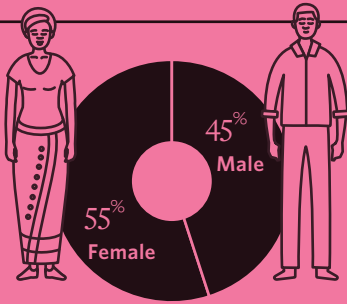
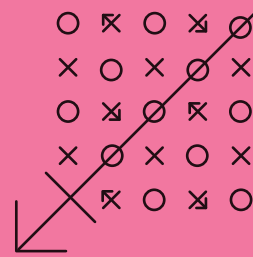
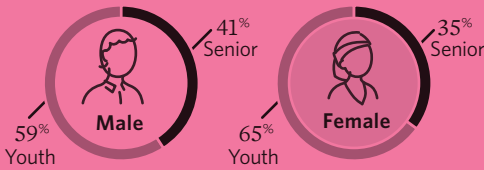


## Mozambican females continue to lag in financial inclusion by 5 percentage points.



Gender ratio of adult population

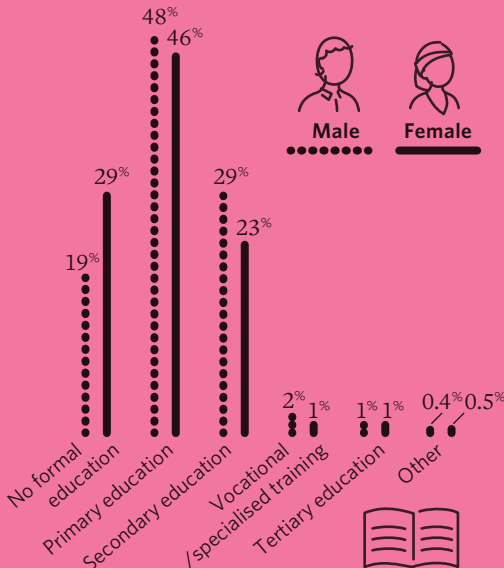
**Females constitute a slightly larger proportion (55%) of the Mozambican adult population of around 14.19 million.** Most of the females (65%) are young compared to males (59%). Interestingly, more females (39%) live in urban areas than males (35%). The youth and middle-aged population are likely to stay in urban areas in search of better employment or economic opportunities. The profiling of the population has the potential to assist in determining particular financial consumer education needs for the various strata of the society.



Youth 15-35 years | Seniors 36+ years

Proportion of youth vs seniors, by gender

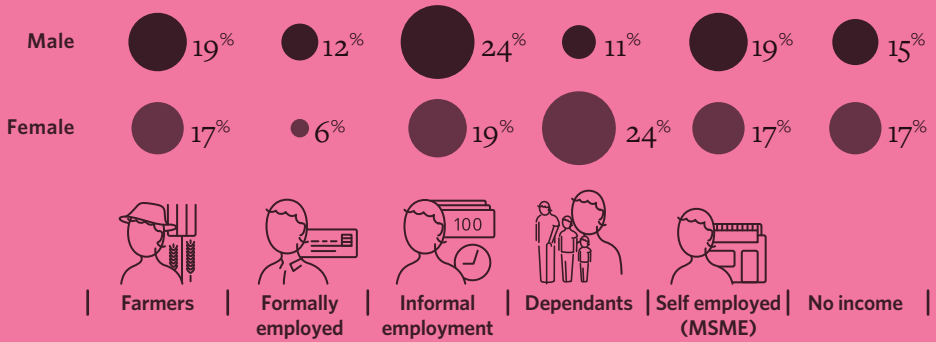
**Education is essential for any kind of development and paves the way for better employment opportunities and enhanced livelihoods.** There are clear disparities in access to education between males and females in Mozambique.



