

**EFFECTS OF MICROFINANCE INTERVENTIONS BY MICROFINANCE
INSTITUTIONS ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: A CASE OF NAKURU CBD
WEST SUB-COUNTY, KENYA**

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**A Research Project Submitted to the Institute of Postgraduate Studies in Partial
Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Award of Master of Business
Administration Degree in Finance**

KABARAK UNIVERSITY

NOVEMBER, 2021

DECLARATION

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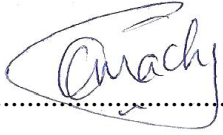
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RECOMMENDATION

To the Institute of Postgraduate Studies:

The research project entitled “**Effects of Microfinance interventions by Microfinance Institutions on Women Empowerment: A Case of Nakuru CBD West Sub-County, Kenya** ” and written by **Sharon Mumbi Mwalasha** is presented to the Institute of Postgraduate Studies of Kabarak University. We have reviewed the research project and recommend it be accepted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of Master of Business Administration Degree (Finance Option).

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to thank the Almighty God for enabling me to come this far in my education. This research Project would not have succeeded without the following people and their endless support and co-operation. Hence I extend my warm gratitude to them all. I would like to acknowledge my research supervisors Prof. Clifford Machogu and Dr. Joel Koima for guiding me all through the writing process. I wish to show my gratitude to my parents and siblings for being a support I could lean on every time I needed to.

DEDICATION

I dedicate this research project to my parents, who stood by me and gave me endless support. Last but not the least to God Almighty who gave me the ability and grace to do this work to the best of my knowledge; from its inception to its conclusion.

ABSTRACT

Microfinance has built up a lot of attention as a way to eradicate poverty and empowering women. According to the Nakuru County Integrated Development Plan Report (CIDPP 2018-2022), low outreach of microfinance interventions by MFIs to encourage women empowerment in Nakuru CBD is evidenced by the fact that the MFIs are less than ten years in operation. This study sought to establish the effects of microfinance interventions by microfinance institutions on women empowerment in Nakuru CBD West Sub-County, Kenya. It focused on four specific objectives: to determine the effect of micro credit on women empowerment, to examine the effect of micro savings on women empowerment, to assess the effect of micro insurance on women empowerment and to establish the effect of training on women empowerment. The study was guided by viscous cycle of poverty theory, mental accounting theory, prospect theory, human capital theory and women empowerment theory. A descriptive survey and cause effect research design was employed. The study targeted a member from each of the women having income generating ventures groups in the Nakuru West Sub-County engaging in microfinance. The sample of 127 respondents from a target population of 293 women groups was collected using the simple random technique. This research followed the use of the questionnaire as a key data collection method, which had been built on a five- point Likert scale. The data was analysed with the aid of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) including instruments like frequencies, percentages, cross tabulations, Chi square of test of good fit and independence had been employed. Inferential statistical analysis were conducted using the Pearson Correlation Coefficient, ANOVA and multiple regression analysis to establish the relationship between the dependent and independent variables. Analyzed data was presented inform of statistical tables, charts and graphs. Results show that except for micro insurance ($t=1.247$, $p=0.217$), other MFI interventions such as microcredit ($t=5.105$, $p=.000$), micro savings ($t=7.614$, $p=.000$) and training ($t=3.263$, $p=.002$) significantly and positively affect empowerment of women. This study concludes that for efficient realization of positive effects, the microcredit has to be readily accessed and the interest rates be very flexible to attract many, the process of savings withdrawals from savings accounts in MFIs should be timely, micro insurance services should be able to reach women and non-financial services complements the rest to realize the positive effects on user since these non-financial services sharpens personal skills. Some of the recommendations made include; The regulators of micro finance institutions should have a policy that will regulate the rate of interest charged as women entrepreneurs felt that the interest rates were too high and hence some were reluctant to take loans, Micro finance institutions should reduce the cost of training sessions or provide it as a complementary free service for the first year to all their clients in order to allow a larger number of women entrepreneurs to access training and hence get empowered and the design of micro savings should be changed so that it can be aligned to the client's needs such that withdrawal procedures should be made more easy and the time period for consequent withdrawals be reduced.

Keywords: *Microfinance, Microfinance institutions, Microfinance Interventions, Women Empowerment*

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AJWS	American Jewish World Service
AMFI	Association of Microfinance Institutions
ASCRA	Accumulating savings and Credit Association
CBK	Central Bank of Kenya
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women
CGAP	Consultative Group to Assist the Poor
DTM	Deposit Taking Microfinance
FSA	Financial Services Association
FSD	Financial Sector Deepening
IFC	International Finance Corporation
K-REP	Kenya Rural Enterprise Programme.
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KWFT	Kenya Women Finance Trust
MFB	Microfinance Bank
MFI	Microfinance Institution
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MTP	Medium Term Framework
NACOSTI	National Commission for Science and Technology Innovations
ROSCA	Rotating Savings and Credit Association
SACCO	Savings and Credit Co-operative
SEWA	Self Employed Women's Association
SHGs	Self Help Groups
UNCECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNIFEM	United Nations Fund for Women
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VIF	Variance Inflation Factors
WEI	Women Employment Index
WCG	Welfare and Clan Groups

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Financially Excluded: Individuals who report using financial services and products only through family, friends, neighbours, or keep money in secret places or not using any form of financial service.

Women Empowerment: It is the process which enables one to gain control over resources and ideology before the process of empowering them which forces them to perceive as able and entitled to make decisions on their own.

Economic Empowerment: This is the ability of women to access savings and credit enhances their economic position in decision making through their decision making on savings and credit.

Investment Decisions: Women decision-making on utilization of microfinance services and products.

Increased Well-being: Avenue towards women's savings with credit services in addition to women's decisiveness to save and also begin building credit that enhances the voice of women regarding economic and household decision making.

Social and political Empowerment: This is referred to as simultaneous increase in women's economy alongside the regulation of earnings arising following admittance to microfinance, enhanced women's expertise, autonomy, avenue towards information, also networks of support.

Microfinance: A category of financial and non-financial services targeting individuals and small businesses that lack access to conventional banking and related services.

Microcredit: It is the extension of very small loans (microloans) to low income clients who typically lack collateral, steady employment or a verified credit history.

Microfinance Institution: An organization that offers financial and non-financial services to low income clients.

Micro Insurance: It is a financial arrangement to protect low income clients against specific perils in exchange for regular premium payments proportionate to the likelihood and the cost of risk involved.

Microfinance Interventions: It is the provision of financial services and non-financial services to low income clients or solidarity lending groups who traditionally lack access to banking and related services.

Micro Savings: It consists of small deposit account offered to lower income families or individuals as an incentive to store funds for future use.

Household: A person or group of persons who live together under a single roof or within a single compound, share a common source of food and income and are answerable to the same head.

Training: It is a non-financial service provided by microfinance institutions offered to low income clients to provide the skills and experience needed for business.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Women take part in a fundamental role in the economic development of their families and communities. However, obstacles like poverty, unemployment, low household income and societal discriminations mostly in developing countries have impeded their productive performance of that role (Ekpe, Binti & Che, 2010). Hence, majority of them undertake on entrepreneurial activities to support their families. Women empowerment is important for the alleviation of poverty and meaningful participation of entrepreneurship development.

Microfinance interventions are found on the assumption that participation in these interventions have empowering effects and stir individual growth. Microfinance interventions include providing financial and non-financial services through the use of micro-finance Institutions (MFIs) to low-income customers or solidarity lending communities that historically do not have means of access to banking and related services (Ledgerwood, 2010). Financial services includes micro deposit products, micro-credit, micro-insurance products, remittances and payments services. Non-financial services primarily include training in entrepreneurship in micro-enterprises and business skills.

Globally, microfinance interventions were reported to have reached around 200 million individuals by 2013 (Cull & Morduch, 2017). Also, it is assessed that nearly two billion individuals worldwide have been financially-excluded starting at 2016 (Demirgüç-Kunt, Leora, Dorothe, Saniya & Jake 2018). Evidence from Latin America suggests that there is no systematic difference in access to microfinance interventions by MFIs between female owned and male owned firms (Bruhn, 2017). Similarly, evidence from high

income countries including the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, and New Zealand as well as certain developing countries such as Ecuador and Peru show that women applying for funding in Microfinance Institutions generally do not face arbitrarily higher denial rates than men. This result suggests that gender differences in the use of microfinance interventions by MFIs, does not necessarily have positive effect on the lives of women (Carter & Shaw, 2017). Research by Lavoori and Paramanik (2014) on the effects of microfinance on women's decision-making in rural India indicated that MFI funding process had an unforeseen advantageous effect of women's lives. However, research on the effect of microfinance on women's empowerment in India found that program features need to be improved to support women's empowerment (Nilkantan et al., 2013). Research on microfinance and women's empowerment by Kato and Kratzer (2013) concluded that interventions by micro-finance institutions could result to women making lives' strategic choices.

Studies undertaken by different scholars in this area have shown that focusing on women is a viable method of reducing poverty, because women are probably going to use their income on their children's food, medical care and schooling. These are both potentials investments in future and play a role in the long-term economic growth of individuals, communities and, eventually, for nations (AJWS, 2006). The Microcredit Summit Campaign Report (2012) indicates that out of a selection of 3100 projects, poverty is the highest in rural areas in developing countries, especially in Africa with 83.5 percent of consumers are women. Rooyen, Stewart and Wet (2012) have shown that interventions by microfinance influence family units in Africa in terms on both financial and non-financial related results. These results consist of improvements in family unit spending, family unit incomes, savings generations, and prices of food, wealth build up, nourishment, wellness, and women's empowerment. For a variety of causes, women

remain abused. Beforehand, it concerns higher poverty among women alongside men, mainly in emergent nations. Women are disadvantaged because they do not engage in the work, and even though they do, whatever resources they have are constrained by males. A significant number of women in particular rural sub-Saharan African countries amid their presence in agriculture and their prominence in the informal sectors, just accomplish reduced yield, due to shortfall of capital (Whitehead & Kabeer 2012).

Financial is the second explanation for women's lending. Research conducted in Malawi and Nigeria have shown such, in most instances, the creditworthiness of women is higher than men because of their better reimbursement their dynamism, hard labour, expertise and enterprising spirit is valued (Hulme 1991; Khandker et al. 1995; Niehof 2007; Udong et al. 2010). A research at Malawi, (Diagne 1998) found that household disposable wage from crops and consumption of food was decreased in micro financing programmes. Admittance of loan has driven agronomists to react to a rise in input expenses through take on instead of modifying their cultivation policies. The true effect of micro-finance on women enterprisers founded on presumptions is generally seen in Africa, as the perfect clients of micro-finance goods (Muteru, 2013). While Kenya scores 81 (out of 100) on the Women business and the law 2020 index and ranks 109 out of the 153 countries in the Global Gender Gap report 2020 with 0.671. Significant inequalities between males and females in education attainment, health outcomes, representation in the parliament and participation in the labor market remain (USAID, 2020).

According to Fin Access National Survey (2019) overall access to microfinance interventions by microfinance institutions declined to 1.7 percent in 2019 from 3.6 percent in 2016. The significant decline to its 2006 level 1.7 percent could be attributed to increase uptake of mobile banking products, emerging rapid uptake of digital loan apps and increasing role of mobile money. In a significant dip in the financially excluded

adult population was 11 percent in 2019 compared to 17.4 percent in 2016. The informal and excluded categories declined from 32.1 percent and 41.3 percent in 2006 to 6.1 percent and 11 percent in 2019. These developments could be attributed to the introduction of digital finance. Despite advances in formal financial inclusion, the financially excluded still persists although it's on a decreasing trajectory.

In reference to the Nakuru County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP, 2018 -2022) Nakuru County is served by 17 microfinance institutions namely; Faulu Kenya, Kenya Women Finance Trust, Musoni, Small and Micro Enterprise Programme (SMEP), Rafiki Microfinance among others. Out of which eight (8) micro insurance institutions are found in Nakuru East and West Sub Counties. The proportion of households that sought credit from Nakuru County from MFIs stood in 2019 was 88 percent as compared to 77.5 percent in 2016. Financially exclusion rate also declined as 10 percent individuals were financially excluded in 2019 as compared to 16.7 percent in 2016. Despite these developments, according to the Finn Access Household Survey Report 2019, results show that nationally help from friends and family (24.7%) was the highest source of funds followed by using savings in mobile money (5.8%); and shopkeeper credit was 3.9 percent. Among the formal sources, loans from banks, Saccos and MFIs was 1.4%. MFIs operations and functions are strictly determined by the senior management in the head offices. They are also regulated by CBK. The presence of these major MFIs in Nakuru County depicts strongly the favorable factors such as the huge cosmopolitan population in the county. The county's close proximity to the capital Nairobi gives it a first preference for investors due to administrative and operational conveniences.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The microfinance sub-sector is viewed as a catalyst for enhancing women empowerment in developing countries (Demirguc-Kunt & Leora, 2012; Rooyen *et al.*, 2012). In Kenya,

according to Fin Access National Survey (2019), overall access to microfinance interventions by microfinance institutions declined to 1.7% in 2019 from 3.6% in 2016. This showed significant decline to its 2006 level 1.7% and could be attributed to increase uptake of mobile banking products, emerging rapid uptake of digital loan apps and increasing role of mobile money. Further, the financial access gap is closing between men and women, disparities still remain this is seen as 86% male while 80% women were financially included in 2019. This results to financial exclusion of women to participate in microfinance interventions by microfinance institutions to still be high.

Majority of the relevant studies have presented microcredit as a specific MFI intervention with others showing that microfinance interventions by microfinance institutions have positive effects, while others pose negative effects, while several pose mild effects of MFIs on empowerment for women (Carter 2006 & Shaw, 2011). There are other interventions such as training, insurance, together with savings to help women gain empowerment through microfinance institutions (Gupta, 2015). The financial exclusion rate by MFIs in Nakuru CBD, improved from 16.7% in 2016 to 10% in 2019 (Fin Access, 2019). However, according to the Nakuru County Integrated Development Plan Report (CIDPP 2018-2022), there is still low outreach of microfinance interventions by MFIs to encourage women empowerment in Nakuru CBD which is evidenced by the fact that the MFIs are less than ten years in operation. Much consideration has not paid to the effect of microfinance interventions by MFIs on women empowerment in Kenya, especially in Nakuru CBD, West Sub-County. What is more, the discussion on the efficacy of microfinance interventions by MFIs to empower Kenyan women is unwavering. The distinctiveness of this research to the phenomena of micro-finance interventions and empowerment, is focused on its emphasis on women empowerment.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of this research was to examine effects of microfinance interventions by microfinance institutions on women empowerment in the case of Nakuru CBD, West Sub-County, Kenya.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

- i. To determine the effect of micro credit on women empowerment in Nakuru CBD, West Sub-County, Kenya.
- ii. To examine the effect of savings on women empowerment in Nakuru CBD, West Sub-County, Kenya.
- iii. To assess the effect of micro insurance on women empowerment in Nakuru CBD, West Sub-County, Kenya.
- iv. To establish the effect of training on women empowerment in Nakuru CBD, West Sub-County, Kenya.

1.4 Research Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were used for the study;

H01: Micro credit has no statistically significant effect on women empowerment in Nakuru CBD, West Sub-County, Kenya.

H02: Savings has no statistically significant effect on women empowerment in Nakuru CBD, West Sub-County, Kenya.

H03: Micro insurance has no statistically significant effect on women empowerment in Nakuru CBD, West Sub-County, Kenya.

H04: Training has no statistically significant effect on women empowerment in Nakuru CBD, West Sub-County, Kenya.

1.5 Justification for the Study

Access to microfinance interventions for low income individuals has greatly been transformed by the microfinance revolution. As a result, it has become one of the most deliberated innovations in international development in recent decades. One of the key promise of microfinance has been women empowerment. This is based on the fact that 82.3 percent of its poorest clients, that is, those who live on less than US\$ 1.25/day, are women (Maes & Reed, 2012). The expansion of this industry has not been without controversy and thus, there have been diverging views on the roles Microfinance institutions play in developing countries. While many hailed it as a way to end global poverty and promote women empowerment, some skeptics see it as disaster for the poor (Poremanz, 2014).

In this light, the purpose of this study is to expand knowledge in the field of microfinance and its contribution to women empowerment. The study does not intend to give support to either school of thought of microfinance being a promising and cost effective tool for fighting global poverty. Rather, this study serves as additional knowledge to this ever growing debate on microfinance. By examining the effects of microfinance interventions by MFIs on women empowerment, the analysis helps to improve upon practice in the microfinance industry.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The research is deemed important to senior leadership and initiative concerned with MFIs by presenting knowledge as for the requirements and desires for their clients. The research explored the liaison between micro-finance interventions and empowerment for women by focalizing on the administrations provided to women who are most of the recipients of microfinance. This will, in turn, allow executive microfinance to build strategies that target women.

