

**THE ROLE OF MICROFINANCE IN ALLEVIATING  
POVERTY AMONG WOMEN GROUPS IN KISAUNI  
DISTRICT, KENYA**

**BY**

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## DECLARATION

This research project report is my original work and has not been submitted for a degree in any other university.

Signed..........Date..........

Mwawana Peter Kisombe

This research project report has been submitted for examination with my approval as the university supervisor.

Signed..........Date..........

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## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this work to my entire family, for their encouragement and support during this course; to my wife and children who, throughout the course kept on inspiring me and giving me moral support; and to my mother and father whose wise guidance and upbringing inspired me a lot.

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And finally, my special thanks go to my entire family and friends for their dedicated support while studying for this MBA.

## ABSTRACT

Microfinance is the provision of financial services to low income clients, including consumers and the self employed; who traditionally lack access to banking and related services. The development of microfinance in Kenya started with K-Rep Bank, heavily modeled on the Grameen Bank model, in 1984. According to the MFI Report (2010), there are currently over 43 microfinance institutions in Kenya under the umbrella of the Association of Microfinance Institutions of Kenya (AMFI), serving over 6,000,000 poor people. AMFI is now a self sustaining association of microfinance organizations in Kenya, and has supported the enactment to law in 2007: the Microfinance Act and the attendant Prudential Microfinance Regulations under the supervision of the Central Bank of Kenya. The overall objective of this study was to document the role of microfinance in alleviating poverty among women groups in Kisauni district, Kenya. To achieve the above objective, a survey was conducted and data collected by use of structured questionnaire that was administered to respondents who willingly shared relevant information. Stratified sampling was used to sample MFI women group beneficiaries and factor analysis was used to analyze the data. The study established that most of the women beneficiaries of MFIs had some significant change in their lives, from lives that were full of struggles to lives that were decent and able to meet their basic needs. They had gone through some kind of training which equipped them with some relevant business skills although most of those who participated in the study were of the view that regular trainings would enable provide them with the much needed business skills. Further, most women acknowledged that the loans they had accessed from MFIs had helped them improve their standard of living but confessed that the interest rates were still high and unfavourable and the loan repayment conditions were strict leading to some women losing their assets (collateral) through repossession by the MFI(s) for lack of servicing their loans and the inability to manage their businesses. The study recommends that the government needs to establish a policy that would regulate the interest rates charged by the MFIs in order to enable the poorest of the poor maximize on the small loans so as to break away from the vicious cycle of poverty. Also further research should be carried out to explore the role of government, banks or NGOs that focus on poverty alleviation in enabling women become more financially stable and pull themselves out of the vicious cycle of poverty.

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## List of abbreviations and acronyms

MFIs	Microfinance Institution(s)
AMFIs	Association of Microfinance Institutions
K-REP	Kenya Rural Enterprise Programme
SME	Small Micro Enterprise
MIS	Microfinance Information System
USA	United States of America
SACCOs	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
FINCA	Foundation for International Community Assistance
BRI	Bank Rakyat Indonesia
BANCOSOL	Banco Solidario
USAID	United States of America International Development
ROSCAs	Rotating Savings and Credit Associations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoK	Government of Kenya
UN	United Nations
SHGs	Self Help Groups
MPC	Marginal Propensity to Consume
ILO	International Labour Organization
NCKK	National Council of Churches of Kenya
KWFT	Kenya Women Finance Trust
MIX	Microfinance Information Exchange
S&P	Standard and Poor

# CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background of the study

Microfinance is the provision of financial services to low income clients, including consumers and the self employed, who traditionally lack access to banking and related services. Christen et al. (2004) defines microfinance as a movement whose broad objective is to ensure that as many people as possible get appropriate savings, insurance and funds transfer with the objective of getting out of poverty. The microfinance lending model works on the “no collateral model”, using peer or solidarity pressure as incentives and securities for loan repayment. Ledgerwood (2002) defines microfinance as the provision of financial services to low income clients including the self employed. She describes six activities associated with microfinance, i) small loans that are typically working capital ii) informal appraisals of borrowers and investments iii) collateral substitutes such as group grantees or compelled savings iv) access to repeat and larger loans based on repayment performance v) streamlined loan disbursements and monitoring and vi) secure savings products (Ledgerwood, 2002).

The concept of microfinance originated in the mid-1970s in Bangladesh through a pioneering experiment by Professor Muhammad Yunus, then a Professor of Economics. His aim was to offer poor people financial services, entrepreneurship opportunities, an end to mistreatment by money lenders and a system where they could produce, manage and maintain their own finances (Yunus, 2003).

In defining the Grameen Bank Model, Kayizzi (2003) explains that “the basic elements of the (Grameen Bank) model include a strict focus on low-income groups, compulsory regular savings, and strong emphasis on training for members and bank staff, homogeneous group formation and integration of a socio-economic development agenda with banking for the poor.” It operates exclusively for the poor on the premise that rural people, who own too little land to support themselves as farmers, can nevertheless make productive use of small loans and repay them on time. The Grameen Bank has developed its own method of tackling the problem of asymmetric information and imperfect enforcement that plague the credit markets. First, it offers group based lending where the individual’s continued access to credit

is linked to the group's repayment behavior. Strict observance of the norms of group behavior forces the members to be socially and economically responsible to each other. This creates pressure among group members to monitor and enforce the contracts, and helps to screen bad borrowers. Mobilization of member savings is also an integral part of the Grameen Bank lending. Requiring borrowers to save promotes financial discipline and provides an alternative source of finance for consumption-smoothing. It also acts as a deterrent against group collusion, since part of the savings is forfeited if the group disbands, and insures both the borrowers and the lenders against disasters (Khandker et al, 1995).

The development of microfinance in Kenya started with K-Rep Bank, heavily modeled on the Grameen bank model, in 1984. According to the MFI Report 2010, there are currently 43 microfinance institutions in Kenya under the umbrella of the Association of Microfinance Institutions of Kenya (AMFI), serving over 6,000,000 poor people. AMFI is now a self-sustaining association of microfinance organizations in Kenya, and has supported the enactment to law in 2007: the Microfinance Act and the attendant Prudential Microfinance Regulations under the supervision of the Central Bank (Lutzet, 2010).

The Microfinance Institutions in Kenya under their umbrella institution AMFI on 20<sup>th</sup> August 2010 made important industry decisions which will not only focus the industry towards improvement of delivery of services but will mainstream it in national development. It is from this that the members of AMFI met on 20<sup>th</sup> August 2010 to deliberate on how the industry should operate. The industry agreed 1. Wholesale MFIs should make sure that their operations are within their mission: Poverty alleviation (their operations and interest charged should reflect this commitment; the wholesale MFIs need to publicize their services and funds available for all to interested institutions to borrow; they will also need to support their retail MFIs clients with capacity building) 2. Although the microfinance industry in Kenya has achieved a lot towards poverty alleviation, there are negative stereotypes which continue to haunt the industry while focusing on financial sustainability the industry agreed on three important pillars; (Social responsibility; financial sustainability and environmental management) 3. Financing of MFIs; the industry appreciates the role of the Government in making sure that the industry plays its role in provision of financial and non-financial services to Kenyans. Towards achieving this goal, the Government has created various funds viz: Youth, Women and SME fund; it was recommended that AMFI consults with the Ministry of Finance to create an institution to manage the SME fund and that AMFI be

represented in the organization to be created; to avoid funds misuse AMFI proposes that it participates in vetting the application and all regulated MFIs should access the funds as well as banks (Bennett, 2010).

The MFIs further agreed that reports and effective communication are important for any industry development. While AMFI address the needs of the poor and contribute to the National Development and attainment of Vision 2030 and Millennium Development Goals, poor inadequate records and lack of public awareness on the role played by MFIs has had a negative impact on MFIs. Towards addressing this challenge the industry agreed on the need to develop a comprehensive industry reporting tool, all members to provide quarterly financial and outreach reports to AMFI for consideration and dissemination, small MFIs to be assisted to access an affordable MIS, regular updates of AMFI website on industry activities. Finally, the industry due to its dynamites and young age needs to be supported to grow. In this regard the industry agreed that all members of the AMFI to abide by the new AMFI constitution and AMFI Code of Conduct, various categories of members and their rights be defined and their participation in AMFI enhanced, AMFI in consultation with the Ministry of Finance develop the Credit Only Microfinance regulation, AMFI to spearhead self-regulation of the industry and to discipline non-compliant. It is envisaged that the Microfinance industry will be a major player in the development of our country in line with the new constitution 2010 and Vision 2030 (Bennett, 2010).

K-REP Bank was started in order to provide credit and technical assistance to civil society organizations, community organizations and not for profit organizations that offered micro-credit facilities. The aim was to help in: i) loans and deposits, and ii) trainings and technical assistance to these agencies. The bank was the first and “the only commercial bank that offers low income people loans, savings and banking services and is modeled on the Grameen Bank model” (Hospies, 2002).

Poverty is a persistent problem which has presented political and moral challenges to all societies at all times. At its simplest poverty refers to a basic lack of the means of survival; the poor are those who, even in normal circumstances, are unable to feed and clothe themselves properly and risk death as a consequence (Stewart, 1998).

Definitions of poverty will reflect the underlying concept that has been adopted, and just as poverty can be conceptualized a long a continuum from the most absolute to the most

relative, so there is a range of definitions (Piachaud, 1987). Subsistence poverty focuses on the capacity to survive; while absolute poverty requires an absolute poverty line based on survival criteria, such as a specified minimum daily caloric intake (Lipton, 1983), the proportion of income spent on food (Rao, 1982) or the income level of income required to purchase some minimum basket of consumption goods. All relative definitions of poverty are based upon comparison, often with some notion of prevailing living standards in the community being researched. Thus one might examine prevailing patterns of expenditure and consumption and define as poor those whose incomes or resources are not sufficient to provide them with those goods and services that will enable them to live a life that is tolerable according to working-class life styles (George, 1991).

Using both Grameen bank model and K-Rep Bank experience, it can be concluded therefore, that microfinance is an institutionalized poverty reduction strategy aimed at improving the living standards of the borrower through the provision of credit, insurance, money transfer services and in some instances, capacity building or education and training for productive purposes or enterprises with the overall goal of poverty reduction.

### **1.1.1 Microfinance and Poverty**

Poverty is the most serious problem faced by the international community. Although the specific content of poverty definitions will vary between countries, the essential nature of poverty as a condition is universal. Poverty is about exclusion. It is a wide-ranging and complex phenomenon, profoundly affecting individuals and households. The emphasis on exclusion directs us to the hearty of poverty; that the lack of resources prevents participation in the normal life of the community. If policies are to be developed that try to reduce the extent of poverty, then reliable and relevant measures have to be developed. The measures of poverty that have been developed include the Orshansky scale and basic needs; budget standards; public opinion and social consensus measures; benefit dependency measures and household expenditure measures (Stewart, 1998).

Poverty remains an enormous challenge for Kenya. In deed current trends indicate significant growth rather than reduction in the number of people consigned to the margins of economic activity. In Kenya, the government has defined the poverty line as \$17 per month in rural areas and \$36 per month in urban areas. In 1994, 47 per cent of Kenyans fell below this line; today that figure has grown to 56 per cent. Assuming current trends continue this figure will

climb to 65.9 per cent in 2015. Presently, 22.8 per cent of the population lives on less than \$1 a day and 58.3 percent live on less than \$2 per day (Edward, 2006).

Women are among the poorest, yet, they could be most instrumental in poverty reduction. Lack of legal protection of women's rights to have control over productive resources, personal security, and access to education have greatly contributed to this situation. Urban migration reveals that women are left in rural areas to handle a disproportional burden of feeding for the family, mainly by engaging in subsistence agriculture (Omiti et al, 2002).

According to Beatriz and Jonathan (2005) formal-sector commercial banks tend to favour men, mainly because men run the larger businesses that commercial banks favour, and men tend to control the assets that banks seek as collateral. Microfinance is a totally different business, though. It is about small businesses which most often involve self-employment in the informal sector, and women make up a large and growing number of informal-sector businesses.

On the demand side, women tend to be more credit-constrained than men and, therefore, more likely to endear themselves into microcredit contacts with all kinds of strings attached – namely small loans, training sessions, weekly meetings, and joint responsibility. From the micro lender's viewpoint, serving women has at least three potential advantages (Beatriz, 2005).

The first advantage is purely financial: Women are often more conservative in their investment strategies, and are often more easily swayed by peer pressure and interventions of loan officers –making women more reliable bets for banks worried about repayment. The next two advantages pertain to institutions pursuing social objectives –namely, aiming resources to women may deliver stronger development impacts. One reason is that women tend to be more concerned about children's health and education than men (Blumberg, 1989). The second reason is that women are over represented among the poorest of the poor, and are too often oppressed by their husbands and prevailing social norms. In its 1990 World Development Report, the World Bank reports that women are lagging behind in many key indicators of economic development. Literacy rates, for example, were found to be 61 percent of that of men in Africa, 52 percent in South Asia, 57 percent in Middle East, 82 percent in South East Asia, and 94 percent in Latin America. Moreover, the report finds that, relative to men, women in low-income countries face far greater social, legal and economic obstacles. In

addition to everything else, microfinance is thus seen as a road to 'gender empowerment' (Beatriz, 2005).

By focusing on helping poor women, the resources are used most effectively. Poor women are good credit risks; they are very capable of solving problems; they often need very few resources to pull themselves out of poverty. Though more institutions are advancing credit to women, few evaluations of loan use investigate whether women actually control this credit (Goetz, 1995). They are used to making do with little and will frugally expand a small farm or business; they are poor because they are exploited by those who loan them money, provide supplies, and purchase their offerings. By helping the whole family make progress, you can lift a family out of poverty permanently through more income, savings, capital, improved living conditions, and education (Yunus, 2008).

The study will be conducted in Kisauni District, at the Coastal Province of Kenya. Kisauni District was carved out of the larger Mombasa district in the recent review of district boundaries. Kisauni is in Mombasa County.

According to the District Poverty Assessment Report (2003), Kisauni District has a land mass of 109.7sq km with a population of 405,930 people (2009 census). The district is divided into three administrative locations namely, Kisauni, Kongowea and Bamburi Locations. The district has the second highest number of poor people in Mombasa County after Likoni District and is predominantly occupied by squatters, District Poverty Assessment Report (2003). Being a new district, not much literature is available especially on microfinance.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Microfinance can be a critical element of an effective poverty eradication strategy. Improved access and efficient provision of savings, credit and insurance facilities in particular can enable the poor to smoothen their consumption, manage their risks better, build their assets gradually, develop their microenterprises, enhance their income earning capacity and enjoy an improved quality of life. If it were widely available, institutional commercial microfinance could improve the economic activities and the quality of life of hundreds of millions of people in the developing world. However, it is generally agreed that microcredit given to those who do not have capacity to repay can increase their poverty (Robinson, 1996).

