MAPPING OF SEs IN FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

By

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GOAL

To get an overview of the supporting ecosystem of social entrepreneurs working on Food Security

FINDINGS

Personal Information

27(84.4%) of the respondents were male while 5(15.6%) were female with their mean age being 39 years.

Personal Information

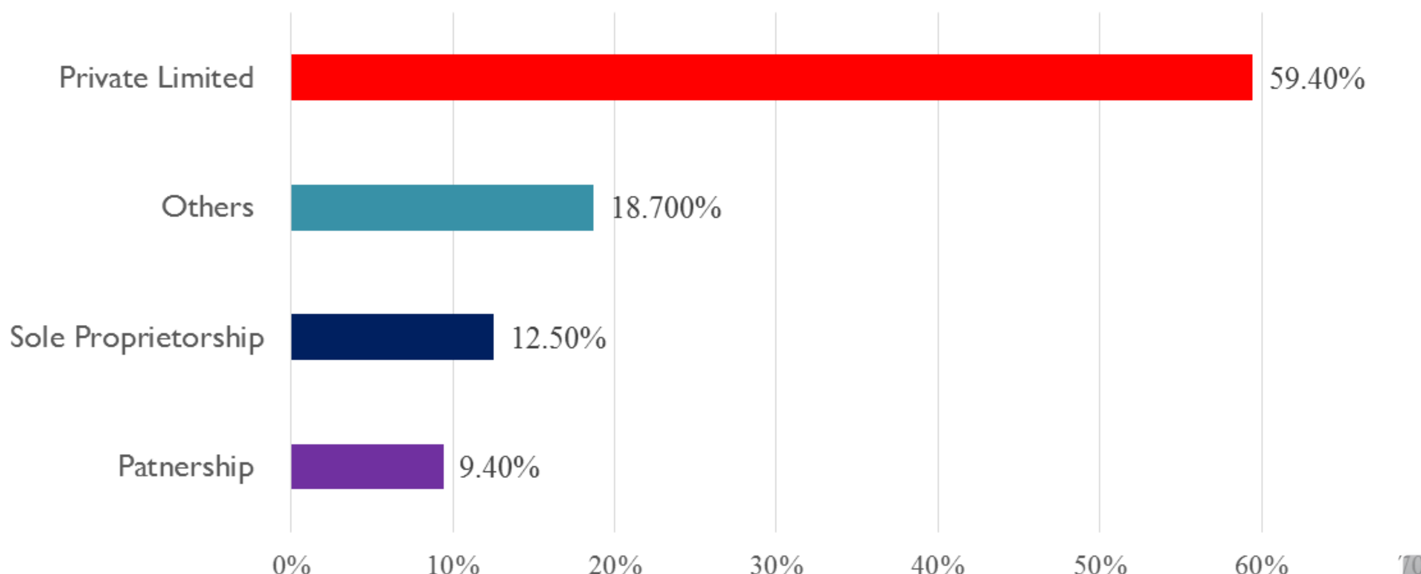
Variable	Frequency	Percentage
No of people working in the SE		
1-10 people	24	75
>10 people	8	25

All the respondents considered themselves as entrepreneurs.

In average, the SE had been in existence for 3 years with the longest being 16 years while the shortest was 1 year.

