

# The Role of Micro-Finance Institutions on Financial Inclusion of Farmpreneurs in Rural Communities of Kabwe District, Zambia

Mukwalikuli Mundia<sup>1</sup>; Mufalali Mwiya Simasiku<sup>2</sup>; Paison Chakwana<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Kwame Nkrumah University, Zambia

Publication Date: 2026/01/01

**Abstract:** This study explores the role of micro-finance institutions (MFIs) on enhancing financial inclusion of smallholder farmers' in the rural communities of Kabwe District, Zambia. Smallholder farmers, who form the backbone of Zambia's agricultural economy, face persistent barriers such as limited access to credit, agricultural inputs, and training. This research aimed at assessing how microfinance services have addressed these constraints and contributed to financial inclusion, income generation, and socio-economic development among rural farmers. Using a qualitative case study approach, the study engaged nine purposively selected smallholder farmers through in-depth interviews and focus group discussions. Data were analyzed thematically to uncover insights aligned with three objectives: examining the role of microfinance in enhancing financial inclusion, identifying the challenges farmers face in accessing loans, and assessing the socio-economic impact of microfinance. The findings revealed that MFIs have enabled farmers to access essential inputs and improve productivity. However, challenges such as high interest rates, collateral requirements, and rigid repayment schedules persist. Furthermore, microfinance services have significantly improved household welfare by increasing income, supporting children's education, and enhancing access to healthcare. Nevertheless, some participants experienced stress due to repayment pressures. The study concludes that while microfinance holds great promise for rural transformation, its success depends on designing services that are more responsive to the socio-economic realities of smallholder farmers. Recommendations include revising repayment terms, reducing interest rates, and expanding financial literacy and rural outreach programs. This research contributes to policy and practice aimed at inclusive rural financial services and sustainable smallholder development in Zambia.

**Keywords:** Micro-Finance, Institutions, Financial Inclusion, Farmpreneurs, Rural Communities, Kabwe District, Zambia.

**How to Cite:** Mukwalikuli Mundia; Mufalali Mwiya Simasiku; Paison Chakwana (2025) The Role of Micro-Finance Institutions on Financial Inclusion of Farmpreneurs in Rural Communities of Kabwe District, Zambia.

*International Journal of Innovative Science and Research Technology,*  
10(10), 3400-3411. <https://doi.org/10.38124/ijisrt/25oct075>

## I. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture remains the backbone of Zambia's rural economy, employing the majority of the rural population and contributing significantly to national food security (Mundia et al., 2025). In rural communities such as Kabwe District, smallholder farmers face persistent challenges including limited access to capital, poor infrastructure, and vulnerability to climate variability. In recent years, the emergence of farmpreneurs (farmers who integrate entrepreneurial principles into agricultural production) has offered a pathway to transforming subsistence agriculture into market-oriented, value-adding enterprises (Mundia et al., 2023). However, realizing this transformation requires financial resources and business support systems that are often inaccessible through traditional banking institutions due to collateral requirements and high transaction costs (Baffoe et al., 2018).

Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) have been globally recognized as key enablers of financial inclusion, particularly for marginalized populations in rural areas (World Bank, 2020). By offering small loans, savings facilities, and capacity-building services, MFIs bridge the financial gap for small-scale entrepreneurs who lack access to formal credit markets (Baffoe et al., 2018). In Zambia, MFIs have played a vital role in empowering rural populations by facilitating investment in agricultural inputs, irrigation systems, and small-scale mechanization (Mundia et al., 2024). For farmpreneurs in Kabwe District, microfinance provides not only the capital to scale up production but also the means to adopt improved farming technologies, diversify income sources, and enhance market competitiveness.

Farmpreneurship represents a hybrid approach where agricultural activities are undertaken with an entrepreneurial mindset (emphasizing innovation, value addition, and strategic market engagement) (World Bank, 2020). This shift

from subsistence farming to agribusiness requires not just farming skills but also competencies in financial management, marketing, and supply chain coordination (Mundia et al., 2021). MFIs can influence this transition by designing loan products tailored to agricultural cycles, offering financial literacy training, and linking farmpreneurs to markets. The integration of entrepreneurial thinking into farming activities has the potential to enhance productivity, income stability, and resilience against agricultural risks.

Despite the acknowledged role of MFIs in rural development, limited empirical research exists on how microfinance specifically supports Farmpreneurship in Zambia. Most studies focus on microfinance and general poverty alleviation, without examining the unique dynamics of agricultural entrepreneurship in rural districts such as Kabwe. Understanding this relationship is critical for optimizing microfinance interventions and ensuring they are responsive to the unique cash flow patterns, investment needs, and risk factors inherent in agriculture. Furthermore, such insights can guide policy and program design to better integrate financial services with agricultural value chain development.

This study seeks to investigate the role of Microfinance Institutions in supporting farmpreneurs in rural communities of Kabwe District, Zambia. Specifically, it examines how microfinance products, capacity-building programs, and market linkages influence the growth and sustainability of rural agribusiness ventures. The study's contribution is twofold: first, it advances scholarly understanding of the intersection between microfinance and agricultural entrepreneurship in sub-Saharan Africa; second, it offers practical recommendations for policymakers, MFIs, and development agencies seeking to promote inclusive, market-driven agricultural growth.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

### ➤ *Introduction*

The role of microfinance in promoting rural development, particularly among smallholder farmers in sub-Saharan Africa, has generated considerable academic and policy attention. Smallholder farmers often face significant barriers in accessing modern agricultural inputs and resources that are essential for increasing productivity and improving livelihoods. Microfinance, defined as the provision of small loans, savings and insurance products, has been seen as a means to bridge this gap by providing financial services to low-income individuals who are typically excluded from formal banking systems. This literature review examines existing research on the impact of microfinance on smallholder farming, particularly in terms of agricultural productivity, income generation, and socio-economic development. It also discusses the challenges and gaps in the current understanding of microfinance's role in rural areas and highlights the importance of further investigation into its impact on smallholder farmers in Kabwe, Zambia.