A few recent studies were done by Mudibo (2006), Johnson (2005), Morduch (2008), Odell (2010), Graham et al (1999) and Susan et al (1997) sought to establish the extent to which microfinance has enabled the poor alleviate poverty and found out that MFIs in Kenya and Africa at large have not been able to reach the poorest of the poor and access to credit by the poor has rarely resulted in sustained improvements in income for poor people. A study by Costigan et al (2000) asserts that if the microfinance model is to be effective, it needs to be applied in a way that suits the participants' context; that those without business exposure should be given added training, loan guarantee groups should be formed with participants who know one another very well and "where applicable new approaches need to complement existing models." The Grameen Bank Model, as promulgated by Professor Mohammad Yunus, believes that a loaner must also offer enterprise training to the loanee and walk along with them, so to speak, as they strive to move up from poverty and squalor into enterprise and wealth creation (Bornstein, 1996). Another study by Vreeken (2009) sought to establish the impact of microfinance on women's livelihoods in West Kenya. The study concluded that the impact of microfinance was relatively low. The study did not establish other factors which may have an influence on the role of microfinance in alleviating poverty among women groups and the gains realized by women supported under microfinance programmes. Several empirical studies have been conducted on the role of microfinance in alleviating poverty.

Despite the studies that have been done, finding documentation on the role of microfinance in alleviating poverty is still a challenge. The studies did not establish other factors which may have an impact on the beneficiaries of the microfinance institutions in facilitating them alleviate poverty. Whereas there are quite a number of MFIs operating in Kisauni district, little documentation and thus little proof and evidence exists to show the role played by microfinance in alleviating poverty among women groups that subscribe to them. To fill this gap, this study was sought to analyze and document the role played by microfinance in alleviating poverty among women groups in Kisauni district, Kenya. This study also sought to answer the following research questions: how does microfinance enable women groups in Kisauni district to alleviate poverty? ; and do the women groups enrolled in microfinance schemes in Kisauni use the microfinance concept to build sustainable income bases for themselves as a way of alleviating poverty?



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

The overall objective of this study was to document the role of microfinance in alleviating poverty among women groups in Kisauni district, Kenya. The specific objectives were:

1. To examine the role of micro finance in alleviating poverty among women groups in Kisauni district.
2. To determine the extent to which women enrolled in microfinance schemes in Kisauni District use the microfinance concept to build sustainable income bases for themselves as a way of alleviating poverty.

### **1.4 Significance of the study**

The recommendations of this study are expected to contribute towards the improvement of the microfinance in alleviating poverty. It is also expected that this study will also create a deeper insight amongst key policy makers who include; Central Bank of Kenya, and the Ministry of Finance and other stakeholders involved in the financial sector. Policy makers will use the study to address the current gaps with a view to improving and promoting Micro credit facilities in the country.

The study is also expected to contribute to the body of knowledge that already exists on MFI practices, particularly from the context of a transitional economy. The study can also be used as a basis for further academic research. To research institutions, it is hoped that this study will open avenues for future areas of research and study and hence an additional knowledge base in academia. Microfinance institutions will specifically benefit from this study by making use of its findings to improve on the identified gaps with a view of ensuring their clients derive the most from the loans they advance them.

## CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.0 Introduction

This chapter focused on the review of literature related to this study. The literature review was done with a view to collecting views, perspectives and opinions on the documented literature on Microfinance and the role it plays in alleviating poverty among women groups. The chapter started with theoretical review, followed by empirical review and went on to discuss the entry of MFI(s) in Kenya, and finally discussed literature on the same in Kisauni District.

### 2.1 Theoretical Review

#### 2.1.1 Poverty Alleviation

In defining poverty Al Cock (1993) in his book *Understanding Poverty* said that it is a contested concept due to its political affiliation. “It is not a simple phenomenon that we can learn to define by adopting the correct approach...nonetheless it is a problem”. He went further to state that “poverty is a prescriptive concept; it suggests an unacceptable state of affairs requiring policy action”. To Al cock (1993) poverty is more prescriptive than objective. It is relative to a particular context and a people, and its correction is based on policy by the government.

Poverty may alternatively be defined as the proportion of population whose incomes fall below a specified poverty line, generally known as head counts; the income gap, that is, the income required to bring all the poor above the poverty line. Whatever measure of poverty is employed, the poverty line –consumption levels essential to meet the food and other basic needs of the common man plays a crucial role in the estimation of poverty (Rashid, 1997). Poverty remains a matter of growing concern in many developing countries of the world. Africa is not only lagging behind but is trapped in a vicious circle of borrowing and donor dependency syndrome (Matovu, 2006).

Poverty alleviation has been a long term goal of governments and key international institutions such as the World Bank and United Nations seeking more effective ways of

reaching the poor. The importance of microfinance as a targeted strategy for poverty alleviation lies in its ability to reach the grassroots with financial services based more on a “bottom-up” as opposed to “top-down” approach (Dixon, 2006). In an efficient and effective business environment, people would easily access loans at low interest rates without any setbacks and the environment would be conducive for everybody to engage in whatever business they would want to engage in. However, traditionally banks have not provided financial services such as loans, to clients with little or no cash income. Banks incur substantial costs to manage a client account, regardless of how small the sums of money involved. In addition, most poor people have few assets that can be secured by a bank as collateral (Hernando, 1989).

The world's poorest people face a great many barriers to basic financial services. One problem is that the poorest don't own property, so they lack the necessary collateral needed to secure loans. Most have no credit record. Most lack education or a formal employment record. Many live in rural areas, beyond the reach of traditional banks. And many can't read or write or sign their own names. Women are often further deterred in that some societies stipulate that only a man may serve as guarantor to a loan. Furthermore, most banks would not consider allowing loans small enough to be appropriate in those instances, for the simple reason that transaction costs (monitoring and enforcement) would be prohibitive. In the absence of formal access to financial services, the poor traditionally had no choices outside of being exploited by local money lenders (Ruben, 2007).

About one billion people globally live in households with per capita incomes of under one dollar per day. The policy makers and practitioners who have been trying to improve the lives of that billion face an uphill battle. Moreover, despite decades of aid, communities and families appear to be increasingly fractured, offering a fragile foundation on which to build. Amid the dispiriting news, excitement is building about a set of unusual financial institutions prospering in distant corners of the world especially Bolivia, Bangladesh and Indonesia. The hope is that much poverty can be alleviated and that economic and social structures can be transformed fundamentally by providing financial services to low income households. These institutions united under the banner of microfinance, share a commitment to serving clients that have been excluded from the formal banking sector. Some of the programmes serve just a handful of borrowers while others serve millions. In the past two decades, a diverse assortment of programmes has been set up in Africa, Asia, Latin America, Canada, New

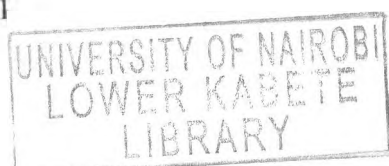
York and USA. Globally, there are now about 8 to 10 million households served by microfinance programmes and some practitioners are pushing to expand to unreached areas (Morduch, 1999).

### **2.1.2 Development of Microfinance and its Operations**

The term microfinance was coined by the German development scholar Hans Dieter Seibel (1990). It refers to loans, savings, insurance, transfer service, micro credit loans and other financial products targeted at low income class. Microfinance institutions can be informal, semi formal or formal. Formal institutions typically include the banking sector. Semi-formal includes savings and credit cooperatives societies (Saccos) or Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) while the informal institutions include unregistered self help groups or low time money lenders (Bernstein, 2007).

Beginning in the 1950s, development projects began to introduce subsidized credit programs targeted at specific communities. These subsidized schemes were rarely successful. Rural development banks suffered massive erosion of their capital base due to subsidized lending rates and poor repayment discipline and the funds did not always reach the poor, often ending up concentrated in the hands of better-off farmers. In the 1970s, experimental programs in Bangladesh, Brazil, and a few other countries extended tiny loans to groups of poor women to investment in micro-businesses. This type of microenterprise credit was based on solidarity group lending in which every member of a group guaranteed the repayment of all members. Through the 1980s and 1990s, microcredit programs throughout the world improved upon the original methodologies and bucked conventional wisdom about financing the poor. First, it showed that poor people, especially women, had excellent repayment rates among the better programs, rates that were better than the formal financial sectors of most developing countries. Second, the poor were willing and able to pay interest rates that allowed microfinance institutions (MFIs) to cover their costs (Segrado, 2005).

Throughout history, people in need of financial services, who lack the opportunity or ability to enter the formal financial markets, have designed micro saving and microcredit programs without the intervention of outside institutions or agencies. It has only been in the last four decades however, that serious efforts have been made to formalize these processes and services through the creation of microfinance institutions. Microfinance consists of financial



services available to poor people who cannot enter the formal financial sector and historically is designed to aid in poverty alleviation. Varying in formality, historical microfinance systems have provided valuable financial services for group members, including savings programs, credit programs, and insurance programs. Although various functions of microfinance have existed for centuries, academic research in the area of microfinance institutions (MFIs) is relatively new. As evidenced, Brau (2004) notes that the overwhelming majority of MFI peer-reviewed research has been published in the last decade, mainly beginning in 1997. Although there are thousands of MFIs, Brau (2004) outlined five cases that provide an overview of MFIs in general and which commonly serve as a model for new MFIs, and these include; the Grameen Bank; the Foundation for International Community Assistance (FINCA); ACCION International; Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) and Banco Solidario S.A. (Taub, 1998).

Another form of MFIs is the Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS). According to Tache (2006) SACCOS are user-owned financial institutions that offer both savings and credit services to their members, who can be both net savers and net borrowers.

Kayizzi (2003) further explains that the microfinance concept envisages a focus on low income groups, regular savings by the groups and trainings for the groups and the MFIs, homogeneous group formation into group cell divisions and an integration of socio-economic development agenda, with banking for the poor.

One feature common to many microcredit programs is that loans are only offered to small groups of people, not to individuals. Each member of the peer group has his or her own business plan, but every member of the group (usually a manageable number of about five) is liable if one or more members default on the loan. The joint liability serves as collateral, since even if an individual project fails and some of the borrowers are unable to pay, the group as a whole might still manage the debt. Another common mechanism used by microfinance organizations is a policy of graduated loans. All borrowers start with small loans, and in paying back those loans, they become eligible for more ambitious loans. While each loan is current, credit is only further available while all members of a group are current in payments. This policy makes it possible to measure each borrower's payment capacity through successive experience. Credit ratings traditionally incorporate evidence of responsibility and stability in their measures, and the use of graduated loans operates using

that same philosophy. Lenders perceive current reliability as being indications of future reliability. Payment discipline is further encouraged by the incentive for borrowers to gain future access to more credit. It is not uncommon for borrowers to go through many loans over the course of their relationship with the microcredit organization. These borrowers develop a credit history that allows them to take out greater loans for longer periods (Ruben, 2007).

### **2.1.3 Microfinance and Client Targeting**

Many MFIs target primarily, or exclusively, women. This practice is based on the common belief that women invest the loans in productive activities or in improving family welfare more often than men, who are assumed to consume rather than invest loan funds (Brau, 2004).

International aid donors, governments, scholars, and other development experts have paid much attention to microfinance as a strategy capable of reaching women and involving them in the development process. The microfinance industry has made great strides toward identifying barriers to women's access to financial services such as collateral requirements, male or salaried guarantor requirements, documentation requirements, cultural barriers, limited mobility, and literacy and developing ways to overcome those barriers. According to USAID's annual Microenterprise Results Report for 2000, approximately 70 percent of USAID-supported MFIs' clients were women. Considerable variation among the regions was seen, however, with percentages of women clients ranging from 27 percent in the Near East to 87 percent in Asia. In Eastern Europe, where USAID has traditionally supported individual-lending programs, the percentage of women clients dropped as low as 48 percent in 1993 before rising to 54 percent in 2000, when USAID began to support more group-lending programs offering smaller loans (Cheston, 2002).

## **2.2 Empirical Review**

### **2.2.1 Microfinance in Kenya**

Kenya has had more exposure to micro-finance than any other country in Sub-Saharan Africa, with micro-credit programmes dating back to the early 1980s. The implementation of economic liberalization and reform programs in Kenya in 1993 sparked an explosion of

micro-enterprises, and most Kenyan households now depend on micro-enterprises for their income. However, except possibly for the Kenya Post Office Savings Bank, banks in Kenya have not paid much attention to the poor. The traditional approach of getting credit from friends, relatives, shopkeepers and "merry-go-rounds" (Rotating Savings and Credit Associations or ROSCAs) is still largely practiced in Kenya (Kithinji, 2002).

As of June 2003, there were an estimated 3,460 legally constituted microfinance service providers in Kenya, including 3,397 savings and credit co-operatives and co-operative-like community-based intermediaries, 56 microfinance institutions (MFIs), four commercial banks, two building societies, and the Kenya Post Office Savings Bank. Excluded from this list were 17,305 rotating savings and credit associations (ROSCAs), 115,884 registered women groups', and 1,342 primary agricultural producer and marketing cooperative societies, also involved in providing credit countrywide. At the same time, the total deposits held by financial cooperatives, NGOs, the Kenya Post Office Savings Bank, and community-based financial intermediaries was estimated at Kshs 82.3 billion (US\$1.1 billion), while total loans outstanding was Kshs 71.4 billion (US\$940 million). (The financial cooperatives alone were holding more than Kshs 70 billion (US\$920 million) as of December 2003. Altogether, the microfinance sector comprises a very large and diverse group of institutions providing a range of loans and savings products to their clients. It is estimated that there are 3.8 million Kenyans depending entirely on financial NGOs, cooperatives and the Kenya Post Office Savings Bank for financial services, while another estimated 1.1 million depend on informal associations and groups for similar services countrywide (Sabana, 2005).

Microfinance related services play a vital role in Kenya's economy. An estimated 10 percent to 15 percent of the population relies entirely on NGOs and informal associations for financial services. A national survey given in 1999 estimated that 20 percent of the country's total employment was involved in microenterprises, contributing more than 25 percent of non-agricultural GDP. In 2007, Kenya passed the Microfinance Bill to regulate microfinance institutions in conjunction with the Association for Microfinance Institutions (AMFI). The aim of the bill is to protect populations who are out of the scope of traditional banking services from corrupt microfinance institutions (Hospes, 2002).

During the past 15 years microfinance has gained enough support from both the Government of Kenya (GoK) and International Donors to be considered an industry in itself. An estimated

USD 80 Million has been received by the micro-finance industry in Kenya thus far. In the early 1990s, the GoK established a Structural Adjustment Program that liberalized the economy and caused the GoK to support micro-enterprises to counter possible negative effects of this liberalization. Kenya was interested in supporting entrepreneurial development, hastening economic growth, and creating employment opportunities that were all considered to be hindered by lack of credit, and limited access to financial services in rural areas. At the grassroots level, microfinance and micro-enterprise growth play a critical role in bringing capital, financial strategies, and economic opportunity to underserved communities throughout Kenya. Kenya Rural Enterprise Programme (K-REP) can be considered the pioneer of NGO micro-finance in Kenya. The experimental and financing activities of K-REP have had far-reaching consequences, influencing the outreach modalities and outreach of quite some other NGO-MFAs and maybe even the forms of assistance given by Dutch CFAs to micro-finance programmes in Kenya (Hospes, 2002).

