

Empowering Rural Women through Agripreneurship: A Pathway to Job Creation and Economic sustainability

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ABSTRACT

This study introduces the Rural Women Agripreneurship Empowerment Index (RWAEI), a comprehensive tool designed to evaluate the empowerment outcomes associated with agripreneurial activities among rural women in conflict-affected regions of Northeastern Nigeria. It investigates the roles of access to mechanization, agricultural production, employment of hired labor, and market participation in fostering long-term economic inclusion, enhancing decision-making power, and promoting community leadership, alongside generating employment opportunities. The framework is grounded in Sen's Capability Approach and Gendered Institutions Theory. Employing confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), mediation analysis, and structural equation modeling (SEM), the research validates the empowerment pathways and constructs the RWAEI model based on data collected from 1,146 rural women across Gombe, Bauchi, and Adamawa states. The findings reveal that the link between agripreneurship and empowerment is significantly mediated by factors such as labor employment and access to machinery. The index serves as a contextually relevant measure for assessing the agency and resilience of rural women, achieving a Cronbach's alpha of 0.812. The results support the integration of targeted capacity-building initiatives and gender-sensitive agricultural policies to enhance the impact of agribusiness endeavors. By transitioning from output-oriented models to assessments centered on capabilities, this study contributes to the discourse surrounding agripreneurship and holds significant implications for poverty reduction, post-conflict recovery efforts, and the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

KEY WORDS: Agripreneurship, Women Empowerment, Capability Approach, RWAEI, Conflict Affected Regions, Poverty Alleviation.

1. INTRODUCTION¹

Job creation has remained a key driver of economic stability, particularly in developing countries with high unemployment and poverty rates. In recent years, global policy initiatives such as the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (2021) have mobilized significant resources to create jobs through infrastructure development (Zhan and Santos-Paulino, 2021).. Despite economic growth, Africa continues to face a persistent employment challenge; over 63% of the population is still in subsistence work, despite the creation of 37 million wage-paying jobs in the last decade (Cieslik et al., 2022). This challenge is particularly acute in Nigeria. According to the Nigeria Labour Force Survey (2024), the working-age population's participation rate fell from 79.5% in Q3 2023

to 77.3% in Q1 2024, with the employment-to-population ratio decreasing by 2.4 percentage points.

Hence, in the context of Nigeria's post-insurgency recovery, particularly in rural northeastern regions, job creation is not only an economic imperative, but also a tool for stability and empowerment (Ali and Ali, 2024). Poverty, entrenched gender inequality, and institutional fragility are all prevalent in these areas. Although agriculture continues to dominate rural livelihoods, traditional efforts to integrate women into the agricultural economy often fail to address the deep-rooted structural and capability-based constraints that prevent them from achieving true economic empowerment (Kapiamba, 2024). Emerging research suggests that agripreneurship, or the entrepreneurial approach to agriculture, has transformational potential. It

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can foster inclusive growth, generate employment, and encourage the independence and leadership of the woman in the community (Singh et al., 2022; Sathiyabama et al., 2023). Even the National Centre for Agricultural Mechanization (NCAM) programs aptly indicate how access to agricultural technology can accelerate production and elevate the level of income (Mahmood et al., 2025). Agripreneurship also becomes a significant source of creating livelihoods and the attainment of gender redefinition. It also brings some important skills to woman, the required resources, and the authority to decide the direction of the future of the woman (Adeyanju et al., 2023). Briefly put, the projects not only create the space for the advancement of the economy but empower the woman to own the community and life. Unlocking the benefits in the modern technology of agriculture can usher in a better future of the greatest good of all. One of the significant limitations common to many rural development projects is the lack of comprehensive, multidimensional approaches to assessing women's empowerment beyond income increases alone (Quisumbing et al., 2023). Most of the programs mainly focus on narrow economic indicators while ignoring the broader multidisciplinary understanding of empowerment in terms of access to resources, decision-making agency, social change, and market participation (Ferdous, 2024). Despite the mounting emphasis on agripreneurship as the most effective means of rural development and gender mainstreaming in the Nigerian case, there is a vast gap in empirical tools and models capable of capturing the subtle nuances of the empowerment of women, especially within the rural conflict settings. Current measures of empowerment are predominantly income-based, while excluding the multidimensional economic, social, and institutional constraints that characterize the lived experience of rural women. Methodological shortcoming therefore restricts the capacity of policymakers and donor agencies to craft effective, scalable interventions to meet the true needs and ambitions of rural women. For this reason, there is immediate demand for a context-appropriate, theory-informed measure of empowerment in the form of an empowerment index to quantify the net impact of agripreneurship on rural women's economic participation, leadership placement, and social transformation. To bridge this gap, the present study proposes the development and application of a Rural Women Agripreneurship Empowerment Index (RWAEI), a novel multidimensional metric encompassing four essential domains: economic capital, human capital, social capital, and market capital. The study investigates the influence of women's participation in agripreneurial activities on their empowerment outcomes in Nigeria's Northeast, as well as the ways in which targeted

