

**Contribution of microfinance institution in economic empowerment of women in Tanzania;
The case of Finca Microfinance in Ilala District
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The main aim of this study is to assess the contribution of microfinance institutions in Economic empowerment of women taking FINCA in Ilala District as a case study. The study specifically aimed at examining the contribution of training on finance, to determine the contribution of credit and to establish how credit policy influence economic empowerment of credit and to establish how policy influences economic empowerment of women. The study adopted descriptive research design and data was collected from FINCA clients with a sample size of 83 respondents acquired through Rwegoshorias recipe of (2007) in Ilala Municipality through questionnaires. In addition, data collected was placed both qualitatively and quantitatively whereas the questionnaires were analysed through SPSS program to get simple descriptive statistics in the presentation of the respondents in relation to the study. The findings showed that access to credit, training and credit policy have a positive contribution on women economic empowerment. The study also showed that access to credit increases women's participation in economic activities, facilitated an increase in income levels towards expanded commercial enterprises. In addition, the study showed that credit policy in a necessary requirement for establishing guidelines to help discipline women in repaying loans. Moreover, training is a fundamental need that empowers and gives the necessary confidence in utilization of resources and the ability to make sound credit management decisions profitable investment options and offer skills that result in progressive improvement within the society. The study recommended that policymakers should formulate policies that could help women in all levels and mobilize sufficient financial resources to enable rapid implementation. This will help more women entrepreneurs meet put more effort on gender mainstreaming alleviation of gender inequality and that forging of equity can be improved through the activities of MF is in Tanzania. The study also recommended that the microfinance institutions should create policies and regulations that allow its clients to have greater access to training to increase empowerment awareness.

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