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Examining the Effectiveness of Empowerment Schemes: A Case Study of Women in Poultry Business in Chilanga

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Abstract: Despite the implementation of various empowerment schemes designed to uplift women in the poultry business, there is limited empirical evidence on their effectiveness in Chilanga. Women in this region continue to face significant challenges, including low income, inadequate business skills, and socio-cultural barriers that impede their full participation in the industry (FAO, 2013). These persistent issues highlight the need for a thorough evaluation of the empowerment schemes to determine their actual impact and effectiveness. Without such an evaluation, it remains unclear whether these initiatives are achieving their intended goals or if there are areas where they fall short. The lack of comprehensive evaluation of these schemes hinders the understanding of their impact and the identification of areas needing improvement (Narayan, 2005). This study aims to fill this gap by assessing the effectiveness of these empowerment schemes in improving the income levels, business skills, and socio-cultural status of women in Chilanga's poultry industry. The main objective of the study was to evaluate the effectiveness of empowerment schemes in enhancing the socio-economic status of women engaged in the poultry business in Chilanga. A mixed-methods approach was employed to gather comprehensive data. Quantitative data were collected through structured surveys administered to 200 women, focusing on changes in income, business skills, and socio-cultural impacts. Qualitative insights were obtained through 18 semi-structured interviews, providing in-depth perspectives on the participants' experiences and the broader implications of empowerment schemes. Data analysis included descriptive statistics, thematic analysis, and triangulation to ensure validity and reliability. The Chi-square test results indicate a statistically significant association between access to empowerment and poultry knowledge improvement. The Pearson Chi-Square value is 46.402 with a p-value of 0.000, which is highly significant ($p < 0.05$). This indicates that the observed association between poultry knowledge improvement and access to empowerment is not due to chance. The cross tabulation further supports this finding, showing that poultry knowledge improvement is predominantly observed among those who received empowerment schemes. The regression model explains a substantial portion of the variance in the outcome, with a regression sum of squares of 284.575 and a residual sum of squares of 41.957 out of a total of 326. 532.Women who participated in the empowerment scheme tend to report higher levels of respect from the community after empowerment. Holding other factors constant, participation is associated with an increase of 0.280 units in the respect score Based on the findings, the following recommendations are proposed to further enhance the effectiveness of empowerment schemes for women in the poultry industry in Chilanga. While the schemes have been successful in building business skills, further emphasis should be placed on continuous learning. Training programs should be expanded to cover areas such as advanced marketing techniques, digital literacy, and more specialized aspects of poultry management. This will help participants remain competitive and adapt to market changes. The ability to access wider markets and consistent financial resources is crucial for sustained growth. Stakeholders should focus on facilitating better access to local and regional markets for women's poultry products. Additionally, financial institutions and government bodies should create more favorable lending conditions for women entrepreneurs, ensuring they have sufficient capital to expand their businesses.

Keywords: *Business, Empowerment, Women, Poultry.*

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I. INTRODUCTION

➢ *Background*

The empowerment of women is a cornerstone for achieving sustainable development goals and fostering economic growth. Empowered women are indispensable for societal progress, as they make significant contributions across various sectors such as education, healthcare, and economic development. By providing women with the necessary tools, resources, and opportunities to engage fully in economic and social activities, societies can harness a vast pool of untapped potential (Kabeer, 2015). This approach not only promotes gender equality but also spurs inclusive growth, leading to communities that are more stable and resilient.

In the context of sustainable development, the empowerment of women is recognized as a crucial factor in reaching targets related to poverty reduction, health improvements, and environmental sustainability. Women's active participation in these areas ensures diverse perspectives and solutions, enhancing the effectiveness of development initiatives. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP, 2016) emphasizes that gender equality and women's empowerment are fundamental to achieving the broader agenda of sustainable development. When women are empowered, they can drive change within their communities, leading to healthier, more educated populations and stronger, more sustainable economies.

In developing countries, women often encounter substantial barriers to economic participation, including restricted access to resources, education, and business opportunities. These obstacles are deeply entrenched in cultural norms, systemic inequalities, and discriminatory practices that limit women's capacity to contribute to and benefit from economic activities. For example, women frequently lack access to credit, land ownership, and vital market information, which exacerbates their economic challenges and confines them to low-paying and unstable jobs (World Bank, 2023). This systemic marginalization not only hampers their individual economic prospects but also stifles broader economic development.

Moreover, inadequate educational opportunities further impede women's ability to gain the skills necessary for higher-paying jobs or entrepreneurial ventures. Without the education and training required to compete in more lucrative fields, many women are unable to break free from the cycle of poverty. Addressing these barriers necessitates targeted interventions and policies that foster gender equality and equip women with the support needed to overcome these obstacles (Chant and Sweetman, 2012). Such initiatives could include providing access to education, credit, and land rights, as well as creating inclusive business environments that encourage female entrepreneurship. By dismantling these barriers, developing countries can unlock the full potential of their female population, leading to more inclusive and robust economic growth.

➢ *Statement of the Problem*

Despite the implementation of various empowerment schemes designed to uplift women in the poultry business, there is limited empirical evidence on their effectiveness in Chilanga. Women in this region continue to face significant challenges, including low income, inadequate business skills, and socio-cultural barriers that impede their full participation in the industry (FAO, 2013). These persistent issues highlight the need for a thorough evaluation of the empowerment schemes to determine their actual impact and effectiveness. Without such an evaluation, it remains unclear whether these initiatives are achieving their intended goals or if there are areas where they fall short. The lack of comprehensive evaluation of these schemes hinders the understanding of their impact and the identification of areas needing improvement (Narayan, 2005). This study aims to fill this gap by assessing the effectiveness of these empowerment schemes in improving the income levels, business skills, and socio-cultural status of women in Chilanga's poultry industry.

➢ *Objectives of the Study*

- *Main Objective*

The study aimed at evaluating the effectiveness of empowerment schemes in enhancing the socio-economic status of women engaged in the poultry business in Chilanga.

- *Specific Objectives*

✓ To assess the influence of empowerment schemes on the income levels of women in the poultry business in Chilanga.
✓ To evaluate the improvement in business skills and knowledge among women participating in the empowerment schemes.
✓ To analyze the socio-cultural impacts of empowerment schemes on the lives of women in the poultry business in Chilanga.

➢ *Theoretical Framework*

The theoretical framework for this study is grounded in Naila Kabeer's Women's Empowerment Framework, which provides a comprehensive understanding of women's empowerment through the interrelated dimensions of resources, agency, and achievements. This framework is instrumental in analyzing how women's empowerment can be facilitated and measured, particularly in contexts where economic and social disparities are pronounced.

Resources, within Kabeer's framework, encompass the various material, human, and social assets that women require to enhance their economic and social standing. Material resources include financial capital, property, and access to credit, which are essential for women to start and sustain businesses or improve their living conditions. Human resources refer to education, skills, and health, which enable women to participate effectively in the labor market and society. Social resources include networks, relationships, and social capital, which provide support, information, and opportunities. Together, these resources create a foundation

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upon which women can build to improve their lives and achieve greater autonomy (Kabeer, 1999).

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

➢ *Effects of Empowerment Schemes on Income Levels*

Empowerment schemes are often designed to provide financial resources, training, and support to enhance the economic activities of target groups, particularly women. These programs aim to create opportunities for women to engage in income-generating activities, develop entrepreneurial skills, and access credit facilities. By addressing barriers to economic participation, such schemes help women build sustainable livelihoods and improve their economic standing. Training and support services offered through these programs can include business management, financial literacy, and vocational skills, all of which contribute to greater economic self-reliance and resilience.

According to Kabeer (1999), economic empowerment involves access to resources that enhance individuals' capacity to make economic decisions and gain control over their income and assets. This framework emphasizes the importance of agency, whereby women gain the ability to make strategic life choices previously denied to them. Several studies have demonstrated that empowerment schemes can significantly impact women's income levels. By providing women with the tools and resources needed to participate fully in economic activities, these programs not only increase individual incomes but also contribute to broader economic development. Empowered women are more likely to invest in their families and communities, leading to a positive cycle of growth and improved well-being.