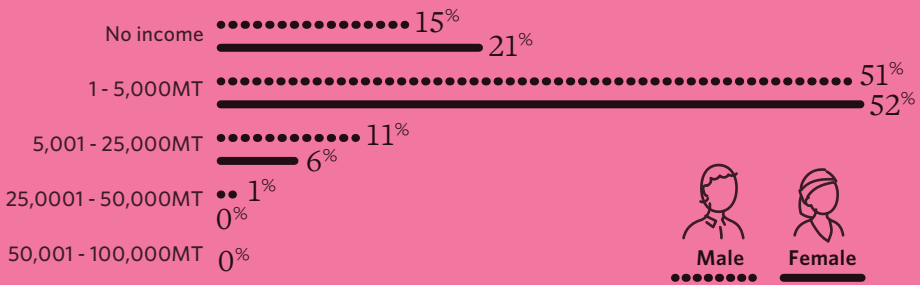
Level of education, by gender

A higher proportion of females 29% do not have any formal education compared to males (19%). Almost half of the Mozambican adults have attained primary education (48% males vs 45% females) but this declines to 29% and 23% for males and females respectively in secondary education, indicating that half of the adult population drops out before secondary and only 1% make it to tertiary education.

Introducing financial education at primary and secondary levels could be beneficial in developing individuals' abilities to understand financial concepts and skills to make informed financial decisions which are core life skills that will be essential regardless of whether one completes higher education.



*Livelihoods of target group, by gender*



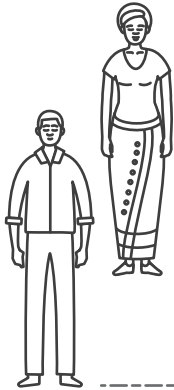
*Income, by gender*

**Both males and females mainly depend on informal employment which is largely driven by piece jobs (24% males vs 19% females) for their survival.** The farming/ agriculture industry (including those running their own businesses) is also employing quite a large pool of the population. The differences in access to education between males and females could be contributing to more males (12%) being formally employed compared to females (6%) leading to a higher percentage of female dependants 24% (males being 11%). Completion of higher education has a substantial impact on employment prospects as well as entrepreneurship which both increase income generation capacity and economic participation.

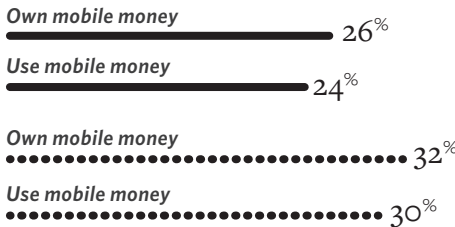
**The income distribution shows a disparity favouring males.** As the income levels rise, more and more males have higher proportions in rising income categories than females. The percentage of males earning more than 5000MT(80USD) is double that of females. Alarmingly, the number of males and females who claim to have no income is high for both parties. Approximately 73% of females earn less that 5000 MT versus 66% of males. Low levels of income may denote that majority of Mozambicans may struggle in meeting their daily needs.

The above context has an effect on the type of financial products being used by both males and females.