interventions can enhance the potential of agripreneurship for post-conflict recovery, job creation, and inclusive economic development.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The Sen Capability Approach of 1999 and Mackay et al. Gendered Institutions Theory of 2009 provides an excellent theoretical foundation to the current study, enabling an in-depth analysis of empowerment through intensive insight into labor participation and increases in income. The combined theory frameworks enable a combined understanding of the transformative effect of agripreneurship for rural women in enhancing their capabilities, agency, and participation in decision-making.

The capability approach of Amartya Sen advocates for viewing development as the expansion of the capabilities of individuals and their constituted freedoms to live the lives they value. Agripreneurship opens genuine options for rural women in the form of access to lands, ownership of agricultural tools, leadership of cooperatives, and membership in market-based decisions. Here, value was placed in underlying freedoms in place of simplistic outcome measures such as income or employment. Conversely, Gendered Institutions Theory analyzes how formal and informal institutional norms enforce gender inequality through the deprivation of access to economic opportunities, leadership, and decision authority for women. Socialized gender roles in many rural Nigerian societies deprive the rights of women to ownership of lands, access to financial services, and access to agrotechnologies. For this reason, agripreneurship opens to rural women not only the possibility of income but also something to drive the dismantling of institutional restraints and attainment of gender equality.

2.1 Justification for Theory Integration

The Capability Approach specifies the final ends of empowerment (freedoms, capabilities, and functioning), while Gendered Institutions Theory details the structural constraints to which women are exposed. It is the interactive dynamics of access (opportunity and the use of resources), agency (autonomy and leadership), and accomplishment (empowerment outcome indicators), the three building blocks of the Rural Women Agripreneurship Empowerment Index (RWAEI).

2.2 Women empowerment

Empowerment of women is the multi-dimensional process of access to resources, control over income, leadership, and the ability to take life-shaping decisions. Traditional measures, however, have considered income primarily while ignoring intangibles such as autonomy, social status of the family, and the ability to make

decisions (Kabeer, 2021; Wei et al., 2021). Existing studies (Chelliah and Bagavan, 2023; Bihari and Priya, 2024) show that the women agripreneurs have improved access to the land, skills, and markets, but the empowerment processes are still weakly measured and explained.

2.3 Agripreneurship

Agripreneurship, which combines agriculture and entrepreneurship, has emerged as a promising platform for women's economic inclusion, particularly in rural areas. It promotes innovation, self-employment, and leadership in the agricultural value chain (Karaca and Ince, 2023). However, one significant gap in the literature is the lack of localized empowerment indices that capture how agripreneurship affects women's agency and capabilities over time.

2.4 Machine operation

Access to machinery and mechanized tools reduces labor intensity and time poverty for women, allowing them to take a more active role in higher-value agribusiness activities. Studies such as (Danda, 2022 and Daudu et al. 2020) discovered that women-led mechanization increased productivity and participation in rice farming cooperatives in South Asia and Nigeria. However, such studies frequently focused on productivity metrics and lacked a framework for assessing long-term empowerment.

2.5 Hired farm labour

Women who grow agribusinesses large enough to hire workers not only increase local employment, but also advance to positions of leadership and decision-making. Adeyanju et al. (2024) discovered that youth agripreneurs in the ENABLE-TAAT program hired an average of four more workers per enterprise. However, the gender disaggregated impact of such job creation, particularly on empowerment outcomes, is understudied.