➢ *Improvement in Business Skills and Knowledge*

Empowerment schemes frequently incorporate training and capacity-building components designed to enhance the business skills and knowledge of participants. These programs are meticulously crafted to equip women with the necessary tools to succeed in entrepreneurial ventures. According to Anderson et al. (2018), skill development is a critical factor for the success and sustainability of small enterprises. By focusing on areas such as financial management, marketing strategies, and the technical aspects of their specific trades, these training programs lay a solid foundation for women to build and sustain their businesses.

Specifically, in the context of poultry farming, these training programs offer women valuable insights into efficient farming techniques, proper animal husbandry, and effective marketing tactics to sell their produce. Financial management training helps women understand how to budget, save, and invest their earnings wisely, ensuring the longevity of their enterprises. Marketing training empowers them to reach broader markets and attract more customers, while technical training in poultry farming ensures they can maintain healthy and productive flocks. These comprehensive training modules not only boost the participants' confidence but also significantly increase the likelihood of their businesses thriving in the long term.

Afolabi and Ajibike (2012) conducted a study in Nigeria that highlighted the significant benefits of business training provided through empowerment schemes for women entrepreneurs. The study found that women who participated in these programs demonstrated marked improvements in their entrepreneurial skills, particularly in strategic planning and business management. The training equipped these women with a deeper understanding of how to run their businesses more effectively, covering essential aspects such as setting clear business goals, managing operations efficiently, and navigating challenges in the marketplace. This enhanced skill set allowed them to approach their businesses with greater confidence and competence, leading to better performance and growth.

➢ *Socio-Cultural Effects of Empowerment Schemes*

Empowerment schemes can have profound socio-cultural impacts on the lives of women, influencing their roles, status, and relationships within their communities. According to Malhotra et al. (2002), empowerment encompasses changes in women's self-perception, social status, and decision-making power. Empowerment initiatives often aim to challenge and transform traditional gender roles and norms.

Studies have shown that participation in empowerment programs can lead to increased social capital and community participation among women. These programs often provide women with opportunities to connect, share experiences, and build networks, which in turn enhance their social capital. For example, Bali Swain and Wallentin (2009) found that microfinance programs in India significantly improved women's economic conditions and elevated their social standing. As women gained financial independence, they also gained respect within their communities, which encouraged greater involvement in community activities and decision-making processes. This dual benefit of economic and social empowerment fostered a sense of solidarity and collective action among women, strengthening their influence and presence in public spheres.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

➢ *Research Design*

This study adopted a mixed-methods research design, combining both quantitative and qualitative approaches. The quantitative component involves the collection and analysis of numerical data to measure changes in income levels and business skills. The qualitative component involves interviews to gather in-depth insights into the socio-cultural impacts of the empowerment schemes.

➢ *Target Population*

The target population for this study comprised all women engaged in the poultry business in Chilanga who have participated in empowerment schemes. This specific population was chosen because these women have direct, firsthand experience with the empowerment initiatives under evaluation, making them the most relevant and informative subjects for assessing the schemes' effectiveness. By focusing on this group, the study aimed to gather detailed insights into

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how the empowerment programs have influenced their socio-economic status, business skills, and overall quality of life. This targeted approach ensured that the data collected was directly applicable to understanding the impacts of the empowerment efforts within this specific community context.

➢ *Sampling Design*

A stratified random sampling technique was used to ensure representation across different segments of the population. The strata was based on the duration of participation in the empowerment schemes (e.g., less than one year, one to three years, and more than three years). This approach helped in capturing variations in the impact of the schemes based on the length of engagement.

➢ *Sample Size Determination*

The sample size was determined using Cochran's formula for sample size calculation in social science research:

$$N\,0 = \frac{Z^2 p\,(1-p)}{e^2}$$

Where:

$n\,0$ = sample size

Z = Z-value (e.g., 1.96 for a 95% confidence level)

p = estimated proportion of the population (assumed to be 0.5 for maximum variability)

e = margin of error (e.g., 0.05 for 5% margin of error)

Given the estimated population size of 500 women, the sample size is calculated as:

$$n = \frac{n\,0}{1+n\,0-1\ /\mathrm{N}}$$

Where N is the population size.

The initial sample size $n\,0$ calculated using Cochran's formula is approximately 384.

After adjusting for the finite population of 500 women, the final sample size was approximately 218.

➢ *Data Collection Methods*

- *Data was Collected Using the Following Methods:*

Surveys were conducted using structured questionnaires designed to gather quantitative data on key variables such as income levels, business skills, and knowledge. These surveys provided a comprehensive overview of the economic conditions and capabilities of the participants, allowing for the analysis of patterns and correlations within the data. By employing a standardized set of questions, the surveys ensured consistency and reliability in the data collected, making it possible to draw meaningful conclusions about the broader population 200 respondents were given structured questionnaires from Chilanga from different cooperatives.

➢ *Triangulation*

Triangulation was employed to enhance the validity and reliability of the study by integrating multiple data sources and methods. This approach involved comparing quantitative data collected through structured surveys with qualitative insights obtained from interviews and focus group discussions. By cross-referencing these different types of data, the study aimed to validate findings and identify any discrepancies, ensuring a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of the impacts of empowerment schemes on women in the poultry business. This methodological rigor helps to offset the limitations of each individual method, providing a more robust and credible evaluation of the schemes' effectiveness.

➢ *Limitations of the Study*

Potential limitations of the study include response bias, sample representation issues, and data accuracy concerns. Response bias may occur as participants might provide socially desirable answers, particularly during interviews and focus group discussions, rather than their true experiences and opinions, which can skew the findings. The stratified random sampling method, while ensuring representation from different segments of the population, may still not fully capture all variations within the population, leading to potential gaps in understanding the full impact of the empowerment schemes. Additionally, data accuracy could be compromised due to reliance on self-reported information regarding income levels and business skills, which may be subject to recall bias or intentional misreporting, thus affecting the reliability of the results.

➢ *Ethical Considerations*

The study adhered to the following ethical principles to ensure the integrity and ethical soundness of the research process. Informed consent were obtained by fully informing participants about the study's purpose, procedures, and any potential risks involved, ensuring that they voluntarily agree to participate with a clear understanding of what their involvement entails. Confidentiality was strictly maintained by anonymizing participant identities and ensuring that all responses are used solely for research purposes, preventing any unauthorized disclosure of personal information. Participation was entirely voluntary, with participants having the right to withdraw from the study at any time without facing any negative consequences or pressure to remain involved. Data protection measures were implemented to securely store all collected data, with access restricted to authorize personnel only, ensuring that the privacy and integrity of participant information are safeguarded throughout the research process.

