STRENGTHENING WOMEN'S ABILITY FOR PRODUCTIVE NEW OPPORTUNITIES

SWAPNO

Comparison of Baseline & Endline Study on Financial Inclusion, Use, Knowledge and **Experiences with Mobile Financial Service Provider**

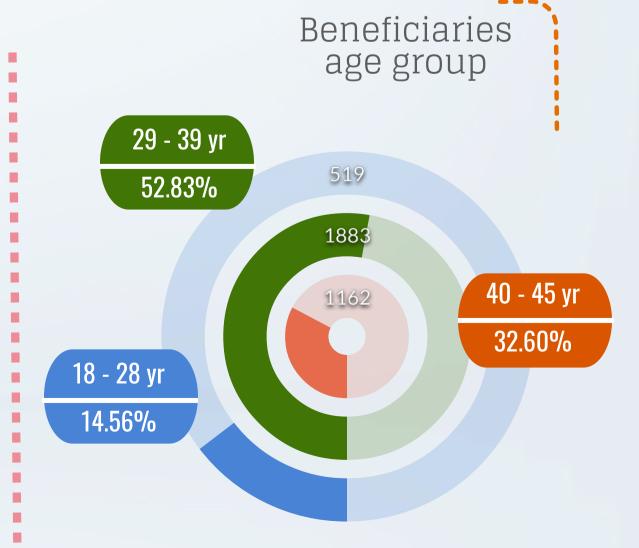


of Jamalpur, Lalmonirhat & Gaibandha districts

A B O U T S W A P N O

SWAPNO is a government owned social security project for extreme poor, widowed, single, divorced or abandoned women in rural Bangladesh. SWAPNO's intervention follows the graduation approach that encompasses livelihood promotion, financial inclusion, social protection and social empowerment. The women are employed for 15 months under public works. Public works program facilitates direct e-payment of wages along with mandatory savings (part of total wages) which they receive at the end of project tenure as "graduation bonus". Simultaneously, trainings are provided to improve their selfconfidence, leadership, financial literacy, basic numeracy, saving and spending and access to local services. This is followed by livelihood training based on their interests and local market opportunities in order to begin micro-enterprises or find formal employment. After completing their employment, they are able to access funds to invest in their enterprises.





OBJECTIVE & DATA SOURCE

The overall objective is to accumulate baseline and endline study information with different aspects of financial inclusion, behavioral impact, savings habit and user experiences with mobile financial service (MFS) providers.

For both studies, specific online applications were used for real-time data collection.

In endline study, 164 beneficiaries' who are employed in the formal sector were left out from the study.

The baseline data was collected after the 1st wage payment in June 2020; whereas endline data collection was completed in September 2021 after releasing compulsory savings to beneficiaries.

Data Source: SWAPNO MIS Database

□Not only in correct targeting, there is an innovation of SWAPNO's wage payment system. Digital payment is ensured; thus the beneficiaries are receiving payment directly through bKash or bank account.□



DR. Binayak Sen Director General (BIDS)



Key Comparison in using services



Endline Study Baseline Study Θ Study on 3564 beneficiaries Study on 3430 beneficiaries No of **Beneficiaries** 514 nos 1015 nos **Cash-out** (14.4%) (29.6%) by self 605 nos 755 nos **Check balance** (22.1%) (17.1%) by self 610 nos 1499 nos **Know account** (17.3%) (43.8%) **balance** 3278 nos 3430 nos Knowledge (92%) (100%) of cash-out fee 142 nos none Faced problem in wage (4%) (0%) withdrawn 28 nos 1464 nos **Received other** (0.8%)financial services (42.7%) 2837 nos 2423 nos **Remembers** (68.0%) (82.7%) PIN