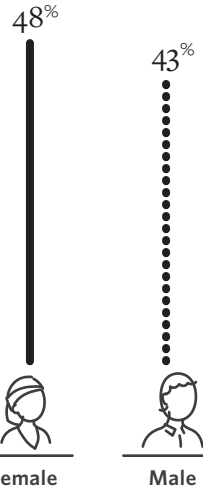
# Mozambique GENDER



**A lower proportion of females have mobile money accounts.**



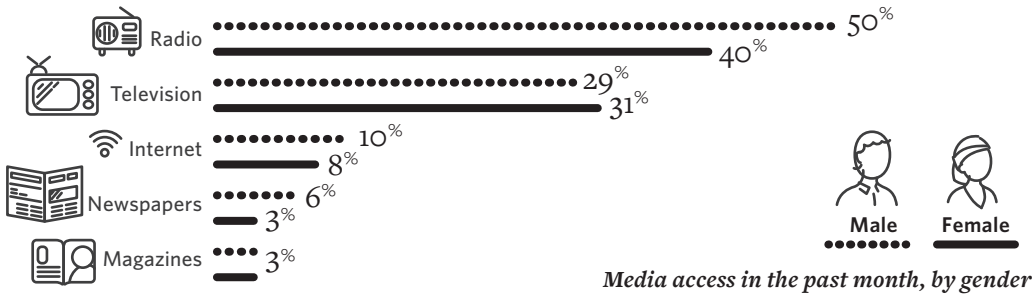
Gender context in Mozambique



Financially excluded

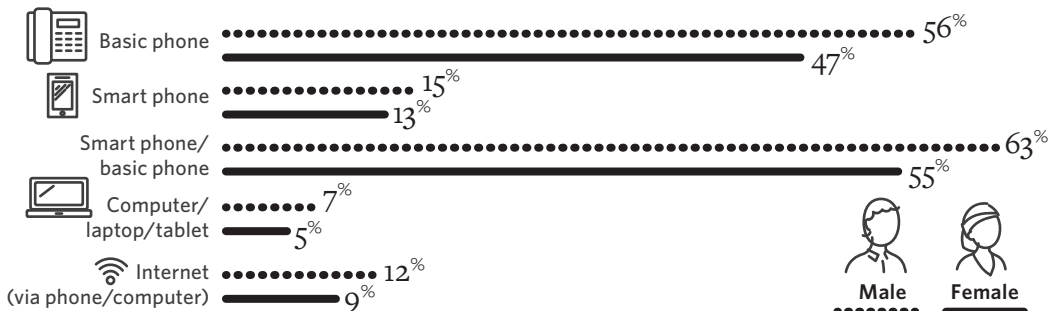
**Access to various forms of media informs the strategy on how best to reach the audience.**

Radio is the most effective communication channel to reach both males and females though TV is slightly more popular among females.



Media access in the past month, by gender

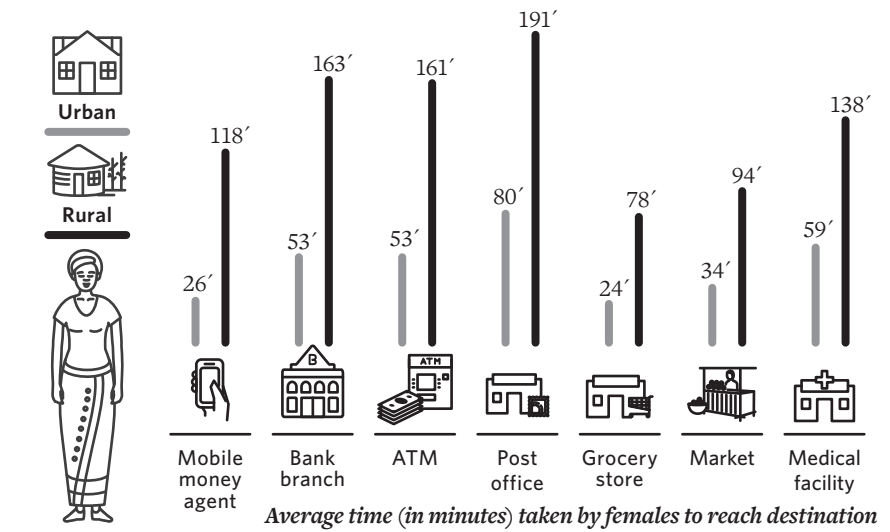
**Females lag in the ownership or usage of communication devices.** An 8 percentage gender gap exists in favour of males having access to a phone (63% of males vs 55% of females).



Communication tools, by gender

Though, the excluded population has declined by 14 percentage points since 2014 for both sexes, almost half (48%) of the females in Mozambique remain financially excluded compared to 43% of the males in 2019. The persistent 5% gap in total financial inclusion in favour of males indicates the need for female-centric products tailored for their needs.

# Gendered access and use of financial services



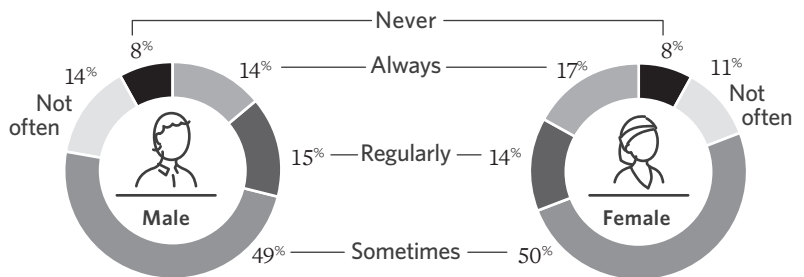
## Infrastructure accessibility

**Proximity to financial services gives an indication of how close services are to the people, and even highlights areas where geographical access is limited.**

