Role of inclusive finance in smallholder farmer's growth and commercialisation in SADC

Presented By: Isaac Phiri UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA

Team: Dr. Moraka Makhura

Nobuhle D. Mbonane

Outline

- > Introduction
- > Concepts
- > Methodology and frameworks
- > Financial inclusion in SADC
- > Results and Discussion of micro study
- > Conclusion and recommendation

Introduction



Accessibility to inclusive finance is a major challenge in SADC



Inclusive finance can positively impact agricultural sector & increase commercialisation.



Understanding how inclusive finance affects smallholder farmers' decisions to commercialize is important.



Lead to alignment of policies by relevant stakeholders.











Definitions of inclusive finance and commercialisation

- Inclusive finance refers to the delivery of financial services and products that are available, accessible, and affordable to all segments of society, to achieve inclusive economic growth
- Finance is a broad term that encompasses many financial services. In this study, will only focus on credit, insurance, off-farm income, agriculture insurance and household savings
- > **Commercialisation** is defined as; increasing the amount of produce that is sold. The value of output marketed relative to amount produce was used (Pingali & Rosegrant, 1995).

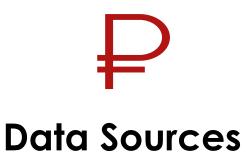
Objective

The overall objective of the study was to examine the role of inclusive finance in agricultural commercialisation among smallholder farmers.

Hypothetical Concept



Methods



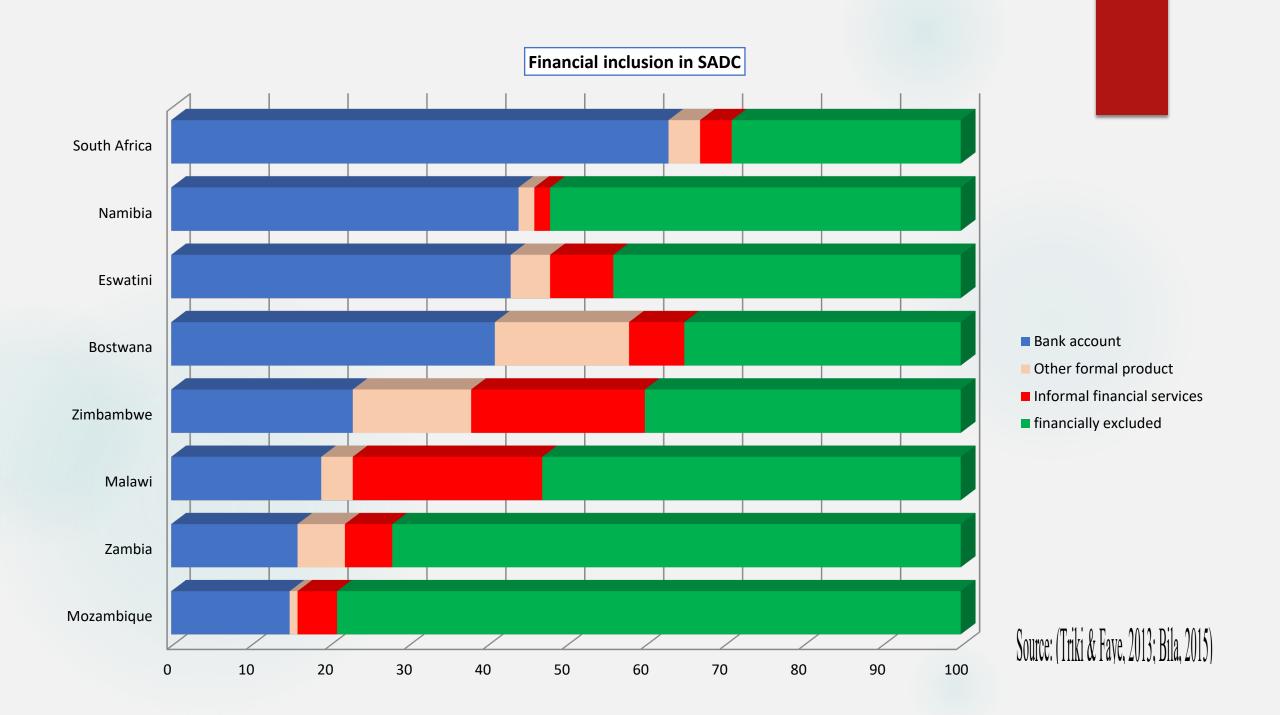
Macro-economic data (IMF)
Micro-economic data for Eswatini;