### ➤ *Micro Financing in Zambia*

Microfinance has become an essential financial tool in the fight against poverty and in fostering agricultural development among smallholder farmers in Zambia. In rural communities of Kabwe District, smallholder farmers face numerous challenges that limit their productivity and livelihoods, but microfinance offers a potential pathway to empowerment. This chapter provides an overview of the study on the exploration of the inclusiveness of microfinance in enhancing smallholder farmers' activities in the rural communities of Kabwe district, setting the stage for a deeper exploration of its impacts. The chapter discusses the background, problem statement, research objectives and concludes with a summary of key points.

Agriculture is the backbone of Zambia's economy, employing over 60% of the population and contributing significantly to the national GDP (Ngoma 2024). Smallholder farming, in particular, plays a pivotal role, accounting for approximately 80% of the country's agricultural production (World Bank, 2018). Despite its significance, smallholder farmers especially in rural areas like Kabwe face numerous challenges that hinder their ability to achieve sustainable development. These challenges include limited access to agricultural inputs, inadequate infrastructure, vulnerability to climate change, and most notably, restricted access to financial services and credit (Zimba, 2017).

Many smallholder farmers in Zambia practice subsistence farming on small plots of land using low-input techniques, which results in low productivity, insufficient income, and poor living standards (Chowa et al., 2019). Without access to modern agricultural technologies such as improved seeds, fertilizers, irrigation systems and mechanization, these farmers struggle to improve their farming practices. Compounding this issue is their inability to access formal financial services from traditional banks, which typically require collateral and charge high interest rates leaving many farmers unable to qualify for loans (Baffoe et al., 2018). This creates a cycle of low productivity and poverty, limiting farmers' ability to invest in their land and increase their income (Msuya et al., 2016).

In response to this financial exclusion, microfinance has emerged as a potential solution. Microfinance provides small loans, savings accounts, and other financial services to low-income individuals who lack access to traditional banking. In Zambia, microfinance institutions (MFIs) have become critical players, offering affordable financial products that help smallholder farmers purchase inputs, invest in technology, and improve productivity. The microfinance sector has seen rapid growth since the late 1990s, with various institutions offering microcredit services to rural communities (Zimba, 2017).

In Kabwe, a predominantly rural town in Zambia's central region, microfinance institutions have played an essential role in supporting smallholder farmers. These institutions provide small loans for purchasing agricultural inputs, savings accounts to promote financial discipline, and training in financial management. Their goal is to enhance

farmers' financial capacities, increase productivity, diversify income sources, and contribute to sustainable development. However, the inclusiveness of microfinance in fostering smallholder farmer development in Kabwe remains unclear (Mwenda & Lambi, 2015; Chikozho, 2014).

While some studies indicate positive impacts of microfinance on the livelihoods of smallholder farmers in Zambia, such as improved crop yields and income generation (Msuya et al., 2016; Mwenda & Lambi, 2015), others highlight challenges such as high interest rates, limited financial literacy, and loan repayment burdens that may diminish the benefits (Chikozho, 2014; Zimba, 2017). Additionally, while microfinance has been linked to poverty reduction and rural development, the extent to which it contributes to broader development goals such as improved food security, socio-economic well-being, and poverty alleviation remains underexplored (Baffoe et al., 2018).

Given the unique socio-economic dynamics of Kabwe, a region characterized by small-scale agriculture and semi-urban influences, it is crucial to assess how microfinance affects smallholder farmers in this context. This study seeks to evaluate not only the financial impacts of microfinance on agricultural productivity but also its broader socio-economic effects, including income levels, health outcomes, education, and overall well-being. By doing so, it aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the role of microfinance in rural development and its potential to drive lasting improvements in the livelihoods of smallholder farmers (Msuya et al., 2016).

This research will fill a critical gap in the literature, providing empirical evidence on the inclusiveness of microfinance in the rural communities of Kabwe district. The findings could inform policy and help improve microfinance interventions in Zambia's rural areas, contributing to sustainable development for smallholder farmers.

#### ➤ *Microfinance and Farmpreneurs*

Microfinance has become a critical tool for promoting financial inclusion globally, particularly for low-income individuals and communities who traditionally lack access to formal banking services. According to the World Bank, financial inclusion refers to the availability and equality of opportunities to access financial services. It encompasses access to credit, savings, insurance, and other financial products, which can significantly improve livelihoods by enabling individuals to invest in education, healthcare, and business development (World Bank, 2020). For smallholder farmers, microfinance offers an alternative to traditional financial systems that are often out of reach due to collateral requirements, high interest rates, and complex banking processes (Ledgerwood, 1999). In many developing countries, microfinance has allowed farmers to access small loans to invest in agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, and tools, thus enhancing their productivity and income (Morduch, 1999). By providing financial products tailored to the needs of smallholder farmers, microfinance has fostered greater financial inclusion, allowing these farmers to better

manage their risks, access financial resources, and participate more fully in local economies (Robinson, 2001).

