



JOINT AFRICA GENDER STATISTICS FORUM 2024

POOLING TOGETHER for Gender Statistics

Financing the Numbers that make Women and Girls Count

AGENDA



PARiS21



Advances in Measuring Financial Inclusion in SADC Region

Floyd Mwansa, UN Women Consultant

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Gaborone, Botswana

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR MEASURING FINANCIAL INCLUSION FROM GENDER PERSPECTIVE

Definition of Financial Inclusion from Gender Perspective and Incorporation of key factors

Incorporate a gender perspective into the definition of financial inclusion by examining the distinct impacts of financial inclusion on males and females (Equality, Equity, Effective participation, Control over resources & Access to services for all).

Dimensions of Financial Inclusion

Access

Availability of financial services to all population segments
Infrastructure (Physical and Digital platforms)

Usage

Active use of financial services such as Banking, Non-Bank, Insurance, Pension, DFS, Savings, Credit, Remittances

Quality

Appropriateness and effectiveness of financial services for the needs of both women and men (Affordability, easy to use etc.)

Outcomes and Impact of Financial Inclusion

- ❖ Economic Empowerment
- ❖ Access to Basic services
- ❖ Poverty Alleviation
- ❖ Improved Asset Ownership
- ❖ Decision Making Capabilities
- ❖ Gender Equality

Measurement Framework

Identifications of indicators for measurement

Data collection, Analysis, and Interpretation to identify gender gaps in terms of; impact and outcome, access, usage, and quality.

DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Data sources

Global Findex Survey

A demand-side survey conducted by the World Bank every three years to gather information at the country level on the adult population's access and usage of financial services.

Financial Access Survey (FAS)

The FAS relies on supply-side administrative data gathered by Central Banks and financial regulators from Financial Service Providers (FSPs) to track access of financial services