### **2.2.2 Microfinance around the World**

Microfinance, widely acknowledged as an innovative tool to supply entrepreneurs of the developing world with access to credit, is now breaking new ground in the developed world too, in New York City. Grameen America, a microfinance organization headquartered in New York City, and Citi Microfinance, part of Citigroup, recently announced that their joint project to provide low-income entrepreneurs in the U.S. with savings accounts from Citi to complement microloans from Grameen America had led to the creation of more than 2,500 savings accounts in Upper Manhattan and Queens areas. Since January 2008, Grameen America also established by Grameen Bank founder Professor Muhammad Yunus. has disbursed over \$9 million in microloans to over 4,000 micro-entrepreneurs. Citi Microfinance provides more than 100 microfinance institutions and networks in over 40 countries with products and services such as financing, access to capital markets, transaction services, to credit, savings, remittances and insurance (Narayan, 2010).

Interest in microfinance in the developed world has been fueled by the attention received and success achieved by microfinance in the developing world. The success of the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh which lends to very small borrowers especially the female agricultural workforce of rural areas has been much heralded and with Hilary Clinton's visit to the Grameen Bank US policy makers began to consider the applicability of this experiment to the



low income, inner city neighbourhoods of the United States. At its advent, the technology of the Grameen Bank was largely social: it developed strong enforcement structures through group lending and borrowing which ensured a high rate of repayment. Of late, the Bank has made use of the advances in new information technologies which enable better contact with borrowers in the field and the better monitoring of repayment. The development of new information communication technologies appropriate for streamlining microfinance and making it more attractive to high street banks, combined with the proven success of microfinance in other locations and the British Government's social exclusion agenda to extend financial services to those on low income make this the moment for a serious consideration of the prospect of developing microfinance with the low income communities of the United Kingdom. Already grass roots micro finance initiatives have developed within the United Kingdom such as Full Circle in Norwich and the Rebuilding Society Network in Birmingham (Grieco, 1998).

Studies done in the United Kingdom (Al Cock, 1993) show that; “research done on poverty has consistently revealed that pensioners, the sick, the disabled and the unemployed constitute the majority of the poor”. The same can be said of similar observation in both rural and urban poor areas in Kenya (Ouma, 2002). Majority of the poor are pensioners, persons with disability, and the unemployed or underemployed. Poor people in Kenya and the world over are generically described as those earning and living on under \$ 1 per day (UN Definition).

In South Asia, the modern microfinance movement was born in Bangladesh in the 1970s as a response to the prevailing poverty conditions among its vast rural population. Astonishing growth rates in Bangladesh, particularly during the 1990s, created a new dimension for microfinance worldwide as microfinance institutions grew to include millions of clients. For the first time, a substantial proportion of the low-income families of a major developing country were served by the activity. The start of the twenty-first century reinforced this trend as the Bangladesh numbers continued to grow impressively; in India, a substantial microfinance system based on self-help groups (SHGs) developed. Other countries of the region made slower and later starts but have since established active microfinance sectors. “Asia is the most developed continent in the world in terms of volume of MFI (microfinance institution) activities.” This conclusion, drawn by Lapeneu (2001) is based on an analysis of over 1,500 institutions from 85 developing countries. Comparing MFIs in Asia with those in

Africa and Latin America, the study found that in the 1990s Asia accounted for the majority of MFIs, retained the highest volume of savings and credit, and served more members than any other continent (Weiss, 2003).

Latter day microfinance has been adopted by other banking concepts. Islamic finance, microfinance and socially responsible finance, for instance share most of their principles, such as: Prohibition of all forms of economic activity which are morally or socially injurious; Egalitarian approach (no restriction to any category of clientele); Focus on the well being of the community as a whole, concentrating; on the poor, destitute or deprived sections of the society; Aim at social justice; Advocacy of entrepreneurship; Advocacy for financial inclusion through partnership finance; Participatory approach and Risk sharing. Moreover, they both constitute forms of finance that represent unconventional but effective solutions to financial needs, focusing on activities that lack capital but are promising and show a potential (Segrado, 2005).

At a very basic level, the disbursement of collateral free loans in some cases constitutes an example of how Islamic banking and microfinance share common aims. Even if they both constitute fairly new trends in the financial environment, the inclusion of Islamic finance and microfinance in the activities of the traditional banking system evolved in a quite similar way, because they both started from a marginal position and managed to reach a growing popularity. Thus Islamic banking and microcredit programmes, may complement one another in both ideological and practical terms (Dhumale, 1999).

Though highly approved for its ability to alleviate poverty, MFIs may not have the wherewithal to achieve this objective. Kauffman (2006) explains that “as well as lacking trained staff, micro-credit institutions face limited expansion because of limited funds. Their mainly short-term finance means they cannot easily turn savings they collect into medium or long-term loans. They are also up against the cost of refinancing through the formal banking sector and have no access to refinancing either by central bank or venture capital”. Celine Kauffman’s assertion places an inherent weakness of the MFIs into limelight. Since they are themselves lacking in skilled staff and sufficient finances, they cannot claim to be able to support a development strategy, certainly beyond a certain point (Kauffman, 2006).

For group members to adequately benefit from MFI services, they must, of necessity, be endowed with entrepreneur skills, marketing skills and technical know-how on management of business enterprises. A person must have the ability to distinguish between earnings and what is owed to the business. To put it simply, most persons want to consume a portion of loans given them, feeling “rich” and not knowing that they are poorer by the amount of money given. Others who may make a little more money as a result of business activities will in fact increase their relative consumption levels. This is what is described as the marginal propensity to consume. Colander (1993) illustrates John Maynard Keynes’, a multitalented policy and theoretical economist, Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC) very well. He defines this theory as “the relationship between changes in consumption that results in change in disposable income”. The theory states that an increase in disposable income is not equally reflected in savings, because the income earner will readily increase his consumption level (Colander, 1993).

An individual must have, besides the personal attributes and technical knowhow, the enterprising skills. An occasional “flash in the pan” may be noticed of a member of a given group in terms of investment capability, investment acumen and entrepreneur skills. The MFI may claim credit for such success even as it becomes clear that the person had inherent investment ability that was only awaiting credit push offered by MFIs. Colander (1993) quotes Keynes as saying “investment depends on the animal spirits of the investor. It is autonomous; it is independent of the level of disposable income and it is determined outside” Keynes believed that this independence was also responsible for booms as well as recessions (Colander, 1993).

MFIs have placed more attention towards poverty alleviation and entrepreneurship at the expenses of social development and social investment such as medication and schooling. Assumptions have also been made on the capacity of the communities to manage entrepreneur activities. These have been used to indicate the ability of MFIs to act as development vehicles. This study will seek to re-look these arguments starting with the intrinsic capacity of the MFIs, matters of interest rates, and they re-look the position of the individual members with regard to skills in marketing, leadership and entrepreneurship.

Segrado (2005) argues that the true revolution of microfinance is that this tool gives a chance to people who were denied the access to the financial market, opens new perspectives and

empowers people who can finally carry out their own projects and ideas with their own resources, and escape assistance, subsidies and dependence. Microfinance experiences all around the world have now definitely proved that the poor demand a wide range of financial services, are willing to bear the expenses related to them and are absolutely bankable. The target group of microfinance is not constituted by the poorest of the poor, who need other interventions such as food and health security, but those poor who live at the border of the so called poverty line. Those who could reach more easily a decent quality of life and who have entrepreneurial ideas but lack access to formal finance.

According to Segrado (2005) a few studies have been carried out on the subject and experience on the field is still relatively small, but it proves to have huge potentialities both to fight against poverty, financial and social exclusion and to enlarge and enrich the basin of clients of financial institutions in developing countries with an Islamic cultural substratum.

The Kenyan Micro finance industry is one of the oldest and most established in Africa. Interest in the informal sector in Kenya started as far back as the early 1970's after the seminal ILO report on employment was issued in Kenya in 1972. This report for the first time identified the informal sector as a potentially important contributor to employment and economic growth in Kenya and other developing countries. Since then, there has been a gradual shift in interest and resources towards assisting the informal sector in a variety of ways. In the 1970's the main organisations providing credit to the informal sector were church based organisations like the National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCCK) and other smaller church based NGOs. These programmes were heavily subsidised and were ad-hoc additions to other social outreach programmes offered to the poor. Outreach was extremely limited. In the 1980's other specialised organisations began operating. Two major organisations included K-REP which started as a subsidiary of a U.S. based NGO and Kenya Women's Finance Trust (KWFT). These organisations were heavily subsidised at the time and used the integrated (credit and training) approach to assist micro-enterprises. K-REP initially had a limited loan portfolio but focused more on lending funds provided by USAID and other donors to smaller organisations like NCCCK, KWFT, and Tototo among others (Kashangaki, 1999).

## 2.3 Critical Review

### 2.3.1 The Current State of Microfinance

Since the inception of the Grameen Bank, microfinance has spread to cover five continents and numerous countries. The Grameen Bank has been duplicated in Bolivia, Chile, China, Ethiopia, Honduras, India, Malaysia, Mali, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Thailand, the United States, and Vietnam; the microfinance information exchange market (MIX) lists financial information for 973 MFIs in 105 different countries. Some MFIs have also begun to seek out public and international financing, further increasing their amount of working capital and expanding the scope of their operations. As MFIs have become more efficient and increased their client base, they have begun to expand their services through different product offerings such as micro-savings, flexible loan repayment, and insurance. At the time of their inception, many MFIs included a compulsory savings component that limited a borrower's access to deposited funds. This promoted long-term savings, but ignored the fact that many poor save for the short term to smooth consumption during seasonal lows of production. As MFIs have become better versed in the microfinance market, they have applied their innovations in lending to the collection of deposits. One of the leading examples is SafeSave, located in Dhaka, Bangladesh, which uses the idea that frequent small deposits will guard against the temptation of spending excess income. To keep the transaction costs of daily deposits low, SafeSave hires poor workers from within the collection areas (typically urban slums) to meet with clients on a daily basis. By coming to the client, SafeSave makes it convenient for households to save; by hiring individuals from the given area, training costs and wages are also kept low. With this efficient model for both the bank and individuals, SafeSave has accumulated over 7,000 clients in six years. Not surprisingly, microfinance deposits (like microfinance loans) break from traditional commercial banking experiences. The example of Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) suggests that the poor often value higher liquidity over higher interest rates on deposit products (Sengupta, 2008).

The original Grameen Bank was one of the first MFIs that incorporated a compulsory savings requirement into their lending structure. Every client was required to make a deposit worth 5 percent of their given loan, which was placed into a group fund with strict withdrawal rules (generally no withdrawals before three years). In 2001, the Grameen Bank reviewed both its lending and savings policy and reinvented itself as Grameen II. At the heart of this change were more savings options and more flexible loans, which act as a form of insurance. New to

Grameen II is a pension fund, which allows clients with loans greater than 8,000 taka (\$138) to contribute at least 50 taka (\$0.86) per month. The client receives 12 percent per year in compound interest, earning a 187 percent return after the mandatory 10-year wait. This scheme allows Grameen II to earn more money in the present and expand services, while delaying payment in the near future. Grameen II serves as a good example of a second innovation in microfinance: flexible loan repayment. Group lending still exists and is an integral part of the process, but Grameen II introduced a flexi-loan that allows borrowers multiple options to repay their loan on an individual basis. Yunus (2002) stated that “group solidarity is used for forward-looking joint actions for building things for the future, rather than for the unpleasant task of putting unfriendly pressure on a friend.” The flexi-loan is based on the assumption that the poor will always pay back a loan and thus allows the poor to reschedule their loan during difficult periods without defaulting. If the borrower repays as promised, then the flexiloan operates exactly like the basic loan, using dynamic incentives<sup>9</sup> to increase the size of the loan after each period. If the borrower cannot make her payments, she is allowed to renegotiate her loan contract rather than default. She can either extend the life of the loan or pay only the principle for an extended period of time. As a penalty, the dynamic incentives of her loan are reset; she cannot access larger (additional) amounts of credit until the original loan is repaid. Because her default now poses no threat to the group promise of future credit, each member is accountable only up to their individual liabilities. The third offering is the addition of insurance to microfinance loans. The most basic insurance is debt relief for the death of a borrower, offered by many MFIs, including Grameen. Other MFIs have begun experimenting with health insurance and natural disaster insurance. As with lending, agency problems present a dilemma for microinsurance. To this end, some groups such as FINCA Uganda require life insurance of all borrowers, including “risky” and “healthy” alike and thus avoid the adverse selection problem. Other ideas include providing rain insurance to guard against catastrophes. This relies on the assumption that crop yields (and much of the developing economy) are tied to seasonal rain cycles. This innovation eliminates the problem of moral hazard associated with a crop loan. By tying performance to rain cycles, a farmer has no incentive to take crop insurance and then fail to adequately produce a crop during a season of adequate rainfall. A more recent phenomenon in microfinance is the emergence of foreign investment in MFIs. As more and more MFIs establish positive returns, microfinance is being seen by many professional investors as a profitable investment opportunity. One of the most important developments for the MFIs was the June 2007 release of Standard & Poor’s (S&P) report on the rating methodology for

MFIs. By applying a common methodology, S&P will be able to send a stronger signal to potential investors about the quality of MFI investments (Sengupta, 2008).

### **2.3.2 Microfinance around the World**

As Yunus and the Grameen Bank began to prove that microfinance is a viable method to alleviate poverty, their methodology and program began to spread around the world. It is difficult to know exactly how many MFIs there currently are, but Microfinance Information Exchange (MIX) estimates range from 1,000 to 2,500 serving some 67.6 million clients. Of these 67 million, more than half of them come from the bottom 50 percent of people living below the poverty line. That is, some 41.6 million of the poorest people in the world have been reached by MFIs. MFIs have expanded their operations into five different continents and penetrated both rural and urban markets. They have achieved success with a variety of credit products and collection mechanisms. Although the microfinance revolution has recorded success in most developing countries of the world, it has achieved little success in some of the more developed nations. The most notable example here is the Good Faith Fund in Arkansas, where microfinance has failed to deliver the same rapid growth and poverty alleviation as it has in the developing world. This seems reasonable given the relatively smaller percentage of those living in poverty and the much larger safety net afforded the poor through welfare and unemployment programs (Sengupta, 2008).

### **2.4 Summary of literature review**

After an extensive review of literature on Microfinance, it is clear that most studies have focused on micro credit and the impact on the communities served. No review has been made on the intrinsic values that microfinance may bring or brings to the community. Emphasis has been laid on credit access rather than the role it plays in alleviating poverty. And the individual knowledge and skills brought in by the credit taker. Besides, the success stories in Bangladesh and the K-Rep and Kenya Women Finance Trust (KWFT) studies in Kenya, there are little or no study on the proposed approach in Kenya (Bornstein, 1996).

This research project intended to bridge the existing gap by assessing the role of microfinance in alleviating poverty among women beneficiaries and their groups in Kisauni district. The research project also explored the relationship between microfinance and poverty alleviation among the target population.

## **CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter gave the study approach and methodology. The chapter described the research design, target population, study area, sampling and sampling technique, data collection technique and data analysis techniques which were used in the study.