In the African context, the role of microfinance in enhancing financial inclusion is particularly significant, as millions of people live in rural areas where access to formal financial services is limited. According to the African Development Bank (2015), over 60% of the population in sub-Saharan Africa is unbanked, with smallholder farmers making up a large portion of this group. Microfinance institutions (MFIs) in Africa have been instrumental in filling this gap by offering small loans, savings accounts, and insurance products that cater to the specific needs of small-scale farmers. These services are crucial for improving financial inclusion as they allow farmers to invest in productivity-enhancing assets, diversify their income sources, and reduce vulnerability to economic shocks such as crop failure or market price fluctuations (Afrane, 2002). Furthermore, MFIs in Africa have increasingly integrated mobile banking and digital finance technologies, which have made it easier for smallholder farmers to access financial services, even in remote areas. Studies in countries like Kenya and Uganda show that microfinance services have empowered farmers by providing access to working capital and risk management tools, thus improving their economic stability and participation in the market (Bogan & Jolly, 2013).

In Zambia, microfinance has played an important role in enhancing financial inclusion for smallholder farmers, particularly in rural regions like Kabwe. According to the Zambia National Financial Inclusion Strategy (ZNFIS, 2017), approximately 60% of the population in Zambia remains excluded from formal financial services. This exclusion is most pronounced in rural areas, where access to credit and other financial products is limited. However, microfinance institutions in Zambia have contributed to improving financial inclusion by offering loans, savings products, and insurance schemes specifically tailored for smallholder farmers. Studies conducted by the Bank of Zambia (2019) show that microfinance services have enabled farmers to access the capital needed to purchase inputs, enhance productivity, and expand their farming operations. For example, farmers who have accessed microfinance loans have been able to purchase better seeds and fertilizers, leading to higher crop yields and improved livelihoods. In Kabwe, several local MFIs have introduced agricultural loans with flexible repayment terms that align with harvest cycles, further enhancing their relevance to farmers (Zamfex, 2018). Additionally, MFIs have increasingly offered training and capacity-building programs that help farmers improve their financial literacy, enabling them to better manage their finances and make informed investment decisions (CFA, 2016). However, while microfinance has made strides in enhancing financial inclusion in Zambia, challenges remain, such as high interest rates and limited outreach to the most vulnerable farmers, which may hinder broader financial inclusion (Pauwels et al., 2017).

➤ *Microfinance and Income Generation*

Microfinance has the potential to improve the income levels of smallholder farmers by facilitating investments that diversify their sources of income. By providing access to credit, microfinance enables farmers to engage in income-generating activities outside of subsistence farming, such as small businesses or livestock farming. Chowa et al. (2019) found that smallholder farmers in Zambia who accessed microfinance services were able to diversify their income sources and reduce their vulnerability to economic shocks. They invested in small enterprises, such as vegetable farming, poultry, or livestock, which provided additional income during off-seasons. This improved financial stability, making farmers less dependent on agriculture alone for their livelihoods.

However, the impact of microfinance on income generation is not always straightforward. Baffoe et al. (2018) noted that high interest rates charged by some microfinance institutions can limit the benefits of income diversification, especially for farmers with low productivity. In addition, farmers may use the loans for consumption purposes or to cover household expenses, which may not necessarily contribute to long-term income generation or wealth accumulation.

➤ *Socio-Economic Well-being and Poverty Alleviation*

Microfinance has been widely advocated as a tool for poverty alleviation, especially in rural areas. It has the potential to enhance the socio-economic well-being of smallholder farmers by enabling them to invest in essential services, including education, healthcare, and housing. By improving access to credit, microfinance institutions help smooth income fluctuations and reduce household vulnerabilities, leading to a better quality of life. Msuya et al. (2016) found that access to microfinance improved the welfare of smallholder farmers in Zambia by allowing them to invest in health and education, thus enhancing the overall socio-economic status of their families. Similarly, in other studies (Mwaura & Mutua, 2015), microfinance was found to reduce poverty by increasing income levels, which in turn allowed farmers to access better healthcare services and improve living standards. This broadens the scope of microfinance's impact beyond just economic development to include social development.

Despite these positive findings, the poverty-alleviating potential of microfinance remains contentious. Zimba (2017) cautioned that microfinance interventions may not lead to sustainable poverty reduction. While microfinance helps improve financial stability in the short term, smallholder farmers may still face the long-term challenges of market volatility, climate change, and insufficient infrastructure. These issues can undermine the broader goals of poverty alleviation, leaving farmers trapped in cycles of debt and poverty.

➤ *Challenges in Accessing Microfinance Services*

One of the primary challenges faced by smallholder farmers in accessing microfinance services is limited financial literacy. Many farmers lack the necessary skills to

make sound financial decisions, leading to poor loan management and a low success rate for microfinance interventions. This was noted by Baffoe et al. (2018), who emphasized the importance of financial education as part of microfinance programs to enhance their inclusiveness. Farmers often struggle with loan repayment due to the seasonal nature of agricultural income and the high interest rates associated with microfinance loans. Moreover, geographic barriers and inadequate infrastructure further hinder access to microfinance services, particularly in rural areas. Zimba (2017) noted that farmers in remote areas may face difficulties in reaching microfinance institutions or understanding the services offered. Additionally, some microfinance institutions require collateral, which many smallholder farmers do not possess, preventing them from accessing credit.

