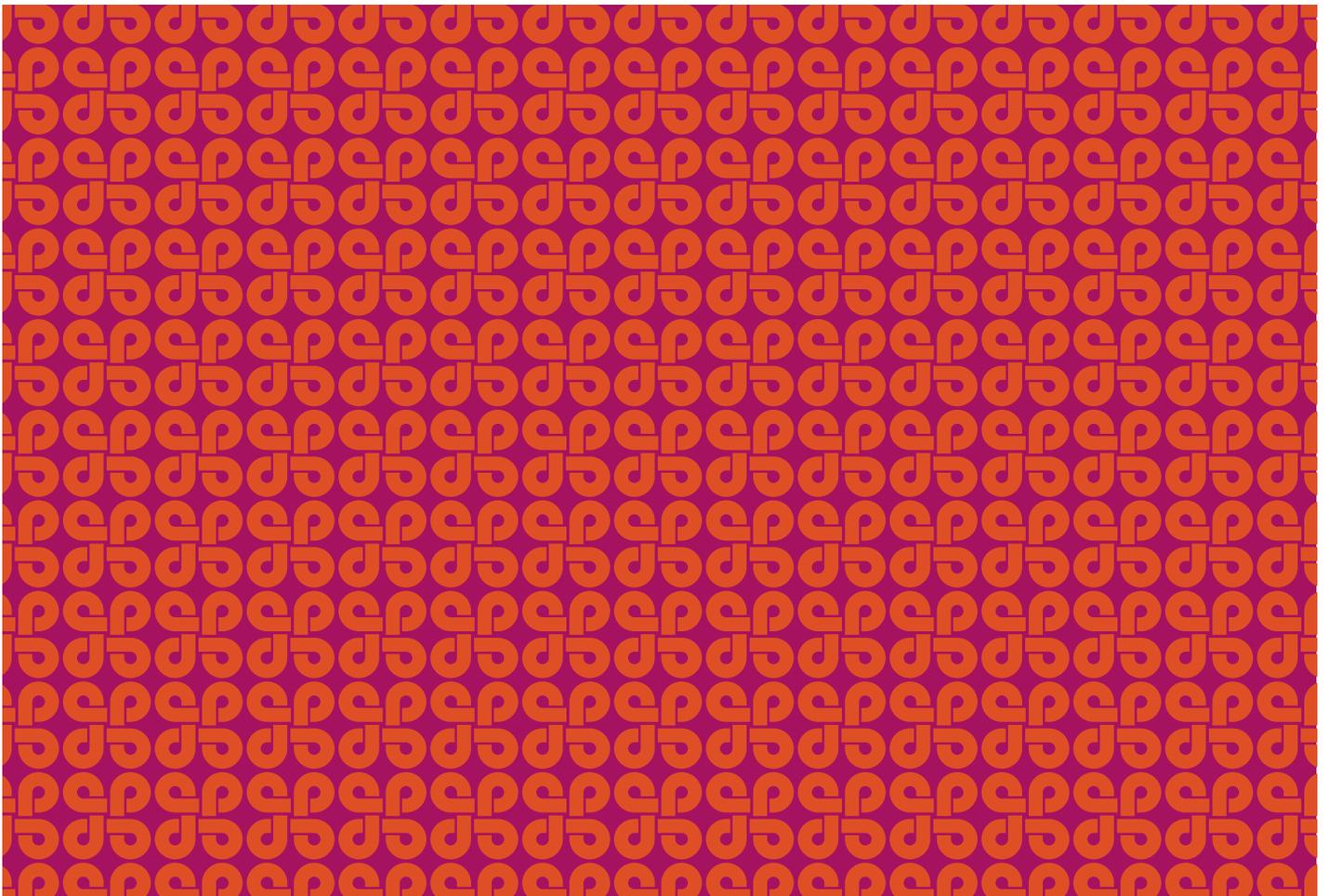
Intean Poalroath Rongroeurng, meaning Credit, Population, Prosperity in Khmer has its roots in the association of rice millers. IPR was created in 2002 to serve the needs of this specific clientele and later on enlarged the scope to provide financial services to rice farmers. In 2005, the program transformed into a for-profit entity and obtained a micro-finance license from the National Bank of Cambodia. IPR operates in rural Southern and Western Cambodia. Most of its clients are engaged in agriculture.

IPR completed an external evaluation of its social performance (a so called “social rating”) at the end of 2009. According to the loan contract between IPR and LMDF, IPR has subsequently benefited from a 0.5% reduction in the interest rate following the completion of such rating.

Note: The information stated in this section of the report are historical and largely based on unaudited information received from microfinance institutions. Quantitative information relating to the MFIs are as at 31 December 2010 and information related to investments as at 31 March 2011. Whereas LMDF has mandated the investment advisors to check the reasonableness and accuracy of such information no guarantee can be given that such figures and information are not materially misstated. Information relating to La Asociación de Micro y Pequeños Empresarios de El Salvador (AMYPES) have been excluded from this section since the accuracy of information relating to such MFI cannot be ascertained.