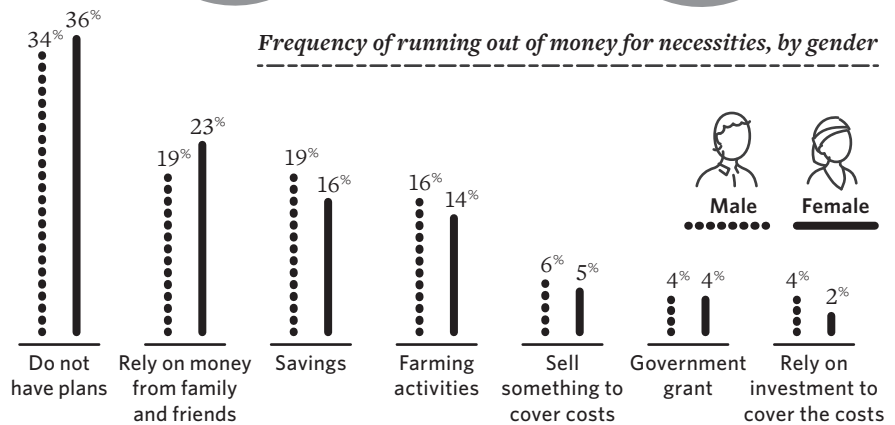
Mobile money facilities are the closest formal financial service providers whilst the least accessible is the post office. The most accessible non-financial facility is the grocery store. Rural females are exposed to traveling long distances in order to reach financial institutions as well as medical facilities. Improving physical access to financial service points can increase financial service uptake significantly.

**Generally people are facing hardships as only a few adults have never run out of money for necessities.** Same proportion of females and males (80%) have run out of money before their next income. However, more females (17%) claim to be always running out of money than males (14%). This may not be surprising considering that the majority of the females earn low incomes.

Adults who do not plan and save for their future are likely to face financial challenges and live in abject poverty or be dependent on others or the state when old age approaches. About one third (35 per cent) of adults currently do not have plans for how they will survive when they are old.



*Frequency of running out of money for necessities, by gender*



*Plan for old age, by gender*

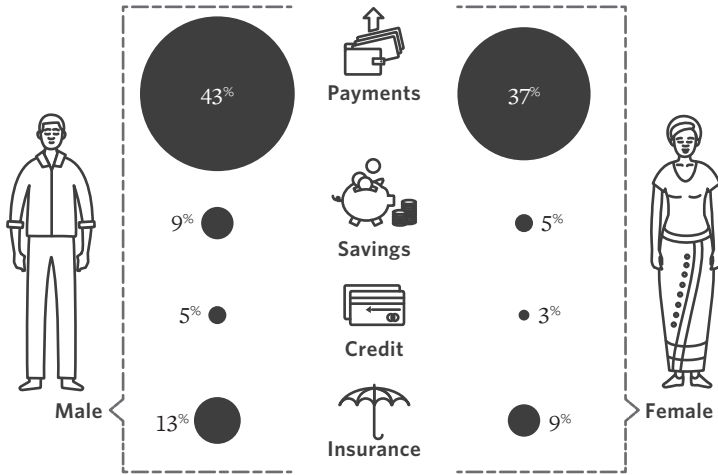
**Many adults are not involved in joint decision-making, only 8% of females are being involved in joint decision versus 11% of males.** Joint decision making is considered best practice and should therefore be encouraged.

## Financial Inclusion

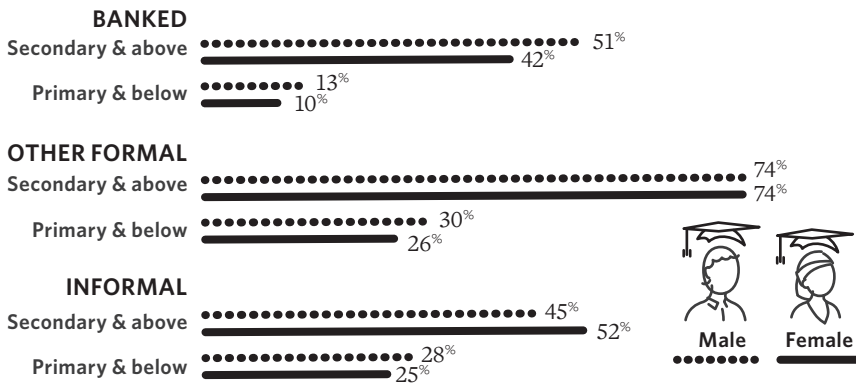
**The gender gap has remained unchanged at 5 percentage points in favor of males on total financial inclusion.** The gap further widens

when we compare bank account usage between males and females - only 18% of females have bank accounts compared to 26% of males. In order to reduce the gender gap, empowering females economically might lead to more females demanding more formal financial products such as bank accounts. Other formal (non-bank) uptake is driving inclusion among both males and females, showing the impact of Mobile Money. However, exclusion rates remains high in Mozambique, with more females (48%)

