EFFETS OF MICRO FINANCE IN IMPROVING LIVELIHOOD OF WOMEN: CASE OF JELDU WOREDA.

BY

MEKONNEN ABEBE SHEBU

A THESIS SUMMITED TO SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT AT ADAMA SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY FOR THE AWARDING IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE MASTERS OF BUSINESS ADMISTRATION.

ADAMA, ETHIOPIA

SEPTEMBER, 2016

Declaration

I, Mekonnen Abebe Shebu , hereby declare that this thesis work entitled “The effects of micro finances on improving the livelihoods of women: The case study at four rural kebels of Jeldu Woreda” submitted to Adama Science and Technology University School of Business and Economics Department of management in fulfillment of the degree of Masters in Business Administration. This study is my original work and has not conducted and presented for any purposes in any other institutions. Meanwhile, all sources of materials used for the study have appropriately accredited.

Student’s Name

Mekonnen Abebe Shebu	____________________	____________________
Student	Signature	Date

This is to certify that Mr. Mekonnen Abebe Shebu has worked his study on the topic “Effects of Micro Finance in Improving the Livelihood of Women: Case of Jeldu Woreda” Under my supervision. To my belief, this work under taken by Mr. Mekonnen Abebe Shebu is original and qualifies for submission in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the awarding Degree of Master of Business Administration.

Approved by thesis Advisor

Tolla Beriso Geda (PhD)	____________________	____________________
Advisor	Signature	Date
Date of submission		____________________
		Date

THESIS APPROVAL FORM

As Thesis Research Advisor, I hereby certify that I have read and evaluated this thesis prepared, under my supervision, by Mekonnen Abebe Shebu, Entitled: "**The Effects of Micro Finances in Improving the Livelihood of Women: Case of Jeldu Woreda**" Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia. I recommend that it be submitted as fulfilling the Thesis requirement for the award Degree of Master of Business Administration.

Approved by thesis advisor:

Tolla Beriso Geda (PhD)	____________________	28/09/2016
Advisor	Signature	Date
Mekonnen Abebe Shebu	____________________	28/09/2016
Student's Name	Signature	Date

As member of the Board of Examiners of the final Master of Business Administration, Thesis open Defense Examination, We certify that we have read and evaluated the thesis prepared by Mekonnen Abebe Shebu and examined the candidate. We recommended that the thesis be accepted as fulfilling the Thesis requirement for the Degree of Master of Business Administration.

Board of Examiners:

____________________	____________________	28/09/2016
External Examiner	Signature	Date
____________________	____________________	28/09/2016
Internal Examiner	Signature	Date
____________________	____________________	28/09/2016
Chair Person	Signature	Date

Approved by Department:

____________________	____________________	28/09/2016
Head of Department	Signature	Date

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

First, and foremost, I am grateful to God Almighty for giving me grace, wisdom and strength in all my endeavors.

My special thanks and gratitude is extended to Dr. Tolla Berisso, my thesis advisor, for his unfailing guidance, valuable comments and unreserved intellectual and moral assistance to the accomplishment of this study.

I am also thankful to Ato Shewakena Aman for his great help on data analyzing by SPSS and providing his comments on different research topics and sub topics. In addition, I would also like to thank the most important part of my life my mother Ms. Ajamu Bedada, for her efforts and courage my families financially when I was at University.

Finally, I wish to express my deep gratitude and appreciation to all my families, individuals and my work place organization.

Table of Contents

Content **Page**

LISTOFTABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

ABSTRACT

Improving livelihood is an asset to any poor society and as a result, effects of micro finance and improving livelihood has become an issue that has to face our society specially women who are without assets. This study, therefore, as conducted to assess the effects of micro finance in improving the livelihoods of women in four rural kebels of JelduWoreda. Methodologically, the research approach is both quantitative and qualitative. The study was “descriptive and an explanatory” in nature and thus the researcher was used to test explanatory hypotheses which aimed at establishing the effect of microfinance in improving the livelihood of women , *where the population of the study is the women who access micro credit come from the area of four rural kebels of Jeldu Woreda. The sampling method is probability and specifically stratified random sampling and non probability and specifically purposive sampling. The data were collected using structured questionnaires and (FGD) of six to twelve group members of women. The researcher used both descriptive and inferential statistics specifically mean, standards deviation, Pearson correlation and multiple regressions. The result of Pearson correlation revealed that micro credit has positive and significant relationship with improving livelihood of women in four rural kebels of JelduWoreda. Furthermore, the results of regression analysis also indicated that the micro credit has positive and significant effect on improving livelihood of women in the study area. It was found that micro credit has higher effect on improving livelihood of women than training and micro savings. Finding of this study showed that providing microcredit for women is positively and significantly related to micro finance saving and training to improving the livelihood of women. It is better to emphasize on micro credit services to enhance the improvement of livelihood of women.*

Key words*: Micro-credit, Training services, Micro-savings and Improving Livelihood*

CHAPTER- ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the study

The issue of microcredit and its effects on women have become up-to-date as evidenced in many development literatures, national development plans and even in leading programs of most development donors. According to Grey-Maggiano, (2006), microfinance is the practice of giving loans in small amounts to poorest of the poor in developing countries. The loans range between US$50 and US$100 dollars and are typically used to support and improve established businesses (Grey-Maggiano, 2006). It consists of financial services such as credit, saving, insurance and remittances and non- financial services such as training and counseling.

Microfinance is regarded as an effective tool for poverty reduction (Dichter, 1999). Microfinance scheme enable vulnerable people (especially women) to leverage their skills and develop their income generating activities. By upgrading their skills through gaining access to technology, raw materials, market information and business linkages women can expand their economic role. Improving their economic, social and political roles help to improve their confidence (Boros*et al.*, 2002; Sapkota, 2008). The problem may be that, although the poor especially women demand financial goods, there is a lack of supply for them, because they lack collateral (Hulme, 2000).

In spite of the obvious roles that microfinance institutions (MFIs) play in the lives of women, majority still remain poor. According to the Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in September 1995, “More than one billion people in the world today, the great majority of whom are women, live in unacceptable conditions of poverty, mostly in the developing countries” (United Nations, 1996, p. 37).

Again, Buvinic (1997) has written “Women now account for a growing percentage of the world’s poor.” Moreover, a publication of the United Nations Development Programs states: “70% of the world’s poor are women (UNDP, 1995, p. 4). In addition, women’s experience of poverty is different and more acute than that of men because of gender-based forms of exclusion. Women become poor through deterioration in the household’s access to resources.

In addition, women’s live governed by more complex social constraints and responsibilities than men’s are and they are more concentrated in the non-monetized sector (Sapkota, 2008). On the other hand, women are often isolated in their households. In most developing countries, they excluded from the political, economic and social power and seldom access to knowledge but when they run into a profitable business, their whole family eats better, live better and have better access to education. They play an essential role, especially as far as nutrition is concerned (MoFA, 2009; Aryeetey, 2008).

Ethiopia has a vast range of formal and informal institutions providing microfinance services to women. Currently, there are more than 27 micro finance institutions in Ethiopia, who serving the Ethiopian people neglected by conventional financial institutions such as commercial banks. Oromia credit and saving share company (OCSSCo), Amhara MFIs, Dedebit MFIs, Omo MFIs, etc… are operating in Ethiopia.

Therefore, research works need not be saturated in areas where there are many duties as far as there are no special and justification reasons to do so. These initiate the interest on the researcher to study the effects of micro finances specifically on effect of micro credit, training and savings in four rural kebels of Jeldu Woreda.

1.2 Back Ground of the Study Area.

Jeldu woreda is one of the woreda, which is located in the Oromia regional state and is one of the 18-district woreda in west shoa zone. Its capital town is Gojjo. It is 115km far from Addis Ababa and 70 km far from Ambo, the capital town of west shoa zone.

The average annual rainfall is 2,000 to 2,500 ml and the area is high land (Dega) having the temperature range 15-20 C^o. The small rainfall is ranges from March to April and the main rainy seasons extend from June to October. The woreda town has altitude varies from 2,000 to 2,800 above sea level.

According to the 2007 national census, a total population for this woreda was 202,716, of whom 99,896 were men and 102,820 were women. The majority of the inhabitants were 49.89% of the population practiced Ethiopian orthodox Christianity, and 36.94% were protestant and 12.8% practiced traditional religious. The woreda has 42 (38- rural and 4- municipality towns) kebeles. Among these, the researcher for the study areas selects four rural kebels such as Osole, Kolugelan , Edensagelan and Chilanko.

Economic activities of the woreda are characterized both agriculture and commercial activities (formal and informal). Since commercial activities play a great role for both rural and urban, poor people the informal sector, providing micro credit giving, savings as well as technical assistance (training) and market support through the micro and small enterprise strategies at both the rural and urban kebeles of woreda.

Research works need not be saturated in areas where there are many duties as far as there are no special and justification reasons to do so. These initiate the interest on the researcher to study the effects of micro finances specifically on effects of micro credit, training and savings in four rural kebels of Jeldu Woreda.

In line of this insight researcher will assess the effect of micro finances functions on improving the livelihoods of women in four rural kebels of Jeldu Woreda through the three micro finance institutions such as Oromia credit & saving share company, Busa Gonofa and Wasasa MFIs.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Micro credit, savings and training services globally recognized for their effects in improving or empowered the livelihoods of women and developed MFIs. They can be powerful tools if studied properly to encourage the development and commitment of women on improving their livelihoods Loicel and Razia, (2013)

There are controversial issues in literatures regarding to the effects of micro finance on poor section of the people. In some of these literatures reported that some of the poor people are willing only to save, not to borrow Rhyne and Otero (1992). This is one issue what the researcher wants to assess. The poor not only want to save but also may want to access micro credit.

In the same fashion, (Chowdhury, 2009: 1) have shown that microfinance have insignificant effect towards improving the livelihoods of women. Regarding this, the findings of David Hulme and Paul Mosley (1996) showed that poor women do not benefit from microfinance; it is only non-poor borrowers (with incomes above poverty lines) who can do well with microfinance and enjoy sizable positive effects.

In addition to, (Halder and Mosley, 2004; Ahmed, et al., 2005; Matin et al., 2008) concluded that Rural women are most susceptible to hunger and food insecurity due to lack of productive assets and depend on irregular and low paying, physically demanding daily wage labor. Thus, the low and irregular incomes, or both, have long-term effects on rural women’s livelihoods.

Again, UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2013); UN Statistics Division (2014); World Bank (2014) and IMF (2014) conclude in reality, the Gender Development Index (GDI) ranked Ethiopia 126th out of 179 countries globally. These shows the influences of micro finance interventions on women are low in Ethiopia.

In addition, (Akanji, 2006, Chestonet.al. 2002 and Kuzilwa, 2005) concluded that the study on training services that a change in the frequency of training since majority of the women felt that it should be increased to enable them learn more. Because training is a very important micro-finance factor for women in improving their livelihoods, as it would provide the skills and experience needed for business.

On the other hand, Debrah.D., (2012) mentioned that the participation of women in the scheme, especially by Rural Banks, women have diversified and accumulated various assets in the form of financial, human ,natural and physical capital.

Similar to the arguments, Kwai and Urassa, (2014) conducted research on effect of micro finances in the contribution of savings and credit cooperative societies to income poverty reduction in Tanzania established that savings and credit play a significant role in provision of financial services. The poor use the credit for investment in income generating activities to its members, more needs to be done for better outcomes.

Opposing to the above arguments, According to Maru L. and Razia .Ch (2015),conducted research on the Micro finance Interventions and improve the livelihoods of poor and / or entrepreneurs Women in Rural Constituencies in Kenya established that the design of the micro credit product is appropriate and it has improved women who are micro finance clients. This is because majority of the women find the loan eligibility requirement easy to meet. They also find loan application procedure as easy. The loan product design is also appropriate to them.

The above studies were conducted with in a context of other countries. And unfortunately the researcher could not access any research which is conducted in Ethiopia specifically in Jeldu woreda, relating to effects of microfinance particularly the effects in microcredit, training, and savings and improving livelihoods of rural women through Oromia credit and savingShare Company, Busa Gonofa and Wasasa micro finance institutions.

So far the conducted studies concentrated their scope on the performance of micro finance institutions, poverty alleviation, credit management, benefit and role in improving the livelihood of urban women. Therefore, the lack of theoretical and empirical evidence in specific study area was what initiated the researcher to undertake this research.

1.4 Objects of the study

1.4.1 General Objective

The general objective of this study assessed the Effects of Micro Finances in improving the Livelihoods of Women in four rural kebels of Jeldu woreda.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives of the study

1. To assess the relationship of micro credit and in improved livelihood of women in JelduWoreda.
2. To evaluate micro finance training in improving the livelihood of women in Jeldu Woreda.
3. To examine micro finance saving in improving the livelihood of women in Jeldu Woreda.

1.5 Hypotheses of the study area.

In order to successfully attain the objectives of this study the following three hypotheses raised by researcher and get them answered.

Ho_1: Micro credit does not have significant correlation with in improving livelihood of women in Jeldu Woreda.

$H0_2$: Training does not have significant effect on women in improving their livelihoods in Jeldu Woreda.

Ho_3: Micro saving does not have significant effect on women in improving their Livelihoods in JelduWored.