2.6 Market Access and Economic Mobility.

Market integration is critical for sustaining rural agribusinesses. According to research, marketing capabilities, particularly digital, cooperative, and value-added sales, boost women's income and economic standing (Ouko et al., 2022; Mishra, 2024). However, there has been little research into whether increased market access leads to social empowerment, such as influence in community decisions or land negotiations.

2.7 Empirical Review on the effect of job creation and rural women empowerment.

Chelliah, and Bagavan (2023) in their study, Empowering Women Agripreneurs through precision agriculture technology adoption. The objectives of the study were to analyses existing literature on PAT adoption theories, uncover barriers faced by the research

determines findings which indicate the limitations to PAT use by the agri-women to encompass digital literacy, access to training programs, and institutional support. Social norms, inadequate resources, and policy deficiencies aggravate the divide. Innovative means, such as peer mentoring programs of connecting technology-literate younger women to less technology-literate older woman farmers, are also in the study found to be an effective mechanism for bridging the digital literacy divide. The study results are multi-dimensional interventions through tailor-made training schemes, conducive policies, and greater access to resources for reducing the technology gap between women agripreneurs. Policymakers are also recommended to invest in mentorship schemes, create budget-friendly PAT training schemes, and conduct inclusive digital agriculture policies. Current studies bridge these gaps, and empowered woman agripreneurs are in a position to adopt precision agriculture technology for the well-being of rural agricultural communities and the attainment of sustainable agricultural practices.

Adeyanju et al. (2024) employed quasi-experimental analysis to examine the potential for creating employment by rural-based young agripreneurs using the case of the ENABLE program. The investment in youth agribusiness empowerment projects in Africa has been increasing, which reflects the potential of youth-based agribusiness projects in creating employment and strengthening rural economies. Nevertheless, the level to which the projects generate employment is poorly investigated. The study focuses on the active engagement of youth and small agribusiness in the generation of employment in rural areas and measures the impact of the African Development Bank's (AfDB) Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT) Empowering Novel Agribusiness-Led Employment (ENABLE) program, which was implemented in Kenya, Nigeria, and Uganda. A large-scale survey questionnaire was employed to reach 1,435 respondents, of which 737 were program participants, while 698 were program non-participants, in the three countries. Employing an Endogenous Switching Regression (ESR) model, the study critically investigated program participation determinants, employment creation determinants, and the employment outcome impact of the program. The results indicate youth-run agribusiness firms contribute significantly to the creation of employment where the number of workers for an enterprise is four on average. The results of the ESR confirm the positive effect of the ENABLE-TAAT program on the potential of participants for creating jobs while non-participants had the potential for better creation of jobs if they had joined the program. Determinants of the creation of employment are socioeconomic determinants such as age and marital status, alongside business determinants such as

experience in agribusiness, size of business operations, income, and access to land. Women agripreneurs, and provide recommendations for overcoming these challenges. A systematic review method was employed to gather insights from diverse sources, focusing on social, policy, and educational implications.

The study concludes that targeted agribusiness empowerment initiatives have substantial potential to enhance youth employment and reduce rural unemployment. It recommends increased investments in youth agribusiness programs to strengthen their job creation impact. Policymakers should focus on addressing barriers to program participation and supporting young agripreneurs with resources and capacity-building initiatives to expand their businesses and create sustainable employment opportunities. These efforts will contribute to reducing unemployment rates and fostering rural economic growth in the study countries and across Africa.