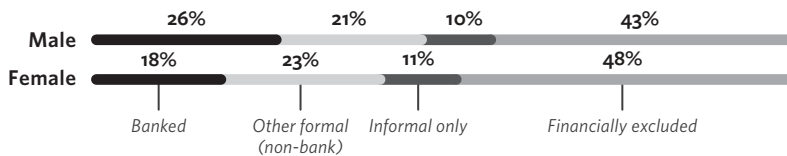
### Regulated products



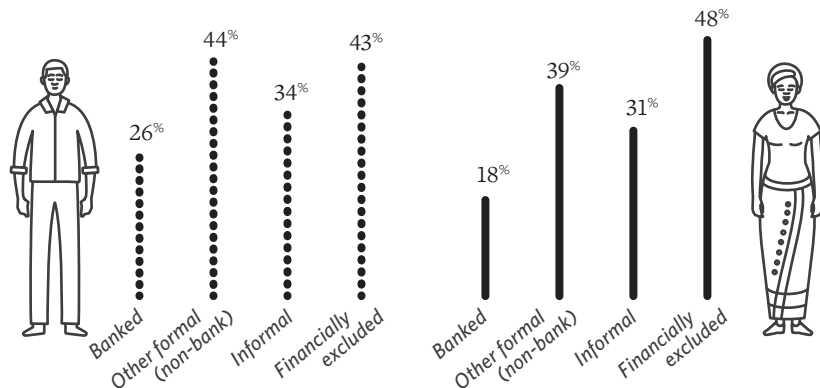
Access to regulated banking, savings, credit & insurance, by gender



Educational levels and use of financial products, by gender



Financial Access Strand (without overlaps)



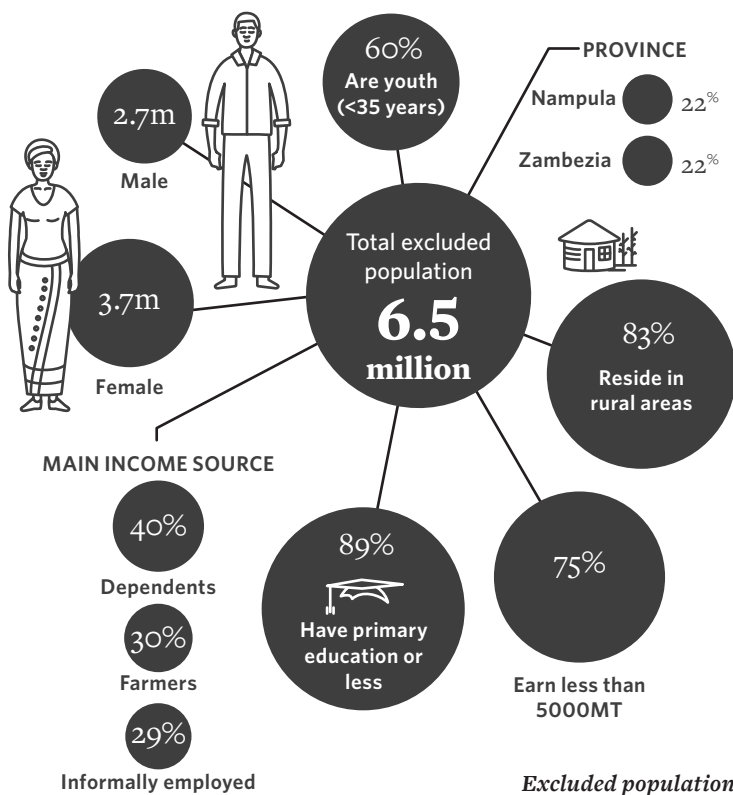
Uptake of financial products, by gender (with overlaps)

being financially excluded versus males (43%). Overlaps exist when an adult can be counted under more than one financial product group based on the products they have. These overlaps are removed when looking at the strands meaning they can only belong to one financial category.

**Savings are driving financial inclusion in Mozambique.** Approximately 42% of females have current savings versus 47% of males. Both females and males are mainly saving informally via savings groups and at home. There is need to encourage both males and females to save with formal financial institutions, because their savings will be more protected than saved in livestock, at home or in a secret place. There might be an opportunity for financial providers to also understand why adults are being attracted to savings groups or saving at home. Products, designed to closely mimic the informal savings mechanisms, would likely attract more adults to the formal financial sector.