1.6 Scope of the research

This study was delimited to the effects of micro finances on improving the livelihoods of women in four rural kebles of Jeldu Woreda and the study covered four rural kebeles of the Woreda such as Osole, Kolugelan, Edensagelan and Chilanko. The researcher selected these kebeles because of the effects of micro finance practice, which are continuously implemented in these rural study areas. The study conducted on women who have access to loans from the micro-finances institutions in improving the Livelihood of them In addition, the study did consider all the schooled and non-schooled women (beneficiaries), but did not consider men who access the scheme.

1.7 Limitation of the Study

The study helped to recognize the effects of micro finances in improving the livelihoods of women in four rural kebels of Jeldu woreda. Therefore, there are limitations on this study, which require further examinations and additional research in the future. Hence, this may limit the ability of the researcher to generalize the finding for other organizations. For instance when the studies carried out, the researcher encountered the following barriers. Most of the respondents were illiterates; however the researcher's style helped them in showing the way of their communication with respondents. Respondents were likely to give wrong answers to questions or ignore the questions completely where there was the need to reveal sensitive information such as their incomes, relationships with their husbands or marital status.

The study dealt with women who have access to loans from the Oromia credit and saving Share Company, Busa Gonofa and Wasasa MFIs but, left out those who did not have access or have access but had stopped accessing the scheme. Further, the researcher did not consider other independent variables such as social capital, Modeling and social mediation. These limitations were done carefully to minimize any bias by the researcher.

1.8 Significances of the study

The research aimed to assess the effect of micro finance in improving the livelihoods of women in the rural kebels of woreda. The study may help as a source of reference and stepping-stone for some researchers who need to make further study on the study area afterward. It may contribute for the existing knowledge about the effects of micro finance in improving the livelihoods of women and fills the gap of theoretical and empirical evidence in the Woreda. This study will provide empirical information to the micro finance institutions' officials or managers as well as other researchers. This may consistently help the policy makers, government, multi and bilateral development partners, NGOs, microfinance institutions and stockholders towards designing future projects and interventions needed to improve the sector and the lives of these women. Lastly, the result of the study will provide insights and information on the effect of micro finance in improving the livelihoods of women.

1.9 Operational definition

The researcher defined the terms used in the research according to the current study context.

Micro credit: The provision of cash and kind loans in smaller amounts to micro, small entrepreneurs meant to improve their business operations (Asiama, 2007).Again, Sinha (1998) states that micro-credit is a component of microfinance in that it involves the provision of credit to the poor.

The provision of cash and kind in loans insisted on repayment, charging interest rates that covered the cost of credit delivery and by focusing on clients who were dependent on the informal sector for credit (ibid.)

Training services: In micro finance services people to develop basic financial competencies, which the financial services used to guard their assets from eroded by misusing the already available resources.

Savings: The finance services guarantee against outstanding loans and are mandated payments especially for emergencies.

Loan payments: Loans repayment is an arrangement in which a borrower repays the money to a lender, along with interest at the end of a time period.

Micro finance: Ayertey (2008), Define microfinance add on non-credit financial services such as savings, insurance, pensions and payment services.

Micro finance Institutions: According to Proano (2005), microfinance institutions are group of institutions, such as, conventional financial institutions, credit unions or rural banks that provide financial services to the poor.

Livelihood: Chambers and Conway (1992) defined 'a livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (Including natural, financial, social, human and physical resources) and activities required for a means of living. In the same direction, Ellis (2000) defines livelihood as 'the activities, the assets, and the access that jointly determine the living gained by an individual or household Slesazeck, 2008).

Poverty: It is refers to people or households with an income below a certain threshold level irrespective of their standard of living. Poverty is defined to include low level of income, the absence of medical care, poor sanitation, absence of good drinking water, illiteracy, the ability to participate effectively in decisions that affect an individual's life directly; and the lack of security and protection from crime Asiama, (2007).

Social Capital: the OECD defines social capital as "networks together with shared norms, values and understandings that facilitate co-operation within or among groups."

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW RELATED TO LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a review of literature that relevant to the topic of the study "The effect of micro finance institutions in improving the Livelihoods of women". The researcher carried out the review with references made from empirical research which made by other researchers on this research topic. This helps in identifying the gapes in the literature and gets to know the unprocessed area.

2.2 Review Literature

2.2.1 Microfinance

Microfinance is small loans provided to poor people, usually to help them to acquire some form of capital to partake in self-employment activities, to purchase durable goods or to smooth consumption. These loans are formulate exclusively to serve "clients that have been excluded from the formal banking sector" (Morduch, 1999: 1569, Dyar et al., 2006:6), most notably women, people with no assets and those living in rural areas.

Therefore, microfinance involves the provision of financial services such as savings, loans and insurance to poor people living in both urban and rural settings who are unable to obtain such services from the formal financial sector. These financial services according to Ledgerwood (1999) generally include savings and credit but can also include other financial services such as insurance and payment services.

Microfinance would imply two major functions, which is the provision of financial services such as micro-credit, saving and insurance and non-financial services like advisory services and training services that has given to rural and urban clients especially women to improve upon their established livelihood activities.

2.2.2 Micro credit

To begin with, micro-credit is the provision of cash and kind loans in smaller amounts to micro, small entrepreneurs meant to improve their business operations (Asiama, 2007). Again, Sinha (1998) states that "micro-credit refers to small loans". Thus, micro-credit is a component of microfinance in that it involves the provision of credit to the poor, whilst microfinance add on non-credit financial services such as savings, insurance, pensions and payment services (Ayertey, 2008).

2.2.3Microfinance Institutions

According to Proano (2005), microfinance institutions are group of institutions, such as, conventional financial institutions, credit unions or rural banks that provide financial services to the poor.

The microfinance institutions equally offer non-financial services to clients (social intermediation services) such as training and education, organizational support, health and skills in line with their development objectives (Khan and Rahaman, 2007).

In terms of this study, microfinance institution refers to wide range of organizations such as NGOs, credit unions, cooperatives, private commercial banks and parts of the state-owned banks, and non-bank financial institutions dedicated to providing financial services to poor people to improve upon their livelihoods activities.

2.2.4 Livelihood activity

The definition of 'livelihood' has extensively discussed among academics and development practitioners. The most widely accepted definition of livelihood stems from the work of Chambers and Conway (1992) defined 'a livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (Including natural, financial, social, human and physical resources) and activities required for a means of living.

In the same direction, Ellis (2000) defines livelihood as 'the activities, the assets, and the access that jointly determine the living gained by an individual or household' (Slesazeck, 2008). Parrot, Hebbink and Westerndorp, (2006), view livelihood as the ways in which people make a living for themselves and the contexts in which they operate. In other words, livelihoods deals with way people coping with life and do with resources available to them. Livelihood defined in the study to consist of two things, any income generating activities (such as farming, trading, services such as- hair salon etc.) and living conditions (access to good food, quality health care, clothing's etc.) of these women.

Livelihoods can be defined as "a means of gaining living", which refers to the way of living rather than income and consumption alone (Stroud, 1996; Avnimelech, 1998; Chambers and Conway, 1991). A livelihood comprises people, their capabilities and activities for means of living, including assets (tangible and intangible). Tangible assets are resources and stores, and intangible assets are claim and access (Avnimelech, 1998). Afterwards, several researchers used this definition with minor modification (Carswell, 1997; Scoones, 1998). The theory of livelihood encompasses not only the income generating activities pursued by a household and its individuals, but also entails the social institutions, intra-household relations, and mechanisms of access to resources through the life cycle (ELLIS, 2000; ARCE, 2003).

2.2.5 Poverty

Asiama (2007), definition of poverty was adapted; he said, "people/households with an income below a certain threshold level irrespective of their standard of living. Poverty is defined to include low level of income, the absence of medical care, poor sanitation, absence of good drinking water, illiteracy, the ability to participate effectively in decisions that affect an individual's life directly; and the lack of security and protection from crime". This definitions look at the impact of micro credit on poverty reduction in the lives of the respondents, living conditions (i.e. access to quality health care, food, potable water and shelter), social recognitions (i.e. how they are views in terms of respect and decision making at the households monthly income and assets acquisition.

2.2 Microfinance Models

Most MFIs use four sort of group model system to distribute services to their clients. This study focused on four since these four are widely used, namely the rotating savings and credit association model, the Grameen solidarity group model, the village banking model and Self-help groups model.

2.2.1 The Rotating Savings and Credit Association Model

Rotating Savings and Credit Association (ROSCAs) are small groups, typically composed of women, where each member makes 'regular cyclical contributions into a common fund', which is given entirely to one member at the start of each cycle (weekly, monthly, quarterly) (Grameen Bank, 2000). According to Harper (2003), this model is a very common form of savings and credit. He states that the members of the group are usually neighbors and friends, and the group provides an opportunity for social interaction and is very popular with women. Penalizing those who deliberately default is also an important feature of this social collateral adopted by ROSCA's, with punishments as listed by Chiteji (2002) including ostracization from the community, loss of status and prestige and peer pressure. It is therefore essential for the workings of ROSCA's that they formed in close-knit communities, so that the social collateral mechanisms ensure repayment adequately.

2.2.2 Village Banking Model

Village banks are community-managed credit and saving associations established by Non-Government Organization is to provide access to financial service, build community self-help groups and help members accumulate saving Holt, (1994).They usually have twenty- five to fifty (25 to 50) members who are low-income individuals seeking to improve their lives through self-employment activities. These members run the bank, elect their own officers, establish their own by-laws, distribute loans to individuals and collect payments and services Grameen Bank, (2000). Members usually requested to save twenty percent (20%) of the loan amount per cycle Ledgerwood, (1999). Members‟ savings were tie to loan amounts and were use to finance new loans or collective income generating activities and so they stay within the village bank. No interest paid on savings but members receive a share of profits from the village bank's" re-lending activities.

2.2.3 The Grameen Solidarity Group Model

This model based on individual in groups of four to seven (4 to 7); group members collectively guarantee loan repayment by all group members, thus replacing traditional collateral requirements. Borrowers are small businesses and micro businesses in need of small, short-term working capital loans Yunus, (1999). Savings are usually required as a portion of the loan. Interest rates charged are relatively high. Payments usually made weekly Ledgerwood, (1999).

2.2.4 Self-Help Groups Model

Self-help groups (SHGs) are prominent in microfinance projects. Essentially a member-based group, an SHG is a small, socially and economically homogeneous group composed of 15-20 members who voluntarily come together for mutual benefit and support. It is a self-managed group that practices collective leadership and decision-making in credit management, including the determination of loan size, interest rates to members and repayment periods and rates. The group also decides on its savings policies whereby members agree to save small amounts on a regular basis. Groups usually lend among themselves, initially using their savings, before obtaining external finance. In this model, loans made to the group by the

MFI, which acts as a sort of SHG promoting institution. Because of the relative homogeneity of members, default risks minimized. Members are familiar with each other, allowing for a reliable source of information on potential loan diversions and defaults Kumepor, (2002).

2.3 Effects of Micro finance components in improving the Livelihoods of Women

Relationships between Microfinance Interventions and improvement or Empowerment of the livelihoods of Women have positive influence each other. The basic theory is that micro finances improves or empowers women by putting capital in their hands and allowing them to earn an independent income and contribute financially to their households and communities. This economic improvement or empowerment expected to generate increased self-esteem, respect, and other forms of improvement or empowerment for women beneficiaries. Involvement in successful income-generating activities should translate into greater control and empowerment. Closer examination shows, however, that this equation may not always hold true and that complacency in these assumptions can lead MFIs to overlook both opportunities to improve or empower women more profoundly and failures in empowerment Cheston and Kuhn, (2006).

The objective of micro-finance is to improve or empower women economically and socially. Providing access to microfinance for women considered a precondition of poverty alleviation and women's improvement or empowerment Mayoux, (1997).

Loans enable women to invest in and expand their business, and in consequence, they are able to employ. They also introduced to the banking system and their productive activity integrated into the formal financial system. Moreover, loans engage entrepreneurs in making major decisions, such as loan approvals and in improving the products and services produced Charitoneko et al., (1998).

It is argued that micro-finance empowers women by strengthening their economic role, increasing their income and ability to contribute to the family income, increasing their employment and productivity, helping them to establish their identity independent of the family, and giving them experience and self-confidence in the public sphere (Sinha,1998).

2.3.1. Empirical findings

2.3.1.1. The effects of micro credit in improving the livelihoods of Women

Studies have indicated that micro finance brings about increased income due to accessibility of micro credit and training on how to manage it, increased assets, which are bought due to availability of funds and increased welfare in aspects such as food security, housing and health Mayoux, (2001). Inaccessibility to credit and lack of training has cited by K-REP, (1995) as the major setbacks to women venturing into business. Other research studies report limited purchasing powers, particularly in the rural areas, lack of management skills, physical infrastructure and seed capital Alila, (1993). Addressing the need for credit is thought to be an effective development tool, but no one is arguing that indebtedness is an effective development tool. Indebtedness is not desirable for entrepreneurs; it creates some liabilities, such as regular repayments and interest. It also makes great demands on business Ackerly, (1995:56). Women's access to credit and their contribution to family expenses are both seen to be necessary, but not sufficient, for achieving empowerment. These two factors are also mutually reinforcing. (Hashemi et al., 1996 in Kabeer, 2001).Thus, it was hypothesizing in these studies that:

Ho_1: Micro credit does not have significant correlation with improving the Livelihood of women in Jeldu Woreda.