### **3.1 Research Design**

The study was a survey that was seeking to determine the role of the microfinance model in alleviating poverty, especially among women groups in Kisauni district. The great strength of survey as a primary data collecting approach is versatility. A survey is usually conducted with an aim of obtaining information that is more detailed. It does not require that there be a visual or other objectives perception of the information sought by the researcher (Punch, 2003). The most appropriate applications for surveying are those where participants are uniquely qualified to provide the desired information. This paper used beneficiaries of microfinance institutions' loans who have benefited for more than two years. The researcher worked very closely with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development to identify the women groups benefiting from MFIs operating in Kisauni district and also identify their contact.

The major weakness of survey method is that the quality and quantity of information secured depends heavily on the ability and willingness of the participants to cooperate. Despite these weaknesses, communicating with research participants is a principal method of management research. This survey will be conducted through an interview guide where the researcher will use a set of questions as a communication method to minimize costs, for accessibility for considered answers and consultations (rather than immediate answers) and to reduce biasing error.

### **3.2 Target Population**

Cooper and Schindler (2000) defined population as the total collection of elements about which some inferences will be made. The study concentrated on MFIs operating in Kisauni district, with a focus on the women groups and organizations that subscribe to the MFIs and individual women who subscribe to the MFI services also based in the district. The target population consisted of 140 women groups within Kisauni district (Ministry of Gender,



Children and Social Development Mombasa records for 2010) that subscribe to the MFIs in the district, which include Kenya Women Finance Trust (KWFT), Faulu Kenya, Yehu, Equity Bank, K-Rep Bank Ltd, Kadet (MFI Report 2010) and the Women Enterprise Fund from the Government.

### **3.3 Study Area**

The study was conducted in Kisauni District, of the larger Mombasa District, North Coast, Mombasa. Kisauni is one of the recently created districts out of the larger Mombasa District. There are now four districts in Mombasa, consisting of Mvita, Changamwe, Likoni and Kisauni, which also form the political constituencies of the larger city of Mombasa. The district has an estimated 405,930 (209,293 male and 196,637 female) people (as projected by the 2009 census) and is divided into Kongowea, Bamburi and Shanzu divisions. Most of the eastern and southern part of the district is urban, while the western and parts of the northern part is rural. The population is thus very cosmopolitan.

Despite the numerous developmental initiatives in Kisauni, a huge number of the population still lives in relative poverty. 47% live in informal settlements at Kisumu Ndogo, Kongowea, Mishomoroni, Shanzu and Bombolulu in the urban set up while majority of the rural dwellers are considered subsistent farmers. An estimated 63% of the population lives under \$1 per day (Provincial Poverty indices: 2008)

### **3.4 Sample and Sampling Technique**

A sampling list of the MFIs operating in the district was used as an operational shortlist for the study and to identify key informants at the community level. From the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development records in Mombasa, there are 140 women groups composed of different number of members each in Kisauni, distributed as follows; 64 groups in Kisauni location, 52 groups in Bamburi location and 24 groups in Kongowea location. 50 percent of the groups in Kisauni, Kongowea and Bamburi locations were sufficient number of respondents. Kisauni location which has a population of 64 groups, the random sampling was 50 percent of 64 groups which was 32 groups, then 50 percent of 52 groups in Bamburi location which was 26 groups and 50 percent of 24 groups from Kongowea location was 12 groups. Then, the sample was the summation of the groups from the three locations, which was, 32 groups plus 26 groups plus 12 making a total of 70 groups. The contact numbers of

the group leaders which were provided by the Ministry officials enabled the researcher reach the groups easily.

Stratified sampling was used in sampling the women beneficiaries. Where the population embraced a number of distinct categories, the frame was organized by those categories into separate 'strata'. Each stratum was sampled as an independent sub-population, out of which individual elements were randomly selected (Pedhazur, 1991). There are several potential benefits of stratified sampling such as dividing the population into distinct independent strata that enables researchers to draw inferences about specific sub-groups that may be lost in a more generalized sample, leads to more efficient statistical estimates, finally, it is sometimes the case that data are more readily available for individual, pre-existing strata within a population than for the overall population; in such cases, using stratified sampling approach may be more convenient than aggregating data across groups. The women respondents were categorized in to those dealing with second hand clothes or those involved in tailoring, those selling vegetables, those selling fish or other food stuff, those selling household utensils, those with retail shops and those selling building materials such as sand. These formed the different strata that enabled the interviewer draw inferences. The researcher sought to understand how the lives of the women were before and after accessing loans from the MFIs.

The women groups in Kisauni are spread across the district and there was need to get representation from the existing groups. Stratified sampling is best situated for getting the desired representation from the various subgroups in the population.

### **3.5 Data Collection Techniques**

Data was collected through an interview guide where the researcher was administering a set of questions that sought to draw out the knowledge of the respondent. The advantages of using an interview guide is that they help the researcher know what to ask about, in what sequence, how to pose the questions and how to pose follow ups. The researcher is able to clarify issues as they arise during the interview and can seek clarification when not sure of the response given, Mary (2006). The researcher administered the questions to ensure consistency in the interpretation of questions leading to answers that are consistent to real situation on the ground. This was to solve problem of misinterpretation of questions that was to cause irrelevant and inconsistent answers. The introductory letter of authority to carry out research and questionnaires was distributed to every MFI, group and individual targeted for

this study. Follow up was done through telephone and personal visits to secure appointments with the MFI personnel, group officials and individuals in order to carry out interviews.

A five point Likert scale was used to determine the effectiveness of the micro finance institutions operating in Kisauni district. According to Mugenda et al (1999) the Likert scale can be used to rate or rank the subjective and intangible components in research. The numerical scale helps to minimize the subjectivity and makes it possible to use quantitative analysis. The questionnaire was pre-tested on selected groups and individuals (one from Kilifi and another from Mombasa) and adjustments made before the study commenced.

The study focused on four key factors namely, interest rates, training, marketing and entrepreneurship skills and analyzed how these factors impact the beneficiaries of MFIs.

### **3.6 Data Analysis Techniques**

Data from different groups and individuals under the study was analyzed and summarized in form of frequencies, percentage tables, mean and standard deviation tables, this being a descriptive study. Descriptive techniques employ factual information about a situation to provide an understanding of performance levels (Ngau, 2004). Percentages were used to rank the factors in order to consider the factor with the highest impact on the performance of the individuals.

Factor analysis was used in analyzing the different variables because it reduced to a manageable number many variables that belong together and have overlapping measurements characteristics (Cooper and Emory, 1995).

Correlation which is a statistical measurement of the relationship between two variables was also used to measure the relationship between microfinance and poverty alleviation. Possible correlations range from +1 to -1. A zero correlation indicates that there is no relationship between the variables. A correlation of -1 indicates a perfect negative correlation, meaning that as one variable goes up, the other goes down. A correlation of +1 indicates a perfect positive correlation, meaning that both variables move in the same direction together (Cherry, 2006).

## **CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS**

### **4.1 General information about the women beneficiaries**

This section considered general information about the women beneficiaries such as respondents' name, age, marital status, education level, name of group, where the group is located, number of members in the group, how the group operates, duration of membership in group, the number of years one has been operating their own business, monthly turnover in Kenya shillings and the significant change since one started business.

#### **4.1.1 Age of Respondents**

The respondents were asked about their age. 5.7% of the respondents were aged between 18 to 30 years. 51.4% of those interviewed were aged between 31 to 40 years old. 37.2% of respondents were aged between 41 to 50 years. 5.7% were from 51 years and above.

#### **4.1.2 Marital Status**

The respondents were also asked about their marital status. 86% of the respondents were married while 14% were single.

#### **4.1.3 Education Level**

In order to capture the literacy level of the respondents, they were asked about their education level. 7% of the respondents had never attended school; 36% had primary level education; 40% had secondary level education, while 17% of the respondents had college level education and none of the respondents had gone to the university.

#### **4.1.4 Group location**

The respondents were asked about the location of their groups. 46% of the respondents were from Kisauni location of Kisauni District. 37% were from Bamburi location of Kisauni District and 17% were from Kongowea location of Kisauni District.

#### 4.1.5 Group operations

In order to present a clear picture of how the groups functioned, the respondents were asked how their groups operated. 100% of the respondents indicated they held weekly meetings, contributed small money that was kept as savings after which they borrowed loans and do businesses of their own choices and repaid the loans with some interests.

#### 4.1.6 Duration of membership in group

The respondents were asked how long they had been members of their groups. 41.4% had been group members for less than 3 years. 37.1% had been group members between 3 and 6 years. 14.3% had been group members between 6 and 10 years. 7.2% of the respondents had been group members for more than ten years.

##### 4.1.6.1 Duration of membership in group

Duration of membership in group	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Less than 3 years	29	41.4
3 – 6 years	26	37.1
6 – 10 years	10	14.3
More than 10 years	5	7.2
Total	70	100

Source: Research Data

#### 4.1.7 Years running own business

The respondents were asked how long they had been running their own businesses. 21% had been running their own business for less than 3 years.36% had been running their own business between 3 and 6 years. 27% had been running their own business between 6 and 10 years. 16% of the respondents had been running their own business for more than ten years.

##### 4.1.7.1 Years running own business

Years running own business	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Less than 3 years	15	21
3 – 6 years	25	36
6 – 10 years	19	27
More than 10 years	11	16
Total	70	100

Source: Research Data

#### 4.1.8 Business turnover per month

The respondents were asked what the turnover of their business was per month. 51.4% of the respondents indicated that their turnover per month was from kshs.1,000 to kshs.10,000. 45.7% had a turnover from kshs.10,000 to kshs.50,000. 2.9% of the respondents had a

monthly turnover of kshs.50,000 to kshs.100,000. None of the respondents had a turnover of over kshs.100,000.

#### 4.1.8.1 Business turnover per month

<b>Business turnover per month</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
<b>Kshs.1,000 to 10,000</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>51.4</b>
<b>Kshs. 10,000 to 50,000</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>45.7</b>
<b>Kshs. 50,000 to 100,000</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Over Kshs.100,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Research Data

#### 4.1.9 Significant change in business since start date

The respondents were asked whether there had been any significant change in their business since they started to date. 85.7% of the respondents indicated that there was significant change in their businesses. 14.3% of the respondents indicated that there was no significant change in their businesses.

## 4.2 Use of micro finance as a basis for economic growth and sustainability

### 4.2.1 Understanding of the MFI

The respondents were asked to state their understanding of MFI. As indicated in table 4.2.1.1 below, 1.43% of respondents strongly disagreed that there was a common understanding of MFI among all members, 5.71% disagreed, 10% were neutral, 70% agreed and 12.86% strongly agreed that there was a common understanding of MFI among all members of the group. In terms of responsibility of each member being clearly set out regarding use of money borrowed from the MFI; 1.43% strongly disagreed, 4.29% disagreed, 7.14% were neutral, 77.14% agreed and 10% strongly agreed that responsibility of each member was clearly set out regarding use of money borrowed from the MFI. When asked whether accountability of money borrowed was clearly understood by all members of the group and followed, 1.43% strongly disagreed, 4.29% disagreed, 8.57% were neutral, 77.14% agreed, while 8.57% strongly agreed. When asked if managing repayments was made through peer group pressure as no collateral was asked, 1.43% strongly disagreed, 17.14% disagreed, 2.86% were neutral, 74.28% agreed while 4.29% strongly agreed. On whether members made decisions for borrowers on usage of borrowed money, 10% strongly disagreed, 78.57% disagreed, 1.43% were neutral, 10% agreed while there was no respondent who strongly agreed on the issue. When asked if membership in MFI(s) supports individual economic growth, 1.43% strongly disagreed, 10% disagreed, 4.29% were neutral, 82.85% agreed while 1.43% strongly agreed that membership in MFI(s) supports.



#### 4.2.1.1 Understanding of the MFI

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. There is a common understanding of MFI among all members of the group	1=1.43%	4=5.71%	7=10%	49=70%	9=12.86%
2. Responsibility of each member is clearly set out regarding use of money borrowed from the MFI	1=1.43%	3=4.29%	5=7.14%	54=77.14%	7=10%
3. Accountability of money borrowed is clearly understood by all members of the group and followed	1=1.43%	3=4.29%	6=8.57%	54=77.14%	6=8.57%
4. Managing repayments is made through peer group pressure as no collateral is asked	1=1.43%	12=17.14%	2=2.86%	52=74.28%	3=4.29%
5. Members make decisions for borrowers on usage of borrowed money	7=10%	55=78.57%	1=1.43%	7=10%	0
6. Membership in MFI(s) supports individual economic growth	1=1.43%	7=10%	3=4.29%	58=82.85%	1=1.43%

Source: Research Data

#### 4.2.2 Membership Identification

The respondents were asked to state how identification of members by MFI was done. When asked whether the micro finance bank carried out a comprehensive and systematic identification of its group members' aims and objectives, there was none who strongly disagreed, 21.42% disagreed, 4.29% were neutral, 70% agreed while 4.29% strongly agreed. When asked whether the micro finance bank supported all members of the group through training, 1.43% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 20% disagreed, 5.71% were neutral, 65.72% agreed, while 7.14% strongly agreed. The respondents were asked to state whether the MFI undertook a credit worthiness analysis before granting loans, 1.43% strongly disagreed, 21.42% disagreed, none was neutral, 64.29% agreed while 12.86% strongly agreed. When asked whether before granting loans, their bank undertook a specific analysis including the client's characters, capacity, collateral capital and conditions, 1.43% strongly disagreed, 32.86% disagreed, none was neutral, 57.14% agreed while 8.57% strongly agreed. Asked whether it was essential to require sufficient collateral from the small borrowers, 1.43% strongly disagreed, 4.29% disagreed, 2.86% were neutral, 88.56% agreed while 2.86% strongly agreed. The respondents were also asked to state whether the bank's policy required collateral for all granting loans, there was no person who either strongly disagreed or disagreed, 1.43% were neutral, 81.43% agreed while 17.14% strongly agreed. On whether it was preferable to require collateral against some loans and not all of them, nobody strongly disagreed, 38.57% disagreed, 2.86% were neutral, 58.57% agreed while nobody strongly agreed. The above is indicated in table 4.2.2.1 below.