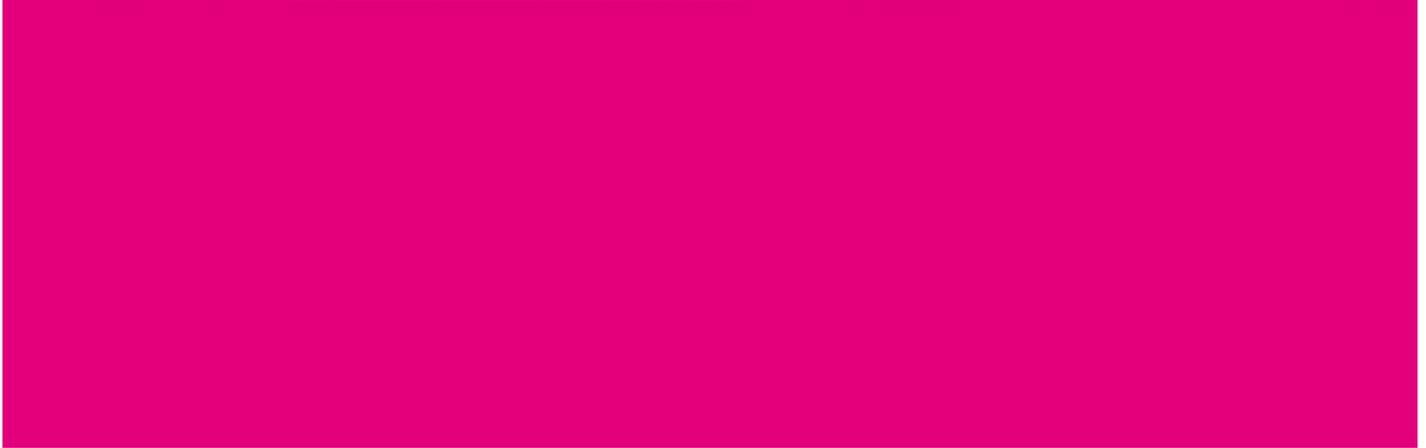


Community bank members receive business skill and financial literacy training // Pro Mujer Nicaragua





*Community banks rely on solidarity of members.
The group guarantees loan repayment if one member does not pay // Pro Mujer Nicaragua*



*A complaints and suggestions box
// Pro Mujer Nicaragua*



Counting Nicaraguan Cordobas for the micro-loan amortization // Pro Mujer Nicaragua

STATUTORY INFORMATION ORGANISATION

Registered Office <i>Domicile</i>	2, place de Metz L-1930 Luxembourg
Trade Register Number <i>Registre de commerce et des sociétés</i>	R.C.S. Luxembourg B 148.826
Board of Directors <i>Conseil d'administration</i>	Chairman - <i>Président</i> Axel de Ville (IC, EC) Appui au Développement Autonome Members - <i>Membres</i> Anouk Agnes Ministry of Finance Marc Bichler (IC, RC) Development Cooperation Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mark Cunningham (IC, RC) Appui au Développement Autonome Marc Elvinger (IC) independent Paolo Vinciarelli (RC) Banque et Caisse d'Épargne de l'État Patrick Wallerand (IC, EC) independent Kaspar Wansleben (IC, RC) Executive Director <small>IC: Investment Committee, RC: Risk Committee, EC: Employment Committee</small>
Investment Advisor <i>Conseiller en investissement</i>	ADA a.s.b.l., Luxembourg 2, rue Sainte Zithe L-2763 Luxembourg
Custodian and Paying agent <i>Banque dépositaire et agent de paiement</i>	Banque et Caisse d'Épargne de l'État, Luxembourg 1, place de Metz L-2954 Luxembourg
Administrative Agent, Registrar and Transfer Agent <i>Administration centrale et agent de transfert</i>	European Fund Administration S.A., Luxembourg 2, rue d'Alsace L-1017 Luxembourg

Auditors <i>Réviseur d'entreprises</i>	BDO Audit, Luxembourg 2, avenue Charles de Gaulle L-2013 Luxembourg
Distributors <i>Distributeurs</i>	Banque de Luxembourg S.A., Luxembourg 14, boulevard Royale L-2449 Luxembourg
	Banque et Caisse d'Épargne de l'État, Luxembourg 1, place de Metz L-2954 Luxembourg
	BGL BNP Paribas S.A., Luxembourg 50, avenue J.F. Kennedy L-2951 Luxembourg
	Fortuna Banque s.c., Luxembourg 130, boulevard de la Pétrusse L-2330 Luxembourg
Legal Advisors <i>Conseiller légal</i>	Elvinger, Hoss & Prussen, Luxembourg 2, place Winston Churchill L-2014 Luxembourg
Foreign Currency Settlement Agent <i>Agent de compensation en devise</i>	INTL Global Currencies, Ltd, United Kingdom Phoenix House, 18 King William Street London EC4N 7BP
Foreign Currency Hedging Provider <i>Contrepartie de couverture de risque de change</i>	MFX Solutions, Inc, United States of America 1050 17 th St., NW, Suite 550 Washington DC, 20036
	Banque et Caisse d'Épargne de l'État, Luxembourg 1, place de Metz L-2954 Luxembourg
Identity number of Class B shares <i>Code d'identité d'actions classe B</i>	ISIN: LU0456966935 Bloomberg: LMDSVCB:LX Telekurs: 10633787
Identity number of Class C shares <i>Code d'identité d'actions classe C</i>	ISIN: LU0456967404 Bloomberg: LMDSVCC:LX Telekurs: 10633788



REPORT OF THE RÉVISEUR D'ENTREPRISES AGRÉÉ

To the Shareholders of LUXEMBOURG MICROFINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND

Following our appointment by the Board of Directors of the SICAV dated 7 October 2009, we have audited the accompanying financial statements of LUXEMBOURG MICROFINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND ("SICAV") and its sub-fund, which comprise the statement of net assets and the statement of investments and other net assets as at 31 March 2011 and the statement of operations and the statement of changes in net assets for the period from 7 October 2009 to 31 March 2011, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Responsibility of the Board of Directors of the SICAV for the financial statements

The Board of Directors of the SICAV is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Luxembourg legal requirements and provisions of the articles of incorporation relating to the preparation of the financial statements and for such internal control as the Board of Directors of the SICAV determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Responsibility of the Réviseur d'Entreprises agréé

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing as adopted for Luxembourg by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the Réviseur d'Entreprises agréé's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the Réviseur d'Entreprises agréé considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.