2.3.1.2 Micro finance savings on improving the livelihoods of Women

The opportunity to save rather than access to credit would lever the poor out of poverty (Buckley, 1997; Robinson, 1996). Moreover, some of the poor people are willing only to save, not to borrow. The ability and opportunities to save also serve as protection against illness and occasional unemployment Rhyne and Otero, (1992:15-62). It should also be noted that the non-material advantages of saving for low-income micro entrepreneurs include among others the fact that saving promotes the borrowers' own responsibility and self-help and familiarizes them with prompt repayment Gulli, (1998:66-67). The saving requirement is also testing members' ability and willingness to repay their loans. Näslundet .al, (1993) show that women who have contributed more to their own savings have a higher repayment level. A possible reason is that those women are already accustomed to accumulating savings or contributing regularly. From the above discussion, it is hypothesized that:

Ho_2: Micro finance saving does not have significant effects on women in improving the livelihoods of women.

2.3.1.3 Micro finance training on improving the livelihoods of Women

Women operating where large proportions of the population live in absolute poverty, face several major constraints. These include their inability to judge the profitability of their operations due to a lack of basic accounting skills, insufficient technical and business management skills as well as socio-cultural constraints UNIDO, (2003).

Taking cognizance of the peculiar situations of most women in developing countries in terms of poverty, low educational levels and other societal discriminations Porter et.al., (2005 and Roomi et.al., (2008), training is a very important micro-finance factor for women entrepreneurs as it would provide the skills and experience needed for business Akanji, (2006), Cheston et.al., (2002) and Kuzilwa, (2005).

Women who manage to start business have been cited as having problems at the growth stages such as inadequate working capital, poor technical and managerial skills, lack of marketing techniques, lack of work sites and security and basic infrastructure, hostile business environments, poor project and planning skills and lack of information on the available assistance programs Alila, (1993). This led to development of the NGOs training intervention programs. However, a gap still exists in empirical literature of effects such programs have had on the effects of micro finance in improving the livelihood of women in four rural kebels of Jeldu Woreda. Some studies confirm that skill training and tertiary education have positive effect on enterprise performance Akanji, (2006) and Kuzilwa, (2005). Therefore it can be hypothesized that:

Ho_3: Micro finance Training does not have significant effects on women in improving the livelihoods of women.

Depending on the context of respondents, no study has attempted to establish the extent of improved livelihood of women, arise from micro credit, micro savings and training services. Hence, this study sought to fill two research gaps.

2.4. Conceptual Framework

In order to understand the effects of microfinance in Jeldu Woreda on their clients or beneficiaries' happiness a conceptual framework was developed. This will be developed based on an initial literature review undertake on the effects of micro finance in improving the livelihood of women. The conceptual framework consists of five major components; the microcredit services, saving services, training services, social mediation service, level of income and educational status. From these the researcher was sought the first three variables.

Financial services: is the first, the financial services are the driving force of the socioeconomic development of poor people and poverty reduction by income generating. The financial services of microfinance are generally known as the credit and saving, insurance, payment and repayment services Ledgerwood, (1999).

Loan size: Loan is a main product of microfinance institutions, which refers to the small amount of credit given to poor people at reasonable interest for generating income through self-employment.

The terms of the given loan are important determinants to the clients' wellbeing and household improvement and their businesses' performance. For example, increasing the size of the given loan is important for extend the market and the size of micro and small enterprises. The flexibility of loan disbursements, which include the facilities of easy access to services, time responsiveness and providing adequate information's about the terms of service, is important determinants for improving the clients' wellbeing. Moreover, the flexibility of loan repayment policy, which includes loan grace period, repayment period, and interest rate all, are critical factors for determining the role of microfinance services on clients' wellbeing (Hulme, 1996; Ledgerwood, 1999; Robinson, 2001).

Saving: Saving service is another product of microfinance, which takes two forms of mandatory and voluntary savings. The mandatory savings were referred to the value of savings that the clients of microfinance are required to save as a condition of obtaining future loan; while the voluntary savings is referred to the amount of savings kept by MFI clients, which is not required as a condition of an existing to loan. Both of mandatory and voluntary savings are important for enhancing the capability of poor to cope with the uncertainty shocks, reduce the financial cost of lending, and secure a sustainable fund sources (Ledgerwood, 1999; Robinson, 2001).

Savings were measured in terms of money saved annually. Different forms of savings, such as cash savings at home, and in the bank were considered when measuring savings of the rural women.

Training services: In micro finance services people to develop basic financial competencies, which the financial services used to guard their assets from eroded by misusing the already available resources.

Interest rate: The interest rate on the deposited savings of the clients has the power to help poor in accessing to large size of loans and consolidate their financial position. In addition, the availability of accessing saving accounts helps poor clients to cope with uncertain shocks. As the benefit from saving increase, individuals have high desire to save to generate yet another income and employment, and the client's requirement for loan increases highly.

Social mediation: social mediation service has been known as an important factor for facilitating the process of accessing to the financial services without collateral through building social capital between the group members. Social intermediation has defined as a process in which investments made in the development of both human resources and institutional capital, with the aim of increasing the self-reliance of marginalized groups, preparing them to engage in formal financial intermediation (Hulme, 1996). Group forming is important for both the lenders and the borrowers. The lenders attempt to reduce the cost of microfinance services through achieving a wide and deep outreach, which required free physical collateral facilities while they want to mitigate the risk of asymmetry information.

Improvement of Livelihoods: can be defined as "a means of gaining living", which refers to the way of living rather than income and consumption alone (Stroud, 1996; Avnimelech, 1998; Chambers and Conway, 1991). A livelihood comprises people, their capabilities and activities for means of living, including assets (tangible and intangible). Tangible assets are resources and stores, and intangible assets are claim and access (Avnimelech, 1998). Afterwards, several researchers used this definition with minor modification (Carswell, 1997; Scoones, 1998). The theory of livelihood encompasses not only the income generating activities pursued by a household and its individuals, but also entails the social institutions, intra-household relations, and mechanisms of access to resources through the life cycle (Ellis, 2000; ARCE, 2003).

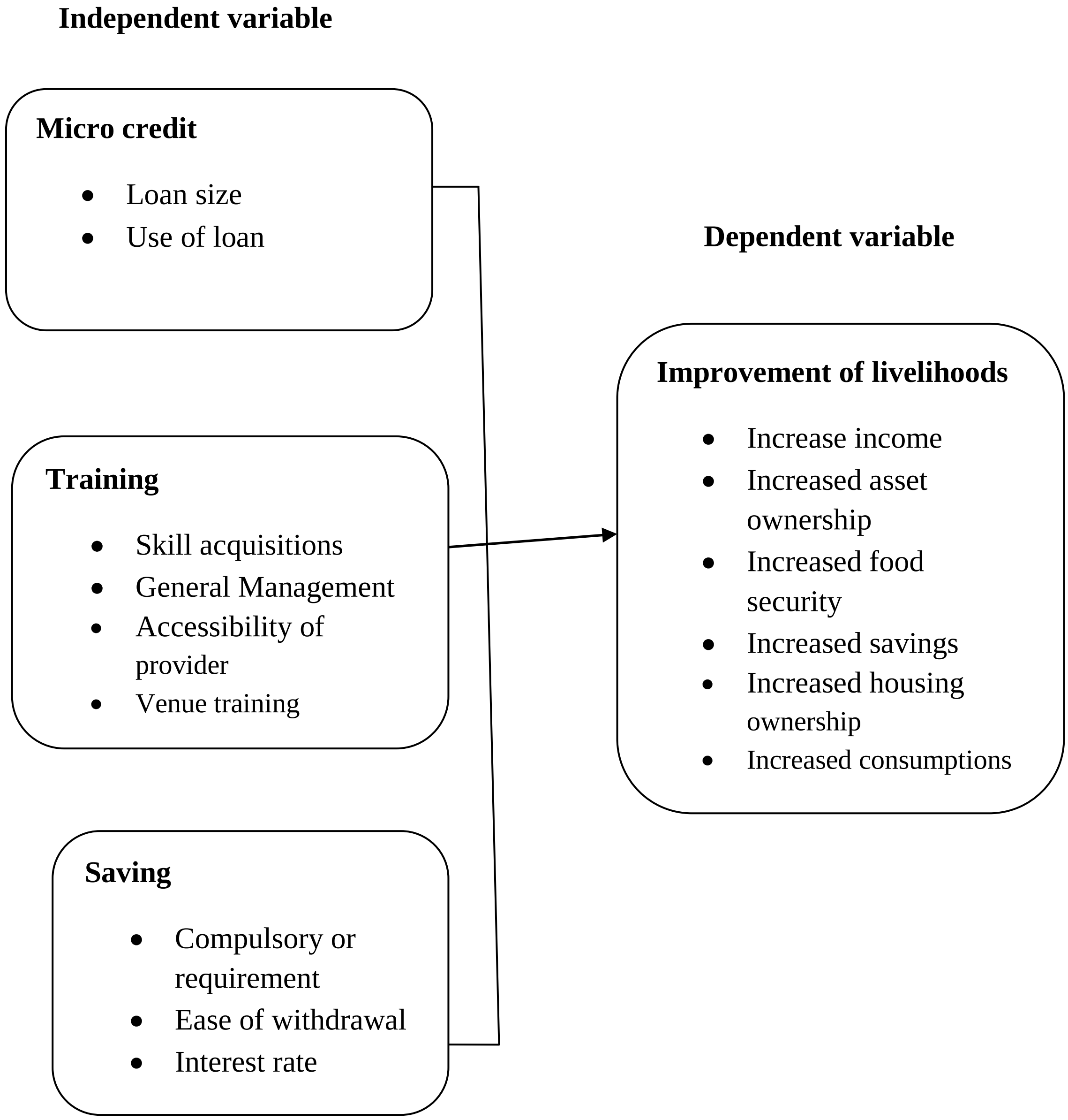
Group liability: The group liability has shown to be a crucial approach to overcome the challenges of asymmetry information and mitigate the risk of adverse selection through peer monitoring and screening functions. In addition, the groups' members have the opportunities to easily access to loan services, extend the size of the required loan as well as sharing the information, and improve the overall performance of the group members.

Fourth, level of income is yet another variable or indicators that will show either it increase or decrease comparing the pre loan and post loan periods. Individuals who have enough income before loan have less desire to take more loans.

Educational Level: is the fifth, educational status is a variable that determines the requirement of a loan from micro finance institution. Educational status is a factor because most of educated individuals are employed indifferent governmental and nongovernmental organizations. Hence, the requirement of loan is being affect by educational level. Because, the educated individuals have no as such desire to get loan as that of the uneducated ones; those who have no any job attachment's that as the educational status of individuals increase requirement of loan decrease since they are already engaged in some job activity; while when the individual is not educated requirement of loan increased.

In conceptualizing this study, three independent and a dependent variables representing microcredit, micro saving, training and improved livelihood respectively have taken into consideration.

Figure 2.1 Conceptual frameworks illustrating the effect of micro finance on improving the livelihoods of women.



Source: Adopted from Literature, Loicel and Razia, (2013)

Figure 2.1 conceptual framework

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The aim of the study was conduct by assessing the effect of micro credit, training and savings in improving the livelihoods of women in four rural kebels of Jeldu Woreda. In order to address the research hypotheses and to achieve the objectives of this research, a quantitative and qualitative research approach adopted. The study was “descriptive and an explanatory” in nature and thus the researcher was used to test explanatory hypotheses which aimed at establishing the effect of microfinance in improving the livelihood of women. A deductive approach and quantitative measurement of variables was used to describe measure or explain a phenomenon and also to interpret and understand a phenomenon (Patel and Tebelius, 1987). This corresponded with the aim of this study to determine the effect of microfinance in improving the livelihood of women

According to Zikmund et al. (2010), the major purpose of descriptive research is to describe the characteristics of objects, people, groups, organizations, or environments. Moreover, Explanatory research design used to determine and explain the relationship and effect between the independent and dependent variables.

Explanatory research is about studying a situation or problems in order to explain the relationships between independents and dependent variable Lewis and Thornhill, (2009). Quantitative research places the emphases on measurement when collecting and analyzing data. It is defined, not only just by its use of numerical measures but also that it generally follows natural science model of the research process measurement to establish objective knowledge such as knowledge that exist independently of the views and values of the people involved. I addition, this approach can be used in responses to relational questions of variables within the research Leedy and Ormrod, (2001).

Well designed and implemented quantitative research has the advantages of making generalizations to a wider population from the sample. To enhance the generalization of finding, **quantitative research approach** follow standardized procedures in sample selection, instrument design, implementation and analysis. Standardization in turn enhances the reliability of findings and alleviates the impact of investigator and subject biases. A quantitative research approach employs strategies of inquiries such as survey; collects information using present standardized instruments; and uses statistical methods in describing patterns of behavior and generalizing from sample to populations (Creswell, 2003).