In addition, the study will provide framework for government input on its plan to encourage women to grow the country's economy. In essence, the Government is able to recognize areas of change to make the efficiency of its plan. Moreover, the study will assist the general public with disposing of social wrongs. Individuals are a miles away out of hardship, but self-help groups may be an effective method to accomplish such.

The study will also be of importance to female entrepreneurs who rely on seek credit from microfinance services. The study will provide an avenue by which microfinance can inform its aspirations, challenges, opportunities and experience of microfinance leadership. The study will be of interest to women businesses by providing insight on the available sources of microfinance that can be used to expand their businesses.

In conclusion, the study is believed to of be importance for researchers besides academics in financial affairs, as it counts up evidence, literary work also suggest more fields of analysis.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The study was conducted in Nakuru CBD, West Sub-County. It focused on Nakuru West Sub County women groups registered by the Department of Social Development in the Ministry of East African Community (EAC), Labour and Social Protection. The research was restricted to randomly selected women in each women group who are the greater number of microfinance and empowerment of women. The research was driven by four independent variables namely micro-credit, micro-savings, micro-insurance together with training. It was limited to one dependent variable, expressly women empowerment. The financial factors were applied as they are the main interventions offered by microfinance institutions.

1.8 Limitations and Delimitations of the Study

The study was faced by various challenges. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the respondents were reluctant at first as a way of precaution. However, the researcher overcame this limitation by suggesting cold calling interviews and observing health and social measures by carrying a hand sanitizer, wearing a 3-ply face mask and maintaining social distance with the respondents. There was a slow response by some respondents to complete the questionnaires administered. This was attributed by language barrier as some respondents were not conversant with English. To surmount the challenge posed, the researcher translated verbally the questionnaires into the local Swahili language. Because of the anonymity and versatility of the respondents, most women were not ready to reveal data challenging the authenticity of the study. This constraint was in any case resolved by an official letter from NACOSTI that provided proof of permission to conduct the study. The study concerned just women in Nakuru CBD, West Sub-County. Consequently, the research did on no account include respondents from other suburbs of the nation.

1.9 Assumptions of the Study

The research expected respondents that were the target population and size of the sample were inclined to deliver genuine data. Likewise, the study additionally presumed that the respondents were customers of microfinance institutions.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a review of literature relevant to the study. The chapter discussed the theoretical review, conceptual framework, empirical review and the research gaps.

2.2 Theoretical Review

This section highlighted theoretical reviews of effects of microfinance interventions by microfinance institutions on women empowerment. These were viscous cycle of poverty theory, mental accounting theory, prospect theory, human capital theory and women empowerment theory.

2.2.1 Viscous Cycle of Poverty Theory

This theory was introduced by Nurkse (1971). This theory focuses on how a credit investment framework is constructed and seeks to explain how microcredit can be used as a tool for women empowerment. The theory further explains that poverty perpetuates itself in mutually reinforcing vicious circle on both supply and demand sides. It is argued that, perhaps, the most important circular relationships of a kind are those that affect the accumulation of capital in economically backward country or society. Explaining the supply side, the proponents hold the view that there is a small capacity to save due to low level of real income. The low real income is a reflection of low productivity, lack of capital, resulting in small capacity to save. With regard to the demand side, it is argued that, demand for capital is influenced by incentive to invest. However, the lack of zeal to invest could be due to low purchasing capacity of the people, small real income and as a result of low productivity.

Low productivity, however, could be due to small amount of capital used in the production, which may be caused partly by less incentive to invest. Meanwhile, the low level of real income, due to low productivity, is an issue that is common to both supply and demand sides of the circles. Therefore, it could be argued that there are two ways that people use microcredit. Thus, loans are either used to start a new enterprise or expand an existing one. Provision of credit to people who are not working might serve as a start-up capital for them in doing business (income generating activities), thus, in the process creating jobs for them. Job creation could lead to reduction in unemployment within beneficiaries. As unemployment is reduced, the general poverty level can also be reduced encouraging empowerment.

2.2.2 Mental Accounting Theory

This theory was introduced by Thaler (1985). The theory suggests that individuals behave as if money is not fungible, and hence savings levels can be affected by mere framing of decisions. Commitment mechanisms that bind an individual to future actions or restrict individual choice in the future can overcome these inconsistencies. Microfinance institutions, particularly in developing countries implicitly should have this theory in mind when designing their micro saving products. Low savings in developing economies might be a consequence of poorly merely poor access to safe, flexible, convenient, and affordable micro saving products.

2.2.3 Prospect Theory

This theory was introduced by Kahneman and Tversky (1979). Prospect theory is based on two assumptions. First, that the utility function for losses is convex, implying risk seeking, while the one for gains is concave. Secondly, the probability distribution with which expected utility is evaluated is not the true one but is weighted such that the worst (low probability) outcomes are under weighted. Together, these assumptions imply that

in the domain of losses, which is the relevant domain in the context of micro insurance. Therefore, individuals are risk averse for the worst outcomes and risk seeking otherwise. It is the risk aversion for the worse events which makes micro insurance valuable under prospect theory.

2.2.4 Human Capital Theory

Human capital is defined as an individual's stock of competences, education, experience, skills and intelligence. Becker's (1993) human capital theory, suggests that education and experience develop skills that enable individuals to be productive. Human capital is enhanced through such learning and this manifests itself in varieties of high value opportunity recognition, skills enhancement and resource acquisition and use (Kwabena, 2011; UNDP, 2009). Human capital theory explain further that, investment in knowledge, skills and abilities enhances the productive capacity and competencies to engage in a more enterprising, innovative and flexible manner in a changing environment (Kwabena, 2011; Becker, 1964). As cited in Kwabena (2011), Becker (1975) pointed out that there are two factors underlying human capital theory, education and experience.

The knowledge gained from education and training represents a resource that is heterogeneously distributed across individuals and in effect central to understanding differences in opportunity identification and exploitation. Some women are surrounded with diverse business opportunities yet; suffer poverty and unemployment for their lack of entrepreneurial knowledge and training. From the above theory, education, experience and skills help to identify business opportunities created in the market and promote empowerment. Women entrepreneurs can develop their knowledge through training. Hence, help their creative and innovative ideas that can help develop small business enterprises through the creation of new knowledge, new products, new services and new ways of production at a lesser price that can make them feel empowered.

2.2.2 Women Empowerment Theory

Women empowerment theory developed in the mid 1980s and is a relatively new approach in women and developmental discourse. The origin of the theory approach are derived less from the research of the First World women, and more from the emergent feminist writings and grassroots organizational experience of Third World women (Moser, 1993). Mayoux (2005) contends that from mid 1980s women's organizations in various nations turned out to be progressively keen on how much which women had the option to get to poverty centered credit projects and cooperatives for credit. Within India, associations such as Self- Employed Women's Association (SEWA) and more of the same with beginnings and conjunction with Indian workforce and movements of women recognized credit for instance a significant imperative inside their workforce with casual sector female workers.

Mayoux (2002) notes that this model is immovably embedded into a few of India's primary micro finance. The fundamental objectives of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against women, as defined in 1979 and endorsed by the International Women's Movement, are women fairness of decision and freedom and women's human rights. Normally, the term empowerment is imagined as a multivariate phenomenon including testing current power and inequality at various intertwined layers. Mayoux (2002) characterizes economic empowerment in order to incorporate matters in question, for example, ownership rights, changes in domestic-family units together with revolution related to macro-economic conditions. Economic empowerment can be viewed subject to and supplemented by social and political empowerment. Sen et al. (1988) contends in order that a definite point is change in addition to gender similarities but all power relations and measures of social discrimination.

Micro finance is being pushed by way of a passage to a broader economic and social-political empowerment policy for women viewed at feminine consciousness and womanist organisation. In its proposition for a sub sectorial micro-credit towards focused in part on SEWA's policies and supported by United Nations Development Fund for Women, micro-finance should form a section of a sectoral reform policy that recognizes chances, restrictions together with obstacles in industry that if tackled may boost net gross as well as the outlook considering majority of women. It recommends potential policies for connecting women towards current administrations also amenities, introduction of latest technologies like food processing, creating knowledge channels, and adaptation of contemporary trading, policy-making hindrance reforms at strategic-level and unionisation. Building onto first hand values, increasing industry information together with enabling women grows their change policies. A lot of corporations also adopt gender-specific social and political empowerment policies (Chen, 1996).

Gender awareness blends with activities, women including men participate in gender activism to question and modify inequality of the gender. Mayoux (1995) argued with the intention of as part of a continuing understanding of the given particular prominence of the women's prolific position one as well as the other, countries and feminine financial state, female's avenue to loans were especially prevalent during the first International Women's Conference in Mexico at the year 1975. The Women's World Bancage Network was developed and female lending guides were also created and made. Additionally in order to improve women's earnings coupled with putting jointly in preparation for communicating broader gender-specific concerns, women's organizations to around the globe are now developing micro-credit and micro-savings units.

Since amidst 1980s, at hand has been an expansion of donor, government and NGO-sponsored credit schemes following the Women's Conference which took place in

Nairobi in the year 1985. A range of diverse contributors have again seen women's fiscal-viable microfinance like the way to combine core necessities as to improve productivity due to lower capital alongside necessities from rising gender classes. A path had been farther strengthened with the help of a campaign at one Micro-Credit Summit which started during 1997 with the expansion in addition to empowerment of women considering its subsequent primary objective. In the recent past, microfinance interventions considering women have recent appeared like an essential policy for achieving a Millennium Goal on equity between men and women.

Women's empowerment model is deeply established between growths with reference to a majority of micro finance schemes, as in Indian SEWA, Johnson (1997). The initiative is embedded in gender strategies originating from numerous Non-Governmental Organisations as well as experiences from a few advisors along with academics in microfinance programmes with respect to gender effects. Empowerment and equality of women mirrors a fundamental measure regarding the larger phase based on community change. Each key focus unit presents disadvantaged women including those who are willing to have future women mentors towards progress. This setting of a larger policy in reference to economic and social political empowerment of women directed at gender consciousness with feminal organization, microfinance is being advocated.

2.3 Microfinance Interventions

First implemented during the past 1970's is the concept of Microfinance. Dr. Muhammed Yunus, the founding father referring to Grameen bank, was awarded the Nobel Prize geared towards his endowment directed toward eradicating hardship (Pomeranz 2014). Micro finance came to be further familiar also widespread during 2000 when in accordance with the MDGS, United Nations proposed their intention to alleviate global impoverishment coupled with famine. Micro finance programs serve as interest to the

fight critical of destitution, in addition majority systems concentrate on women along with constituents by a populace below a severe subsistence level of \$1.25 a day as described by the World Bank. In reality, 96 percent of customers symbolize women, as reported by each latest Grameen Bank monthly review (Owenga, 2015). Microfinance interventions provide help extending to society's less privileged members such as women, both non- rural alongside rural deprived whom remain externally in a scope from a financial institution (Jain & Jain, 2012).

Microfinance credit services (mostly available to short term circulation capital requirements) together with micro leasing (circulating capital needs). There are two main credit distribution methods in the microfinance market; unitary credit with community credit. Customers with less incomes can no way at all times maintain expenses from investing so micro leasing provides customers with a means of obtaining the attainability by wealth excepting connecting resources because wealth functions as an ownership by a proprietor. Designed towards microfinance institutions together with consumers, micro savings is an effective instrument. Micro savings that allow customers in acquiring capital for the purpose of subsidizing credit repository, mean that remote borrowing is unregulated. This means of delivering services enables financially excluded people to cope with crisis and to keep up with the anticipated costs including schooling, old age and death. The need of insurance by microfinance institutions stems out of a demand to limit, also mitigate losses in an event pertaining to passing on plus damage from properties. In order to reduce volatility, micro-insurance services present a crucial tool based on customers' exposure to harm.

The non-financial programs primarily include expertise in micro and market entrepreneurship, training in entrepreneurship in micro enterprise and business skills. Business skills training programs work to make it easier for recipients to sell and

promote their goods. The need for micro-credit in view of increasing sufficiency that a poor person will be able as to utilize resources is also followed by basic business skills training (Webster & Fidler, 1996). Due to the characteristics like short-term credit, regular reimbursement dates, limited converting times, wavering motives (customers that reimburse in schedule turn out to be entitled to repeat credit of larger sums), small or nothing leverage along with interest utilization (decline in interest rates or various credit phases), the microfinance institutions (MFIs) exist as further favoured as compared to family units who have minimum earnings (Yunus, 1999). Given the trends, analyses see micro-finance interventions like an effective tool as a means of fostering well-being between women, disadvantaged family units , also informal alongside non-banked including non-collateralized intermediaries (Ravallion, 2001; Barr, 2004; Vanrose & Espallier, 2009; Maksudova, 2010). The key goal of MFIs is to provide of both financial and non-financial services to their customers. Interventions concerning microfinance institutions entail clients consulting in responsible financial administration, advisory, micro savings, credit, micro insurance with payments (Helms, 2010).

Contribution of microfinance interventions (microcredit, business training, micro saving and micro insurance) is one of the major familiar effective ways in reducing poverty in which the vulnerable together with poor women may be empowered, particularly those at misadvised risk (Armendariz & Morduch, 2010; Kulkarani, 2011). The fundamental premise is that women would encounter freeing including empowering consumer involvement. This philosophy has been criticized for failing to consider local awareness, traditions together with manifestations of discrimination by applying men's rights to women may also be replicated by the majority (Mohanty, 1995; Roodman, 2011; Bateman & Chang, 2012; Kurtis et al., 2016). More structural findings on the effects for microfinance interventions by MFIs on women empowerment have provided

inconclusive results (Vaessen et al., 2014). Besides, the controversy of microfinance interventions by MFIs, this field of research offered a unique context to conduct analysis.

2.3.1 Micro Credit

Micro credits' function to decreasing impoverishment (poverty) is recently established worldwide. Micro credit provides self employment opportunities as compared to delaying upon a job. This product frees the disadvantaged as well as women out of hardship. Micro credit also takes the disadvantaged towards a pool of profits. Providing an avenue directed towards credit underneath the reasonable bureaucratic framework alongside bargain, a person may do the great the person can resulting to monetizing to gain earnings. Poverty should be surmounted. An individual will eventually be a builder of his or her life including a force of transformation on his or her own household as well as the community. Weber (2006) defines programs by micro credit by contrast, the expenditure from resources by a generation of revenue towards self employment through helping with limited credit towards individuals, typically in subgroup sizes. Weber continued to state weak enterprises of the disadvantaged are viewed like a sign from unsatisfied wants by loans, also hardship on the other hand is believed to be an outcome from consumer failure. Imperfections of the economy, asymmetric data along with an extreme fixed expense of small-scale credit, have constrained minimum admittance towards structured finance, hence driving these vulnerable individuals onto informal financial systems as well as into severe financial isolation. Micro credit is believed to create financial power in societal control which encourages the vulnerable from poverty.

Kato and Kratzer (2013) argue that since on hand are perceptions where microfinance institutions turn out to blackmailing poor women with money lenders by imposing extremely costly interest rates. As a result, a lot of women leave her household later they do not pay back this credit payment for the purpose of discouraging microfinance

institutions from acquisition of their houses. Research from Akade (2012) found a well-known numerous respondents worried for microfinance banks' costly interest rates. In also various instances, the interest rates deemed extremely costly alongside attached to it under too many circumstances. Research has shown since subgroup driven by micro savings progress more desirable compared to credited subgroups (Allen, 2010; Murray & Rosenberg, 2011; Ritchie, 2012).

Coleman (2009) concluded because the loan was very undersized conducive to a part of operation producing fair earnings. Loans can too be believed in building financial leverage which may sum upto societal control, upholding those vulnerable to get out of poverty (Yunus, 1999). Nonetheless it is also claimed that microcredit encourages human resources irrespective of poverty positions in expenses on education and health care are heightened that can be spread towards the vulnerable people via intra-household and inter-generational impacts (Mosley & Rock, 2014). Further according to the Fin Access Household Survey (2019) credit uptake through MFIs recorded a notable increase in 2019 of 0.9 percent compared to 2016 which had a percentage of 0.8. There are various reasons why many clients of MFIs in Kenya are denied credit. The main reasons MFIs deny clients credit is no guarantor which had percent of 37.8, clients having bad or no credit history recorded a percentage of 35.3, 18.6 percent did not have their records and 8.3 percent of the clients had insufficient income and savings.