Bihari and Priya, (2024) Economic Development of Women Agripreneurs Through Interventions of Government Livelihood. This study evaluates the impacts of these interventions on the socio-economic conditions of rural beneficiaries, forming part of a Ph.D. thesis. The study surveyed 260 beneficiaries selected from 13 blocks across three districts in Jharkhand. Descriptive and inferential statistics, including paired t-tests and Principal Component Analysis (PCA), were employed to analyze the data. The findings indicate that all respondents were beneficiaries of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), followed by JOHAR (92.7%) and JHIMDI (14.2%). Substantial improvements were observed in asset ownership, including poly houses, vermi pits, poultry sheds, and micro-drip systems. Statistically significant increases were also noted in income, expenditure, and savings related to these assets, except for expenditure on poultry sheds. Additionally, the income from agriculture, livestock, fisheries, and agribusiness activities significantly improved post-program participation. PCA identified three principal components with an Eigen value greater than 1.0, collectively explaining 71.03% of the variance in the data. Principal Component 1 (PC1), accounting for 29.6% of the variance, was strongly associated with entrepreneurial traits such as innovation, risk-bearing ability, self-confidence, and planning orientation. The study concludes that targeted interventions have significantly enhanced the economic empowerment of rural women by improving their incomes, asset ownership, and entrepreneurial capacities. It recommends scaling up successful interventions like NRLM and JOHAR while focusing on capacity-building efforts to foster entrepreneurial behaviors among beneficiaries. Policymakers should also consider integrating additional training and support mechanisms to sustain the

socioeconomic benefits and foster long-term rural development.

2.8 Gaps and contributions to literature

Despite growing interest in agripreneurship as a tool for rural development, there is little agreement on how to quantify empowerment outcomes in a structured, scalable manner. Most studies are qualitative or use disconnected indicators without an integrated framework. This study fills that gap. Developing and validating the RWAEI.; Using a multi-theoretical approach to explain empowerment pathways.; Using quantitative modeling (SEM and CFA) to determine how specific agripreneurship inputs affect empowerment dimensions.

3. METHODOLOGY

This study employs a quantitative research technique, using a cross-sectional survey design to collect data from rural women farmers in Nigeria's Northeastern States of Gombe, Bauchi, and Adamawa, which represent the larger rural agrarian communities in Northeast Nigeria. The target population consisted of rural women who were actively engaged in agribusiness activities such as farm production, marketing, and the use of hired labor and machinery. A multistage cluster sampling method was used to select respondents from local government areas known for rural agricultural activity. Using Krejcie and Morgan's (1970) sample size determination table, 1,146 respondents were chosen from the three states. A structured questionnaire with a 5-point Likert scale was created to assess agripreneurial inputs (machine operation, hired labor, farm production, and marketing) and empowerment outcomes. Data were collected via the KoBo Collect mobile platform. Descriptive statistics were used to summarize demographics and participation rates. Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) is used to validate the RWAEI structure. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) is used to test hypothesized relationships, and Mediation analysis to determine the indirect effects of agribusiness inputs on empowerment via RWAEI dimensions.

4. RESULTS

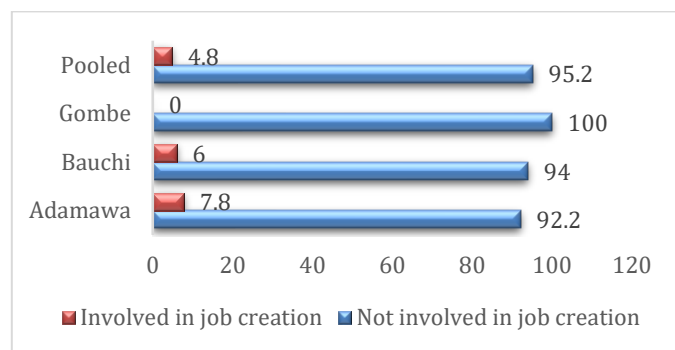


Figure 1.0: Response Rate by Involvement in Job

Source: Field Survey, 2024

The research pointed out that the rural women farmers in Gombe State were all engaged in employment-creating ventures through agripreneurship. The same pattern emerged in Bauchi State, where 94% of the respondents were involved in the activity, and in Adamawa State, where 92.2% participated. The implication is that vast rural women agripreneurs in Nigeria's Northeast are pivotal to creating employment through the agribusiness ventures. The findings highlight

the wider economic role of the participation of rural women in agripreneurship, since the benefits enrich the lives of the participants, but also stimulate the wider community through the creation of economic activity. Through the use of hands-on type of information gained through both formal and informal training, the rural women are in a position to gain an income, to employ farm laborers, to operate machinery, and to take an active role in the rural marketplaces. Through the participation, the attainment of poverty is lessened, household nutrition is improved, access to food is enhanced, and the rural economy is stimulated. To support the line of argument, Adeyanju et al. (2024) determined that the Kenyan youth agripreneurs who had undergone empowerment projects had improved skills and motivation, which highlighted the transformational effect of the projects. The study also established agripreneurship to be the best solution to the ills of unemployment and poverty, primarily in the insecurity-hit regions where the use of the ordinary method of farming is always impaired. The study also established all the hypotheses put across, confirming the firm statistical foundation of the results arrived at.

