

A woman with colorful braided hair is smiling and carrying a baby in a vibrant, patterned wrap. She stands in a structure with a thatched roof and walls, surrounded by large piles of white cotton wool. The scene is brightly lit, suggesting an outdoor or semi-outdoor setting.

***Annex to the Brief
Female
Smallholders
in the Financial
Inclusion
Agenda***

Photo: Allison Shelley

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A joint research initiative with the Rural Institutions, Services and Empowerment Team (RISE) and the Gender Teams at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)



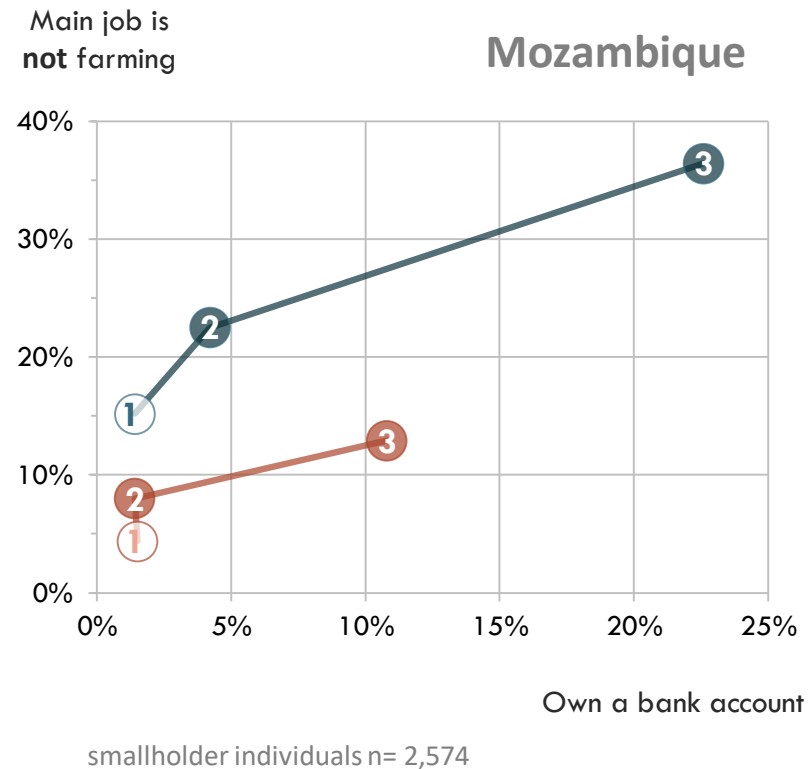
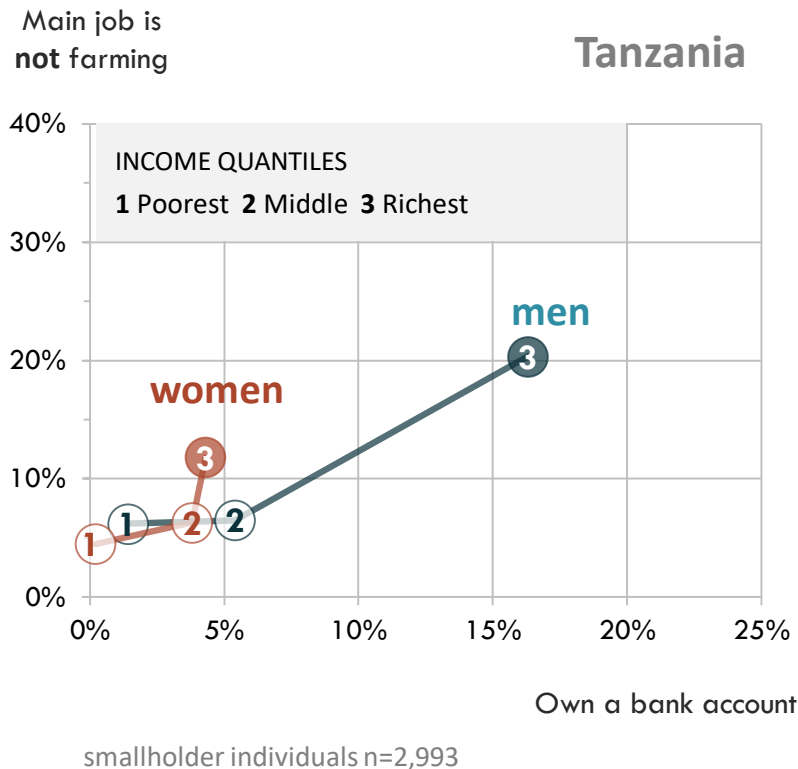
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The slide deck is a supplement to the following official and peer reviewed CGAP Brief:

- ✓ [Female Smallholders in the Financial Inclusion Agenda](#)", (2018).