A survey research is one of the ways to gather data in the social sciences. In line with this, a survey design provides a quantitative or numeric description of trends, attitudes, or opinions of a population by studying a sample data with the intention of statistically generalizing to the population under investigation. Survey enables the researcher to obtain data about practices, situations or views at one point in time through questionnaire. The use of survey permits the investigator to study more variables at one time than is typically possible in experiments Zikmund et.al (2010).

Qualitative research approach is the one in which the investigator often makes knowledge claims based on the multiple meanings of individual experiences, socially and historically constructed meanings, participation in issues, collaboration or change oriented with an intent of developing a theory or pattern. In contrast to quantitative research design, qualitative approach is rooted on the philosophy constructivist. Constructivists contend that only through the subjective interpretation of and intervention in reality can that reality is fully understood. The study of phenomena in their natural environment is the key to the constructivist's philosophy (Mertens, 2008).

This approach tries to examine experiences and events within their natural setting and understanding phenomenon under investigation in its entirety (Creswell, 2003).

Marshall and Rossman (1999) noted that qualitative research emphasizes meanings (words) rather than frequencies and distributions (numbers) when collecting and analyzing data. Qualitative research is also described as an unfolding model that occurs in a natural setting that enables the researcher to develop a level of detail from high involvement in the actual experiences. There are different types of research designs that use qualitative research techniques to frame the research approach. As a result, the different techniques have a dramatic effect on the research strategies explored.

What In spite of the above advantage, qualitative research design has its own limitations: lack of standardized rules reduces the objectivity of the findings, the personal view and stand of the researcher may induce bias in the interpretation of the data, and the findings cannot be statistically generalized for a broader population under investigation (Zikmund.et.al, 2010).

3.2 Source of Data

In order to achieve the objectives of this study, relevant data collected from both primary and secondary sources of data. Primary data collected from women who assess to micro credit as well as from officials of micro finance institutions. The data collected also sought to address the effect of micro credit, micro saving and training on improving the livelihoods of women. Secondary data sources were relevant books, articles, journals, records activities of MFIs and conceptual framework of review literatures. To develop conceptual frame work the researcher used secondary data as sources.

3.3 Population, Sampling frame, Sampling techniques and Sample size

Jeldu woreda is one of the woredas, which is located in the Oromia regional state and is one of the 18- district woredas in west shoa zone. Its capital town is Gojjo. It is 115km far from Addis Ababa and 70 km far from Ambo, the capital town of west showa zone.

According to the CSA (2007) national census, the total population of this woreda was 202,716, of whom 99,896 were men and 102,820 were women. The woreda has totally 42 (38- rural and 4-municipality towns) kebeles. Among these, the researcher was select four rural kebels through random sampling technique such as such as Osole, Kolugelan, Edensagelan and Chilanko and the total population of women at these study areas were 2,872, 4,785, 3,406 and 1,417 respectively CSA(2007). The total women population was 12,480 women. The total numbers of target population of the study were 250 women i.e. the number of households registered in credit seeker data as the clients of Oromia credit and saving share company (OCSSCo),BusaGonofa (BGMFI) and Wasasa MFIs. The researcher used the sample size determination table developed by Israel, (2013), the appropriate target population (sample frame) were N= 250 women. The beneficiaries and credit seekers sample size n= 152 and confidence level is 0.05. In quantitative and qualitative research approach, proportionate stratified random sampling and purposive sampling techniques used respectively in order to give proportional representation all rural kebeles of the Woreda, which form the sampling frame of the study. The respondents were selected from the list of Oromia credit and saving share company (OCSSCo), Busa Gonofa and Wasasa micro finance institutions using stratified random sampling and purposive sampling method, who have reached second loan cycle and above. These micro finance institutions are provide micro credit and other services for the total rural kebels and municipality.

According to the Zizmund et al. (2010),stratified sampling techniques reduces random sampling errors, errors, groups adequately represented when strata are combined and sample ensures that the sample accurately reflect the population.

Judgment (purposive) sampling is a non probability sampling technique in which a researcher selected the samples (women) based on their judgment about some appropriate characteristics required of the samples member under qualitative approach.

The target population and sample size of each stratum shown with their respective population of the following kebels of Jeldu Woreda.

Table 3.1 The total samples size Description

Micro Finance Institutions	Woreda's Rural Kebels MFIs' beneficiaries	Target Population	Sample size	Total
Oromia Credit & Saving Sharing Company (OCSSCo.)	Osole	25	14	56
	Kolugelan	25	16	
	Edensa gelan	26	15	
	Chilanko	17	11	
Busa Gonofa Micro Finance institution	Osole	18	12	50
	Kolugelan	24	15	
	Edensa gelan	24	13	
	Chilanko	16	10	
Wasasa Micro Finance institution	Osole	20	10	46
	Kolugelan	24	15	
	Edensa gelan	18	13	
	Chilanko	13	8	
Total	**4 Kebels**	**250**	**152**	**152**

In general, to give their response on open and close-ended questionnaires, the researcher selected participants who have reached second loan cycle and above have targeted to study.

The questionnaire was designed in three main sections. The first section is the respondent's profile. The second and third section possesses the questions relating to the subject matter of the inquiry. These sections were designed to collect both qualitative and quantitative data specifically questions relating to the effects of micro finance in improving the livelihoods of women. The responses for these second and third sections form the basis for the analysis. This represents purely the primary source of data collection and it was prepared in both English and Afan Oromo accordingly for the purpose of clarity and ease understanding of the informants. The English and Afan Oromo version questionnaires are presented in appendices

1and 2 respectively. To collect data the researcher was used four teachers as supporter in each the four rural kebels.

3.4 Data Collection Methods

To achieve the objectives of the study primary data were collected by using structured close and open-ended questionnaires. The formal survey was conducted to assess the effect of micro finance in improving the livelihoods of women in the study area by using closed and open ended questionnaires were help to gather the necessary quantitative and qualitative information through questionnaires and Focus group discussion.

A structured questionnaire was used to collect primary data from the women while discussions with the officials of MFIs were conducted and data captured using an interview guide. Questionnaires were administered by the researchers to the respondents during the monthly visits carried out by the credit officers.

Secondary data was gathered through reviewing of documents, reports and records of published journals. It was the main source of information and these data were easily available inexpensive and obtained quickly. These secondary data indicate the past and current effects of micro finance interventions in improving the livelihoods of women through providing micro credit and other services.

Depending on the qualitative research method, a conversation was carried out with the definite aim of obtaining certain information. It is designed to gather valid and reliable information through the responses of the discussants to a planned sequence of questions. Semi-structured questionnaires, which is highly favored for its flexibility and detailed clarification Wimmer and Joseph, (2006), has been used for the study in order to have some explanations on the effects of micro finance in improving the livelihoods of women.

Through purposive sampling technique six to twelve respondents were selected from the respondents. To substantiate the data obtained through in-depth discussions with women respondents, information from their own view used for the studies (Zizmund et al. 2010). The discussion questions were developed by translating the research questions and research objective into questions.

Since the approaches of the research were both quantitative and qualitative , the data were collected through structured close and open-ended questionnaires and rated on **likert scales** of 1 (Strongly Disagree) to 5 (Strongly Agree). Questionnaires are simple and quick to administer and they help to collect data from the respondents (Zikmund et al., 2010).

3.5 Reliability and Validity

3.5.1 Reliability

Reliability is one of the major criteria for evaluating research instruments. According to Lombard (2010), Coefficients of alpha ≤ 0.90 are nearly always acceptable. ≤ 0.80 are acceptable in most situations, and 0.70 may be appropriate in some explanatory studies for some indices. In order to measure both independents and dependent variables or the effects of micro finance, the researcher adopted thirty two (32) Questions from current articles, Okibo Walter &Makarga. Nj., (2014) and Loice.M & Razir.Ch., (2013). Different researchers continuously tested the instruments and their reliability test is below 0.90.

Furthermore, the researcher modified the adapted instruments to make them suitable to assess the effect of micro credit, micro saving and training on the improvement of the livelihoods of women in the micro finance institutions context and reexamined the reliability. Therefore, as shown in the table 3.2 the reliability of the whole items is 0.91, which means the whole items, were reliable and acceptable because as Lombard stated coefficients of ≤ 0.90 are nearly always acceptable.

Table 3.2 Previous and current reliability test

Dimensions	Previous Cronbach's α	Reexamined Cronbach's α
Micro credit	0.92	0.90
Micro Saving	0.95	0.90
Micro Finance Training	0.96	0.94
Improving livelihoods of women	0.93	0.91
Total	**0.94**	**0.91**

Source: Primary data

The result from the table indicated that the items are reliable and consistent to measure the effect of micro credit, micro saving and training in improving the livelihoods of women in the study area.

3.5.2 Validity

Validity on the other hand, described as the extent, which the instrument measures what it purports to measure. According to Faux (2010), validity determines whether the research truly measures that which it was intend to measure. Thus, validity measures how truthful the research results are the extent to which scores truly reflect the underlying variable of interest. The instrument that the researcher used were continuously checked for the content and face validity by the researchers who have conducted researches concerning the effect of micro credit, micro saving and training by (Okibo and Makaga, 2014), and improving the livelihoods of women questionnaires by (Loice.M and, Razia. Ch., 2013). After the modification, the questionnaire given to supervisors and experts to ensured refinement and content validity.

3.6 Data Analysis Methods

The collected data were check for completeness, edited, transcribing the coded data from questionnaire in to computer and coded into the statistical package for social science (SPSS) version 20. Then Descriptive and inferential statistics applied.

Descriptive statistics like frequency, percentage and ratio that included the mean and standard deviation used to analyze the demographic characteristics of the respondents and the response variation of the study.

The researcher used the Pearson correlation coefficient to measure the degree of relationship between independent and dependent variables. In this research, the dependent variable (improving the livelihoods of women) and independent variables (micro credit, micro saving and training) correlated with all variables. Thus, the research was used Pearson Correlation analysis to measure the relationship of independent and dependent variables. According to Sekaran and Bougie, (2010), a correlation coefficient, r, is a number between (-1) and (1) that used to measure the degree of relationship between independent and dependent variable.

The higher correlation coefficient has the stronger relationship of dependent and independent variables. A positive value for the correlation coefficient indicates a positive relationship. Therefore, a negative for correlation coefficient indicates a negative relationship.

3.7 Model specification

The researcher used multiple regression analysis to assess the effects of the independent variables on dependent variable. In this multiple regression analysis, independent variables of the study were entered into the same types of regressions equation. A separate regression of each variable has been calculated to define the effect on the dependent variable. Multiple regressions were calculated using the proposed formula to study the effect of independent variables (micro credit, micro saving and training) and dependent variable (improving the livelihoods of women). Since there are three independent variables in this study the multiple regression model was as follows:

$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta 2\ X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + €$, where:
Y = represents the dependent variable, improved the livelihoods
α = Constant
X_1 = Micro credit.
X_2 = Micro saving
X_3 = Training
€, = an error term, normally distributed of mean 0 (usually e assumed 0)
$\beta_1 \ldots \beta_3$ are regression coefficient

The estimates for α and β *are* the key to regression analysis. In this research, the estimate of β *is* most important. The explanatory power of regression rests with *because* this is where the direction and strength of the relationship between the independent and dependent variable is explained.

3.8 Ethical consideration of confidentiality

The researcher addressed ethical consideration of confidentiality and privacy. The researcher used a careful and conscious effort at all times to sustain this promise. The researcher promised to all those who selected as respondents that their names should not be revealed in the questionnaire and analysis of data. In order to ensure the involvement of the respondents to give their responses sincerely with interest they have been provided a verbal and written description of the study and they were willing to participate in the study. So the all participants' responses were reserve in confidential. All assistance, collaboration of others and sources from which information was drawn is acknowledged. Finally, the researcher will give a copy of the final report to the bureau of micro finance institutions (MFIs) which are present in JelduWereda**.**

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the result of the study based on the findings using descriptive and inferential statistics. The researcher was present results in the form of tables. It provides information on the socio- demographic characteristics of the respondents' including their age, marital status, households' size, heads of households, the business activities of respondents, education levels and provides finding according to the objective of the study.

4.1 Response Rates

Out of the total target population, two- hundred fifty (250), one hundred-fifty two (152) respondents were selected randomly and questionnaires were distributed. Nevertheless, 140 questionnaires were return, eight questionnaires were poorly fail, and four questionnaires were not giving back. 92.1% respondents were thinking adequate for both analysis and interpretation of the collected data. .

4.2 Characteristics of Challenges of Respondents' Background.

4.2.1 Age distribution of respondents

From the table 4.1 the study revealed that 30%, 38.6%, 16.4% and 8.6% have their ages falling between the age brackets of 18-28, 29-38, 39-48 and 49-58 years old respectively. Only 6.4% of the respondents have their ages ranging greater than 58 years old. The predominant age groups are mainly between 29-38 age brackets representing 38.6% of the total respondents.

Therefore, the study clearly shows that, the ages of respondents who access the micro credit scheme predominant are fall between the brackets of 29-38 (38.6%) years old. In general, about 85% of the respondents have their ages between 18 and 48 that can be described the active age population and access micro credit more.