Wage collection TIME comparison between mobile money & general banking

Baseline

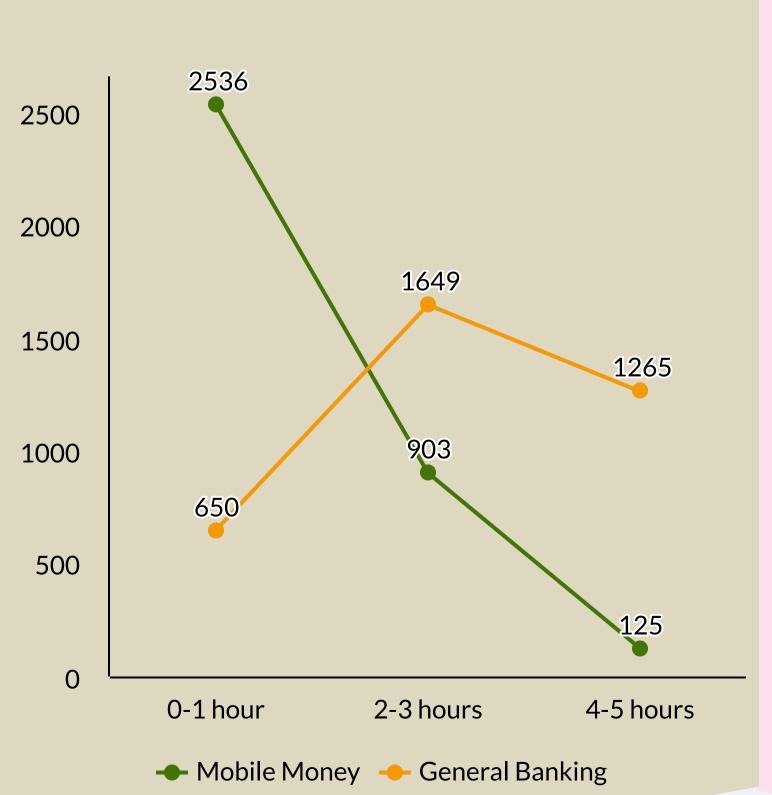
vs

Endline

0-1 hour time needed for 71% beneficiaries to collect wages from MFS

2-3 hours time needed for 25% of beneficiaries to collect wages from MFS

4-5 hours time needed for 36% of beneficiaries to collect wages from bank



0-1 hour time needed for 79% beneficiaries to collect wages from MFS

2-3 hours time needed for 20% of beneficiaries to collect wages from MFS

4-5 hours time needed for 30% of beneficiaries to collect wages from bank



Wage collection COST comparison between mobile money & general banking

Baseline



Endline

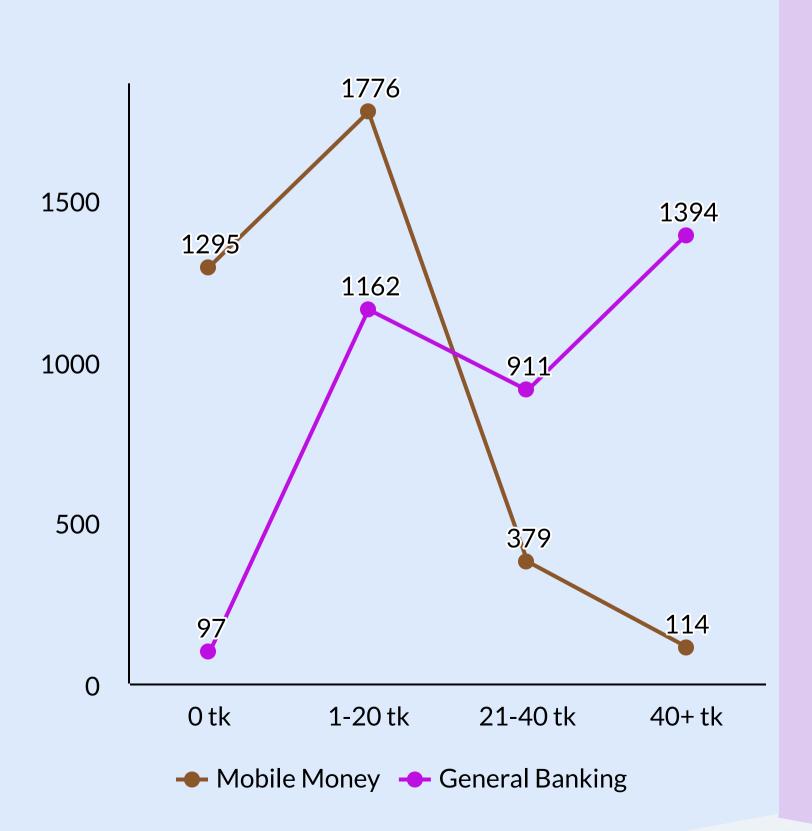
36% beneficiaries have no cost to collect wages from mobile money agents

