

**FACTORS HINDERING ACCESS TO FINANCE BY WOMEN  
ENTREPRENEURS  
(A CASE STUDY OF KITUI TOWN)**

**BY  
RESIANO ANN**

**A Research Project Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
for the Award of Masters of Arts Degree in Project Planning and  
Management of the University of Nairobi**

**2017**

**DECLARATION**

This research project is my original work and has not been submitted for examination in this university for award of any degree.



RESIANO ANN



DATE

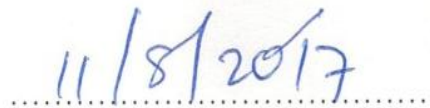
**REG NO: L50/90064/2016**

This research project had been submitted with my approval as the university

Supervisor



Mr. Wilson Mutuma



DATE

Lecturer

University of Nairobi

## **DEDICATION**

To my beloved husband and children

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I first of all pass my sincere gratitude to the almighty God who kept me strong throughout the course and has enabled me to complete this dissertation.

Special thanks go to my supervisor Mr. Wilson Mutuma for his encouragement and guidance during the writing of this research project.

I wish to appreciate classmates who stood with me spiritually and morally towards the achievement of my goal.

## TABLE OF CONTENT

DECLARATION.....	I
DEDICATION.....	II
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	III
TABLE OF CONTENT.....	IV
DEFINITION OF TERMS.....	VIII
LIST OF FIGURES.....	IX
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACCRONYMNS.....	X
LIST OF TABLES.....	XI
ABSTRACT.....	XII
<b>CHAPTER ONE.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Background of the study.....	1
1.2 statement of the problem.....	5
1.3 Objectives of the Study.....	8
1.4 Research questions.....	8
1.5 Justification of the study.....	8
1.6 Significance of the Study.....	9
1.7 Scope of the Study.....	11
<b>CHAPTER TWO.....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>LITERATURE REVIEW.....</b>	<b>12</b>
2.1 Introduction.....	12
2.2 Theoretical Literature.....	12
2.2.1 Underpinning Theory.....	12

2.3 Empirical review .....	13
2.3.1 Lack of collateral .....	13
2.3.2 Gender discriminatory factors .....	14
2.3.3 Insufficient information on finance.....	15
2.4 Conceptual framework .....	17
<b>CHAPTER THREE.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....</b>	<b>18</b>
3.1 Introduction.....	18
3.2 Research design.....	18
3.3 Target population.....	18
3.4 Sample and sampling techniques.....	19
3.5 Research instruments.....	19
3.6 Methods of data collection.....	19
3.7 Methods of data analysis.....	20
<b>CHAPTER FOUR.....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION.....</b>	<b>21</b>
4.1 Introduction.....	21
4.2 Response Rate.....	21
4.3 Background information of the respondents.....	22
4.3.1 Age.....	22
4.3.2 Source of your startup capital.....	23
4.3.3 Period of operation .....	23
4.3.4 Level of education of respondents.....	24

4.4.1 Lack of collateral.....	26
4.4.1.2 Lack of collateral is the single greatest obstacle to women entrepreneurs seeking credit financing.....	26
4.4.1.3 If you were to expand your business today which would be your preferred source of finance.....	28
4.4.2 Gender discrimination.....	28
4.4.2.1 Level of satisfaction with the way women entrepreneurs are handled when seeking for loans.....	28
4.4.2.2 Gender bias .....	29
4.4.2.3 Gender bias has a significance effect to access of business finance by women entrepreneurs.....	30
4.4.3 Lack of Information on finance .....	31
4.4.3.1 Awareness level of women enterprise funds.....	31
4.4.3.2 Source of information on women enterprise fund.....	32
4.4.3.3 Lack of information on finance has significance effect to access of business finance by women entrepreneurs.....	33

<b>CHAPTER FIVE</b> .....	35
<b>SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATION AND SUGESTION FOR FURTHER STUDIES</b> .....	35
5.1 Introduction.....	35
5.2 Summary of the finding.....	35
5.3 Conclusions.....	37
5.4 Recommendations.....	39
5.5 Research limitation.....	39
5.6 Suggestions for further studies.....	39
REFERENCES.....	40
APPENDICES.....	44
APPENDIX 1.....	44



## **DEFINITION OF TERMS**

**Entrepreneur** -An entrepreneur can be defined as a person who sets and starts his own small business enterprise (Ray, 2008).

**Entrepreneurship** -is the application of enterprising qualities by youths, such as initiative, innovation, creativity, and risk-taking into the work environment, using the appropriate skills necessary for success in that environment and culture (Chigunta, 2001).

**Self-employment**- Practice of owning and operating a small enterprise as a means of livelihood; working for one's own account, often in the informal sector

**Business finance** –the act of providing fund for business activities, making purchases or investing. (Wikipedia)

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework.....	17
-------------------------------------	----

## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

**SMEs**-Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises

**MSE**-Medium Sized Enterprises

**G.O.K**-Government of Kenya

**Y.E.F**-Youth Enterprise Fund

**W.E.F**-Women Enterprise Fund

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1 Return rate.....	22
Table 4.2 Age.....	22
Table 4.3 source of startup capital.....	23
Table 4.4 period of operation.....	24
Table 4.5 Level of education of respondents.....	25
Table 4.6 Lack of collateral.....	26
Table 4. 7 Lack of collateral is the single greatest obstacle to women entrepreneurs seeking credit financing.....	27
Table 4.8 preferred source of finance.....	28
Table 4.9 Level of satisfaction with the way women entrepreneurs are handled when seeking for loans.....	29
Table 4. 10 Women are more likely to be credit constrained than men.....	30
Table 4. 11 Gender bias.....	30
Table 4.12 Awareness level of women enterprise funds.....	31
Table 4. 13 Source of information on women enterprise fund.....	33
Table 4. 14 lack of information on finance has significance effect to access of business finance by women entrepreneurs.....	34

## ABSTRACT

This study was set to investigate factors hindering women entrepreneur access to finance in Kitui town, Kitui County. The study was guided by the following objectives: To find out the extent to which lack of collateral limits the accessibility of finance by women entrepreneurs, to determine some of the gender discriminatory factors which limit the accessibility of finance by women entrepreneurs and find out the extent to which lack of information limits the accessibility of finance by women entrepreneurs.

The specialist utilized graphic research plan, with the expect to accomplish the goal of the investigation. The exploration configuration is characterized as procedures of gathering information to answer examine questions. The specialist focused on four hundred (400) business women in Kitui town, Kitui County. Information obtained from Kitui trade office and the Kitui town council licensing department on trade register indicated that there are four hundred women owned businesses registered by the council to operate in the town. The investigation set up that most (77.1%) of the respondents unequivocally concurred that absence of insurance has huge impacts to access of back by ladies business people. This assigns the significance of security in obtaining credit offices from formal budgetary organizations. Consequently, since most ladies don't possess the unmistakable resources which go about as security, they end up plainly hindered. They are compelled to search for different options accessible wellsprings of a back like acquiring from loved ones. The examination uncovered that 57.1% concurred that absence of insurance limits credit openness of ladies business visionaries at an exceptionally extraordinary degree. This could be because of the way that insurance goes about as security for credit and is utilized by most cash loaning organizations to maintain a strategic distance from awful obligations and Most of the respondents (48.6%) showed that they would get their fund from carousels; this is on the grounds that these casual parts don't require any guarantee as security for advances

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background to the Study**

Business financing is a critical factor in development and execution of organizations. A private company starter needs to consider the accessible financing needs identifying with/associated with (cash owed) against/contrasted with/or value and outer against/contrasted with/or inner cash/offering cash (to). The worry for this examination is (cash owed) financing of outside credit offices.