An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Board of Directors of the SICAV as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

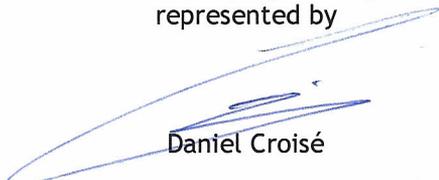
In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of LUXEMBOURG MICROFINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND and its subfund as of 31 March 2011, and of the results of its operations and changes in its net assets for the period from 7 October 2009 to 31 March 2011, in accordance with Luxembourg legal requirements and provisions of the articles of incorporation relating to the preparation of the financial statements.

Other matter

Supplementary information included in the annual report has been reviewed in the context of our mandate but has not been subject to specific audit procedures carried out in accordance with the standards described above. Consequently, we express no opinion on such information. However, we have no observation to make concerning such information in the context of the financial statements taken as a whole.

Luxembourg, 8 June 2011

BDO Audit
Réviseur d'Entreprises agréé
represented by



Daniel Croisé

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ÉTATS FINANCIERS RÉVISÉS

// 1 Statement of net assets État des actifs nets

as at 31 March 2011 (in EUR) //
au 31 mars 2011 (en EUR)

Assets – Actif	Notes	
Shares (and equity-type securities) in microfinance institutions and service providers <i>Actions (et instruments similaires) dans des institutions de microfinance et structures de support</i>		145,611.56
Loan agreements with microfinance institutions <i>Contrats de prêt avec des institutions de microfinance</i>	15	3,701,389.37
Cash at banks <i>Avoirs en banque</i>		228,397.31
Savings account <i>Compte d'épargne</i>		3,825,129.84
Unrealised appreciation on forward foreign exchange contract <i>Plus-value non réalisée sur contrat de change à terme</i>	5	26,258.28
Unrealised appreciation on swap contract <i>Plus-value non réalisée sur contrat de swap</i>	5	66,971.23
Income receivable on portfolio <i>À recevoir sur le portefeuille</i>		52,735.58
Interest receivable on bank accounts and term deposits <i>Intérêts à recevoir sur avoires en banque et dépôts à terme</i>		7,865.61
Other receivable <i>Autres à recevoir</i>		36,526.96
Total assets Somme d'actifs		8,090,885.74
Liabilities – Passif		
Accrued expenses <i>Provision pour frais à payer</i>	7	94,081.51
Total liabilities Somme des passifs		94,081.51
Net assets at the end of the period <i>Actifs nets à la fin de la période</i>		7,996,804.23

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this annual report.



Each community bank elects a president, secretary and treasurer // Pro Mujer Nicaragua

A Class Shares outstanding	86,835.436
<i>Nombres d'actions en circulation de la classe A</i>	
Net asset value per A Class Share	24.36
<i>Valeur net d'inventaire par action de la classe A</i>	
B Class Shares outstanding	46,939.235
<i>Nombres d'actions en circulation de la classe B</i>	
Net asset value per B Class Share	98.87
<i>Valeur net d'inventaire par action de la classe B</i>	
C Class Shares outstanding	12,260.251
<i>Nombres d'actions en circulation de la classe C</i>	
Net asset value per C Class Share	101.22
<i>Valeur net d'inventaire par action de la classe C</i>	

// 2 Statement of operations and other changes in net assets
État des opérations et des variations des actifs nets

from 7 October 2009 (date of incorporation) to 31 March 2011 //
 du 7 octobre 2009 (date de la constitution de la société) jusqu'au 31 mars 2011

Income – Revenus	Notes	
Interest on microfinance loan agreements (net) <i>Intérêts sur contrats de prêt en microfinance (nets)</i>		271,385.46
Interest on bank accounts and term deposits <i>Intérêts bancaires et dépôts à terme</i>		38,131.03
Total income – Somme des revenus		309,516.49
Expenses – Frais		
Salary and wages of the fund management <i>Charges salariales de gestion de fonds</i>	3, 11	142,192.96
Advisory fees <i>Frais du conseiller en investissement</i>	3	107,500.00
Custodian fees <i>Commission de la banque dépositaire</i>		11,910.49
Central administration costs <i>Frais de l'administration centrale</i>		54,278.41
Banking charges and other fees <i>Frais bancaires et charges liées</i>		193.36
Transaction fees <i>Frais de transaction</i>		14,250.00
Audit fees <i>Frais de révision</i>		16,675.00
Other administration costs <i>Autres charges administratives</i>	7	48,626.29
Subscription duty <i>Taxe d'abonnement</i>	4	67.77
Other expenses <i>Autres frais</i>	7	14,910.69
Total expenses Total des frais		410,604.97
Net investment income <i>Resultat net d'investissement</i>		-101,088.48

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this annual report.



The agenda of the meeting and attendance list.
Meetings take place twice per month // Pro Mujer Nicaragua

Net realised gain/(loss) – Bénéfice/(perte) net(te)	
On foreign exchange <i>De change</i>	227,675.96
Realised result – Bénéfice/(perte) net(te) réalisé(e)	227,675.96
Total net realized results <i>Résultat net réalisé</i>	126,587.48
Net variation of the unrealised gain/(loss) – <i>Variation de la plus-value/(moins-value) nette non réalisée</i>	
On portfolio <i>Sur portefeuille</i>	8 -321,621.17
On cross-currency forward contracts <i>Sur contrats de change à terme en monnaie</i>	89,309.97
Unrealised result – Bénéfice/(perte) net(te) non réalisé(e)	-232,311.20
Result of operations – Résultat net des opérations	-105,723.72
Subscriptions <i>Souscriptions</i>	8,122,789.95
Redemptions <i>Rachats</i>	-20,262.00
Total changes in net assets <i>Variation globale de la valeur nette d'inventaire</i>	7,996,804.23
Total net assets at the beginning of the period <i>Valeur nette d'inventaire au début de la période</i>	0.00
Total net assets at the end of the period <i>Valeur nette d'inventaire à la fin de la période</i>	7,996,804.23