**Females lag in access to all regulated products.** Females tend to be directed more towards unregulated products due to it being easier to access as their lack of formal employment makes it difficult for banks to extend loans with the exception of mobile money.

**Various studies have identified lack of basic education as one of the factors which inhibit financial inclusion.** Individuals with secondary and tertiary education are more likely to own and use formal financial services compared to those with no education. There are no major differences between educated females and males as they both displayed higher levels of access to financial products although educated females (52%) are more likely to use informal products than educated males (45%). However, it is amongst sexes that differences in access and use appear to be affected by educational levels. Of the educated females, 74% have access to other formal (non-bank) financial services versus 26% of the less educated females. This is also the same case with males. Higher education levels have been linked with higher levels of access to financial products and services.



## Excluded population

Almost half of the adults (6.5 million) including those who are between the ages of 16 to 17 years of age do not use any financial products or services (neither formal nor informal) to manage their financial lives, i.e. they are financially excluded. If they save, they save at home, and if they borrow, they rely on friends and family. Nampula and Zambezia provinces feature the highest levels of financial exclusion among both males and females.

An overview of the characteristics of adults neither using formal nor informal mechanisms is skewed towards (vulnerable groups):

- Adults residing in rural areas
- Female
- Mostly youth and seniors aged 61 and above
- Those who get their income from informal sector, farming as well as dependents
- Adults without formal education

## Recommendations

**Small and medium enterprise development** - females have the highest proportion of dependents. In order to transform them into productive areas, the growth of employment is made viable through the development of the small and medium enterprise sector. Engaging the needs of these females and establishing firm entrepreneurial led businesses and farming will be key in expanding access to employment for other females who are dependents, involved in informal sectors and non-commercial farming.

**Support savings groups** from a formalisation perspective, as a considerable number of females are saving informally.

**Empower females** by introducing economic development programmes e.g. using savings groups as platforms to deliver financial education or income-generating programmes. We also recommend the integration of gender programming in Savings groups to address social norms – which then empowers females in decision making and economic participation.

**Continued enabling regulatory environment** and introduction of low cost 'no-frills' account that are targeted at females and the poor is of paramount importance.

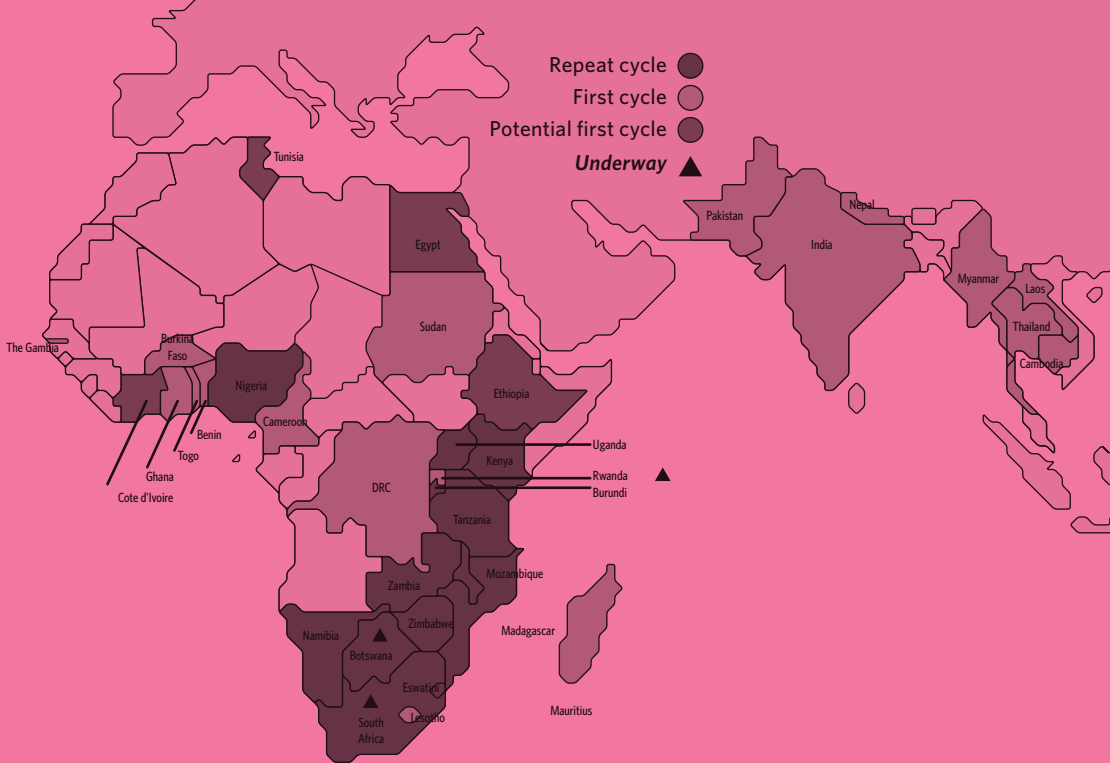
**Information dissemination** to support the financial literacy drive in Mozambique amongst females is crucial.