Table 1
Summary of Hypotheses Testing Results

Hypothesis Code	Hypothesis Statement	Coefficient (β)	p-value	Decision	Interpretation
H ₁	Machine operation has a significant positive effect on the empowerment of rural women agripreneurs.	Positive (significant)	< 0.00000	Supported	Machine operation enhances economic empowerment and autonomy of women.
H ₂	Hired farm labour has significant positive effect on the empowerment of rural women agripreneurs.	Positive (significant)	< 0.00001	Supported	Use of hired labor supports income generation and job creation.
H ₃	Farm production has significant positive effect on the empowerment of rural women agripreneurs.	Positive (significant)	< 0.00042	Supported	Increased productivity contributes to household and community economic growth.
H ₄	Marketing has significant positive effect on the empowerment of rural women agripreneurs.	Positive (significant)	< 0.00001	Supported	Market engagement leads to income stability and expansion of value chains.

Note: The exact coefficients were not specified in the document except for an overall coefficient ($\beta = 0.058$) indicating job creation's significant positive effect on empowerment at $p < 0.05$. All hypotheses were supported based on statistical analysis using Structural Equation Modelling (SEM).

4.1 Discussion of the Study

Table 1 illustrates the absence of a significant effect of job creation on the empowerment of rural women in North-Eastern Nigeria, in alignment with the proposed hypothesis. The data indicate that the computed coefficient ($\beta = 0.058$) achieved significance at a p-value of less than 0.05, denoting a positive correlation. The establishment of employment opportunities for rural women exerts a substantial positive influence on their

empowerment. Consequently, the null hypothesis was rejected, thereby lending support to the alternative hypothesis. The high level of participation in agripreneurial activities, create jobs across the three states surveyed Gombe (100%), Bauchi (94%), and Adamawa (92.2%) demonstrating a clear trend of rural women actively engaging in value-added agricultural activities. These findings align with Adeyanju et al. (2024), who highlighted the capacity of agribusiness programs to foster entrepreneurial engagement and job creation, especially among the youth and women in rural areas. The study also resonates with the literature reviewed, including Alex (2013), who emphasized the transformational impact of women-led mechanization, and Chelliah & Bagavan (2023), who identified digital and institutional barriers to women's effective

participation in modern agriculture. The reliability analysis further supports the internal consistency of the research instrument, with a Cronbach's Alpha of 0.703 considered acceptable in social science research. This multidimensional empowerment, spanning income generation, skill acquisition, and decision-making, reflects agripreneurship potential to break cycles of poverty and marginalization. The integration of women into these agricultural value chains thus supports the broader objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth).

5. CONCLUSION

This study concludes that agripreneurship serves as an effective platform for the empowerment of rural women in Northeastern Nigeria, particularly within the post-conflict environment. The introduction and validation of the Rural Women Agripreneurship Empowerment Index (RWAEI) present a novel and comprehensive framework for evaluating multidimensional empowerment outcomes, transcending traditional income-centric measures. The results indicate that enhancements in access to mechanization, availability of hired labor, agricultural productivity, and market engagement contribute positively to women's economic inclusion, agency, and leadership capabilities. The significant prevalence of agripreneurship in Gombe, Bauchi, and Adamawa underscores the crucial role rural women play in fostering local employment opportunities and bolstering community resilience. Adopting a multi-theoretical approach, this study addresses a critical methodological gap in the assessment of empowerment and proposes a scalable model for policymakers, non-governmental organizations, and development stakeholders aiming to facilitate gender-sensitive agricultural transformation in vulnerable regions. The research underscores the necessity of integrating empowerment metrics into agribusiness initiatives to effectively evaluate impact and promote equitable economic recovery in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS WITH POLICY IMPLICATIONS

1. Implement the RWAEI Framework: Policymakers, donor agencies, and program implementers should use the RWAEI as a standardized tool to assess the impact of agribusiness interventions on women's empowerment. This index can be used as a monitoring and evaluation benchmark for agricultural, gender, and poverty reduction programs.