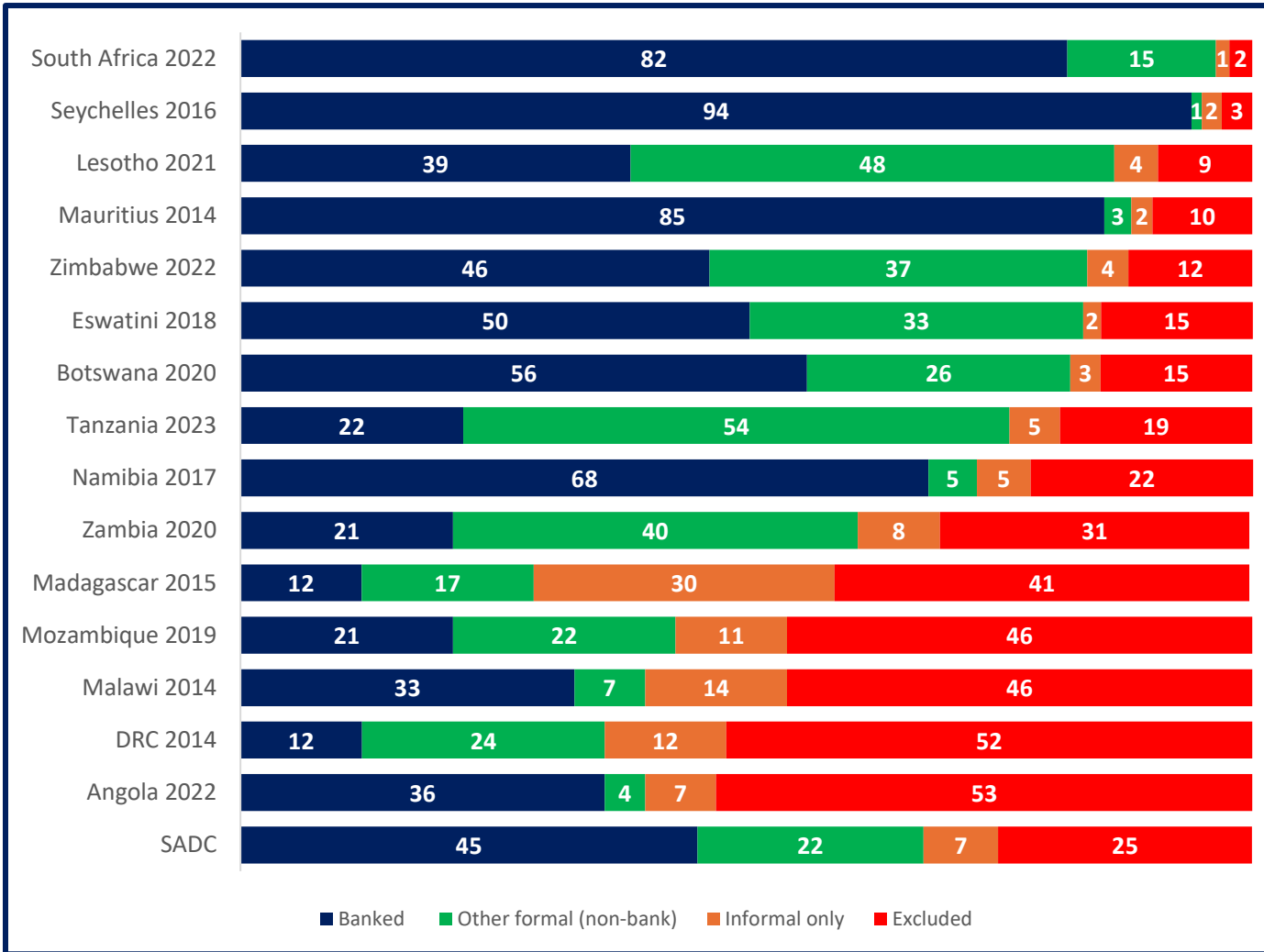
FinScope Survey

A research instrument developed by FinMark Trust (FMT) to collect data on demand, access, and utilization of both formal and informal financial services to measure financial inclusion comprehensively

Methodology

Descriptive statistics to highlight the status of financial inclusion and associated gender gaps

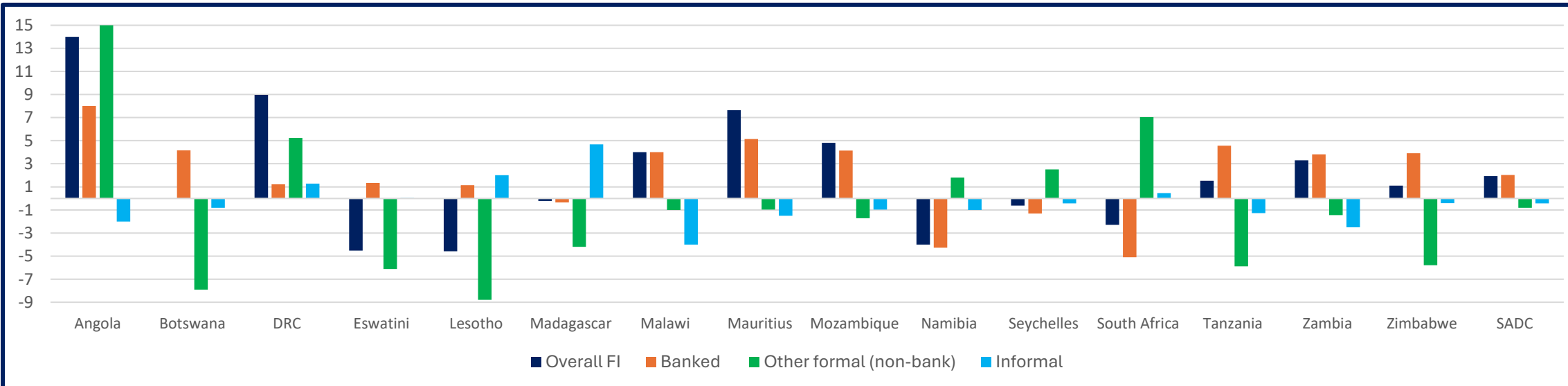
STATUS OF FINANCIAL INCLUSION - Overall



Using the Financial Access Strands, the following are some key findings:

- ❖ South Africa, Seychelles, Lesotho, and Mauritius have higher levels of financial inclusion where at least 90 percent of the adult population are financially included;
- ❖ South Africa, Seychelles, Botswana and Namibia have the highest levels of banked adult population;
- ❖ Financial Inclusion in Lesotho, Tanzania and Zambia is mostly dominated by non-bank formal financial services;
- ❖ Financial inclusion in Madagascar is mostly dominated by informal services; and
- ❖ Democratic Republic of Congo and Angola have the lowest levels of financial inclusion in the region with more than 50 percent of their respective adult population being financially excluded.

STATUS OF FINANCIAL INCLUSION – Gender Gaps



Gender gap was estimated in form of percentage basis points with a positive value indicating male dominance while the negative shows female dominance. The following are the key findings

- ❖ There are more women than men who are financially included in Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia and South Africa;
- ❖ Banking services are mostly used by men in most SADC countries except for Namibia, Seychelles and South Africa;
- ❖ Other formal (non-bank) services are mostly used by women except in Angola, DRC, Namibia, Seychelles, and South Africa;
- ❖ Angola, DRC, Mauritius, Mozambique, and Zambia have the highest gender disparities which is skewed toward men; and
- ❖ Informal financial services are mostly used by women than men in most SADC countries except for DRC, Lesotho, and Madagascar.

IMPLICATIONS

Key area	Implication
Level of financial inclusion	<p>Though the overall level of financial inclusion is high, cross-country variances imply that countries are at various levels in terms of their financial inclusion journey, and this should inform the level of engagement to be offered to SADC Member States.</p> <p>For countries with low levels of financial inclusion, there could be several influencing factors, such as poor infrastructure (physical and digital), regulatory environment, level of economic development, financial literacy/capability, technological innovations, social and cultural factors and Government policies/initiatives.</p>
Gender gap	<p>The persistent gender gap in most financial inclusion parameters has implications for women's economic empowerment and poverty reduction. The gender gap may not only be influenced by poor access and lack of customer-centric product but also traditional gender roles and societal norms which often restrict women access to financial resources.</p>