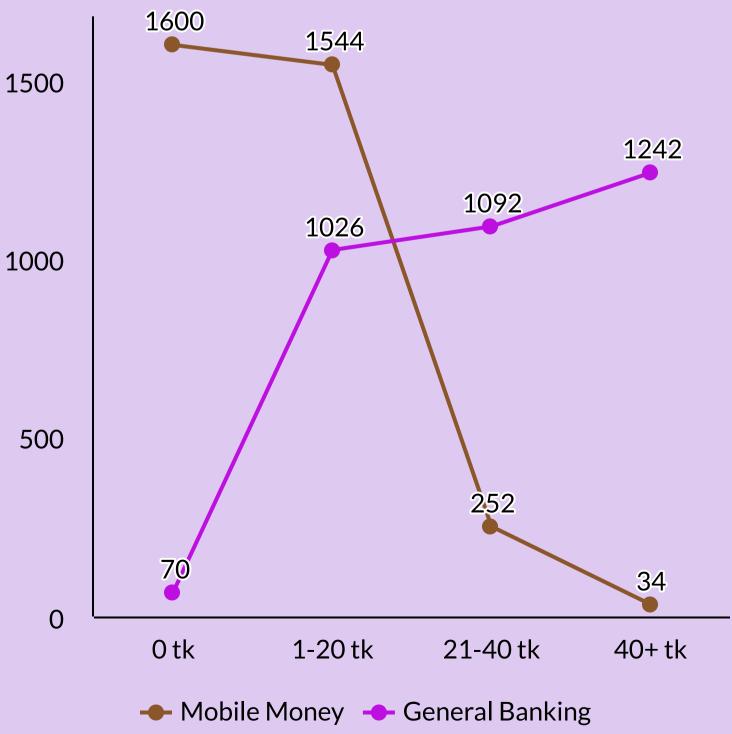
40% beneficiaries have to spend more than 40 BDT to collect wages from bank

47% beneficiaries have no cost to collect wage from mobile money agents

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36% beneficiaries have to spend more than 40 BDT to collect wages from bank