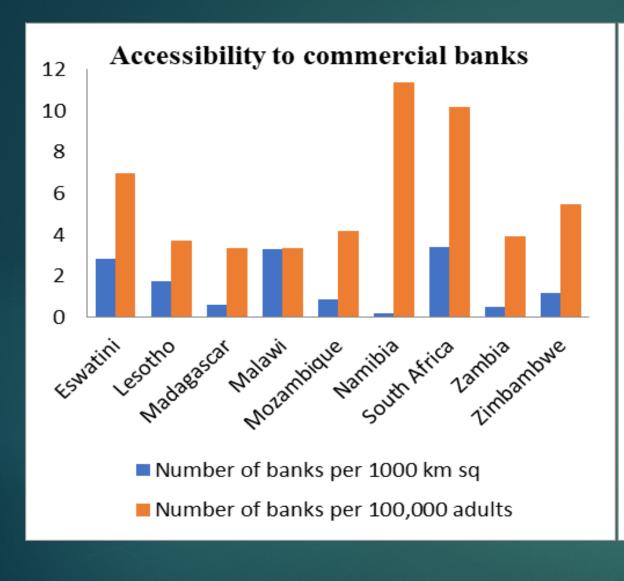


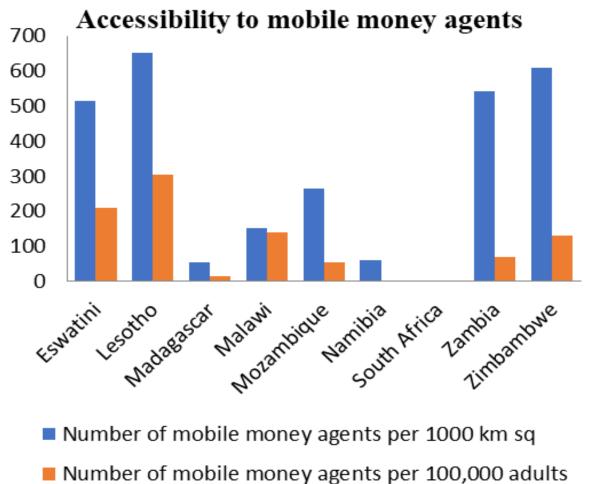
Data Analysis

Econometric research methods

ANOVA



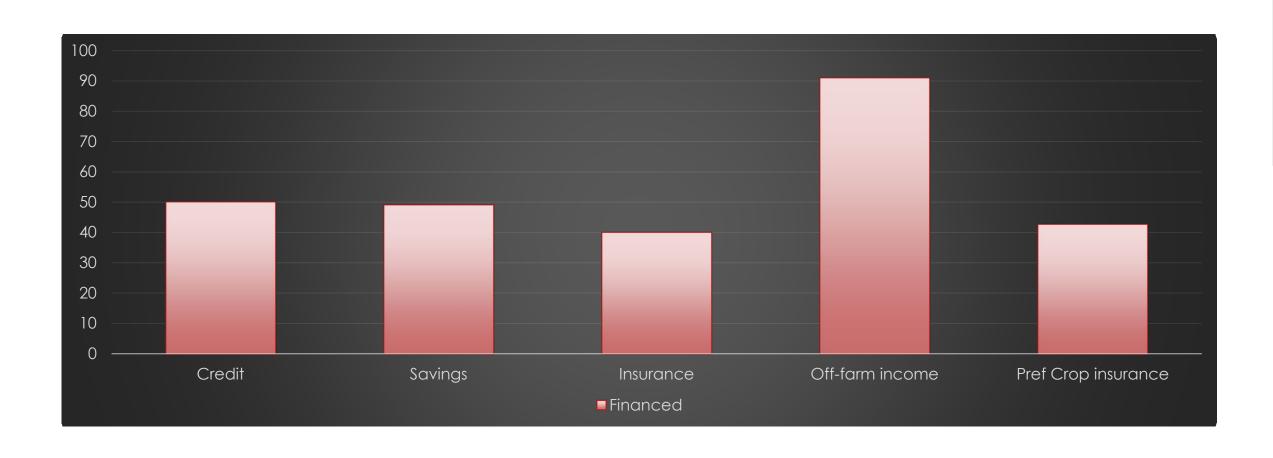




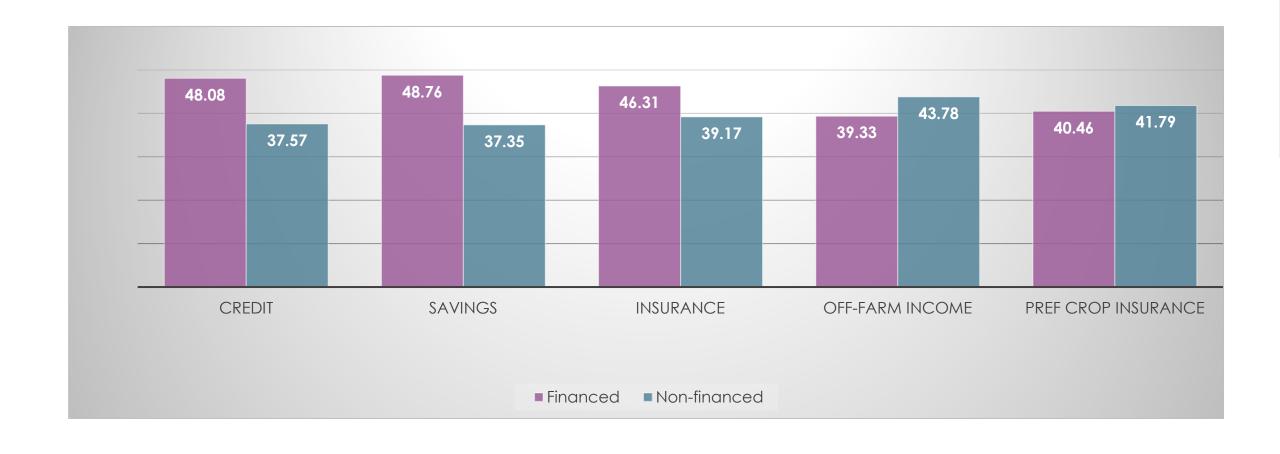
Discussion of the macro study

- South Africa tops the list of because millions of South Africans receive social grants and enjoy a higher level of financial inclusion (Fanta, et al., 2017).
- At least 45% of adults use mobile money services in **Zimbabwe**. However, this has drastically decreased the use of formal financial services (Finscope, 2016)
- Mozambique has lowest level of financial inclusion. 75% of micro-medium enterprises were financially excluded from both formal and informal financial services (FinMark Trust, 2013)

Descriptive results for Micro study



Comparing the commercialisation Means



ANOVA Results

		F-statistic	Significance
One-way	Savings	4.411**	Yes
	Credit	3.758**	Yes
	Off-farm income	1.505	No
	Insurance policy	0.710	No
	Crop insurance pre	0.066	No

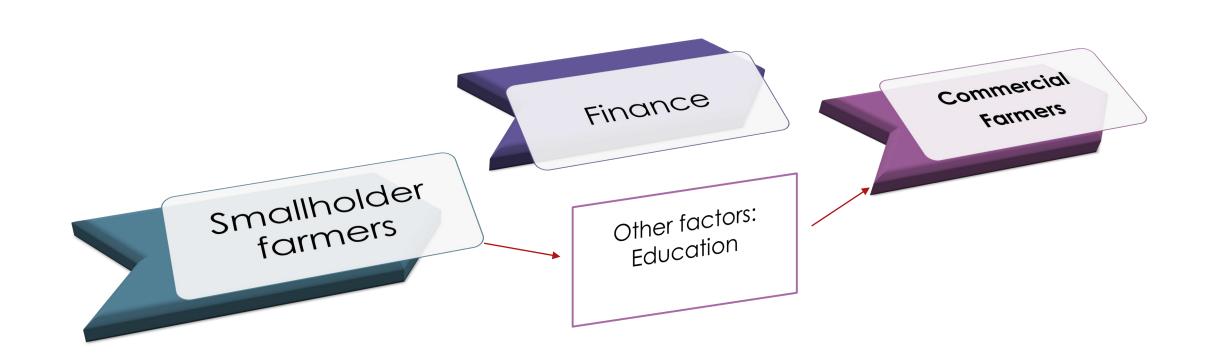
Discussion of results of the micro study

- The results showed that only credit and saving had a significance difference between financed and non-financed farmers.
- > However, all financial variables tested positive for endogeneity
- > This implies that further analysis is necessary

Endogenous switching regression results

		Model completed	Coefficient direction
1-way	Savings (S)	Yes	0.435**
	Credit (C)	Yes	0.283
	Off-farm income (O)	Yes	0.369**
	Insurance policy (I)	Yes	0.254*
	Agric insurance pref (A)	No	0.106
2-way	SC	Yes	0.159
	CO	Yes	-0.488
	IO	Yes	-0.656
	IA	Yes	0.295*

Conclusion



Lessons for SADC & Mozambique

- both financial inclusion and agricultural commercialisation are important in economic development
- For SADC, and Mozambique in particular, to accelerate agriculture and rural development, there is a need to promote financial inclusion and commercialisation of agriculture
- Agricultural commercialisation among smallholder farmers can be achieved through an increase in the accessibility of finance

Recommendations



The government needs to take a key role to spearhead an increase in financial inclusion by creating an enabling environment and policies to increase financial inclusion.



Financial institutions should improve accessibility of financial services to smallholder farmers.



Foundation for other researchers to further analyze the effect of finance on agriculture.

THANK YOU!