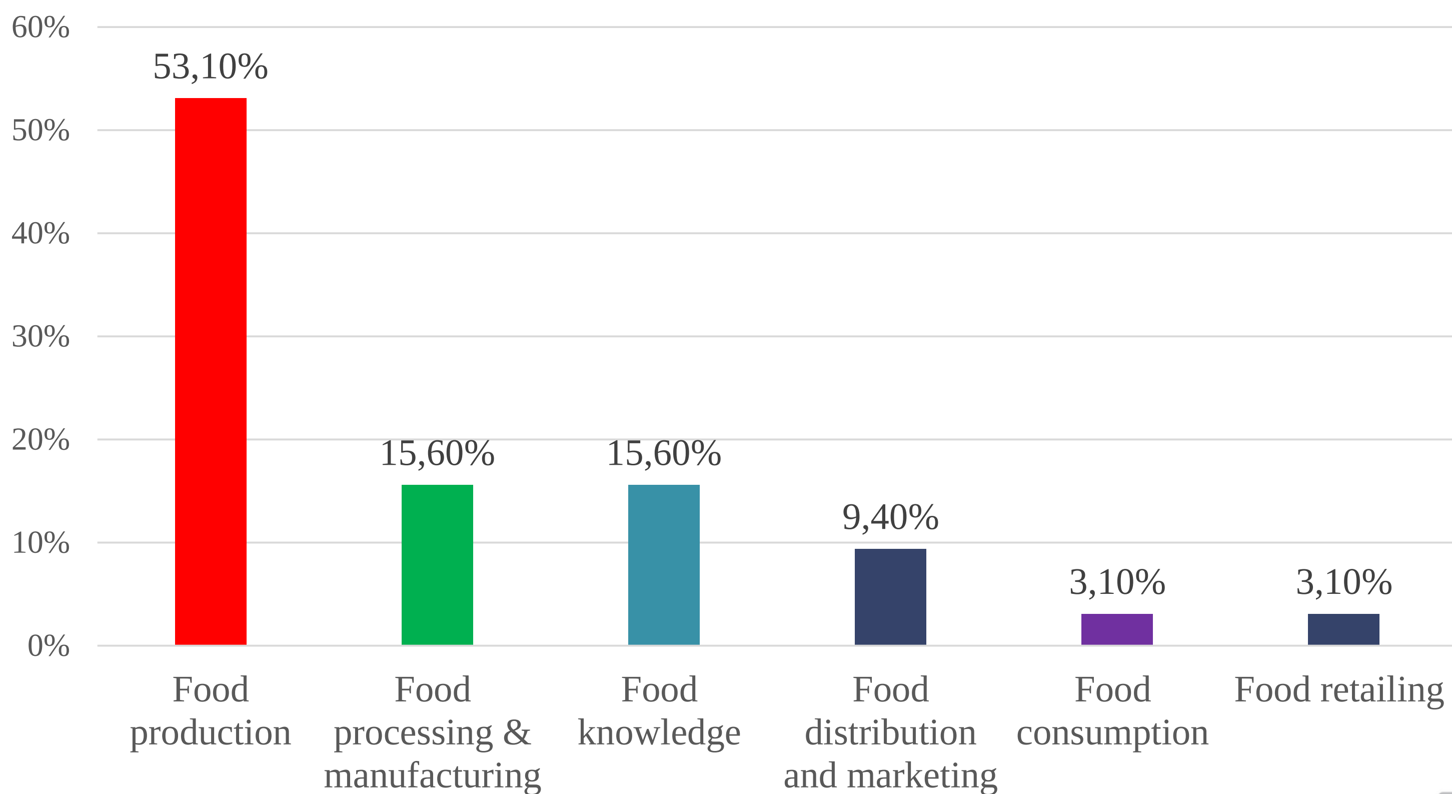
General Information

- 24(75%) of the SEs were registered;8(25%) were not.
- More than half of the SE were registered as private limited company 19(59.4%), Sole Proprietorship 4(12.5%), Partnerships 3(9.4%) while the others included societies, NGOs among others.



General Information

- 30(93.8%) of the SEs had no NGO accreditation
- The major food value chain of food production were:



General Information

Some of the social problems they are to address include:

- The passion to change the society
- Solve the unemployment issue
- Deal with food security,
- Women empowerment and
- Mitigate the effects of climate

General Information

Through their services and products:

- They are able to create employment,
- Generate income,
- Produce food
- Empower women in the society.