2.3.2 Micro Savings

Although loans have continued historically to be the a subject of microfinance institutions, an importance of micro-savings projects within the works on microfinance turns out to becoming increasingly common to those disadvantaged. Design experts investigated cultural saving strategies such as Rotating Savings and Credit Associations (ROSCAs), Accumulating Savings and Credit Associations (ASCAs), Collectors of

deposits, cash obscured in the household (Rutherford, 1999; Gugerty, 2013). At hand exists different range of choices in saving, saving money and also saving organizations. Thus, a difficulty now tends to be having the deposits and also balances threshold that differentiates micro or non micro savings in addition saving within organisations who expertise in the field of micro-savings. Hence, micro-savings can be thought of as savings made by inadequate-earning or poor individuals, or as small amounts of savings (the challenge here is to provide a threshold for saving deposits or balances that would distinguish between micro and non-micro savings), and including savings held at institutions that specialize in micro-savings. In view of the poorest savers, nevertheless, micro-savings may involve mobilization of micro-finance savings by deposits accounts controlled by organizations with informal, semi-formal or formal activities established for micro savings (Hirsch land, 2015).

Diop et al. (2017) indicates that an evolving microfinance transformation encompasses initiated along with saving programs usually perceived as an opportunity for obtaining savings together with enabling those vulnerable to gradually save. Family units should build up reserves for collaterals, regular savings requirements, self-insurance, within the event of significant hazards and also self sufficiency spending as claimed by Morduch (2017). Households save for enterprise uses, school tuition, stock building, and for potential use (Armendariz & Morduch, 2005). In reference to the Fin Access Household Survey, uptake in saving using MFIs micro savings accounts declined in 2019 (0.7%) as compared to 2016 (3.3%). The most limiting feature of savings for MFIs clients was the difficulties of getting little capital to save, and the lack of regular revenues. Over the years, MFI consumers have been able to acquire earnings but cannot establish savings because they are not sure whether they can make their next income.

2.3.3 Micro Insurance

Micro insurance is an insurance offer towards low-lying earnings families together with microenterprises. These kind of insurance is targeted to help those with low-lying wages facing to deal with hazards for example injuries, demise of a loved one, drains, famine including in reduced yield. The micro-insurance programs show a tendency of functioning best in a form of group insurance in preference of personal insurance since expense from surcharges is further manageable by a group rather by a single person. Modern-day several insurance and non insurance organisations have accepted micro insurance through introduction of products like Afya Bora by CIC and Salama Sure by UAP with Faulu Kenya contributing Faulu Afya here in Kenya. Much of them on key shocks like such as cattle and grains or cereals, healthcare, funeral insurance together with life insurance. Other financial institutions promote the growth of micro insurance via sales, delivery and payment of premiums and claims. They include banks, microfinance institutions, mobile money transfer services and Saccos (IRA Annual Report, 2019).

Whilst IRA (Insurance Regulatory Authority) has encouraged those insurance schemes, there are, despite this, small with low-set micro-insurance disbursement (IRA, 2014). There is no important difference between wealth quintiles yet the most frequent hazard or risks that majority of Kenyans had been affected financially economically. But, the influence of the extreme disadvantaged was felt more. However, the loss of means of living had a financial effect on rural houses, whereas the demise of a loved one had influenced the finances of most urban housing. During 2019, just 8% reported depending on micro insurance to alleviate shocks emergencies, (Finn Access Household Survey Report, 2019). As the micro insurance market has been comparatively recent, an increasing range of effect reviews on the well being of inadequate-earnings citizens has

been undertaken and also already ongoing. Hence, it is necessary for growth focused participants to be familiar with the consequences of micro insurance as well as firm oriented players including insurance firms. This sector encourages the production of quality goods, achieves a competitive advantage and thereby long-term stimulation of the market.

Since this sector of micro insurance is still recent, the effect cannot be seen wherein. Its awareness remains uneven but Dercon and Kirchberger (2018) made several key observations that come into view. The financial goods which are known collectively as micro insurance, benefit the vulnerable through their reduction of the exposure to unintended hazards such as illness or a demise of a loved one. During the period 1999 to 2004, Stefan Dercon evaluated that when the hazards have been insured alongside smoothed, poverty could had reduced to approximately a third in his research of income shocks to Ethiopia Rural Household Survey (Dercon, 2016). Nonetheless, it is up for consideration when or how it genuinely support the needy.

2.3.4 Training

As reported by IFC (2012) there is a shortage of expertise coupled with experience within almost all enterprises owned by women in inadequate-earning developing nations. Entrepreneurship serves as the key driver related to human resource growth not to mention acts an important role through equipping individuals accompanied by learning for enhancing each ones talents, behaviors, capabilities with abilities (Brana, 2010). Ondoro and Omena (2012) approve given interventions by microfinance institutions provide long term skills equipped-training for insufficient-wage individuals who launch self employed income generating projects. Training has generally been connected to MFI as a non-financial service enjoyed by MFIs clients. In certain cases, should be followed by necessary business skills training to boost the willingness belonging to one vulnerable

on utilizing resources (Ondoro & Omena, 2012). Advanced schooling with skills obtained from training has a positive impact operating market success (Kuzilwa, 2009). This research suggests such like most clients from microfinance institutions may no way acquired advanced expertise besides far from being capable into making effective use of them (Karnani, 2017). Ondoro and Omena (2012) observed a mass from those respondents identified training offered by microfinance institutions was helpful also the farther training provisioned, the better helpful that turned out to be for the aforementioned.

A research found such training by most participants suggested financial capacity was established with credit extension exceeding these constraints by enterprise trade-ins alongside venture capital training offered by MFIs has a substantial effect (Johnston & Murdoch, 2012). Maru and Chemjor (2013) find since training by women business owners serves as a significant MFIs determinant in providing such requisite knowledge not to mention expertise aimed at women enterprisers. In addition, these women enterprisers accepted training they obtained out of MFIs. In regards to significance regarding this topic schooled with comfort for the venue became a major aspect. A great number inside this report, however, referred to a necessity directed towards an improvement into training frequency in return to grasp a lot. As mentioned by Harrison and Mason (2010) training entrepreneurial performance inclusive of credit is required as seen from these comparatively inadequate level of learning from women of those nations. With regards to developed nations, women usually have enhanced training in comparison to women from low earnings nations, furthermore, it asserts a requirement in order to achieve training education (Ibru, 2009).

Women encounter enterprise problems originating at early phases arising out of those ventures for example, inadequacy marketing strategies, aggressive enterprise conditions,

insufficient initiative expertise, demand for workplaces, avenue towards vital facilities also need for knowledge on aid projects in risk (Maru & Chemjor, 2013). According to Finn Access Household Survey (2019) only 7% relied on training services provided by MFIs as 39.6 % majority of Kenyans relied on their own knowledge. The survey also indicated 5.1 % of females relied on training services provided by MFIs as compared to 8.2% male who relied on training services provided by MFIs. Training functions as the key aspect regarding to micro-finance interventions because these services offers required knowledge including expertise required by an enterprise. It indicates skilful necessity towards considering a unique condition for a greater part of women in developing nations with respect to societal inequality, lack of education including extreme poverty.

2.4 Women Empowerment

There exists five main fields, as specified by World Bank report, in which women are able to acquire empowerment. Empowerment by economic, family or interpersonal, legal, political and psychological means (Malhotra, Schuler & Boender, 2002). Nevertheless, report by Malhotra et al. (2002) suggests the term exists as a vast range coming from definitions together with methods directed towards viewing women's empowerment thoughts. The empowerment of women requires enhanced capability with the readiness geared towards acting of fairer gender ties as reported by Khader (2014). Previous latter texts states women's desires in addition to women's expectations must also be addressed when determining if better ways for attaining empowerment are to be decided. This expected mechanism whereby people even, those poorest of the poor, should have total influence. Khader (2014) further insists defining also differentiating the two welfare agencies and female agencies' is important. Welfare agency entails just economic empowerment, which it doesn't ensure women's autonomy for the utilization

of attainable assets. Female agencies imply complete equity, which allows women on utilizing the wealth also selling of them.

Several researchers claim that this concept of empowerment isn't linked to another form's of power to accomplish aims together with objectives (Musonera & Heshmati, 2016). The power helps people to achieve control across assets; physical, human, intellectual, economical together with self-control, and also ideological control over convictions, beliefs and actions. Hence, empowerment may be viewed as a method of acquiring influence in this context (Batliwala, 1993). Empowerment serves as, after all, a very common terminology that encompasses several contrasting areas for empowering women. In addition, in this particular cultural framework with environment, in existence, depicts various forms concerning cultural understanding equally a sense of women empowerment.

These following initiatives (economic with financial resources), do not have the ability to provide women numerous benefits, but still, women can be hampered within different fields too. Hence, there exists not a single, standardized measures to empower women which could apply equally to any context or in low income countries (Malhotra et al., 2002). As an illustration, learning together with cultural values, often impact female empowerment in a long-term basis. This suggests that whilst evaluating females empowerment, all these considerations must be taken on board. No matter, whoever holds control in connection with monetary resources or has a core impact on financial decision- making inside a family unit, an expanded financial activity may possess a capacity to boost subordinates of women.

Lont's study on Bujung, Yogyakarta, wherein a major impact of women in making decisions within family has before long been important inside Indonesia relative to

further cultures. Lont also claims in that many women in family decision-making typically hold more influence compared to men in Indonesia. He added thus the position of total male domination, women and husbands are considered equal partners in other family units and that family decisiveness is centered upon a shared understanding among women and men (Lont, 2010). The term empowerment may well be divided in three distinct forms (Basu, 2006). Economic empowerment is referred to as women's rights to savings together with credit enhances her economic position while deciding onto putting together savings and also credit. Women will boost their own including domestic well-being if they are to monitor credit and savings decisions (Mayoux, 2010). Financing for women's entrepreneurship activities would better women's career prospects. Women have gender clear hurdles when obtaining education health, work opportunities and so on. Microfinance protects with women beyond the limit of poverty. The focus group of women can only and fully access microcredit. There are a variety of reasons: Disadvantaged women are amongst the main vulnerable; mirrored through inadequate learning coupled with admittance to services, both necessary for aiding them get out of hardship hence to improve financial along with societal potency. This problem for women in countries like India is more acute, even though the role of women within an economy is vital. Therefore, it explains the social standing including entry to essential services are poor.

Data suggests that women's communities are the better effective resource planners compared to men. When loans are channelled by women, family units derive further profits from the loans. As empowerment of women is the answer to the community's socio economic growth, it is a core government objective to put women into the forefront of national development. Increased well-being: avenue towards women's savings with credit services in addition to women's decisiveness to save and also begin building credit

that enhances the voice of women regarding economic and household decision making. It results to women to increased spending on the well-being of themselves and their children. Women's control over decision-making is also seen as benefiting men through preventing leakage of household income to unproductive and harmful. Other welfare interventions are advocated in addition to microfinance, typically nutrition, and health and literacy campaigns to further decrease vulnerability and improve women's skills. In the financial self-sustainability and feminist empowerment paradigms, improved well-being is an assumed outcome from increasing women's economic activities and incomes. The access to credit and the increase in women's income leads to an increase in women's ability to make economic choices, which they would not otherwise do as dependants on their husbands.

Social and political empowerment is referred to as simultaneous increase in women's economy alongside the regulation of earnings arising following admittance to microfinance, enhanced women's expertise, autonomy, avenue towards information, also networks of support. Society's reputation is strengthened as well. Such shifts tend to be compounded with community development, which results in broader campaigns of social and political reform (Biswas, 2008). Fiscal, social-cultural, domestic coupled with interpersonal, legislation, politics and psychological aspects are needed to empower women. The measurements, nevertheless, presents as wide-ranging in nature, and there are a variety of subsurface environments in which women are mobilized (Mayoux, 2010).

2.4.1 Women Empowerment Measurements

This represents different meanings along with estimation techniques for measuring empowerment. Also widely utilized measurements is the impact of family unit level on decision-making together with the shift in power dynamics. In fact, it includes the impact

of women on household choices with their welfare (Malhotra, Schuler & Boender, 2002). Empirical studies have shown micro-finance can affect role of women and also their decision-making capacity in the family. This results show that microfinance can affect women as mentioned by (Kabeer, 2005). In addition, family decision making mechanism utilized by Panjaitan-Drioadisuryo et al. (1999) like a significant measure of empowerment within the findings on effects of microfinance interventions on female empowerment in Indonesia (Panjaitan-Drioadisuryo et al., 1999).

Many domestic decision-making fields have been used for this study including exploring if female decision making has acquired influence in these realms. Decisiveness on education for children is one for the areas of decision making. They found that being part of The Small Farmers Development Network, female participants have more impact on child education decisions (Panjaitan-Drioadisuryo et al., 1999). However, some authors say empowerment advocates are as follows: increased household savings, increased self esteem, creating work opportunities, increased property possession, becoming a visible leader, increased food security, increased household income and increased profits (Malhotra et al., 2002).

2.5 Women Empowerment by MFIs in Kenya

Recent analysis by UN Women (2020) using a first of its kind measure of women's empowerment by MFIs using the Women Empowerment Index. To construct the WEI, each of the domains identified weight of the domain is then distributed equally to each of its constituting indicators. A woman is considered empowered if she is empowered in at least 80 percent of the total weighted indicators. For interpretation of results, the index is coded as binary, where 1 denotes empowerment in at least 80 percent of weighted indicators, while 0 denotes that the woman is empowered in less than 80 percent of the weighted indicators. The results at the national level in the next section are presented

also for other thresholds. The Kenya Women Empowerment Index (WEI), shows that only 29 percent of Kenya Women can participate equally and effectively in political, economic and cultural life. According to the report, on average 40 percent of women living in urban areas are empowered by MFIs, nearly double the rate of women living in rural areas. Where household heads have completed secondary education, women are more than four times more empowered by MFIs than in households where the head - whether male or female - has no education. This rate is rising very sharply in households where the head has completed post-secondary education; women are more than six times more empowered than those in households where the head has no education.

Women in Kenya's poorest households have a very limited opportunity to make choices. According to the report, only about 7 percent of women in these households are likely to be empowered by MFIs - a sharp contrast to 53 percent of women in the richest households. Other socio-economic variables, such as marital status, often come into play with single and married women who have been found to be even more empowered than divorcees and widows. Less than a third of married women and those living with a partner are considered empowered by MFIs. Twenty seven (27) per cent of women in unions are considered empowered, compared with thirty seven (37) per cent of single women (those who have never been married). Just percent of divorced women, 17 percent of separated women and 12 percent of widows are motivated.

Kenyan women living in urban areas are much more empowered than those living in rural areas. The incidence of empowerment is higher among women living in urban areas compared to rural areas (40 percent compared to 22 percent). Women in Kenya's more educated households are more empowered. Just 10 percent of women in households where the head-whether male or female-is not trained are empowered. This is opposed to 39 per cent in households headed by an individual with secondary education and 62 per

cent in households in which the head has higher education. Further, women with fewer children are more likely to be empowered. 41 per cent of women without children are empowered compared to 36 per cent, 24 per cent and 13 per cent of women with 1-2 children, 3-4 children and 5 + children, respectively.

2.6 Empirical Literature

Several research studies have concluded to MFI micro-credit influencing the empowerment of women, negatively (Goetz & Gupta, 1994). In reference and quoted from Kabeer (2000), Goetz and Gupta (1994) utilize as their measure of empowerment a five-point index of 'managerial influence of credit. On one end of this index women tend to be identified like not managing their lending. Those women either did not know how to manage their lending or also had not worked in the lending sponsored operation. On the contrary, the above mentioned turned out to be deemed to be in possession of exerted absolute' influence and engaged in all the phases of loan financed operation, including the product promotion. This research established given the criteria exerted little to no influence cross those most of women, especially married women.

In the research carried out in Malawi, Diane and Zeller (2001) findings also revealed that MFIs did not substantially affect domestic earnings. Fisher and Sriram (2002) emphasize that the provision of micro financing programs saves the vulnerable from the frequently serious effect of fluctuating wages, diseases, including demise of a loved one. Simanowitz and Alice (2002) made clear that the microfinance institutions centered at economical at the same time at situational success instead of its accomplishment of the weak. While Mayoux (2001) suggests that the institutions of microfinance functions as witnessing a phase for immediate inventions; Usually introduce goods with recent approaches to enter the larger group regarding the needy, even the poorest of the poor. It tends to encourage microfinance broader category of poor people including the poorest

of the poor. This will enable micro-finance possess a meaningful effect on reducing poverty rate.

