Inclusión financiera de las mujeres: los bancos públicos de desarrollo como catalizadores

ALIDE, 2024

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Women-owned and women-led businesses represent approximately 23% of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) and face an enormous financing gap



Worldwide

Latin America & the Caribbean



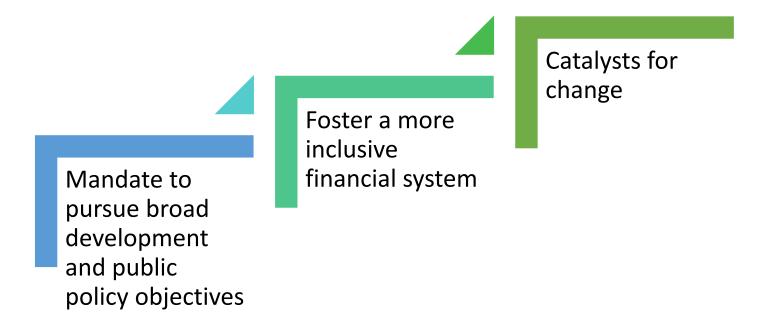
US\$ 1.5 trillion

Source: MSME Finance Gap





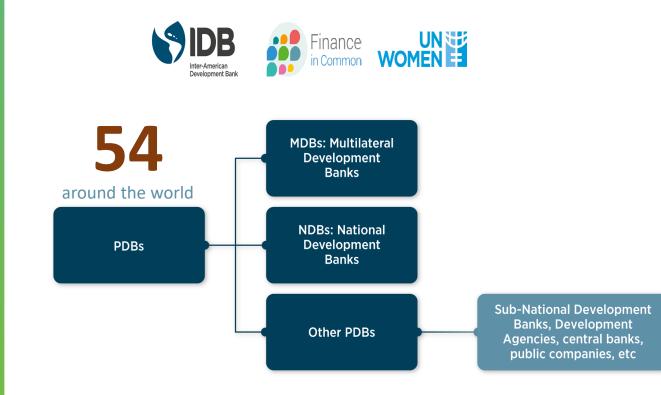
Public development banks (PBDs) play a critical role in promoting and implementing productive finance and financial inclusion programs





SURVEY

FiCS Coalition on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Development Banks



Objectives

- Understand how PDBs are serving women and women MSMEs (WMSMEs) by mapping current programs, products and key characteristics
- Identify innovative approaches, challenges, and opportunities

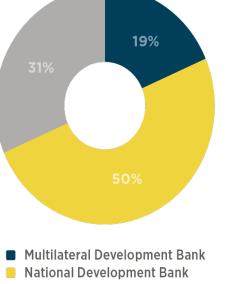
Main Topics/Areas

- Financing programs for WMSMEs
- Financing programs for women's financial inclusion
- Impact assessment and monitoring

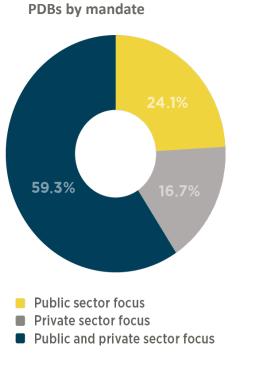


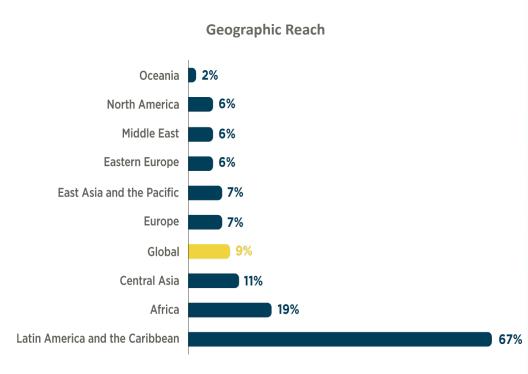
SURVEY: SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

Types of PDBs



Other PDBs









TRENDS IN FINANCING PROGRAMS FOR WMSMEs



WMSME DEFINITION

- PDBs are using multiple WMSME definitions: 56% use more than one simultaneously
- 15% have not yet adopted one