// 3 Statistical information
Informations statistiques

as at 31 March 2011 (in EUR) //
au 31 mars 2011 (en EUR)

Total net assets – Actifs nets

As at 31 March 2011 Au 31 mars 2011	7,996,804.23
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Number of A Class Shares – Nombre d'actions de la classe A en circulation

Outstanding at the beginning of the period Au début de la période	0.00
Issued Émises	86,835.44
Redeemed Rachetées	0.00
Outstanding at the end of the period À la fin de la période	86,835.44

Net asset value per A Class Share
Valeur nette d'inventaire par action de la classe A

As at 31 March 2011 Au 31 mars 2011	24.36
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Number of B Class Shares – Nombre d'actions de la classe B en circulation

Outstanding at the beginning of the period Au début de la période	0.00
Issued Émises	46,939.24
Redeemed Rachetées	0.00
Outstanding at the end of the period À la fin de la période	46,939.24

Net asset value per B Class Share
Valeur nette d'inventaire par action de la classe B

As at 31 March 2011 Au 31 mars 2011	98.87
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Community bank members are mostly women but Pro Mujer also accepts men // Pro Mujer Nicaragua

Number of C Class Shares – Nombre d'actions de la classe C en circulation

Outstanding at the beginning of the period <i>Au début de la période</i>	0.00
Issued <i>Émises</i>	12,460.25
Redeemed <i>Rachetées</i>	200.00
Outstanding at the end of the period <i>À la fin de la période</i>	12,260.25

**Net asset value per C Class Share
*Valeur nette d'inventaire par action de la classe C***

As at 31 March 2011 <i>Au 31 mars 2011</i>	101.22
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// 4 Statement of investments and other net assets
État du portefeuille et autres actifs nets

as at 31 March 2011 //
 au 31 mars 2011

Instrument // Microfinance institution	Country	Maturity	Currency
Financial instruments not admitted to an official stock-exchange listing nor dealt in on another regulated market			
Shares (and equity-type securities) in microfinance institutions and service providers			
MFX Solutions LLC	USA	N/A	USD
Loan agreements with microfinance institutions with an option to convert the loan into share capital			
Maxima Mikroheranhvatho Co Ltd	CAMBODIA	28/02/2015	USD
Loan agreements with microfinance institutions			
Soro Yiriwaso	MALI	31/03/2013	XOF
La Asociacion Nacional de Institutos de Deasarrollo del sector informal- IDESI Nacional	PERU	31/10/2015	USD
MISELINI	MALI	30/07/2013	XOF
Pro Mujer Inc, sucursal de Nicaragua	NICARAGUA	30/09/2015	NIO
La Cooperative de Ahorro Y Credito Maquita Cushunchic LTDA.	ECUADOR	30/04/2015	USD
Jitegemea Credit Scheme Ltd.	KENYA	28/02/2015	KES
La sociedad Cooperativa PADECOMSMCREDITO de RL de CV	EL SALVADOR	30/04/2015	USD
Coopérative d'Épargne & Crédit des Artisans	TOGO	30/11/2014	EUR
Faîtière des Entités de Caisses d'Épargne et de Crédit des Associations Villageoises	TOGO	01/10/2013	EUR
Intean Poal Rongroeurng Co. Ltd.	CAMBODIA	18/05/2013	USD
Fundacion Alternativa para el Desarrollo	ECUADOR	15/03/2015	USD
Maxima Mikroheranhvatho Co. Ltd.	CAMBODIA	15/12/2012	USD
CBIRD MICRO FINANCE Co. Ltd.	CAMBODIA	29/12/2013	USD
Fondo Nicaraguense Para el Desarrollo Comunitario	NICARAGUA	15/10/2012	USD
Fundacion Alternativa para el Desarrollo	ECUADOR	15/11/2011	USD
La Asociacion de Micro y Pequenos Empresarios de El Salvador	EL SALVADOR	15/03/2015	USD
Sub-total			
Net accrued interest on swap contract			
Sub-total			
Cash at banks, term deposits and savings accounts			
Other net assets / liabilities			
Total net assets			

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this annual report.

Interest rate	Quantity // Nominal value	Valuation	Value in EUR	Accrued interest in EUR	Total value in EUR	% of NAV
-	187,090	1.10452	145,611.56	-	145,611.56	1.8%
8.0%	300,000	100%	211,394.15	1,503.24	212,897.39	2.7%
9.0%	350,000,000	100%	533,575.20	0.00	533,575.20	6.7%
7.0%	700,000	100%	493,253.00	14,290.64	507,543.64	6.3%
9.0%	250,000,000	100%	381,125.14	5,716.88	386,842.02	4.8%
14.8%	10,000,000	100%	318,205.57	0.00	318,205.57	4.0%
8.0%	400,000	100%	281,858.86	9,395.29	291,254.15	3.6%
15.6%	30,000,000	100%	254,691.74	3,421.36	258,113.10	3.2%
8.0%	300,000	100%	211,394.15	7,046.47	218,440.62	2.7%
8.5%	200,000	100%	200,000.00	5,619.44	205,619.44	2.6%
8.0%	150,000	100%	150,000.00	2,966.67	152,966.67	1.9%
8.5%	200,000	100%	140,929.43	1,397.55	142,326.98	1.8%
8.0%	200,000	100%	140,929.43	469.77	141,399.20	1.8%
8.0%	200,000	100%	140,929.43	469.77	141,399.20	1.8%
8.0%	200,000	100%	140,929.43	31.31	140,960.74	1.8%
9.0%	100,000	75%	52,848.54	1,321.21	54,169.75	0.7%
8.0%	70,000	100%	49,325.30	493.25	49,818.55	0.6%
9.0%	250,000	0%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
			3,847,000.93	54,142.85	3,901,143.78	48.8%
				-1,407.27	-1,407.27	0.0%
				52,735.58	3,899,736.51	48.8%
					4,053,527.15	50.7%
					43,540.57	0.5%
					7,996,804.23	100.0%