#### 4.2.2.1 Membership Identification

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1.The micro finance bank carries out a comprehensive and systematic identification of its group members' aims and objectives	0	15=21.42%	3=4.29%	49=70%	3=4.29%
2.The micro finance bank supports all members of the group through training	1=1.43%	14=20%	4=5.71%	46=65.72%	5=7.14%
3.The MFI undertakes a credit worthiness analysis before granting loans	1=1.43%	15=21.42%	0	45=64.29%	9=12.86%
4.Before granting loans your bank undertakes a specific analysis including the client's characters, capacity, collateral capital and conditions	1=1.43%	23=32.86%	0	40=57.14%	6=8.57%
5. It is essential to require sufficient collateral from the small borrowers	1=1.43%	3=4.29%	2=2.86%	62=88.56%	2=2.86%
6.This bank's policy requires collateral for all granting loans	0	0	1=1.43%	57=81.43%	12=17.14%
7. It is preferable to require collateral against some loans and not all of them	0	27=38.57%	2=2.86%	41=58.57%	0

Source: Research Data

### 4.2.3 Members' training

The respondents were asked whether in the past two years, they attended any trainings or seminars that covered basic budgeting, nobody strongly disagreed, 48.57% disagreed, 1.43% were neutral, 50% agreed while nobody strongly agreed. On basic banking, nobody strongly disagreed, 42.86% disagreed, 2.86% were neutral, 52.86% agreed while 1.43% strongly agreed. Whether they attended any training that covered basic saving strategies, nobody strongly agreed, 35.71% disagreed, 1.43% were neutral, 62.86% agreed while nobody strongly agreed. On trainings covering credit, loans or loan repayment, nobody strongly disagreed, 38.57% disagreed, 1.43% were neutral, 58.57% agreed, while 1.43% strongly agreed. On trainings covering starting a business, 1.43% strongly disagreed, 48.57% disagreed, 4.29% were neutral, 44.28% agreed, while 1.43% strongly agreed. When asked whether they attended trainings covering basic investment strategies, none of the respondents strongly disagreed, 50% disagreed, 1.43% were neutral, 40% agreed, while 8.57% strongly agreed. On trainings covering saving for retirement, 4.29% strongly disagreed, 82.85% disagreed, nobody was neutral, 12.86% agreed, while nobody strongly agreed. On trainings covering saving for children's education, nobody strongly agreed, 42.86% disagreed, nobody was neutral, 48.57% agreed, while 8.57% strongly agreed. The respondents were also asked to state whether they had attended any trainings covering any other money management matters, 1.43% strongly disagreed, 71.43% disagreed, 2.86% were neutral, 24.28% agreed, while nobody strongly agreed. The above is indicated in table 4.2.3.1 below.



### 4.2.3.1 Members' training

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. Did you attend trainings or seminars that covered basic budgeting?	0	34=48.57%	1=1.43%	35=50%	0
2. Did you attend trainings or seminars that covered basic banking?	0	30=42.86%	2=2.86%	37=52.86%	1.43%
3. Did you attend trainings or seminars that covered basic strategies?	0	25=35.71%	1=1.43%	44=62.86%	0
4. Did you attend trainings or seminars that covered credit, loans, or loan repayment?	0	27=38.57%	1=1.43%	41=58.57%	1=1.43%
5. Did you attend trainings or seminars that covered starting a business?	1=1.43%	34=48.57%	3=4.29%	31=44.28%	1=1.43%
6. Did you attend trainings or seminars that covered basic investment strategies?	0	35=50%	1=1.43%	28=40%	6=8.57%
7. Did you attend trainings or seminars that covered saving for retirement?	3=4.29%	58=82.85%	0	9=12.86%	0
8. Did you attend trainings or seminars that covered saving for your children's education?	0	30=42.86%	0	34=48.57%	6=8.57%
9. Did you attend trainings or seminars that covered any other money management matters?	1=1.43%	50=71.43%	2=2.86%	17=24.28%	0

Source: Research Data

#### 4.2.4 Understanding the loaning system

The respondents were asked to state their understanding of the loaning system. As indicated in table 4.2.4.1 below, none of the respondents strongly disagreed with the fact that members could easily borrow money from the MFI. 12.86% of the respondents disagreed, 5.71% were neutral, 24.29% agreed, while 57.14% strongly agreed that members could easily borrow money from the MFI. On if conditions for borrowing money were favourable to all members, none of the respondents strongly disagreed, 25.71% of the respondents disagreed, 64.29% of the respondents were neutral, 5.71% agreed, while 4.29% strongly agreed that the conditions for borrowing were favourable to all members. On loan application and disbursement, 1.43% of the respondents strongly disagreed that it takes short time, 17.14% disagreed, 4.29% were neutral, 65.71% agreed, while 11.43% strongly agreed that loan application and disbursement takes short time. When asked whether there was close monitoring to ensure loans are used for purposes applied for, 2.86% strongly disagreed, 72.86% disagreed, 5.71% were neutral, 18.57% agreed, while none of the respondents strongly agreed that there was close monitoring to ensure loans are used for purposes applied for. The respondents were asked to state whether there was enough grace period before one started repaying the loan, 1.43% strongly disagreed, 42.86% disagreed, 2.86% were neutral, 37.14% agreed, while 15.71% strongly agreed. On whether repayment terms were favourable to all members, 1.43% strongly disagreed, 31.43% disagreed, 7.14% were neutral, 57.14% agreed, while 2.86% strongly agreed that repayment terms were favourable to all members. When asked whether there was close follow up for loan repayment, none of the respondents strongly disagreed, 5.71% disagreed, 1.43% were neutral, 80% of the respondents agreed, while 12.86% strongly agreed that there was close follow up for loan repayment.

The respondents were asked to state whether in case of loan repayment default, collateral was repossessed, none of the respondents strongly disagreed, 8.57% disagreed, none were neutral, 78.57% agreed, while 12.86% strongly agreed that collateral was repossessed in case of loan repayment default. When asked whether the MFI had strict conditions on loan repayment, none of the respondents strongly disagreed, 11.43% disagreed, 2.86% were neutral, 75.71% agreed, while 10% strongly agreed the MFI had strict conditions on loan repayment. When asked whether interest charged on loans taken was reasonable and fair, 4.29% strongly disagreed, 75.71% disagreed, 10% were neutral, 8.57% agreed, while 1.43% strongly agreed. The respondents were asked to state whether members easily repaid their loans without

coercion, none of the respondents strongly disagreed, 27.14% disagreed, 14.29% were neutral, 55.71% agreed, while 2.86% strongly agreed. When asked whether members easily saved money as they repaid their loans, 1.43% strongly disagreed, 2.86% disagreed, 5.71% were neutral, 67.14% agreed, while 22.86% strongly agreed that members easily saved money as they repaid their loans.

#### 4.2.4.1 Understanding the loaning system

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. Members can easily borrow money from the MFI?	0	9=12.86%	4=5.71%	17=24.29%	40=57.14%
2. Conditions for borrowing money are favourable to all members	0	18=25.71%	45=64.29%	4=5.71%	3=4.29%
3. Loan application and disbursement takes short time	1=1.43%	12=17.14%	3=4.29%	46=65.71%	8=11.43%
4. There is close monitoring to ensure loans are used for purposes applied for?	2=2.86%	51=72.86%	4=5.71%	13=18.57%	0
5. There is enough grace period before one starts repaying the loan?	1=1.43%	30=42.86%	2=2.86%	26=37.14%	11=15.71%
6. Repayment terms are favourable to all members?	1=1.43%	22=31.43%	5=7.14%	40=57.14%	2=2.86%
7. There is close follow up for loan repayment?	0	4=5.71%	1=1.43%	56=80%	9=12.86%
8. In case of loan repayment default, collateral is reposed?	0	6=8.57%	0	55=78.57%	9=12.86%
9. The MFI has strict conditions on loan repayment?	0	8=11.43%	2=2.86%	53=75.71%	7=10%
10. Interest charged on loans taken is reasonable and fair	3=4.29%	53=75.71%	7=10%	6=8.57%	1=1.43%
11. Members easily repay their loans without coercion?	0	19=27.14%	10=14.29%	39=55.71%	2=2.86%
12. Members easily save money as they repay their loans?	1=1.43%	2=2.86%	4=5.71%	47=67.14%	16=22.86%

Source: Research Data



#### 4.2.5 Understanding the effect of micro finance on members

The respondents were asked to state their understanding of the effect of micro finance on members. As indicated in table 4.2.5.1 below, on whether MFI supported members with different business skills, 1.43% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 42.86% disagreed, 4.29% were neutral, 50% agreed, while 1.43% strongly agreed. On whether MFI had sufficient capacity to meet members' demands, none of the respondents strongly disagreed, 25.71% disagreed, 14.29% were neutral, 57.14% agreed, while 2.86% strongly agreed. On whether more members were becoming stable through the MFI, none of the respondents strongly disagreed, 11.43% disagreed, 28.57% were neutral, 45.71% agreed, while 14.29% strongly agreed. When asked whether the MFI supported economic growth and sustainability of members, 1.43% strongly disagreed, 10% disagreed, 21.43% were neutral, 57.14% agreed, while 10% strongly agreed that the MFI supported economic growth and sustainability of members.

##### 4.2.5.1 Understanding the effect of micro finance on members

	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>
1. MFI supports members with different business skills?	1=1.43%	30=42.86%	3=4.29%	35=50%	1=1.43%
2. MFI has sufficient capacity to meet members' demands?	0	18=25.71%	10=14.29%	40=57.14%	2=2.86%
3. More members are becoming stable through the MFI	0	8=11.43%	20=28.57%	32=45.71%	10=14.29%
4. MFI supports economic growth and sustainability of members?	1=1.43%	7=10%	15=21.43%	40=57.14%	7=10%

Source: Research Data

#### 4.2.6 Understanding members' ability

The respondents were asked whether experience in managing a business prior to joining MFI was critical. 1.43% strongly disagreed, 18.57% agreed, none of the respondents was neutral. 75.71% agreed, while 4.29% strongly agreed. On whether experience in managing own savings prior to joining MFI was critical, none of the respondents strongly disagreed, 10% disagreed, none of the respondents was neutral, 88.57% agreed, while 1.43% strongly agreed. On whether education was key in ensuring business success, 1.43% strongly agreed, 8.57% disagreed, 7.14% were neutral, 68.57% agreed, while 14.29% strongly agreed. When asked whether family background and support was critical in ensuring business success, none of the respondents strongly disagreed, 42.86% disagreed, 5.71% were neutral, 40% agreed, while 11.43% strongly disagreed. The above is summarized in the table 4.2.6.1 below.

##### 4.2.6.1 Understanding members' ability

	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>
1. Experience in managing a business prior to joining MFI is critical?	1=1.43%	13=18.57%	0	53=75.71%	3=4.29%
2. Experience in managing own savings prior to joining MFI is critical?	0	7=10%	0	62=88.57%	1=1.43%
3. Education is key in ensuring business success?	1=1.43%	6=8.57%	5=7.14%	48=68.57%	10=14.29%
4. Family background and support is critical in ensuring business success?	0	30=42.86%	4=5.71%	28=40%	8=11.43%

Source: Research Data

#### 4.2.7 Understanding how members' lives have changed

The respondents were asked to state how their lives had changed. When asked whether they owned any business before joining the group and got a loan from the MFI, 91.43% of the respondents said yes, while 8.57% said no. When asked how their lives were before joining the group and started accessing loans from the MFI, 8.57% said their lives were worse, 42.86% were struggling, 41.43% were leading normal lives, while 7.14% had good lives. When asked whether their lives had changed since they joined the group and started accessing loans from the MFI, 90% of the respondents confirmed that their lives had changed while 10% said no. When asked whether the group and the MFI had helped them, 84.29% indicated that the group and MFI helped them, while 15.71% said no.

##### 4.2.7.1 Understanding how members' lives have changed

	Yes	No
Did you own any business before you joined the group and got a loan from the MFI?	64=91.43%	6=8.57%
Has your life changed since you joined the group and started accessing loans from the MFI?	63=90%	7=10%
Has the group and the MFI helped you?	59=84.29%	11=15.71%

**Source: Research Data**

The major findings emanating from data analysis in this chapter have been highlighted and discussed in the next chapter together with the conclusion and recommendations.

## **CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **5.1 Summary**

#### **5.1.1 General information about the women beneficiaries**

Most of the respondents, 85% had weekly group meetings which ensured that members met to discuss their business performance, contributed some money for their own personal savings, repaid their loans or borrowed loans for starting or expansion of businesses. 15% of the respondents, mostly from groups that had been in existence for more than five years held monthly group meetings in order to encourage members to save, repay their loans and borrow money for business. According to all the respondents, these meetings were so crucial because they served as a reminder to members that they had an obligation as members of a group to ensure that each member's life becomes better by encouraging regular savings, borrowing and repayment of loans.

Some of the respondents, 41.4% had been members in their groups for less than 3 years. 37.1% had been members in their groups between 3 – 6 years, 14.3% as indicated in table 4.1.6.1 above, had been in their groups between 6 – 10 years, while only 7.2% had been members in their groups for more than ten years. Research findings indicated that 21% of the respondents had experience in running their own businesses for less than 3 years, 36% had run their own businesses between 3 – 6 years, 27% of the respondents had run their own businesses between 6 – 10 years, while only 16% of the respondents had run their businesses for more than ten years.

Quite a number of the women, 51.4% had a turnover of between kshs.1,000 to kshs.10,000 per month, 45.7% had a turnover of between kshs.10,000 to kshs.50,000, 2.9% had a turnover of between kshs.50,000 to kshs.100,000, while none of the respondents had a turnover of over kshs.100,000 per month from their business. The turnover for fish monger and food kiosk respondents was low and ranged between kshs. 1,000 to kshs. 10,000. The respondents indicated that they rarely sold all their stock and whatever remained was sold for low prices hence reducing the profit margin. Research findings showed that respondents in the business

of building and renting of houses were having a turnover of between kshs.10,000 to kshs.50,000 per month.

Most of the respondents, 85.7% indicated that there has been significant change in their businesses since they started to date, while 14.3% of the respondents indicated that there has been no significant change in their businesses since they started to date. The women who indicated that there has been significant change alluded this to the fact that the way they started and the way they were at the time of the research, there is increase in sales, the businesses are able to support their families, they are able to pay school fees for their children and they are able to save some money for the future or for any eventualities. They also indicated that they have utilized their loans well which was as a result of attending trainings organized by the MFIs. The 14.3% who indicated that there has been no significant change in their businesses since they started blamed this to the fact that they do not have the necessary skills required to manage businesses because they have not been trained and the fact that their levels of education were quite low.

### **5.1.2 Use of Micro finance as a basis for economic growth and sustainability**

#### **5.1.2.1 Determining the extent to which women enrolled in microfinance schemes in Kisauni District use the microfinance concept to build sustainable income bases for themselves as a way of alleviating poverty.**

Research findings indicated that the women operate in groups of between fifteen and twenty members which are easy to manage and operate. It is through these groups that MFIs find the confidence to loan individual women to pursue their own businesses. Majority of the women are aware of the operations of the MFIs and their own responsibilities as regards the use and accountability of funds from the MFIs. Group peer pressure plays a major role when it comes to repayment of loans as no collateral is asked, so group members ensure each member is responsible and honours her commitment to repay all loans. Most of the women indicated that membership in MFI(s) supports individual economic growth because the aim is to enable women alleviate poverty and improve their living standards. In order for individual women to receive quality support from the MFI and the group, they must attend meetings regularly and adhere to the rules and regulations of the group and the MFI.

Majority of women, 82.86% indicated that they have a common understanding of microfinance among all members of the group, 17.14% as shown in table 4.2.1.1 above, did not understand microfinance. 87.14% of the women indicated that responsibility of each member is clearly set out regarding use of money borrowed from the MFI, while 12.86% were not aware of their responsibility. 85.71% of the women indicated that accountability of money borrowed is clearly understood by all members of the group and followed, while 14.29% indicated that this is not clear among members. 78.57% of the women indicated that managing repayments is made through peer group pressure as no collateral is asked, while 21.43% did not indicate that repayments is through peer pressure. 90% of the women disagreed that members make decisions for borrowers on usage of borrowed money, while 10% indicated that decisions are made for borrowers on usage of borrowed money. 84.29% of the women indicated that membership in MFI(s) supports individual economic growth, while 15.71% disagreed.