Women in richer households are less likely than men to diversify into non-farming jobs and to own a bank account



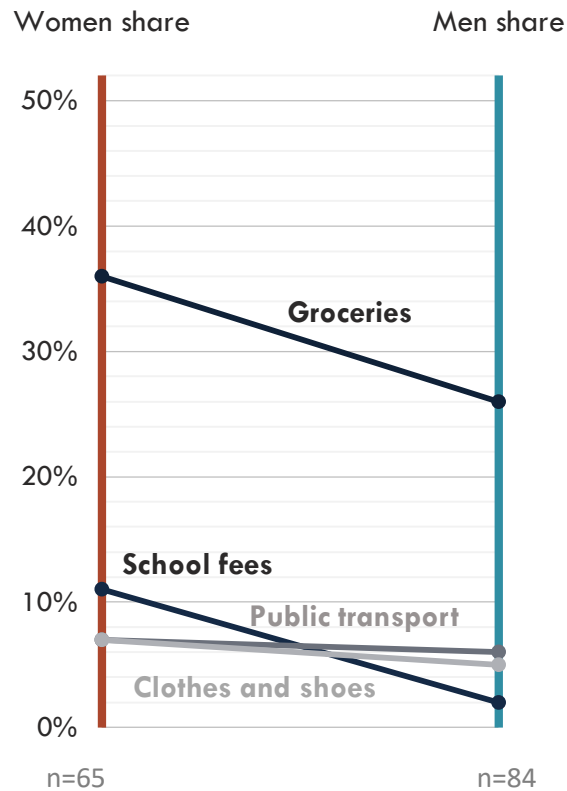
- Full dots mean that the difference between men and women in this quantile is statistically significant at the 90 percent level and above.

Source: CGAP national surveys of smallholder households

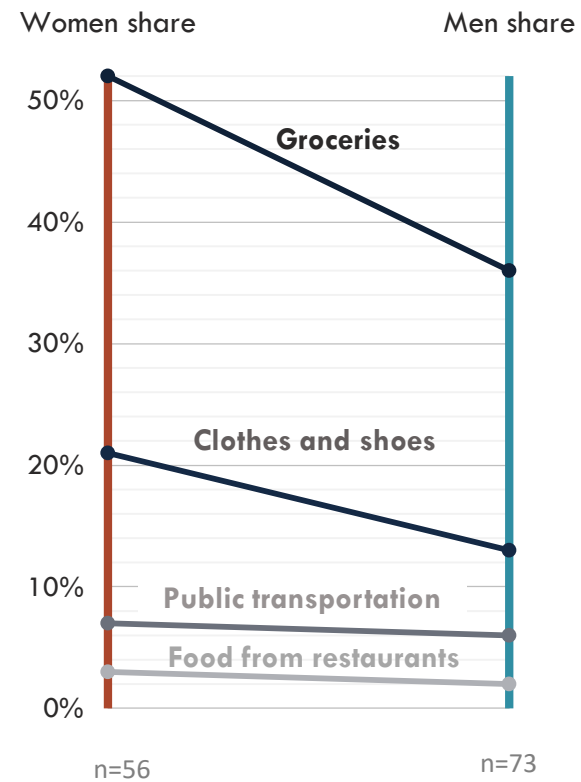
Women can have different expense priorities than men