// 5 Breakdown of microfinance investment and evolution of NAV
Répartition des investissements en microfinance et évolution de la VNI

/Geographical breakdown of microfinance investments
Répartition géographique des investissements en microfinance

as at 31 March 2011 //
 au 31 mars 2011

Geographical classification	Amount	% of total net assets
Republic of Mali	920,417.22	11.5%
Kingdom of Cambodia	637,584.31	8.0%
Republic of Peru	507,543.64	6.3%
Republic of Ecuador	482,471.90	6.0%
Republic of Nicaragua	372,375.32	4.7%
Togolese Republic	358,586.11	4.5%
Republic of Kenya	258,113.10	3.2%
Republic of El Salvador	218,440.62	2.7%
United States of America	145,611.56	1.8%
Total Portfolio	3,901,143.78	48.8%

/Breakdown of microfinance investments by currency
Répartition des investissements en microfinance par devise

as at 31 March 2011 //
 au 31 mars 2011

Currency	Amount	% of total net assets
US-Dollar	2,045,821.78	25.6%
West African Franc CFA	920,417.22	11.5%
Euro	358,586.11	4.5%
Nicaraguan Córdoba	318,205.57	4.0%
Kenyan Shilling	258,113.10	3.2%
Total Portfolio	3,901,143.78	48.8%

/Evolution of the net asset value per share
Évolution de la valeur nette d'inventaire par action

	Initial subscription price <i>Prix de souscription initiale</i>	NAV/Share as at 31 March 2011 <i>VNI/action au 31 mars 2011</i>
Class A shares – <i>Actions de la classe A</i>	25.00	24.36
Class B shares – <i>Actions de la classe B</i>	100.00	98.87
Class C shares – <i>Actions de la classe C</i>	100.00	101.22

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this annual report.



A client visits the branch office in the city of Leon // Pro Mujer Nicaragua



// 6 Notes to the financial statements
Notes aux états financiers

as at 31 March 2011
au 31 mars 2011

GENERAL INFORMATION

// A Structure of the Fund

Luxembourg Microfinance and Development Fund, SICAV (the “Fund” or the “SICAV”) is an investment company organised as a public limited company (société anonyme) under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and qualifies as a “société d’investissement à capital variable” (SICAV). The Fund is authorised as an undertaking for collective investment (“UCI”) under Part II of the law of 17 December 2010 relating to undertaking for collective investment (the “Law”).

The Fund was incorporated in Luxembourg on 7 October 2009 with an initial capital of Euro 31,000 divided into 1,240 fully paid up shares with no par value. The capital of the Fund is equal at all times to the net assets of the Fund. The Articles were published in the Mémorial on 2 November 2009 and the Fund is registered under trade register number R.C.S. Luxembourg B 148826. The Fund is incorporated for an unlimited period.

The Fund is an open-ended fund. Accordingly, the Fund is authorised to issue unlimited number of shares, all of which are without par value.

The Fund is an umbrella fund and as such may operate separate sub-funds, each of which is represented by one or more classes of shares (each, a “Class”). The sub-funds are distinguished by their specific investment policy or any other specific features. At the date of this report, the Fund had created one sub-fund, the Luxembourg Microfinance and Development Fund – Social Venture Capital Sub-Fund.

The Fund may issue three Classes of Shares namely Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares, each targeting different type of investors, evidencing a different level of risk, offering a target return and evidencing a different level of involvement in the Fund’s governance. The initial subscription period for Class A and Class B shares ended on 18 December 2009. The initial subscription period for Class C shares ended on 31 March 2010.

The base currency of the Fund is the EUR and all the financial statements of the Fund will be presented in EUR. The financial year of the Fund ends on 31st March in each year except for the first financial period which lasts from 7 October 2009 until 31 March 2011. Audited financial statements of the Fund made up to 31 March in each year will be prepared in EUR, for the first time as at 31 March 2011.

A copy of the Articles and the latest financial reports may be obtained without cost on request from the Fund. Copies of the latest annual report will be sent free of charge on request.

Copies of the material agreements mentioned in the Issue Document may be inspected during usual business hours on any business day at the registered office of the Fund.

// B Investment Objective

Luxembourg Microfinance and Development Fund aims at contributing to the alleviation of poverty in developing countries through the provision of permanent and adapted financial services to marginalized communities and individuals. Its objective is to help promising microfinance institutions (“MFIs”) that have a positive social impact towards achieving financial autonomy. In pursuance of its objective, the Fund may invest in MFIs, in networks or associations of MFIs, in regional funds, in microfinance investment vehicles (“MIVs”) and in other microfinance-related products.

The Fund has two principal objectives, social and financial: help socially-oriented MFIs to become long-term viable enterprises that reach more poor people and offer better services, and generate sufficient income to sustain its own operations and give its shareholders a financial return that at least compensates for inflation.

The Fund strives to provide tailor-made and innovative solutions to needy MFIs, coupling its own financial assistance with technical support from external consultants. It deliberately focuses on niche activities, activities where potential needs of MFIs are large, but current supply is scarce.