IV. PRESENTATION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

➢ *Demographics*

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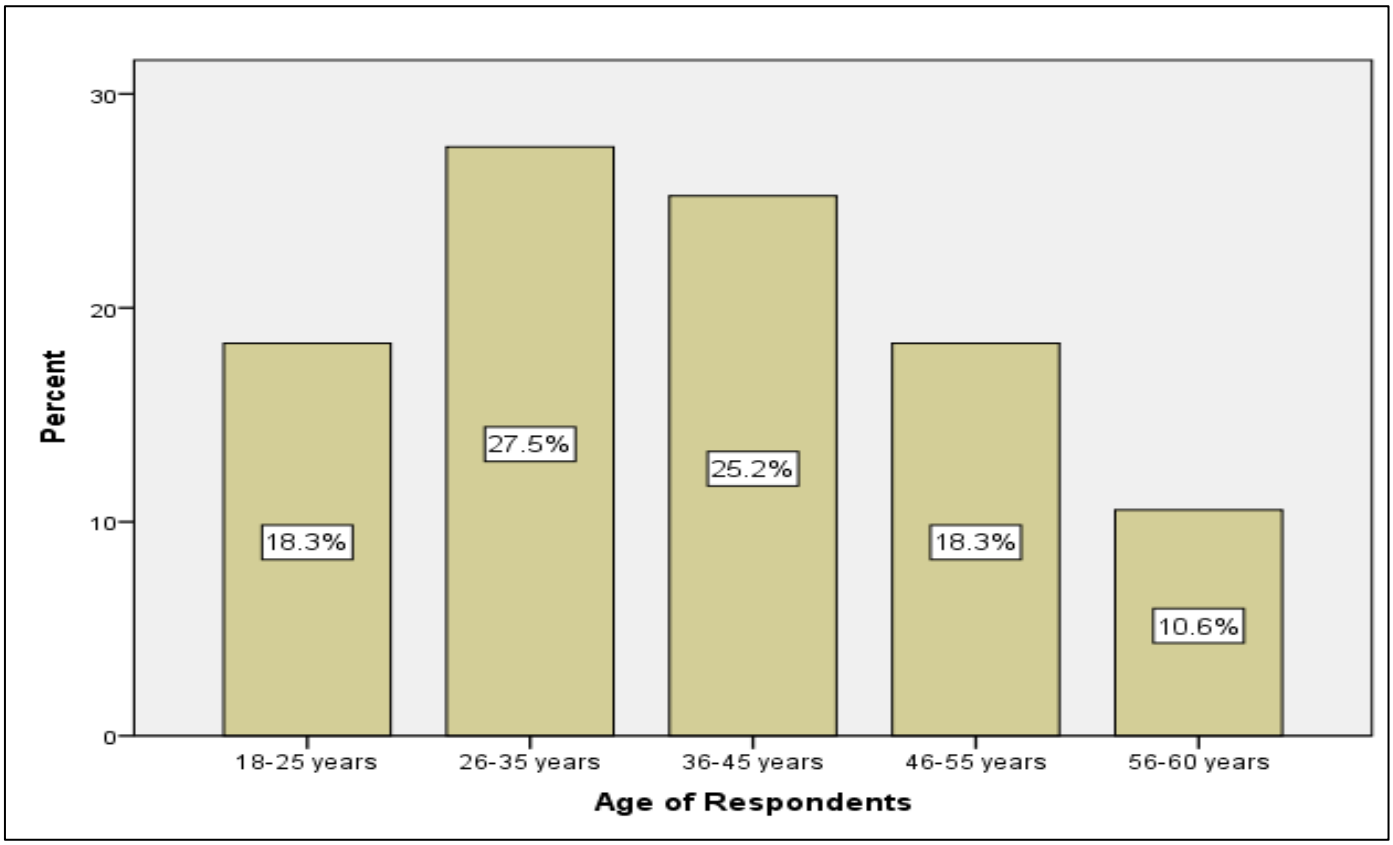

Fig 1 Age of Respondents

Figure 1 shows that the largest age group among the respondents is 26-35 years, making up 27.5% of the total. This is followed by the 36-45 years' age group at 25.2%, and the 18-25 and 46-55 years' age groups both at 18.3%. The smallest age group is 56-60 years, representing 10.6% of the respondents.

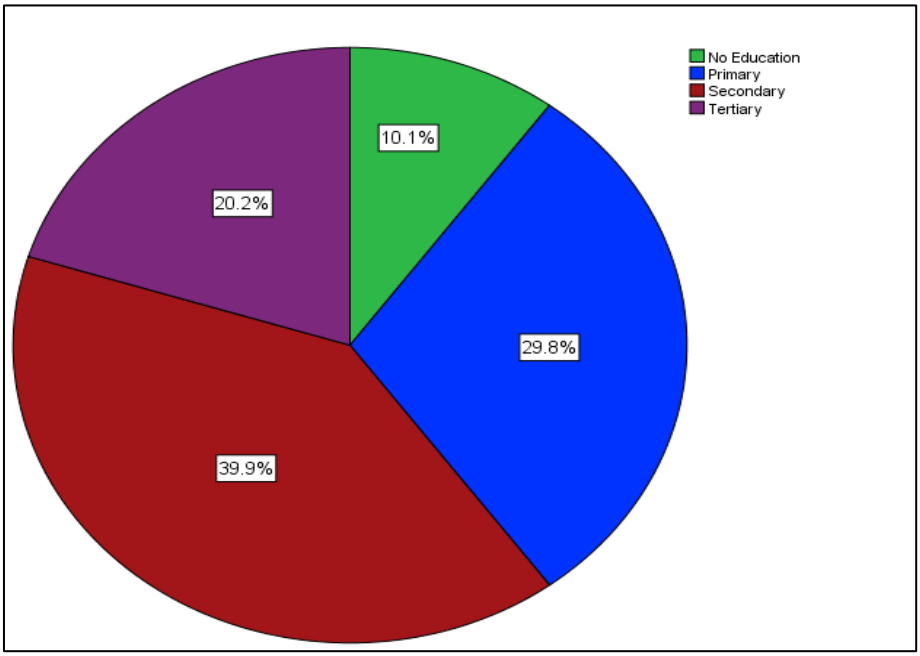

Fig 2 Education Level

Figure 2 shows that the largest educational group among the respondents is those with secondary education, making up 39.9% of the total. This is followed by respondents with primary education at 29.8%, and those with tertiary education at 20.2%. The smallest group is respondents with no education, representing 10.1% of the respondents.

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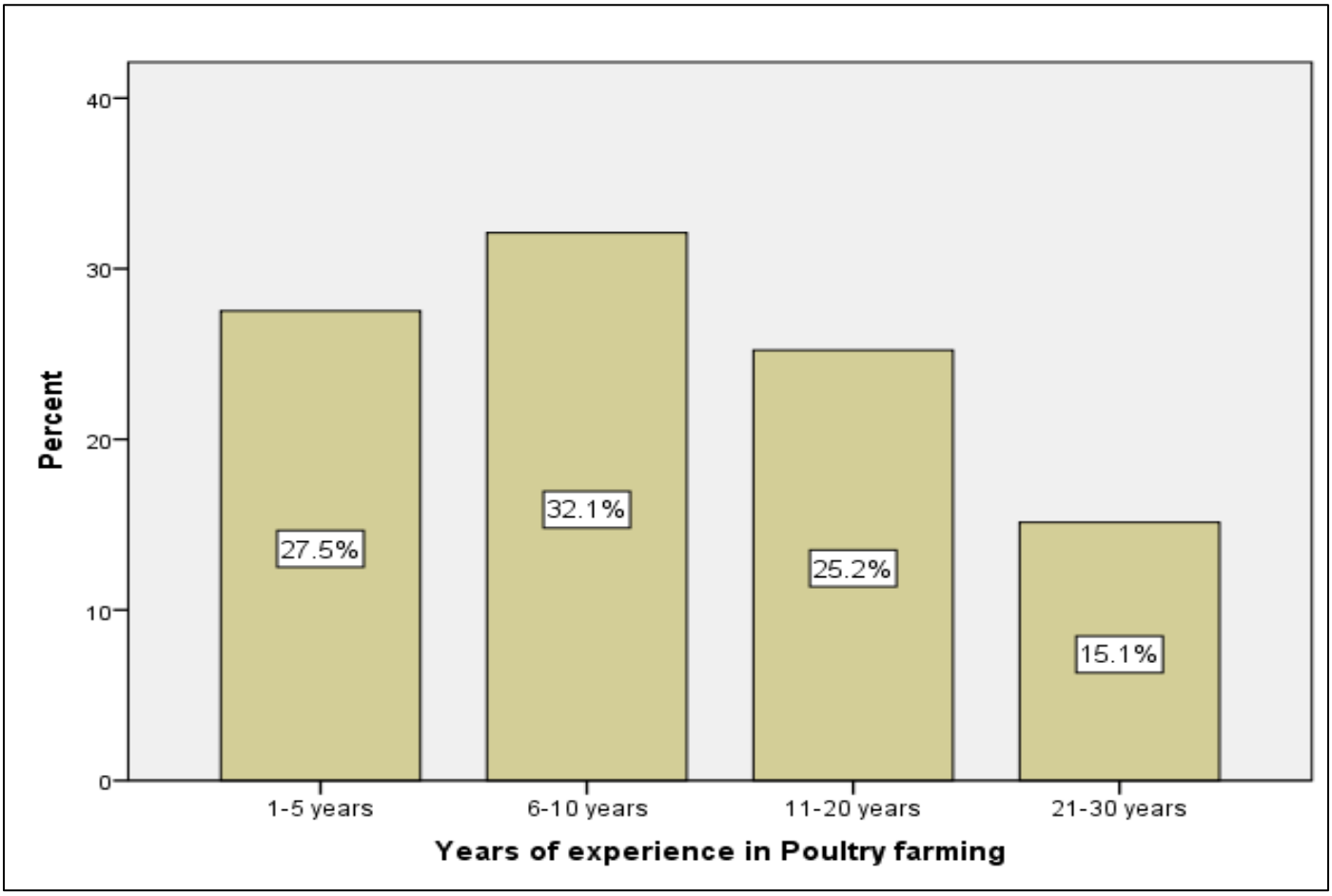