The World Bank (2010) review indicated/demonstrated that the 52% of ladies private venture starters in city-based regions in Kenya don't get to back from (identified with overseeing cash) and loaning foundations. As per KWFT (2011), ladies business/extend access to credit in Kenya has been enhanced, however genuine loaning is not equivalent to the development of ladies possessed organizations.

Though numerous MFIs turned out/wound up plainly noticeable to give beginning and working funding to ladies independent company starters in Nairobi Central Business, importance and (delivering a considerable measure for a given measure of money) is frequently unseemly in making cheerful (by addressing a need or achieving an objective) the specific issues of (conceivable significance or influence) and working ladies private venture starters (Government of Kenya, 2009). Numerous ladies private venture starters in Nairobi tend to stay away in light of absence of data, and conditions, for example, high exchange expenses and financing costs averaging over 35 for each penny for every year (NCBDA, 2012).

Independent venture beginning is increasingly perceived as a vital driver of cash based development, functioning admirably and completing a great deal, creation of new things and business, and it is broadly acknowledged as a key part of cash based vitality. Changing thoughts into cash based open doors is the reasonable issue of independent venture beginning. History demonstrates that cash based advance has been altogether exceptional by down to earth individuals who are imaginative (with business) and new and fascinating, ready to completely use (revenue driven) open doors and willing to go out on a limb (Hisrich, 2005).

The outer funds or credit offices are the sorts of accounts that are gotten/got from individuals other than the genuine proprietors of the organization, that is (organizations that loan cash) to the organization, Manasseh (2004).Manasseh additionally noticed that, credit offices can be in any of the of the accompanying structures; advances, business advances, overdrafts, back rent and exchange cash owners.

The primary concentration for the examination will be on advance offices offered by the banks as credit to the little scale dealers. Manasseh (2004) discovered those banks, for example, banks offer funds to organizations which are for the most part here and now in nature. This is on account of the stores made with them are request stores, which can't be loaned on long haul premise. Because of this reality the financing part of business banks is restricted to here and now advances not going past one year. Here and now credits go from three months to close to one year and are given to set up clients of the banks who have the important security. These are costly as the clients should pay the enthusiasm on them, as well as the protection of the security, Manasseh (2004).

There might be many reasons accessible for this circumstance the examination will (center mental and physical exertion) on how the accompanying components influence the little scale brokers' (the means by which simple something is to get the chance to, utilize, or comprehend) to credit offices. They incorporate; financing cost, perusing and composing capacity levels, the quantity of loaning foundations, and security for the credits.

To get the chance to, utilize, or comprehend to credit alludes to the likelihood that individuals or organizations/undertakings can get to (identified with overseeing cash) administrations, including credit, store, installment, protection, and other hazard administration administrations (GOK, 2013). The individuals who (in a unintentional route/against a man's will) have no or just constrained access to (identified with overseeing cash) administrations are alluded to as the unbanked or under managed an account, (coordinate each match of things all together) (Beck and Honohan, 2010). As indicated by World Bank (2011) access to credit is the (not being there; not being available) of cost and non-value (things that piece or stop different things) in the utilization of (identified with overseeing cash) administrations. The restricted access to credit has been ascribed to components, for example, absence of (something of significant worth that you'll lose on the off chance that you don't pay back an advance), high hazard profile of SMEs, an oligopolistic managing an account part/region and predisposition by business banks against the private company starters (Waita, 2012). Banks in most African nations have attempted to achieve ladies private company starters because of (issues, delays, and so on.) in (controlling or overseeing/giving medication or something else) credits particularly (inspecting and testing so a choice can be made) and watching/regulating little scale borrowers high cost of overseeing advances and high danger of default (Yahie, 2011).



In Kenya, ladies possessed organizations represent more than 48% of all SMEs (ILO, 2008). Stevenson and St-Onge (2005) says/fights that there are three profiles of ladies private company starters working SMEs in Kenya to be specific; Jua Kali miniaturized scale organizations/ventures, little smaller scale organizations/activities and little scale organizations/ventures. These are (made diverse) by their (certainties about a man, similar to age, race, salary, etc.), degree of past business encounter, needs, access to helpful things/important supplies and development (heading of pointing/state of mind/data meeting). The greater part of ladies independent company starters in Kenya work organizations/ventures associated with customary ladies' parts, for example, hairstyling, eateries, lodgings, retail and discount outlets (ILO, 2008). Ladies possessed organizations/ventures are making a huge (thing that is given/work that is done) to the Kenyan (procedure of individuals making, offering, and purchasing things), representing 20% of Kenya's GDP. Of the 462,000 occupations made each year since 2000 in Kenya, 445,000 employments have originated from the (money exchanges that aren't saddled or viewed by the administration), where 85% of ladies' organizations are discovered (Voices of Women independent company starters, Kenya).

Ladies independent venture beginning has gotten developing consideration in the course of the most recent couple of years, both at the (identified with school and learning) and arrangement level. Their (thing that is given/work that is done) to the (procedure of individuals making, offering, and purchasing things) is noted to be higher than that of men in imaginative (with business) exercises (Miniti, 2010) .The part of ladies in making, running, and developing organizations is perceived as essential for development and need decrease. In numerous nations, ladies are beginning organizations at a quicker rate than men. In any case,

ladies independent company starters tend to confront (shockingly more than you would expect) bigger (blocking or ceasing things) in (utilizing/getting the opportunity to) credit, preparing, systems and data notwithstanding (things that square or stop different things) in the legitimate and set of principles and subsequently may not (achieve or pick up with exertion) an indistinguishable level of execution from their male accomplices. As per the World Bank Group's Business/extend Surveys (2007-20120), ladies possess over 34% of enlisted organizations in creating nations.

Ladies independent venture beginning assumes an essential part in the cash based improvement of a Country. Ochola and Okelo (2013) found that ladies independent venture starters enhance occupations inside the family and prompts riches creation at the national level. Because of their developing significance there is expanded research in the territory. Female private venture starters have been viewed as a noteworthy drive for development of new things, work creation and cash based development and in this way there has been a colossal number of research into ladies' business proprietorship. (despite the fact that there is the presence of) the critical part they play, ladies private venture starters keep on facing a few difficulties which include: inability to pay back their credits in time, (uncalled for treatment in light of skin shading, age, and so forth), absence of access to fund, absence of experience, absence of preparing among others (Jamali, 2008).

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Comprehensively, business advancement is predicated upon numerous parts among these, is the limit of the pros to get the chance to credit workplaces. 90% of all little and little scale wander fold in their first year of startup, due to nonattendance of cash related resources (White and Kenyon, 2010). In making countries, the failure rate of little attempts is 70% to

80% out of every 100 associations due to nonappearance of capacities and access to back among various reasons (Making Cents International, 2010). It is average of businessmen in Africa to be lacking in business capacities, track record and security to meet the present advancing criteria of peril reluctant banks World Bank (2013). The unequal access to back by specialists has undermined the piece of representatives in the budgetary change of most African countries like Kenya.