**Demand-driven research and data** – learnings from other countries are very informative and helpful.

*Unregulated refers to informal financial products e.g. unregulated savings and credit could be through ROSCAs or Xitiques, and unregulated payments and insurance could be remitting funds through a chappa or having cover with a funeral associations or church.*

|           |                       | Male | Female | All |
|-----------|-----------------------|------|--------|-----|
| Savings   | Regulated             | 9%   | 5%     | 7%  |
|           | Unregulated           | 28%  | 27%    | 27% |
|           | At home               | 36%  | 29%    | 32% |
|           | Not saving            | 53%  | 58%    | 56% |
| Credit    | Regulated             | 5%   | 3%     | 4%  |
|           | Unregulated           | 3%   | 3%     | 3%  |
|           | Family & friends      | 3%   | 2%     | 2%  |
|           | Not borrowing         | 91%  | 94%    | 92% |
| Payments  | Regulated             | 43%  | 37%    | 40% |
|           | Unregulated           | 4%   | 4%     | 4%  |
|           | Family & friends/self | 3%   | 4%     | 3%  |
|           | No payments           | 67%  | 70%    | 68% |
| Insurance | Regulated             | 13%  | 9%     | 11% |
|           | Unregulated           | 9%   | 7%     | 8%  |
|           | Not insured           | 80%  | 86%    | 84% |

*Usage of financial services among males & females in Mozambique*



## The country data dashboards

The country data dashboards are a sub-set of the larger FinScope Consumer Survey, with the data and insights presented in the dashboards being drawn and summarized from the nationally representative FinScope survey for that country. (More information and data on FinScope can be obtained from the full FinScope 2019 Consumer Survey).

The FinScope survey provides a detailed understanding of the demand-side characteristics and explanatory factors for the entire adult population. However, in terms of gendered financial inclusion, it emerges that males and females have different financial needs. It is important to get a better picture of the pattern, drivers and constraints to gender access and the

different usage of financial products and services for both males and females. A better understanding of the differences between males and females in the financial sector can enable providers to develop products and services tailored to meet their differential needs.

The country-specific dashboards focus in on the areas that have emerged, during that country's FinScope survey process and research, as strategic for financial inclusion interventions. The details and salient points highlighted via the dashboards will help financial services providers to develop products and services tailored to meet the differential needs of segments within each dashboard focus area.

## About FinScope Mozambique

The FinScope survey is a research tool which was developed by FinMark Trust. It is a nationally representative survey of how individuals source their incomes, and how they manage their financial lives.

The FinScope survey is dynamic and the content is evaluated by a number of stakeholders including FSPs, NGOs and Government to ensure that the most relevant consumer data is collected.

This dashboard represents some of the key market data on financial inclusion with a focus on females.

---

**For further information about FinScope Mozambique 2019 please contact:**



### **Esselina Macome**

*CEO – Chief Executive Officer*

Address: Av. Armando Tivane. No 849,

Maputo, Moçambique

Skype: esselina.macome03

Tel: (+258) 21 485 955

[www.fsdmoc.com](http://www.fsdmoc.com)



**Dr Kingstone Mutsonziwa**  
[kingstonem@finmark.org.za](mailto:kingstonem@finmark.org.za)

**Mrs Tabitha Chamboko**  
[tabithac@finmark.org.za](mailto:tabithac@finmark.org.za)

Tel: +27 11 315 9197  
[www.finmark.org.za](http://www.finmark.org.za)