Top 4 expenses for women

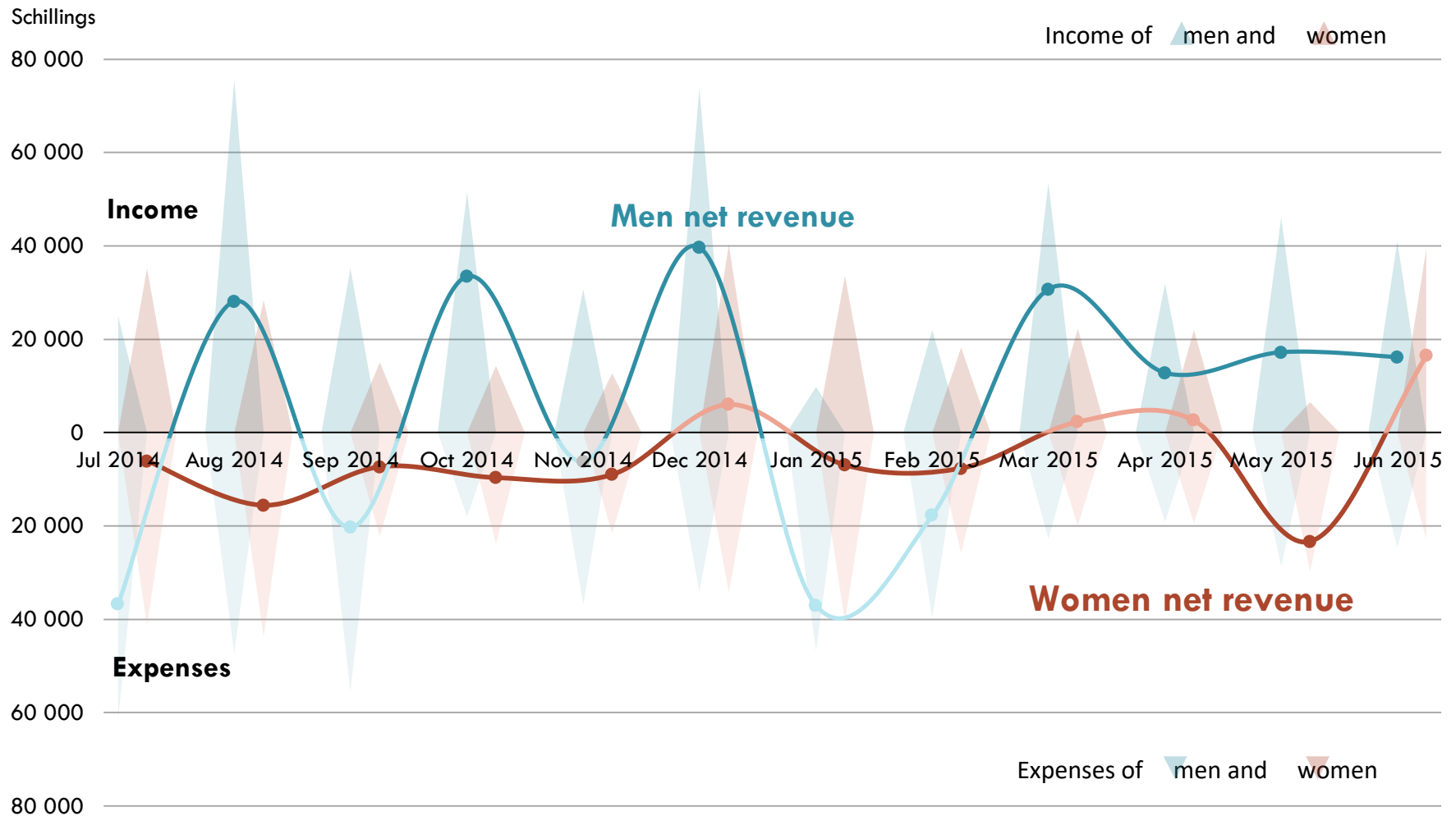
TANZANIA



MOZAMBIQUE



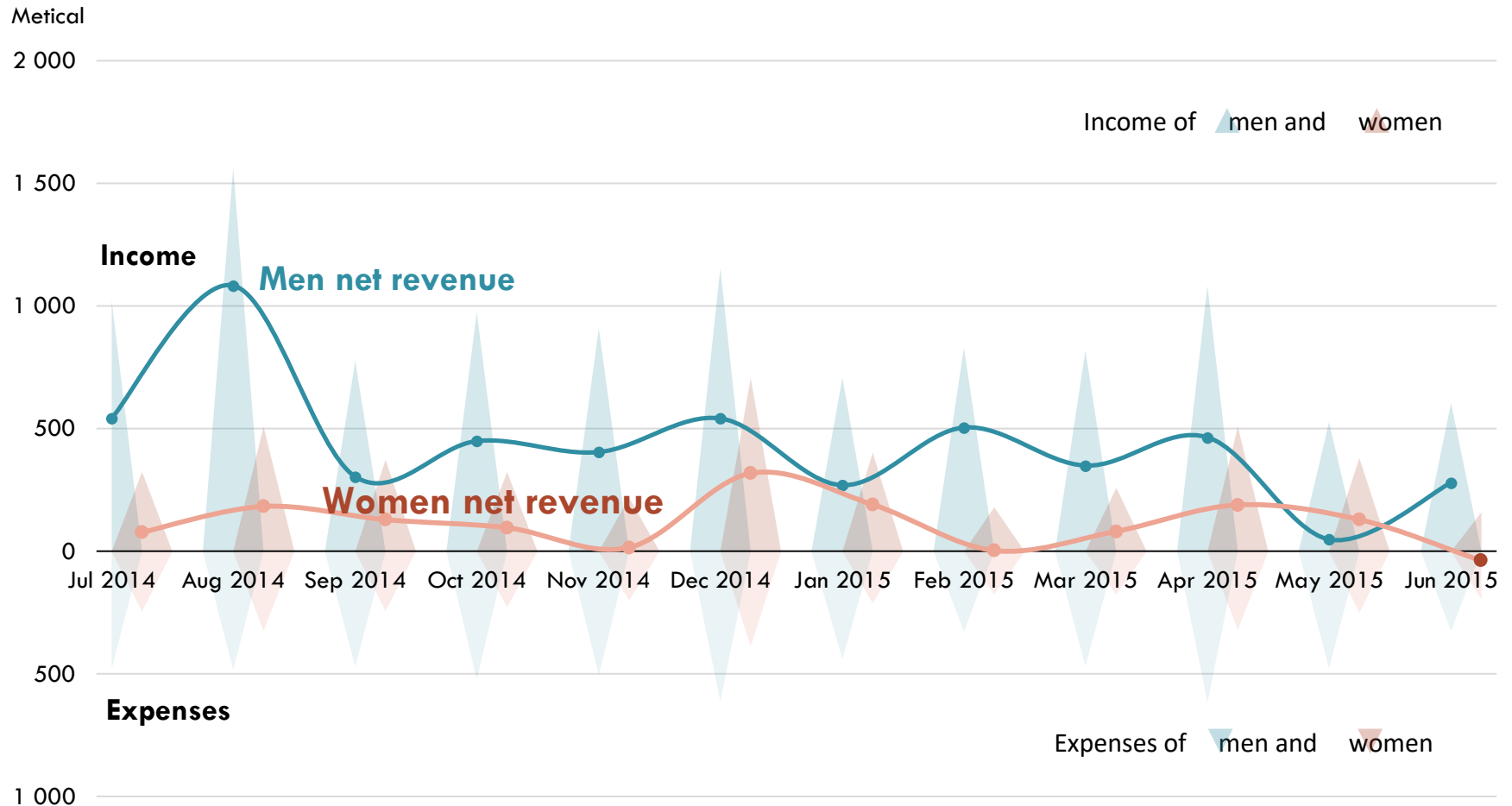
In Tanzania, Women can have fewer net revenue peaks and longer illiquidity periods than men