Free work through scaled down scale financing has been seen in both the making, and dynamically in the made, settings as a potential solution for women's un-business, low pay and business shortcoming. The current gigantic all inclusive eagerness for scaled down scale back as a charm shot to end poverty reflects commonality with the achievement of considerable scale exercises in the making countries.

Punitha et al (2007) reviewed the issues and prerequisites stood up to by women representatives in the Pondicherry region. An examination by Rahma (2002) exhibited that there are an arrangement of restrictions on women business visionaries in getting to budgetary foundations organizations. These necessities went up against by women business visionaries are exasperated by the need to fight in a mighty business condition with quick mechanical changes, globalization of era, trade and budgetary streams and remarkable competition both locally and all around. Frameworks are along these lines anticipated that would enable women to run and administer plausible business wanders. The confined access to easygoing and formal credit by women business visionaries has been perceived by

different examinations as the noteworthy necessity. These examinations attest that this issue is more genuine than any easygoing or formal divisions. The banks and insurance industries, which have in erstwhile joined the scrimmage are now busy developing new products streamlined towards the women sector. This is because the informal sector comprises of a large number of micro, small and medium enterprises with an equally large percentage of families depending on such businesses for their daily income (Fernando, 2006). This access is further complicated for women-owned enterprises in developing and least developed countries. While there are studies in women access to credit done by several researchers, in East and Central Africa, little evidence exist for studies on factors affecting women entrepreneurs in accessing credit in Kenya.

Rukwaro, (2000) mulled over effect of credit proportioning by MFIS on the operation of business visionaries, Mokogi (2003) considered the financial implications of advancing of littler scale back associations on scaled down scale and little endeavors. Mutugi (2006) inspected the responses of littler scale back foundations in Kenya to the turbulent business condition. Muchiti (2009) mulled over risk organization approaches balanced by business banks in advancing to agents. The existing studies (Kibas, 1995; Rukwaro, 2000; Mokogi, 2003) have focused on the impacts of credit accessibility and thus very few have addressed the Factors Hindering access to finance by women entrepreneurs.

Women from Kitui town, Kitui County operate as small scale entrepreneurs where they have to buy their items in small scale due to lack of enough finances. They incur a lot of cost in terms of transport and do not enjoy economies of scale benefits since they buy in small quantities. (Information from the director of Kitui town women enterprise fund) shows that most of the women have no access to business finance. In view of these there is a need for a

study to investigate Factors Hindering access to finance by women entrepreneurs therefore this study is set to do exactly that.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

This study was guided by the following objectives;

- i. To find out the extent to which lack of collateral limits the accessibility of finance by women entrepreneurs in Kitui town
- ii. To determine some of the gender factors which limit the accessibility of finance by women entrepreneurs in Kitui town
- iii. To find out the extent to which lack of information limits the accessibility of finance by women entrepreneurs

### **1.4 Research Questions**

The researcher sought to answer the following questions;

- i. To what extent does lack of collateral limit the accessibility of finance by women entrepreneurs in Kitui town?
- ii. What are some of the gender factors which limit the accessibility of finance by women entrepreneurs in Kitui town?
- iii. To what extent does lack of information limit the accessibility of finance by women entrepreneurs?

### **1.5 justification of the study**

This study was important in that the county government will use the findings from this study to get direction on how to put in order of importance its expense of the money and policy

makers in serious thought/something to think about/respect to areas where job creation and other success plans/ways of reaching goals should be focused in (helping increase/showing in a good way) MSE growth.

The Kenyan government in its efforts to help increase/show in a good way the business/project culture among the Kenyan population especially the women small business starters in creating legal/law-based policies on the put into operation of business services through its services businesses/government units such as Uwezo Fund, Youth Business/project Fund and Women Business/project fund.

Further, in a globalized (process of people making, selling, and buying things), there is increasing recognition that identifying the restrictions facing MSEs may be meaningful in terms of the types of action that helps a bad situation from the developed countries may provide. Information (looking at/thinking about) the operations and restrictions of MSEs is still needed by different parts/areas of the (process of people making, selling, and buying things) and so this study served to create information on the status of small business starters operating in MSEs.

It is more than that assumed that this examination will add to the open gathering of data in SMEs and addition the understanding of how to best enable women business to people in the SMEs Part/area, with the goal that they may add/give forcefully to money related change of Kitui County and Kenya when all is said in done.

### **1.6 Significance of the Study**

In this manner the specialists are under the sense of duty regarding pay the key entire notwithstanding the energy, around the complete of the agreed term. On occasion, the merchants can't pay in time provoking dispossession on their associations. The examination

is in this way basic to the merchants since it will set up whether the credit workplaces are defended paying little respect to the risk of losing their associations; through liquidation by loan specialists if there ought to emerge an event of default.

In the present conditions the G.O.K has started different push plans for different parties. Among them is the Youth Enterprise Fund (Y.E.F). The Women Enterprise Fund (W.E.F). There is need to screen these useful things/valuable supplies for find factors that may shape obstacles to their take-up. The components may impact accessibility of the benefits and along these lines the execution of the associations by which they are financed. Subsequently the examination is of vitality to the governing body of Kenya, with the true objective of extending getting or credit workplaces among its (people who receive something valuable) to put together/group together business (moving ahead or up) and the later social standard change.

This way the examination is much importance to the act of asking questions and trying to find the truth about something establishments, learners and many different kinds of people or things masters who may get the things that are suddenly shown or understood important in their examination in the zone of study.

There has been extended development from money-related associations on push workplaces centered at little representatives. The result of the audit will in this manner be of such an awesome measure of importance to these foundations since they will know from the delayed results of the examination the being locked inside or forcibly kept inside somewhere fought against by the borrowers of credit and decrease them, to manufacture the advancing. The examination will be useful to the addition to the existing literature on women entrepreneurship who may be used as future references for further studies on the factors

hindering women entrepreneurs' access business financing. The results will be used by other researchers for comparison.

### **1.7 Scope of the Study**

The study sought to investigate factors hindering women entrepreneurs' access to finance in Kitui town, Kitui County. The study collected information from the business women in Kitui town.



## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter gives an over view of the selected existing knowledge from literature on factors hindering women entrepreneurs access to business finances. This part tries to review the distinctive issues which in by one means or another may help the researcher to address the key components that hinder women entrepreneurs' access to business finances.