Customers and Stakeholders

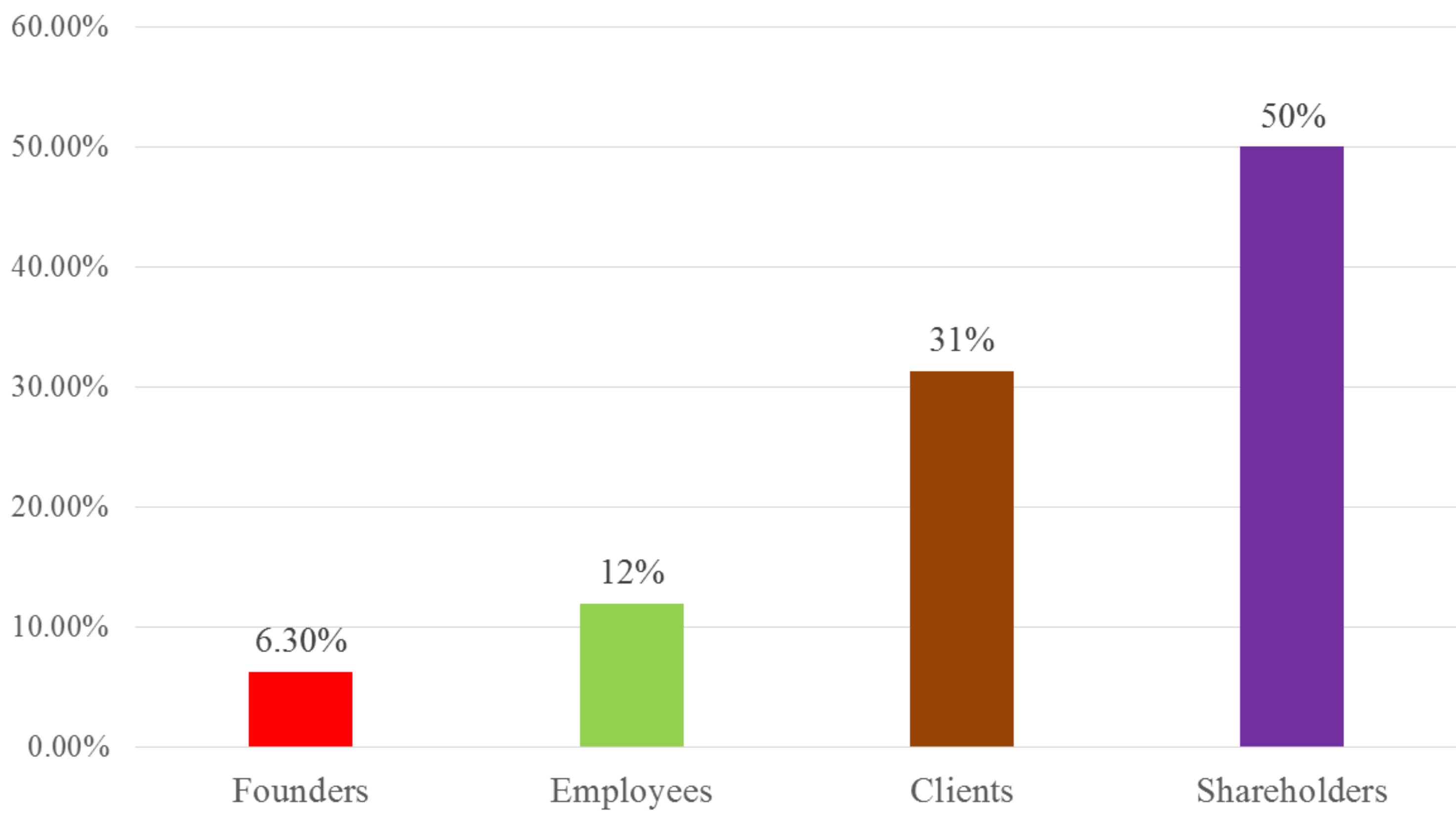
- The main customers of the social enterprise are schools, churches, the villagers, the government, NGOs, business community among others.

The customers involve themselves by acting as:

- Trainers for trainers (ToTs),
- The ambassadors of the products.

Customers and Stakeholders

The stakeholders directly involved in the decision making are as:



Customers and Stakeholders

- Decision was mainly all inclusive with stakeholders and partners being part of the structure.
- 28(87.5%) of the respondents said that they make profit.
- 27(84.4%) make profit by selling services/products to paying individual customers, 2(6.25%) by selling services or products to a third party (NGO or cooperative) paying the final end user, while the remaining said that their business are yet to grow.

Finance and Support

- 15(46.9%) makes use of money from donors; 17(53.1%) do not.

- Some of the donors mentioned include:

SNV, USAID, Rotaries, foundations and Church organizations.

- All the 15 entrepreneurs who got money from the donors received 1%-60% of funds.

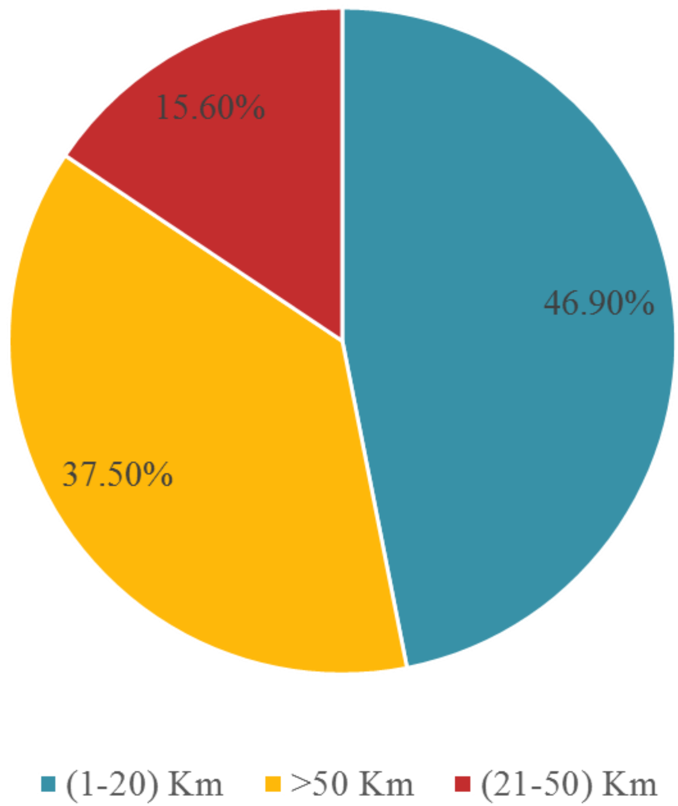
Finance and Support

- Majority of the entrepreneurs 25 (78.1%) financed their own SEs, while the remaining got funds from Angel Investor, Loans, NGOs among others.