Table 4.1 Age distribution of respondents

Age of respondents		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18-28	42	30.0	30.0	30.0
	29-38	54	38.6	38.6	68.6
	39-48	23	16.4	16.4	85.0
	49-58	12	8.6	8.6	93.6
	>58	9	6.4	6.4	100.0
	Total	140	100.0	100.0	

Source: Based on primary data of this study

4.2.2 Marital status of respondents

The results from the table 4.2 shows that, 45.7% of the respondents were married women, 32.9% were single, while 16.4% and 5% fell under the categories of widowed and divorced respectively. The study revealed that majority of the micro finance's beneficiaries who went for the schemes were married with husband representing 45.7%. Therefore, we conclude that married women benefit from the scheme more than the other.

Table 4.2 Marital status of respondents

Marital status		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Married	64	45.7	45.7	45.7
	Single	46	32.9	32.9	78.6
	Widowed	23	16.4	16.4	95.0
	Divorced	7	5.0	5.0	100.0
	Total	140	100.0	100.0	

Source: Based on primary data of this study

4.2.3 House hold size of respondents

The studies conclude that numbers of children that respondents have used to aid the researcher to identify the dependents of the respondents who benefit from the micro finance scheme. The study concluded that the household size with (7-8) 25.0%, 5-6 (22.9%), and greater than 8 (22.1%) have larger dependent families and directly or indirectly benefits from micro finance schemes. The household size with 3-4(18.6%) and 1-2(11.4%) are relatively mediums and they also directly or indirectly benefit from the scheme. In general either small or large size households all are benefitted from micro finance schemes.

Table 4.3 Household size of population

Household size		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1-2	16	11.4	11.4	11.4
	3-4	26	18.6	18.6	30.0
	5-6	32	22.9	22.9	52.9
	7-8	35	25.0	25.0	77.9
	>8	31	22.1	22.1	100.0
	Total	140	100.0	100.0	

Source: Based on primary data of this study

4.2.4 Heads of households respondents

The study sought from the analyzed data of heads of households. From the table 4.4 the study revealed that (46)32.9% were heads of their households. Respondents as heads of their households mentioned husbands, Mothers and Fathers representing 42.9%, 7.1% and 17.1% respectively. The studies revealed that, out of 140 respondents 60 (42.9%) women were husbands dominating as the head of households.

Table 4.4 Heads of households' respondents

Heads of Households		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Myself	46	32.9	32.9	32.9
	Husband	60	42.9	42.9	75.7
	Mother	10	7.1	7.1	82.9
	Father	24	17.1	17.1	100.0
	Total	140	100.0	100.0	

Source: based on primary data of this study

4.2.5 Business activities of Respondents

The study sought to find out the business activities that engage in by respondents. The data from the table 4.5 demonstrates that farming 59(42.1%) is the most dominant economic activity that the most respondents are engaged in. This study showed also, the accessing of micro credit enable the women to expand small business in order to generate income, such as selling vegetables in the market, making and ironing clothes. In addition, table 4.5 reveals that, 42 (30%), 18 (12.9%) and 10 (7.1%) are support their farming by trading, manufacturing, and services activities respectively.

Table 4.5 Business activities of respondents

Business activities of respondents		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Farming	59	42.1	42.1	42.1
	Trading	42	30.0	30.0	72.1
	Manufacturing	18	12.9	12.9	85.0
	Services	10	7.1	7.1	92.1
	Other	11	7.9	7.9	100.0
	Total	140	100.0	100.0	

Source: Based on primary data of this study

4.2.6 Education Level of respondents

The study were discussed the educational attainment of the respondents in the study areas. Table 4.6 showed that 61 (43.6) out of 140 respondents had never been to school and with nobody going beyond the senior secondary school level. Whereas, 43(30.7%), 25(17.9%) and 8 (5.7%) out of 140 respondents have primary education, secondary education and certificate respectively. Only 2.1% of respondents had gone beyond diploma level education. There were no respondents who have degree and above level education in the study area. The predominant user of micro finance schemes are respondents with no school, primary school and secondary school education level respectively.

Table 4.6 Education levels respondents

Education level of respondents		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Grade 1-8	43	30.7	30.7	30.7
	Grade 9-12	25	17.9	17.9	48.6
	Certificate	8	5.7	5.7	54.3
	Diploma	3	2.1	2.1	56.4
	No Schooled	61	43.6	43.6	100.0
	Total	140	100.0	100.0	

Source: Based on primary data of this study

4.2.7 Respondents' monthly income before and after accessing Micro Credit

4.2.7.1 Respondents' monthly income before accessing Micro Credit

The study also examined to find out the average monthly income of respondents before and after accessing micro credit.

In table 4.7 depicts that, 59.3% (83) of the respondents had their monthly income below birr 50 , while 27.9% (39) of the examined data showed that the respondents had their monthly income ranging between birr 51-150 in a month before accessing the micro credit. For these respondents whose monthly income ranging between birr 151-250, birr 251-350 and above birr 351 recoded 8.6% (12), 4.3%(6) and there were no respondents whose monthly income greater than birr 351 in a month. It is also clear that 59.3% of respondents have majority of its members falling below birr 50 in a month. From the open-ended questionnaires, the researcher concluded that these women had a higher dependents and majority of them claimed to be the head of their households.

Table 4.7 Respondents' average monthly income before accessing micro credit

Average monthly income before accessing credit	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
<50	83	59.3	59.3	59.3
51-150	39	27.9	27.9	87.1
151-250	12	8.6	8.6	95.7
251-350	6	4.3	4.3	100.0
Total	140	100.0	100.0	

Source: Based on primary data of this study

4.2.7.2 Respondents' monthly income after accessing Micro Credit

In addition the study also sought; in table 4.8 the monthly income of respondents after accessing the microcredit from the micro finance institutions. The analyzed data showed 25% (35) of the women had their income monthly below 50 Birr after the loan. For other respondents whose monthly income ranging between birr 51-150, birr 151-250 and birr 251-350 were record as 24.3% (34), 38.6%(54) and 7.9%(11) respectively. Out of 140 respondents only 4.3% (6) were their monthly income was greater than birr 351. But the incomes of more respondents are increased through each ranges of monthly income after accessing micro credit.

Table 4.8 Respondents' average monthly income after accessing micro credit

Average monthly income After accessing MC.		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	< 50	35	25.0	25.0	25.0
	51-150	34	24.3	24.3	49.3
Valid	151-250	54	38.6	38.6	87.9
	251-350	11	7.9	7.9	95.7
	351& above	6	4.3	4.3	100.0
	Total	140	100.0	100.0	

Source: Based on primary data of this study

4.4. Descriptive statistics

Based on the table 4.9, the mean and standard deviation for each of the predictor variables are as follows: It was deducted from the findings that sustainable lending or financing for clients and *micro credits* are remedy for improving livelihood are easily met as shown by an strongly agree (48, 34%) of the respondents. Providing gender consideration micro credit and increased loan size mobilization for clients are also easy as shown from the response rate (59, 42%) agreed. However (33, 24%), the women improving their livelihood neither agreed nor disagreed as to whether the fair interest rate charged on loans by the micro finance institutions, clients were reluctant to take loans due to high interest rates, fair lending conditions of micro finance institutions and occurrence of flexible loan repayment periods were appropriate. Generally, the mean score to items measuring the micro credit was more than average (Mean = 3.31; Standard Deviation = 1.26). Table 4.9 meaning that the women were more than indifferent in their feelings and tended towards affirming to every aspect.

On *microfinance training*, (67, 48%) of the respondents agreed that there are an efficient and effective training service delivery system in MFIs and meet clients' need by owning skilled staff. However (48, 34%), the women improving their livelihood neither agreed nor disagreed as to whether the increased its training and education programs for clients' on how to invest the loans, organize training for clients about how to manage the credit before the credit has been received and organize training for clients about how to manage the credit after the credit has been received were appropriate; also (25, 18%) of the respondents strongly disagree as to clients' sustain their improved living conditions without further credit support, micro finance creates conducive environment for its clients to operate their business and clients' improved their livelihood by owning natural assets, human, social and financial assets.

Generally, the mean score to items measuring the micro finance training was more than average (Mean = 2.981; Standard Deviation = 1.36675). Table 4.9 meaning that the women were more than indifferent in their feelings and tended towards affirms to every aspect.

On *micro savings*, the results show that (31, 22%) of the women strongly agreed that there are good saving facilities and easier savings and withdrawal procedures for poor women; also (49, 35%) of the respondents agree as to clients have strong social recognitions after their income increase. In addition (25, 18%) of the respondents neutral as to poor women were comfortable with compulsory monthly savings. However, (35, 25%) of the respondents were strongly disagreeing to compulsory monthly repayment of micro credit. In fact, the mean score to items measuring the microfinance saving was lower than the average (Mean = 3.075; Standard Deviation = 1.411).

Besides, the criterion variable (improving the livelihoods of women) demonstrates a mean of 3.113 and a standard deviation of 1.093. This implies that the response of the independent variables falls in between agrees and neutral which is moderate and also, the dependent variable falls in between agree and neutral.

Table 4.9 Descriptive statistics of independent variables and dependent variable.

Descriptive Finding of Micro Finance effects and Improvement of Livelihood of women						
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean		Std. Deviation
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic
Micro Credit - (X_1)				**3.31**		**1.25625**
Loan payment	140	1	5	3.19	.109	1.286
Micro credit is remedy for poverty reduction	140	1	5	3.26	.107	1.272
Loan size mobilization	140	1	5	3.29	.109	1.289
Gender consideration	140	1	5	3.31	.108	1.280
Fair interest rate	140	1	5	3.31	.104	1.235
Fair lending	140	1	5	3.33	.107	1.266
Regulatory policy on interest rate	140	1	5	3.33	.103	1.220
Sustainable lending	140	1	5	3.46	.102	1.202
Micro F. Training (X_2)				**2.981.**		**1.36675**
Skilled staff	140	1	5	3.20	.110	1.304
Capital assets owing	140	1	5	3.14	.116	1.376
Training & education programs for loan	140	1	5	3.14	.116	1.369
Efficient and effective services	140	1	5	3.09	.119	1.412
Organization training after credit receive	140	1	5	3.08	.119	1.404
Sustain improving living conditions	140	1	5	3.06	.123	1.453
Conducive environment	140	1	5	2.63	.104	1.225
Organization training before credit receive	140	1	5	2.51	.118	1.391
Scale: 1=strongly disagree, 5=strongly agree						

Improving the livelihood of women was measured by changes in income, profit, ability to meet to buy more and better food , ability to attend to emergencies requiring finance, ability to buy more and better furniture, socialize with their peers and neighborhoods, ownership of assets, employment opportunities, food security, increased savings, housing ownership, fund availability, increased consumption and decision making power of the poor women. Apart from ownership of housing, the mean response of the rest of the indicators tended toward an agreement.

Generally, the mean score to items measuring improving the livelihood of women was more than average (mean = 3.113; standard Deviation = 1.093).

Table 4.9 Descriptive statistics cont….

Descriptive Finding of Micro Finance effects and Improvement of Livelihood of women						
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean		Std. Deviation
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic
Micro saving - (X_3)				**3.075**		**1.411**
Social recognitions	140	1	5	3.26	.118	1.397
Target women in women	140	1	5	3.18	.113	1.332
Interest rate on saving	140	1	5	3.16	.123	1.451
Comfortable payment	140	1	5	3.13	.121	1.434
Comfortable saving	140	1	5	3.11	.116	1.368
Income increased	140	1	5	2.99	.118	1.401
Save a part of income	140	1	5	2.95	.119	1.406
Improve Livelihood - (Y)				**3.113**		**1.393**
Buy more & better food	140	1	5	3.21	.116	1.376
Emergencies Finance	140	1	5	3.16	.118	1.397
Housing, Medicare &clothing	140	1	5	3.15	.119	1.409
Socio cultural relationship	140	1	5	3.14	.119	1.402
Has sovereignty power	140	1	5	3.12	.117	1.381
Seek permission from her husband	140	1	5	3.04	.116	1.375
Buy more & better furniture	140	1	5	3.04	.118	1.401
Pay school fees	140	1	5	3.04	.118	1.401
Scale: 1=strongly disagree, 5=strongly agree						

4.5. Inferential analyses

The inferential analyses include the Pearson coefficient correlation and multiple regression analysis to show the relation and effect of independent variables on dependent variable as shown below. According to Cooper and Schindler, (2008) and Zikmund et al., (2010), before parametric test assumptions must be adhered. In line of the assumptions preliminary analyses were performed to ensure no violation of the assumptions and the result indicates that sample size of the study was in line with N>=50+8xm formula and samples were selected randomly from the population. In addition, the test result of Skewness and Kurtosis indicates the result is below 0.2 and 0.3 and histogram and Q-Q plot shows that the data is approximately normal. Further the independent variables are not correlate highly with each other, r value of all independent variables are below 0.7. Moreover, the tolerance level of variables is greater than 10 and the variance inflation factors (VIF) is less than 5.0. In this study there is no a value that is extreme for one variable and the combination are logical. Lastly, the data was transformed to factor score.

4.5.1. Pearson coefficient correlation

The researcher used person coefficient correlation analysis to examine the degree of relationship between two variables. Independent variables (Micro credit, trainings, and savings) and dependent variable (improving the livelihoods of women) are interdependent. Independent variables and dependent variable did not distinct and all variables were related to one another (see table 4.10 below on page 37).