#### **5.1.2.2 Membership Identification**

Most of the women, 74.29% as per table 4.2.2.1 above, indicated that the MFI carries out a comprehensive and systematic identification of its group members' aims and objectives. This is to ensure that the beneficiaries subscribe to the requirements of the MFI and operate within the set rules and regulations. Identified members are supported through trainings so as to manage their own businesses well and improve on whatever they are engaged in. Research findings indicate that the MFI(s) undertake a credit worthiness analysis, beneficiary's character, capacity, collateral capital and conditions before granting loans as confirmed by 77.15% of the respondents. This is to ensure that the beneficiaries are able to utilize the loans they are advanced well and service their loans as expected by the MFI and the group. As indicated by 98.57% of the respondents, the MFI(s) evaluate their clients to establish the collateral that would be required against the loans they advance. Although the MFI(s) do not require any collateral at the loaning point, there is usual the need to establish how the loans will be repaid and if a member fails to service her loan, how would the MFI recover the amount loaned.

### **5.1.2.3 Members' training**

Training of beneficiaries of MFI loans in different business aspects including budgeting, banking, saving, credit, loans, loan repayment, business start up, investment, preparation for retirement, payment for children's education and money management matters was found to be crucial. The respondents indicated that although they had been taken through some training, there is need for the MFI(s) to prioritize trainings in their operations because through trainings the women will acquire the needed skills to manage their businesses well and also avoid unnecessary wastage and losses. The women indicated that many of them come into the business arena with little or no knowledge of how to run a business and solely depend on the skills received from the group and the MFI.

### **5.1.2.4 Role of microfinance institutions in alleviating poverty among women groups in Kisauni District**

Research findings indicated that 81.43% of the respondents can easily borrow money from the MFI(s) as long as one is a registered member of a group, has some level of savings that is acceptable to the MFI and they agree with the terms and conditions of the MFI. The loan application and disbursement takes a short time ranging from two weeks to one month in most instances. Research findings indicate that access to funds is no longer an issue as long as the women can borrow and repay depending on their ability to utilize the money borrowed.

Once a member has been advanced some loan, it is her responsibility to invest the money wisely because the MFI does not do close monitoring to ensure loans are used for purposes applied for. The MFI assumes each member knows why they applied for the loan. The women indicated that the grace period before one starts repaying the loan is not adequate because it ranges from two weeks to one month depending on the MFI. The women indicated that by this period one usual has not done much with the loan. On whether the repayment terms are favourable to all members, the women indicated that this depends on the type of loan one has taken. The first loan is usual paid within duration of six months and the MFI(s) has strict conditions on loan repayment which have to be adhered to and do not favour the loaned. In case of loan repayment default, the women indicated that the assets that were listed with their values as collateral are repossessed because the MFI(s) do not want to lose anything. Majority of the respondents indicated that interest charged by the MFI(s) on loans taken is quite high ranging from 15% and above, but because they do not have any other

alternative, they still go for the loans. The MFI(s) has established conditions for loan repayment which requires the beneficiaries to save some money as they repay their loans. This has enabled the women to develop a culture of saving as they engage in business. The savings are sometimes used to cushion the women when they are not able to repay their loans. When a member is completely not to repay her loan, she has to inform the group members so that they see how to support her.

The respondents indicated that the MFI(s) support members with different business skills through trainings in order for the beneficiaries to utilize their loans properly. Although there are trainings offered, the women still feel the MFI(s) need to do more because the impact received through training is good and has enabled some women to thrive in their businesses. The findings indicate that the MFI(s) has sufficient capacity to meet members' demands. Most of the respondents indicated that the MFI(s) has enough staff who visit the groups on weekly basis so as to provide technical assistance and deal with issues that may be raised by the members. 60% of the women indicated that more members are becoming stable through the MFI(s) and are supported to achieve economic growth and sustainability. The members noted that this depends mostly with the type of business and how one utilized their loan.

#### **5.1.2.5 Understanding members' ability**

Research findings showed that 80% of the respondents indicated that experience in managing a business and own savings prior to joining MFI is critical because the MFI(s) target people who are in business and want money to either expand or improve their business. The respondents also indicated that those with formal education have emerged more successful as compared to those who did not have some good level of education. Some of the women felt that family background and support is critical in ensuring business success.

#### **5.1.2.6 Understanding how members' lives have changed**

Majority of the women indicated that they did not own any business before they joined their groups and started accessing loans from the MFI(s) and were struggling with their lives because they could not make ends meet. Research findings indicate that 90% of the women's lives have changed since they joined their groups and started accessing loans from the MFI(s). Most of the women indicated that they could not meet their basic needs before they joined the MFI(s), they were struggling with their lives, but now they are able to provide for



their families, pay school fees for their children and live a decent life. The women indicated that the groups and MFI(s) have helped them because group members guarantee each other enabling them access loans from the MFI. Most of the women indicated that saving was a problem before joining the group and MFI, they used to have or get very little income but after joining their groups and the MFI (s), their lives has been impacted positively and want to continue expand their businesses.

This research had several theoretical and practical implications. In the theoretical realm, author found that group pressure is crucial in ensuring women access the necessary support both financial and technical. This is applicable in all the groups in Kisauni District and the MFI(s) use this as their basis of advancing loans to the women. The limitation of the group phenomena is that those women, who in one way or the other cannot join any group, are not able to access support from the MFI(s). This research also has practical implications. While all stakeholders stand to benefit, several areas of concern for the women were identified in the research findings. Such as, the women should be encouraged to observe the group norms, and adhere to the requirements of the MFI(s).

This study has provided detailed descriptions of each of the aspects of micro finance. Supplemental explanations have also been given to further acquaint the reader with basics areas of concern by the MFI(s). These discussions are intended to lay a foundation such that the reader could use these areas of interest to assess the role played by the MFI(s) in alleviating poverty among women groups. The author provided information to support both the theoretical basis of the MFI(s) as well as the practical applications.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

Access to loans from the MFI(s) is no longer a problem because there are quite a number of MFIs that are operating in Kisauni District and in Kenya. These MFIs have been able to reach many clients at their operating points by visiting them regularly and supporting them with business talks so that the women can join groups and start some businesses.

For the women to receive great and quality support from the MFI(s) they must be in a group that is active and each woman must be actively involved in the group initiatives. The women must attend group meetings regularly, contribute their savings on regular basis, borrow loans

for businesses and repay their loans plus interest promptly. Findings from this study indicate that women who have been consistent in their commitment to group operations 79% have managed their own businesses well and their lives are changing for the better while 21% of the women had not been consistent with group operations. It was established that 90% of the women respondents had their lives changed significantly by their involvement with the MFI(s) because of their ability to utilize the loans well, while 10% were still struggling because of lack of skills to utilize their loans well. Those who have had their lives change for the better indicated that they have been able to expand their businesses; their lives have improved from struggling and not being able to meet their basic needs to being able to live decent lives and take good care of their families; their income and monthly turnover has improved due to proper utilization of the loans accessed from the MFI(s) and that they have acquired good public and social relation.

Training was established to be having a major impact on the lives of the women. Findings from this study indicate that women who had attended business related trainings supported by the MFI(s) had acquired the necessary skills to manage their businesses and were applying the knowledge learnt for the betterment of their businesses. The women consider the trainings to be of great value to them and the MFI(s) can impact the lives of their beneficiaries more by focusing on trainings that would add value in terms of business skills, marketing skills, entrepreneurship skills and business management.

Research findings show that 80% of the women indicated that the interest rates charged on loans is quite high. The interest rates vary and are as high as 18% which according to the women, this is quite a challenge to them. Apart from the interest rates is the grace period allowed before one starts repaying the loan they have taken, the strict conditions on loan repayment and the repossession of collateral when one is not able to service their loan. The respondents indicated that these factors have had a negative impact on many leading to others to lose their businesses and property and if the MFI(s) would address these issues then many more women would benefit from the MFI(s).

### **5.3 Limitations of the study**

Some aspects of the research were not controllable by the author; notable limitation of this project was time constraint. It was observed that most of the women are distributed all over

the three locations of Kisauni District, Kisauni, Bamburi and Kongowea locations, and hold meetings at specific times. Most of the women would be at the market or their businesses and this made it difficult to collect data from most of the women. Also the attitude towards the exercise, whereby some respondents were unwilling to freely share the information (especially negative information) because of not knowing whether the information could go to the MFI(s) with negative repercussions.

The primary survey respondents (women) may not be fully and properly informed nor trained as to all aspects of business and their level of education varied. Hence, their responses may not be entirely accurate or consistent among respondents. Nevertheless, these limitations were overcome and sufficient and representative data was collected to reach the conclusions that were made.

#### **5.4 Recommendations and Suggestion for further Research**

Several areas of concern were identified in the research findings on the role of microfinance on poverty alleviation. The following recommendations are made to women beneficiaries and MFI(s) in Kisauni District of Kenya. It is intended that these recommendations could assist in improving the role of microfinance in alleviating poverty among women such as developing intensive training packages for the women beneficiaries that would cover the role of microfinance, business start up and management skills, investment, savings, marketing, entrepreneurship and development of business plans that would have a competitive edge in the ever changing business environment. These trainings should be regular and continuous so as to impact the lives of the women who access loans from the MFI(s). This is because it is not only enough to give loans, the MFI(s) should go beyond loaning and focus on having the lives of their clients changing for the better. The government through the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development should also ensure that MFI(s) operating in Kenya have an obligation to not only loan money but also prioritize poverty alleviation as a way of enabling their beneficiaries break away from the vicious cycle of poverty. In the long run, this will go a long way in alleviating poverty among the majority of women. Based on the research findings that the interest rates charged by the MFI(s) are quite high with strict loan repayment conditions, the MFI(s) need to assess this and come up with fair and reasonable interest rates and loan repayment conditions that would be favourable to

their clients. The government needs to create a policy that would regulate the interest rates because the MFI(s) target the poor people who need not be further exploited.

Future research may seek to establish the strategies employed by the MFI(s) in their quest to alleviate poverty among women. A focus on how to enable the women to take off after accessing the loans would be critical so that the amount advanced does not go into waste and yet loan repayment is a must. As the MFIs continue to reach many more clients, there is need to establish whether the MFIs are reaching the poorest of the poor in the community and how this group is being supported to move out of poverty. This can form a topic for future research. Future research could also explore the role of government, banks or NGOs that focus on poverty alleviation and how they have been able to help women become more financially stable and pull themselves out of the vicious cycle of poverty. In particular, the government may seek to establish the interest rates charged by the different microfinance institutions with a view of establishing a policy which would favour the poor and the vulnerable from being exploited by the MFIs.

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Bank Institute

## INTRODUCTORY LETTER

Peter K. Mwawana,  
P.o. Box 86111 -80100,  
Mombasa, Kenya.

To,

RE: Research as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Master of Business Administration (MBA).

This is to confirm that I am an MBA student at the University of Nairobi, and as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Business Administration (MBA), the university requires me to undertake a research project in an area on my interest, and which is scholarly stimulating. I have chosen to research on the efficacy of the micro-finance model in economic development, the case of women in Kisauni district, Kenya.

I wish therefore, to request for your assistance in completing the attached questionnaire and assure you that all information you will give will be used only for this research and no other purpose.

At the end of the exercise, a report will be prepared and presented to the University for Examination, but should any of you require a copy of the same, you may contact me.

I will be grateful for your assistance and cooperation. Should you have further queries on the same, do not hesitate to contact me or the School of Business, University of Nairobi.

I thank you in advance.

Yours faithfully,

Peter K. Mwawana.

# QUESTIONNAIRE

## Introduction

The main objective of this questionnaire is to collect data on the role of microfinance in alleviating poverty among women groups in Kisauni District, Mombasa County. The survey results will be reported in general terms and will not identify individuals or the identity of the specific microfinance institution referred to. Your support in completing this questionnaire objectively is greatly appreciated.

Part 1:

(Tick the answer that is applicable)

## General information about the woman beneficiary

1. Name of respondent: \_\_\_\_\_ (Optional)

2. Age

- a).18 – 30;
- b).31 - 40;
- c).41 – 50;
- d).51 and above

3. Marital status

- a). Married
- b). Single

4. Education level

- a).Never attended school
- b).Primary level
- c).Secondary level
- d).College Diploma
- e). University

5. Name of group: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Where is the group located: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Number of members in the group? \_\_\_\_\_

8. How does your group operate? \_\_\_\_\_

9. Duration of membership in group.

- a) Less than 3 years
- b) 3 – 6 years
- c) 6 – 10 years
- d) More than ten years

10. Your years running your own business.

- a) Less than 3 years
- b) 3 – 6 years
- c) 6 – 10 years
- d) More than ten years

11. What is the turnover of your business per month in kshs?

- a) 1,000 to 10,000
- b) 10,000 to 50,000
- c) 50,000 to 100,000
- d) Over 100,000

Please give details

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

12. Has there been any significant change in your business since you started to date?

- a) Yes                      b) No

Please give details

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**II. Use of Micro finance as a basis for economic growth and sustainability**

Please use the scale provided below to answer your questions.

<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>

**A. Understanding of the MFI**

1 There is a common understanding of microfinance among all members of the group.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

2 Responsibility of each member is clearly set out regarding use of money borrowed from the MFI

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

3 Accountability of money borrowed is clearly understood by all members of the group and followed.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

4 Managing repayments is made through peer group pressure as no collateral is asked.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

5. Members make decisions for borrowers on usage of borrowed money.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

6 Membership in MFI(s) supports individual economic growth

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

**B. Membership Identification**

1 The micro finance bank carries out a comprehensive and systematic identification of its group members aims and objectives

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

2 The micro finance bank supports all members of the group through training.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

3. The MFI undertakes a credit worthiness analysis before granting loans

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

4 Before granting loans your bank undertakes a specific analysis including the client's characters, capacity, collateral capital and conditions

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

5 It is essential to require sufficient collateral from the small borrowers

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---



6 This bank's policy requires collateral for all granting loans

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

7 It is preferable to require collateral against some loans and not all of them

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

**C. Members' training**

During the past two years, did you attend any trainings or seminars that covered any of the following? *(Please circle one response for each item.)*

1. Did you attend trainings or seminars that covered basic budgeting?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

2. Did you attend trainings or seminars that covered basic banking?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

3. Did you attend trainings or seminars that covered basic saving strategies?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

4. Did you attend trainings or seminars that covered credit, loans, or loan repayment?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

5. Did you attend trainings or seminars that covered starting a business?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

6. Did you attend trainings or seminars that covered basic investment strategies?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

7. Did you attend trainings or seminars that covered saving for retirement?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

8. Did you attend trainings or seminars that covered saving for your children's education?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

9. Did you attend trainings or seminars that covered any other money management matters?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

#### **D. Understanding the loaning system**

1. Members can easily borrow money from the MFI?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

2. Conditions for borrowing money are favourable to all members

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

3. Loan application and disbursement takes short time

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

4. There is close monitoring to ensure loans are used for purposes applied for?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

5. There is enough grace period before one starts repaying the loan?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

6. Repayment terms are favourable to all members?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

7. There is close follow up for loan repayment?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

8. In case of loan repayment default, collateral is reposed?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

9. The MFI has strict conditions on loan repayment?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

10. Interest charged on loans taken is reasonable and fair

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

11. Members easily repay their loans without coercion?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

12. Members easily save money as they repay their loans?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

**E. Understanding the effect of micro finance on members**

1. MFI supports members with different business skills?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

2. MFI has sufficient capacity to meet members' demands?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

3. More members are becoming stable through the MFI

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

4. MFI supports economic growth and sustainability of members?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

**F. Understanding members' ability**

1. Experience in managing a business prior to joining MFI is critical?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

2. Experience in managing own savings prior to joining MFI is critical?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

3. Education is key in ensuring business success?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

4. Family background and support is critical in ensuring business success?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

**G. Understanding how members' lives have changed**

1. Did you own any business before you joined the group and got a loan from the MFI?

- a) Yes b) No

2. How was your life before you joined the group and started accessing loans from the MFI?

- a) Worse b) Struggling c) Normal d) Good

Please explain.....

