



Empowering women through financial inclusion

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Understanding the Women's Market Through Gender Data and Analysis

December 8, 2022







Speakers









Karyl Akilian
Financial Alliance
for Women



Carine Fersan
Financial Alliance
for Women



Jose Etchegoyen IFC



Billy Rodriguez

Banco Lafise

Honduras

FSP Service Gap for Women



Across products and segments, women are consistently being unserved and underserved

Credit

Women are 23% less likely to have borrowed from a financial institution. (Findex)

Savings

Women are 18% less likely to have saved at a financial institution.

Digital

165 million fewer women than men own a mobile phone in lowand middle-income countries. (GSMA)

Businessowners \$1.7 trillion unmet demand for credit among female owned formal micro SMEs in developing markets. (IFC)

Mass Market

Women are 10% less likely to have an account at a financial institution. (Findex)

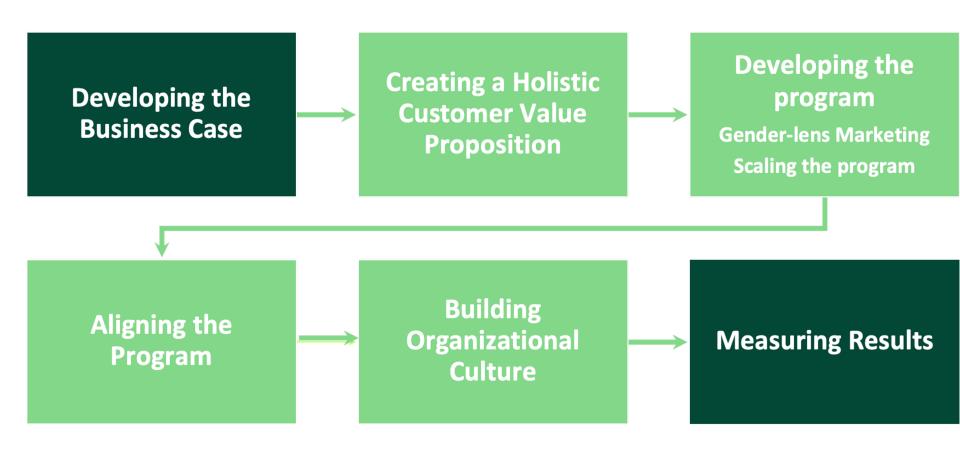
Unbanked

1 billion women do not have access to a bank account worldwide. (Findex)

Pathway to Developing an Offering



Developing a women-centered strategy



Business Case Tool



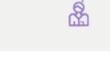
FINANCIAL ALLIANCE FOR WOMEN

Global Business Case Tool for Financial Services Providers

Quantify the Opportunity of the Female Economy

This manual is a publication of the Financial Alliance for Women and accompanies the Alliance Business Case Excel Tool, which can be downloaded <a href="https://excel.org/ner/business/busines

For feedback or comments on the tool please email: info@financialallianceforwomen.org.















Input Data about the Business



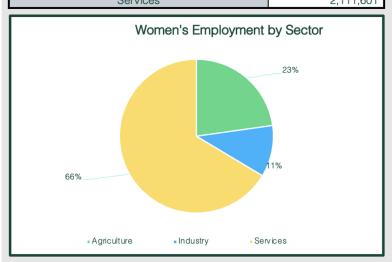
| RETAIL CUSTOMERS at in | Units |
|---|-------|
| Total # of customers | # |
| Total credit portfolio (in MM) | - |
| Total # of loans | # |
| Revenue from loans (in MM) | - |
| Total # of savings accounts / deposits | # |
| Total deposits volume (in MM) | - |
| Total Revenues (in MM) | - |
| Loan to Deposit Ratio | % |
| % non performing loans (NPL) | % |
| Avg. # of products per customer | # |
| Avg. # of years with Institution | # |
| Customer satisfaction score or net promoter score | # |
| Revenue per Customer | - |
| Customer Growth Rate from Previous Year | % |