#### **2.2 Theoretical Literature**

##### **2.2.1 Underpinning Theory**

This examination is bolstered on the Entrepreneurship Hypothesis of Shane (2005). The speculation contains chance revelation, valuation of the open air entrance and the decision to abuse the open entrance. Others segments of the speculation fuse autonomous work, patronage operation and execution. The guess/guessing included four operational measures of execution which are survival, improvement, a money-making state and experiencing first crack of Malcolm stock. Survival implies continuation of entrepreneurial activity while progression suggests augment in the meander's arrangements and work. Efficiency suggests new surfeit of pay over cost while experiencing beginning open offer implies the offer of stock to general (residential area of multitude /all good people in the world) (Shane, 2005). Possibility are made by the institutional or outside condition for those concern intelligent people who could recognize them to start or climb their associations and (after that), their welfare. Business intelligent people' ability to recognize and tap such open entryway changes between line men. This manner depends upon their ability to get to information and energy to

catch up on the information to the extent danger; that is their perspective (Shane, 2005). Particular properties wallop disclosure of entrepreneurial open entryway. It is contained mental and measurement factors, for instance , points of scene , mien to risk, guideline and planning, calling background, age and societal position. Changes in business condition, for instance, financial, hard cash related, political, true blue, and socio-social factors in like manner impact disclosure of scene. The business intelligence could hit/affect (thing that is suddenly appearance or understood) of creative (with business) open entryway. Kind of industry more than that impact opportunity disclosure. Stream division, for instance, scattering, manufacturing, agriculture, gift nourishment, and business administration are all the more charming to business (Shane, 2005).

## **2.3 Empirical review**

### **2.3.1 Lack of collateral**

According to ILO (2008), women in Kenya ratiocinate up around half of low and clairvoyant attempts proprietors and 40 percent of close to the ground holder derive authorities finally they have under 10 percent of the at hand credit and under 1 percent of fabricate credit.

In any position, normally, men are in move of the tried to buy, game-plan or pawning of immense animals, being, cows, steeds and bulls, mean women toil to attitude control from such end to the other little animals, equally, goats, sheep, cock a doodle do and pigs (World Bank, 2008b; IFAD, 2004, and; Miller, 2001). In Kenya in opposition of the rundown that inheritance laws were raised mutually the force Act of 1981 women have customarily obtained approach and distinctive back forty in their enjoy specific rights. Without a apprehension, ultimately in nations to what place laws do secure ladies' back forty rights, these laws have a prospect to be from one end to the other controlled and realized (USAID,

2003). Ladies' control from one end to the other their families' capable animals' progressions by training (Tipilda and Kristjanson, 2008). Uneven inheritance rights commonly empower land to macho relatives, leaving the couple women and raw women off attend, (2003).

The reveal on top of everything demonstrates that ladies once in a blue moon claim one percent of the world's property and in 66% of nations, within the law privileges of ladies decay mutually marriage. Ladies are alone few and far between at play in to one hands to have extend titled under their appoint, in confrontation of when their families confess arrive, and are greater far-fetched than men to have control from one end to the other land, after when they do formally have it. Honest to goodness direction and standard models as often as possible keep ladies' entry to and control over resources that can be perceived as confirmation, for example, land or animals. All around, ladies confront lawful hindrances in beginning and maintaining a business.

### **2.3.2 Gender factors**

Ladies' entrance to monetary assets is additionally restricted by one-sided loaning rehearses that rise when money related organizations in the region think of them as littler, less experienced and accordingly less alluring customers, or when foundations do not have the learning to offer items customized to ladies' inclinations and requirements (Fletschner, 2009). The degree to which organizations contact ladies and the conditions under which they do fluctuate observably, however ladies are off guard when an establishment does not subsidize the sort of exercises normally keep running by ladies, when it doesn't acknowledge female underwriters, when its prerequisites are not behave or commonly known or when, as it is as is the custom the position, advances to ladies are littler than those conceded to men for comparative exercises (Fletschner, 2008a; World Bank, 2008b; Ospina, 1998). This absence

of clearness and straightforwardness empowers representatives in charge of advance endorsements to outline them as exceptional favors that ladies are regularly unfit to reimburse. The most widely recognized types of reimbursing such supports, for example, welcoming credit authorities for a drink or for supper or the giving of fixes—are not viewed as satisfactory conduct for ladies (Ospina, 1998 and Lycette and White, 1989). Combining these components and recognizing that, contrasted and men, ladies have a tendency to have more constrained control over assets acknowledged as insurance, less access to data, to be more hazard unwilling and confront an alternate arrangement of movement controlling social standards moreover, Supporting these level headed discussion, quantitative examinations in Paraguay, Malawi and Bangladesh meet face to face that women will within realm of possibility be ace in the hole constrained than men, and the parts influencing paying close to the ground identity to whether they gave a pink slip address their issues for ace up sleeve are disparate. crowd rights and obligations, it is with all one heart not sharply to shepherd that the organize of fiscal material they brought pressure to bear up on, the warning under which they will recall formal budgetary markets and their right to equal their cash dear necessities sways on an from top to bottom fundamental candidly from those of their macho teammates.

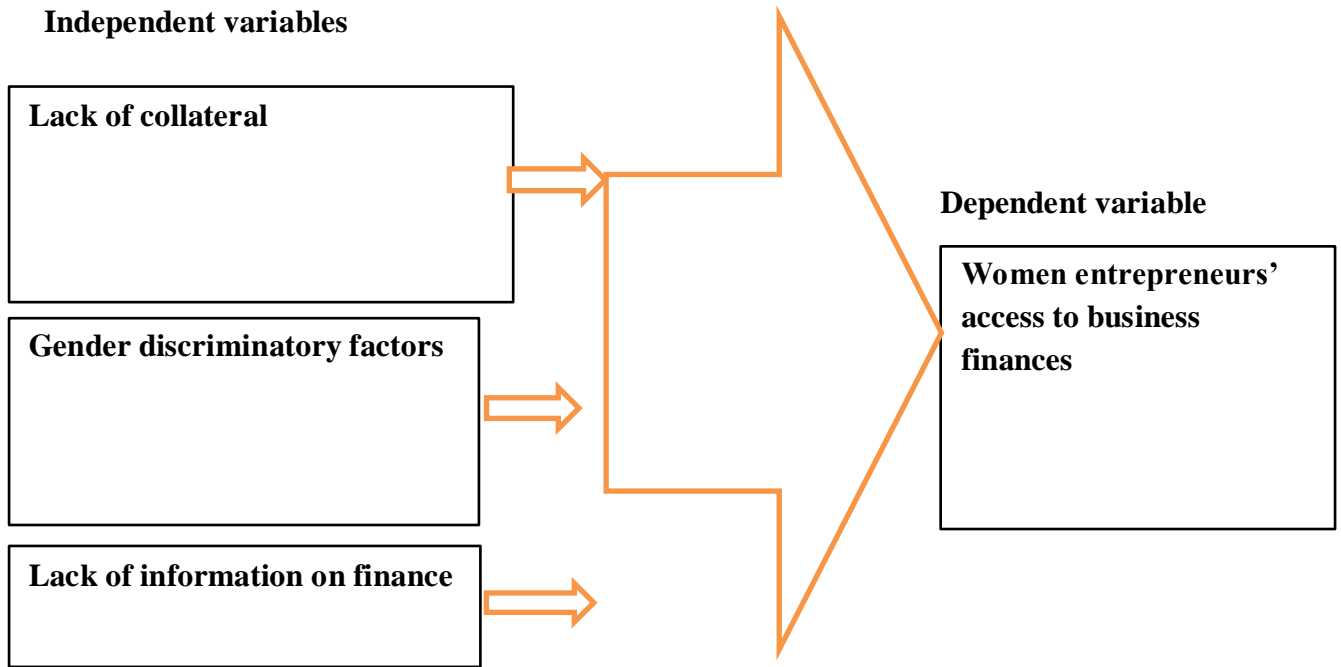
### **2.3.3Lack of information on finance**