Women n= 65 | Men n=84

Source: CGAP's smallholder financial diaries

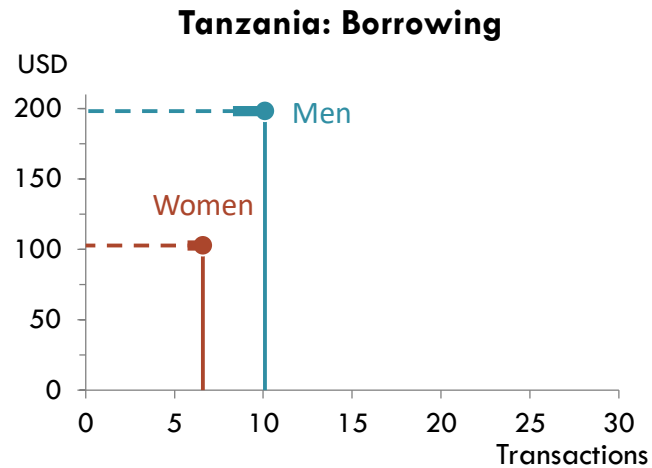
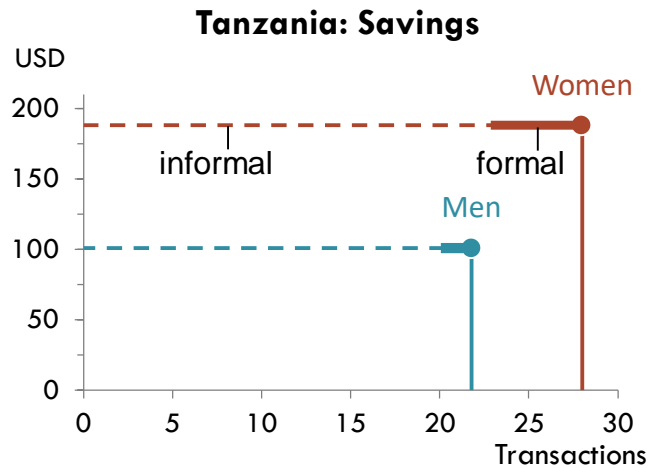
In Mozambique, women can have fewer net revenue peaks and longer illiquidity periods than men



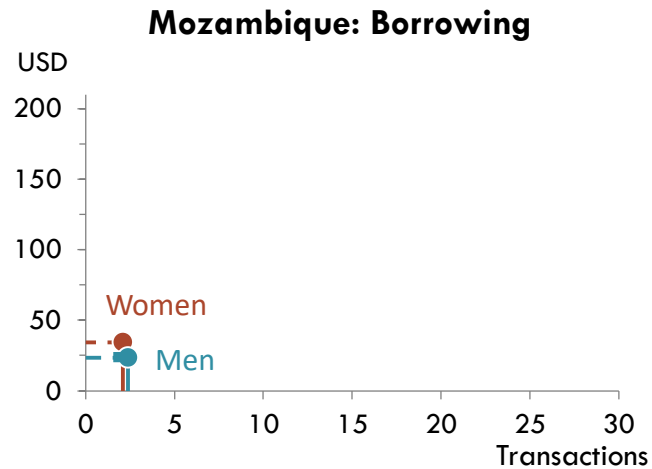
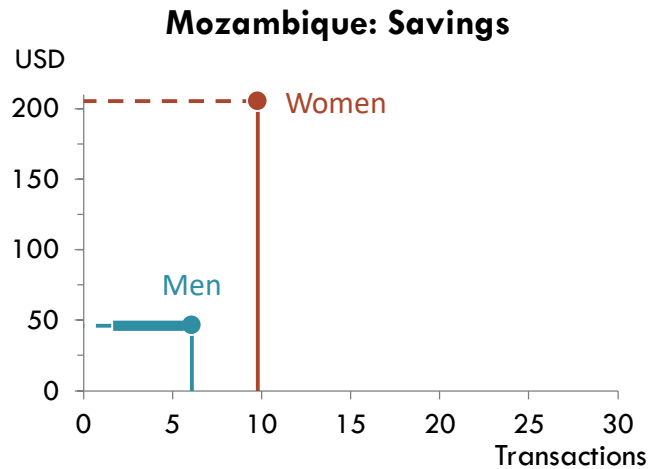
Women n= 56 | Men n=73

Source: CGAP's smallholder financial diaries

Women may prefer different financial products relative to **men**. For example, the financial diaries show women use more savings offered mostly by informal sources



Women n= 65
Men n=84



Women n= 56
Men n=73

Average value and number of transactions per year for savings and loans used by men and women in the sample

Source: CGAP's smallholder financial diaries

Women lag men in educational attainment indicators

Table 1: Gender differences in education level indicators
(% of household members 18+ years)

Category	1 st quantile (poorest)			2 st quantile (middle)			3 rd quantile (richest)		
	Men	Women	Difference	Men	Women	Difference	Men	Women	Difference
Tanzania									
Ever attended school	71.9	60	-11.9***	81.2	76.1	-5.1*	89.6	82.9	-6.7***
Completed highest grade attended (i.e. not a dropout)	64.6	52.5	-12.1***	75.2	70.1	-5.2*	83.7	75.8	-7.9***
Mozambique									
Ever attended school	68.1	53.9	-14.2***	76.9	63.1	-13.8***	79.2	70.6	-8.6***
Completed highest grade attended (i.e. not a dropout)	57.7	43.8	-13.9***	59.7	53.1	6.6	63.5	45.7	-17.8***

Smallholder individuals: Tanzania n=2,993 | Mozambique n = 2,574

Statistically significant at *10, **5, and ***1 percent level.