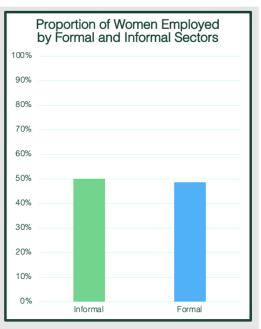
| SME CUSTOMERS at in | Units |
|---|-------|
| Total # of customers | # |
| Total credit portfolio (in MM) | - |
| Total # of loans | # |
| Revenue from loans (in MM) | - |
| Total # of savings accounts / deposits | # |
| Total deposits volume (in MM) | - |
| Total Revenues (in MM) | - |
| Loan to Deposit Ratio | % |
| % non performing loans (NPL) | % |
| Avg. # of products per customer | # |
| Avg. # of years with Institution | # |
| Customer satisfaction score or net promoter score | # |
| Revenue per Customer | - |
| Customer Growth Rate from Previous Year | % |

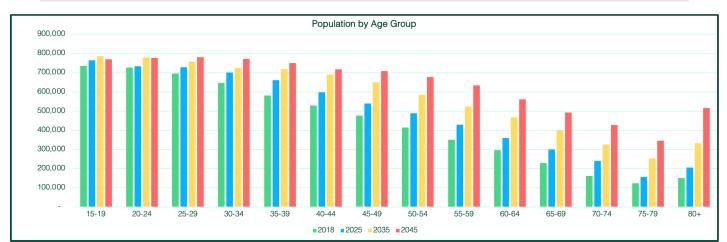
Country Level-Demographics



| Women's Employment by Sector | # of Individuals |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| Agriculture | 724,027 |
| Industry | 344,111 |
| Services | 2,111,601 |
| | |





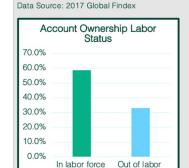


Country Level-Banking Profile



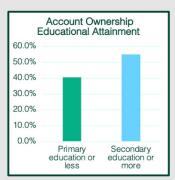
Data is provided on the level of FSP coverage for Individual

customers and MSMEs on a sex-disaggregated basis

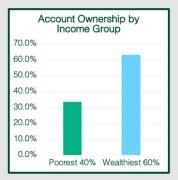


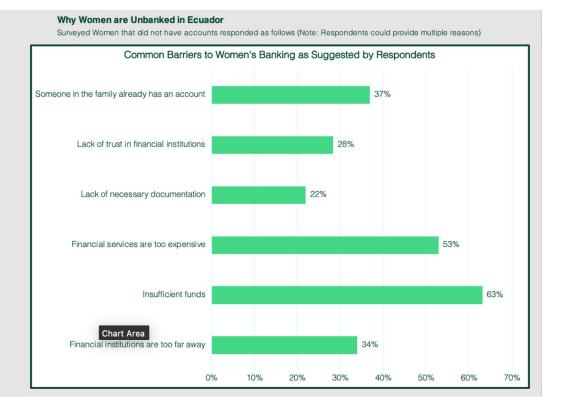
Understanding the Banked Women in Ecuador

force









Legal and Business Climate



| Does the constitution contain a clause on equality? | Yes |
|---|-----------------|
| If there is a nondiscrimination clause in the constitution, does it explicitly mention sex or gender? | Yes |
| in the let a herital committee of the contained and the contained | 100 |
| Women's access to Banking in Ecuador | |
| Can an unmarried woman open a bank account in the same way as an unmarried man? | Yes |
| Can a married woman open a bank account in the same way as a married man? | Yes |
| Barriers to starting a business for women in Ecuador | |
| Can an unmarried woman register a business in the same way as an unmarried man? | Yes |
| Can a married woman register a business in the same way as a married man? | Yes |
| Status of Women's Property in Ecuador | |
| Who legally administers marital property? | Both must agree |
| Do unmarried men and unmarried women have equal ownership rights to property? | Yes |
| Do married men and married women have equal ownership rights to property? | Yes |
| Do sons and daughters have equal rights to inherit assets from their parents? | Yes |
| Do female and male surviving spouses have equal rights to inherit assets? | Yes |
| Credit Reporting in Ecuador | |
| Do retailers provide information to private credit bureaus or public credit registries? | Yes |
| Do utility companies provide information to private credit bureaus or public credit registries? | Yes |
| Do microfinance institutions provide information to private credit bureaus or public credit registries? | Yes |
| Do retailers provide positive information to private credit bureaus or public credit registries? | Yes |
| Do retailers provide negative information to private credit bureaus or public credit registries? | Yes |
| Do utility companies provide positive information to private credit bureaus or public credit registries? | Yes |
| Do utility companies provide negative information to private credit bureaus or public credit registries? | Yes |

