

WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN AFRICA



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AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT
BANK GROUP

THE STATE OF GENDER EQUALITY

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

MATERNAL DEATHS
(Live Births per 100,000)



- 36 in Mauritius
- 60 in Tunisia
- **1,000 in Guinea-Bissau**

PRIMARY COMPLETION
(Number of girls per 100 boys)



- 43 in Chad
- 56 in Central African Republic
- **145 in Lesotho**

FEMALE LABOR PARTICIPATION

LABOR PARTICIPATION



- 24.7% in Tunisia
- 86.7% in Tunisia
- 90.7% in Burundi

AGRICULTURAL LABOR



- 67.3% in Lesotho
- 70% in Sub-Saharan Africa
- 90% of food provided by women

- Increasing female labor participation world wide since 1960:

- 24.7% in Tunisia
- 90.7% in Burundi
- 86.7% in Tanzania

- Women provide 70% of agricultural labor

- 67.3% in Lesotho
- 68% in Burkina Faso

ECONOMIC CHALLENGES FOR WOMEN

- Occupy informal sector and **low-skilled jobs**
- **Discriminated** against in labor markets and wages
- Less mobility between **informal and formal** sectors
- **Lack access to resources:** education, healthcare and property

ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR

- Women more likely to be self-employed
- Female ownership across continent:
 - 4.2 percent in Eritrea
 - 34.8 percent in Burundi
 - 61.9 percent in Cote D'Ivoire

➤ Women run informal and small enterprises:

- 41% in Rwanda
- 43% in Cape Verde
- 44% of business run by women in Ghana

MAJOR OBSTACLES

LAW, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND THE ECONOMY

➤ Laws negatively affect women's economic opportunities:

- **Disadvantage** for married women
- **Discriminatory family code in DRC** ---- constrains married women's economic empowerment
- **Discriminatory labor law in Chad** --- limits working hours and occupation for women

- Laws negatively affect women's access to property and credit:

- Women often lack **land rights civil/customary laws**
- Women might not be able to inherit property after death of spouse
- Access to **collateral and documentation**

➤ Women's access to legal assistance can be limited:

➤ Access is **costly**

➤ **Low socio-economic status** can affect access to legal assistance

➤ **Lack of education** and low legal literacy can be a barrier

➤ Progressive laws can provide women with incentives to work

➤ **2013 Kenyan Constitution** --- more land rights and employment opportunities (Article 60)

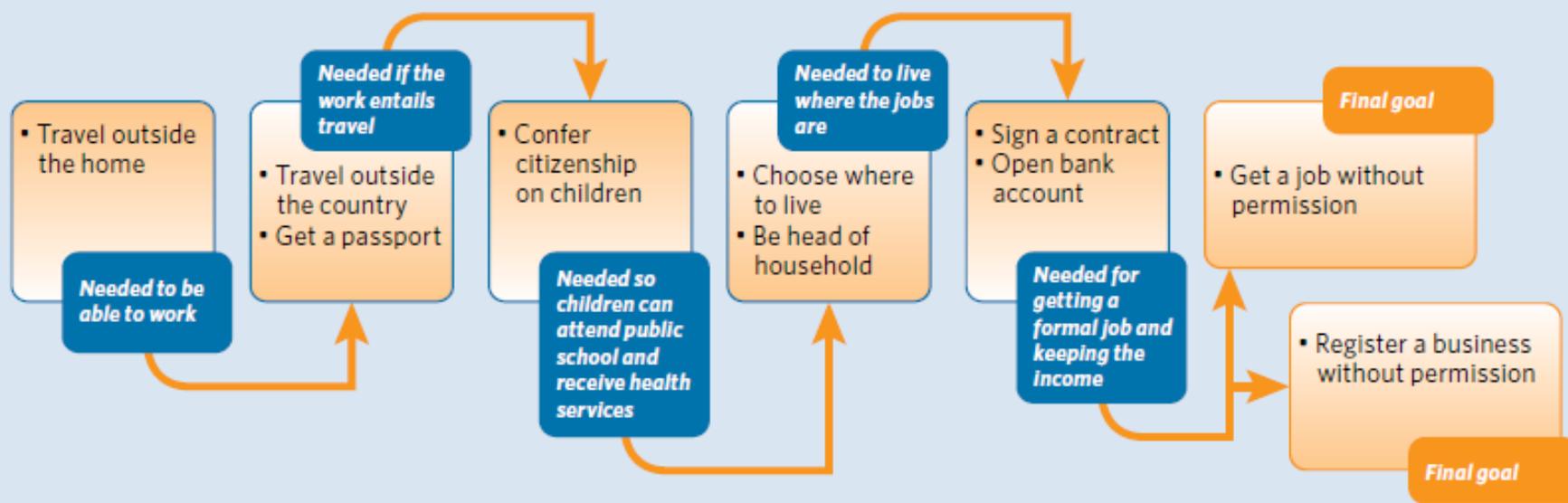
➤ **Rwanda 2003 constitution** ---- Inheritance rights, participation in government