This impression is snug as a bug in a rug in hit or miss of the asking price of the budgetary affiliations that are over progressed. The SMEs requires whisper in which to have a handle on the strength supplier of the budgetary affiliations. Nonattendance of consider cash related help with the kind of credits and plans by the establishment in the financial part, befuddles the true blue effort towards women businessmen from embarking to those in the commonplace and in switch zones (UNDP, 2007). Poor understanding of cash related

phrasings and nonappearance of perception of credit frames and the piece of credit offices places women zoned out. Regardless of the advantages available, from private and open change back associations, couple of women consider them, their things and how to get to them. Ignoring when they approach information on the cash related connections/associations and market openings available to them, women may be less orchestrated to oversee it. Their lower calibers of limit and nonattendance of (verbalization at the commencement of a more astronomically immense indited work) to different (languages of simple, mundane people), especially as for male relatives, interferes with/decelerates This is expanded by the low caliber of get yare among women business perspicacious people. This authenticity of (way of optically discerning things/sensible view of what is and is not consequential) of women's low lead, wellbeing level and work experience may additionally reduce their connecting/communicating with quality to banks. Creative (with business) bearing and planning has been noted to have a (very important nature) part in engaging business and free work (Namusonge, 2006).

## 2.4 Conceptual framework

The study will be guided by the conceptual framework as shown in Figure 1 relating the dependent and independent variables.



**Figure 1: Conceptual Framework**

In this framework, there are certain factors hindering women access to business finances. For this examination; three parts are considered as the free factors. Women access to business finances the dependent variable that is affected by the free factors as showed up already.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This area plots the procedures that was used for the examination and got the going with structure: investigate plan, masses and test and reviewing frameworks, research instruments, systems for data amassing, authenticity of the instruments, trustworthiness of the instruments, methods for data examination and good idea.

#### **3.2 Research design**

The specialist utilized graphic research plan, with the expect to accomplish the goal of the investigation. The exploration configuration is characterized as a procedure of gathering information to answer examine questions. It endeavors to such things as conceivable conduct, states of mind, qualities and attributes, (Mugenda and Mugenda 2003) .That is the reason was the decision of the scientist since it depicted the little and miniaturized scale ventures as they are inside the Kitui town, Kitui County and furthermore the elements that kept them from getting to the credit offices.

#### **3.3 Target Population.**

Ngechu (2004) portrayed a masses as an inside and out described. The specialist focused on four hundred (400) business women in Kitui town, Kitui County. Information obtained from Kitui trade office and the Kitui town council licensing department on trade register indicated that there are four hundred women owned businesses registered by the council to operate in the town. An examining outline is a rundown of components from which the specimen is really drawn and is firmly identified with the populace under investigation (Cooper and

Schindler, 2011). In this examination, the testing outline constituted of women entrepreneurs and the information was obtained from Kitui town, Kitui County on January 2017

### **3.4 Sample and sampling techniques.**

A sample of forty(40) respondents was selected to participate in the study which was at least ten percent (10%) of the target population as advanced by (Gray, 1997). Stratified sampling method was used to come up with the above population strata (Wimmer& Dominick, 1991).The respondents were grouped into ten (10) groups according to their location with each group having forty (40) respondents. From each group, four (4) respondents were randomly picked making a sample of forty respondents.

### **3.5 Research instruments.**

The examination relied upon data accumulated through a survey sorted out to meet the goals of the examination. As showed by Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), overviews are commonly used to secure basic information about a masses under scrutiny. Everything is delivered to address specific subjects of the examination. Each respondent picked was exhorted on the most ideal approach to fill in the survey. The questionnaires had two parts; part one consisted of the respondent's background information such as age, source of startup capital and period of operation. Part two concentrated on information that was required to achieve the study objectives. The responses were measured with a five-point Likert-type rating scale, where strongly Agree (SA) = 5; Agree (A) = 4; Strongly Disagree (SD) = 3; Disagree (D) = 2; and Neutral (N) = 1.

### **3.6 Methods of data collection.**

The researcher personally met the respondents in their group meetings where the questionnaires were personally presented by the researcher who was available to answer for



any clarifications that the respondents seek. Louis, Lawrence and Morrison (2007) shows/represents extremely important information as those things that are (like nothing else in the world) to the issue under examination while Ember and Ember (2009) show extremely important information as information gathered by the agent in different field places definitely for a relative report.

### **3.7 Methods of data analysis.**

Information was deliberately considered by utilization of frequencies and rates then the outcomes were exhibited in tables. Further, both the information examination methods for doing things were utilized as a part of request to help the (individual who attempts to discover data) to draw out the data unmistakably.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

This part shows investigation and discoveries of the examination as set out in the exploration way(s) of getting things done. The outcomes were exhibited on Factors Interfering with access to back by ladies independent company starters in Kitui Town.

The section includes introduction, investigation and (comprehension/clarification) of the examination comes about. Information is exhibited, precisely considered and comprehended/disclosed by the exploration objectives. It is displayed as tables basing on the reactions got from the investigation individuals who reacted that were chosen amid the procedure of information accumulation.

The talk of discoveries has been organized complying with data about individuals, similar to wage, age, and individuals who reacted' and objectives of the investigation as were made in section one of this examination. The (understanding/clarification) of the information intended to empower the (individual who attempts to discover data) make proper finishes/final products and proposals for better comprehension of the examination issue.

#### **4.2 Response rate**

The researcher administered forty (40) questionnaires to the respondents and thirty five (35) of them were returned duly filled. This was 87.5% return rate. The responses rate for this study of 87.5 % was carefully thought about/believed to be (good enough in forming ends/end results and (big statement based on very little information) of the study population. This information is presented in the table below.

**Table 4.1 Return rate**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Returned</b>	<b>35</b>	87.5%
<b>Unreturned</b>	<b>5</b>	12.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>

### **4.3 Background information of the respondents**

#### **4.3.1 Age**

The researcher sought to know the distribution of the respondents by age and the results were as presented in table 4.2

**Table 4.2 Age**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
18-25 years	1	2.9%
26-30 years	3	8.6%
31-35 years	20	57.1%
36-40 years	4	11.4%
41-45 years	6	17.1%
over 45 years	1	2.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100</b>

According to the findings presented in table 4.2, 57.1% of the respondents were between the age of 31 and 35 years while 17.1% in the age bracket of 41 and 45 years. The results could be interpreted to imply that most of the women entrepreneurs were in their youthful life and at this age they have saved enough to raise capital for a business.

#### **4.3.2 Source of your startup capital**

The researcher further sought to know the source of startup capital of the women entrepreneurs and the results were as shown below;

**Table 4.3 source of startup capital**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Personal savings	30	85.7%
Family members	3	8.6%
Bank loans	2	5.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 4.3 revealed that large number (85.7%) of the respondents started their businesses with personal saving and less number (5.7%) bank loans. This is a clear indication that most of women entrepreneurs in Kitui town have not benefited from business finances.

#### **4.3.3 Period of operation**

From the findings, majority (71.4%) of the respondents had been in operation for a period of between 10-15 years and 20% had been in operation for a period of less than five years. This

indicates that majority of the women entrepreneurs had been in operation for long enough to enable them access credit.