Littlefield, Murdugh and Hashemi (2003) claimed saying women business owners are in possession of acquiring interventions from microfinance institutions in which they can empower themselves economically to become more optimistic, increasingly decisive, higher chance to engage in decisions made by households including communities, also become more valuable to resolve gender inequality (acquisition of resources). But, they have found out it doesn't always suggest that women are financially empowered since they are recipients of microfinance institutions. Sebstad and Chen (1996) also concluded that micro credit to women has a positive effect on women empowerment in Asian countries as quoted by Lont and Hospes (2004) in their review of the 32 surveys together with assessment reports. However, reports from African programs found very little or no impacts of microfinance interventions by MFIs on the empowerment of women. In the same studies, micro credit had a positive impact on households' income, but the impacts on health, on the nutrition level of family members, and on children's attendance at schools were not conclusive.

Even if the particular loan by a single person is utilized, most members on a group usually exclude those extremely weak, which is called a bad credit risk, threatening a group's status in full length. Likewise, professionals can exempt those extreme disadvantaged from borrowing once more in the basis of reimbursement risk while acting as credit officers (Montgomery & Weiss, 2005). Arbuckle et al. (2001) quoted in Nalunkuuma (2006) have shown that the research carried out have indicated no recommendation for the major effect on women's empowerment of microfinance interventions. Swain et al. (2007) conducted their report on the empowerment of women through microfinance. These findings revealed that women's empowerment for

participants has improved with time. But, it didn't mean that anyone who completed the program had the same degree of empowerment or that they all had the same rate of progression. Before they were part of the program, one of the women participants may have been empowered rather than other members. The members were empowered, all things considered, during this period.

Akinyi (2008) argues that women are the mainstays of African economies in most developing countries. As a result, the benefits of supporting women's economic empowerment extended beyond the individual woman to her children, family, community and the country. Empowering women economically boosts equality between women and wealth of the nations. This means empowering women to manage income and other main economic resources such as land and livestock. Biswas (2008) claims that microfinance can actually assist women gain respect and also accomplish further socially established positions in addition to grow their success in conventional roles , contributing to a higher degree of recognition with trust ,which can contribute decisively to women's capacity and social struggle.

Much of the beneficial outcomes of microfinance initiatives have been documented by Pitt, Khandker and Cartwright (2009). The study finds that autonomy of women in microfinance institutions in buying choices, unconstrained avenue for financial and economics facilities together with assets, a women's societal networks, the autonomy of movement, and also a higher probability of a woman beginning with her husband in family planning and control methods. Robinson (2010) claims that women account for about 83 percent of recorded microfinance customers, with affordable financing for the vulnerable in low income countries. Robinson noted in the report, that women similarly were effective customers by paying loans in time in addition to being vital change on growth.

Hashemi and Rosenberg (2010) say that microfinance institutions either don't hit the extreme disadvantaged, and probably that there are frequently methodically omitted from MFIs programs from these target classes. Microfinance institutions support entirely those better-off vulnerable, contributing towards a rise in economic inequality (Lascelles & Mendelson, 2012). Rai and Ravi (2011) have discovered partners have more health benefits than non-clients, as well as women who are clients who use health insurance programs than non insured clients who usually are protected by their husbands. Rai and Ravi (2011) reported on female empowerment and microfinance. This report offer ample evidence that MFI women are more empowering to members that non members.

According to the Akade (2012) results, most of her respondents worried regarding the extreme-interest rates of the micro finance institutions. In most instances, the interest rates were expensive also attached to it under too many circumstances.

Lakshman (2012) concludes saying the domestic with societal perspectives on women's active roles including developments on the individual level have modified successfully. There will be interlocked remodeling in the status of people, families, not excluding societies or solely women that have integrity inside the homes tend to function as mentors for the rest, leading to an extended period of improvements in society along with men readiness towards accepting reforms. In their research, Rehman and Khan (2013) found that the providing interest-free microfinance loans contributed to poverty reduction, to improve health, education, legal rights, sanitation and other living standards. Research concludes subgroup leveraged effects against solely microloan programmes (Attanasio et al., 2013) context with subject also in depth of training programmes (Kim et al., 2007) or MFIs microfinance interventions that can entail training programmes, saving mechanisms inclusive of microcredit (Hansen, 2015).

Distinct findings also show that engagement by women within microfinance operations means that they are capable of shaping investing choices, receiving much respect through their spouses, in addition appreciating those way of thinking and also positions of women on financial decisiveness (Haneef et al., 2014; Loomba, 2013), greater leverage on earnings together with micro savings Kato and Kratzer (2013), decision making and also a family unit power of negotiation tends to be invested combined (Ngo & Wahhaji, 2011). Beneficiaries of microfinance in parts of Ghana, Tanzania and Kenya also reported improved self-esteem and confidence (Seddoh, 2014; Kato & Kratzer, 2013; Caretta, 2010), and in Uganda, improved self-value and self-image (Lakwo, 2006). Women also reported gaining greater ownership over businesses, household assets (Lakwo, 2006), and houses (Magugui et al., 2013). Previous research reports mixed evidence for the effect of microfinance interventions by MFIs on women empowerment (Duvenack et al., 2014). The diversity of reported findings maybe explained methodological differences in the studied interventions. Microfinance programs greatly differ in their offered services (Armendariz and Morduch, 2010).

A research was carried out by Duong and Thanh (2015) in order to determine an impact on onto the well being for women within Vietnamese rural domestic homes by its micro-finance programmes. This information utilized have been derived from the 2006 and 2008 traditional Vietnam Household Living Standard Survey. This report showed in-that credit by microfinance institutions was favorable on raising the monthly per capita expenses although not onto to the monthly per capita earnings, utilizing propensity rate matching (PSM) together with difference in difference (DID) techniques. That was as long as particularly disadvantaged individuals would definitely disburse micro-credit on essential necessities, however, not to capitalize on wealth and to therefore take part in revenue collection operations. Further, the microcredit summit of 2016 disputes this

claiming the households that can access microfinance interventions by MFIs can be sustainable and necessarily does not add additional roles to the family, based on the report microfinance in Asia and Africa have proved that the very poor households have benefited most from microfinance with women becoming more empowered by providing more choices (Harris, 2016).

2.7 Research Gap

From the review of literature the question as to whether MFIs interventions have effects on empowerment of women entrepreneurs is not tackled in a broader way instead most focus has been on the microcredit as a general MFIs interventions furthermore, there are very few literature on negative effects of MFIs interventions to women empowerment but still with much bias on microcredit. This study proposed to look at a number of MFIs interventions and their total effects on women empowerment.

2.8 Conceptual Framework

Orodho conceptual framework (2009) is a type of model that explains the essence of the relationship between independent and dependent variables under investigation. This conceptual framework is focused on the fact that if the MFI mission and aims are directed at empowering women, the requirements, strategy and structure of its interventions must be conducive to accessing MFIs interventions for women. The effect is a rise in household ownership and reduced vulnerabilities as vulnerable people are empowered to save and to diversify their livelihood practices. Hence, empowerment means enabling women to have greater influence over the impact of microfinance interventions of MFIs on female empowerment can be anticipated as regards the income production, wealth creation and reduced vulnerabilities. In essence, this would empower women and other members of the family. The conceptual framework in Figure 2.1

hypothesizes the relationship between independent variables and dependent variable defined for the purpose of the research.

Independent Variables

Dependent Variable

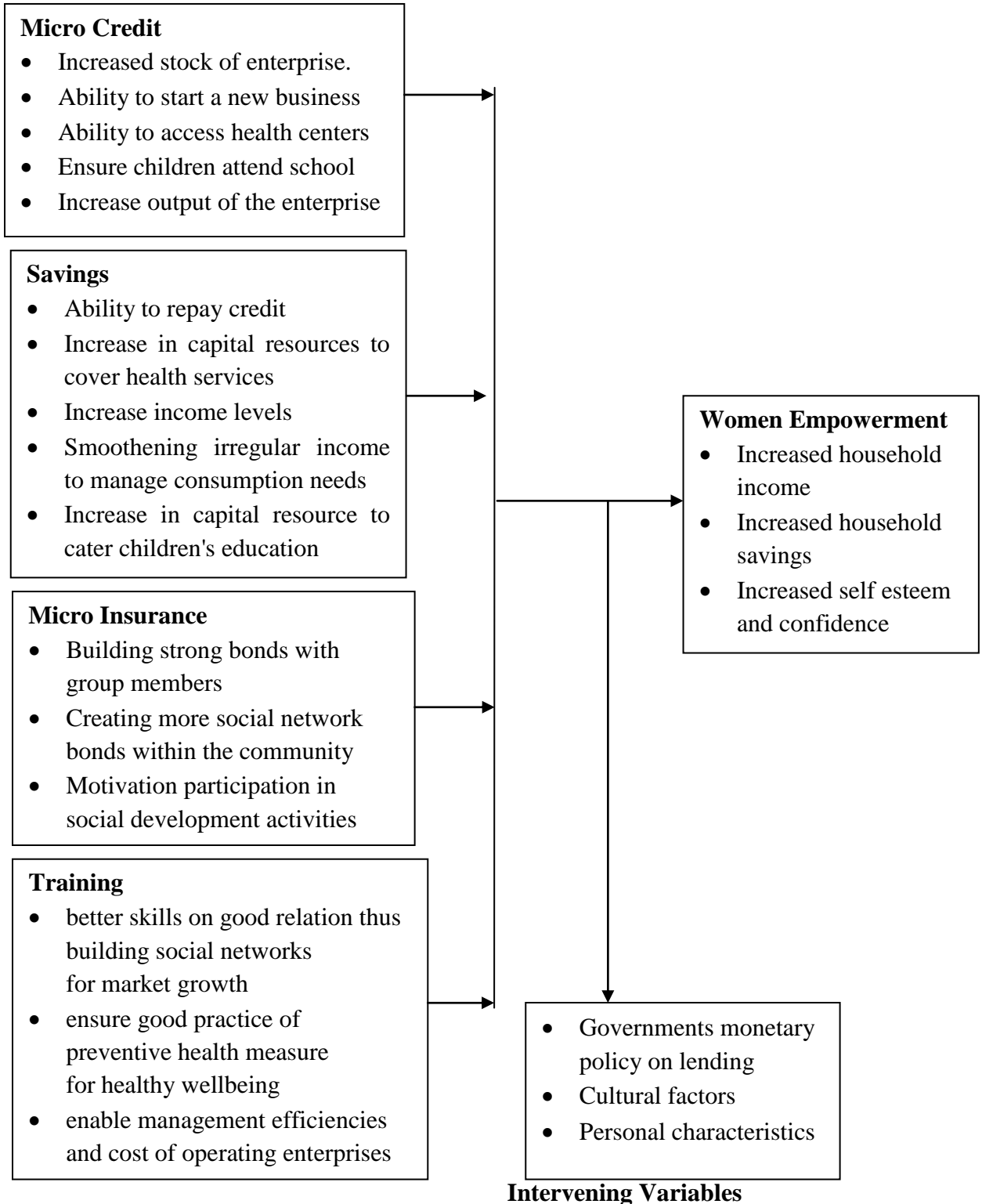


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

Source: Researcher (2020)

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter sets out the research methods that have been implemented with a view to answering the research questions. This include research design, the target population, the sample and sampling procedure, data collection instrument, the pilot study as well as the methods used to interpret the data.

3.2 Research Design

Research design refers to a given road map for the accomplishment of research objectives and the responses to research questions (Stevens, Loudon & Wrenn, 2012). It serves the purpose of allowing the researcher to respond directly to research questions. This is the conceptual framework in which the research is performed. It is a blue print for data collection, measurement and interpretation (Kothari, 2013). According to Kothari, research design is required because it facilitates the smooth navigation of the various research operations making research as effective as possible. This offers full knowledge with minimum effort, time and money expenditure. Descriptive survey research design together with casual effect have been introduced. According to Kothari (2013) descriptive study aims to understand what is really going on or what is causing an occurrence. It was introduced because the survey aspect would be focused on the assumption that, the research was performed at a particular point in time and that the respondents were split into separate categories. The research had been considered “cause-and-effect” by scope because it had been used to assess the effects of microfinance interventions by MFIs on women empowerment.

3.3 Location of the Study

The study was conducted in Nakuru West Sub- County. It was chosen as the field of study due to the high number of businesses set up in the area. The uniqueness to this field of research is that many women businesses can be found within the region, thus creating a fertile ground for such a study.

3.4 Population of the Study

Population is claimed to be an aggregation of subjects with identical characteristics (Bryman & Bell 2015). A target population is claimed as being the whole sets in groups to whereby results is sometimes applied (Levy & Lemeshow, 2013). The target population remained restricted to one member from each of the women having income generating ventures groups in the Nakuru West Sub-County engaging in microfinance. There are a record of 293 participating enrolled women groups in the Nakuru West Sub-County. The list is provided in the appendix V.

3.5 Sampling Procedure and Sampling Size

3.5.1 Sampling Procedure

The sampling procedure is an examination of data across samples that form the significant volume in existing science. And as such, in arriving at the sample this research used simple random sampling owing to its simplicity of use together with its precision in interpretation.

3.5.2 Sample Size

Sampling is a way for choosing a group of participants, occurrences, as well as behaviors for researching (Burns & Groove, 2003). This research was based on the Nassiuma formula (2000) for approximating the size of the specified sample, n.

$$n = \frac{NC^2}{C^2 + (N-1)e^2}$$

Where;

n = the size of the sample

N = the size of the population

C = coefficient of variance and

e = the margin of error

Substituting these values in the equation, approximate sample size (n) is as follows:

$$n = 293 * 0.3^2 / \{0.3^2 + (293-1)0.02^2\}$$

$$n = 127$$

This research then used simple random sampling in selecting 127 active registered women groups from a target population of 293 active women groups. A representative from each of the 127 active registered women groups was selected at random where the researcher assumed have applied for microfinance. This is so because, in simple random sampling, each data point has an equal probability of being chosen.

3.6 Instrumentation

The questionnaires are strongly tailored to the survey research, as per Mugenda and Mugenda (2011). In accordance with this claim, this research followed a semi-structured questionnaire with open and closed questions for the collection of primary data. The questionnaire had been developed then structured on the five point Likert Scale throughout a way that lets it appealing or attractive towards respondents (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2011). Quite notably, data was obtained on both independent and dependent variables. This research implemented this tool since this helps the researcher in obtaining both qualitative and quantitative data from the respondents.

3.6.1 Pilot Study

A pilot test was conducted to detect weaknesses in design and instrumentation and to provide proxy data for selection of a probability sample (Blair, Czaja & Blair, 2013). A random sample of 20 (twenty) women clients from selected MFIs representing 10% of the population were selected from the queues and given the questionnaire to fill in the presence of the researcher. The choice of twenty respondents for the pilot study was out of a mere need for convenience.

3.6.2 Validity of the Instrument

Validity refers to the degree to which a test actually measures the variables that it is meant to measure (Recker, 2012). Nachmais et al. (1996) addresses three forms of validity, namely content validity, empirical validity, external validity and construct validity. The thesis aimed to assess the validity of the research instrument. The content validity of the measurement tool thus pertains to the degree that it offers sufficient support of its investigating issue driving an analysis (Cooper & Schindler, 2014). To assess the content validity of the questionnaire, the researcher requested an expert opinion from the University supervisors.

3.6.3 Reliability of the Instrument

Reliability refers to the degree to which a measuring instrument contains variable errors that are inconsistent from the observation to observation during any one measurement attempt or differ from time to time when the measured unit is measured by the same instrument. If reliability is preserved, identical data should be obtained by the research instrument as applied among separate sampled populations with associated attributes (Mbula, 2016). This research used the Cronbach alpha coefficient in assessing the reliability of the questionnaire.

Cronbach alpha is known to a test of reliability. Its basic rule of thumb is that a Cronbach alpha of 0.70, 0.80, and 0.90 or above works optimal. Cronbach alpha also checks to see if several Likert scale surveys are accurate. Such questions measure latent variables- hidden and unobservable variables which become impossible to determine in actual situations.

The alpha formula for Cronbach is;

$$\alpha = \frac{N \cdot \bar{c}}{\bar{v} + (N-1) \cdot \bar{c}}$$

Where;

N= number of items

\bar{c} = average covariance between pairs of objects

\bar{v} = average variance

3.7 Data Collection Procedure

Prior to data collection, the researcher obtained the consent of the business department in Kabarak University of School of Business and Economics. Upon performance, an introductory letter was provided it was applied to NACOSTI by the researcher. Upon successful approval by NACOSTI, the researcher obtained permission from the various departments of the county government to collect the data. Subsequently, the study questionnaires were distributed to the various respondents in the Nakuru West Sub-County. The collection of completed questionnaires was obtained roughly within two days after their issuance.