Wage collection DISTANCE comparison between mobile money & general banking

Baseline



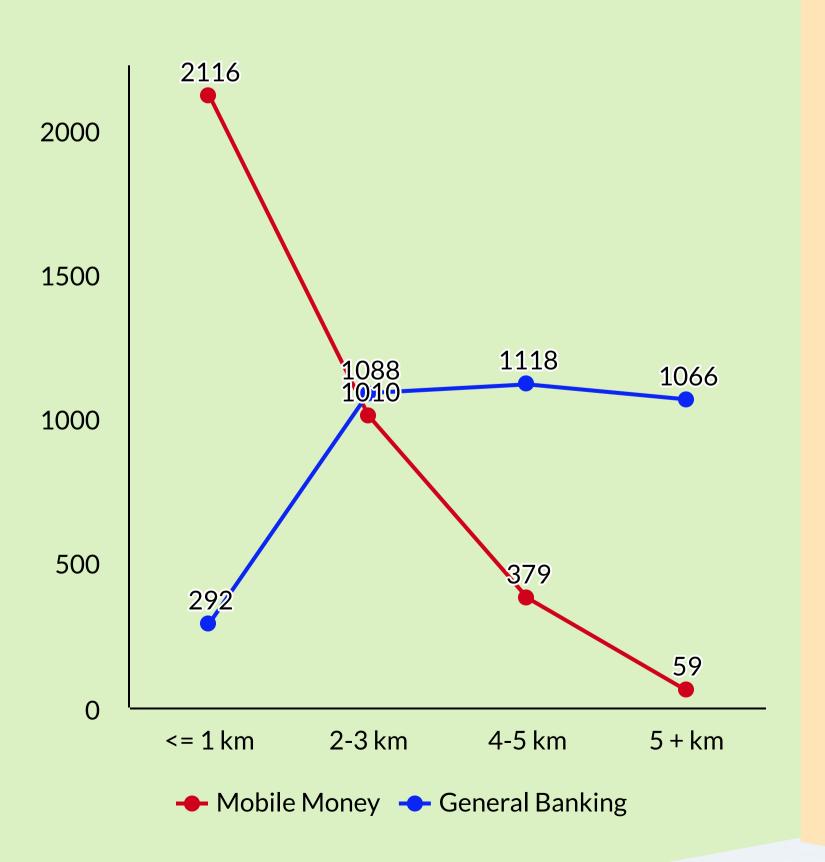
Endline

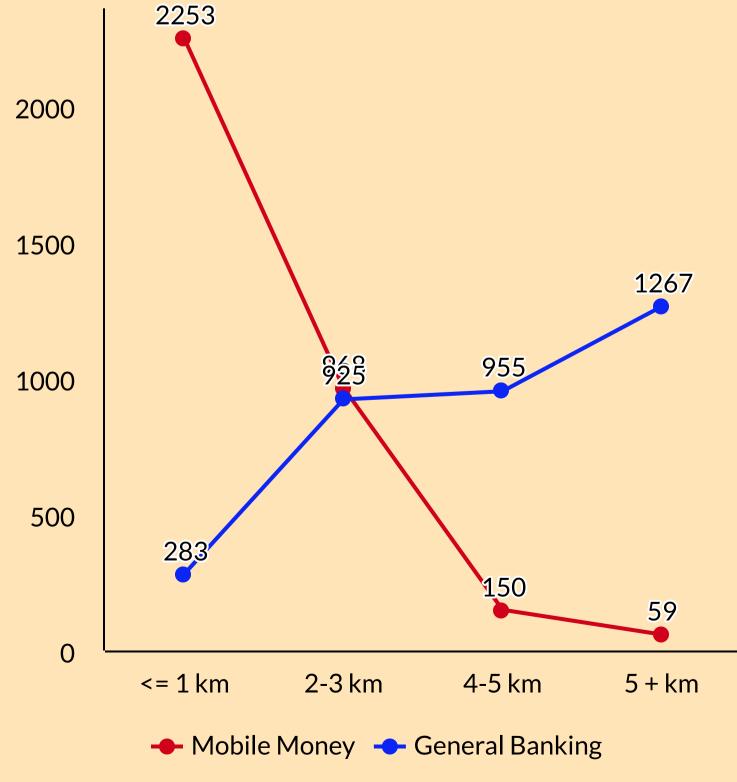
around 60% beneficiaries have to travel less than 1 km to collect their wages from mobile money agents

30% beneficiaries need to cross more than 5 km if they would collect wages from bank

around 66% beneficiaries have to travel less than 1 km to collect their wages from mobile money agents

36% beneficiaries need to cross more than 5 km if they would collect wages from bank