2. Enhance Women's Access to Agricultural Mechanization: The study recommends targeted subsidies or credit schemes to help women own and operate agricultural machinery, which has been shown to significantly boost empowerment through increased productivity and autonomy.
3. Encourage women-led employment and agribusiness expansion: Development programs should assist female agripreneurs in growing their businesses to the point where they can hire workers, thereby increasing employment and women's leadership capacity in rural communities.
4. Facilitate market access via digital and cooperative platforms: Investments in digital literacy, mobile market platforms, and cooperative formation are critical for increasing women's access to value chains, pricing power, and bargaining power in agricultural markets.

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رپ‌ه‌ویک به‌وه‌و ر‌ه‌خساندنی ه‌لی کار و به‌رده‌وامی ئابووری

پوخته

ئهم توێژینه‌وه پێوه‌ریکی گشتگیر به ناوی "پێوه‌ری به‌هیزکردنی کارسازی کشتوکالیی ثافره‌تانی گوندیشین (RWAEI)" ده‌خاته‌وه، که پێ هه‌له‌سه‌نگاندنی ئه‌نجامه‌کانی به‌هیزبوونی ثافره‌تانی گوندیشین له‌ ناوچه‌ ئالۆز و شه‌رته‌که‌زده‌کانی باکووری رۆژه‌لاتی ئاجیریا له‌ ریگه‌ی چالاکیه‌ کشتوکالییه‌که‌وه‌ دارپێژراوه. توێژینه‌وه‌که‌ تیشک ده‌خاته‌ سه‌ر رۆلی ده‌ستگه‌یشتن به‌ ئامیژه‌ کشتوکالییه‌کان، به‌ره‌مه‌ئینان، به‌کریگرتنی هیزی کار، و به‌شداری له‌ بازاردا پێ به‌هیزکردنی تیکه‌لێبوونی ئابووری درێخایه‌ن، به‌رزکردنه‌وه‌ی توانای بریاردان، و هاندانی سه‌رکرده‌یه‌ تیکردنی کومه‌لگه‌، له‌گه‌ڵ ر‌ه‌خساندنی ه‌لی کار. چوارچێوه‌ی نظری ئهم لیکۆلینه‌وه‌یه‌ پشتی به‌ تیۆری تواناسازی سێن (Sen's Capability Approach) و تیۆری دامه‌زراره‌ جێنده‌ریه‌یه‌کان به‌ستوه‌وه. له‌ ریگه‌ی به‌کاره‌ینانی شیکاری فاکته‌ری دووپاته‌که‌وه‌ (CFA)، شیکاری ناوێریان، و مۆدێلسازی هاوکه‌نشی پیکهاته‌ی (SEM)، لیکۆلینه‌وه‌که‌ کارامه‌ی رپ‌ه‌وه‌کانی به‌هیزبوون ده‌سه‌لمێنێت و مۆدێل RWAEI له‌سه‌ر بنه‌مای زانیاری کوکراوه‌ له‌ ۱،۱۴۶ ثافره‌تی گوندیشین له‌ ویلایه‌ته‌کانی گومبی، باوجی، و ئاداماوا بنیات ده‌نێت. ده‌رئه‌نجامه‌کان ده‌ریانخستوه‌ که پێوه‌ندی نێوان کارسازی کشتوکالیی و به‌هیزبوونی ثافره‌تان به‌ شیوه‌یه‌کی دیار له‌ ریگه‌ی فاکته‌ره‌کانی وه‌ک به‌کریگرتنی هیزی کار و ده‌ستگه‌یشتن به‌ ئامیژه‌که‌نه‌وه‌ ناوه‌ندگیری ده‌کریت. ئهم پێوه‌ره‌ وه‌ک ئامرازیکه‌ی شیاو پێ هه‌له‌سه‌نگاندنی توانای کارکردن و خۆراگری ثافره‌تانی گوندیشین خزمه‌ت ده‌کات و ئاستی سه‌قامگیری ناوه‌کی (Cronbach's alpha) که‌یشته‌وه‌ته‌ ۰.۸۱۲. ئه‌نجامه‌کان پشتگیری له‌ تیکه‌لکردنی ده‌ستپێشخه‌ریه‌یه‌کانی تواناسازی ئامانجدار و سیاسه‌ته‌ کشتوکالییه‌ هه‌سته‌یاره‌کان به‌رامبه‌ر جێنده‌ره‌که‌ن پێ زیاتکردنی کاریگه‌ری هه‌وله‌کانی کارسازی کشتوکالیی. له‌ ریگه‌ی تێه‌په‌ین له‌ مۆدێله‌ به‌ره‌م سه‌ته‌ره‌که‌نه‌وه‌ به‌ره‌و هه‌له‌سه‌نگاندنی جه‌ختکراوه‌ له‌سه‌ر تواناسازییه‌کان، ئهم توێژینه‌وه‌یه‌ به‌شدارییه‌کی به‌رچاو له‌ ئاخاوتنه‌کانی ده‌ورو به‌ری کارسازی کشتوکالیی ده‌کات و لیکه‌وته‌ی گرنگی هیه‌یه‌ پێ که‌مکردنه‌وه‌ی هه‌ژاری، هه‌وله‌کانی بوژانه‌وه‌ی دوای مملاتیکیان، و به‌ده‌یه‌ینانی ئامانجه‌کانی گه‌شه‌پێدانی به‌رده‌وام (SDGs).