3. Has your life changed since you joined the group and started accessing loans from the MFI?

- a) Yes b) No

Please give details.....

4. Has the group and the MFI helped you?

- a) Yes b) No

Please give details.....

5. Please give details of how your life and or income was before and after you joined the group and the MFI.

-----  
-----  
-----

**Thank you very much for your cooperation.**

## List of Micro Finance Institutions operating in Kenya

### AMFI MEMBERS

- 1 AAR Credit Services
- 2 ADOK TIMO
- 3 Agakhan Foundation
- 4 Barclays Bank of Kenya Ltd
- 5 Biashara Factors Limited
- 6 BIMAS
- 7 Blue Limited
- 8 Canyon Rural Credit Limited
- 9 Chartis Insurance
- 10 CIC Insurance
- 11 Co-operative Bank
- 12 Elite Microfinance
- 13 Equity Bank
- 14 Faulu Kenya DTM Limited
- 15 Fusion Capital Ltd
- 16 Greenland Fedha Limited
- 17 Jamii Bora
- 18 Jitegemea Credit Scheme
- 19 Jitegemee Trust
- 20 Juhudi Kilimo Company Limited
- 21 K-rep Bank Ltd
- 22 K-rep Development Agency
- 23 KADET
- 24 Kenya Eclof

- 25 Kenya Entrepreneur Empowerment Foundation (KEEF)
- 26 Kenya Post Office Savings Bank
- 27 Kenya Women Finance Trust
- 28 MIC Microcredit limited
- 29 Micro Africa
- 30 Molyn Credit Limited
- 31 OIKO CREDIT
- 32 Opportunity International
- 33 Pamoja Women Development Programme
- 34 Renewable Energy Technology Assistance Programme (RETAP)
- 35 Rupia Limited
- 36 Select Management Services Limited
- 37 SISDO
- 38 SMEP
- 39 Swiss Contact
- 40 Taifa Option Microfinance
- 41 U & I Microfinance Limited
- 42 WEEC
- 43 Yehu Enterprises Support Services

**List of Micro Finance Institutions operating in Kisauni District**

1	Kenya Women Finance Trust (KWFT)
2	Faulu Kenya
3	K-Rep Bank ltd
4	Equity Bank
5	Yehu Enterprises Support Services
6	Kadet

Source: 2010 Association of Micro Finance Institutions of Kenya

NO	GROUP NAME	GROUP TYPE	DIVISION	LOCATION	CERTIFICATE NO	MALE	FEMALE	MAL E AND FEM ALE	ACTIVITIES	RENEWED ON RANGE	REG_NO	YEA R OF REG	YEAR RENEWE D	CONTACTS	DISTRICT
3711	FANTASTIC WOMEN'S GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	ISLAND	GANJONI					MERRY-GO-ROUND, WELFARE	2005-2006	52	2006	2010	0721279445, 0721363930	KISAUNI
5071	WAMUNGU UWAZI WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI					BUSINESS, WELFARE	2005-2006	12	2007	2010	0735840322, 0720383504	KISAUNI
5248	KASHAWO WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI		10	10	20	POVERTY ERADICATION	2010-2011	121	2007	22/9/2010	0729295376	KISAUNI
5285	LEO LEO WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI	163819	0	13	13	CARE FOR ORPHANS AND DISABLED	2010-2011	151	2007	6/4/2011	0722275210, 0721606137	KISAUNI
5949	EURO WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI	99853	12	12	24	BUSINESS	2010-2011	301	2007	1/7/2010	0726546221, 0724393866	KISAUNI
6386	SHANZU TUMAINI WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI	163902	0	17	17	UPLIFT LIVING STANDARDS	2010-2011	409	2007	29/3/2011	0728090660, 0723577192	KISAUNI
6566	KANYONI KANJA WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI		16	13	29	WELFARE	2010-2011	507	2007	7/10/2010	0722252231, 0720325250	KISAUNI
6658	KAZI NI NGAO WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI	75929	3	10	13	ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION, HIV/AIDS & DRUG ABUSE AWARENESS	2010-2011	527	2007	14/2/2011	0712049919, 0713171124	KISAUNI
6700	MISHOMORONI BLESSED WOMEN	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI	29/3/2011	3	5	8	WELFARE, MEERY-GO-ROUND	2010-2011	17	2008	29/3/2011	0725943506, 0721975697	KISAUNI



NO	GROUP NAME	GROUP TYPE	DIVISION	LOCATION	CERTIFICATE NO	MALE	FEMALE	MAL E AND FEM ALE	ACTIVITIES	RENEWED ON RANGE	REG_NO	YEAR OF REG	YEAR RENEWED	CONTACTS	DISTRICT
	GROUP														
7017	INNOVATIVE WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KONGO WEA					BORROW FUNDS FROM FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	2005-2006	152	2008	27/10/2010	0729954710, 0723918072	KISAUNI
7226	NYAKIMU WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KONGO WEA	145071	0	13	13	PROMOTE DEVELOPMENT	2010-2011	97	2008	19/1/2011	0720820923, 0734904495	KISAUNI
7295	USHIRIKIANO WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI		16	15	31	SAVINGS, MERRY-GO-ROUND, SALE OF CHARCOAL	2010-2011	8	2005	15/10/2010	0726394813, 0722601354	KISAUNI
7913	MANUFAA WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KONGO WEA					HIRING UTENSILS AND POULTRY KEEPING	2005-2006	127	2004	28/10/2010	0722909880, 0723558927	KISAUNI
8157	KITARUNI YOUNG WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KONGO WEA	118631	12	12	24	SMALL SCALE BUSINESSES	2010-2011	25	2009	14/9/2010	0725076859, 0727716108	KISAUNI
8381	SWAHIBA'S WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI					SMAL SCALE BUSINESS & MERRY GO ROUND	2005-2006	60	2009	2010	0727829607, 0726604375	KISAUNI
8726	GALILAYA WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	MAGOGONI	111174	19	13	32	MERRY GO ROUND	2010-2011	98	2009	7/7/2010	43546 MSA,0733315942	KISAUNI
8894	BILIMA WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI	144815	10	1	11	MERRY GO ROUND	2010-2011	91	2004	8/2/2011	0713180361	KISAUNI
9006	SHINA MSETO WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI	144811	0	24	24	SMALL SCALE BUSINESS	2010-2011	168	18/6/2009	7/2/2011	0733267022, 0715721095	KISAUNI

NO	GROUP NAME	GROUP TYPE	DIVISION	LOCATION	CERTIFICATE NO	MALE	FEMALE	MAL AND FEMALE	ACTIVITIES	YEAR RENEWED ON RANGE	REG NO	YEAR OF REG	YEAR RENEWED	CONTACTS	DISTRICT
9118	UPENDO WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI	144882	0	11	11	SELLING OF LESSOS, HIRING PLATES FOR WEDDING	2010-2011	12	2002	26/1/2011		KISAUNI
9664	SUBIRA KISIMANI WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KONGO WEA					POULTRY KEEPING, SMALL SCALE BUSINESSES	2005-2006	143	2005	14/10/2010	0727214119, 0724991339	KISAUNI
10333	TAHAFIFU WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	LIKONI	91933	0	13	13	BUSINESS	-----	274	2010	0	0728877560, 0725582335	KISAUNI
9191	VIKWATANI MUSLIM WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI		0	13	13	WELFARE	2010-2011	26	2009	8/11/2010	0719217018	KISAUNI
9440	CHAP CHAP WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI		0	21	21	RENTING CHAIRS AND TRAYS	2010-2011	183	2003	11/11/2010	0721566209, 0733556320	KISAUNI
9515	GITHURAI SEA BREEZE WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI	163648	1	34	35	CHARCOAL AND FIREWOOD BUYING AND SELLING	2010-2011	9	2006	2/3/2011	0723257808, 0727112469	KISAUNI
9540	GOSHENI WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KONGO WEA	145018	17	17	34	MERRY-GO-ROUND	2010-2011	48	2009	12/1/2011	0723643362, 0710572323	KISAUNI
9732	TUMECHIL WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI					WATER TANK, CHOIR & DRAMA		1	2006		0736595270, 0717423753	KISAUNI
9800	TUNAWEZA DISABLED WOMEN	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BOMBOL ULU	62913	2	17	19	TAILORING SHOP, HIV/AIDS	2010-2011	250	2000	10/2/2011	0710979380, 0728326904	KISAUNI

NO	GROUP NAME	GROUP TYPE	DIVISION	LOCATION	CERTIFICATE NO	MALE	FEMALE	MAL E AND FEM ALE	ACTIVITIES	YEAR RENEWED ON RANGE	REG_NO	YEAR OF REG	YEAR RENEWED	CONTACTS	DIST
	GROUP								AWARENESS						
9907	THE LA WINGS WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	MAGOGONI	74142	0	12	12	SAVING	2010-2011	139	09/10	19/1/2011	41016 MSA 0721689387, 0722887855	KISAUNI
9941	FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI		0	15	15	FORUMS, DRAMAS COUNSELLING ON DRUGS ABUSE	-----	189	2010	0	0713180361, 0722234720	KISAUNI
9962	TIMBONI RISING STAR WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KONGO WEA		0	18	18	BUSINESS	-----	186	2010	0	0723031693, 0724242726	KISAUNI
10021	SAUTI YA KINA MAMA MAUNGUJA	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI	81892	0	14	14	CARE FOR WOMEN	-----	198	2010	0	0723572739, 0715650240	KISAUNI
10030	HARMONY WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI	81878	0	13	13	SMALL SCALE BUSINESSES	-----	193	2010	0	BOX 82091 MSA	KISAUNI
10041	KIMBUNGA WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI	95988	0	10	10	TREE PLANTING, MERRY-GO-ROUND	-----	171	2010	0	N/A	KISAUNI
10043	SAUTI YA WANAWAKE MWAKIRUNGE	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI	81893	0	14	14	CARE OF GIRL CHILD	-----	166	2010	0	0726322953, 0729931335	KISAUNI
10047	KIT MIKAYI MTOPANGA WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI		0	21	21	OFFERING TRAININGS AND EDUCATION	-----	547	2010	0	0733925834, 0725479198	KISAUNI

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									TO MEMBERS						
10049	TUENDELE E UTANGE WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI	74294	0	19	19	MERRY-GO-ROUND	-----	160	2010	0	0725833962, 0710953921	KISAUNI
10063	FLOWER WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI	81867	0	17	17	POULTRY KEEPING	2010-2011	192	2010	17/3/2011	0720351265, 0720504767	KISAUNI
10087	TUPATANE WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI	76006	0	13	13	FARMING	-----	174	2010	0	0729617511, 0728495906	KISAUNI
10114	TAUSI AMANI WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI	81725	0	14	14	SALOON, WATER KIOSK	-----	185	2010	0	0728769974, 0710644120	KISAUNI
10127	MAHENZO WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KONGO WEA	75922	0	13	13	MERRY-GO-ROUND	-----	163	2010	0	0722732566, 0737058250	KISAUNI
10145	BRIGHT LADIES WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	SHANZU	76058	0	18	18	SMALL SCALE BUSINESSES	-----	180	2010	0	0722752086, 0723600778	KISAUNI
10161	HENZO WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI	74246	0	14	14	MERRY-GO-ROUND	-----	151	2010	0	0729762529, 0713180361	KISAUNI
10189	KAZA MWENDO TWENDE WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI	74204	0	10	10	MERRY-GO-ROUND	-----	149	2010	0	0721124517, 0727902771	KISAUNI
10221	JABEZU WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI		0	17	17	POULTRY KEEPING	-----	234	2010	0	0722859507, 0720665074	KISAUNI
10229	KAZANA	WOMEN	KISAUNI	BAMBURI	111196	0	13	13	WELFARE,	-----	229	2010	0	0713515297,	KISAUNI

NO	GROUP NAME	GROUP TYPE	DIVISION	LOCATIO N	CERTI FICAT E NO	MA LE	FEM ALE	MAL E AND FEM ALE	ACTIVITIES	RENEWED ON RANGE	REG _NO	YEA R OF REG	YEAR RENEW E D	CONTACTS	DISTRICT
	UFIKE VIKWATANI WOMEN GROUP	GROUP							MERRY-GO- ROUND					0729782195	
10257	WOMEN OF FAITH UNITED	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI		0	14	14	MERRY-GO- ROUND	-----	273	2010	0	0721569174, 0721791002	KISAUNI
10344	CANAAN SHANZU WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI	78300	0	15	15	SEWING, MERRY-GO- ROUND	-----	227	2010	0	0720176807, 0720785600	KISAUNI
10349	MISHOMOR ONI GLORIOUS WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	JUNDA	78133	0	14	14	MERRY-GO- ROUND	-----	203	2010	0	0712148873, 0720746476	KISAUNI
10362	GOOD LUCK WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	MWAND ONI	99748	0	15	15	MERRY-GO- ROUND	-----	277	2010	0	0727420384, 0719319355	KISAUNI
10413	KIPAJI WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI	93063	0	12	12	SMALL SCALE BUSINESSES	-----	120	2010	0	0726444672, 0722315894	KISAUNI
10421	BEMBE WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI	92084	0	16	16	MERY-GO- ROUND, BUSINESS	-----	249	2010	0	0711158947, 0725279290	KISAUNI
10443	LADIES SOCCER INITIATIVE	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI	111157	0	17	17	HIV/AIDS AND DRUG ABUSE AWARENESS	-----	298	2010	0	0723352185, 0722161378	KISAUNI
10492	UPENDO MUFTI WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAKARA NI	118731	0	13	13	MERRY-GO- ROUND	-----	336	2010	0	0722163853, 0719740448	KISAUNI
10505	KUNG'ARA	WOMEN	KISAUNI	KONGO	112185	0	12	12	MERRY-GO-	-----	334	2010	0	0714456310,	KISAUNI