➤ *The Role of Microfinance in Agricultural Development*

Microfinance institutions (MFIs) are increasingly recognized as vital players in fostering agricultural development, particularly among smallholder farmers who often lack access to traditional banking services. These institutions provide crucial financial services, including credit, savings, and insurance, tailored to the specific needs and constraints of agricultural communities. By offering these services, microfinance empowers farmers to invest in improved inputs, technologies, and farming practices, ultimately leading to increased productivity and income (Zaman, 2011). The accessibility of microfinance can be particularly transformative in regions where formal financial institutions are scarce or unwilling to lend to small-scale agricultural ventures, thereby bridging a critical gap in the financial landscape.

Furthermore, microfinance plays a significant role in promoting financial inclusion among marginalized agricultural populations, enabling them to participate more fully in the economic system. This inclusion extends beyond mere access to credit; it encompasses the ability to save, manage risk, and build assets, all of which contribute to long-term financial stability and resilience. The impact of microfinance on agricultural development is not limited to individual farmers; it also has broader implications for rural economies, stimulating growth, creating employment opportunities, and reducing poverty (Morduch, 1999). By supporting smallholder farmers, microfinance contributes to food security, rural development, and overall economic prosperity.

➤ *The Role of Savings in Building Resilience*

Savings services offered by microfinance institutions play a crucial role in helping smallholder farmers build resilience to economic shocks and manage risks associated with agricultural production. Agriculture is inherently vulnerable to various risks, including weather-related disasters, pests and diseases, and price fluctuations. Savings provide farmers with a buffer to cope with these risks, allowing them to smooth consumption, invest in their farms, and avoid distress sales of assets during difficult times (Collins et al., 2009). Access to secure and convenient savings facilities can also encourage farmers to save more,

leading to increased financial security and long-term investment capacity. Furthermore, savings can empower farmers to make strategic investments in their farms, such as purchasing livestock, improving irrigation systems, or diversifying their crops. These investments can enhance productivity, reduce vulnerability to shocks, and improve overall livelihoods. The availability of savings services can also promote financial literacy and encourage farmers to adopt better financial management practices. By providing a safe and accessible means of saving, microfinance institutions can help farmers build a foundation for long-term financial stability and sustainable agricultural development (Rutherford, 2000).

#### ➤ *Risk Management and Insurance*

Agriculture is inherently risky, and smallholder farmers are particularly vulnerable to various risks, including weather-related disasters, pests and diseases, and price fluctuations. Microfinance institutions can help farmers manage these risks by providing access to insurance products that protect them against losses. Crop insurance, for example, can provide farmers with compensation if their crops are damaged by drought, floods, or other natural disasters. Livestock insurance can protect farmers against losses due to disease or death of their animals. By providing access to insurance, microfinance can help farmers to reduce their vulnerability to shocks and build resilience (Hazell et al., 2001). However, the uptake of insurance among smallholder farmers is often low due to factors such as lack of awareness, high premiums, and mistrust of insurance.

#### ➤ *The Role of Training and Extension Services*

The inclusiveness of microfinance in enhancing smallholder farmer development is often enhanced when combined with training and extension services. These services provide farmers with the knowledge and skills they need to use credit effectively, adopt new technologies, and improve their farming practices. Training programs can cover a wide range of topics, including crop management, livestock husbandry, financial literacy, and business skills. Extension services provide farmers with ongoing support and advice, helping them to solve problems, adapt to changing conditions, and access new information (Anderson & Feder, 2007). The integration of training and extension services with microfinance can lead to significant improvements in agricultural productivity and income. Farmers who receive training and extension support are more likely to adopt new technologies, use inputs efficiently, and manage their farms effectively. This, in turn, can lead to higher yields, improved crop quality, and increased profitability. Moreover, training and extension services can empower farmers to become more self-reliant and resilient, enabling them to adapt to changing market conditions and overcome challenges (Birkhaeuser et al., 1991).

#### ➤ *Gender and Microfinance in Agriculture*

Microfinance has the potential to play a transformative role in empowering women in agriculture. Women farmers often face significant barriers to accessing land, credit, and other resources, which limits their ability to improve their productivity and livelihoods. Microfinance can help to

overcome these barriers by providing women with access to financial services that are tailored to their specific needs and circumstances. Studies have shown that women who participate in microfinance programs tend to have higher incomes, greater control over household resources, and improved social status (Hashemi et al., 1996).

However, the impact of microfinance on women's empowerment is not always guaranteed. Microfinance programs must be designed in a way that addresses the specific challenges faced by women farmers, such as cultural norms that restrict their mobility or access to markets. Additionally, it is important to ensure that women have control over the loans and savings they receive, and that they are not burdened with excessive debt or repayment pressures. When microfinance programs are designed with a gender-sensitive approach, they can be a powerful tool for promoting women's empowerment and improving agricultural outcomes (Mayoux, 2001).

#### ➤ *Access to Credit and Agricultural Productivity*

Access to credit is a fundamental requirement for smallholder farmers to improve their agricultural productivity. Microfinance institutions provide a crucial source of credit for farmers who are often excluded from traditional banking systems due to their perceived high risk and lack of collateral. This access to credit enables farmers to invest in essential inputs such as fertilizers, improved seeds, and irrigation equipment, which are critical for increasing yields and improving crop quality (Pitt & Khandker, 1998). Moreover, credit allows farmers to adopt new technologies and farming practices that can enhance efficiency and sustainability.

However, the impact of credit on agricultural productivity is not always straightforward. The inclusiveness of microfinance in enhancing productivity depends on various factors, including the terms and conditions of the loans, the availability of complementary services such as extension support and market access, and the overall economic environment. If loans are too small, too short-term, or too expensive, they may not be sufficient to enable farmers to make meaningful investments in their farms. Additionally, if farmers lack the knowledge or skills to use credit effectively, or if they face barriers to accessing markets for their produce, the potential benefits of microfinance may be limited (Banerjee & Duflo, 2005).