| Business Climate in Ecuador | (1-185) |
|--|---------|
| Ease of doing business index | 118 |
| | |
| Taxes in Ecuador | |
| | 16% |
| Profit tax (%) Other taxes (%) | 3% |
| | |
| Labor tax and contributions (%) | 14% |
| Total tax rate (% of profit) | 33% |
| | |
| Starting a Business in Ecuador | |
| Cost to start a business (% of per capita GDP) | 22% |
| Minimum Capital required to start a business (% of per capita GDP) | 0% |
| Procedures required to start a business (#) | 11 |
| Time required to start a business (days) | 49 |
| Procedures required to register property (#) | 8 |
| r rosodaros roquiros to rogistor proporty ("/ | |
| Time required to start a business for Women (days) | 49 |
| Procedures required to start a business for Women (#) | 11 |
| risocadios iodania di sidir di sadinosi in visiti (ii) | |
| | |
| Access to Credit in Ecuador | |
| Credit: Strength of legal rights index (0=weak to 10=strong) | 1 |
| Creditor participation index (0-4) | |
| Public credit registry coverage (% of adults) | 0% |
| Private credit bureau coverage (% of adults) | 71% |

Market Sizing: Retail & MSMEs



Generally accepted best practice in market sizing-TAM/SAM/SOM

Market Sizing Methodology TAM SAM

The FWAW Market Sizing Tool is a "Top Down" analysis tool meant to provide a high level understanding of the market potential.

This inverted pyramid model starts by defining the what the opportunity is if a product or service achieved 100% market share and is referred to as **Total Available Market (TAM)**.

However, 100% market share is a theoretical maximum, therefore from this maximum the analysis focuses on what sector of the market can be served by the company, and is referred to as the Serviceable Available Market (SAM). Lastly, from this addressable market, a product or service aims to capture a Target Share of Market (SOM) which represents the target serviceable objective market size.

Results: Making the Business Case



The tool's outputs allow a user to understand the market size, return on-investment and other key business metrics from addressing the women's markets depending on the initial inputs and the target market share that the FSP is seeking.

The tool allows FSPs to create scenarios and explore the business implications of servicing the women's market, which are ultimately used to create the business case.



IFC Banking on Women:
Data Driven Methodology
&
Banco Lafise Honduras

The importance of reporting on sex-disaggregated data



The Global Gender gap in financial institution account ownership

4% Worldwide
13% Middle Income
24% Low Income
(Global Findex, 2021)



The Finance gap for women-owned MSMEs in emerging economies

USD\$ 1,7 Trillion
(IFC, 2018)

Financial inclusion gender data collection and analysis*

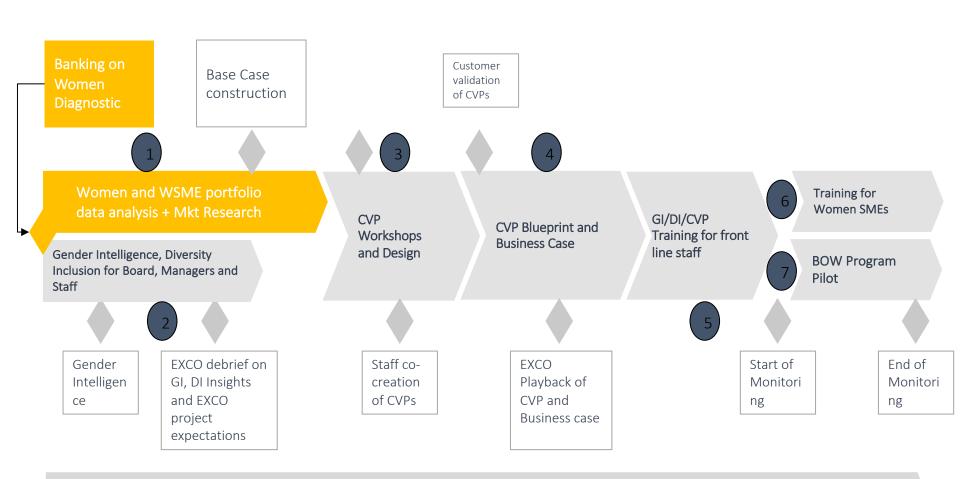
Can narrow these **gaps** and enable key stakeholders to achieve their **full potential** in serving women