Fig 3 Years of Experience in Poultry

Figure 3 shows that the largest group of respondents has 6-10 years of experience in poultry farming, making up 32.1% of the total. This is followed by those with 1-5 years of experience at 27.5%, and those with 11-20 years of experience at 25.2%. The smallest group is respondents with 21-30 years of experience, representing 15.1% of the respondents. The distribution of years of experience shows a concentration of respondents with relatively moderate experience (6-10 years and 1-5 years), while fewer respondents have extensive experience (21-30 years). This distribution provide insight into the experience levels of the respondents, which is important for understanding how experience influences the studied variables, such as the effectiveness of empowerment programs and farming outcomes.

- *Objective 1:*

To assess the influence of empowerment schemes on the income levels of women in the poultry business in Chilanga.

Paired T-test (for before-and-after analysis)

Comparison between monthly income before and monthly income after empowerment scheme

Table 1 Paired Samples Statistics

Paired Samples Statistics					
		Mean	**N**	**Std. Deviation**	**Std. Error Mean**
Pair 1	Monthly income from poultry before empowerment (ZMW)	2.58	218	1.072	.073
	Monthly income from poultry after empowerment (ZMW)	2.39	218	1.025	.069

Table 2 Paired Samples Correlations

Paired Samples Correlations				
		N	**Correlation**	**Sig.**
Pair 1	Monthly income from poultry before empowerment (ZMW) & Monthly income from poultry after empowerment (ZMW)	218	.932	.000

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Table 3 Paired Samples Test

Paired Samples Test									
		Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	Monthly income from poultry before empowerment (ZMW) - Monthly income from poultry after empowerment (ZMW)	.183	.388	.026	.132	.235	6.983	217	.000

➢ *Paired Samples Correlations:*

- Correlation: 0.932
- Significance Level (Sig.): 0.000

This means there is a very high correlation between the monthly incomes before and after empowerment, indicating a strong linear relationship between the two sets of data.

➢ *Interpretation:*

The results indicate that there is a statistically significant difference in the monthly income from poultry before and after empowerment. The mean monthly income before empowerment was 2.58 ZMW, while after empowerment it decreased slightly to 2.39 ZMW. The high correlation (0.932) suggests that individuals' incomes before empowerment were strongly related to their incomes after empowerment.

The paired t-test results ($t = 6.983$, $p < 0.05$) show that the difference in means (0.183) is significant. The 95% confidence interval (0.132 to 0.235) does not include zero, indicating that this difference is statistically significant.

Compare Profit Before Vs Profit After

Table 4 Paired Samples Statistics

Paired Samples Statistics					
		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Net profit before empowerment (ZMW)	2.49	218	1.053	.071
	Net profit after empowerment (ZMW)	2.39	218	1.029	.070

Table 5 Paired Samples Correlations

Paired Samples Correlations				
		N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1	Net profit before empowerment (ZMW) & Net profit after empowerment (ZMW)	218	.960	.000

Table 6 Paired Samples Test

Paired Samples Test									
		Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	Net profit before empowerment (ZMW) - Net profit after empowerment (ZMW)	.096	.296	.020	.057	.136	4.810	217	.000

➢ *Paired Samples Correlations:*

- Correlation: 0.960
- Significance Level (Sig.): 0.000

This means there is an extremely high correlation between the net profits before and after empowerment, indicating a strong linear relationship between the two sets of data.

➢ *Interpretation:*

The results indicate that there is a statistically significant difference in the net profit before and after empowerment. The mean net profit before empowerment was 2.49 ZMW, while after empowerment it decreased slightly to 2.39 ZMW. The very high correlation (0.960) suggests that individuals' net profits before empowerment were strongly related to their net profits after empowerment.

The paired t-test results ($t = 4.810$, $p < 0.05$) show that the difference in means (0.096) is significant. The 95% confidence interval (0.057 to 0.136) does not include zero, indicating that this difference is statistically significant.

Comparison between poultry stock before and poultry stock after empowerment scheme

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Table 7 Paired Samples Statistics

Paired Samples Statistics					
		Mean	**N**	**Std. Deviation**	**Std. Error Mean**
Pair 1	Number of birds owned before empowerment	2.49	218	1.074	.073
	Number of birds owned after empowerment	2.53	218	1.030	.070

Table 8 Paired Samples Correlations

Paired Samples Correlations				
		N	**Correlation**	**Sig.**
Pair 1	Number of birds owned before empowerment & Number of birds owned after empowerment	218	.981	.000

Table 9 Paired Samples Test

Paired Samples Test									
		Paired Differences					**t**	**df**	**Sig. (2-tailed)**
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	Number of birds owned before empowerment - Number of birds owned after empowerment	-.046	.210	.014	-.074	-.018	-3.230	217	.001

➢ *Paired Samples Correlations:*

- Correlation: 0.981
- Significance Level (Sig.): 0.000

This means there is an extremely high correlation between the number of birds owned before and after empowerment, indicating a very strong linear relationship between the two sets of data.

➢ *Interpretation:*

The results indicate that there is a statistically significant difference in the number of birds owned before and after empowerment. The mean number of birds owned slightly increased from 2.49 to 2.53 after empowerment. The very high correlation (0.981) suggests that individuals' number of birds owned before empowerment was strongly related to their number of birds owned after empowerment.

The paired t-test results ($t = -3.230$, $p < 0.05$) show that the difference in means (-0.046) is significant. The 95% confidence interval (-0.074 to -0.018) does not include zero, indicating that this difference is statistically significant.

Independent T-test (to compare those who received empowerment vs those who didn't)

Comparison between access to empowerment and monthly income after empowerment scheme

Table 10 Independent Samples Test

Independent Samples Test										
		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		**t-test for Equality of Means**						
		F	Sig.	T	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
Monthly income from poultry after empowerment (ZMW)	Equal variances assumed	.735	.392	-22.228	216	.000	-1.706	.077	-1.858	-1.555
	Equal variances not assumed			-22.228	206.047	.000	-1.706	.077	-1.858	-1.555

➢ *Independent Samples Test:*

Levene's Test for Equality of Variances:

- F-value: 0.735
- Significance Level (Sig.): 0.392

The Levene's Test indicates that the variances between the two groups are equal ($p > 0.05$).

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➢ *Interpretation:*

The results indicate that there is a statistically significant difference in the monthly income from poultry after empowerment between those who received business training and those who did not. The mean monthly income for those who received training is significantly higher (3.25 ZMW) compared to those who did not receive training (1.54 ZMW).

The t-test results (t = -22.228, p < 0.05) show that the difference in means (-1.706) is highly significant. The 95% confidence interval (-1.858 to -1.555) does not include zero, indicating a significant difference between the two groups.

Comparison between access to empowerment and profit after empowerment scheme

Table 11 Group Statistics

Group Statistics					
	Whether the respondent received business training	**N**	**Mean**	**Std. Deviation**	**Std. Error Mean**
Net profit after empowerment (ZMW)	No	109	1.53	.501	.048
	Yes	109	3.25	.626	.060

Table 12 Independent Samples Test

Independent Samples Test										
		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		**t-test for Equality of Means**						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
Net profit after empowerment (ZMW)	Equal variances assumed	.670	.414	-22.336	216	.000	-1.716	.077	-1.867	-1.564
	Equal variances not assumed			-22.336	206.158	.000	-1.716	.077	-1.867	-1.564

➢ *Independent Samples Test:*

Levene's Test for Equality of Variances:

- F-value: 0.670
- Significance Level (Sig.): 0.414

The Levene's Test indicates that the variances between the two groups are equal (p > 0.05)

➢ *Interpretation:*

The results indicate that there is a statistically significant difference in the net profit after empowerment between those who received business training and those who did not. The mean net profit for those who received training is significantly higher (3.25 ZMW) compared to those who did not receive training (1.53 ZMW).