Source: CGAP national surveys of smallholder households

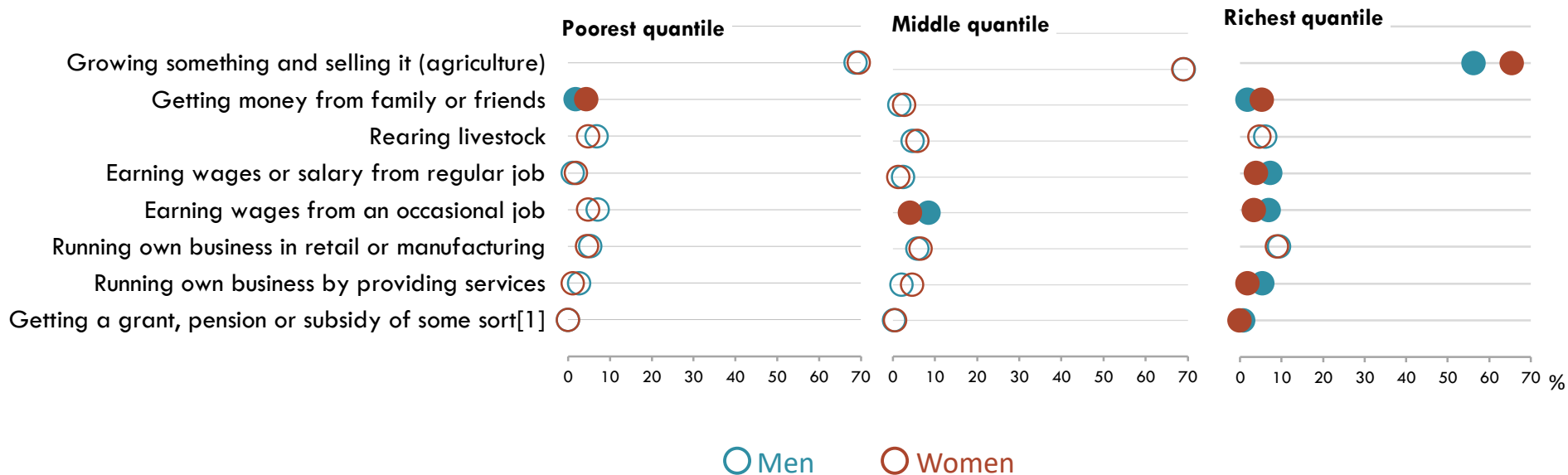
Women can find it difficult to diversify within various agricultural activities relative to men

In Mozambique, men diversify more than women into livestock among wealthier households

Table 2: Participation in agriculture and possession of livestock (percentage)

Category	1 st quantile (poorest)			2 nd quantile (middle)			3 rd quantile (richest)		
	Men	Women	Difference	Men	Women	Difference	Men	Women	Difference
Tanzania									
Participates in household agricultural activities	98.1	98.4	0.3	97.1	98	1.1	95.8	96.5	0.7
Have any livestock, herds, poultry	59.5	44.4	-15.1***	56.7	53	-3.7	60.5	54.2	-6.3
Mozambique									
Participates in household agricultural activities	94.9	97.7	2.8**	88.3	95.1	6.8***	78.6	94.1	17.5***
Have any livestock, herds, poultry	47.8	40.0	-7.8**	51.8	38.9	-12.9***	58.6	44.3	-14.3***

In Tanzania, as smallholder households become wealthier, men generate more income from non-farm activities while women rely more on agriculture