Is essential for uncovering:

- ✓ Who is excluded.
- ✓ Which financial products are used, and by whom.
- ✓ The impacts of financial inclusion interventions on development.
- ✓ How women's financial needs differ from men.
- ✓ Why products need to be accordingly adapted

^{*}Source: FinEquity brief, "Gender Data in Financial Inclusion", November 2020

IFC Banking on Women: Data Driven Methodology



Information and Market Potential



MARKET POTENTIAL WOMEN SME HONDURAS

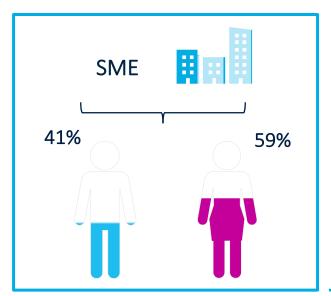
| Actual** | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|--|--|--|--|
| La Partir de | SME | | | | | |
| Indicators | Total | Women | | | | |
| Number of formal | | | | | | |
| businesses | 31,155 | 7,210 | | | | |
| (market) | | | | | | |
| Current clients | | | | | | |
| (Market | 766 (2.45%) | 205 (2.84%) | | | | |
| participation) | | | | | | |
| Average Line | | | | | | |
| (Market) | \$65,254 | \$24,965 | | | | |
| A | | | | | | |
| Average Line (Bank | \$82,509 | \$60,789 | | | | |
| X) | | | | | | |

| Program Projections | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|------|------|------|------|--|--|--|--|
| | 2022 2023 2024 2025 20 | | | | | | | | |
| % SME Market | 3.3% | 3.5% | 4.2% | 4.8% | 5.5% | | | | |
| % Women SME Market | 3.5% | 3.8% | 4.5% | 5.2% | 6.0% | | | | |
| Number of Clients | 891 | 1141 | 1460 | 1869 | 2393 | | | | |
| Number of Women Clients | 242 | 329 | 438 | 561 | 762 | | | | |
| % Women | 27% | 29% | 30% | 31% | 32% | | | | |

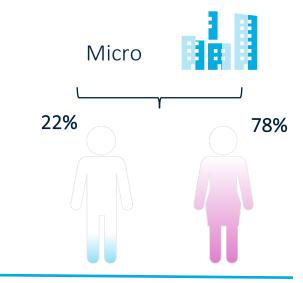
^{**} Source: SME Finance Gap, 2018

Market Definition and Research

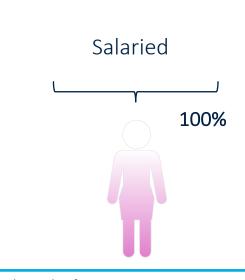
Almost 300 interviews conducted across 3 segments, of which 90% were quantitative and 10% qualitative



Total sample of SMEs: 125 companies 74 Women and 51 Men



Total Micro sample: 101 companies 79 Women and 22 Men



Total sample of wage earners: 60 women

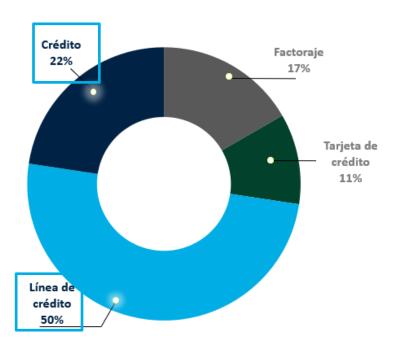
| Standard Definitions based on Employees, Total Assets, and Annual Sales | | | | | | |
|---|----------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Indicator Employees Total Assets Annual Sales | | | | | | |
| Micro | <10 | <\$100,000 | <\$100,000 | | | |
| Small Enterprises | 10 a 49 | \$100,000 a <\$ 3 millions | \$100,000 a <\$ 3 millions | | | |
| Medium Enterprises | 50 a 300 | \$3 millions to \$15 millions | \$3 millions to \$15 millions | | | |

Definition Salaried:

Mixed profile of women who are salaried but have a small business (not necessarily formalized) to complement their sources of income.