#### ➤ *Market Access and Value Chain Development*

Access to markets is a critical factor in determining the success of smallholder farmers. Microfinance can play a role in improving market access by providing farmers with the financial resources they need to invest in transportation, storage, and marketing infrastructure. Additionally, microfinance can support the development of value chains by providing credit to processors, traders, and other actors who play a role in linking farmers to markets. By improving market access and strengthening value chains, microfinance can help farmers to increase their incomes and improve their livelihoods (Da Silva & Mhlanga, 2009).

However, the impact of microfinance on market access is not always straightforward. The inclusiveness of microfinance in improving market access depends on various factors, including the availability of infrastructure, the competitiveness of the market, and the regulatory environment. If farmers face barriers to accessing markets due to poor roads, lack of storage facilities, or unfair trading practices, the potential benefits of microfinance may be limited. Additionally, it is important to ensure that farmers have the bargaining power to negotiate fair prices for their produce and that they are not exploited by intermediaries (Barrett, 2008).

➤ *Empirical Studies on Microfinance and Smallholder Farming*

Msuya et al. (2016) this study explored the role of microcredit services in improving agricultural productivity among smallholder farmers in Zambia. Msuya et al. found that farmers who accessed microfinance loans for purchasing essential agricultural inputs, such as fertilizers, seeds, and pesticides, reported notable improvements in crop yields and overall income. These findings suggest that microfinance can enhance smallholder productivity by enabling farmers to make crucial investments that they otherwise would not afford. The study also highlighted the importance of timely access to credit and the provision of agricultural training to maximize the impact of these loans. The findings align with the broader understanding that access to microfinance can provide the necessary financial resources for smallholder farmers to improve both their agricultural practices and financial security.

Mwenda & Lambi (2015) this study focused on the effect of microfinance on smallholder farmers' ability to adapt to climate change through investments in irrigation systems. The authors documented that access to microfinance allowed farmers in rural Zambia to acquire irrigation systems that were critical for ensuring consistent crop production, even in the face of fluctuating rainfall patterns and prolonged dry seasons. The study's findings underscore the role of microfinance in enabling farmers to invest in technologies that enhance agricultural resilience. Furthermore, the study found that these investments significantly improved productivity, as farmers could irrigate their fields during dry spells, resulting in better yields and reduced vulnerability to climate-induced shocks.

Baffoe et al. (2018) – Baffoe et al. examined how microfinance impacts the efficiency and productivity of smallholder farmers in Africa by focusing on the acquisition of mechanized farming tools. The study found that farmers who accessed microfinance loans were able to purchase mechanized equipment such as tractors, which increased farm efficiency, reduced labor costs, and improved productivity. This study highlights a critical advantage of microfinance: providing access to capital that allows smallholder farmers to transition from traditional, labor-intensive farming practices to more modern, efficient methods. This transition is crucial for improving both crop yields and long-term sustainability in agricultural production.

Chikozho (2014) – Chikozho's research sheds light on the challenges smallholder farmers face in utilizing microfinance effectively, with particular emphasis on issues such as low financial literacy and the seasonal nature of agricultural income. The study indicated that although smallholder farmers received microfinance loans, many struggled to effectively manage their finances due to inadequate knowledge of financial planning and management. In addition, the irregular income from farming, tied to the seasonal harvest cycles, made it difficult for farmers to meet the repayment terms of microfinance loans. This research emphasizes the need for financial literacy programs to accompany microfinance offerings, ensuring that farmers are equipped with the necessary skills to manage and repay loans effectively.

Chowa et al. (2019) – This study explored the broader socio-economic effects of microfinance on rural farmers in Zambia. Chowa et al. found that access to microfinance allowed farmers to diversify their income sources beyond agriculture. Many farmers invested in small businesses, livestock, or non-farm enterprises, thereby reducing their vulnerability to shocks in agricultural markets and creating additional income streams. The study also found that microfinance had a significant impact on the financial stability of rural households, making them less reliant on agriculture alone for their livelihoods. This income diversification also helped smooth out the impacts of seasonality, improving household resilience to economic fluctuations.

Zimba (2017) – Zimba's study raised significant concerns about the accessibility and affordability of microfinance services in rural Zambia. While acknowledging the potential of microfinance to improve agricultural productivity, Zimba pointed out that high-interest rates and limited access to financial services were major barriers for rural farmers. Many microfinance institutions charged interest rates that were perceived as burdensome by farmers, limiting the loans' inclusiveness in generating meaningful income improvements. Moreover, the lack of proximity to financial institutions and the absence of adequate financial infrastructure in rural areas further exacerbated the challenges of accessing microfinance services. Zimba's research calls for reforms in the microfinance sector, focusing on lowering interest rates and improving access to services for rural populations.

Mwaura & Mutua (2015) – This study examined how microfinance programs contributed to improving the socio-economic status of smallholder farmers by enabling investments in health, education, and other vital services. Mwaura and Mutua found that farmers who accessed microfinance were able to allocate funds toward essential non-agricultural expenditures, such as paying for children's education and healthcare services. This, in turn, led to improvements in the overall quality of life and well-being of farming households. The study highlighted that the positive socio-economic impact of microfinance extended beyond agricultural productivity to include significant improvements

in the social and health sectors, indicating that microfinance can be a multi-dimensional tool for poverty alleviation.