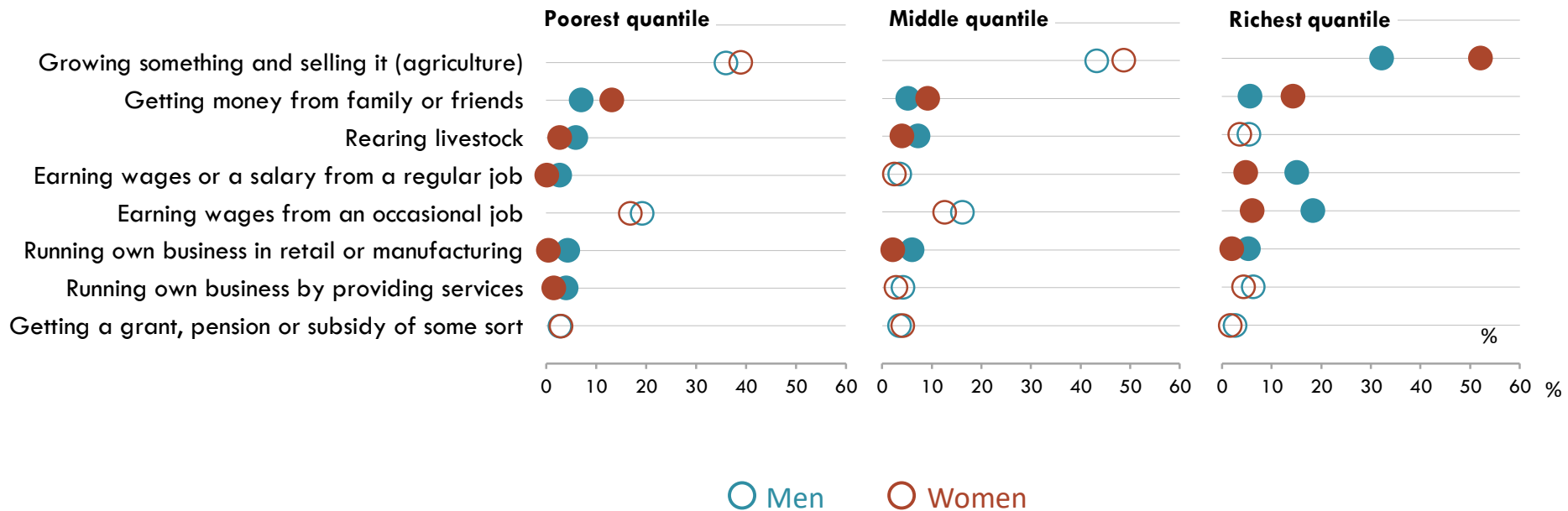


● Full dots mean that the difference between men and women in this quantile is statistically significant at the 90 percent level and above.

Source: CGAP national surveys of smallholder households

Smallholder individuals n=2,993

In Mozambique, as smallholder households become wealthier, men generate more income from non-farm activities while women rely more on agriculture



● Full dots mean that the difference between men and women in this quantile is statistically significant at the 90 percent level and above.
 Source: CGAP national surveys of smallholder households

Smallholder individuals: n = 2,574

Women are less familiar with banks relative to **men**, and this difference increases in wealthier households.

Table 3: Have you ever been inside a bank?

Question	1 st quantile (poorest)			2 st quantile (middle)			3 rd quantile (richest)		
	Men	Women	Difference	Men	Women	Difference	Men	Women	Difference
Tanzania	13.3	4.4	-8.9***	17.2	18	0.8	37.5	16.7	-20.7***
Mozambique	11.8	4	-7.8***	19.3	7.8	-11.5***	46.6	31.9	-14.7***

In Mozambique, women rely more on informal sources of savings and credit than men within wealthier households

Table 4: In the past 12 months, have you saved money with any of the following groups?

Institution	1 st quantile (poorest)			2 nd quantile (middle)			3 rd quantile (richest)		
	Men	Women	Difference	Men	Women	Difference	Men	Women	Difference
	(284)	(241)		(290)	(300)		(341)	(325)	
Bank	1.1	1.2	0.1	6.8	2.4	-4.4*	19.1	12.6	-6.5*
Microfinance institution	4.3	0.1	-4.2	2.1	3.6	1.5	5.7	3.4	-2.3
Credit union	3.4	0.8	-2.6	3.5	1	-2.5	2.1	2.6	0.5
Xitique or savings and credit group	6	4.9	-1.2	8.9	9.1	0.2	11.3	16.5	5.2*
Friends and family	24	13.5	-10.5***	30.1	26.6	-3.5	23.4	28.3	4.9*

Table 5: In the past 12 months, have you borrowed from any of the following?

Institution	1 st quantile (poorest)			2 nd quantile (middle)			3 rd quantile (richest)		
	Men	Women	Difference	Men	Women	Difference	Men	Women	Difference
	(273)	(256)		(321)	(323)		(351)	(336)	
Bank	0.4	1	0.6	3	1.7	-1.3	9.1	4.9	-4.2**
Microfinance institution	0.6	2.3	1.7*	3.7	2.9	-0.8	4.5	4.4	-0.1
Credit union	0	1	1	0.2	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.6	-0.9
Xitique or savings and credit group	0.7	1.1	0.4	1.4	1.9	0.5	1.3	3.1	1.8
Friends and family	4.4	6.2	1.8*	8.2	11.4	3.2**	12.1	14.9	2.8**

Number of observations in brackets.

Statistically significant at *10, **5, and ***1 percent level.

Source: CGAP national surveys of smallholder households

In Tanzania, women rely more on informal sources of savings and credit than men within wealthier households

Table 6: In the past 12 months, have you saved money with any of the following groups?

Institution	1 st quantile (poorest)			2 nd quantile (middle)			3 rd quantile (richest)		
	Men	Women	Difference	Men	Women	Difference	Men	Women	Difference
	(396)	(375)		(346)	(342)		(253)	(216)	
Bank	0.7	0.7	0	4.6	6.3	1.7	11.2	6.6	-4.6*
Microfinance institution	0.8	1.2	0.4	2.4	2.4	0	5.4	3.6	-1.8
Credit union	1.1	1.5	0.4	2.2	4.1	1.9	2.4	1.7	-0.7
Xitique or savings and credit group	0.6	0.3	-0.3	2.1	2.2	0.1	1.7	0	-1.7
Friends and family	3.3	9.4	6.1*	5.4	9.7	4.3	6.9	14.5	7.6**

Table 7: In the past 12 months, have you borrowed from any of the following?

