## Women's financial inclusion:

What are the missing pieces of the puzzle?

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MSC Strategic insights # 4

## The gender gap in financial inclusion is more nuanced than it appears, and the existing data is not granular enough for effective decision-making

Globally, 65% of women aged 15+ years are financially included—more than ever before. Yet the gender gap persists.

7% gender gap in account ownership (2017)

**8.6%** gender gap in DFS usage (2017)

## The number of countries with over 7 percentage points gender gap in account ownership has been increasing over the years

Between 2011 to 2014: • 28 common countries • 18 countries improved • Yet 24 new entrants in 2014 46 Between 2014 to 2017: • 34 common countries • 18 countries improved • Yet 31 new entrants in 2017 2011 2014 2017

## Gender-disaggregated data for policy and business decisions remains inadequate.

- Most policymakers and providers have only recently started to conduct gender-disaggregated data analysis.
- Currently, there is a dearth of data on the frequency, volume, and purpose of use of financial services by women.



(also see Annexure 1)

N=159 countries

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# The increasing gender gap shows that a generic approach to financial inclusion does not work for women

- There is no "gender centrality" in most national policies or strategies on financial inclusion. Goals and objectives are not drafted specifically for women—beyond targets.
- Products and policies often ignore the <u>importance of behavioral differences</u> amongst different sub-segments of women.

The **interplay of four key interdependent factors** is often overlooked while designing products and programs. This results in design gaps and the unintended exclusion of certain segments of women.

- 1. Awareness and capability: how well women understand and use financial services
- 3. Social norms: which social norms define the use of financial services and how they influence their use



Gender Centrality Framework, MSC, 2018

2. Experience: how well a woman interacts with products and services

4. Financial life: how the ownership of financial resources influences their use



## We need new paradigms for women's financial inclusion

1.Gender sensitization

2. Using gender-disaggregated data

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### Gender-centric policy

Who - Lawmakers, Ministries (Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Women Development), Regulators

- Create an overarching national gender policy (NGP) that governs all aspects of gender mainstreaming, that is, livelihood, health, WASH, education, women's rights, and asset ownership
- Include gender-specific goals and objectives along with targets in the policies and programs
- Promote policies that allow or encourage innovations in product design for women users

## Gender-centric products

#### Who - Financial service providers

- Accept that financial services must be gender neutral; serve women customers for business
- Understand the needs and behavior of various segments among women
- Design a gender-centric product based on 8Ps, that is, product, price, people, process, promotion, place, position, and physical evidence

Gender transformative approach

### Who - Women, civil society

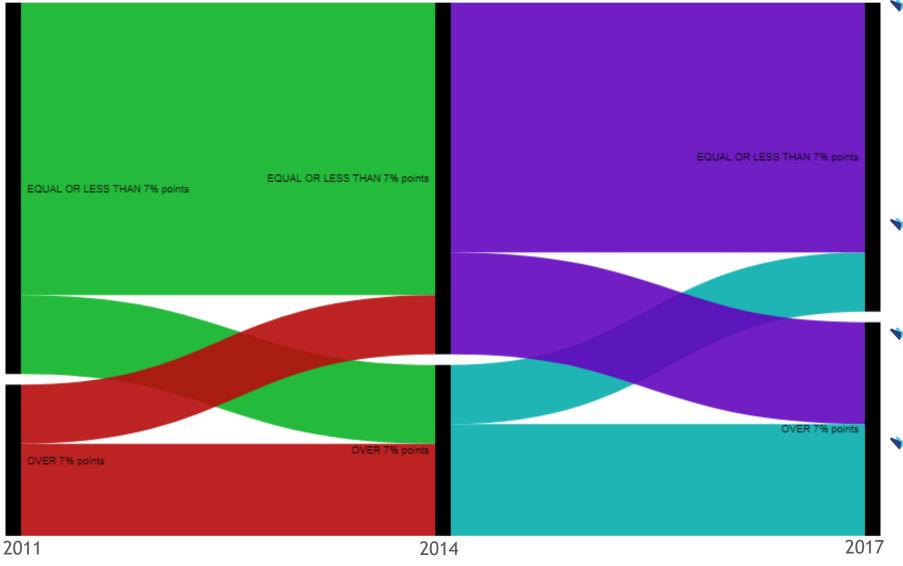
- Challenge social norms—women's access to resources and mobility, among others
- Evolve gender roles to accommodate women's economic empowerment
- 👻 Develop a financial services space (<u>FSS</u>) for women users 🤜

## Annexures

- Annexure 1: Performance of countries fluctuates over time
- Annexure 2: Design to realize gender equality



## Annexure 1: Over the years, the performance of countries fluctuates in terms of the gender gap in account ownership



- The height of the black bars (two black bars each at 2011,2014 and 2017) represents the number of countries with a gender gap in account ownership as less than or equal to 7% points and over 7% points.
- 22 countries persistently maintained the gender gap above 7% points from 2011 to 2014.
- There are new entrants in the high gender gap (over 7% points) group in both 2014 and 2017.
- Some countries that had high (over 7% points) gender gap in 2011 and 2014 have improved their status in 2014 and 2017 respectively.



## Design to realize gender equality

## Enhancing opportunities for women, worldwide



#### The challenge and opportunity

- Program designs fail to incorporate all factors that surround women adequately. This may affect a program's theory of change or results framework adversely.
- Products and delivery channels are either biased towards one gender (typically males) or are largely gender-agnostic or both.
- There are not many gender-disaggregated insights that can lead to the identification of factors that have an impact on gender parity.
  - Our approaches are based on decades of experience in understanding the needs of women at the bottom of the pyramid.
  - We have access to a network of gender experts across the globe.
  - We employ context-specific use of gender frameworks:
    - Harvard framework;
    - Moser framework;
    - Longwe framework;
    - GEM framework.
  - We use our in-house <u>MI4ID</u> approach: Market Insights for Innovation & Design.
  - As part of all of our research, we consciously collect gender disaggregated data.