Zimba (2017) – Zimba, in a separate study, underscored the importance of addressing logistical and infrastructural challenges that hinder rural farmers' access to microfinance services. Zimba noted that the lack of adequate roads, internet connectivity, and proximity to financial institutions created significant barriers to the efficient delivery of microfinance services in remote areas. In many rural areas, farmers had to travel long distances to access financial services, which could be both costly and time-consuming. Additionally, some farmers lacked the necessary documentation and collateral required by microfinance institutions, further restricting their access to credit. Zimba's work calls for improved infrastructure to support the effective delivery of financial services to rural populations.

Msuya et al. (2016) – In another study by Msuya et al., the authors found that access to microfinance services not only increased agricultural productivity but also helped improve household income. The farmers who took out loans were able to invest in both agricultural and non-agricultural activities, including small businesses and trade. This diversified income generation not only improved financial stability but also helped farmers to become more resilient to shocks in the agricultural sector. These findings contribute to the broader understanding of microfinance as a tool not just for agricultural improvement, but also for overall livelihood enhancement in rural areas.

Chikozho (2014) – A separate study by Chikozho examined the negative impacts of microfinance on smallholder farmers, specifically focusing on the debt burden associated with high-interest rates and rigid repayment schedules. Chikozho argued that while microfinance loans were intended to alleviate poverty and improve livelihoods, many farmers found themselves trapped in cycles of debt due to the high repayment demands. Farmers often struggled to repay loans on time, especially in years of poor harvests or price fluctuations. This study highlights the risks of over-indebtedness in microfinance programs and calls for more flexible repayment terms and lower interest rates to ensure the sustainability of microfinance as a tool for poverty alleviation.

Zaman (2011) observed that microfinance institutions play a critical role in bridging the financial gap for smallholder farmers by offering credit, savings, and insurance services, which in turn enhance agricultural productivity and economic stability.

Rutherford,(2000) Commented that savings services help smallholder farmers smooth consumption, manage income fluctuations and enhance financial resilience against economic shocks, although they may not significantly increase agricultural investment or output.

Hazell et al. (2001) noted that microfinance institutions contribute to risk management among smallholder farmers by providing insurance products that mitigate losses from natural

disasters, pests, and price fluctuations, thereby improving farmers' resilience.

Anderson & Feder (2007) observed that the combination of microfinance with training and extension services significantly enhances smallholder farmers' ability to adopt improved farming Pitt & Khandker (1998) demonstrated that access to credit through microfinance enables farmers to invest in key agricultural inputs such as fertilizers and improved seeds, leading to increased yields and overall farm productivity, techniques, manage credit effectively, and increase productivity.

Da Silva & Mhlanga (2009) found that microfinance plays a crucial role in strengthening agricultural value chains by providing financial resources to farmers, traders, and processors, improving market linkages and increasing farmer incomes.

#### ➤ *Theoretical Framework*

The theoretical framework for this study is primarily grounded in the Microfinance Theory. The Microfinance Theory posits that access to financial services, such as microcredit, can empower smallholder farmers, by providing them with the capital needed to invest in agricultural activities, thereby improving productivity and income. This theory is relevant in the Zambian context, where smallholder farmers often face challenges in accessing traditional financial services.

### III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### ➤ *Overview*

This chapter outlines the methodology that was used to explore the inclusiveness of microfinance in enhancing the activities of smallholder farmers in rural communities of Kabwe district, Zambia. The focus of the study was on understanding the lived experiences and perceptions of smallholder farmers who have interacted with microfinance institutions (MFIs). By employing a purely qualitative approach, the research aimed to provide an in-depth analysis of how microfinance influenced the social, economic and psychological aspects of farmers' lives. This chapter details the research approach, design and target population, sampling procedures, data collection methods, data analysis techniques, ethical considerations and anticipated limitations.

#### ➤ *Research Approach*

The research adopted a qualitative research approach, which is best suited for exploring complex phenomena in context. Qualitative research is particularly valuable for understanding the personal experiences, perspectives and behaviors of individuals (Creswell, 2014). In this study, the qualitative approach allowed for an exploration of smallholder farmers' subjective experiences with microfinance services. Through in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, and observations, the researcher sought to uncover the nuances of how farmers perceive microfinance as a tool for development. A qualitative approach is also well-suited for capturing the richness and depth of individual and collective experiences, which is essential for understanding

the broader impacts of microfinance on smallholder agriculture.

#### ➤ *Research Design*

The research utilized a case study design, which was ideal for examining a specific phenomenon within a particular context. In this case, the case study focused on smallholder farmers in rural communities of Kabwe district, who have engaged with microfinance services. This design allowed for an in-depth investigation into how microfinance affects the farmers' agricultural practices, income and social welfare. By concentrating on a specific group and context, the case study approach offered detailed insights into the unique challenges and opportunities presented by microfinance. Furthermore, this design enabled the researcher to explore the individual and collective experiences of farmers, offering a holistic view of the impact of microfinance on their livelihoods (Yin, 2017).

#### ➤ *Data Collection*

Data was collected through in-depth interviews guides and observations. These interviews allowed participants to share their thoughts freely, while the researcher ensured key topics related to microfinance's impact on their livelihoods are covered. The questions were open-ended, focusing on how farmers use microfinance, the challenges they face, and how these services have influenced their farming practices, income, and overall development.