13% 13% 13%

National

definition

20%

Institutional

definition

33%

IFC's

definition

WMSMEs Definitions Used by NDBs

Other

definitions

WMSMEs Definitions Used by Other PDBs

Analyzing

definitions

13%

No specific

definition

10%

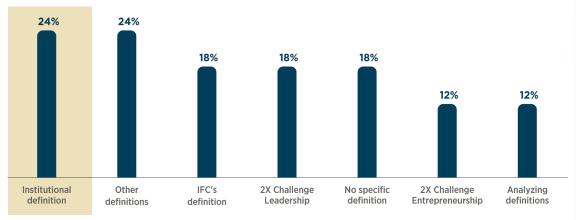
2X Challenge

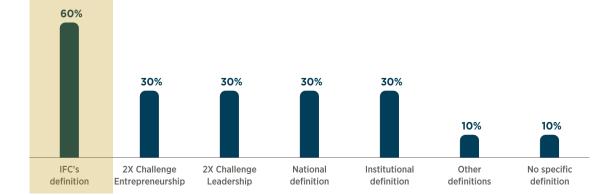
Entrepreneurship

7%

2X Challenge

Leadership





WMSMEs Definitions Used by MDBs

Source: Survey Financing Programs Targeting Women and Women MSMEs. Note: 54 respondents; multiple choice question.





Programs Offered by all PDBs

	50% BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	43% FINANCIAL EDUCATION AND LITERACY	30% TRADE FINA	NCE
68%	43%	36% EARLY STAGE FINANCING (SEED/STARTUP/EARLY GROWTH	13% POLICY ADVOCACY AND REFORM	13% NO PROGRAMS TARGETING WMSMES
PRODUCTIVE FINANCING	GREEN/CLIMATE INVESTMENTS	FUNDING)	5% OTHER (SPECIFY)	



MAIN PRODUCTS

74% 72% 43% of PDBs 35% 30% % 24% 15% Working capital Investment Guarantees Trade Early-stage Asset financing E-lending credits/finance financing +leasing platforms loans loans

Top 7 Products Offered to WMSMEs by all PDBs

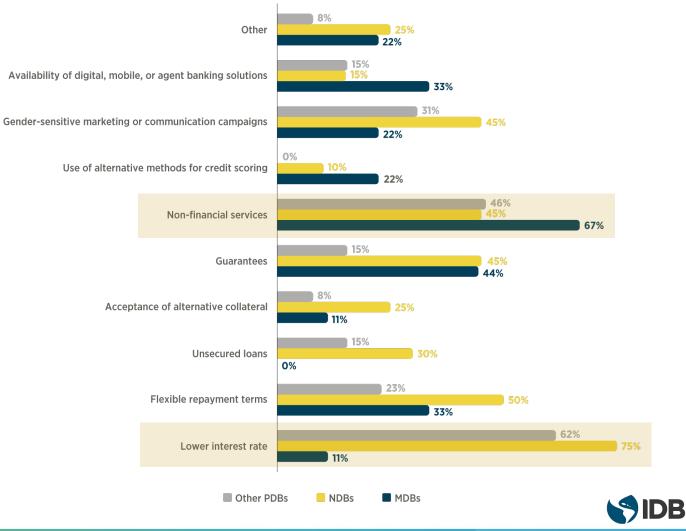
- MDBs lead the promotion of guarantees and early-stage financing
- Other PDBs are more prone to offer trade credits/finance
- NDBs are offering invoice discounting and supply chain finance

DB

Source: Survey Financing Programs Targeting Women and Women MSMEs. Note: 54 respondents; multiple choice question.

PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

- Lower interest rates are predominantly offered by NDBs and other PDBs
- The provision of non-financial services is the second most frequent feature, notably by MDBs
- Unsecured lending and flexible repayment terms are more frequently offered by NDBs

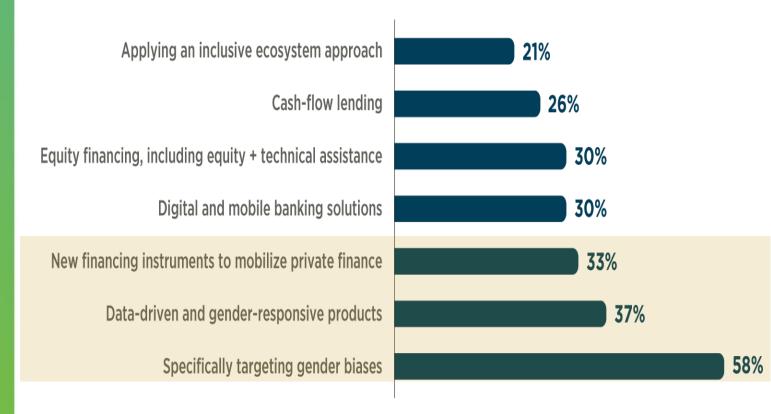


Characteristics of Products for WMSMEs, by Type of Institution

Source: Survey Financing Programs Targeting Women and Women MSMEs. Note: 42 respondents; multiple choice question.