### **MSC offers**

approach

Our

- An extensive understanding of the lives and needs of women from low- and middleincome households across Asia and Africa
- Assessment of the gender-centrality of products, channels, and programs
- Rigorously designed research, assessments, and analytics that generate insights on the lives, needs, and requirements of women
- Monitoring and evaluation of social development programs through a gender lens

### **Clients and partners**



Designed over 50 women-centric products for various donors, impact investors, and financial service providers across Asia and Africa, including BMGF, Nike, FINCA, and Save the Children Designed gender-centric programs

Designed gender-centric programs in Asia and Africa for Omidyar Network, Asian Development Bank, BPNG, UNDP, Government of Jharkhand, and OPM

We believe that focusing on two

financial services and women's

can have a ripple effect in other

aspects of gender inequality like health, education, and social status

of women, among others.

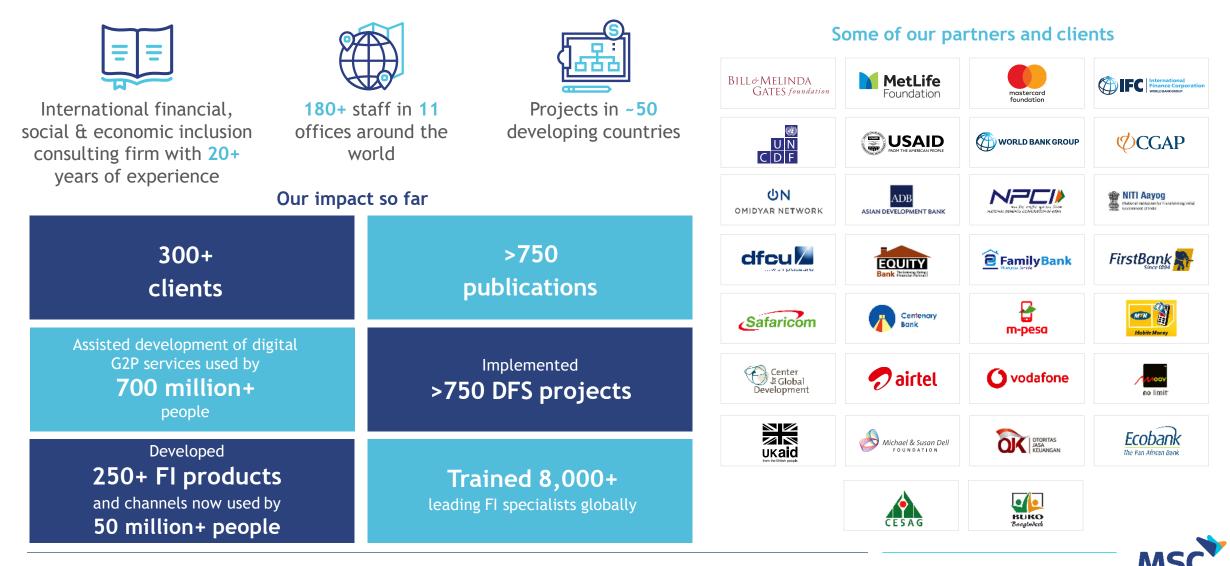
**Our impact** 

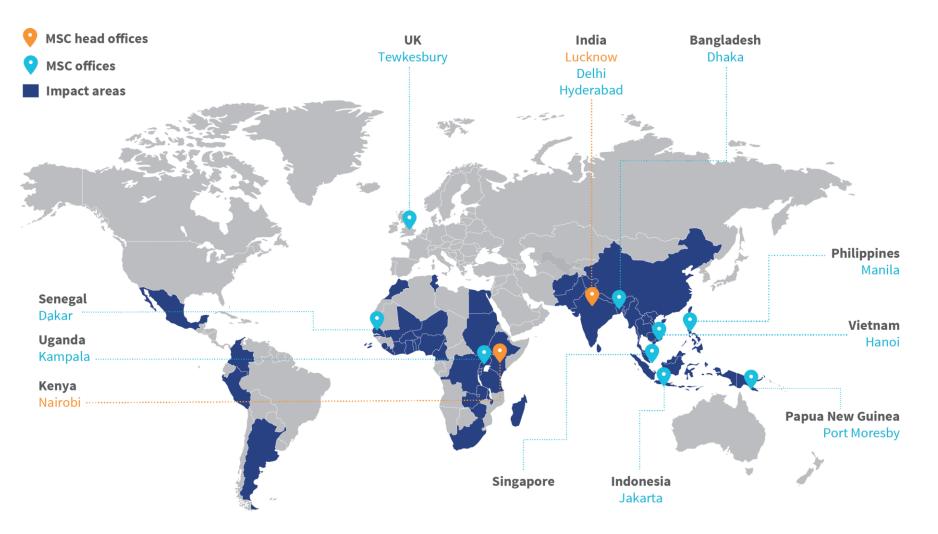
critical aspects-women's access to

participation in economic activities-

- Designed a livelihood program for women artisans for World Bank, with an impact on over 3,000 lives
- Conducted gender disaggregated data analytics of agent networks in over 11 countries

# MSC is recognized as the world's local expert in economic, social, and financial inclusion





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