3.8 Data Analysis

The data collected was evaluated using both descriptive and inferential statistics with the help of the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software. Descriptive study

involved percentages, cross tabulations and Chi Square test of independence for demographic data of respondents. Frequencies, percentages and Chi square test of good fit was calculated for the independent and dependent variables. The study provided various contrasts of findings in addition to conclusions to be derived from the outcomes. Inferential statistics including the Pearson Product Moment Correlation for correlation analysis as well as Multiple Linear Regression analysis were used. The analysis aimed to evaluate the hypothesis of this research so as to describe both relations and dependency of the variables. The output was presented in terms of statistical tables. The research also adopted Variance Analysis (ANOVA) using F statistics to assess overall significance of the relationship between independent variables and dependent variables at 95 per cent level of Confidence ($\alpha=0.05$). In addition, the coefficient of determination (R^2) was used to measure the contribution of each independent variable to the dependent variable. The regression analyses was run stepwise using the SPSS package so as to determine the order of importance of the explanatory variables in explaining the variations observed in the dependent variable. The model was specified as follows:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1+ \beta_2X_2+ \beta_3X_3+ \beta_4X_4+ \varepsilon$$

Where;

Y, represents women empowerment

β_0 , represents constant

X_1 , represents micro credit

X_2 , represents micro savings

X_3 , represents micro insurance

X_4 , represents training

ε , represents the error term

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$ represent regression coefficients of independent variables respectively.

3.9 Ethical Considerations

The researcher met ethical guidelines by keeping knowledge about study participants private. In attempt to be as accessible as possible to the research participants, the researcher urged the research participants to be truthful and free. Respecting the rights of the research participant and the researcher gave a clarification to the research participants that the research was for academic purposes and that the research participants were free to terminate their involvement if they did not feel secure, although they were encouraged to participate. Any kind of deception or exaggeration of the goals and objectives of the study were avoided. Finally, the anonymity of the study participants was guaranteed.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter represents a discussion of the research findings on effects of microfinance interventions by microfinance institutions on women empowerment; a case of Nakuru CBD, West Sub county, Kenya. The findings were in form of both descriptive and inferential statistics. The presentations of the findings were in tandem with the research objectives and study variables. The researcher essentially delved into the findings and discussions relative to the background information first and then followed by descriptive and inferential statistics.

4.2 General and Demographic Information

A total of 127 questionnaires were distributed to the respondents for them to fill. Out of the 127 questionnaires, 89 were properly filled. This represented a response rate of 70% which can be characterized as an excellent indicator that the results are externally valid and therefore can be generalized. Essentially the response rate that every researcher would pursue would be 100%. In reality however this is not possible due to sampling measurement and coverage errors. A response rate below 51% is considered inadequate in social sciences.

4.3 General Information

The researcher sought background information of the respondents in regard to their age, marital status, level of education, average size of household dependents and occupation. The researcher also sought cross tabulation to examine relationships within the data of the demographic information.

4.3.1 Respondents Age Distribution

The age distribution of the respondents was sought through computing the frequencies and percentages. The finding from the analysis were as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Age of Respondents

Age of the Respondents	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
18-25	1	1.1	1.1
25-35	4	4.5	5.6
36-45	26	29.2	34.8
46-55	40	44.9	79.8
Above 55	18	20.2	100.0
Total	89	100.0	

It was established that a majority (40) of the respondents lied in the age bracket 46-55 years. The findings showed that 1.1% of the respondents were aged between 18-25 years, 4.5% were between 25-35 years, 29.2% were between, 36 and 45 years, and 44.9% were between 46 and 55 years. Only 20.2% of the respondents were above 55 years.

4.3.2 Distribution by Marital status of respondents

Respondents' distribution in terms of marital status was sought. The frequencies and percentages were established in this regard. The findings from the analysis were as presented in Figure 1.

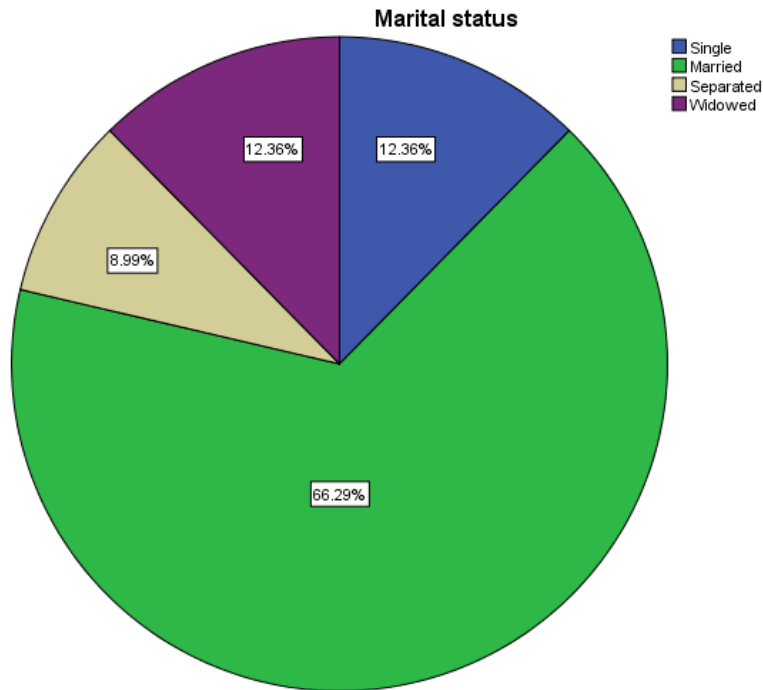


Figure 2: Marital Status of the Respondents

It was found that 12.4% of the respondents were single while the remaining percentage comprised of 66.3% of the respondents were married, and 9.0% were separated. Only 12.4% of the respondents were widowed. This implied that a majority of the respondents that prefer the use of microfinance interventions by microfinance institutions are women who have family and have the responsibility to take care of the family thus microfinance interventions by MFIs assist them with the necessary provisions to manage themselves.

4.3.3 Distribution by Education level

Respondents' distribution in terms of level of education was sought. The frequencies and percentages were established in this regard. The findings from the analysis were presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Level of Education of Respondents

Highest level of education	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
None	1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Primary	38	42.7	42.7	43.8
Secondary	46	51.7	51.7	95.5
Degree	4	4.5	4.5	100.0
Total	89	100.0	100.0	

It is indicated that 1.1% of the respondents had no education background while 42.7% of the respondents had attained primary level of education. The remaining percentage comprised of 51.7 % of secondary level of education and 4.5% bachelors degree holders. The level of education attained indicated that the respondents were literate enough to understand the issues relating to microfinance institutions which were relevant to the research study and therefore their responses were reliable.

4.3.4 Average size of Household Dependents

The researcher then sought to establish whether the average size of household dependents among the respondents. The average size of household dependents were assumed and considered to be the total number of individuals who depend on the respondent for their daily needs in the household. The frequencies and percentages were computed to illustrate the distribution. The findings from the analysis were as presented in Figure 2.

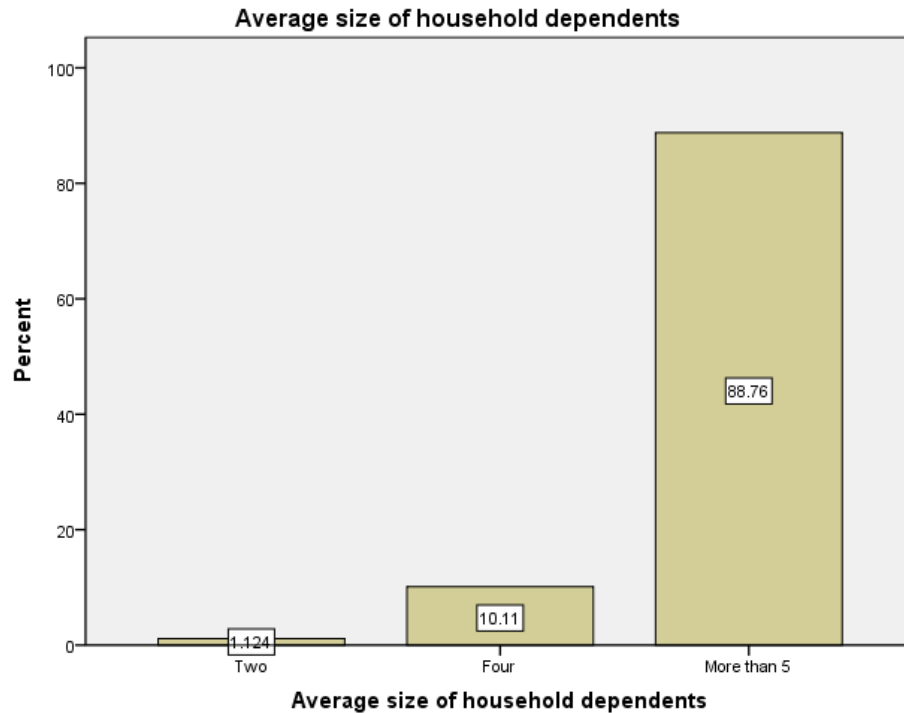


Figure 3: Average size of Household Dependents

Regarding their household size, those who had two 1.1%, four 10.1%, more than five 88.8%. This indicated that majority of the respondents that prefer the use of microfinance interventions by microfinance institutions are women who have average size of household dependents of more than five and have the responsibility to take care of the family thus microfinance interventions by MFIs assist them with the necessary provisions to manage themselves.

4.3.5 Occupation

The researcher was interested to know the occupation of the respondents as this was important for the research study. The frequencies and percentages were computed to illustrate the distribution. The findings from the analysis were as presented in Figure 3.



Figure 4: Occupation of the Respondents

The findings revealed that the majority of the respondents 37.1% were currently unemployed. Casually employed and Entrepreneurs comprised of 31.5% and 25.8% respectively. Formally employed (5.6%) represented the least number of women who benefited from micro finance interventions by MFIs. The researcher observed since respondents who were currently unemployed had a higher percentage, they formed a more base of being clients of MFIs interventions. The researcher further sought to conduct cross tabulation to present the results of the entire group of respondents as well as results from sub groups of survey respondents.

Table 3: Age of Respondents * Marital Status

Age of respondents * Marital status Cross tabulation						
Count		Marital status				Total
		Single	Married	Separated	Widowed	
Age of respondents	18,25	0	1	0	0	1
	25,35	0	4	0	0	4
	36,45	3	13	5	5	26
	46,55	4	28	3	5	40
	Above 55	4	13	0	1	18
Total		11	59	8	11	89

From the table above, it is seen between the ages of 18 and 25, only 1 was married. 4 of the respondents, were married in the age gap between 25 and 35. Further, 3 respondents were single, 13 respondents were married and 5 in each were separated and divorced in the age gap between 36 and 45. Respondents in the age gap between 46 and 5, 4 were single, 28 were married, 3 were separated and 5 were widowed. Lastly, respondents above the age of 55, 4 were single, 13 were married and one was widowed.

Table 4: Chi-Square Tests

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	11.792 ^a	12	.463
Likelihood Ratio	14.093	12	.295
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.689	1	.194
N of Valid Cases	89		

a. 17 cells (85.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .09.

From the findings above, age of the respondents and marital status have a statistically insignificant relationship ($p > .05$). It was observed that age of the respondents did not really determine the marital status of the respondents.

Table 5: Age of respondents* Highest Level of Education

Age of respondents * Highest level of education Cross tabulation						
Count	Highest level of education				Total	
	None	Primary	Secondary	Degree		
Age of respondents	18,25	0	0	1	0	1
	25,35	0	0	2	2	4
	36,45	0	18	6	2	26
	46,55	1	11	28	0	40
	Above 55	0	9	9	0	18
Total		1	38	46	4	89

Referencing to the findings above, only 1 respondent had attained secondary education in the age gap between 18 and 25. Between the age of 25 and 35, those who had attained secondary and degree education were 2 in each respectively. Respondents between the age of 36 and 45, 18 had attained primary education, 6 had attained secondary education while 2 of the respondents had a degree. Further, in the age gap between 46 and 55, 1 respondent had no education background, 11 had attained primary education and 28 of the respondents had attained secondary education. Lastly, in the age gap of above 55 years, respondents who had attained primary and secondary education were 9 in each respectively.

Table 6: Chi-Square Tests

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	38.885 ^a	12	.000
Likelihood Ratio	31.850	12	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	.946	1	.331
N of Valid Cases	89		

a. 14 cells (70.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .01.

From the study above, it is observed that there was a statistically significant relationship between age of the respondents and the level of education ($p < .05$). This meant that the respondents were old enough to attain any level of education.

Table 7: Age of respondents*Average Size of Household Dependents

Age of respondents * Average size of household dependents Cross tabulation					
Count		Average size of household dependents			Total
		Two	Four	More than 5	
Age of respondents	18,25	0	0	1	1
	25,35	1	1	2	4
	36,45	0	4	22	26
	46,55	0	4	36	40
	Above 55	0	0	18	18
Total		1	9	79	89

From the analysis above, between the age of 18 and 25 only 1 respondent had more than five household dependents. In the age gap between 25 and 35, 1 respondent had 2 household dependents, 1 respondent had 4 household dependents and 2 who had more than 5 household dependents. Respondents between the age of 36 and 45, 4 respondents had 4 household dependents and 22 respondents had more than five household dependents. Regarding respondents in the age gap between 46 and 55, 4 respondents had 4 household dependents and 36 of the respondents had more than 5 household dependents. Above 55 years of age, only 18 respondents had more than 5 household dependents.

Table 8: Chi-Square Tests

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	25.768 ^a	8	.001
Likelihood Ratio	12.405	8	.134
Linear-by-Linear Association	7.368	1	.007
N of Valid Cases	89		

a. 12 cells (80.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .01.

From the findings above, age of the respondents and the average size of the household dependents had a statistically significant relationship ($p < .05$). The researcher concluded that the older the age of the respondents, the higher the average size of the household dependents the respondents had.

Table 9: Marital Status* Occupation

Marital status * Occupation Cross tabulation					
Count	Occupation				Total
	Entrepreneur	Formally employed	Casually employed	Currently unemployed	
Marital status Single	8	0	0	3	11
Married	13	4	20	22	59
Separated	1	0	3	4	8
Widowed	1	1	5	4	11
Total	23	5	28	33	89

Referencing to the analysis above, respondents who were single and were entrepreneurs were 8 and 3 were currently unemployed. Those who were married and were entrepreneurs were 13, 4 were formally employed, 20 were casually employed and 22 were currently unemployed. Furthermore, respondents who were separated and were entrepreneurs were only 13 were casually employed and 4 were currently unemployed.

Respondents who were widowed, 1 was an entrepreneur, 1 formally employed, 5 of the respondents were casually employed and 4 who were currently unemployed.

Table 10: Chi-Square Tests

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	17.876 ^a	9	.037
Likelihood Ratio	19.693	9	.020
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.739	1	.053
N of Valid Cases	89		

a. 13 cells (81.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .45.

From the study findings, it was observed that marital status of the respondents and their occupation had a statistically significant relationship ($p < .05$). The researcher concluded that the marital status determined the level of occupation. This seen in the highest number of currently unemployed respondents who possibly depend on their spouses.

4.4 Descriptive Statistics

Analysis was done to seek the views of the respondents relating to the various aspects of the study variables. The questionnaires had been structured to elicit responses on a Likert scale enabling the researcher to compute the means of the responses. The analysis was done in line with the study variables.

4.4.1 Micro credit

Respondents' level of agreement were sought in regards to micro credit and its effects on women empowerment. The frequencies and percentages values were established for all the responses. The findings from the analysis were as presented in Table 11.

Table 11: Responses on the Effects of Micro Credit on Women Empowerment

	very great extent Count	great extent Count	some extent Count	little extent Count	Very Little extent Count	χ^2	P value
Micro credit has enabled me to increase stock of my enterprise	0	7(7.9)	39(43.8)	21(23.6)	22(24.7)	23.135	.000
Micro credit has enabled me to increase output of my enterprise	7(7.9)	7(7.9)	1(1.1)	35(39.3)	39(43.8)	70.831	.000
Micro credit has enabled me to start a new business	7(7.9)	9(10.1)	9(10.1)	28(31.5)	36(40.4)	39.708	.000
Provision of micro credit has given me the ability to access health centres	8(9.0)	8(9.0)	3(3.4)	22(24.7)	48(53.9)	75.326	.000
I have been able to ensure my children attend school with the help of micro credit	7(7.9)	20(22.5)	4(4.5)	18(20.2)	40(44.9)	45.213	.000
The interest offered by MFIs does not discourage me from borrowing credit	8(9.0)	21(23.6)	10(11.2)	15(16.9)	35(39.3)	26.449	.000

Regarding whether micro credit has enabled one to increase the stock of one's enterprise by MFIs, the sum of respondents who indicated little extent were 48.3%, some extent were 43.8% and great extent were a total of 7.9%. In relation to the effects of microcredit to increase output of the enterprise, a total majority of 83.1% responded little extent, at least 15.8% showed by level of agreement in great extent leaving 1.1% of the respondents showing some extent. With regard to effects to enable one start a business, a total of 71.9% indicated little extent, some extent were 10.1%, great extent were a sum total of 18%. Moreover on the effects of microcredit to enable one afford education

services, a total majority of 65.1% respondents little extent to this fact, some extent were at least 4.5%, great extent were a total of 30.4%. Regarding the effects on the ability to access health services, a total majority of 78.6% indicated little extent, some extent were 3.4%, great extent were 18.0%. On the statement whether interest rate does not discourages from borrowing credit, a total of respondents who showed little extent were 56.2%, some extent were 11.2%, great extent were a total of 32.6%. From the P values above regarding credit, we can conclude that all the values were $< 5\%$ of the significance level. This means that from the responses of the respondents regarding credit, there was no disparities in responses and no diverse opinions.

