

MAKING IT EASIER FOR WOMEN IN MALAWI TO FORMALIZE THEIR FIRMS AND ACCESS FINANCIAL SERVICES

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KEY MESSAGES

- 1. The global rate of informal firms is high, especially for those that are women-owned and in the poorest countries, despite 149 economies implementing 368 reforms to simplify the registration process in a recent ten-year period.** One assumption to explain this is that people do not want to register their firms, and another is that if only they registered, it would lead to great benefits for their businesses.
- 2. Through an experiment in Malawi, we established an effective and replicable design to offer informal firms support to formalize, costing much less than the typical private sector development intervention.** Take-up of business registration was extremely high for both men and women-owned firms, with about 75 percent of those offered assistance obtaining a business registration certificate. However, firms were not interested in tax registration, which could be relevant for efforts to formalize them in some countries in Africa that do not separate business and tax registration.
- 3. We also found that business registration on its own is not effective in the short-term in improving access to financial services.** We found no impact for either men or women on bank account usage, savings, or credit.
- 4. What works in the short-term is combining business registration with an information session at a bank including the offer of a business bank account.** This led to women entrepreneurs increasing usage of bank accounts for business-only purposes, financial record keeping, and access to other financial services including insurance.

GENDER INNOVATION LAB

The Gender Innovation Lab (GIL) conducts impact evaluations of development interventions in Sub-Saharan Africa, seeking to generate evidence on how to close the gender gap in earnings, productivity, assets, and agency. The GIL team is currently working on over 40 impact evaluations in 21 countries with the aim of building an evidence base with lessons for the region.

The impact objective of GIL is to increase take-up of effective policies by governments, development organizations, and the private sector in order to address the underlying causes of gender inequality in Africa, particularly in terms of women's economic and social empowerment. The lab aims to do this by strengthening knowledge by producing and delivering a new body of evidence and developing a compelling narrative, geared towards policymakers, on what works and what does not work in promoting gender equality.

Informal firms are smaller and less productive than formal ones, and their informal status is often associated with a number of costs, including less access to finance. Although 75 percent of the countries included in the Doing Business project have adopted at least one reform making it easier to register a business since 2004, informality remains very prevalent, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa.

This may lead many to believe that entrepreneurs are not interested in registering their firms, and that if they could only be convinced to formalize it would lead to great benefits for their business.

SO WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT?

To find out what really works in incentivizing informal firms to register and to improve access and usage of financial services, the World Bank's Africa Region Gender Innovation Lab, in collaboration with the Global Practice for Trade and Competitiveness and the Development Research Group, launched an experiment to identify the short-term impacts of different types of formalization assistance.

We did this in the context of Malawi where only 7 percent of firms have registered with the government.¹ We aimed to see if entrepreneurs would take advantage of a costless business registration offer and if so, if this registration would have a positive impact on firm-level outcomes.

HERE'S WHAT WE DID

Our experiment targeted informal enterprises likely to be able to benefit most from registration in the country's major commercial cities of Lilongwe and Blantyre. We worked with a sample of over 3,000 informal firms, of which 40 percent were female-owned.

We randomly allocated participating firms into four groups. We offered three groups varying formalization

interventions, while the remaining one was the control group. The first treatment group was offered assistance for costless business registration, the second was offered assistance for costless business registration and separate tax registration. The third and final treatment group was offered assistance for costless business registration, as well as an information session with a bank that included an offer at the end to open a business bank account.

We then implemented the interventions and gathered data on the take up of the different types of business formalization and their result on outcomes of interest including changes in access to financial tools. Thus far, we did two rounds of follow up surveys, the first one from November 2012- March 2013 and the second from November 2013- March 2014.

HERE'S WHAT WE FOUND

Neither the assumption that firm registration is low because entrepreneurs do not want to register their firms, nor that if only they registered, it would lead to great benefits, were true in the short term.

We identified an effective and replicable design to offer informal firms support to formalize, costing much less than the typical private sector development intervention.

All three treatment groups had large impacts on business registration, with 75 percent of those offered assistance accepting and completing the business registration process. This benefits the government in providing a better picture of the firms that are active in their economy, and it allows enterprises to comply with the formal requirement to, among other benefits, open a business bank account, apply for a loan in the name of the business, apply for government programs, and register with the chamber of commerce.

¹ Source: 2004-05 Integrated Household Survey, which shows 93 percent of firms are not registered with the Department of the Registrar's General (DRG).



The all-in costs of conducting the business registration intervention was \$22 per registration offered and approximately \$27 per registration offer accepted. So this is an intervention that can be reasonably scaled up when compared with other interventions typically provided to firms. In sum, we found making registration costless will increase formalization of firms dramatically.

One caveat was that even with costless assistance, take-up rates for the tax registration were extremely low (only 4 percent), suggesting that it is the combination of a business formalization status that offers potential benefits (like bank access), low transaction costs and no implied future cost that is responsible for the high business registration take-up.

Business registration on its own is not effective in the short-term in improving access to financial services.

