Female entrepreneurship in rural Uganda

Citation for published version (APA):

Document status and date:
Published: 11/04/2017

Document Version:
Publisher’s PDF, also known as Version of Record (includes final page, issue and volume numbers)

Please check the document version of this publication:
• A submitted manuscript is the version of the article upon submission and before peer-review. There can be important differences between the submitted version and the official published version of record. People interested in the research are advised to contact the author for the final version of the publication, or visit the DOI to the publisher’s website.
• The final author version and the galley proof are versions of the publication after peer review.
• The final published version features the final layout of the paper including the volume, issue and page numbers.

Link to publication

General rights
Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.
• Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
• You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
• You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal.

If the publication is distributed under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the “Taverne” license above, please follow below link for the End User Agreement:
www.tue.nl/taverne

Take down policy
If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us at:
openaccess@tue.nl
providing details and we will investigate your claim.

Download date: 27. Apr. 2019
Rural female entrepreneurs are less privileged and often have limited resources and edification (Kyejjusa, Gough & Pilgaard, 2016). Poverty traps analysis on rural female entrepreneurs in food processing focuses on identifying and explaining the existence of low well-being “basins of attraction” (Barret and Porter, 2013).

In-depth interviews with 24 women and conversations with 2 groups were held. The results show that most of the female entrepreneurs found themselves in multiple poverty traps consisting of different problems such as marketing, technology and finance. These traps are also mutually reinforcing. Thus, single-instrument support might not be sufficient to push the women out of these traps. Combined support and interventions are called for.

Uganda is situated in the tropics and therefore enjoys a favourable climate for agriculture. The agricultural sector is the biggest employer with 77 percent of the population aged 10 years and older (UBOS, 2006). It contributes up to 31 percent of GDP and 48 percent of exports while providing large raw material resources to the manufacturers (MFPEO, 2010). Women are major participants in the sector, contributing approximately 70 percent of agricultural GDP (AgriBusiness Initiative U-Growth Programme Uganda, 2009).

Female entrepreneurs are usually smallholder farmers, working on plots of less than 2 hectares. It has been argued that the limited value addition practices by farmers have contributed to the low returns in the sector. There have been initiatives to improve the productivity of value chains and actors. Specifically to increase demand and match appropriate inputs for both conventional and organic primary production and processing in selected value chains (AgriBusiness Initiative U-Growth Programme Uganda, 2009).

This research was set out to study women who are adding value to their agricultural produce through drying, processing, milling, roasting, pounding and mixing. The study examined their technology (equipment) used, their business development, networks, opportunities and challenges.

The research focused on rural female entrepreneurs in food processing and whose businesses had been in existence for at least one year.

This was an exploratory study and therefore used a qualitative approach, comprising 24 semi-structured interviews with women entrepreneurs in Mpigi (9), Mbarara (8), Nakasere (5) and peri urban Kampala (2).

The researchers also had conversations with 3 women groups in Mpigi (2) and Mbarara (1). A women’s NGO, “ANSWERID” in Mpigi, and Nakasere Community Centre were also visited, to find out about their activities & challenges.

The great majority of women entrepreneurs are caught in a CYCLE OF POVERTY involving:

- disadvantages of small scale,
- quality problems,
- limited local markets,
- lack of investment capital and/or working capital,
- lack of access to technologies to decrease drudgery,
- a social culture of mutual support.

All these problems are tightly interrelated and together impede financial accumulation. But there are some exceptions of women who do grow their business in every location visited.

**INTRODUCTION**

**MAIN FINDINGS 1**

The same kinds of poverty cycles have been found in earlier literature on poverty traps.

However, traps have been studied individually. Our findings indicate that several different poverty traps occur together and reinforce each other.

**POFFPOLICY-RELEVANT LESSONS**

- Single-instrument support (e.g. only microcredit) will not work for the poorest because it will fail to create enough momentum to escape these intertwined low-income traps.

Thus, the need for integrated support, which includes a number of activities addressing the traps. The activities should target financial support, assistance in building capacity for marketing and for technology enhancement, and in close sequence.

- Less poor & more educated women are likely to benefit from a more focused approach

**POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. A multi-pronged approach that addresses several problems in small steps is likely to work best for the large majority. This should also involve awareness raising, group organization and confidence building activities through entrepreneurial MENTORING. In other words, it should be aimed at capacity building and empowerment.

2. The small majority of dynamic growers can benefit from specific forms of assistance, and they themselves should be allowed to define what they need. The dominant problem is not always finance (other recent literature on women's enterprise development also concludes this).

**REFERENCES**

AgriBusiness Initiative U-Growth Programme Uganda, 2009 Report


Uganda Bureau of statistics (UBOS) 2006 Report