INNOVATIVE APPROACHES

Innovative Approaches in Financial Programs for WMSMEs (all PDBs)



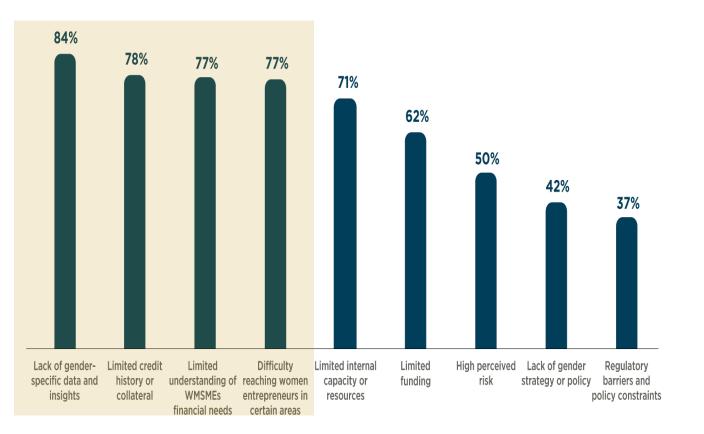
- MDBs spearhead targeting gender biases and the use of new financial instruments like gender bonds
- MDBs and NDBs lead product design that is informed by data and the distinct needs and experiences of women
- Other PDBs lead the use of cashflow lending
- Low adoption of alternative credit scoring mechanisms or data



Source: Survey Financing Programs Targeting Women and Women MSMEs. Note: 54 respondents; multiple choice question.

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Main Challenges for Expanding WSMEs Programs (all PDBs) (very relevant/relevant)



Top 3 Opportunities by Type of PDBs

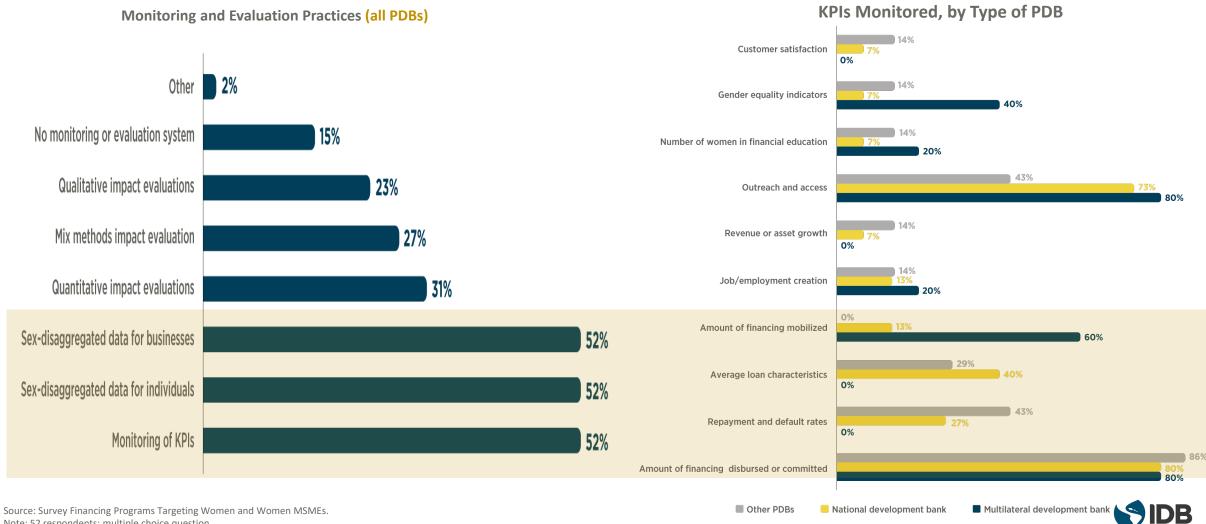
MDBS	Leveraging technology and digital innovations (89%)
	Growing market potential (56%)
	New instruments to attract impact investments and
	blended finance (56%)
NDBs	Positive social impact (70%)
	Developing new partnerships and collaborations (63%)
	New instruments to attract impact investments and
	blended finance (52%)
Other PDBs	Growing market potential (88%)
	Positive social impact (82%)
	Developing new partnerships and collaborations (59%)



THANK YOU



PRACTICES AND KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)



Note: 52 respondents; multiple choice question.