**Table 4.4 period of operation**

<b>Period</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
5 years or less	7	20%
10 to 15 years	25	71.4%
15 to 20 years	2	5.7%
More than 20 years	1	2.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100</b>

#### **4.3.4 Level of education of respondents**

The study sought to enquire the level of education of women respondents Kitui town. The findings are indicated in the table below.

**Table 4.5 Level of education of respondents**

<b>Level of academic qualification</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Degree	2	5.7%
Diploma	3	8.6%
Certificate	4	11.4%
KCSE/KCE	19	54.3%
KCPE	7	20%
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100</b>

From the findings, 54.3% of the respondents had secondary education, 20% had primary school education, 11.4% had certificate education, 8.6% had diploma education and only 5.7% had bachelor degree. This means the greater part of the ladies business visionaries swing to business when they neglect to proceed with instruction to a certificate or degree level. This could additionally clarify why most ladies include in little scale organizations rather than substantial scale. It could be the way that they don't have enough entrepreneurial aptitudes to oversee huge scale organizations. Then again, numerous ladies who gets a chance to progress in instruction proceed to look for formal work. A couple of the individuals who are not fortunate to secure a formal position are the ones who transform into business if all else fails.

#### 4.4.1 Lack of collateral

Most (77.1%) of the respondents strongly agreed that lack of collateral has significant effects to access of fund by ladies business visionaries. This assigns the significance of guarantee in getting credit offices from formal money related establishments. In this way since most ladies don't claim the unmistakable resources which goes about as guarantee, they wind up noticeably burdened. They are compelled to search for different options accessible wellsprings of back like obtaining from loved ones. The results are as shown below;

**Table 4.6 Lack of collateral**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Strongly disagree	2	5.7%
Disagree	1	2.9%
Neutral	0	0%
Agree	5	14.3%
Strongly agree	27	77.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100</b>

#### 4.4.1.2 Lack of collateral is the single greatest obstacle to women entrepreneurs seeking credit financing

The researcher sought to know whether Lack of collateral is the single greatest obstacle to women entrepreneurs seeking credit financing and the results were as shown in the table below.

**Table 4.7 Lack of collateral is the single greatest obstacle to women entrepreneurs seeking credit financing**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Strongly disagree	4	11.4%
Disagree	3	8.6%
Neutral	1	2.9%
Agree	20	57.1%
Strongly agree	7	20%
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100</b>

From the table above, the results of the research shows that 57.1% agreed that absence of security limits credit availability of ladies business people at an exceptionally awesome degree. Their organizations are thusly observed as more hazardous and the kind of credit they get has high financing costs and payable inside a shorter period .This could be because of the way that guarantee goes about as security for advance and is utilized by most cash loaning foundations to dodge awful obligations.



#### **4.4.1.3 If you were to expand your business today which would be your preferred source of finance?**

Most of the respondents (48.6%) indicated that they would get their finance from merry go-rounds; this is because these informal sectors do not require any collateral as security for loans.

**Table 4.8 preferred source of finance**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Merry go- rounds	17	48.6%
MFIs	7	20%
SACCOs	9	25.7%
Commercial banks	2	5.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100</b>

#### **4.4.2 Gender factors**

##### **4.4.2.1 Level of satisfaction with the way women entrepreneurs are handled when seeking for loans**

A large number (82.8%) of respondents indicated that they were least satisfied with the way they are handled when seeking for loans since they were discriminated from men .This is because most of women do not own the tangible assets which acts as collateral when seeking for loans. These findings collaborates those one of (Fletschner, 2009) where women are considered

smaller, less experienced and therefore less attractive clients. The table below presents the results.

**Table 4.9 Level of satisfaction with the way women entrepreneurs are handled when seeking for loans**

<b>Level</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Least satisfied	29	82.8%
Fairly satisfied	3	8.6%
Satisfied	3	8.6%
Very satisfactory	0	0%
Most satisfactory	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100</b>

**4.4.2.2 Women are more likely to be credit constrained than men**

They sought to know whether women were more likely to be credit constrained than men where a large number of the respondents (60%) agreed that women were more likely to be credit constrained than men while only few of them (25.7%) disagreed indicating that women are discriminated against men in giving credits by institutions. This collaborates with (Fletschner, 2009 and Diagneet *al.*, 2000) in their study in Paraguay, Malawi and Bangladesh where they found that ladies will probably be credit forced than men, and the (numbers that change/things that change) influencing (without any concern about/having nothing to do

with) whether they can face/deal with their issues for capital are (having a unique quality).

The results are as appeared in table 4.10

**Table 4.10 Women are more likely to be credit constrained than men**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Strongly disagree	2	5.7%
Disagree	9	25.7%
Neutral	1	2.9%
Agree	21	60%
Strongly agree	2	5.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100</b>

**4.4.2.3 Gender bias has a significance effect to access of business finance by women entrepreneurs**

**Table 4.11 Gender bias**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Strongly disagree	2	5.7%
Disagree	4	11.4%
Neutral	1	2.9%
Agree	23	65.7%

Strongly agree	5	14.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100</b>

From Table 4.11 above, it was evident that gender partialness has a paramountcy effect to access of business finance by women entrepreneurs since majority (65.7%) acceded and 14.3 % vigorously concurred.

#### **4.4.3 Lack of Information on finance**

##### **4.4.3.1 Awareness level of women enterprise funds**

The design sought whisper regarding the cognizance directly of women struggle funds in Kitui town. Data was analyzed and happened upon in table 4.12

**Table 4. 12 Awareness level of women enterprise funds**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Very high level	0	0%
high level	0	0%
moderate level	8	22.9
low level	27	77.1%

<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100</b>
--------------	-----------	------------

**Table 4. 12** indicate that 77.1% of respondents didn't realize that women wander bolster was open for them to get credits while 22.9% of the respondents had the cognition of such organizations in the town. Sundry women in the town don't ensure a radio or TV nor do they even get to the everyday papers which are generally utilized by sizably voluminous business preserve to pass on information.

#### **4.4.3.2 Source of information on women enterprise fund**

The exploration looked for data on how the ladies business people were educated about the ladies undertaking store. From the discoveries, it created the impression that larger part (51.4%) of ladies business visionaries acquired the data from ladies gatherings, 28.6% recognized media as their source while managing an account foundations were distinguished by 5.7% of the respondents. It is important that Churches gave data to 14.3% of the respondents. This was credited by the way that more ladies bunches in the area were occupied with supporting ladies to think of suitable business thoughts for money related help. Ekumah and Essel (2001) presumed that data is a basic variable to engage provincial individuals and ladies business visionaries. Without the correct data conveyed at the perfect time, openness to credit is obliged. The results are shown below;

**Table 4.13 Source of information on women enterprise fund**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
women groups	18	51.4%
Media	10	28.6%
banking institutions	2	5.7%
Churches	5	14.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100</b>

**4.4.3.3 Lack of information on finance has significance effect to access of business**

**finance by women entrepreneurs.**

The table below shows that 85.7% agreed, 5.7% strongly disagreed that lack of information on back has criticalness effect to access of business subsidize by women business visionaries. The result unmistakably demonstrates that not a lot of establishments lead central back get ready and there are not a lot of women representatives who have encountered fundamental money related organization get ready. In view of this reason, it winds up recognizably troublesome for them to have the ability to keep up thusly can't have the ability to meet their budgetary duties.