The t-test results (t = -22.336, p < 0.05) show that the difference in means (-1.716) is highly significant. The 95% confidence interval (-1.867 to -1.564) does not include zero, indicating a significant difference between the two groups.

Regression Analysis (to determine the influence of empowerment schemes on income levels)

Table 13 Model Summary[b]

Model Summary[b]									
Model	**R**	**R Square**	**Adjusted R Square**	**Std. Error of the Estimate**	**Change Statistics**				
					R Square Change	**F Change**	**df1**	**df2**	**Sig. F Change**
1	.971[a]	.942	.940	.251	.942	486.992	7	210	.000
a. Predictors: (Constant), Education Level, Whether the respondent received business training , Amount of grant received (in ZMW), Whether the respondent received an empowerment scheme, Years of experience in Poultry farming, Type of empowerment received, Amount of loan received (in ZMW)									
b. Dependent Variable: Monthly income from poultry after empowerment (ZMW)									

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Table 14 ANOVA[a]

ANOVA[a]						
Model		**Sum of Squares**	**df**	**Mean Square**	**F**	**Sig.**
1	Regression	214.839	7	30.691	486.992	.000[b]
	Residual	13.235	210	.063		
	Total	228.073	217			
a. Dependent Variable: Monthly income from poultry after empowerment (ZMW)						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Education Level, Whether the respondent received business training , Amount of grant received (in ZMW), Whether the respondent received an empowerment scheme, Years of experience in Poultry farming, Type of empowerment received, Amount of loan received (in ZMW)						

Table 15 Coefficients[a]

Coefficients[a]						
Model		**Unstandardized Coefficients**		**Standardized Coefficients**	**t**	**Sig.**
		B	**Std. Error**	**Beta**		
1	(Constant)	-.248	.093		-2.664	.008
	Whether the respondent received an empowerment scheme	-.534	.098	-.256	-5.456	.000
	Type of empowerment received	.356	.059	.415	6.028	.000
	Amount of loan received (in ZMW)	-.086	.074	-.087	-1.155	.249
	Amount of grant received (in ZMW)	.206	.064	.213	3.230	.001
	Whether the respondent received business training	.114	.109	.056	1.046	.297
	Years of experience in Poultry farming	.469	.053	.471	8.932	.000
	Education Level	.219	.056	.193	3.923	.000
a. Dependent Variable: Monthly income from poultry after empowerment (ZMW)						

Table 16 Residuals Statistics[a]

Residuals Statistics[a]					
	Minimum	**Maximum**	**Mean**	**Std. Deviation**	**N**
Predicted Value	.92	4.07	2.39	.995	218
Residual	-.490	.616	.000	.247	218
Std. Predicted Value	-1.486	1.687	.000	1.000	218
Std. Residual	-1.954	2.454	.000	.984	218
a. Dependent Variable: Monthly income from poultry after empowerment (ZMW)					

The ANOVA table shows that the model is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$), indicating that the predictors as a whole significantly explain the variance in the dependent variable (monthly income from poultry after empowerment).

➢ *Interpretation:*

The regression model indicates that the predictors significantly explain the variance in monthly income from poultry after empowerment. Specifically, the type of empowerment received, the amount of grant received, years of experience in poultry farming, and education level are positively associated with higher monthly income. Conversely, receiving an empowerment scheme negatively influences monthly income.

Chi-square Test (to determine associations between categorical variables)

Determine associations between business expansion and access to empowerment

Table 17 Case Processing Summary

Case Processing Summary						
	Cases					
	Valid		**Missing**		**Total**	
	N	**Percent**	**N**	**Percent**	**N**	**Percent**
Whether the business expanded after empowerment * Whether the respondent received an empowerment scheme	218	100.0%	0	0.0%	218	100.0%

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Table 18 Whether the Business Expanded After Empowerment * Whether the Respondent Received an Empowerment Scheme Cross Tabulation

Whether the business expanded after empowerment * Whether the respondent received an empowerment scheme Cross tabulation					
			Whether the respondent received an empowerment scheme		**Total**
			No	**Yes**	
Whether the business expanded after empowerment	No	Count	87	0	87
		Expected Count	34.7	52.3	87.0
	Yes	Count	0	131	131
		Expected Count	52.3	78.7	131.0
Total		Count	87	131	218
		Expected Count	87.0	131.0	218.0

Table 19 Chi-Square Tests

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	**Df**	**Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)**	**Exact Sig. (2-sided)**	**Exact Sig. (1-sided)**
Pearson Chi-Square	218.000[a]	1	.000		
Continuity Correction[b]	213.850	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	293.270	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	217.000	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	218				
a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 34.72.					
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table					

The crosstabulation shows a clear association between business expansion and access to empowerment. Specifically, no businesses expanded without access to empowerment, while all businesses that did expand had access to empowerment.

- *Interpretation:*

The Chi-square test results indicate a statistically significant association between access to empowerment and business expansion. The Pearson Chi-Square value is 218.000 with a p-value of 0.000, which is highly significant ($p < 0.05$). This indicates that the observed association between business expansion and access to empowerment is not due to chance.

The cross tabulation further supports this finding, showing that businesses only expanded when they had access to empowerment schemes.

Determine associations between market access and access to empowerment

Table 20 Case Processing Summary

Case Processing Summary						
	Cases					
	Valid		**Missing**		**Total**	
	N	**Percent**	**N**	**Percent**	**N**	**Percent**
Whether the respondent accessed new markets * Whether the respondent received an empowerment scheme	218	100.0%	0	0.0%	218	100.0%

Table 21 Whether the Respondent Accessed New Markets * Whether the Respondent Received an Empowerment Scheme Crosstabulation

Whether the respondent accessed new markets * Whether the respondent received an empowerment scheme Crosstabulation					
			Whether the respondent received an empowerment scheme		**Total**
			No	Yes	
Whether the respondent accessed new markets	No	Count	66	0	66
		Expected Count	26.3	39.7	66.0
	Yes	Count	21	131	152
		Expected Count	60.7	91.3	152.0
Total		Count	87	131	218
		Expected Count	87.0	131.0	218.0

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Pearson Chi-Square	142.531[a]	1	.000		
Continuity Correction[b]	138.960	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	171.182	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	141.877	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	218				
a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 26.34.					
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table					

The crosstabulation shows a strong association between market access and access to empowerment. Specifically, no respondents accessed new markets without empowerment, while those who accessed new markets had empowerment.

➢ *Interpretation:*

The Chi-square test results indicate a statistically significant association between access to empowerment and market access. The Pearson Chi-Square value is 142.531 with a p-value of 0.000, which is highly significant ($p < 0.05$). This indicates that the observed association between market access and access to empowerment is not due to chance.

The crosstabulation further supports this finding, showing that respondents only accessed new markets when they had access to empowerment schemes.

- *Objective 2:*

To evaluate the improvement in business skills and knowledge among women participating in the empowerment schemes.

Paired T-test (for before-and-after analysis). Comparison between before and after scores for those who participated in the empowerment program.

Comparison between business skills before empowerment scheme and business skill after empowerment skill.