4.5.1.1. Relationship between micro credit and improved livelihoods of women

Hypothesis1

H_{01}: Micro credit does not have significant correlation with improving the livelihood of women in four rural kebels of Jeldu Woreda.

Pearson correlation analysis was applied to assess whether the effect of micro finances improve the livelihoods of women in four rural kebels of Jeldu Woreda. The result of the study revealed that the effects of micro finance are positively correlated with improving livelihoods of women. The table 4.10 describes that effects of micro finances such as micro credit, training and saving were positively and significantly related to improved livelihoods of women. The correlation Coefficients of micro credit, training and savings were analyzed ($r = 0.711$, $p < 0.001$; $r = 0.580$, $p < 0.001$ & $r = 0.682$, $p<0.001$) respectively. Since all r-values are positive, then the relationships of the independent variables with the dependent variable are positive. Therefore H_{01} was rejected since a positive significant relationship exists. This implies that better participation in the effects of micro finances leads to higher improving livelihoods of women in four rural kebels of Jeldu Woreda.

4.5.1.2. Correlation between independent variables and improved livelihoods of women

The research tests whether there is any relationship between independent variables (Micro credit, trainings and savings) and dependent variable (improving the livelihoods of women). Table 4.10 shows that there is a significant positive relationship between independent variables and improvement livelihoods of women. Specifically, there is a strong and significant positive correlation between Micro Credit and improved livelihoods of women (r = 0.711, p< 0.001). Moreover, there is Significant positive correlation between micro finance training and improved livelihoods of women (r = 0.580, p < 0.001). Lastly, the table shows there is also significant positive relationship between savings and improved livelihood of women (r = 0.682, p < 0.001)

Table 4.10 Correlations between independent variables and improved livelihoods of women.

		Micro credit	Training	Saving	Improved livelihood
Micro credit	Pearson Correlation	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)				
	N	140			
Training	Pearson Correlation	.503**	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000			
	N	140	140		
Saving	Pearson Correlation	.603**	.499**	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		
	N	140	140	140	
Improved livelihood	Pearson Correlation	.711**	.580**	.682**	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	
	N	140	140	140	140

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

Source: based on the primary data of the study

4.4.3. Multiple regression analysis

The researcher used multiple regression analysis to assess the Effects of micro finances in improving the Livelihood of women in four rural kebels of Jeldu Woreda. The researcher understands that, essentially, the standardized coefficient is useful if he want to know which of the different independent variables is more important. Standardized regression estimates should be used when the researcher is testing explanatory hypotheses; in other words, when the purpose of the research is more explanation than prediction.

Results (Table 4.11) however, show that the three predictors of the improving the livelihood of poor women. From the results of the regression analysis (Table 4.11), the following regression model is fitted.

$$Y=\alpha + \beta_1 X_1+ \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + €$$

$$\begin{array}{llllll} Y = & 0.291+ & .372X_1 + & .305\ X_2 & .347X_3 + & 0.63 \\ & & (0.000) & (0.072) & (0.061) & \end{array}$$

The model implies that all factors held constant, poor women Livelihood improvement is 29.1%. Similarly, the change in women Livelihood improvement is 37.2% for each unit change in micro-credit; 30.5% for each unit change in micro finance training and 34.7% for each unit change in micro-finance savings.

The parameters of the dependent variables are positive implying that the direction of change is positive, that is as the independent variables increase, the dependent variable increases and vice versa. The p-values, in parenthesis, indicate that the constant, $p=0.000 < 0.05$ is statistically significant at the 95% confidence level. Correspondingly, the coefficients' p value for micro-credit, $p= 0.000 < 0.05$ indicate that the result is statistically significant at the 95% confidence level. On the other hand, micro-finance training, $p=0.072>0.05$ and microfinance saving, $p=0.061>0.05$ were not found to be statistically significant at the 95% confidence level. The error term was found to be 0.63 implying that other variables not captured by the model influencing poor women Livelihood Improvement is 63%.

The researcher concluded from the results that since the p value for micro-credit, $p=0.000<0.05$ which is less than the significance level, then the null hypothesis that there is no significant effect of micro credit on improving the livelihood of poor women is rejected. Thus the alternative hypothesis is accepted. Secondly, the p value for micro finance training, p=0.072>0.05 which is higher than the significance level, then the null hypothesis that there is no significant effect of micro finance training on improving the livelihood of poor women is accepted. Finally, the p value for micro finance savings, p=0.061>0.05 which is higher than the significance level, then the null hypothesis that there is no significant effect of micro finance savings on improving the livelihood of poor women is also accepted. Thus the alternative hypothesis is rejected.

Table 4.11 multiple regressions Analysis

Coefficients [a]

Model		Un standardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.291	.093		3.133	.002
	Micro credit	.270	.060	.372	4.507	.000
	Training	.292	.048	.305	4.579	.072
	Micro saving	.381	.057	.347	6.687	.061

a. Dependent Variable: MEANIM

Source: based on primary data of this study

4.4.3.1. Micro credit on poor women in improving their livelihood in four rural kebels of Jeldu Woreda

Micro credit includes provision of cash in small credit, charges of interest rates and meet to improve women's' life standards and their business operation. It provides strong link between micro credit, micro finance training and savings activities and positive outcomes in improving livelihoods of women.

Table 4.11, showed that linear multiple regression of micro credit on women in improving the livelihood of women at the study area. And the result showed that the influence of micro credit on women in improving their livelihood is statistically significant in the model ($\beta=0.372$, $p<0.05$). According to Felicity et al. (2013), the beta value is a measure of how strong independent variable influences the dependent variable. Therefore, the better exposure to micro credit in the four rural kebels of Jeldu Woreda, the more like enhanced their livelihoods at the study area. Hence, H_{01} was rejected since there is significant and positive effect of micro credit on women in improving their livelihoods in four rural kebels of Jeldu Woreda. This found out micro credit have a significant and positive effect on improving livelihoods of women. Further, micro credit can provide services those poor women to get the source of finance for their activities.

> *During FGD, a question was asked to find out whether they had enjoyed from MFIs apart from micro credit and savings, out of twelve respondents four of them (33%) said that they enjoyed with the micro credit they received about HIV/AIDS protections, but it is not compulsory. Eight of them (67%) said that they enjoyed within micro finance saving and principles as to how they can win more customers and manage their loans properly.*
>
> *Further, a question was asked to find out where they had their initial sources of capital for their work activities, ten of them (83%) said that they started with the money which they got from local Ekub and the others two respondents (17%) said that they started with their own money. Later, all realized the need for an expansion to their work activities, and that encouraged us to go for addition loan from the micro finance institutions.*

Hypothesis 2

H_{02}: Micro finance Training does not have significances on women in improving their livelihood in four rural kebels of Jeldu Woreda.

Besides to the above, a question was asked during a FGD to find out whether they had save part of their income generated from the credit.

> *One woman named Gelane Ejeta said, "Before the training savings were not part of my habit and those who even did savings had no separate accounts of their business from their personal accounts".*

4.4.3.2. Micro finance savings on women in improving their livelihoods in four rural kebels of Jeldu Woreda

Savings are the finance services, guarantee against outstanding loans and are mandated payments especially for emergencies. Again, savings may have influence on capital accumulation, which implies that if savings increases, the client's ability to raise capital also increases. If the savings increases, then there will be a positive impact on financial situation of the family. Therefore, increase in savings as well as capital is mostly associated with the establishment of economic independence because savings, income and capital are interrelated.

> *During the discussion, a question was asked during a FGD to find out the extent of interest rate & the repayment period of the credit. All group discussants (100%) answered as a high rate of interest is so bad in the sense that sometimes they would have to rent off our lands in order to pay the loans they have borrowed. Besides a short repayment period of six months, this made the total amount to be paid is very high. They also said loans were meant to be paid on weekly basis is in order to avoid default. However, the women indicated that they always had to work under pressure or use their own assets to repay the loan.*

In addition, poor women pleaded that the MFIs should reduce their interest rates and possibly increase their repayment period so that there will be some flexibility in the usage of the credit.

Hypothesis 3

H_{03}: Micro finance saving does not have significant effect on improving the livelihood of women in four rural kebels of Jeldu Woreda.

Table 4.11 indicates that linear multiple regression of saving on improvement of livelihoods of women. And the result revealed the influence of saving on women in improving of their livelihood is statistically significant in the model (β=0.347, p<0.05). According to Samprit and Ali, (2006), beta coefficient represents margin effect of the independent variable on dependent variable. So that, the beta value of saving is 0.347 which indicates that better experience to saving in the four rural kebels of Jeldu Woreda. It showed that the livelihood of women was improved. Therefore, H_{03} was rejected since there is significant and positive influence of savings on women in improving their livelihoods in the study area.

4.4.3.4. Effects of micro finances on women in improving their livelihoods

Table 4.11 and 12 indicates the linear regression of micro finance interventions on women in improving their livelihoods. Model was valid and statistically significant since (F (3, 136) = 77.092, p<0.001). The slope of the model (the coefficient of the predictors) is positive and rise (.291). The regression coefficient of the overall effects of microfinance is positive (R = 0.794) and statistically significant at α = 0.05 (p<0.05). The correlation coefficient of determination for this regression model R square is 0.630 this implies that micro credit, training and saving jointly represent 63% predicting power and has the capacity to explain 63% of the variations in improving the livelihood of women. Therefore, the above overall result indicates that micro credit, training and savings have a positive statistically significant influence on women in improving their livelihoods. The explanatory power of regression rests with β coefficients of Micro credit because this is where the direction and strength of the relationship between the independent and dependent variable is explained. So, it is better to emphasize on micro credit services to enhance the improvement of livelihood of women.

Results of the regression programs in the following an “ANOVA” table and model summery provided the F-value and a p-value (significance level), and has shown the partitioned variation in some form.

$\mathbf{R2 = SSR/SST = 66.523/105.641 = 0.63}$
$\mathbf{MS = SS/Df = 66.523/3 = 22.174}$
$\mathbf{F = MSR/MSE = 22.174/0.288 = 77.1}$
$\mathbf{R^2 = SSR/SST = 66.523/105.641 = 0.63}$
$\mathbf{Adj. MS = Squared\ Dev./Df = 66.523/3 = 22.174}$

Where

R^2 = coefficient of determination, R Square	MSR = for Mean Squared Regression
MS = Mean square	MSE = for Mean Squared Error
SS = Sum of square	SST = Total Deviation
Df = Degree of freedom	SSR = Total Deviation explained by the regression or the sum of square deviation
F = F – test (Regression)	SSE = Unexplained the regression

$MS = SS/Df = 66.523/3 = 22.174$, MS (22.174) represents the variation between the sample means.

$MSE = SSE/Df = 39.118/136 = 0.288$, MSE (0.288) represents the variation within the sample.

The researcher would used for the variance within samples is the Adjusted Mean Square (Adj. MS) for Error, which is 22.174. It is considered “error” because it is the variability that is not explained by the factor.

The *F* statistic is equal to 22.174/0.288 = 77.1. The distribution is *F* (3, 136), and the probability of observing a value greater than or equal to 77.1 is less than 0.001. There is strong evidence that β_1 is not equal to zero.

The *P*-value for the *F* test statistic is less than 0.001, providing strong evidence against the null hypothesis. The squared multiple correlation R^2 = SSR/SST = 66.523/105.641 = 0.63, indicating that 63% of the variability in the Livelihood improvement of women is explained by the Micro credit, micro finance Training and micro Savings.

Table 4.12 The multiple linear regressions of effects of micro finances on women in improving their livelihoods in the study area.

Table 4.12: ANOVA[a] Analysis

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression (SSR)	66.523	3	22.174	77.092	.000[b]
	Residual (SSE)	39.118	136	.288		
	Total (SST)	105.641	139			

a. Dependent Variable: MEANIM (Y)

b. Predictors: (Constant), MEANMC (X_1), MEANTR (X_2), MEANSV (X_3)

Source: Source: based of primary data of this study

Table 4.13 model summary

Model Summary (Regression coefficient)				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.794[a]	.630	.622	.53631

a. Predictors: (Constant), MEANMC (X_1), MEANTR (X_2), MEANSV (X_3)

Model R = .794[a]

Summary Adjusted R square = 0.622

Adj. Mean of square = 22.174

Std. Error of the estimate = 0.53631

R square change = 0.63

Sig. F change = 0.000

Source: based of primary data of this study

Chapter Five

Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation

This chapter deals with summary of findings, conclusion and recommendation. Hence, the major findings of the study were analysis and discussed in chapter four. It gives a way to draw a conclusion.

Finally, a possible recommendation is forwarded for future study.

5.1. Summary of major findings

The purpose of this research was to assess the effects of micro finance in improving the livelihood of women in four rural kebels of Jeldu Woreda. Therefore, accordingly to the discussion and analysis of data presented under chapter four, the followings were drawn.

With regard to the effects of micro credit on women in improving of their livelihoods in four rural kebels of Jeldu Woreda the finding reveled that:

The design of the micro credit is appropriate and it has improved the livelihood of women who are micro finance clients. This is because majority of the women find sustainable lending or financing their activities through micro credit. They also find that **micro credits** are remedy for improving livelihood of women. Increasing gender consideration credit and loan size mobilization for clients are also easy. This is in agreement with (Charitoneko et al., 1998) who note that loans enable women to invest in and expand their business.