The Sub-Fund does not directly engage with the end clients of the MFIs (micro-entrepreneurs, small savers and insurance policy holders). This activity requires local presence and local knowledge and is best done by locally implanted MFIs.

The Fund invests primarily but not exclusively in the following financial instruments:

- Equity and quasi-equity instruments;
- Issuance of guarantees and letters of credit;
- Various credit products such as senior loans, term deposits, promissory notes, bonds;
- Participating interests in loans or guarantees to regional and other microfinance investment vehicles.

The Sub-Fund invests in the developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

// A Presentation of financial statements

The financial statements of the Fund are established in accordance with the Luxembourg legal and regulatory requirements concerning undertakings for collective investment.

// B Valuation of financial instruments

Debt instruments not listed or dealt in on any stock exchange or any other regulated market that operates regularly, is recognized and open to the public will be valued at the nominal value plus accrued interest. Such value will be adjusted, if appropriate, to reflect e.g. major fluctuations in interest rates in the relevant markets or the appraisal of the Board of Directors on the credit worthiness of the relevant debt instrument.

Capital participations not listed or dealt in on any stock exchange or any other regulated market that operates regularly, is recognized and open to the public will be valued at their reasonably foreseeable sales price determined prudently and in good faith pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Directors. Such procedures include in order of preference:

- Up to the first year following the sub-fund's acquisition, the capital participations will be valued at cost;
- After the first year of holding, the value of the capital participation will be estimated with reference to prices of equity transactions or issues of new shares involving the same MFI within a reasonable time period of the valuation date. Such a time period is determined by an assessment of the Board of Directors whether material changes within the MFI or in its operating environment have occurred since the date such transaction took place;
- If such transactions are not available or deemed not representative of fair value, the value of the capital participation should be estimated with reference to the price-to-book ratio at which the sub-fund acquired the capital participation;
- In case the sub-fund has entered into negotiations to sell a capital participation to a third party, the capital participation may be valued at its expected sales price if the disclosure is judged appropriate by the Board of Directors in view of the ongoing negotiations.

The value of any cash on hand or on deposit, bills and demand notes and accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, cash dividends and interest declared or accrued and not yet received is deemed to be the full amount thereof, unless in case the same is unlikely to be paid or received in full, in which case the value

thereof is arrived at after making such discount as may be considered appropriate in such case to reflect the true value thereof.

The value of securities which are listed on any stock exchange or dealt in on any regulated, recognised, open to the public and functioning regularly market is based on the last available price.

The value of units or shares in UCIs is based on their last-stated net asset value. Other valuation methods may be used to adjust the price of these units or shares if, in the opinion of the Fund, there have been changes in the value since the net asset value has been calculated or the valuation method used by the UCIs is not appropriate to reflect the fair value thereof.

Cross-currency SWAPs which are materially linked in notional, spot exchange rates, interest rates, maturities and other terms to any underlying loan instrument are valued using the spot exchange rate for the notional and accrued interest. Such valuation approach is changed if a credit risk materializes in the form of an impairment. The part of the SWAP notional then exceeding the valuation of the underlying loan is valued using a marked to market approach. Any material difference between the spot rate at which the SWAP was contracted and the spot rate at which the loan was disbursed is amortized over the period until expiration of the SWAP and recognized as interest income or expense.

The value of all assets and liabilities not expressed in the reference currency of a sub-fund will be converted into the reference currency of such sub-fund at the rate of exchange ruling in Luxembourg as at the relevant Valuation Day. If such quotations are not available, the rate of exchange will be determined in good faith by or under procedures established by the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors, in its discretion, may permit some other method of valuation to be used, if it considers that such valuation better reflects the fair value of any asset of the Fund.

// C Allocation of net asset value among share Classes

Preferred Return on Class B shares

The preferential return to Class B shares is allocated if and only if the Sub-Fund's result of operations since the last valuation, both with and without impairment risk on microfinance, shows a profit.

In such case, the net profit generated by the Sub-Fund since the last valuation day is first allocated to Class B shares until the first of the following is attained:

- The remuneration reaches the total net profit since last valuation;
- The equivalent of 1% p.a. interest on Class B shares' NAV;

- If an impairment provision booked before or on the last valuation day is reduced, the profit since the last valuation day without the income from reducing such provision.

The remaining profit, if any, is allocated among the three share Classes according to their respective proportions in the Sub-Fund's total NAV.

Microfinance Impairment Risk

Class A shares shall cover the net loss since the last valuation day allocated to Class C shares, if such loss arises from the impairment of microfinance related investments until Class A share capital is nil. Only a reduction in the Sub-Fund's microfinance investments resulting from the deterioration of the financial conditions of the counterparty is considered as a microfinance impairment.

The Fund reserves the right to suspend subscriptions in Class C shares within the Sub-Fund, if the NAV allocated to Class A shares is less than 20% of the combined NAV of Class C and Class A shares.

// D Formation expenses

Costs and expenses of establishing the Fund have been borne by ADA.

// E Dividends

The primary investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long-term growth. The Fund's operating plan in general does not contemplate payment of dividends to shareholders.

NOTE 2 SHARES

The Board is authorised, without limitation, to issue an unlimited number of fully paid up shares at any time without reserving a preferential right to subscribe for the share to be issued for the existing shareholders. The following share Classes are available for subscription each targeting different types of investors evidencing a different level of risk, offering a different target return and involvement in the Fund's governance.

Class A shares:

Class A shares are reserved for subscription by the Luxembourg Government, ADA and such other investors as may be approved by the existing Class A shareholders. Class A shares entitle their holders to propose a common list of proposed directors for appointment to the Board by the General Meeting of shareholders.