➤ **Morocco constitution** ---- economic rights for women (Article 19)

BUSINESS RELATED ACTIONS WOMEN MUST CARRY TO EARN INCOME

FIGURE 3.5

A WOMAN'S QUEST TO GET A JOB OR START A BUSINESS



ACCESS TO INFRASTRUCTURE

ACCESS TO
ELECTRICITY



- 9% in Uganda
- 100% in North Africa

ACCESS TO
WATER SOURCES



- 27% in Somalia
- 99% in Mauritius
- 95% in Botswana

ACCESS TO
PAVED ROADS



- 0.8% in Chad
- 98.6% in Mauritius

ACCESS TO
MODERN FUELS



- 1% in Liberia, Rwanda
- 90% in Seychelles
- 99.6% in Egypt

AfDB INITIATIVES

THE AFRICAN PRIVATE SECTOR

- Contributed to 80% of continent's GDP
- Created about 90% job (2012)
- SMEs created between 67-80% of jobs
- MSEs employed between 20-30% of the workforce
- Half of those self-employed are women. Only 1/4 of employers are women

THE AfDB PRIVATE SECTOR

➤ Focuses to support women entrepreneurs through programs/targets:

➤ 2,500 women-owned SME's

➤ 22 Million USD for capacity building programs in Tanzania and Zambia

➤ 94,000 new jobs created for women.

- Provides finance to SMEs through:
 - intermediaries such as banks and MFIs
- Provides technical assistance to financial institutions.

AFRICAN WOMEN IN BUSINESS INITIATIVE

- Alleviate poverty through entrepreneurship
- Provide microfinance and support services
- Collaborate with governments
- Reinforce competitiveness
- Cooperate with women associations
- Provide technical and financial assistance

AFRICAN GUARANTEE INITIATIVE FOR SME's

- Increase SME long-term finance and capacity building
- Allocate **2.5 million Euro** to capacity building
- Provide Support for financial institutions and services

➤ Enhance women's economic resilience and business skills:

➤ 75, 000 women attended literacy classes

➤ 60, 000 received micro-credit In Malawi, Mali and Egypt

➤ Improve and develop infrastructure

➤ Strengthen capacity of MFI's to deliver credit

➤ Diversify products to suit women clients

PRIVATE SECTOR MICROFINANCE PROJECTS

GUINEA

(Upper and Middle Guinea Sustainable Social Development Project)

- Capacity building, training and technical assistance to SME's
- Beneficiaries increased to 58,069 in 2013 (from 21,063 in 2011)
- Credit increased from 14.4 billion to 18.7 billion.
 - 50% of recipients were women.
- 44,000 people provided with basic financial services.

EGYPT

(Rural Income and Economic Enhancement)

- Create better business environment for SME's
- Increase number of SME's and access to finance
- 60% of MFS were loaned to women
- 35% was loaned to SEDOs (Small enterprise development organizations)

GHANA

(Urban Poverty Reduction Project)

- Promote job creation
- Improve access to services and socio-economic infrastructure
- Develop small businesses
- 10,000 young people and women received vocational training
- 500 girls from poor families
- 4 million women have access to financial services

CONCLUSION

Ten-Year Strategy:

- Promoting economic empowerment and income
- Strengthening legal and property rights
- Enhancing capacity building and management
- Improving and investing in infrastructure
- Improving access to finance