The design of the micro saving is appropriate because the women felt that there are good saving facilities and easier savings and withdrawal procedures for poor women. The findings of this study differ from those of (Rhyne and Otero, 1992) who report that some of the poor people are willing only to save, not to borrow.

It can also be concluded that poor women are comfortable with the type of training they get from the micro finance institutions. This is because some of them found the venue of training convenient and relevance of the topic taught. There should be a change in the frequency of training since some of the women felt that it should be increased to enable them learn more. There are also an efficient and effective training service delivery system in micro finance institution services and meet clients' need by owning skilled staff.

The findings of this study established that micro credit is a very important micro-finance effect for poor women in improving their livelihood as it would provide the source of finance needed for their activities. It has also large mean ($\mu = 3.31$) and small standard deviation ($\sigma = 1.25625$) relatively when compared with the mean value of micro saving and micro finance training ($\mu = 3.075.$, $\sigma = 1.411$) and ($\mu = 2.981$, $\sigma = 1.36675$). In summary, the findings of this study are, micro finance institutions brings about increased income due to accessibility of micro credit, increased assets which are bought due to availability of funds and also increased welfare in aspects such as food security, housing and health. Therefore, this study has brought to light the need to improve the design of micro finance training in order to develop basic financial competencies, which the financial services used to guard their assets from eroded by misusing the already available resources.

Pearson correlation analysis was presented significant results:

According to the Pearson correlation analysis micro credit has strong , positive and statistically significant ($r = 0.711$, $p < 0.001$) association with in improving the livelihood of women at Jeldu Woreda; while micro saving has positive and statistically significant ($r = 0.682$, $p < 0.001$) association with in improving the livelihood of women at Jeldu Woreda and micro finance training has also positive and statistically significant ($r = 0.580$, $p < 0.001$) association with in improving the livelihood of women at Jeldu Woreda

Multiple linear regression analysis of the research also presented significant results:

Micro credit has relatively positive and strong beta coefficient ($\beta_1 = 0.372$) and statistically significant effect on women in improving their livelihoods at the Jeldu Woreda ; while micro finance training has positive and statistically significant standardized beta coefficient ($\beta_2 = 0.305$, $p < 0.001$) and micro saving has also positive and statistically significant standardized beta coefficient ($\beta_3 = 0.347$, $p < 0.001$) in improving the livelihood of women in Jeldu Woreda.

The correlation coefficient shows that micro credit ($r = 0.711$, $p < 0.001$) has strong, positive and statistically significant influence on the dependent variable (improved livelihoods of women). Additionally, the standardized coefficient (to compare effects of variables) of micro credit has the highest beta coefficient with improved livelihood of women which is 0.372. Therefore micro credit service was strongly emphasized to enhance the improvement of livelihood of women. Therefore, micro credit, micro saving and micro finance training have 63% of predicting power in targeted study area of in Jeldu Woreda.

5.2. Conclusion

This research is conducted on the effects of micro finance in improving the livelihoods of women in the four rural kebels of Jeldu Woreda. In terms of the research objectives and hypotheses testing the finding revealed that micro credit has strong and positive and statistically significant relationship with improved livelihoods of women. Furthermore, the micro credit has positive and statistically significant influence on women in improving their livelihood in Jeldu Woreda. The finding of this research indicated that providing micro credit is positively and significantly related to improve the livelihoods of the women. Moreover, in this study the result showed that micro credit has higher positive and statistically significant than micro saving and micro finance training.

The finding of this study differ from those of Rhyne and Otero, (1992) and Adams and Pischke, (1992) who reported that some of the poor people are willing only to save, not to borrow and credit is not the most important instrument for poverty reduction respectively. This study established that the women are more comfortable with micro credit get from micro finance institutions (MFIs). Because they get the source of finance needed to generate incomes in improving their livelihoods and also for their business operation

In summary, the findings of this study are in line with Mayoux, (2001) and (Maru.L., and Razia.Ch., 2013) who suggests that micro finance institutions brings about increased income due to accessibility of micro credit, increased assets which are bought due to availability of funds and also increased welfare in aspects such as food security, housing and health. Therefore, this study has brought to light the need to improve the design of micro finance training in order to develop basic financial competencies, which the financial services used to guard their assets from eroded by misusing the already available resources.

5.3 Recommendations

Arising from the conclusions, the following recommendations are made:

It is important to note that credit alone is often insufficient in improving the livelihood of women, particularly when people engaged in such activities lack basic knowledge and skills related to business management. Moreover, the regulators of micro finance institutions should have a policy that will regulate the rate of interest charged as the poor women felt that the interest rates were too high and hence some were reluctant to take loans.

Lastly, MFIs need to put a lot of care to ensure that income-generating activities of their loan recipients are profitable and loan products appropriate. Otherwise, loan recipients may need to convert what they have saved as goods into cash to repay their loans, thus depriving themselves further.

Areas deserve to be investigated by future studies are:

This study could be further conducted by including men who access the scheme and clients who beneficiaries but had dropped out. In addition, the study could be further developed by including more variables as social mediation, moderating, and social capital.

REFERENCES

Ackerley, B. (1995). Testing the Tools of Development: Credit Programs, Loan Involvement and Women's Empowerment. World Development, 26(3), 56 68.

Adams, D.W and von Pischke, J.D. (1992). Microenterprise Credit Programs: Deja Vu, *WorldDevelopment*, 20.

Akanji, O. O. (2006). Micro finance as a strategy for poverty reduction. Central Bank of Nigeria Economic and Financial Review, 39 (4).

Akanji, O. O. (2006). Microfinance as a strategy for poverty reduction: Central Bank of Nigeria Economic and Financial Review, 39 (4).

Alila, P.O. (1996). “Informed credit and Rural Enterprise Sector Development”. In McCormick D. and Pedersen P. O. (1996) Flexibility and networking in an African context. Nairobi: Longhorn

Aryeetey. D. (2008). “The role of microfinance in poverty alleviation”, The Case Study on Urban Women. A thesis presented to Kwame Nkrumah University for Science and Technology. Kumasi, Ghana.

Asiama, P.J. & Osei, V. (2007). “Microfinance in Ghana”: An overview. Research Department Working Paper, Bank of Ghana, Accra.

AVNIMELECH, Y. (1998). Minimal Discharge from Intensive Fishponds. World Aquaculture 29: 32-37.

Ayertey, M. N. (2008). “Microfinance and Its Impact on Selected Districts in Eastern Region of Ghana”, a thesis submitted to the department of economics for the degree of Mphil, KNUST, Kumasi, Ghana.

Boros, R. Murray, U. and Sisto, I. (2002). “A guide to gender-sensitive Microfinance Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis.

Buckley, G. (1997). ‘Microfinance in Africa: Is it either the problem or the solution?’ World Development, vol. 25, no. 7, pp. 1081-1093.

Buvinic, M. (1997). The picture of poverty contains mostly female faces. Chicago Tribune, Nov, 16, Section 16, p. 10.

Carswell, G. (1997). Agricultural Intensification and Rural Sustainable Livelihoods: A 'Think Piece', IDS Working Paper 64.

Chambers, R. and Conway, G. (1992): "Sustainable Rural Livelihoods: Practical Concepts for the 21St Century", University of Sussex, Institute for Development Studies, DP 296, Brighton.

Chambers, R. and Conway, G.R. 1991). Sustainable Rural Livelihoods: Practical Concepts for the 21st Century. In IDS Discussion Paper 296. Institute of Development Studies (IDS), Brighton, GB.

Charitoneko, Stephanie & Fruman, Cecile & Pederson, Glen (1998). Case Studies in Microfinance, Kenya Rural Enterprise Program, August 1998.

Charitoneko, Stephanie & Fruman, Cecile & Pederson, Glen (1998). Case Studies in Microfinance, Kenya Rural Enterprise Program, August 1998.

Cheston, S. & Kuhn, L. (2002). Empowering women through micro finance: A case study of Sinapi Aba Trust, Ghana.USA: Opportunity International.

Chiteji, N.S., (2002), *Promises Kept: Enforcement and the Role of Rotating Savings and Credit Associations in an Economy,* Journal of International Development, vol. 14, pgs. 393-411

Cooper,D., & Schindler,P. (2008). Business Research Methods (International Edition), Mc-Graw-Hill Education.

Creswell and omrod, (2001). Framework for design research methodology approaches.

CSA. (2007),. Ethiopia central statistics Authority.

Deborah, D. (2012). The role of micro finance institutions in improving the livelihoods of women: A case study of selected communities in the Offinso municipality and Tafo Sub Metropolitan area. Ghana.

Dichter, T. W. (2006) "Hype and Hope": The Worrisome State of the Micro-credit. http://conservationfinance.wordpress.com (Accessed on 30/04/11)

Dyar. C., Harduar. P., Koeing, C. and Reyes, G. (2006) "Microfinance and gender inequality in China", Prepared for the International Economic Development Program, Ford School of Public Policy.

Ellis, Frank. (2000). Rural Livelihoods and Diversity in Developing Countries, Oxford: Oxford University press.

Erig .O, (2012). The effect of training and development on employee performance at polytechnic.

Grameen Bank (2000). [Online] Available at: www.grameen-info.org. (Accessed on 16/4/2011)

Grameen Bank (2000). [Online] Available at: www.grameen-info.org. (Accessed on 16/4/2011)

Grey- Maggiano, B. A. (2006) "The Impact of Rural Microfinance", Measuring Economic, Social and Spiritual Development in Kabale, Uganda. Washington, DC.

Gulli, H., (1998). Microfinance and Poverty: Questioning the Conventional Wisdom. Inter-American Development Bank, Washington DC.

Harper, M. (2003), *"Microfinance – Evolution, Achievements and Challenges"*, ITDG Publishing, UK.
Hashemi, Syed, Schuler S., & Riley A. (1996). Rural Credit Programs and Women's Empowerment in Bangladesh.

Holt, S. (1994) "The Village Bank Methodology", Performance and Prospects, in Otero, M. and Rhyne, E. (Eds), The New World of Micro-enterprise Finance: building http://www.microfinancegateway.org/p/site/m/template.rc/1.26.12263[Accessed 23/05/2012]

http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/res.nsf/db900SID/OCHA84GFUJ?OpenDocument.

Hulme, D.& Paul Mosley, (1996). Impact assessment methodology for microfinance: Theory, experience and better practice. Journal name 28(1): 79-98.

Hulme, D. (2000). Impact assessment methodology for microfinance: Theory, experience and better practice. Journal name 28(1): 79-98.

Hulme, D. (2002). Impact assessment methodology for microfinance: Theory, experience and better practice. Journal name 28(1): 79-98. Afghanistan: GEM

Israel, Glenn D. (2013). Determining sample size program evaluation and organizational development, IFAS, University of Florida.

Kabeer N. (1999). Resources, Agency, Achievements: Reflections on the Measurement of Women's Empowerment. Development and Change, Vol. 30, No. 3,pp. 435-464. Development Bank, Washington DC.

Kabeer, N. (2001). Conflicts over credit: re-evaluating the empowerment potential of loans to women in rural Bangladesh, World Development 29 (1), 63-84.

Khan, M. A. and Rahaman, M .A. (2007) “Impact of microfinance on living standards, empowerment and poverty alleviation of poor people”, A case study on microfinance in the Chittagong District of Bangladesh, India.

Khan, M. A. and Rahaman, M .A. (2007) “Impact of microfinance on living standards, empowerment and poverty alleviation of poor people”, A case study on microfinance in the Chittagong District of Bangladesh, India.

Kibas P.B (2006). Women in entrepreneurs: Analysis of factors influencing growth oriented women entrepreneurs in rural Kenya, paper presented at the 3rd International Entrepreneurship Conference Organized by United States International University (USIU), Nairobi.

Kleiman C. (1998). Women entrepreneurs are a big loss to corporation, St Louis Post, Dispatch, C5.

Kumekpor, K.B.T. (2002). Research Methods and Techniques of Social Research: Son life Press and Services, Accra, Ghana.

Kuzilwa, J. (2005). The role of credit for small business success: A study of the National Entrepreneurship Development Fund in Tanzania. The Journal of Entrepreneurship, 14 (2), 131-161.

Kuzilwa, J. (2005). The role of credit for small business success: A study of the National Entrepreneurship

Development Fund in Tanzania. The Journal of Entrepreneurship, 14 (2), 131-161.

Kuzilwa, J. (2005). The role of credit for small business success: A study of the National Entrepreneurship Development Fund in Tanzania. The Journal of Entrepreneurship, 14 (2), 131-161.

Ledgerwood, J. (1999) “Microfinance Handbook: an Institutional and Financial Perspective, the World Bank: Sustainable Banking with the Poor”, Washington D.C.

Leedy and Omnod, (2002). A General Perspective on Role of Theory in Qualitative Research

Leedy and Omrod (2012), Data Sources for Scholarly Research: Towards a Guide for Novice Researchers Timothy J. Ellis and Yair Levy Nova Southeastern University Graduate School of Computer and Information Sciences Fort Lauderdale, FL, USA

Loice.M & Razia. Ch., (20013), Micro finance interventions & empowerment of women entrepreneurs rural constituties in keynya.