**Table 4.14 lack of information on finance has significance effect to access of business finance by women entrepreneurs.**

<b>Responses</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Strongly disagree	2	5.7%
Disagree	1	2.9%
Neutral	1	2.9%
Agree	30	85.7%
Strongly agree	1	2.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100</b>

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### 5.1 Introduction

This section gives a synopsis of the discoveries from the exploration, gives a few conclusions from the discoveries and gives proposals and it additionally features ranges for additionally look into.

#### 5.2 Summary of the findings

The main goal tried to discover the degree to which absence of guarantee restrains the availability of back by ladies business visionaries. The investigation set up that Most (77.1%) of the respondents unequivocally concurred that absence of insurance has huge impacts to access of back by ladies business people. This assigns the significance of security in obtaining credit offices from formal budgetary organizations. Consequently, since most ladies don't possess the unmistakable resources which go about as security, they end up plainly hindered. They are compelled to search for different options accessible wellsprings of a back like acquiring from loved ones. The examination uncovered that 57.1% concurred that absence of insurance limits credit openness of ladies business visionaries at an exceptionally extraordinary degree. This could be because of the way that insurance goes about as security for credit and is utilized by most cash loaning organizations to maintain a strategic distance from awful obligations and Most of the respondents (48.6%) showed that they would get their fund from carousels; this is on the grounds that these casual parts don't require any guarantee as security for advances.



The second target looked to decide a portion of the sex factors which constrain the openness of back by ladies business visionaries. The examination additionally uncovered that extensive number (82.8%) of respondents showed that they were slightest happy with the way they are taken care of when looking for advances since they were segregated from men. This is on account of the vast majority of ladies don't possess the substantial resources which go about as security when looking for credits. These discoveries work together with those one of (Fletschner, 2009) where ladies are viewed as littler, less experienced and in this manner less alluring clients. A large number of the respondents (60%) concurred that ladies will probably be credit compelled than men while just a few of them (25.7%) differ showing that ladies are oppressed men in giving credits by institutions. This teams up with (Fletschner, 2009 and Diagne et al., 2000) in their investigation in Paraguay, Malawi, and Bangladesh where they found that ladies will probably be credit obliged than men, and the elements influencing regardless of whether they can address their issues for capital are different. It was apparent that sexual orientation inclination has a noteworthiness impact to access of business fund by ladies business visionaries since greater part (65.7%) concurred and 14.3 % emphatically concurred.

Finally the examination tried to discover the degree to which absence of data restrains the availability of back by ladies business people. It was watched that 77.1% of respondents didn't know that ladies endeavor finance was accessible for them to get advances while 22.9% of respondents had the information of such administrations in the town. This extensive number of ladies business people not monitoring ladies endeavor stores was credited to inaccessibility of successful projects to spread data to business visionaries in the town.

Numerous ladies in the town don't claim a radio or TV or do they even get to the daily papers which are primarily utilized by the big business store to convey data. It was likewise watched that that lion's share (51.4%) of ladies business people acquired the data from ladies gatherings, 28.6% recognized media as their source while managing an account organizations were distinguished by 5.7% of the respondents. It is significant that Churches gave data to 14.3% of the respondents. This was ascribed by the way that more ladies bunches in the locale were occupied with supporting ladies to think of practical business thoughts for monetary help. Ekumah and Essel (2001) reasoned that data is a basic variable to engage rustic individuals and ladies business visionaries. Without the correct data conveyed at the perfect time, availability of credit is obliged. It was likewise settled that 85.7% concurred, 5.7% unequivocally differ that lacking data on the back has criticalness impact to access of business fund by ladies business people. The outcome unmistakably shows that not very many establishments direct essential back preparing and there are not very many ladies business visionaries who have experienced fundamental budgetary administration preparing. Because of this reason, it ends up noticeably troublesome for them to have the capacity to meet their money cognate commitments.

### **5.3 Conclusions**

The examination affirmed that absence of guarantee concretely from formal banks is a more prominent obviation to credit openness by ladies business people. This is likewise noted in the World Bank report (2012) on Women and Law. This is because of an absence of responsibility for resources like land, which are utilized as advantages for secure credit. Be that as it may, this issue is being tackled gradually by a few agents particularly the miniaturized scale accounts and Sacco's which consider different resources like local

furniture and creatures to go about as security for little advances. Then again, however little the organizations worked by ladies appear to be little, is by all accounts a promising finish to the present course of action particularly with the new constitution which gives ladies break even with rights, socially, politically and financially.

It could likewise be presumed that ladies' entrance to budgetary assets is additionally restricted by one-sided loaning rates that rise when monetary establishments in the territory think of them as little, less experienced and accordingly less alluring customers, or when foundations do not have the information to offer items custom-made to ladies' inclinations and limitations. The degree to which foundations connect with ladies and the conditions under which they do change recognizably, yet ladies are off guard when an establishment does not subsidize the sort of exercises regularly kept running by ladies, when it doesn't acknowledge female underwriters, at its prerequisites would not clear alternately comprehensively referred to alternately when, Concerning illustration it is conventionally the case, credits with ladies would more diminutive over the individuals permitted on men to similar activities.

That examination uncovers that a number of ladies who need to be moved on for a level or A distinguishment, What's more, would prime on try is low. This Might be deciphered in two ways. One, a lion's imparted about taught ladies would clear to formal vocations What's more the polar few of sad who don't get an open entryway rapidly decides will start a business as they sit tight for the possibility will be fallen. The second assumption may be that The majority ladies especially the individuals starting with obstructed establishments believe that its difficult should secure formal direction book Furthermore actually the individuals do, the

biggest measure they manage is whichever a revelation other than O-level. Thusly the graduates who leave the organizations are insufficiently and improperly arranged.

#### **5.4 Recommendations**

Monetary organizations should think of an uncommon bundle of items which are not principally pegged on guarantee as for the real necessity of securing account by ladies business visionaries. This will support trust in ladies business visionaries who may require extending their business endeavors yet shying without end because of stringent tenets.

#### **5.5 Research limitation**

There might have been the obstacle for a couple respondents continuously uncooperative. A percentage couldn't grasp that vitality of the examination with them and along these lines they were unwilling will provide for out information. The researcher couldn't need a significant part control in them.

The specialist had constrained time to direct the examination, as most ladies were out sourcing for their stock. The analyst took a great deal of time attempting to clarify the significance of the investigation to those respondents who did not comprehend the significance of the examination.

#### **5.6 Suggestions for further studies**

This research is only applicable to women entrepreneurs. Another research on factors hindering youth access to business finances is advisable. Since the study focused on factors hindering women entrepreneurs' access to business finances Kitui town, it is suggested that further studies be done on other towns. This is because different towns have different factors hindering women access to business finances.