Table 22 Paired Samples Statistics

Paired Samples Statistics					
		Mean	**N**	**Std. Deviation**	**Std. Error Mean**
Pair 1	Business skills before empowerment scheme	2.48	218	.631	.043
	Business skill after empowerment scheme	1.42	218	.494	.033

Table 23 Paired Samples Correlations

Paired Samples Correlations				
		N	**Correlation**	**Sig.**
Pair 1	Business skills before empowerment scheme & Business skill after empowerment scheme	218	.097	.152

Table 24 Paired Samples Test

Paired Samples Test									
		Paired Differences					**t**	**df**	**Sig. (2-tailed)**
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	Business skills before empowerment scheme - Business skill after empowerment scheme	1.060	.763	.052	.958	1.161	20.514	217	.000

➢ *Paired Samples Correlations:*

- Correlation: 0.097
- Significance Level (Sig.): 0.152

This means there is a very low correlation between business skills before and after the empowerment scheme, indicating a weak linear relationship between the two sets of data.

➢ *Interpretation:*

The results indicate that there is a statistically significant difference in business skills before and after the empowerment scheme. The mean business skills score before the empowerment scheme was 2.48, while after the empowerment scheme, it improved to 1.42. The low correlation (0.097) suggests that individuals' business skills before empowerment were not strongly related to their skills after empowerment.

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The paired t-test results ($t = 20.514$, $p < 0.05$) show that the difference in means (1.060) is highly significant. The 95% confidence interval (0.958 to 1.161) does not include zero, indicating that this difference is statistically significant.

Comparison between poultry knowledge before and poultry knowledge after empowerment scheme

Table 25 Paired Samples Statistics

Paired Samples Statistics					
		Mean	**N**	**Std. Deviation**	**Std. Error Mean**
Pair 1	Poultry knowledge before empowerment scheme	1.52	218	.501	.034
	Poultry Knowledge after empowerment scheme	2.93	218	.261	.018

Table 26 Paired Samples Correlations

Paired Samples Correlations				
		N	**Correlation**	**Sig.**
Pair 1	Poultry knowledge before empowerment scheme & Poultry Knowledge after empowerment scheme	218	.292	.000

Table 27 Paired Samples Test

Paired Samples Test									
		Paired Differences					**t**	**df**	**Sig. (2-tailed)**
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	Poultry knowledge before empowerment scheme - Poultry_Knowledge after empowerment scheme	-1.408	.493	.033	-1.474	-1.342	-42.206	217	.000

➢ *Paired Samples Correlations:*

- Correlation: 0.292
- Significance Level (Sig.): 0.000

This means there is a low to moderate correlation between poultry knowledge before and after the empowerment scheme, indicating a weak linear relationship between the two sets of data.

➢ *Interpretation:*

The results indicate that there is a statistically significant difference in poultry knowledge before and after the empowerment scheme. The mean poultry knowledge score before the empowerment scheme was 1.52, while after the empowerment scheme, it improved significantly to 2.93. The low to moderate correlation (0.292) suggests that individuals' poultry knowledge before empowerment was not strongly related to their knowledge after empowerment.

The paired t-test results ($t = -42.206$, $p < 0.05$) show that the difference in means (-1.408) is highly significant. The 95% confidence interval (-1.474 to -1.342) does not include zero, indicating that this difference is statistically significant.

Comparison between financial confidence before empowerment scheme and financial confidence after empowerment scheme.

Table 28 Paired Samples Statistics

Paired Samples Statistics					
		Mean	**N**	**Std. Deviation**	**Std. Error Mean**
Pair 1	Financial confidence before empowerment scheme	1.46	218	.499	.034
	Financial confidence after empowerment scheme	2.85	218	.359	.024

Table 29 Paired Samples Correlations

Paired Samples Correlations				
		N	**Correlation**	**Sig.**
Pair 1	Financial confidence before empowerment scheme & Financial confidence after empowerment scheme	218	.389	.000

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Table 30 Paired Samples Test

Paired Samples Test									
		Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	Financial confidence before empowerment scheme - Financial confidence after empowerment scheme	-1.390	.489	.033	-1.455	-1.325	-41.979	217	.000

➢ *Paired Samples Correlations:*

- Correlation: 0.389
- Significance Level (Sig.): 0.000

This indicates a low to moderate correlation between financial confidence before and after the empowerment scheme, suggesting some linear relationship between the two sets of data.

➢ *Interpretation:*

The results indicate a statistically significant improvement in financial confidence after the empowerment scheme. The mean financial confidence score before the empowerment scheme was 1.46, and it improved to 2.85 after the empowerment scheme. The low to moderate correlation (0.389) suggests some relationship between initial and post-empowerment confidence levels.

The paired t-test results ($t = -41.979$, $p < 0.05$) show that the difference in means (-1.390) is highly significant. The 95% confidence interval (-1.455 to -1.325) does not include zero, indicating a significant difference.

Chi-Square Test of Independence (Categorical Relationships)

To examine whether empowerment participation is associated with an increase in high business skills or confidence levels.

Cross-tabulation between access to empowerment and business skills improvement

Cross-tabulation between access to empowerment and poultry knowledge improvement

Table 31 Case Processing Summary

Case Processing Summary						
	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Whether the respondent received an empowerment scheme * Poultry Knowledge Improvement	218	100.0%	0	0.0%	218	100.0%

Table 32 Whether the Respondent Received an Empowerment Scheme * Poultry Knowledge Improvement Crosstabulation

Whether the respondent received an empowerment scheme * Poultry Knowledge Improvement Crosstabulation					
			Poultry Knowledge Improvement		Total
			Not Improved	Improved	
Whether the respondent received an empowerment scheme	No	Count	27	60	87
		Expected Count	10.8	76.2	87.0
	Yes	Count	0	131	131
		Expected Count	16.2	114.8	131.0
Total		Count	27	191	218
		Expected Count	27.0	191.0	218.0

Table 33 Chi-Square Tests

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	46.402[a]	1	.000		
Continuity Correction[b]	43.586	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	55.525	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	46.189	1	.000		

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N of Valid Cases	218				
a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 10.78.					
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table					

The crosstabulation shows a strong association between access to empowerment and poultry knowledge improvement. Specifically, poultry knowledge improvement is observed predominantly among those who received empowerment.

➢ *Interpretation:*

The Chi-square test results indicate a statistically significant association between access to empowerment and poultry knowledge improvement. The Pearson Chi-Square value is 46.402 with a p-value of 0.000, which is highly significant ($p < 0.05$). This indicates that the observed association between poultry knowledge improvement and access to empowerment is not due to chance. The crosstabulation further supports this finding, showing that poultry knowledge improvement is predominantly observed among those who received empowerment schemes.

Cross-tabulation between access to empowerment and financial confidence improvement

Table 34 Case Processing Summary

Case Processing Summary						
	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Whether the respondent received an empowerment scheme * Financial Confidence Improvement	218	100.0%	0	0.0%	218	100.0%

Table 35 Whether the Respondent Received an Empowerment Scheme * Financial Confidence Improvement Crosstabulation

Whether the respondent received an empowerment scheme * Financial Confidence Improvement Crosstabulation					
			Financial Confidence Improvement		Total
			Not Improved	Improved	
Whether the respondent received an empowerment scheme	No	Count	15	72	87
		Expected Count	6.0	81.0	87.0
	Yes	Count	0	131	131
		Expected Count	9.0	122.0	131.0
Total		Count	15	203	218
		Expected Count	15.0	203.0	218.0

Table 36 Chi-Square Tests

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	24.255[a]	1	.000		
Continuity Correction[b]	21.639	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	29.250	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	24.144	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	218				
a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.99.					
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table					

The crosstabulation shows a clear association between access to empowerment and financial confidence improvement. Specifically, financial confidence improvement is observed predominantly among those who received empowerment.

➢ *Interpretation:*

The Chi-square test results indicate a statistically significant association between access to empowerment and financial confidence improvement. The Pearson Chi-Square value is 24.255 with a p-value of 0.000, which is highly significant ($p < 0.05$). This indicates that the observed association between financial confidence improvement and access to empowerment is not due to chance. The crosstabulation further supports this finding, showing that financial confidence improvement is predominantly observed among those who received empowerment schemes.

Logistic Regression (Predicting Skill Improvement)

To determine whether access to empowerment predicts business skill improvement

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Table 37 Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients				
		Chi-square	**df**	**Sig.**
Step 1	Step	73.164	3	.000
	Block	73.164	3	.000
	Model	73.164	3	.000

Table 38 Model Summary

Model Summary			
Step	**-2 Log likelihood**	**Cox & Snell R Square**	**Nagelkerke R Square**
1	30.789[a]	.285	.752
a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 20 because maximum iterations has been reached. Final solution cannot be found.			

The Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients indicate that the model is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$), suggesting that the predictors in the model collectively have a significant effect on business skill improvement.

➢ *Interpretation:*

The logistic regression analysis suggests that access to empowerment is a significant predictor of business skill improvement. The odds ratio (Exp(B)) for access to empowerment is 8.670, indicating that respondents who received empowerment are 8.67 times more likely to experience business skill improvement compared to those who did not receive empowerment.

However, the standard errors for the coefficients are extremely large, and the p-values for the other predictors (business skills before and poultry knowledge before) are not significant. This suggests potential issues with multicollinearity or model specification that need to be addressed for more accurate interpretations.

- *Objective 3:*

To analyze the socio-cultural impacts of empowerment schemes on the lives of women in the poultry business in Chilanga.

To measure whether there is a significant improvement in social status, decision-making, and community respect before and after empowerment.

Table 39 Paired Samples Statistics

Paired Samples Statistics					
		Mean	**N**	**Std. Deviation**	**Std. Error Mean**
Pair 1	Perceived social status before empowerment	2.79	218	1.132	.077
	Perceived social status after empowerment	3.22	218	1.389	.094
Pair 2	Influence in household/business decision-making before empowerment	2.74	218	1.211	.082
	Influence in household/business decision-making after empowerment	3.34	218	1.216	.082
Pair 3	Level of respect from the community before empowerment	2.62	218	1.254	.085
	Level of respect from the community after empowerment	3.23	218	1.227	.083

Table 40 Paired Samples Correlations

Paired Samples Correlations				
		N	**Correlation**	**Sig.**
Pair 1	Perceived social status before empowerment & Perceived social status after empowerment	218	.884	.000
Pair 2	Influence in household/business decision-making before empowerment & Influence in household/business decision-making after empowerment	218	.918	.000
Pair 3	Level of respect from the community before empowerment & Level of respect from the community after empowerment	218	.923	.000

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Fig 4 To Compare the Post-Empowerment Scores of Women Who Received Empowerment vs. Those Who Didn't.

The chi-square value of 157.072 with a p-value less than 0.001 demonstrates a statistically significant association between empowerment scheme participation and perceived social status.

The strong effect size (Phi and Cramer's V = 0.849) underscores the substantial influence of the empowerment scheme on elevating women's self-perceived social status.

Table 41 Chi-Square Tests

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	**df**	**Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)**
Pearson Chi-Square	162.018[a]	4	.000
Likelihood Ratio	219.896	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	140.828	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	218		
a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.60.			

Table 42 Symmetric Measures

Symmetric Measures			
		Value	**Approx. Sig.**
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.862	.000
	Cramer's V	.862	.000
N of Valid Cases		218	

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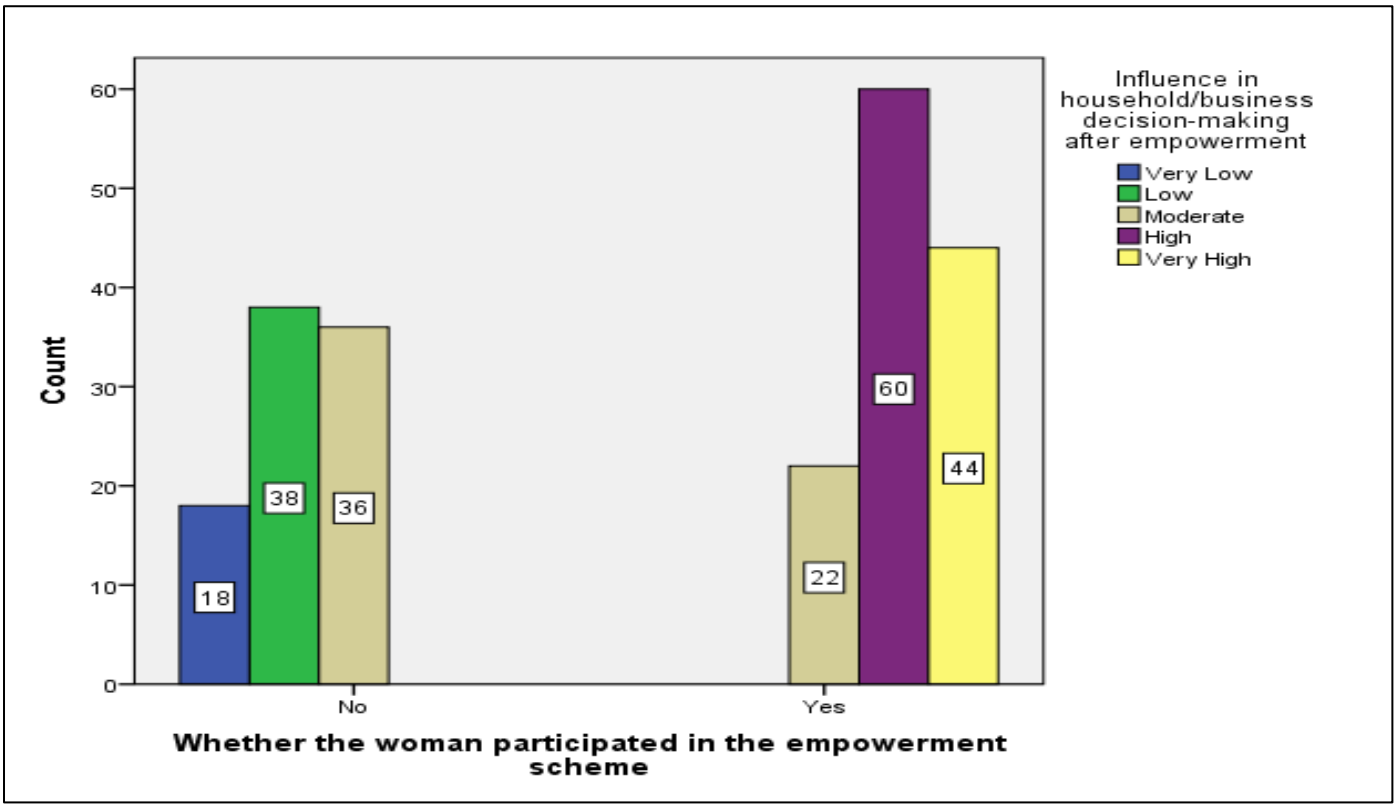

Fig 5 Influence in Household/Business Decision-Making After Empowerment

The chi-square value of 162.018 with a p-value less than 0.001 demonstrates a statistically significant association between empowerment scheme participation and influence in decision-making.

The strong effect size (Phi and Cramer's V = 0.862) underscores the substantial influence of the empowerment scheme on enhancing women's decision-making power in households/businesses.