4.4.2 Micro Savings

The researcher sought respondents' level of agreement towards effects of micro savings on women empowerment. The frequencies and percentages values were used to accomplish this. The findings from the analysis were as presented in Table 12.

Table 12: Responses on the Effects of Micro Savings on Women Empowerment

	very great extent Count	great extent Count	some extent Count	Little extent Count	very little extent Count	χ^2	P value
Micro savings has increased my capital resource to cover for health services	14(15.7)	23(25.8)	14(15.7)	22(24.7)	16(18.0)	4.315	0.365
Micro savings has increased my capital resource to cater for my childrens education	23(25.8)	11(12.4)	16(18)	18(20.2)	21(23.6)	4.315	0.365
Micro savings has enabled me to repay my credits	22(24.7)	15(16.9)	3(3.4)	13(14.6)	36(40.4)	33.640	.000
Micro savings has smoothened my income to manage consumption needs	17(19.1)	21(23.6)	10(11.2)	25(28.1)	16(18.0)	7.124	0.129
Micro savings has increased my income levels resulting me generating more wealth	8(9.0)	1(1.1)	25(28.1)	16(18.0)	39(43.8)	49.956	.000

Regarding effects of micro-saving services to increase capital resources to cater for health services is acknowledged by a total majority of 41.5% of the respondents indicated great extent, some extent were 15.7%, little extent were 42.7%. On the effects to increase capital resources to cater for children's education, a sum majority of 38.2% of the respondents indicated great extent, ,some extent were 18.0%, little extent were 43.8%. Further on the effects to enable one repay credit, a sum majority of 55% of the respondents indicated little extent, at least 3.4% of the respondents indicated some extent, great extent were 41.6%. Moreover on the effect to smoothen irregular income to

manage consumption needs, a total majority of 46.1% of the respondents' responded little extent, some extent were 11.2%, great extent were a total of 42.7%. In relation to the effect to increase income levels to generate more wealth, a majority of 61.8% of the respondents indicated little extent, some extent were 28.1%, great extent were a total of 10.1%. Since the majority of the P values were $> 5\%$, it is seen that respondents expressed very diverse views and opinions regarding micro savings.

Therefore in these findings, a trend can be observed on more on the level of agreement by the respondents on the effects of micro savings services to increase capital to cater for health services and to increase capital resource to cater for children's education. However lesser response was observed in their level of agreement on the effects of micro savings to aid with the repayment of credit, effects to smoothen irregular income and to increase income levels to generate more wealth. These results implied that most of the savings was used to cater for children's education and to cater for health care services.

4.4.3 Micro Insurance

In regards to effects of micro insurance on women empowerment, the findings from the analysis were as presented in Table 13.

Table 13: Responses on the Effects of Micro Insurance on Women Empowerment

	very great extent Count	great extent Count	some extent Count	little extent Count	very little extent Count	χ^2	P value
I have subscribed to insurance schemes provided by MFIs operating in Nakuru	13(14.6)	0	1(1.1)	0	75(84.3)	106.337	.000
Micro insurance has enabled me to build strong bonds with group members	7(7.9)	1(1.1)	0	0	81(91.0)	133.843	.000
Micro insurance has helped me create more social network bonds within the community	13(14.6)	1(1.1)	1(1.1)	0	74(83.1)	164.798	.000
Micro insurance has motivated me to participate in social development activities	8(9.0)	0	1(1.1)	0	80(89.9)	128.921	.000

From the findings above, regarding subscription of insurance schemes operating in Nakuru 84.3% of the respondents said to a very little extent they have subscribed to insurance schemes, some extent was 1.1% and very great extent were 14.6 %. Effects of micro-insurance to enable its members to build strong trust bonds with other women, a majority of 91.0% of the respondents indicated very little extent, great extent were a total of 9%. With regard to effects to enable create more social networks bonds within the community, a total majority of 81.3% indicated very little extent, some extent was 1.1%, great extent were a sum of 15.7%. On the effects to motivate participation in development social activities, a sum majority of 89.9% indicated very little extent, some extent was 1.1% and very great extent were 9.0%. There was no disparities in the

responses of the respondents and no common diverse opinions. This is seen in their P values as they are less than 5%.

The results demonstrates a pattern that majority of the respondents have not subscribed to the micro insurance schemes provided by MFIs operating in Nakuru. Hence lesser responses were observed on the level of agreement on effects of micro insurance to building strong trust bonds, effects of micro insurance service on social network bonds within the community and effects of micro insurance service on motivation to participate in development activities. This implies that penetration of micro insurance services in Nakuru West Sub County is still low.

4.4.4 Training

In regards to effects of training on women empowerment, the findings from the analysis were as presented in Table 14.

Table 14: Responses on Effects of Training on Women Empowerment

	very great extent Count	Great extent Count	some extent Count	Little extent Count	very little extent Count	χ^2	P value
Training has better my skills on good relation thus building my social networks for market growth	14(15.7)	17(19.1)	4(4.5)	9(10.1)	45(50.6)	57.461	.000
Training provided by MFIs has taught me on how to ensure good practice of preventive health measure for healthy well being	12(13.5)	9(10.1)	2(2.2)	14(15.7)	52(58.4)	86.787	.000
Training has enabled me to maximize on my management efficiencies and cost of operating my enterprise	17(19.1)	5(5.6)	7(7.9)	8(9.0)	52(58.4)	86.899	.000

Usefulness of training services to better skills on good relation thus building social networks for market growth, a total majority of 60.7 of the respondents indicated little extent, some extent were 4.5%, great extent were a total of 34.8%. Regarding usefulness to assist in good practice of preventive health, a sum total of 74.1% of the respondents agreed to little extent, some extent were 2.2%, great extent were a sum total of 23.6%. Moreover on usefulness to enable one manage efficiencies and cost of operating enterprise, a total of 67.4% of the respondents indicated little extent, some extent were 7.9%, great extent were a total of 24.7%. The P values of the responses were $< 5\%$ indicating that there was no diverse views and disparities in the responses. Following the above results, a pattern is observed where majority of the respondents had negative response on non financial services, that it enabled them build social networks, instilling good preventive health measure and enabling them manage cost of operating enterprises.

4.4.5 Women Empowerment

The researcher sought respondents level of agreement on women economic empowerment, Increased well being and women socio political empowerment as a result of MFIs interventions. The findings from the analysis were listed in Table 15, 16 and 17.

Table 15: Responses on Women Economic Empowerment through MFIs Interventions

	Very Great Extent Count	Great Extent Count	Some Extent Count	Little Extent Count	Very Little Extent Count	χ^2	P value
To establish businesses through MFIs	40(44.9)	4(4.5)	23(25.8)	15(16.9)	7(7.9)	46.899	.000
Creating work opportunities for other women	38(42.7)	11(12.4)	25(28.1)	7(7.9)	8(9.0)	40.382	.000
To increase women's property possession through using MFIs	21(23.6)	14(15.7)	17(19.1)	22(24.7)	15(16.9)	2.854	.583
To experience growth in business and increase profits through MFIs interventions	25(28.1)	16(18.0)	20(22.5)	17(19.1)	11(12.4)	6.000	.199

Regarding whether more women have established businesses through MFIs interventions, great extent were a total of 49.4%, some extent were 25.8%, little extent were a sum of 24.8%. In line whether using MFIs interventions has created work opportunities among other women a sum total of 55.1% of the respondents indicated great extent, some extent were 28.1% ,little extent were a total of 16.9%. In the statements, to establish businesses through MFIs and creating work opportunities for other women, there was no disparities in responses by respondents, while in the statements increasing women's property possession and experiencing growth in business and increase profits, respondents showed disparity and diverse opinions in their responses. This is seen in their P values respectively.

Table 16: Responses on Increased Well Being Through MFIs interventions

	very great extent Count	Great extent Count	some extent Count	little extent Count	very little extent Count	χ^2	P value
Contribution to household income has increased and so is the household savings	16(18.0)	16(18.0)	23(25.8)	23(25.8)	11(12.4)	6.000	.199
To take challenges and believe in one self	50(56.2)	21(23.6)	3(3.4)	15(16.9)	0	53.697	.000
To receive respect in the neighborhood	68(76.4)	13(14.6)	6(6.7)	1(1.1)	1(1.1)	182.404	.000
Self esteem has increased among women who utilize MFIs	58(65.2)	17(19.1)	14(15.7)	0	0	40.742	.000
Self confidence has increased among women who borrow credit from MFIs and invest it	47(52.8)	21(23.6)	20(22.5)	1(1.1)	0	48.124	.000

On the above findings on increased well being through contribution to household income and household savings, great extent were a total of 36.0%, some extent were 25.8 %, little extent were a sum total of 38.2%. In regards to taking challenges and believing in own self majority of 79.8 % of the respondents indicated great extent, some extent were 3.4 % and little extent were 16.9%. Regarding receiving respect, great extent were a total of 91.0 %, some extent were 6.7%, little extent were total of 2.2%. In respect to increase of self esteem among women who utilize MFIs interventions, great extent were a sum of 84.3% and some extent were 15.7%. Lastly, on increase of self confidence among women who borrow credit from MFIs and invest it, a total majority of 76.4% of the respondents indicated great extent, some extent were 22.5% and little extent was 1.1%.

Almost all responses had P values of less than 5% indicating cohesion in respondents' views.

Table 17: Responses regarding Socio Political Women Empowerment through MFIs Interventions

	very great extent Count	great extent Count	some extent Count	Little extent Count	Very little extent Count	χ^2	P value
Encouraging other women since joining MFIs	66(74.2)	7(7.9)	8(9.0)	1(1.1)	7(7.9)	164.876	.000
Interacting with people freely and address gatherings with ease	56(62.9)	8(9.0)	25(28.1)	0	0	39.933	.000
Gaining greater say when it comes to economic and other decisions	65(73.0)	6(6.7)	18(20.2)	0	0	65.551	.000
Becoming a more visible leader	60(67.4)	14(15.7)	15(16.9)	0	0	46.539	.000

Regarding encouraging other women since joining MFIs, a total majority of 82.1 % indicated great extent, some extent were 9.0% and little extent were a sum total of 9.0%. In reference to interacting with people freely and address gatherings with ease, a majority of 71.9% of the respondents indicated great extent and some extent were 28.1%. Moreover, in regards to gaining greater say when it comes to economic and other decisions, great extent were a total of 79.7% and some extent were 20.2%. Lastly, on women becoming visible leaders, great extent were a total of 83.1% and some extent were 16.9 %. The researcher noted that there was no disparity on respondents' views with P values being less than 5%. This indicated consensus in views regarding socio political women empowerment through MFIs interventions. From the above findings regarding effects of microfinance interventions by MFIs on women empowerment, it can

be noted that, despite their low level of agreement responses on MFIs interventions, women still feel empowered economically, in their well being, socially and politically.

4.5 Inferential Statistics

The researcher carried out inferential analysis in order to establish the relationships between the independent variables and the dependent variable. This was also done in order to test the hypothesis. The responses for all the variables were on a Likert scale and thus could be computed into a composite score. The composite scores were used to do the regression analysis on the variables. The analysis was done in line with the study objectives.

4.5.1 Correlation Analysis

The researcher sought to evaluate the association between variables. A Pearson Product Moment was run to determine the relationship between the variables. The findings were presented in Table 18.

Table 18: Correlation Analysis

Correlations		Credit	Savings	Insurance	Training	Women
Credit	Pearson Correlation	1				
	Sig. (2-tailed)					
	N	89				
Savings	Pearson Correlation	.473**	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000				
	N	89	89			
Insurance	Pearson Correlation	.037	-.135	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.731	.206			
	N	89	89	89		
Training	Pearson Correlation	.372**	.272**	.343**	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.010	.001		
	N	89	89	89	89	
Women	Pearson Correlation	.666**	.699**	.201	.542**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.059	.000	
	N	89	89	89	89	89

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The findings indicated there was a moderate positive correlation between micro credit and micro savings which was statistically significant. ($r = .473$, $p = .000$). In regards to micro credit and micro insurance, there was a weak positive correlation which was not statistically significant ($r = .037$, $p = .731$). On micro credit and training, a weak positive correlation was seen which was statistically significant ($r = .372$, $p = .000$). In reference to micro credit and women empowerment, there was a relatively strong correlation which was statistically significant ($r = .666$, $p = .000$).

On the other hand, a negative correlation was observed between micro savings and micro insurance which was not statistically significant ($r = -.135$, $p = .206$). Regarding micro savings and training, a weak positive correlation was observed which was statistically

significant ($r = .272$, $p = .010$). Further, there was a relatively strong positive correlation between micro savings and women empowerment ($r = .699$, $p = .000$).

It was observed that micro insurance and training had a weak positive correlation which was statistically significant ($r = .343$, $p = .001$). Moreover, a weak positive correlation was seen between micro insurance and women empowerment which was not statistically significant ($r = .201$, $p = .059$). Lastly, there was a moderate positive correlation between training and women empowerment which was statistically significant ($r = .542$, $p = .000$).

Table 19: ANOVA

ANOVA^b

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	5446.923	4	1361.731	57.736	.000 ^a
	Residual	1981.167	84	23.585		
	Total	7428.090	88			

a. Predictors: (Constant), training, savings, insurance, credit

b. Dependent Variable: women

The findings indicated in Table 19 show that the association between MFIs interventions and women empowerment was positive and statistically significant ($F=57.736$; $P<0.05$).

Therefore the MFIs interventions by MFIs investigated were relevant to women empowerment in Nakuru CBD West Sub County, Kenya.

4.5.1 Overall Model

The study sought to fit a regression model for the study. Multiple regression analysis was done to accomplish the objective. The model summary for multiple regression analysis was as shown in Table 20.

Table 20: Model Summary for Multiple Regression Analysis

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.856 ^a	.733	.721	4.85647

Predictors: (Constant), training, savings, insurance, credit

The Table 20 showed that all the independent variables taken together have a strong positive relationship ($R=.856$) with the dependent variable. The R-value of .733 shows that the independent variables (training, micro insurance, micro savings and micro credit) taken together account for 73.3% of the total variance on women empowerment in Nakuru CBD, West Sub-county Kenya. The model coefficients for the regression were as shown in Table 21.

Table 21: Regression Coefficients Analysis of Overall ModelCoefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	24.627	1.977		12.454	.000		
	credit	.633	.124	.341	5.105	.000	.713	1.403
	savings	.889	.117	.504	7.614	.000	.724	1.380
	insurance	.369	.125	.182	1.247	.217	.826	1.211
	training	.458	.140	.216	3.263	.002	.725	1.380

a. Dependent Variable: women

To check for multicollinearity, the study estimated the variance inflation factors (VIF) and found that they ranged from 1.403 to 1.380, which is well below the critical value of 10, hence there exist no multicollinearity between the variables. To test the hypothesis of the independent variables, the researcher also used the above analyzed results. From the table it was established that micro credit at ($t = 5.105$, $p = .000$), the value was significant at $p < .05$ level of significance. Therefore the researcher observed that micro

credit has a significant effect on women empowerment in Nakuru CBD, West Sub County, Kenya.

Consequently, the null hypothesis **H01** that micro credit has no significant effect was rejected. The analysis established that at ($t = 7.614$, $p = .000$), which was significant at $<.05$. Therefore, there is interdependence between micro savings and women empowerment. Thus, the null hypothesis. **H02** that Micro savings has no significant effect on women empowerment was rejected. The researcher concluded that micro savings has a significant effect on women empowerment in Nakuru CBD, West Sub County, Kenya. A t value of 1.247 was derived from the table above at $p = .217$. The value was insignificant at $p <.05$ level of significance. Therefore the null hypothesis **H03** that micro insurance has no significant effect on women empower failed to be rejected. The researcher concluded that micro insurance has no significant effect on women empowerment in Nakuru CBD, West Sub County, Kenya.