#### ➤ *Sampling technique*

Given the qualitative nature of the study, purposive sampling was used to select participants who have specific characteristics relevant to the research objectives. This sampling technique is ideal for identifying individuals who can provide rich, detailed data about their experiences with microfinance (Patton, 2002). The researcher selected smallholder farmers who have utilized microfinance services and are willing to share their perspectives. The sample is diverse, representing different genders, farm sizes and agricultural activities, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of how microfinance affects various groups within the smallholder farmer population.

#### ➤ *Study Population*

The population included smallholder farmers in rural communities of Kabwe district who had used microfinance services such as loans, savings, and training for at least one farming season. Smallholder farmers in Zambia are typically those who cultivate less than five hectares of land, often using traditional farming methods and limited resources (ZNFU, 2020). The focus was on farmers who have received microfinance services for at least one farming cycle to ensure they have sufficient experience to provide meaningful insights into the impact of these services. The aim was to capture a variety of experiences from farmers who have diverse agricultural practices and different levels of interaction with MFIs.

#### ➤ *Sample Size*

The sample size was determined at a point of saturation, where no new information emerges from further interviews.

#### ➤ *Data Analysis*

The data was analyzed using thematic analysis, which is a method for identifying, analyzing, and reporting patterns or themes within qualitative data (Braun & Clarke, 2006). Thematic analysis allowed the researcher to explore key themes related to the inclusiveness of microfinance, such as economic impacts (e.g., income, productivity), social effects (e.g., empowerment), and personal experiences with financial services. The process of thematic analysis involved several steps: familiarizing oneself with the data by reading transcripts, coding the data to identify meaningful segments, grouping the codes into themes, and interpreting these themes in the context of the research questions.

## IV. PRESENTATION OF THE RESEARCH FINDINGS

### A. *Introduction*

This chapter presents the key findings of the study, guided by three objectives: to examine the role of microfinance in enhancing financial inclusion, to explore the challenges faced in accessing and to assess the socio-economic impact of microfinance on smallholder farmers in rural communities of Kabwe District.

### B. *Role of Microfinance in Enhancing Financial Inclusion*

The majority of respondents confirmed that they had accessed microfinance services, indicating the growing penetration of such institutions in rural Kabwe. Access to microfinance facilitated the purchase of agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, herbicides, and farming tools. Farmers indicated that they were able to start or expand their farming operations, contributing to improved yields and productivity.

#### ➤ *Theme 1: Improved Access to Agricultural Inputs*

Microfinance has supported smallholder farmers in Kabwe district by enabling them to purchase farming inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and other tools.

- *SSF1: "Before I accessed microfinance loans, I struggled to afford fertilizer and seed. Now I can buy these inputs at the right time and my harvest has improved compared to previous years."*
- *SSF2: "Microfinance enabled me to get farm tools and inputs I needed. It helped boost my productivity and gave me confidence to manage money better."*
- *SSF3: "Through microfinance, I could purchase farming inputs without delay. The training on financial literacy helped me plan and manage the money more responsibly."*
- *SSF5: "The loan helped me buy fertilizer and weed killer, and this has really improved my farm output."*
- *SSF7: "It has helped me so much in terms of inputs like seeds and fertilizer. Before microfinance, I used to*

*struggle to find money for these things, but now I can buy them on time."*

➤ *Theme 2: Financial Literacy and Training*

- *SSF4: "I didn't just get a loan, I attended a workshop where we were taught the requirements to qualify for future loans. That helped me develop as a farmer."*
- *SSF5: "I received a loan that helped me buy chemicals and hybrid maize seed. It also came with training on budgeting and how to apply for future loans."*

➤ *Theme 3: Accessibility of Microfinance Institutions*

- *SSF1: "It was easy since microfinance providers came to nearby schools during the farming season."*

➤ *Theme 4: Awareness about microfinance loans*

- *SSF8: "I learned about microfinance loans through a radio program and farmer cooperatives. That helped a lot."*
- *SSF9: "I learnt about the coming of microfinance loans in the nearby school from my friend."*

➤ *Objective 3: Socio-Economic Impact of Microfinance*

The study found that microfinance had a largely positive impact on the socio-economic status of smallholder farmers. Access to finance enabled increased productivity, higher household incomes and improved living standards. Respondents reported using profits from improved agricultural yields to purchase household necessities, invest in children's education, access healthcare and even improve housing conditions.

➤ *Theme 1: Improved Household Welfare and Farmer Empowerment*

Access to microfinance has helped farmers increase household income, invest in education, healthcare and better housing, and become financially independent in subsequent farming seasons.

- *SSF1: "Because of microfinance, I've improved my yields and income. I managed to send my children to school and we eat better now than before."*
- *SSF2: "We used to live in a mud house, but now we are building a brick house. All this was possible because of the loan."*
- *SSF3: "I can now afford health services and better meals. My family's life has improved—we feel more stable financially."*
- *SSF4: "After two seasons of borrowing, I can now afford to buy inputs on my own. I feel more independent and financially smarter."*

• *Sub-Theme 1.1: Household Welfare and Empowerment*

- *SSF3: "I can now afford health services and better meals. My family's life has improved, we feel more stable financially."*
- *SSF4: "After two seasons of borrowing, I can now afford to buy inputs on my own. I feel more independent and financially smarter."*
- *SSF3: "I feel more empowered now. I know how to manage my money and plan for my farm. Microfinance changed my life."*

➤ *Theme 2: Loan Utilization and Agriculture Investment*

The majority of the loan recipients used the microfinance loans to invest in agriculture inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and tillage services. This led to notable improvements in crops yields and farming practices. Some farmers diversified their activities into vegetable gardening or small-scale irrigation.