- Risk profile: Junior
- Target return: Above inflation rate targeted by the ECB over the medium term

Class B shares:

No restrictions for investors in Class B shares exist. Class B shares entitle their holders to earn a 1 percentage point p.a. higher return than Class A shares and Class C shares to the extent possible.

- Risk profile: Mezzanine
- Target return: Above inflation rate targeted by the ECB over the medium term plus 1 percentage point p.a.

Class C shares:

Class C shares are reserved for subscription for private individuals and private non-profit organizations which are subject to the Board of Director's consent. Class C shares entitle their holders to avoid under certain conditions risks emanating from impairment of the microfinance investments of the Sub-Fund which will be covered by Class A shares.

- Risk profile: Senior
- Target return: Above inflation rate targeted by the ECB over the medium term

NOTE 3 ADVISORY AND MANAGEMENT FEES

// A Advisory fees

On 15 December 2009, the SICAV concluded an investment advisory agreement with Appui au Développement Autonome a.s.b.l.

Per such agreement, the investment advisor is entitled to receive, out of the assets of the Fund, a yearly fee of a maximum of 2% of the Sub-Fund average Net Asset Value, 0.25% of which is linked to the performance of the microfinance assets of the SICAV.

Diverging from the above remuneration structure, the investment advisor receives a fixed fee of EUR 80,000 for the calendar year 2010 and EUR 110,000 for the calendar year 2011. For the period ending 31 March 2011, investment advisory fees amounted to EUR 107,500.00, or 1.12% (annualized) of the average Net Asset Value of the SICAV.

// B Management fees

In consideration of the services rendered to the Fund, the management is entitled to receive a fee of maximum 1.75% of the Sub-Fund's average Net Asset Value per year, except for the first year, when such fees might exceed the maximum percentage. From 1 October 2009 until 31 March 2011, management fees amounted to 1.47% (annualized) of the average Net Asset Value of the SICAV.

NOTE 4

SUBSCRIPTION DUTY ("TAXE D'ABONNEMENT")

The SICAV is governed by Luxembourg tax law.

Article 20 of the law of 18 December 2009 on the 2010 budget of the Luxembourg State and a Grand Ducal decree of 14 July 2010 abolishes the "Taxe d'Abonnement" for funds investing in microfinance with effect on 1 January 2010. On 15 October 2010, the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier ("CSSF") has informed the Fund of their decision to include the SICAV in the list of investment funds in compliance with such decree.

Subscription duties relate to the period 7 October 2009 until 31 December 2009.

NOTE 5

FORWARD FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND SWAP CONTRACTS

The SICAV aims to provide, whenever feasible, loans to microfinance institutions in local currency. During the reporting period, the SICAV has entered into loan instruments with Jitegemea Credit Scheme Ltd., Kenya and Pro Mujer, Inc, Nicaragua branch, which are hedged using cross-currency swaps. These instruments allow the SICAV to significantly reduce the foreign currency risk associated with assets held in foreign currencies.

SWAP contracts							
In relation to loan agreement with	Notional	Currency	Paying Leg	Receiving Leg	Maturity Date	Counter-party	Unrealized appreciation/ (depreciation)
Jitegemea Credit Scheme Ltd.	30,000,000	KES	15.44% p.a., quarterly payment	8% p.a., quarterly payment	28/02/2013	MFX Solutions Inc.	32,582.26
Pro Mujer, Inc, Nicaragua branch	10,000,000	NIO	14.75% p.a., semi-annual	6.89% p.a., semi-annual	31/03/2012	MFX Solutions Inc.	34,388.97
							66,971.23

The Fund has also contracted foreign currency forwards to hedge the majority of its exposure to the movements of the USD in relation to EUR. The counterparty for trades in relation to hedges of the USD is the Banque et Caisse d'Épargne de l'État. The Fund also entered into a foreign currency forward to hedge a potential devaluation of the West African Franc CFA (XOF) against the Euro. The counterparty for this trade is MFX Solutions, Inc.

Forward foreign exchange contracts					
Currency purchased	Amount purchased	Currency sold	Amount sold	Maturity date	Unrealised result (in EUR)
EUR	2,047,413.79	USD	2,850,000.00	16/06/2011	36,224.76
EUR	897,531.79	XOF	600,000,000.00	17/06/2011	-9,966.48
					26,258.28

NOTE 6

COUNTRY RISKS

With a view to reducing the exposure to risks inherent in certain countries, the Fund has contracted two "Assurance des Investissements" insurance policies with the Luxembourg Office du Ducroire covering the risk of expropriation and government interference for two loan investments in the Togolese Republic. The insurance premium for the period from 10 November 2010 until 9 November 2011 amounts to EUR 1,050.00.

NOTE 7

DETAIL OF EXPENSES

As at period end, accrued and payable expenses consisted in the following:

Advisory fees	27,500.00
Audit fees	16,675.00
Domiciliation fees	12,320.21
Custodian fees	11,910.49
Administration fees	9,439.78
Transaction fees	9,250.00
Rental fees	2,358.00
Transfer agency fees	2,274.54
Legal fees	1,250.00
Representation fees	778.97
Other fees	324.52
Total	94,081.51

As at period end, other administrative costs consisted in the following:

Printing and marketing fees	33,463.54
Representation and travel expenses	13,256.59
Telecommunication fees	899.48
Other banking fees	592.70
Currier services	413.98
Total	48,626.29

As at period end, other expenses consisted in the following:

CSSF fees	11,250.00
Other charges	1,629.01
Expert fees	732.55
FINESTI fees	672.00
Membership fees ALFI	350.00
Legal fees	277.13
Total	14,910.69

NOTE 8

UNREALIZED GAIN / LOSS ON PORTFOLIO

As at period end, the unrealized gain / loss on portfolio consisted of

Impairment of loans to microfinance institutions	-195,759.79
Unrealized gains/losses due to changes in the foreign exchange rates	-125,861.38
Total	-321,621.17