- Other support organizations involved in the social enterprise included Community based organizations, Agricultural organizations, financial institutions, export companies Government agencies among others.

Finance and Support

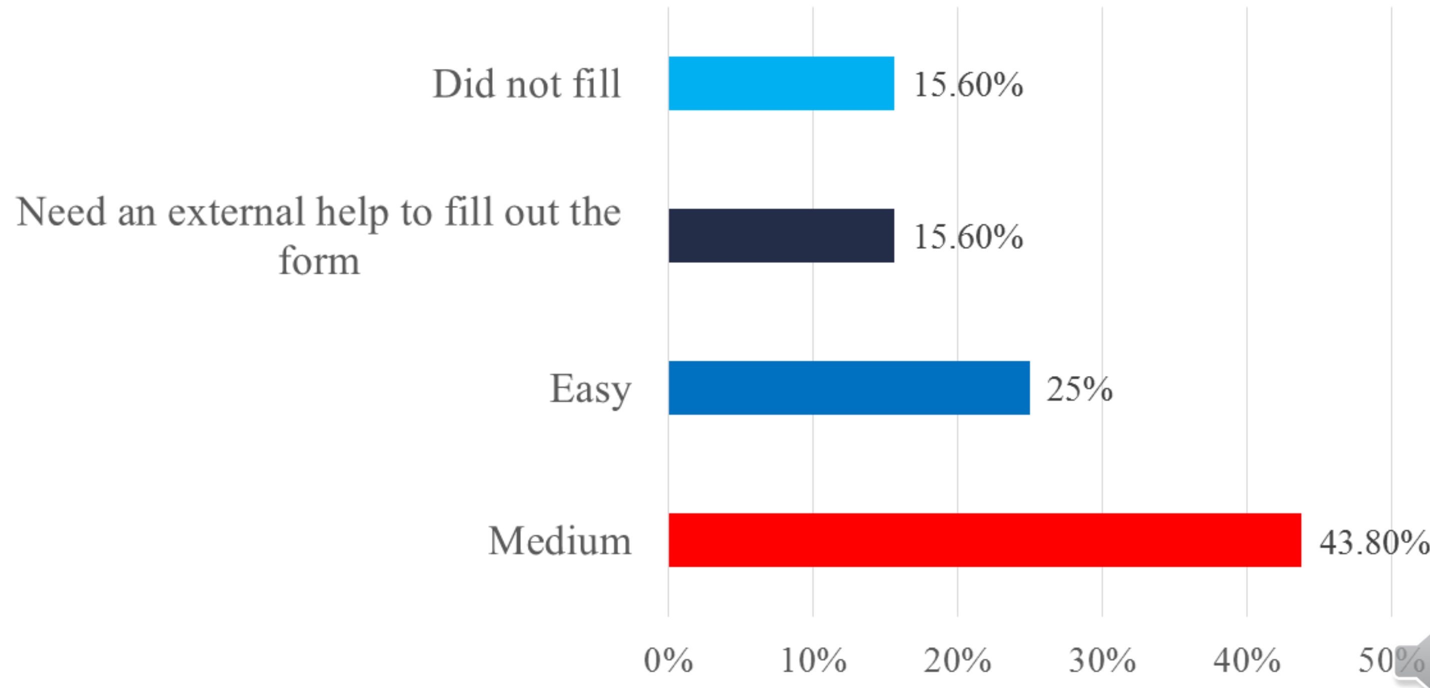
Distance where main support organizations are located



Finance and Support

- 24 (75%) of the respondents saw no need to relocate closer to the support organizations while only 8(25%) indicated that it was necessary.

Application procedure of the support organizations



Finance and Support

- There was an equal representation of 50% among those said that there have been direct support from the government against those who had a differing opinion.
- The main support from the government cited were capacity building, financial support, and creation of an enabling environment for business and enterprises.
- The respondents cited financial constraint, technical support, markets for the produce and documentation as some of the support that SEs lack the most.

Finance and Support

- The strengths cited included innovations like soil and products testing, passion of the entrepreneurs, enabling environment created by the government and availability of raw materials for their products

- Weaknesses reported include inadequate funds, low awareness on farming and marketing and weak management

Finance and Support

- Some of the threats cited by the respondents include climate change, competition and cheap imports of the same products and expensive farm inputs.

- Some of the greater opportunities reported included the demand of the produce, the need for stronger linkage and cooperation with the development partners and NGOs and availability of trainings.

THANK YOU