Institution	1 st quantile (poorest)			2 nd quantile (middle)			3 rd quantile (richest)		
	Men	Women	Difference	Men	Women	Difference	Men	Women	Difference
	(396)	(376)		(346)	(342)		(353)	(216)	
Bank	0.2	0.3	-0.1	5.1	1	4.1**	4.4	2.6	1.8*
Microfinance institution	1.2	1.8	0.6	1.4	2.1	-0.7	6.7	5.4	1.3
Credit union	0.8	0	0.9	1.4	2.6	-1.2	2.6	2.6	0
Xitique or savings and credit group	0.5	0.4	-1.8	0.5	0.7	-0.2	1.9	1.5	0.4
Friends and family	3.2	4.2	2.8	6.8	7.5	-0.7	3.9	6	-2.1**

Number of observations in brackets.

Statistically significant at *10, **5, and ***1 percent level.

Source: CGAP national surveys of smallholder households

Women use loans as much as men throughout all household wealth levels in Tanzania and Mozambique

However, loans used by women come more from informal providers, as shown previously.

Table 8: Do you currently have any loans with any kind of actor? (percentage)

Question	1 st quantile (poorest)			2 nd quantile (middle)			3 rd quantile (richest)		
	Men	Women	Difference	Men	Women	Difference	Men	Women	Difference
Tanzania	8.3	6.8	-1.5	8.9	8.8	-0.1	12.4	8.8	-3.6
Mozambique	4	6.7	2.7	7.0	3.7	-3.3	10.1	5.2	-4.9

Men use loans more than women to make investments that result in greater agriculture productivity, like inputs and land

Table 9: What would be your main reasons to borrow money? (percentage)

Reason	1 st quantile (poorest)			2 nd quantile (middle)			3 rd quantile (richest)		
	Men	Women	Difference	Men	Women	Difference	Men	Women	Difference
Tanzania									
To buy inputs (such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides)	43.1	34.0	-9.1**	46.8	39.8	-7.0	23.5	12.7	-10.8**
To make big purchases (such as land, modern equipment)	23.1	15.8	-7.3*	19.9	20.5	0.6	37.9	27.2	-10.7**
To cover daily expenses	15.6	13.4	-2.2	11.3	16.9	5.6**	11.9	11	-0.9
Mozambique									
To buy inputs (such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides)	34.8	30.9	-3.9	36.6	38.7	2.1	33.3	36.5	3.3
To make big purchases (such as land, modern equipment)	21.2	23.4	2.2	23.9	21.4	-2.5*	25.2	18.2	-7**
To cover daily expenses	16.2	9	-7.2**	11.5	16.2	4.7**	17.3	14.6	-2.7

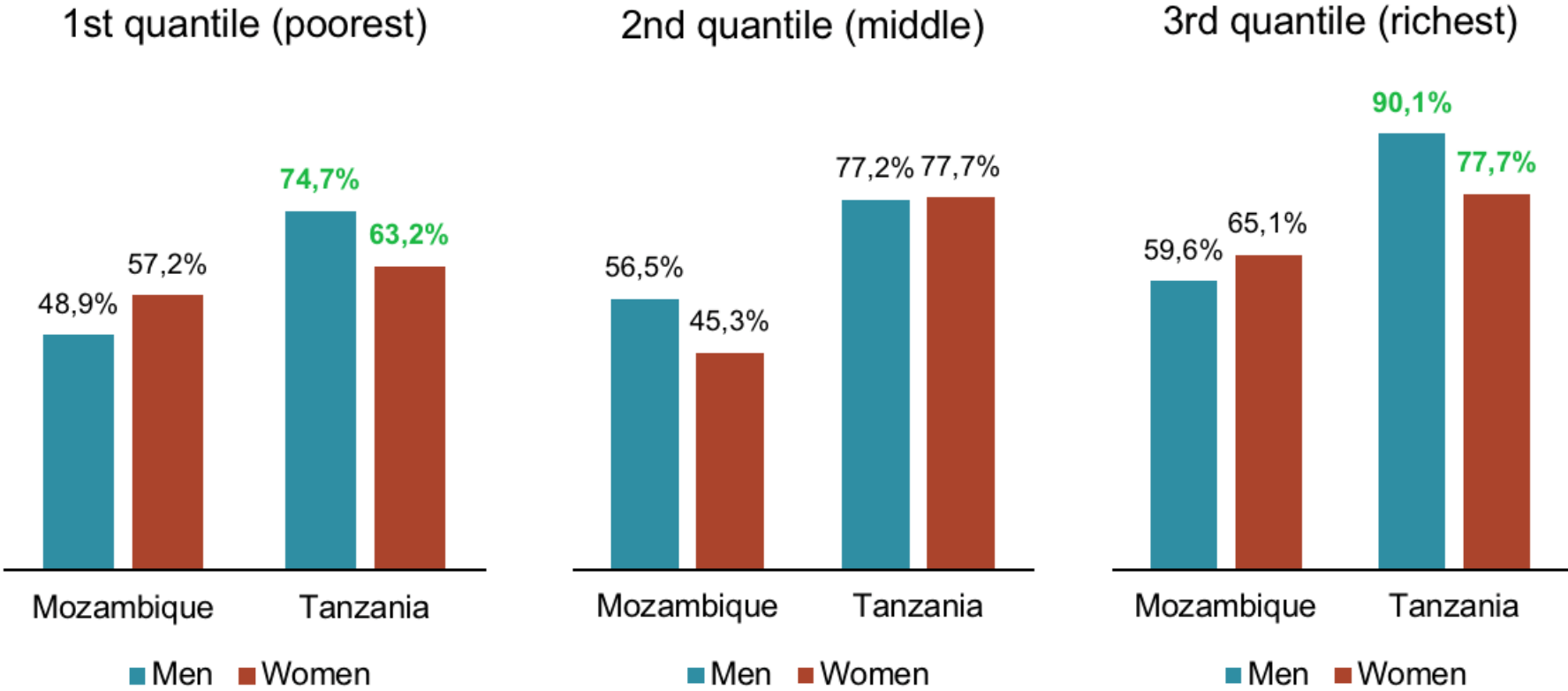
Smallholder individuals: Tanzania n=2,993 | Mozambique n = 2,574