Simplifying business registration on its own – the first group - was not effective in the short-term in improving access to financial services. This intervention had limited impact on savings and an increase of 2-4 percent in the likelihood of having a business bank account, which was significantly smaller than the intervention that includes registration and a bank information session. Except in the amount of credit that the firm can borrow in two weeks, and in certain savings behaviors, where the impacts of this group were larger for women, there were no significant differences between male and female-owned enterprises.



What works in the short-term is combining business registration with an information session at a bank including the offer of a business bank account.

When combining the business registration with an information session at a bank and including an offer of a business bank account in the process, the impacts on access to financial services were large. The results were particularly encouraging in that the impact was high for women too, suggesting a way to increase women's access to financial services. Compared to the control group, women in this treatment group were much more likely to open a business bank account. They were also more likely to start keeping financial records and to have an insurance scheme, as seen in Figure 1 below.



WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS USE OF FINANCIAL SERVICES CONTROL GROUP VS. TREATMENT GROUP 3 (FIRST FOLLOW UP)

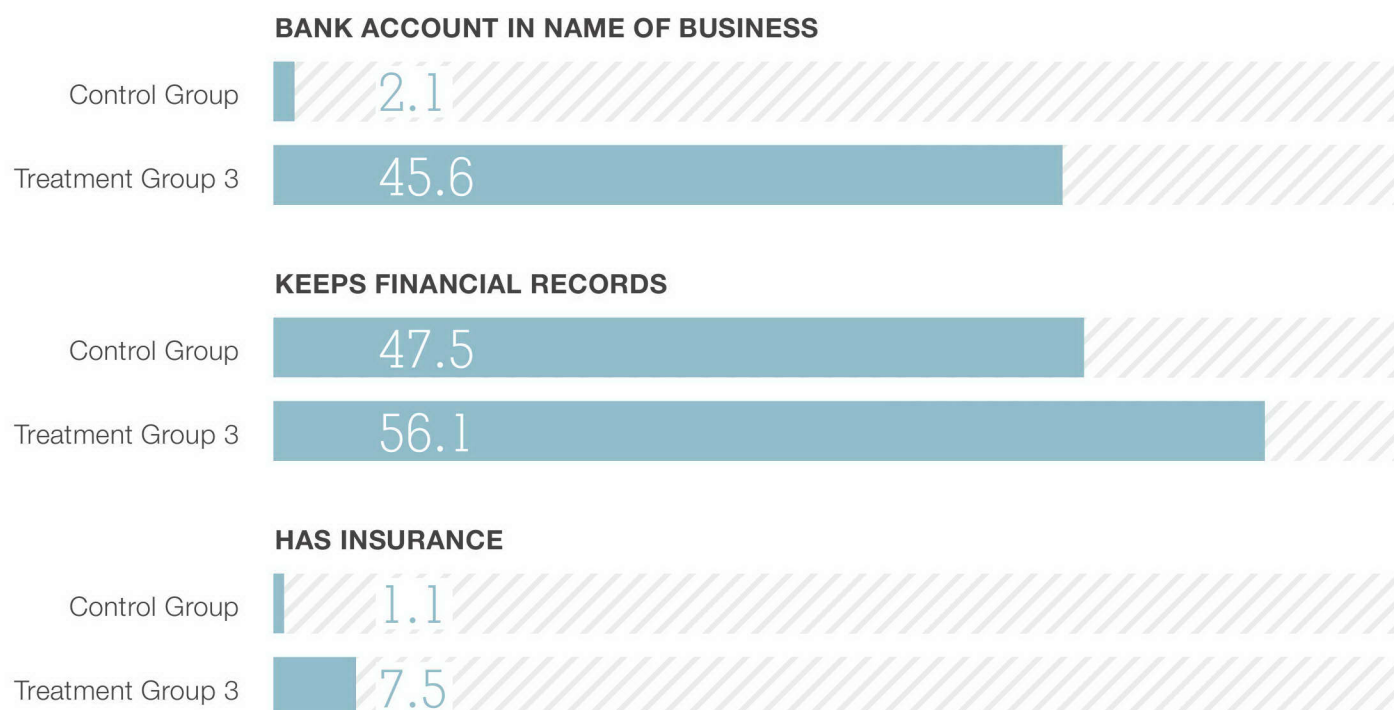


Figure 1 (above) illustrates the effects for women in this treatment group compared to the control group for the first follow-up survey (we found similar large differences in the second follow-up). While just 2 percent of the women in the control group had a bank account in the name of the business, this figure was 46 percent for the group offered information sessions at the Bank. Female owned enterprises in this group were 6 and 9 percentage points more likely to have insurance and financial records respectively than the women-owned firms in the control group.

NEXT STEPS

In the next stage of this study, we will analyze mid-term and long-term impacts of the different formalization interventions including the effects these methods have on businesses performance. We will also look at how informality exposes female entrepreneurs to more risks including confiscation of merchandise or requests for transactional sex from authorities threatening to shut down their businesses, and whether formalization could protect women from harassment.

For more information on this study see the Policy Research Working Paper:

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2015/01/23922000/short-term-impacts-formalization-assistance-bank-information-session-business-registration-access-finance-malawi>

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