From the table, a t value of 3.263 was established at $p = .002$. The value was significant at $p < .05$ level of significance. Therefore the researcher observed that training has significant effect on women empowerment. Therefore the null hypothesis **H04** that training has no effect on women empowerment was rejected. The researcher concluded that training has significant effect on women empowerment in Nakuru CBD, West Sub County, Kenya. Table 13 shows that micro credit, micro savings and training affect women empowerment ($t = 12.454$, $p < 0.05$). However, micro insurance does not significantly affect women empowerment ($t = 1.247$, $p > 0.05$).

$$Y = 24.627 + 0.633X_1 + 0.889X_2 + 0.369X_3 + 0.458X_4$$

Thus a unit increase in women empowerment results from 0.369 units decrease in micro insurance, 0.633 units increase in micro credit, 0.889 units increase in micro savings and

0.458 units increase in training. Based on the results of the multiple regression analysis, it can be concluded that micro insurance, micro credit, micro savings and training affect women empowerment.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the research findings in line with the study objectives. Additionally the chapter presents the conclusions of the study derived from the summary of findings. The chapter will also provide various recommendations informed by the findings of the study. Finally the chapter presents recommendations for further studies emanating from the findings of this study.

5.2 Summary of the Major Findings

5.2.1 Micro-Credit

Descriptive statistics revealed that the respondents showed no disparity on the ability of micro credit to increase stock of enterprise, to increase output of enterprise, to help start a new business, to enable access health centres, to ensure children attend school and the interest offered by MFIs not discouraging credit borrowing. Inferential statistics indicated that, micro credit has a relatively strong relationship with women empowerment ($r = .666$, $p \leq .000$). In addition, regression coefficients analysis of the overall model demonstrated that micro credit had a significant effect on women empowerment in Nakuru CBD, West Sub County, Kenya. The findings above agree with Kabeer (2000) who used a five point index of managerial control over credit as their indicator of empowerment. The study found that the majority of women, particularly married women exercised little or no control over their credit by this criterion. This is backed up by most of the respondents showing their level of agreement of little extent in the statements like to enable start a new business 71.9% and to increase stock of enterprise 48.3%. The findings also agreed with Akade (2012) findings that many of the respondents complained about the high-interest rates of the microfinance institutions.

They were considered too costly and with too many conditions attached to it. This is evident as 56.2% of the respondents indicated little extent that interests does not discourage them from borrowing credit.

5.2.2 Micro-Savings

From the findings, respondents showed no diverse opinions regarding micro savings enabling one to repay credit, and micro savings increasing ones income levels to generate more wealth. However, most respondents were indifferent as to the effects of micro savings to increase capital resource to cover for health services, to increase capital resource to cater for children's education, to smoothen irregular income to manage consumption needs. Correlation Test indicated the existence of a relatively strong positive relationship between micro savings and women empowerment ($r = .699$, $p \leq .000$). Regression coefficients of the overall model demonstrated that micro savings has significant effect on women empowerment in Nakuru CBD, West Sub County, Kenya. From the analyzed results, it agreed with Rutherford (2009) who asserted that a small amount of savings in secure place provides resources to cover expenditure of health and education. This is evident by the responses where 41.5% of the respondents indicated to positive effects of micro savings to fund for health services as 38.2% of the respondents added that micro savings positively influenced their ability to fund education.

5.2.3 Micro- insurance

The findings revealed that respondents did not have common diverse opinions regarding subscription of insurance schemes provided by MFIs, enabling one to build strong bonds with group members, creating more social network bonds within the community and participating in social development activities. Correlation test indicated the presence of a very weak positive insignificant relationship between micro insurance and women empowerment ($r = .201$, $p \leq .059$). Regression coefficients of the overall model showed

that micro insurance has no significant effect on women empowerment in Nakuru CBD, West Sub County, Kenya. As micro insurance is comparatively new to literature, it has been noted that there have been negative impacts towards empowerment of women. This is possibly because the micro insurance coverage in Nakuru, West Sub County is poor. This can be seen as 84.3 per cent of respondents hadn't subscribed to any micro insurance programs running in the Nakuru CBD. As a result, these findings establish core areas of knowledge that will be important for stakeholders in the development sector.

5.2.4 Training

From the findings, it is observed that there was no disparity in respondents responses as to whether training better ones skills thus building social networks for market growth, whether training teaches one to ensure good practice of preventive health measure and if training has maximized management efficiencies and cost of operating an enterprise. This seen in their level of agreement. Further analysis indicated moderate positive relationship between training and women empowerment ($r = .542$, $p \leq .000$). Regression coefficients of the overall model confirmed that training has significant effect on women empowerment in Nakuru CBD, West Sub County, Kenya. Therefore the study support the works of Nusaiba (2015) who found significant relationship between training services by MFIs and Women Empowerment.

5.2.5 Women Empowerment

From the findings of the study, regarding women economic empowerment, respondents had no diverse opinions in the statements more women set up businesses through MFIs and provided job opportunities for other women. However, respondents showed a lot of disparity in the claims using MFIs that increased women's property ownership and increased business growth and increased profits through MFIs interventions.

In terms of increased well being, the majority of the respondents showed no differences of opinions in the statements of challenge and believing in own self, neighbourhood respect, increased self esteem among women who use MFIs interventions and increased self confidence among women who borrow and invest MFIs credit. However, respondents were indifferent to the statement contribution to household income increasing and so is the household savings. With respect to socio-political women empowerment, all respondents showed no disparity in their responses to statements encouraging other women in the society since joining MFIs, interacting with others freely and addressing gatherings with ease, getting a greater say within the family when it comes to economic and other decisions and being more prominent leaders and members of the community. Multiple regression analysis demonstrated that the independent variables (micro credit, micro savings, micro insurance and training) taken together have a strong positive significant relationship with women empowerment. From the findings, it agreed with beneficiaries of microfinance in parts of Ghana, Tanzania and Kenya who also reported improved self-esteem and confidence (Seddoh, 2014; Kato & Kratzer, 2013; Caretta, 2010). This is seen in the level of agreement in the statements, self esteem has increased among women who utilize MFIs interventions where 84.3% of the respondents indicated great extent and self confidence has increased among women who borrow and invest credit from MFIs 76.4% of the respondents indicated great extent.

5.3 Conclusions

The study concluded that microcredit services provided by microfinance institutions are of utmost importance as it increases income that helps to cater for health and education services as well as help in the creation of employment. However for efficient realization of positive effects, then micro credit has to be readily accessed and the interest rates be

very flexible to attract many since it's a great tool to alleviate poverty. It is also clearly seen that a saving culture is thus far with many and the poor are not an exception hence micro-savings services have played a big role to motivate many even on the low income levels to save more so as to smoothen irregular income levels thus increasing capital resource to manage consumption needs thus generate more wealth for a better livelihood. For this to be achieved, the process of savings withdrawals from savings accounts in MFIs should be timely.

Majority of the respondents asserted that micro-insurance services have not been able to reach them. Hence, penetration of these services should be able to reach them as micro insurance services are as important as the microcredit and micro-savings services for more sustainable livelihood. Finally, on the availability of non-financial services many of the respondents felt that the accessibility and frequency of this services warrants the usefulness of the services in their lives. Therefore this study concludes that training services complements the rest of micro-finance services by MFIs to realize the positive effects on user since these non-financial services sharpens personal skills that lead to positive behavioral change that influence successful realization of the general microfinance institutions programs.

5.4 Recommendations of the Study

From the conclusions of this study, the researcher made several recommendations.

5.4.1 Policy Recommendations

The regulators of micro finance institutions should have a policy that will regulate the rate of interest charged as the women entrepreneurs felt that the interest rates were too high and hence some were reluctant to take loans.

Micro finance institutions should embrace the latest technology in order to enable electronic transfer of funds. For example mobile banking will make it easier for clients who are in the interior parts of the region to deposit their savings. Also linking up with and utilizing the *Mpesa* innovation, as a success story by Safaricom mobile phone provider in Kenya would enable rural women entrepreneurs to access credit and savings facilities in reference to the Fin Access Household survey (2019).

Micro finance institutions should reduce the cost of training sessions or provide it as a complementary free service for the first year to all their clients in order to allow a larger number of women entrepreneurs to access training and hence get empowered.

The design of micro savings should be changed so that it can be aligned to the client's needs such that, withdrawal procedures should be made easy and the time period for consequent withdrawals be reduced.

There is also a need to analyze the effects among various schemes as well as between different microfinance institutions programmes for instance between micro-insurance versus alternate risk management frameworks, which is necessary to promote responsible government spending as well as the development fund.

Micro finance institutions should come up with a product geared towards the improvement of the life and enterprises of women entrepreneurs specifically.

5.4.2 Recommendations for Further Research

The following areas are proposed for further study in the light of the findings described above:

The study also suggests additional research to be undertaken to examine effects of microfinance interventions by Microfinance Institutions and in form of group lending

rather than personal lending as well as to analyze if they have any correlations. This practice of community lending in microfinance is a developing topic where several microfinance institutions tend to use it in Kenya, so a research on this would provide insight into policy making for growth.

This study also recommends that related research should be undertaken in various locations in order to validate the results of this research thus make it easier to generalize these findings.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Introduction letter

Dear Respondent,

Re: Research Questionnaire

I am a Masters student at Kabarak University conducting a research entitled “**Effects of Microfinance Interventions by Microfinance Institutions on Women Empowerment: A Case of Nakuru CBD, West Sub County, Kenya**”. This research forms part of the requirement for my Master’s Degree qualification. I would appreciate if you would kindly take a little of your time to complete a questionnaire that I will provide. Any information provided from you is purely for academic purposes and all responses will be treated with utmost confidentiality. Your cooperation is most valued and appreciated. I take this opportunity to thank you in advance for your quick return of your completed questionnaire.

Yours faithfully,

Sharon Mwalasha

Appendix II: Questionnaire

This questionnaire is aimed at collecting data to facilitate the study titled: **Effects of microfinance interventions by microfinance institutions on women empowerment in Nakuru CBD, West-Sub County, Kenya.** The questionnaire forms an integral part of the study and the respondents are kindly requested to complete and give any additional information they feel is necessary for the study. The researcher will uphold utmost integrity and ethics by ensuring that the data collected will be used absolutely for academic purpose and will be treated with strict confidentiality.

Demographic Information of the respondents

In the following section indicate using a tick (✓) your choice in the various categories

1. Age of respondents

18-25 () 25-35 () 36-45 () 46-55 () Above 55 ()

2. Marital Status

Single () Married () Separated () Divorced () Widowed ()

3. Highest education level of the respondent

None () Primary () Secondary () Degree () Masters ()

4. What is the average size of household dependents in the group?

One () Two () Three () Four () More than five ()

5. What is your occupation?

Entrepreneur () Formally employed () Casually employed ()

Currently unemployed () Other (specify) ()

6. In the following section, use the below scale to show your level of agreement with the statements regarding credit.

I: Micro Credit

Please rate these factors by ticking appropriately using (√) on a scale of 1-5 where 1- **Very little extent** ; 2- **Little Extent** ; 3- **Some Extent** ; 4- **Great Extent** ; 5- **Very Great Extent**

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Microcredit has enabled me to increase stock of my enterprise.					
Micro credit has enabled me to increase output of my enterprise					
Micro credit has helped me start a new business					
Provision of micro credit has given me the ability to access health centers					
I have been able to ensure my children attend school with the help of micro credit					
The interest offered by MFIs does not discourage me from borrowing credit					

II: Micro savings

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Micro savings has increased my capital resource to cover For health services					
Micro savings has increased my capital resource to cater for my children's education					
Micro savings has enabled me to repay my credits					
Micro savings has smoothened my irregular income to manage consumption needs.					
Micro savings has increased my income levels resulting to me generating more wealth					

III: Micro insurance

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
I have subscribed to insurance schemes provided by MFIs operating in Nakuru					
Micro insurance has enabled me to build strong bonds with group members					
Micro insurance has helped me create more social network bonds within the community					
Micro insurance has motivated me to participate in social development activities					

IV: Training

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Training has better my skills on good relation thus building my social networks for market growth					
Training provided by MFIs has taught me on how to ensure good practice of preventive health measure for healthy wellbeing.					
Training has enabled me to maximize on my management efficiencies and cost of operating my enterprise					

V: Women Empowerment

The following factors are related to women empowerment as a result of MFIs. Please rate these factors by ticking appropriately using (√) on a scale of 1-5 where 1- **Very little extent** ; 2- **Little Extent** ; 3- **Some Extent** ; 4- **Great Extent** ; 5- **Very Great Extent**

	1	2	3	4	5
Women Economic Empowerment					
I have established businesses through MFIs					
I have created work opportunities for other women					
Using MFIs has increased my property possession					
I have experienced growth in business and increase in profits through MFI services					
Other (<i>Specify</i>)					
Increased Well Being					
Contribution to household income has increased and so is the household savings					
I can take challenges and believe in own self					
I receive respect in the neighborhood					
My self confidence has increased since I started borrowing credit from MFIs and invest it					
Myself - esteem has increased from utilizing MFIs interventions has increased					
Other (<i>Specify</i>)					
	1	2	3	4	5
Women Social and Political Empowerment					
I Encourage other women in the society since joining MFIs					
I interact with other people freely and address gatherings with ease					
I have gained greater say within the family when it comes to economic and other decisions					
I have become more visible as a leader and member of community organizations since I started investing in business from MFIs interventions					

VII. In about 2 or 3 sentences express your opinion about microfinance interventions by MFIs and how it should be modeled to improve women enterprise so as to empower women.....

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.....

.....

Appendix III: University Research Authorization Letter

KABARAK

Private Bag - 20157
KABARAK, KENYA
<http://kabarak.ac.ke/institute-postgraduate-studies/>



UNIVERSITY

Tel: 0773 265 999
E-mail: directorpostgraduate@kabarak.ac.ke

BOARD OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

24TH JUNE 2020

The Director General
National Commission for Science, Technology & Innovation (NACOSTI)
P.O. Box 30623 – 00100
NAIROBI

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: SHARON MUMBI MWALASHA (GMB/NE/0475/05/18)

The above named is a Masters Student at Kabarak University pursuing Master of Business Administration (Finance option) School of Business and Economics. She is carrying out a research entitled “*Effects of Microfinance Interventions by Microfinance Institutions on Women Empowerment: A Case of Nakuru CBD Town West Sub-County*”. She has defended her proposal and has been authorized to proceed with field research.

The information obtained in the course of this research will be used for academic purposes only and will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Please provide her with a research permit to enable her to undertake the research.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,

Dr. Wilson O. Shitandi
DIRECTOR, INSTITUTE OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES




Kabarak University Moral Code

As members of Kabarak University family, we purpose at all times and in all place to set apart in one's heart, Jesus as Lord. (1 Peter 3:15)



Kabarak University is ISO 9001:2015 Certified


Appendix IV: NACOSTI Research Permit


REPUBLIC OF KENYA


**NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION**


Ref No: **237498** Date of Issue: **10/July/2020**

RESEARCH LICENSE



This is to Certify that Miss.. SHARON Mumbi MWALASHA of Kabarak University, has been licensed to conduct research in Nakuru on the topic: EFFECTS OF MICROFINANCE INTERVENTIONS BY MICRO FINANCE INSTITUTIONS ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT : A CASE OF NAKURU CBD, WEST SUB COUNTY, KENYA for the period ending : 10/July/2021.