Mayoux, L. (2000). Jobs, gender, and small enterprises: Getting the policy environment right. Geneva: International Labor Organization (ILO).

Mayoux, L. (2000). Jobs, gender, and small enterprises: Getting the policy environment right. Geneva:International Labour Organization (ILO).

Mayoux. L., (2001). Impact assessment of microfinance: Towards a sustainable learning process. Enterprise Development Impact Assessment Service (EDIAS).

Mertens , (1998). Identifying theoretical Framework.

Mertens , (2008). A Review of the Literature on Case Study Research.

Morduch, J. (1999), “*The Microfinance Promise”*, Journal of Economic Literature, Vol. 37, No. 4, pgs. 1569-1619

NäslundEmma, & Tengfors, Anne Marie (1993). Credits to Women Entrepreneurs in Third World Countries; The Tanzania Case Study. University of Linköping.

Okibo Walter.B., & Makanga Nj., (2014), Effects of micro finance institutions on poverty reduction in Kenya

Paxton, J. (2009). Subsistence savings strategies of male- and female-headed households: Evidence from Mexico. *Eastern Economics Journal*, Vol. 35: 209–231.

Porter, E. G. & Nagarajan, K. V. (2005). Successful women entrepreneurs as pioneers: Results from a study conducted in Karaikudi, Tamil Nadu, and India. Journal of Small Business and Entrepreneurship, 18 (1), 39-52.

Proano, L. L. F. (2005) “Women’s Empowerment and Micro-credit in Brazil: A Case Study of Banco De Povo De It Abira”. A Thesis Presented to Center for International Studies of Ohio University.

Proano, L. L. F. (2005) “Women’s Empowerment and Micro-credit in Brazil: A Case Study of Banco De Povo De It Abira”. A Thesis Presented to Center for International Studies of Ohio University.

Rhyne, Elisabeth & Otero, Maria (1992). Financial Services for Microenterprises: Principles and Institutions. World Development 20/11.

Rhyne, Elisabeth, Otero, Maria (1992). Financial Services for Microenterprises: Principles and Institutions. World Development 20/11.

Robinson, M.S., (2002). “The micro finance revolution: Sustainable Finance for the poor”, pp37, Washington D.c.: World Bank Office of the Publisher; (May 1, 2001).

Samprit Chatterjee & ali s. Hadi (2006). Regression Analysis by Example. (4th ed.). India: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Samprit Chatterjee and Ali S. Hadi, (2006). Regression analysis by Example. (4tg ed). India: John Willy & Sons, Inc.

Sapkota, S. (2008) Microfinance institutions and Its Roles in Alleviating Rural Poverty in Nepal: A socio-economic analysis (Case Study of Hill and Terai Region). South Asian Network of Economic Research Institutes Pakistan Institute of Development Economic (Ms).

Saunders, M., Lewis, P., and Thornhill, A., (2009). Research methods for business students. (5th ed). Harlow FT Prentice Hall Thornhill.

Sekaran, U. and Bougie, R. (2010). Research methods for business: A skill Building Approach (5th ed.). Chichester, West Sussex: John Willy and Sons, Inc.

Shastri, R.K., (2009). “ Micro finance and Poverty Reduction in India: A Comparative Study with Asian Countries”.African Journal of Business management. Vol.3 No.4 pp.134-140. Chowdhury, Anis (2009), “ Micro finance as a poverty Reduction Tool: A Critical Assessment” DESA Working Paper No. 89.

Sinha, S. (1998) “Micro-Credit: Impact, Targeting and Sustainability”, IDS bulletin, Vol. 29, No.4.

Slesazeck B., (2008). The role of timber trees in the livelihood strategies of farmers in Ghana's high forest zone. MSc thesis, Wageningen University, the Netherlands

Slesazeck B., (2008). The role of timber trees in the livelihood strategies of farmers in Ghana's high forest zone. MSc thesis, Wageningen University, the Netherlands

Stroud, A. 1996. Farmer participatory research -- Rhetoric and reality. Agricultural Systems, 51 (3): 364-367.

UNIDO, (2003). “A path of poverty: Developing rural women entrepreneurship.” Economy

United Nations Development Programmer (2010) consult: Mapping of women is Economic Empowerment Programmes. Advancing Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment Project, UNDP Dili, Timor-Leste, [Online] Available at:

Wimmer, R.D. & Joseph R.D., (2006), Mass Media Research: An Introduction. 8th ed., USA: Thomson Wadsworth.

Yunus, Muhammad, (1999), *“Banker to the Poor: Micro-lending and the Battle against World Poverty”*, New York: Public Affairs.

Zikmund, W.G, Babin, B. J., C., and Graffin, M. (2010). Business Research Methods. (8th ed.). New York: South – Western / Cengage Learning.

Annex

Microfinance institutions Survey Instrument

Adama Science and Technology University

School Of Business and Economics

Department of Management

This project is entitled "**The Effects of Micro Finance in improving livelihoods of Women: A Case Study Four Rural Kebeles of JelduWereda "The** investigator is **Mekonnen Abebe Shebu** who is currently an MBA student at the Adama Science and Technology University School Of Business and Economics.

The purpose of this **Project** is to investigate the relationship between the effects of micro Finance in improving the livelihoods of women in four rural kebels of JelduWereda. To supplement the data obtained from the study areas by means of closed and open-ended questionnaires. The investigator seeks to gather relevant information from the four selected rural kebels of Jeldu Woreda. Participation in this project is voluntary. The research results will record in secret and strict confidentiality will maintain. Individual responses will identify in the investigator's MBA (Master of Business Administration) thesis. The information provided will use solely for academic purposes and would be treated as confidential. Thank you for cooperation.

Important tips about the questionnaire

1. No need to mention name
2. You are required to put only a **tick mark (√)** in the questions followed by boxes □ that correspond your answer
3. Please pay more attention and return the completed questionnaire as much as possible.
4. For further information, please contact **Mekonnen Abebe Shebu** by the following address:

Mekonnen Abebe

Mobile: 0912208795

E-mail: obsumanmekonnen@gmail.com

Think you in advance, for your cooperation!

Part - One: Personal Background

Write your living kebele ……………………………………………………………………

1. Age

(1) 18 - 28 □ (2) 29- 38 □ (3) 39- 48 □ (4) 49-58 □ (5) ab 58

2. Sex of respondents' Male □ Female □

3. What is your marital status?

(1) Married□ (2)/Never married /Single□ (3) Widowed □ (4) Divorced / Separated □

4. What is the size of your household?

(1) 1-2 □ (2) 3-4 □ (3) 5-6 □ (4) 7-8 □ (5) above 8 □

5. Who is the head of your household?

(1) My self-□ (2) Husband □ (3) □Mother (4) □Father (5) other

6. What business activities do you engage?

(1) Farming □ (2) Trading □ (3) Manufacturing □ (4) Services □ (5) other

7. What is the highest level of education you have attained?

(1) Grade 1-8 □ (2) Grade 9-12 □ (3) Certificate □ (4) Diploma □ (5) Degree & above (6) Non schooled □

Source: Based on primary data of this study

8a. what was your average monthly income in Birr **before** accessing micro-credit?

(1) Below 50□ (2) 51-150□ (3) 151- 250□ (4) 251-350□ (5) 351 and above□

8b. what was your average monthly income in Birr **after** accessing micro-credit?

(1) Below 50□ (2) 51-150□ (3) 151- 250□ (4) 251-350□ (5) 351 and above□

Part - Two:

Thus, closed and open-ended questions aimed at collecting information on the effect of Micro credit, trainings and savings in improving the livelihoods of women in four rural kebels of Jeldu Woreda. The information you give will treat with outmost confidentiality.

Strongly Agree (SA)	Agree (A)	Neutral (N)	Disagree (D)	Strongly Disagree (SD)
5	4	3	2	1

Five options are given below; designated how precisely the following statements define the effect of micro credit, training and savings in improving the Livelihoods of Women in 4 rural kebels of JelduWereda.

No.	**Micro Credit**	SA (5)	A (4)	N (3)	D (2)	SD (1)	
1	MFI Ensures sustainable lending or financing for clients.						
2	MFIs consider gender in giving of the micro credit.						
3	The MFI has increased loan size mobilization.						
4	Mode of repayment of loan is good e.g. flexible loan repayment periods						
5	The MFI has fair lending conditions						
6	There is a fair interest rate charged on loans by the MFI.						
7	I think micro credit Institutions (MFIs) are remedy for poverty reduction.						
8	The regulatory of MFIs policy that regulate the interest rate charged by women felt that the interest rates were too high and hence some clients were reluctant to take loans.						
	Training Service	SA (5)	A (4)	N (3)	D (2)	SD (1)	
1	There is an efficient and effective service delivery system in MFIs.						
2	The MFI has skilled staff that meet clients' need						
3	MFI Increased its training and education programs for me e.g. on how to invest the loans						
4	MFIs organize training for clients about how to manage the credit before the credit has been received.						
5	MFIs organize training for clients about how to manage the credit after the credit has been received.						
6	I am able to sustain my improved living condition without further credit support.						
7	The MFI provides its clients with a conducive environment to operate their business						
8	After I assess capital assets, (such as natural, physical, human, social and financial assets) are raise livelihoods of women.						

No.	**Micro Saving**	SA (5)	A (4)	N (3)	D (2)	SD (1)	
1	The target group (women) for the loan facilities is good						
2	The compulsory interest rate on saving is good						
3	I am comfortable with compulsory monthly savings						
4	I am comfortable with compulsory monthly repayment of micro credit.						
5	My income increased after I was get micro credit.						
6	Reduce the design of micro savings aligned to client's needs such that withdrawal procedures made easier.						
7	I usually save part of my generated income from the loans.						
8	I have strong social recognitions (i.e. society views, in terms of status such as respect and involvement in decision-making at the household level) **after** accessing my primary source of capital.						
	Improve the livelihoods of women	SA (5)	A (4)	N (3)	D (2)	SD (1)	
1	The Training Program was designed to create awareness on the microfinance sector and its effective usage in improving the livelihood of women by providing poor with access to credit.						
2	I have ability to meet to buy more and better food and since I acquired the micro credit.						
3	I have ability to attend to emergencies requiring finance since I acquired the micro credit.						
4	Saving is more convenient or more profitable, or a cheaper way to rise funds, but because it was and still is the most important financial service, particularly for poorer women.						
5	I have ability to buy more and better furniture since I acquired the micro credit.						
6	My Scio- cultural has greatly improved and I can now socialize with my peers and neighborhoods since I acquired the micro credit.						
7	Training Program was to understand the connections between microfinance institutions and poor women in developing countries and to develop strategy for designing and developing microfinance services in improving the livelihood of poor.						
8	We are holding sovereign power to control households, society and our properties equal to men in this time.						

If other is, please write specifically..

Part -Three

Open-ended questions used for Focus Group Discussions (FGD)

1. Are there some other services that you enjoyed from MFIs apart from the micro - credit and the savings? If "Yes", Discuss specifically.

....

....

2. What are the purposes of the training programs and do the clients view it as beneficial?

....

....

3. What are the purposes of the training programs and do the clients view it as beneficial?

....

....

4. Where were you initiating source of capital for your income generating activities?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………………….

5. What can you say about the interest rate and repayment period of credit?

....

....

Coefficients [a]

Model		Un standardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.291	.093		3.133	.002
	Micro credit	.292	.048	.305	4.579	.000
	Training	.381	.057	.347	6.687	.000
	Micro saving	.270	.060	.372	4.507	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Improved livelihoods (MEANIM)

- *Source: based on the primary data of this study*

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	66.523	3	22.174	77.092	.000[b]
	Residual	39.118	136	.288		
	Total	105.641	139			

a. Dependent Variable: MEANIM

b. Predictors: (Constant), MEANMC, MEANTR, MEANSV)

- *Source: based on the primary data of this study*

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.794[a]	.630	.622	.53631

b. Predictors: (Constant), MEANMC, MEANTR, MEANSV)

- *Source: based on the primary data of this study*

Sample size Determination Table

Required Sample Size†								
	Confidence = 95%				Confidence = 99%			
Population Size	Margin of Error				Margin of Error			
	5.0%	3.5%	2.5%	1.0%	5.0%	3.5%	2.5%	1.0%
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
20	19	20	20	20	19	20	20	20
30	28	29	29	30	29	29	30	30
50	44	47	48	50	47	48	49	50
75	63	69	72	74	67	71	73	75
100	80	89	94	99	87	93	96	99
150	108	126	137	148	122	135	142	149
200	132	160	177	196	154	174	186	198
250	152	190	215	244	182	211	229	246
300	169	217	251	291	207	246	270	295
400	196	265	318	384	250	309	348	391
500	217	306	377	475	285	365	421	485
600	234	340	432	565	315	416	490	579
700	248	370	481	653	341	462	554	672
800	260	396	526	739	363	503	615	763
1,000	278	440	606	906	399	575	727	943
1,200	291	474	674	1067	427	636	827	1119
1,500	306	515	759	1297	460	712	959	1376
2,000	322	563	869	1655	498	808	1141	1785
2,500	333	597	952	1984	524	879	1288	2173

Source: Formula by Israel 2013