Multilateral development bank



FINANCING PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN'S FINANCIAL INCLUSION

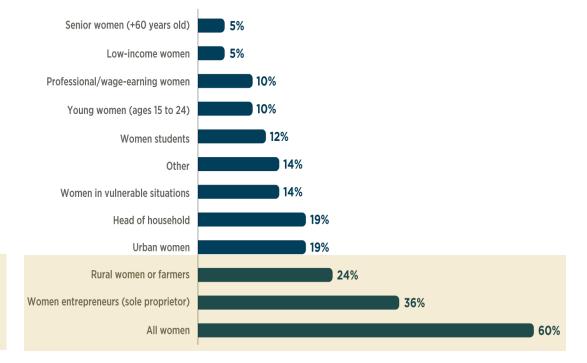


FOCUS AREAS AND BENEFICIARIES

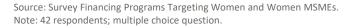
Digital payments 8% Saving and investment opportunities 8% Insurance and risk management 8% Policy advocacy and reform 9% Other 13% Mortgages/housing credit 15% No offer of financing programs for women 19% Financial education and literacy 43% Entrepreneurship and business development 51% Access to productive loans 66%

Focus Areas of Financial Inclusion Programs (all PDBs)

Main beneficiaries of Financial Inclusion Programs (all PDBs)



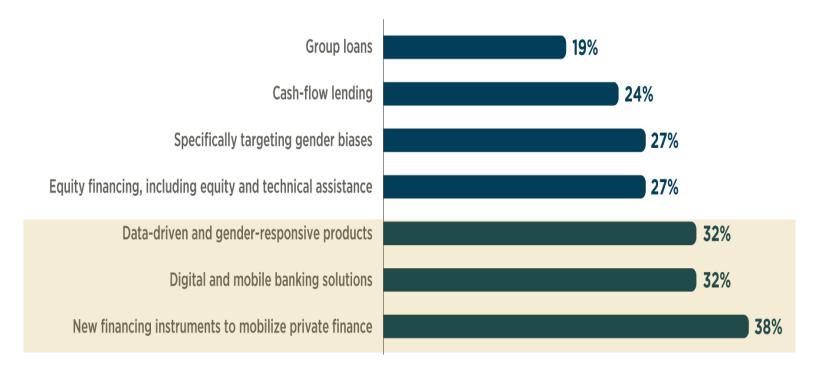
 Most financial inclusion programs are related to productive activities, followed by financial education and literacy PDBs provide wide-ranging financial inclusion programs and products, with a relative focus on women entrepreneurs and rural women





INNOVATIVE APPROACHES

Top 7 Innovative Approaches for Women's Financial Inclusion by all PDBs

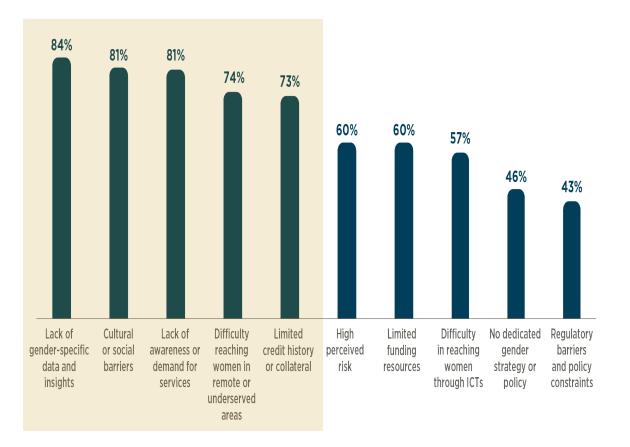


- No predominant approach although new financial instruments to mobilize private finance rank first
- Digital and mobile banking solution are more common in financial inclusion programs than in WMSME finance programs



CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Main Challenges for Expanding Women's Financial Inclusion Programs (all PDBs) (very relevant/relevant)



Top 3 Opportunities by Type of PDBs

MDBs	Public-private partnerships (50%)		
	Financial education and capacity building (50%)		
	Access to broadband-enabled devices; software and AI technical innovations; Policy reforms and advocacy (37%)		
NDBs	Financial education and capacity building (80%)		
	Networking and collaboration among stakeholders (56%)		
	Gender-responsive budgeting and resource allocation (40%)		
Other PDBs	Financial education and capacity building (67%)		
	Networking and collaboration among stakeholders (53%)		
	Public-private partnerships (47%)		