License No: **NACOSTI/P/20/5732**

237498 

Applicant Identification Number **Director General
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY &
INNOVATION**

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Appendix V: List of Publications

1. Effects of training services by micro-finance Institutions on Women Empowerment : A case of Nakuru CBD, West Sub-County , Kenya
2. Effects of Micro-insurance by Microfinance Institutions on Women Empowerment; A case of Nakuru CBD, West Sub-County , Kenya

Appendix VI: List of Women Groups in Nakuru CBD, West Sub-County, Kenya

NO.	Group Name	Registration No
1	STIMA WEMA CENTRE	WG/8985
2	MIGINGOWOMEN GROUP	WG/9064
3	TUJIKAZE WOMEN GROUP	WG/303
4	JOYFUL WOMEN GROUP	WG/190
5	NYIBIDI SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/16654
6	NAKURU DEAF WOMEN GROUP	WG/313
7	RIOWIYI WOMEN SHG	SHG/9949
8	GOOD FAITH WOMEN GROUP	WG/8614
9	JITAHIDI SPONSORED WOMEN GROUP	WG/263
10	YOUNG LADIES WOMEN GROUP	WG/217
11	HESHIMA WOMEN GROUP	WG/208
12	JOY BRINGERS WOMEN GROUP	WG/9957
13	LUOWAS TRADITIONAL WOMEN GROUP	WG/274
14	AIM HIGHER WOMEN GROUP	WG/316
15	SIFA WOMEN GROUP	WG/259
16	TEKII SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/088
17	GOOD SAMARITAN	WG/9415
18	PISTIS WOMEN GROUP	WG/10164
19	NAROKA GREENER SHG	SHG/1451
20	KAPKURES TESTAI WG	WG/4106
21	CHAMLUCHI WOMEN GROUP	WG/317
22	BETTER CHANGE WOMEN GROUP	WG/10012
23	WOMEN OF FAITH WG	WG/6782
24	GENESIS WOMEN GROUP	WG/275
25	KELU WOMEN GROUP	WG/ 202
26	VALLEY BREEZE WG	WG/9557
27	CHINTUGA WOMEN GROUP	WG/325
28	REALITY WOMEN GROUP	WG/10340
29	TUINUANE SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/9760
30	HOPE SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/046
31	SIAFU KAPTEMBWO WG	WG/9779
32	TULWET WOMEN GROUP	WG/035
33	UPHILL SHG	SHG/18076
34	KAPINANDI DANCERS WG	WG/347
35	WOMEN OF EXCELLENCE WG	WG/366
36	HOME CROSS WOMEN GROUP	WG/10029
37	VICTORY WOMEN GROUP	WG/10213
38	TUMAINI WOMEN GROUP	WG/8466
39	TANARI RHONDA WOMEN GROUP	WG/9170
40	PENDEZA WOMEN WG	WG/9455
41	CHARITY SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/061
42	MOITAET BARUT WOMEN GROUP	WG/380
43	ALL HOMES WOMEN GROUP	WG/10128
44	CHELALANG SHG	SHG/201
45	SULUHISHO WOMEN GROUP	WG/1211

46	NASHIBEI WOMEN GROUP	WG/321
47	TUJIKAZE WOMEN GROUP	WG/303
48	KERTAI WOMEN GROUP	WG/5353
49	TECHI KOBORO WOMEN GROUP	WG/262
50	BERUROT WOMEN GROUP	WG/2119
51	EMMANUEL WOMEN GROUP	WG/9626
52	KELKWET BERBUR WOMEN GROUP	WG/ 10170
53	MIGINGO WOMEN GROUP	WG/9064
54	LIGANWA SHG	SHG/251
55	GOOD NEIGHBOURS SHG	SHG/14353
56	MENE TWENTY TUINUANE	SHG/314
57	METAMETA WOMEN GROUP	WG/9948
58	UPENDO PAMOJA WOMEN GROUP	WG/8422
59	GENESIS HONEYCUP SHG	SHG/437
60	MAONO VISION WOMEN GROUP	WG/9558
61	RIDWIYI WOMEN GROUP	WG/9949
62	JOY BRINGERS SHG	SHG/174
63	PINTEXT WOMEN GROUP	WG/10234
64	NAROKA GREENERS SHG	SHG/1451
65	MAKONGENI KAPKURES WG	WG/9815
66	KIMLOWOT NEWENDITAI WG	WG/5377
67	MORNING STAR SHG	SHG/425
68	REHEMA RHONDA WOMEN GROUP	WG/390
69	OJWANDO WOMEN GROUP	WG/16852
70	TICH MATEK WOMEN GROUP	WG/383
71	WONDER WOMEN GROUP	WG/358
72	AIM HIGHER WOMEN GROUP	WG/316
73	EAGLE WOMEN GROUP	WG/273
74	BERACA WOMEN GROUP	WG/6518
75	KISUMU WESTERN SHG	SHG/260
76	BIDII WOMEN GROUP	WG/10335
77	KEREMA WOMEN GROUP	WG/387
78	MERCY MWARIKI SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/351
79	BRIGHT LIGHT WOMEN GROUP	WG/10622
80	UPLIFTERS SHG	SHG/146
81	FANTA BIDII SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/14796
82	TUMAINI WOMEN GROUP	WG/8466
83	GENESIS WOMEN GROUP	WG/275
84	REHOBOTH SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/093
85	JIRE WOMEN GROUP	WG/399
86	VICTORY WOMEN GROUP	WG/10213
87	TUINUANE SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/9760
88	TUINUANE RHODA WOMEN GROUP	WG/9803
89	ANGEAL MICHAEL SHG	SHG/745
90	MATUNDA KAPKURES WOMEN GROUP	WG/10303
91	NYUMBA SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/17333
92	GIKOMBA DOWN TOWN SHG	SHG/16189

93	HOPE SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/046
94	NEW PAMOJA SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/277
95	MWANZO MPYA SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/483
96	ALL HOMES SMBS WOMEN GROUP	WG/10123
97	ALL HOMES SMBS SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/6322
98	MEWAREMA SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/16777
99	LONGONOT WOMEN GROUP	WG/282
100	BADILIKA SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/636
101	NJUMU SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/637
102	LONDON ROHO SAFI WOMEN GROUP	WG/5090
103	LONDON VISION WOMEN GROUP	WG/19925
104	NAKURU WEST REFORMED WOMEN GROUP	WG/304
105	NAKURU WEST UPLIFT WOMEN GROUP	WG/9877
106	NEEMA WOMEN GROUP	WG/386
107	VISION LONDON STAGE WOMEN GROUP	WG/3942
108	UPENDO LONDON SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/17101
109	KAPTEMBWA CHANGE CARE WOMEN GROUP	WG/3769
110	KAPTEMBWO WIDOWS WOMEN GROUP	WG/10007
111	KIAMUNYI BLESSED WOMEN GROUP	WG/8641
112	MARIWA NAKURU WEST WOMEN GROUP	WG/6642
113	WORKS FAVOUR WOMEN GROUP	WG/10244
114	VISIONARY WOMEN GROUP	WG/349
115	VICTORY B WOMEN GROUP	WG/10134
116	VALLEY BREEZE WOMEN GROUP	WG/9557
117	USHIRIKA WOMEN GROUP	WG/10215
118	UPENDO LONDON SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/17101
119	UNITY WOMEN GROUP	WG/9145
120	UNITED FAVOUR WOMEN GROUP	WG/10248
121	UNGANA WOMEN GROUP	WG/9382
122	UMOJA WA SINGLE LADIES WOMEN GROUP	WG/9687
123	UMOJA NI NGUVU WOMEN GROUP	WG/9495
124	TUSHAURIANE WOMEN GROUP	WG/8165
125	TUSEMESANE SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/476
126	TURKWEL WOMEN GROUP	WG/497
127	SUCCESS WOMEN GROUP	WG/10131
128	STEP UP WOMEN GROUP	WG/182
129	STABLE WOMEN GROUP	WG/9916
130	ST. VERONICA CATHOLIC WOMEN GROUP BARUT	WG/8821
131	ST. PHILLIS WOMEN GROUP	WG/9915
132	ST. MICHAEL WOMEN GROUP	WG/1825
133	ST JOHN WOMEN GROUP	WG/9374
134	SOWETO WOMEN GROUP	WG/5226
135	SOKO MJINGA VOLUNTEERS CLEANERS WG	WG/394
136	SIONIST WOMEN GROUP	WG/551
137	SILVER FAITH WOMEN GROUP	WG/6552
138	SIAYA WOMEN GROUP	WG/388
139	SIAFU KAPTEMBWO WOMEN GROUP	WG/9779

140	SHINNING SISTERS GROUP	WG/554
141	SHABAB WOMEN OF HOPE GROUP	WG/9646
142	SHABAB GRACE WOMEN GROUP	WG/3838
143	SEITO JOINT WOMEN GROUP	WG/10083
144	SACH KOBOR WOMEN GROUP	WG/5122
145	RIVERSIDE SELF HELP GROUP	WG/15927
146	RIVER SIDE WOMEN GROUP	WG/1388
147	RIVA HERBAL SELF HELP GROUP	WG/9088
148	RAFIKI MWEMA WOMEN GROUP	WG/8924
149	OGILGEI WOMEN GROUP	WG/8644
150	ONE ACCORD SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/10529
151	ONGEMUITEN WOMEN GROUP	WG/9834
152	PEACOCK LADIES WOMEN GROUP	WG/378
153	PHYSICALLY CHANGED WOMEN GROUP	WG/300
154	OCEANIC INVESTMENT WOMEN GROUP	WG/6244
155	OBWANCHANI SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/14256
156	OBUYA WOMEN GROUP	WG/9971
157	NYOMBA WOMEN GROUP	WG/10015
158	NYINAM RHONDA WOMEN GROUP	WG/9354
159	NYANGWESACHA WOMEN GROUP	WG/9784
160	NYAKWEREMIA FAMILY W.G	WG/10034
161	NOBLE CHARACTERS WOMEN GROUP	WG/9587
162	NEW HOPE WOMEN GROUP	WG/9576
163	NEW BEGINNING WOMEN GROUP	WG/9647
164	NAK TUSAIDIANE WOMEN GROUP	WG/9968
165.	MWIHOKO WOMEN GROUP	WG/6009
166.	MWENENDO SHABAB WOMEN GROUP	WG/6502
167.	MWANGAZA WOMEN GROUP	WG/372
168.	MOUNTAIN OF GLORY WOMEN GROUP	WG/8907
169.	MEPRORE WOMEN GROUP	WG/9814
170.	MATUNDA WOMEN GROUP	WG/8597
171.	MATENDO WOMEN GROUP	WG/9935
172.	MASIKIZANO WOMEN GROUP	WG/2359
173.	MARIWA NAKURU WEST WOMEN GROUP	WG/6642
174	MAKONGENI KAPKURES WOMEN GROUP	WG/981
175	MAENDELEO CHAP CHAP WOMEN GROUP	WG/401
176	LANGA LANGA ROYAL WOMEN GROUP	WG/9956
177	LAKE VIEW LALWET WOMEN GROUP	WG/360
178	LADIES OF MERCY WOMEN GROUP	WG/8989
179	KWIHOKEKA WOMEN GROUP	WG/9844
180	KWENET TREE PLANTING SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/11469
181	KUMI BORA SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/1095
182	KOYUWA GOLDEN LADIES WOMEN GROUP	WG/9433
183	KOSOVO SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/053
184	KOLONGEI WOMEN GROUP	WG/9600
185	KOLEN WOMEN GROUP	WG/10103

186	KOGELO SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/8629
187	KIYUKI WOMEN GROUP	WG/10152
188	KITI MAWANGA SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/15748
189	KIPANGA WOMEN GROUP	WG/9202
190	KINDA ETEKO WOMEN GROUP	WG/9448
191	KIGONOR EDUCATION BURSARY SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/16620
192	KIBAGENGE SUPPORT GROUP	WG/248
193	KHALISI SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/17120
194	KEREMA WOMEN GROUP	WG/387
195	KELU WOMEN GROUP	WG/202
196	KELELWET DAIRY FARMERS SHG	HG/14388
197	KAPTEMBWA FAITH WOMEN GROUP	G/9635
198	KAPTEMBWA HURUMA WOMEN GROUP	WG/3999
199	KAPTEMBWA MAENDELEO WOMEN GROUP	WG/3641
200	KANAKE WOMEN GROUP	WG/9613
201	KAIMOLA SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/16471
202	JUHUDI WOMEN GROUP	WG/9828
203	JOYFUL LALWET WOMEN GROUP	WG/362
204	JIENDELEZE WOMEN GROUP	WG/9567
205	JIOKOE WOMEN GROUP	WG/8993
206	JIKAZE WOMEN GROUP	WG/9901
207	JIKAZE PRISON WOMEN GROUP	WG/4089
208	JEIRRY SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/030
209	ITIKA WOMEN GROUP	WG/9369
210	INGOVIEW WOMEN GROUP	WG/389
211	HURUMA WOMEN GROUP	WG/9929
212	HUDUMA SELF HELP GROUP	WG/13386
213	HOPE NATURAL HEALTH CARE SHG	SHG/4952
214	HOPE MOTHERS WOMEN GROUP	WG/10006
215	HOME CROSS WOMEN GROUP	WG/10029
216	HOLY CROSS WOMEN GROUP	WG/10095
217	HODI HODI BARUT SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/16381
218	HILLS WOMEN GROUP	WG/9142
219	HIGH HOPE SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/11249
220	HIDDEN TREASURE WOMEN GROUP	WG/272
221	HEKIMA MOGOON WOMEN GROUP	WG/3423
222	HEBSIBA WOMEN GROUP	WG/373
223	HEAVENLY CHAMBERS CHORALE SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/500
224	GUKINYA INVESTMENT SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/5920
225	GREENVIEW WOMEN GROUP	SHG/2435
226	GREAT HILLS WOMEN GROUP	WG/4056
227	GRACIOUS KAPTEMBWO WOMEN GROUP	WG/10157
228	GRACE WOMEN GROUP	WG/9742
229	GRACE VISION WOMEN GROUP	WG/8799
230	GRACE SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/16176

231	GRACE LONDON WOMEN GROUP	WG/5198
232	GOLFKEM WOMEN GROUP	WG/8221
233	GOLDEN LADIES WOMEN GROUP	WG/069
234	GLORY ESTATE WOMEN GROUP	WG/5039
235	GLORIOUS WOMEN GROUP	WG/9826
236	GLORIOUS LADIES GROUP	WG/9825
237	GLORIFIED SISTERS WOMEN GROUP	WG/9888
238	GILANI FAVOUR WOMEN GROUP	WG/9709
239	GALILEE WOMEN GROUP	WG/267
240	FURAHA UPENDO WOMEN GROUP	WG/358
241	FLAMINGO WOOLGRAFTS SELF GROUP	SHG/7442
242	FAVOUR WOMEN GROUP	WG/10092
243	FAITHFUL MOTHER WOMEN GROUP	WG/8519
244	FAITH WOMEN GROUP	WG/9403
245	FAITH WOMEN GROUP (B)	WG/9730
246	FAITH LONDON WOMEN GROUP	WG/6466
247	EXODUS WOMEN GROUP	WG/9211
248	EXODUS WOMEN GROUP	WG/9441
249	ERETOO SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/16525
250	EMPOWERED WOMEN GROUP	WG/9287
251	EMMANUEL WOMEN GROUP	WG/9629
252	ELEVEN HOUR SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/049
253	EDEN 2014 WOMEN GROUP	WG/10107
254	EBUKWE BARUT SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/14509
255	EBENEZAR SHABAB WOMEN GROUP	WG/ 9801
256	DOLPHINE SELF HELP GROUP	WG/16755
257	DESTINY WOMEN GROUP	WG/011
258	CORNER JOINT SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/13185
260	CHRIST REVEALED WOMEN GROUP	WG/10067
261	CHEPCHEP MAGOON WOMEN GROUP	WG/10138
262	CHANUKA KAPKORES WOMEN GROUP	WG/6153
263	CHAMGEI WOMEN GROUP	WG/9467
264	CHAMGAA WOMEN GROUP	WG/8955
265	WELEVEN WOMEN GROUP	WG/232
266	VISION YOUNG MOTHERS WG	WG/872
267	VISION 16 WOMEN GROUP	WG/9797
268	VICTORY B WOMEN GROUP	WG/10134
269	USHIRIKA WOMEN GROUP	WG/10215
270	CHAM AKIYAI WOMEN GROUP	WG/1013
271	CHABUMBA SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/15434
272	BARAKA SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/717
273	BUSY WOMEN GROUP	WG/3245
274	BORESHA WOMEN GROUP	WG/9259
275	BONSI WOMEN GROUP	WG/9992
276	BOIBOIYET WOMEN GROUP	WG/1700
277	BLESSED VISION WOMEN GROUP	WG/092

278 BIDII WOMEN KAPTEMBWO WG	WG/9238
279 BIASHARA WOMEN GROUP	WG/9188
280 BERACA WOMEN GROUP	WG/6518
281 BARUT YOUNG MOTHERS GROUP	WG/9460
282 BARUT UMOJA SELF HELP GROUP	SHG/16501
283 BARUSWA SELF HELP GROUP	WG/16935
284 BAROTION WOMEN GROUP	WG/10018
285 ANAWEZA WOMEN GROUP	WG/9857
286 AMKA WOMEN GROUP	WG/10104
287 AMAZING VISION WOMEN GROUP	WG/9432
288 ALL HOMES (SMES) SHABAB WOMEN GROUP	WG/10123
289 ALFA SELF HELP GROUP	WG/9077
290 AGGRESSIVE WOMEN GROUP	WG/ 9526
291 ACHIEVERS WOMEN GROUP	WG/9810
292 A.D.C RHONDA WOMEN GROUP	WG/10241
293 MAONO VISION WOMEN LANGA GROUP	WG/9558

Source: Social Development Offices; Nakuru West Sub County Wing.