وشه‌ سه‌ره‌کیه‌کان: کارسازی کشتوکالیی، به‌هیزکردنی ثافره‌تان، تیۆری تواناسازی، RWAEI، ناوچه‌ زانیایه‌که‌وتوه‌وه‌کانی مملاتی، که‌مکردنه‌وه‌ی هه‌ژاری.

تمكين المرأة الريفية من خلال زيادة الأعمال الزراعية: مسار نحو خلق فرص العمل والاستدامة الاقتصادية

الملخص

تقدم هذه الدراسة "مؤشر تمكين المرأة الريفية في زيادة الأعمال الزراعية (RWAEI)"، وهو أداة شاملة صُممت لتقييم مخارج التمكين المرتبطة بالأنشطة الزراعية بين النساء الريفيات في المناطق المتأثرة بالنزاعات بشمال شرق نيجيريا. وتبحث الدراسة في أدوار الحصول على الميكنة الزراعية، والإنتاج الزراعي، وتوظيف العمالة المجورة، والمشاركة في السوق في تعزيز الإدماج الاقتصادي طويل الأجل، وتعزيز القدرة على اتخاذ القرار، وتشجيع القيادة المجتمعية، إلى جانب خلق فرص العمل. يستند الإطار النظري إلى نهج القدرة لسين (Sen's Capability Approach) ونظرية المؤسسات النوعية. باستخدام التحليل العاملي التوكيدي (CFA)، والتحليل الوسيط، ونمذجة المعادلة الهيكلية (SEM)، تؤكد الدراسة صحة مسارات التمكين وتبني نموذج RWAEI بناءً على بيانات مُجمّعت من 1،146 امرأة ريفية عبر ولايات غومبي، وباوتشي، وأداماوا.

وتكشف النتائج أن الرابط بين ريادة الأعمال الزراعية والتمكين يتم توسطه بشكل كبير عبر عوامل مثل توظيف العمالة والحصول على الآلات. ويعد المؤشر مقياساً وثيق الصلة بالسياق لتقييم استقلالية وصمود النساء الريفيات، حيث حقق معامل كرونباخ ألفا ٠.٨١٢. تدعم النتائج دمج مبادرات بناء القدرات المستهدفة والسياسات الزراعية الحساسة للنوع الاجتماعي لتعزيز تأثير مشاريع ريادة الأعمال الزراعية. ومن خلال الانتقال من النماذج الموجهة نحو المخرجات إلى التقييمات التي تركز على القدرات، تساهم هذه الدراسة في النقاش المحيط بريادة الأعمال الزراعية وتحمل آثاراً مهمة للحد من الفقر، وجهود التعافي ما بعد النزاعات، وتحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة (SDGs).

الكلمات المفتاحية: ريادة الأعمال الزراعية، تمكين المرأة، نهج القدرة، RWAEI، المناطق المتأثرة بالنزاعات، الحد من الفقر.