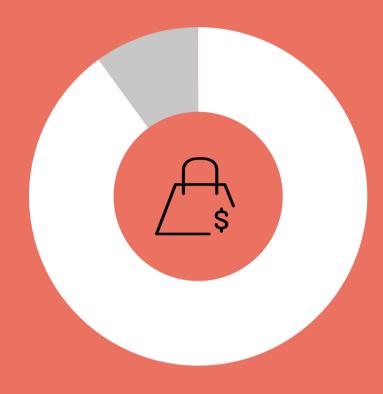


MFS VS BANK



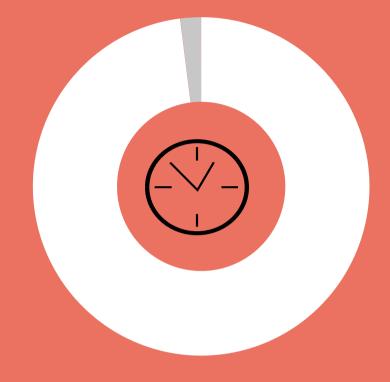


Cost, Time, Distance



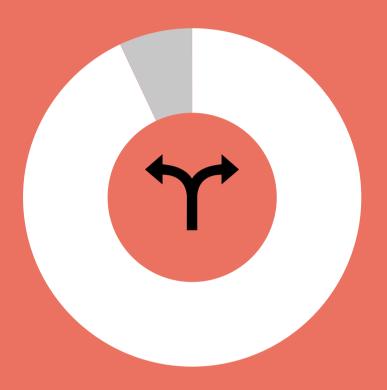
90%

Accessing MFS services, beneficiaries were able to save money on travel to go to bank



98%

Beneficiaries could save time by using MFS at their doorsteps compared to time spend in banks



93%

Compared to bank, beneficiaries travelled less since MFS agent points are at their doorsteps



Endline Study Takeaway



75% of beneficiaries deposited their money to the MFS account at least for once.



beneficiaries 99% have withdrawn their first time; money the rest had to go to the agent twice to cash out as the agent ran out of money.



Apart from beneficiaries 15% household members use MFS system and only 2% HH member has a bank account.

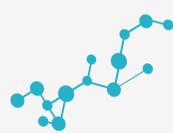


82% of beneficiaries found it easy and simple to use the MFS service.





Everyone got paid on time and was aware of cash out fee of MFS service.



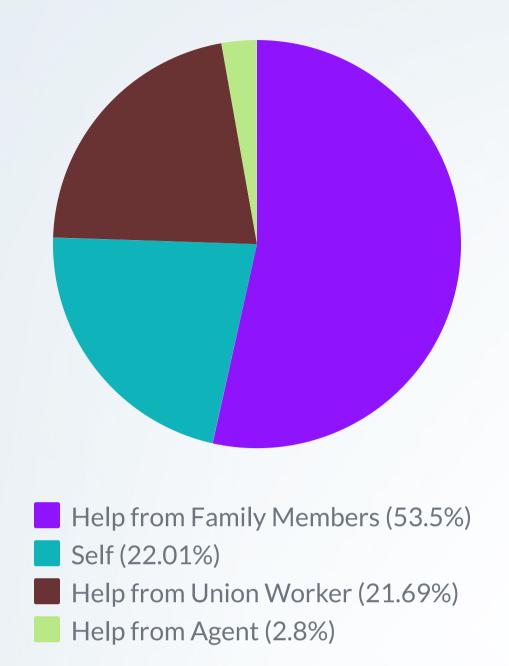
73% of beneficiaries feel safe leaving their money into the MFS accounts but 96% of beneficiaries have withdrawn all money on the last payday.



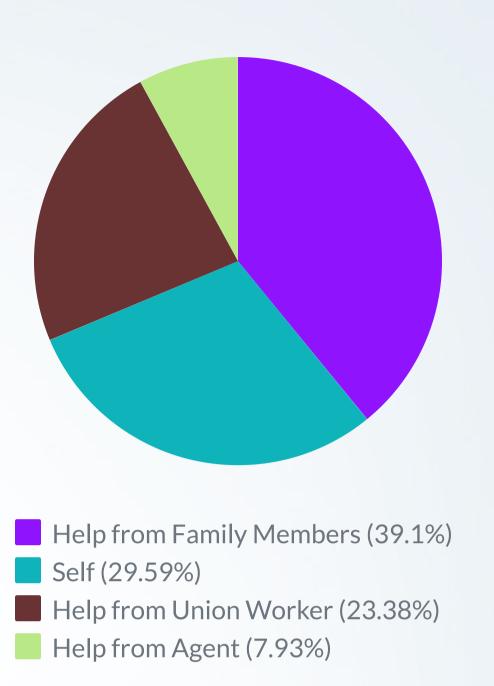
Nobody had to pay any additional money other than service fee (cash-out charge) and transportation cost.