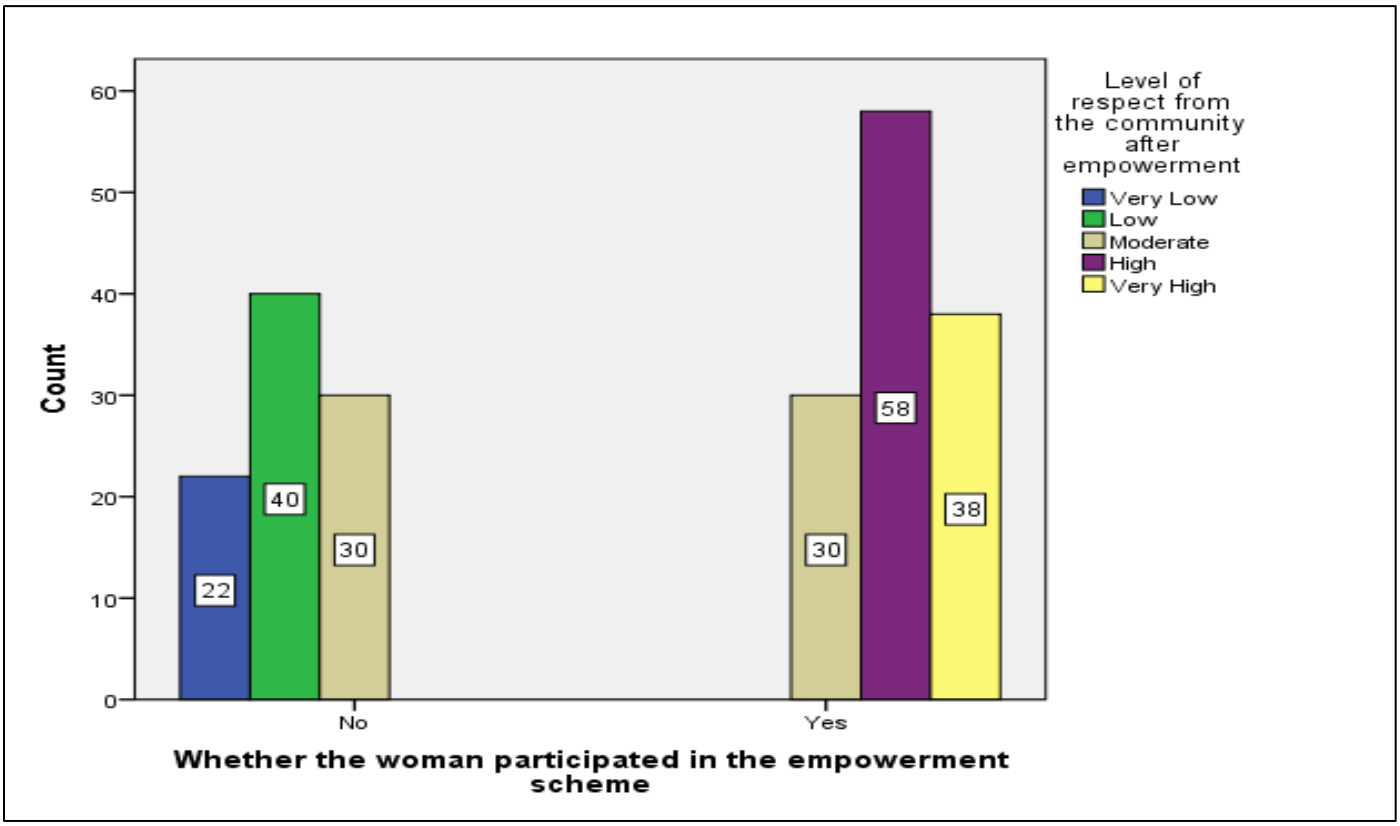

Fig 6 Level of Respect form the Community After Empowerment

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The chi-square value of 156.504 with a p-value less than 0.001 demonstrates a statistically significant association between empowerment scheme participation and the level of respect from the community.

The strong effect size (Phi and Cramer's V = 0.847) underscores the substantial influence of the empowerment scheme on enhancing women's respect from the community.

The findings from this crosstab analysis indicate that women who participated in the empowerment scheme are significantly more likely to perceive themselves as having high or very high respect from the community after empowerment compared to non-participants. This strong association, supported by statistically significant chi-square statistics and a robust effect size, suggests that the empowerment scheme is effective in enhancing women's respect within their communities.

To assess the influence of empowerment on social status, decision-making, and community respect.

Table 43 ANOVA[a]

ANOVA[a]						
Model		**Sum of Squares**	**df**	**Mean Square**	**F**	**Sig.**
1	Regression	370.694	4	92.673	409.760	.000[b]
	Residual	48.173	213	.226		
	Total	418.867	217			
a. Dependent Variable: Perceived social status after empowerment						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Level of respect from the community before empowerment, Whether the woman participated in the empowerment scheme, Perceived social status before empowerment, Influence in household/business decision-making before empowerment						

V. DISCUSSIONS

➢ *To Assess Effects of Women Empowerment on Women in Poultry Business*

The ANOVA results indicate that the overall model is statistically significant ($p < 0.001$), meaning that the predictors collectively explain a significant portion of the variance in perceived social status after empowerment.

- *Participation in the Empowerment Scheme:*

This predictor is statistically significant ($p < 0.001$), with a positive coefficient ($B = 0.477$), indicating that participation in the scheme is associated with higher perceived social status after empowerment.

- *Level of Respect from the Community Before Empowerment:*

This predictor is also highly significant ($p < 0.001$), with a large positive coefficient ($B = 1.017$), showing that higher levels of respect before empowerment strongly predict higher perceived social status after empowerment.

- *Perceived Social Status Before Empowerment:*

This predictor is not significant ($p = 0.177$), suggesting that initial perceived social status does not significantly impact perceived social status after empowerment.

- *Influence in Household/Business Decision-Making Before Empowerment:*

This predictor is also not significant ($p = 0.929$), indicating no substantial impact on post-empowerment perceived social status.

➢ *To Determine Whether Access to Empowerment Predicts Business Skill Improvement*

The Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients indicate that the model is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$), suggesting that the predictors in the model collectively have a significant effect on business skill improvement.

- *Interpretation:*

The logistic regression analysis suggests that access to empowerment is a significant predictor of business skill improvement. The odds ratio (Exp(B)) for access to empowerment is 8.670, indicating that respondents who received empowerment are 8.67 times more likely to experience business skill improvement compared to those who did not receive empowerment.

However, the standard errors for the coefficients are extremely large, and the p-values for the other predictors (business skills before and poultry knowledge before) are not significant. This suggests potential issues with multicollinearity or model specification that need to be addressed for more accurate interpretations.

➢ *To Analyze the Socio-Cultural Impacts of Empowerment Schemes on the Lives of Women in the Poultry Business in Chilanga.*

To measure whether there is a significant improvement in social status, decision-making, and These t-tests show that the differences in means between before and after empowerment are statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) for all three pairs.

There is a significant increase in perceived social status after empowerment (Mean = 3.22) compared to before empowerment (Mean = 2.79). The mean difference is -0.427, indicating a positive change.

There is a significant increase in influence in household/business decision-making after empowerment (Mean = 3.34) compared to before empowerment (Mean =

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2.74). The mean difference is -0.601, indicating a notable improvement.

VI. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Empowerment programs were effective in enhancing the financial status of women in poultry farming. Many women experienced increased income levels, with a notable proportion transitioning from earning below ZMW 1,000 to higher income brackets, thus contributing to household economic security. This mirrors successful cases from other countries, such as Bangladesh, Nigeria, and Kenya, where similar schemes have empowered women economically and reduced poverty.The study revealed considerable gains in business skills, particularly in areas such as financial management, marketing, and poultry health management. These improvements enabled participants to operate their businesses more efficiently, fostering growth and sustainability. The evidence aligns with global studies indicating that comprehensive training alongside financial aid significantly enhances women's entrepreneurial capacities. Empowerment schemes facilitated shifts in social perceptions, improving women's standing in their communities and households. While some participants still faced cultural resistance, the majority reported increased respect, greater decision-making power, and more involvement in household finances and community affairs. The regression analysis reveals that participation in the empowerment scheme, perceived social status before empowerment, and level of respect from the community before empowerment are significant predictors of influence in household/business decision-making after empowerment. These findings underscore the importance of community respect and social status before empowerment, as well as active participation in empowerment programs, in enhancing women's decision-making influence. The strong significance of the model overall highlights the effectiveness of these predictors.

- *Recommendations*

Based on the findings, the following recommendations are proposed to further enhance the effectiveness of empowerment schemes for women in the poultry industry in Chilanga:

- *Expansion of Training Programs:*

While the schemes have been successful in building business skills, further emphasis should be placed on continuous learning. Training programs should be expanded to cover areas such as advanced marketing techniques, digital literacy, and more specialized aspects of poultry management. This will help participants remain competitive and adapt to market changes.

- *Access to Markets and Capital:*

The ability to access wider markets and consistent financial resources is crucial for sustained growth. Stakeholders should focus on facilitating better access to local and regional markets for women's poultry products. Additionally, financial institutions and government bodies should create more favorable lending conditions for women entrepreneurs, ensuring they have sufficient capital to expand their businesses.

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