NOTE 9

TOTAL EXPENSE RATIO

Average net asset value during the period (in EUR)	6,468,031.00
Total expenses for the period 7 October 2009 until 31 March 2011 (in EUR)	410,604.97

Total expense ratio (annualized, in percent)	4.29
---	-------------

NOTE 10

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

The principal exchange rates rounded to four decimals and applied as at the period end date are as follows:

- 1 EUR = 117.7894 KES (Kenyan Shilling)
- 1 EUR = 1.4192 USD (US Dollar)
- 1 EUR = 655.9525 XOF (West African Franc CFA)
- 1 EUR = 31.4262 NIO (Nicaraguan Córdoba)

NOTE 11

STAFF

During the reporting period, the SICAV employed one full time person recruited on 1 October 2009. The employment contract does not include a performance linked bonus or other variable remuneration elements.

NOTE 12

COMMITMENTS

The Fund has concluded a number of subscription agreements with shareholders and other parties. According to the terms of such agreements these shareholders and parties have committed to subscribe certain amounts in Class A and Class B shares. As at the reporting date, the following commitments have not yet been called upon:

in EUR	01/01/2011 - 31/12/2011	01/01/2012 - 31/12/2012	01/01/2013 - 31/12/2013	01/01/2014 - 31/12/2014
Class A Shares	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Class B Shares	2,600,000	2,125,000	2,025,000	1,525,000
Total	3,100,000	2,625,000	2,525,000	2,025,000

Due to the share of liquid assets in the Fund, EUR 2,000,000 in commitments for the year 2010 have been renegotiated and allocated to the calendar years 2012-2014.

Commitments totaling EUR 7,000,000 are contingent on the Fund reaching certain diversification thresholds in the shareholder structure. Subscription agreements concluded between the Fund and various shareholders indicate that such diversification covenants will be respected.

NOTE 13

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Board of Directors of the SICAV considers each shareholder controlling 20% or more of total voting rights a related party. As at the reporting date, Appui au Développement Autonome a.s.b.l. and the Luxembourg State are related parties and the SICAV has conducted the following transactions with such parties, excluding subscription of shares and commitments to subscribe shares in the future:

The SICAV has concluded an investment advisory agreement with ADA with the remuneration structure disclosed in Note 3.

The SICAV has concluded an Allocation Agreement with ADA whereby ADA allocates its hedging capacity with MFX Solutions, Inc. to the SICAV against a remuneration of 4% of ADA's investment in MFX Solutions LLC. The Fund and ADA decided to terminate such agreement with effect on 31 October 2010.

The SICAV also sub-leases an office in the "Maison de la Microfinance", a building leased by ADA at 2, rue Sainte Zithe, Luxembourg City. The Board of Directors of the SICAV estimates the rent to correspond to a rent agreed in an arm's length transaction with an unrelated party.

Please refer to Note 15 for details on ADA's contribution in kind of a portfolio of microfinance loan agreements.

NOTE 14

SHARE TRANSACTIONS OF DIRECTORS

The directors of the SICAV have undertaken the following transactions of shares during the period:

Launch of Class C shares:	NAV 31/12/2010:
Subscription of 1,050.00 Class C shares	Subscription of 128.32 Class C shares

NOTE 15

CONTRIBUTION IN KIND

The Board of Directors of the SICAV accepted in accordance with article 6 of the Articles of Incorporation and with article 4.-A of the Prospectus of the Fund, a contribution in kind of seven loan agreements with microfinance institutions from Appui au Développement Autonome a.s.b.l. against issue of 35,651.28 Class A shares with a total value of EUR 891,282 effective 18 December 2009. Costs related to such contribution in kind have been born by the contributing shareholder.

The Board of Directors assessed that the value of the loan agreements contributed are at least equal to the value of shares issued.

The Board of Directors mandated BDO Audit to issue a report in accordance with article 32-1 of the law of 15 August 1915 on commercial companies. The Board of Directors noted that BDO Audit has not found evidence that the valuation of the seven loan agreements does not correspond at least to the nominal value of the shares issued.



Preventive health care services are a key element in Pro Mujer's development approach // Pro Mujer Nicaragua

The following table lists the loan agreements with microfinance institutions contributed in kind by ADA:

Loan agreement with	Country	Currency	Nominal amount in foreign currency	Valuation in foreign currency	Accrued interest in foreign currency	Exchange rate in foreign currency/EUR	Amount in EUR
Fondo Nicaraguense para el Desarrollo Comunitario	Nicaragua	USD	100,000	85,000	1,578	1.473	58,777
Fundación Alternativa para el Desarrollo	Ecuador	USD	100,000	100,000	723	1.473	68,380
Coopérative d'Épargne & Crédit des Artisans	Togo	EUR	200,000	200,000	792	1	200,792
La Faitière des Caisses d'Épargne et de Crédit des Associations Villageoises	Togo	EUR	150,000	150,000	2,564	1	152,564
Maxima Mikroheranhvatho Co. Ltd.	Cambodia	USD	200,000	200,000	121	1.473	135,859
CBIRD MICRO FINANCE Co. Ltd.	Cambodia	USD	200,000	200,000	3,463	1.473	138,128
Intean Poalroath Rongroeurng Co. Ltd.	Cambodia	USD	200,000	200,000	1,479	1.473	136,782
Total contribution							891,282

Subscription of shares issued by the Fund may only be accepted on the basis of the current sales prospectus accompanied by the latest annual report and the latest semi-annual report, if more recent. Such documents can be obtained free of charge at the registered office of the Fund or downloaded from the website www.lmdf.lu

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