Statistically significant at *10, **5, and ***1 percent level.

Source: CGAP national surveys of smallholder households

Fewer **women** own a mobile phone relative to **men** in Tanzania. However, in Mozambique, there are no significant gender differences in mobile phone ownership.

Percentage of **men** and **women** who own at least one mobile phone for their individual use



Smallholder individuals: Tanzania n=2,993 | Mozambique n = 2,574
 Sources in **green** correspond to statistically significant differences at least at a 5% level
 Source: CGAP national surveys of smallholder households

In wealthier households, **women** use their mobile phones less than **men** to conduct financial transactions

Table 10: Are the following activities used when owning your own mobile phone or SIM card? (percentage)

Activities	1 st quantile (poorest)			2 st quantile (middle)			3 rd quantile (richest)		
	Men	Women	Difference	Men	Women	Difference	Men	Women	Difference
Tanzania									
Running your business	11.2	12.2	1	10.9	-11.5	-0.6	14	12.7	-1.3
Conducting financial transactions	45.8	37.5	-8.3	53.7	-55.2	-1.5	60.1	47.8	-12.3**
Mozambique									
Running your business	32.5	19.8	-12.7*	39.9	-30.1	9.8	43.6	23.4	-20.2***
Conducting financial transactions	7	7.4	0.4	10.2	-9	1.2	18.1	5.6	-13.5***

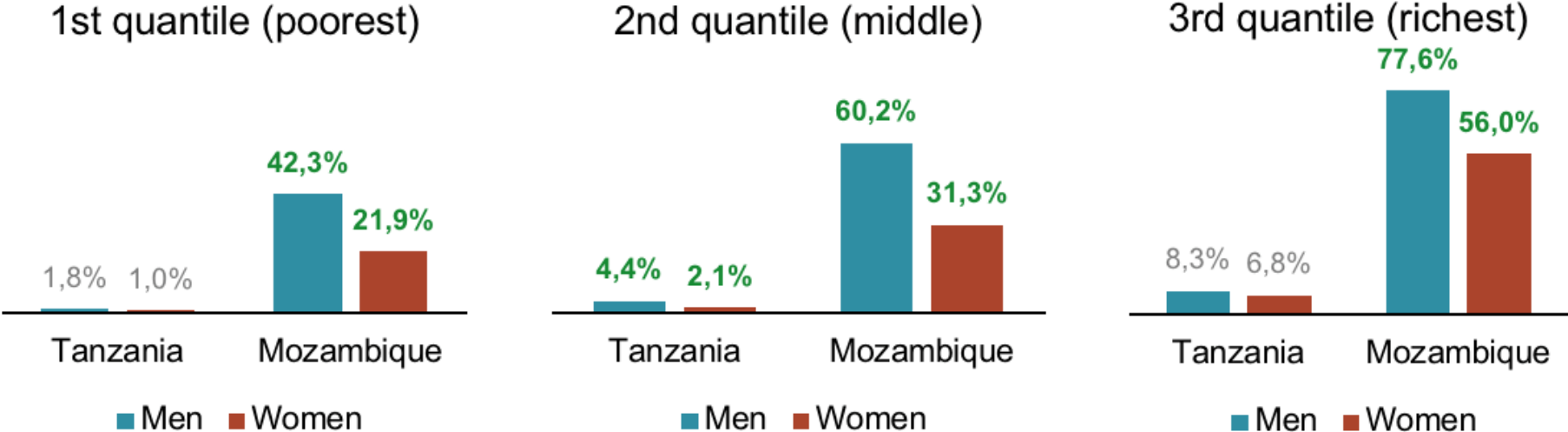
Smallholder individuals: Tanzania n=2,993 | Mozambique n = 2,574

Statistically significant at *10, **5, and ***1 percent level.

Source: CGAP national surveys of smallholder households

Fewer **women** than **men** own IDs required by financial institutions in Mozambique. This is not the case in Tanzania, likely because IDs are quite rare among smallholders overall.

Respondent owns at least one identification document which can be used to obtain a loan from a financial institution



Smallholder individuals: Tanzania n=2,993 | Mozambique n = 2,574
 Sources in **green** correspond to statistically significant differences at least at a 5% level
 Source: CGAP national surveys of smallholder households



Photo: Anjali Banthia, 2012 CGAP Photo Contest

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Thank you

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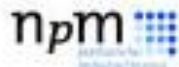


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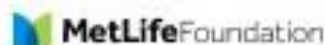
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