- *SSF2: "With my loan, I managed to buy certified maize seed and three bags of fertilizer. The difference in yield was unbelievable, I harvested double compared to previous season."*
- *SSF3: "During the dry seasons, I run a small kiosk, that's how I keep the family going when the crops are not ready for selling yet."*

➤ *Theme 3: Sources of Finances to Repay the Loan*

The majority of smallholders who had accessed microfinance loans noted that the most preferred sources of the money for loan repayment came from the sale of agriculture produce.

- *SSF8: "I mainly repay the loans using the income generated from my farming activities. During good harvests, the sales from my crops cover the loan repayments. In some cases, if there's a shortfall, I might use income from other small businesses or support from family members to meet the repayment obligations."*
- *SSF9: "Income from the sale of the Produce."*

➤ *Theme 4: Strategies to Help Improve the Inclusion of Smallholder Farmers*

- *MFI1: "We are rolling out flexible repayment schedules aligned with harvest seasons, lowering interest rates for group loans."*
- *MFI1: "We are also introducing mobile booths in rural areas and offering financial literacy training to equip farmers with the knowledge to manage loans effectively."*

## V. DISCUSSION

➤ *Introduction*

The analysis was guided by the thematic framework developed during data presentation and draws comparisons with existing empirical studies in chapter two.

➤ *Objective 1: Role of Microfinance in Enhancing Financial Inclusion*

Findings show that microfinance plays a critical role in improving access to essential agricultural inputs and basic financial services for smallholder farmers. Respondents reported improved productivity and better financial management after accessing loans and training.

This agrees with Msuya et al. (2016) who found that microfinance enabled Zambian farmers to invest in inputs like fertilizer and seed, resulting in improved yields. Ledgerwood (1999) and World Bank (2020) also emphasize the importance of microfinance in expanding financial access to underserved communities. Training services reported by respondents align with Anderson & Feder (2007) who note that training amplifies the inclusiveness of microfinance by building farmers' knowledge base.

➤ *Objective 2: Challenges Faced in Accessing Microfinance Loans*

Barriers such as collateral requirements, high interest rates, and misaligned repayment terms were recurring themes. These structural issues limit access and may even reverse the gains made from microfinance loans when repayments outpace seasonal incomes.

These findings are consistent with Zimba (2017) and Chikozho (2014) who documented that high interest rates and collateral demands deter rural farmers from utilizing microfinance effectively. Baffoe et al. (2018) also found that loan application procedures often favor farmers with more resources and exclude the vulnerable.

The sub-theme of repayment misalignment supports Chikozho (2014), who emphasized the risks of default when repayment schedules do not accommodate farming cycles. Farmers in the current study expressed the need for loans whose repayment periods are pegged to harvest time.

➤ *Objective 3: Impact of Microfinance on Socio-Economic Well-being*

Most participants highlighted that microfinance positively impacted their household welfare. Improved yields and income allowed for better education, nutrition, housing, and independence from future borrowing.

This mirrors findings by Mwaura & Mutua (2015) who noted that microfinance enabled rural households in Kenya to invest in health and education, thus improving quality of life. Chowa et al. (2019) also reported that access to loans helped diversify income streams, enhancing household stability.

However, stress due to repayment pressure was also noted by a few respondents, aligning with Chikozho (2014) who warned about psychological and financial burdens arising from poorly structured microfinance.

## VI. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

➤ *Introduction*

This study has explored the vital role microfinance plays in transforming the lives of smallholder farmers in rural communities of Kabwe District. By enhancing access to capital, inputs and knowledge, microfinance supports both economic productivity and human development.

➤ *Conclusion*

From the findings, the study concludes that Microfinance in rural communities of Kabwe District has enhanced financial inclusion by enabling smallholder farmers to access timely loans, leading to improved farming practices. However, continued expansion and deeper rural outreach are required to reach the most excluded populations.

Based on the findings presented structural challenges continue to limit microfinance accessibility among smallholder farmers in Kabwe. While institutions provide much-needed services, there is an urgent need to redesign products that are responsive to rural realities—particularly flexible repayment and reduced collateral requirements.

The analysis further reals that microfinance has had a transformative socio-economic impact on smallholder farmers in Kabwe, enabling them to achieve better living standards and financial autonomy. Nonetheless, support mechanisms must be in place to prevent distress from rigid repayment conditions.

➤ *Recommendations*

In light of the key findings, the following recommendations are made to enhance the inclusiveness of microfinance in supporting smallholder farmers.

- **Revise Repayment Terms:** Align repayment schedules with the agricultural cycle to reflect farmers' income patterns. Loan repayment structures should consider the seasonal nature of farming. Flexible payment options that begin post-harvest would reduce default rates and financial pressure.
- **Reduce Interest Rates:** Making credit more affordable will enhance usage and repayment success.
- **Eliminate or Reduce Collateral Requirements:** Develop trust-based or group-lending models to serve asset-poor farmers.
- **Expand Rural Outreach:** Establish mobile or community-based microfinance booths in remote areas. Also Expanding Rural Outreach by having rural offices established to improve accessibility.
- **Increase Farmer Training:** Continue offering financial and business literacy sessions tailored to farmers with basic education.
- **Government Role in Regulation and Support:** Government should regulate interest rates and promote policies that encourage inclusive finance. Public-private partnerships can enhance resource mobilization and reduce risk.

In conclusion, microfinance has the potential to be a powerful enabler but only when designed to serve, not strain, the people it targets. The future of rural development in Zambia depends on giving smallholder farmers the tools to succeed not just the credit, but also the dignity, knowledge and flexibility they need to thrive.

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