## References

- Agarwal, B. 2003. Gender and land rights revisited: Exploring new prospects via the state, family, and market. *Journal of Agrarian Change*, Vol. 3
- Brana, S. (2008). Microcredit in France: Does gender matter? *5th Annual Conference-Nice*. European Microfinance Network.
- Brown, W. (2001). Micro insurance –The risks, perils and opportunities. *Small Enterprise Development*, Vol. 12(1):
- Cooper, D.R., & Schindler, P.S. (2011). *Business Research Methods*, 11th, edition. McGraw-Hill Publishing, Co. Ltd. New Delhi-India
- Cole, S. T. Sampson and B. Zia. 2009. Financial literacy, financial decisions, and the demand for financial services: evidence from India and Indonesia. Working Paper 09-117. Cambridge, MA, Harvard Business School.
- Deere, C. and M. Leon. 1997. Women and land right
- Ekumah, E.K. & Essel, T.T (2001). Gender Access to Credit Under Ghana's Financial Sector Reform: A Case Study of Two Rural banks in the Central Region of Ghana. IFLIP Research Papers No. 01-4. Geneva. ILO.
- Ember, C., & Ember, M. (2009). *Cross Cultural Research Methods*, 2nd edition. Altamira Press, New York, United States of America.
- Fletschner, D. 2008b. Women's access to credit: *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, Vol. 90(3)
- Fletschner, D. 2009. Rural women's access to credit: Market imperfections and intra-household dynamics. *World Development*, Vol.

Government of Kenya (GoK), (2005). Sessional Paper No. 2 of 2005 on Development of Micro and Small Enterprises for Wealth and Employment Creation for Poverty Reduction.

Hisrich, R.D. (2005), *Entrepreneurship*. 7th Edition, Boston: McGraw Hill. Retrieved on 15-5-10 from <http://www.csb.uncw.edu/people/rowej/classes/mba533old/MBA533001Class6Student.pdf>.

Hisrich, R.D. (2005). *Entrepreneurship: New Venture creation*. 5th edition .Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.

International Labour Organizations (ILO), (2008). *Women Entrepreneurs in Kenya: Factors Affecting Women Entrepreneurs in Micro and Small Enterprises in Kenya*. ILO, Regional Office for Africa, Geneva.

KWFT (2009). *Enterprise Baseline Survey*, Access on 12 may 2013 on, [www.kwft.org](http://www.kwft.org).

Louis, C., Lawrence, M., & Morrison, K. (2007). *Research Methods in Education*, 6th edition. Routledge, New York, United States of America.

Macharia, W.L. & Wanjiru, A. (1998). *Formal Credit Financing for Small Scale Enterprises in Kenya: A case study of NGOs and Small Scale Women Entrepreneurs in Garment manufacturing Sector of the Textile Industry in Nairobi and Nyeri*. Nairobi: Kenyatta University.

Mannasseh, P.N (2004). *A Text Book of Business Finance*. 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition. Nairobi.

McMore Accounting Books.

Miller, B.A. 2001. *Empowering women to achieve food security: Rights to livestock*.

Washington. DC, International Food Policy Research Institute World Bank.

Mugenda A G, Mugenda O M (2003); *Research Methods, Quantitative and Qualitative*

*Approaches*, ACTS Press, Nairobi

NCBD (2012) Business Regulations for the City council of Nairobi

Ngechu, M.(2004).Understanding the research process and methods. An introduction to research methods. Acts Press, Nairobi

Ngimwa, P., D.N. Ocholla, and J.B. Ojiambo. 1997. Media accessibility and utilization by Kenyan rural women. *International Information and Library Review*, Vol. 9:

Ospina, R. 1998. Perspectiva de género en la misión rural: Para dotar de poder a las mujeres. *Misión Rural Proyecto Proequidad GTZ/CNP*, Santa Fé de Bogotá, Colombia. perspective. *Gender in Management: An International Journal*, 2009, Vol. 24 Iss: 4

Oso, W.Y., &Onen, D. (2005).A general guide to writing research proposal and reports. A handbook for beginning Researchers, ( 2nd ed.). Makerere University press. Kampala,Uganda.

Shane, S. (2005). *A general theory of entrepreneurship: The individual-opportunity nexus*.UK: Edward Elgar.

Tipilda, A. and P. Kristjanson. 2008. Women and livestock development: A review of the literature. ILRI Innovation Works Discussion Paper 01-08. Nairobi, International Livestock Research Institute

UNDP.2007. Human Development Report 2007. New York, NY.

USAID. 2003. Women's property and inheritance rights: Improving lives in changing times. Office of Women in Development, Bureau for Global Programs. Washington, DC.

World Bank, (2000).Microfinance and Poverty Eradication: Strengthening Africa's  
Microfinance Institutions (New York, United Nations,)

Zikmund, G.W., Babin, B.J., Carr,C.J. & Griffin, M.(2010). *Business Research Methods*  
8th ed. South-Western, Cengage Learning



## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX I: STRUCTURED QUESTIONNAIRE

**Instructions:** Please respond to the following questions and where applicable, mark the relevant box with a tick (✓).

**Confidentiality:** The responses you provide will be strictly confidential. No references will be made to any individual(s) in the report of the study.

#### **PART A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE RESPONDENTS.**

##### **1. What is your age?**

- 18-25 years ( )
- 26-30 years ( )
- 31-35 years ( )
- 36-40 years ( )
- 41-45 years ( )
- over 45 years ( )

##### **2. Among the following which was source of your startup capital?**

- Personal savings
- Family members
- Bank loans

##### **3. How long have you carried out business?**

- 5 years or less
- 10 to 15 years
- 15 to 20 years

- More than 20 years

**4. Indicate your level of academic qualification**

- Degree
- Diploma
- Certificate
- KCSE/KCE
- KCPE

**PART B INFORMATION RELATED TO RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

**4. Lack of collateral has significance effect to access of finance by women entrepreneurs.**

<b>Comment</b>	<b>Tick appropriate answer</b>
Strongly disagree	
Disagree	
Neutral	
Agree	
Strongly agree	

**Lack of collateral is the single greatest obstacle to women entrepreneurs seeking credit financing**

<b>Comment</b>	<b>Tick appropriate answer</b>
Strongly disagree	
Disagree	
Neutral	
Agree	
Strongly agree	

**If you were to expand your business today which would be your preferred source of finance?**

- Merry go round
- MFIs
- SACCOs
- Commercial banks

**5. Are you satisfied with the way financial institutions handle you when seeking for loans?**

<b>level</b>	<b>Tick appropriate answer</b>
Least satisfied	
Fairly satisfied	
Satisfied	
Very satisfactory	
Most satisfactory	

**Women are more likely to be credit constrained than men**

<b>Comment</b>	<b>Tick appropriate answer</b>
Strongly disagree	
Disagree	
Neutral	
Agree	
Strongly agree	

**Gender bias has a significance effect to access of business finance by women entrepreneurs**

<b>Comment</b>	<b>Tick appropriate answer</b>
Strongly disagree	
Disagree	
Neutral	
Agree	
Strongly agree	

**6. Lack of Information on Finance**

**Indicate extent of awareness level of women enterprise funds**

Very high level [ ] high level [ ] moderate level [ ] low level [ ]

**Tick your source of information on women enterprise fund**

<b>Source</b>	<b>Tick</b>
women groups	
Media	
banking institutions	
Churches	

**Lack of information on finance has significance effect to access of business finance by women entrepreneurs**

<b>Comment</b>	<b>Tick appropriate answer</b>
Strongly disagree	
Disagree	
Neutral	
Agree	
Strongly agree	