How beneficiaries check balance?



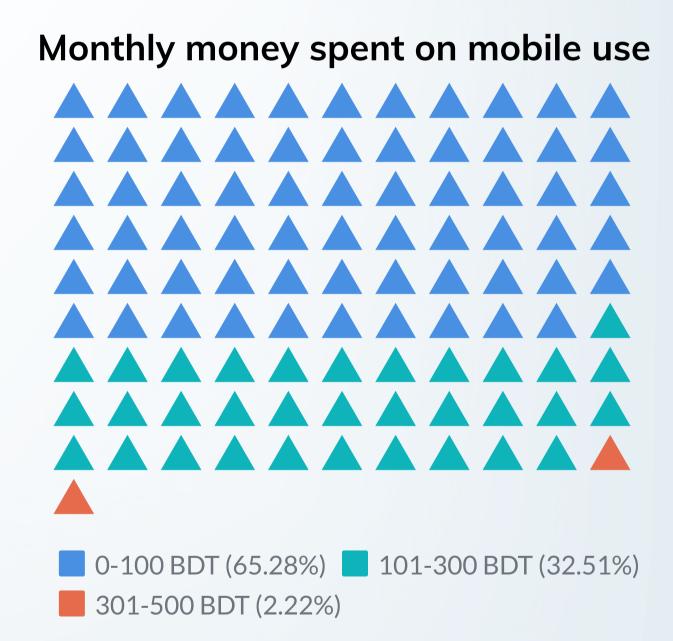
How beneficiaries cash-out?



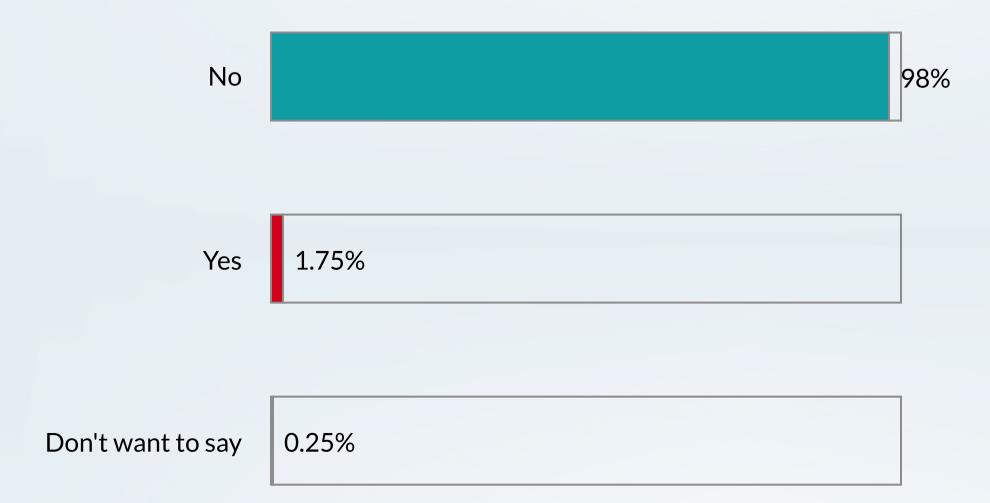
Beneficiaries were given basic mobile phones to access to MFS services.

Present condition of these phones are:





Beneficiaries faced hacking attempts in MFS wallet



16 beneficiaries NAGAD
MFS account were
hacked and they lost total
BDT 2,86,550 (USD 3,346)



Get In Touch With











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