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	WOMEN GROUP	GROUP		WEA					ROUND, SMALL SCALE BUSINESSES					0724899198	
10511	MBILI MBILI UPENDO WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI	74265	0	10	10	POULTRY KEEPING, SMALL SCALE BUSINESSES	-----	158	2010	0	0728330996, 0723458534	KISAUNI
10520	MWANZO MPYA K.D WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI	112005	0	16	16	MERRY-GO-ROUND, SOAP AND JIK MAKING	-----	310	2010	0	0700600160, 0727796551	KISAUNI
10526	UMOJA MUUNGAN O WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KONGO WEA	118730	0	11	11	BOREHOLE	-----	337	2010	0	BOX 90339, MSA	KISAUNI
10531	SOUL SISTERS WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI	112169	0	14	14	MERRY-GO-ROUND, BUSINESS	-----	324	2010	0	0728818931, 0722821311	KISAUNI
10542	UFUNGUO KONGOWE A WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI	118756	0	14	14	MERRY-GO-ROUND	-----	338	2010	0	0724744158, 0727689390	KISAUNI
10543	AMANI UPENDO MATOPENI WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KONGO WEA	118733	0	14	14	SMALL SCALE BUSINESSES	-----	340	2010	0	N/A	KISAUNI
10822	HERI NJEMA WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI	78220	0	16	16	SMALL SCALE BUSINESSES, MERRY-GO-ROUND	-----	244	2010	0	0720513238, 0720956815	KISAUNI
10823	KABAMBE WOMEN	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI	78201	0	12	12	MERRY-GO-ROUND	-----	245	2010	0	0724227263, 0711999961	KISAUNI

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	GROUP														
10824	AMINI MOYO	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	MTOPAN GA	118757	0	17	17	BUSINESS	-----	238	2010	0	0202362774	KISAUNI
10826	SUBIRA YAVUTA HERI WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAKARA NI		0	14	14	MERRY-GO-ROUND, WELFARE	-----	215	2010	0	0722993234, 0720202033	KISAUNI
10844	SOKO WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KONGO WEA	129939	0	21	21	SMALL SCALE BUSINESSES	-----	396	2010	0	0726532131, 0728047725	KISAUNI
10886	MAMA SHINE WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI	118779	0	12	12	SMALL SCLAE BUSINESSES	-----	339	2010	0	NONE	KISAUNI
10890	AMANIO WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI	129799	0	21	21	SMALL SCALE BUSINESSES	-----	391	2010	0	0722318466, 071478846	KISAUNI
10558	VUMILIA TENA WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI	112090	0	12	12	MERY-GO-ROUND, SAVINGS	-----	320	2010	0	0732936854, 0724984993	KISAUNI
10591	MGONGENI WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI	111070	0	16	16	MERY-GO-ROUND, SMALL SCALE BUSINESSES	-----	309	2010	0	0727606703, 0716739028	KISAUNI
10610	RISE AND SHINE BARSHEBA WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI	111104	0	13	13	MERRY-GO-ROUND	-----	315	2010	0	0720697231,	KISAUNI
10629	SIKI NJEMA WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	MTOPAN GA	111079	0	13	13	MERRY-GO-ROUND	-----	303	2010	0	0725534227, 0726178163	KISAUNI

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10646	JARIBUNI MPYA WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KONGO WEA	118788	0	10	10	SMALL SCALE BUSINESSES	-----	345	2010	0	0726091639	KISAUNI
10647	WOMEN OF VISION	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI	118680	0	7	7	MERRY-GO-ROUND, BUYING WATER TANKS FOR MEMBERS	-----	351	2010	0	0733554245, 0722849792	KISAUNI
10655	PAMBAZUKA WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI	99832	0	14	14	MERRY-GO-ROUND	-----	291	2010	0	0734221634, 0719702959	KISAUNI
10663	STAR VENTURES LADIES GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI	118787	0	14	14	SAVINGS	-----	346	2010	0	0722836710, 0733568902	KISAUNI
10679	DORCAS WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI	112174	0	18	18	VISITING WIDOWS AND ORPHANS, MERRY-GO-ROUND	-----	332	2010	0	0722576764, 0722820980	KISAUNI
10686	REHMA WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI	112134	0	11	11	SMALL SCALE BUSINESS	-----	327	2010	0	0711466993, 0715276410	KISAUNI
10710	WARIDI W. GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI	112122	0	10	10	BUSINESS ACTIVITIES, MERRY-GO-ROUND	-----	321	2010	0	0723210998, 0729155448	KISAUNI
10741	JIELEZE WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI	99890	0	10	10	SMALL SCALE BUSINESSES	-----	293	2010	0	0712457879, 0723092591	KISAUNI
10747	WAYFORWARD	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI		0	16	16	LIVESTOCK KEEPING	-----	356	2010	0	0725413937, 0726888740	KISAUNI
10929	KANYAKLA	WOMEN	KISAUNI	BAMBURI					MERRY-GO-		363	24/9/		0733324540,	KISAUNI



NO	GROUP NAME	GROUP TYPE	DIVISION	LOCATION	CERTIFICATE NO	MALE	FEMALE	MAL E AND FEM ALE	ACTIVITIES	YEAR RENEWED ON RANGE	REG_NO	YEAR OF REG	YEAR RENEWE D	CONTACTS	DISTRICT
	WOMEN GROUP	GROUP							ROUND, CARE FOR NEEDY PEOPLE			2010		0726851141	
10950	ASMIN WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI					MERRY-GO-ROUND		391	26/10/2010		0723205960, 0734874686	KISAUNI
10958	JEMBE WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI					DAIRY COWS AND POULTRY KEEPING	2003-2004	104	12/10/2010	24/11/2005	0734582432, 0721608589	KISAUNI
10959	MASHALLAH WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI					MERRY-GO-ROUND, POULTRY KEEPING		376	8/10/2010		0727798694, 0723944397	KISAUNI
10973	LUCKY WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI	129776	0	12	12	SMALL SCALE BUSINESSES	-----	383	2010	0	0736650546, 0724687780	KISAUNI
10976	USIKATE TAMAA WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI					MERRY-GO-ROUND, SAVINGS		399	2/11/2010		0711169491, 0725590566	KISAUNI
10989	JOKA NYANAM WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI					POULTRY KEEPING, TIE AND DYE		384	18/10/2010		0722354215, 0726739076	KISAUNI
11012	VICTORIOUS WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI		0	10	10	MERRY-GO-ROUND		387	21/10/2010		0724915683, 0726434885	KISAUNI
11025	UFUONI WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI					HIRING TENTS, BIG SUFURIAS & CHAIRS	2005-2006	109	2005	30/9/2010	0722871244, 0723919213	KISAUNI
11031	FORWARD SISTERES BK	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI					SAVING & CREDIT SCHEMES, MERRY-GO-		140	14/1/2010		0733992588, 0721928511	KISAUNI

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									ROUND						
11035	JARIBIO WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI	163734	0	24	24	SELLING KHANGAS, HIRE SUFURIAS AND CUPS	2010-2011	65	2005	2/3/2011	0727049895, 0735953545	KISAUNI
11042	ANNISAA WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI					SMALL SCALE BUSINESSES		393	28/10/2010		0719740445, 0725139656	KISAUNI
11069	MAVUNO WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI					POULTRY KEEPING		423	22/11/2010		0727778418, 0738678307	KISAUNI
11070	BABYLONE WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI					SMALL SCALE BUSINESSES		417	16/11/2010		0722231264, 0724639128	KISAUNI
11083	FORWARD SISTERS BK	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI					MERRY-GO-ROUND, WELFARE		140	14/1/2010		0733992588, 0721928511	KISAUNI
11088	ANNISAA WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI					SMALL SCALE BUSINESSES		393	28/10/2010		0719740445, 0725139656	KISAUNI
11118	KISAUNI WOMEN GROUP OF INVESTORS	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI					MERRY-GO-ROUND		411	12/11/2010		0724327775, 0716555656	KISAUNI
11137	VICTORIOUS WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI		0	10	10	MERRY-GO-ROUND		387	21/10/2010		0724915683, 0726434885	KISAUNI
11316	WEMA WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI	111042	0	23	23	BUSINESS		360	16/9/2010		0710542802	KISAUNI
11317	ZAWADI YETU	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI	118780	0	24	24	MARRY GO ROUND		341	31/8/2010		0733342108	KISAUNI

NO	GROUP NAME	GROUP TYPE	DIVISION	LOCATION	CERTIFICATE NO	MALE	FEMALE	MAL E AND FEM ALE	ACTIVITIES	YEAR RENEWED ON RANGE	REG _NO	YEA R OF REG	YEAR RENEWE D	CONTACTS	DISTRICT
11318	UZIMA	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI	99833	0	20	20	MARRY GO ROUND		292	2/7/2010		0717742687	KISAUNI
11324	PAMOJA TUNAWEZA YOTE WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI	129891	0	20	20	MARRY GO ROUND		390	22/10/2010		0715034477	KISAUNI
11327	HARAKAM	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI	118781	0	18	18	MERRY GO ROUND		342	31/8/2010		0735645505	KISAUNI
11329	HAPPY TODAY	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI	118782	0	13	13	MARRY GO ROUND		343	31/8/2010		0734221634	KISAUNI
11384	MUJJAHINE EN WOMEN AND SUPPORT GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	BAMBURI	MWEMBE LEGEZA		3	27	30	INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITY		1072	4/10/2010		0714699739	KISAUNI
11388	NEW KIEMBENI VISION	WOMEN GROUP	BAMBURI	BAMBURI		0	10	10	MARRY GO ROUND		386	19/10/2010		0733199167	KISAUNI
11391	KENGELENI WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI		0	21	21	BUSINESS	2010-2011	244	2008	14/7/2010	0717128431	KISAUNI
11441	WOMEN OF ACTION	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI	145173	0	11	11	BUSINESS		431	16/12/2010		0721787061	KISAUNI
11451	VICTORIOUS WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI		0	10	10	MARRY GO ROUND			21/10/2010		0724915683	KISAUNI
11472	UKWELI WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI	143174	0	12	12	MERRY GO ROUND		432	15/12/2010		0726318978	KISAUNI
11509	KAJIWENI 'B' WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI	98794				SELLING WATER	2009-2010	68	2009	22/6/2010	0727924613	KISAUNI

NO	GROUP NAME	GROUP TYPE	DIVISION	LOCATION	CERTIFICATE NO	MALE	FEMALE	MAL E AND FEM ALE	ACTIVITIES	YEAR RENEWED ON RANGE	REG NO	YEA R OF REG	YEAR RENEWE D	CONTACTS	DISTRICT
11531	BORABU WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI		0	26	26	POULTRY KEEPING		378	8/10/2010		0721967190	KISAUNI
11541	SAUTI YA KINA MAMA COLORADO	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI	145033	0	20	20	SMALL SCALE BUSINESSES		439	7/1/2011		0724569475	KISAUNI
11552	SAUTI YA KINA MAMA COLORADO	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI	145033	0	20	20	SMALL SCALE BUSINESSES		439	7/1/2011		0724569475, 0701590909	KISAUNI
11562	KIMAKUZI WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KONGO WEA	145051	0	10	10	SELLING WATER	2009-2010	60	2005	14/1/2011	0725428012, 0713186479	KISAUNI
11585	MABRUK BAMBURI WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	MTOPAN GA	144969	0	20	20	SMALL SCALE BUSINESSES		443	18/1/2011		0723457939, 0710979092	KISAUNI
11613	TUSHIKANE WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI	144888	0	15	15	MERRY-GO-ROUND, BUSINESSES		449	27/1/2011		0725772141, 0711485164	KISAUNI
11638	PELELEZA WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	LIKONI	SHIKA ADABU	144896	0	15	15	MERRY-GO-ROUND		451	27/1/2011		0711743616, 0713630525	KISAUNI
11644	SHEROES FOR CHANGE WITH A DIFFERENCE	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI	145023	0	15	15	SPORTS, GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING	2010-2011	212	9/9/2009	10/1/2011	0729279171, 0720692321	KISAUNI
11674	PRESTIGE WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI	144827	0	15	15	SMALL SCALE BUSINESSES		460	9/2/2011		0724136151, 0729245784	KISAUNI
11724	OTADA WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KISAUNI	144870	1	13	14	SMALL SCALE BUSINESS		463	21/2/2011		0725528138	KISAUNI

NO	GROUP NAME	GROUP TYPE	DIVISION	LOCATION	CERTIFICATE NO	MALE	FEMALE	MAL AND FEMALE	ACTIVITIES	YEAR RENEWED ON RANGE	REG NO	YEAR OF REG	YEAR RENEWED	CONTACTS	DISTRICT
11795	EVER SMART WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KONGO WEA	163647	0	33	33	MERRY-GO-ROUND		453	3/3/2011		0722105854, 0728151753	KISAUNI
11803	MOMBASA DIVA WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	MTOPAN GA	163658	0	10	10	MERRY-GO-ROUND, SAVINGS		1380	2/3/2011		0723398767, 0722626648	KISAUNI
11817	VIJIWENI GALAX WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	LONGO	MTONG WE	163631	0	20	20	MERRY-GO-ROUND		452	3/3/2011		0716787149, 0714783910	KISAUNI
11831	DIENDENYI WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	JOMVU	MIKINDANI	163678	0	21	21	SELLING CLOTHES, MERRY-GO-ROUND		454	9/3/2011		0723990336, 0725030811	KISAUNI
11859	MRARU WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI	78173	0	20	20	SMALL SCALE BUSINESS	2010-2011	89	2005	25/3/2011	0722390652, 0711196888	KISAUNI
11869	FANIKISHA WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KONGO WEA	163943	0	11	11	MERRY-GO-ROUND		1	21/3/2011			KISAUNI
11930	TEGEMEO WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BOMBOLULU	81705	0	18	18	POSHO MILL	2010-2011	101	2002	13/4/2011	0713895745, 0724862947	KISAUNI
11937	WEMA WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	JUNDA		1	9	10	TAILORING		360	2010		0711654804, 0724483774	KISAUNI
11950	NORTH COAST WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI	163746	0	9	9	MERRY-GO-ROUND	2010-2011	16	2009	23/2/2011	0722831035, 0721645544	KISAUNI
11953	TUSHAURI ANE SOTE	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KONGO WEA	163931	0	14	14	MERRY-GO-ROUND		491	18/3/2011		0716040887, 0727951413	KISAUNI

NO	GROUP NAME	GROUP TYPE	DIVISION	LOCATION	CERTIFICATE NO	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL MALE AND FEMALE	ACTIVITIES	YEAR RENEWED ON RANGE	REG_NO	YEAR OF REG	YEAR RENEWED	CONTACTS	DISTRICT
	WOMEN GROUP														
11980	DOUZE WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI	163821	0	11	11	TABLE BANKING		19	11/4/2011		0722836660, 0733828945	KISAUNI
11987	KINDA E. TEKO WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	BAMBURI	65277	0	20	20	BLOCKS MAKING		133			0714898483	KISAUNI
11989	JINUENI WOMEN GROUP	WOMEN GROUP	KISAUNI	KONGO WEA	163867	0	15	15	MERRY-GO-ROUND		27	4/4/2011		07278835, 0717141364	KISAUNI