Market Needs and Characteristics

Financial Product Aspirations



NON-financial product aspirations

Information, Education, Mentoring / Consulting, Marketing and networking, Technology for business





A marked aspiration for credit products can be met through:



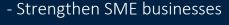
- More agile and simple credit processes



- Better access to credit through nonfinancial services



Non-financial services have a quick return on investment and allow:





- Graduate micro companies to SMEs
- Make them more resilient, loyal and profitable customers



Business case

| | | | SME | | Retail | | Regional | | | |
|--------------------|--|--|----------------------|----------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Loyalty | Women are more loyal customer when served correctly | Active Clients (%) >10 years LAFISE Trx products usage (%) | 73.1 32.4 58.2 | 000 | 62.1 31.8 56.3 | 66.7 11.0 62.4 | ∅∅ | 61.1 13.2 59.2 | 86 87 26 25 47 48 | 81 75 18 18 51 50 |
| Cross-sell | Women tend to consume more products and cross sell more | Cross- sell (% >=2) | 33.4 | | 33.7 | 40.1 | 0 | 34.4 | 32 30 | 33 30 |
| Prone to save | Women tend to save more and consume more investment products | Savings Avg, (US\$ median) (%) | 2,620 | ⊘ | 2,880 | 144 68.0 | ∅∅ | 136 66.1 | 3,105 3,031 43 41 | 120 127 84 80 |
| Risk tolerance | Women tend to have lower risk tolerance than men | % Past due portfolio Risk Level AML (High) | 2.5 | ⊘ | 1.1 19.5 | 4.6 | ∅∅ | 5.1 5.8 | 1.8 2.5 34 37 | 2.8 2.8 45 45 |
| Profitable | Women makes more transactions (by volume) | Profitability (US\$ median) | 376 | | 458 | 50 | ⊘ | 46 | 618 383 | 56 31 |
| Credit Balances | Women tend to have lower credit balances (due to smaller company size) | Credit lines (US\$ median) With credit (%) | 44,490 10.9 | 00 | 61,799 16.6 | 10,654 18.9 | Ø | 12,900 17.6 | 51,976 41,595 22 22 | 5,522 5,920 26 2 5 |
| | | · ' | Women Portfolio | | Men Portfolio | Women Portfolio | | Men Portfolio | SME | Retail |





Sub-segmentation SME



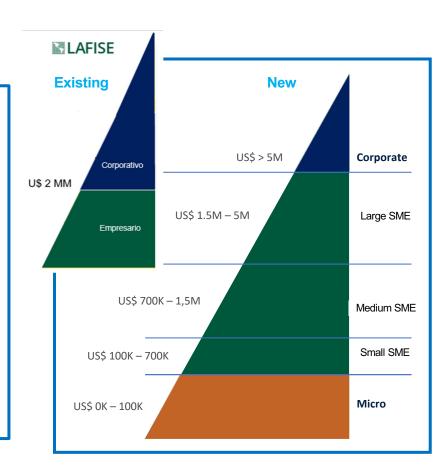
Group customers into more homogeneous subsegments to better understand them and offer a more effective value offer.



Determine a service model and portfolio allocation criteria by subsegments.



Structure
systematized
actions,
appropriate to the
phase of the
customer
relationship cycle,
being much more
assertive in
offering adequate
solutions to their
needs







Alliances









TRANSFORMANDO
SISTEMAS DE MERCADO



Loan Portfolio Guaranty DFC \$7 MM USD

For SMEs 2x and Covid

Lafise Bank Honduras only bank to offer in Honduras





Small Group Discussion



Time for more in-depth discussion with the panelists and to talk about your own gender data & analysis needs and challenges

- ➤ When the breakout groups pop-up, select the group you want to join
- ➤ If possible, turn on your video and unmute yourself to ask questions or comment



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