PROFILE Of COFFEE PRODUCTION

CAPACITIES OF WOMEN GROUPS SUPPORTED BY IWCA UGANDA CHAPTER IN FIVE DISTRICTS

PROFILE Of COFFEE PRODUCTION

THROUGH CONSULATNCY SERVICES

OF

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

FAQ	Fair Average Quality
FGD	Focused Group Discussions
FO	Farmer Organisations
GAP	Good Agricultural Practice
GPS	Global Positioning System
HHS	Household survey
KII	Key Informant Interviews
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
ODK	Open Data Kit
RFA	Rainforest Alliance
TC	Technical Committee
ToRs	Term of References
UCDA	Uganda Coffee Development Authority
Ugx	Ugandan shilling
VA	Value Addition

Executive Summary

The vision of the International Women's Coffee Alliance Uganda Chapter (IWCA Uganda) is for Ugandan women to sustainably thrive across the coffee value. In pursuit of this vision, IWCA Uganda worked with the Rainforest Alliance (RFA) and an independent consultant to conduct a comprehensive profiling of coffee production capacities of IWCA Uganda members in five districts: Ibanda, Mityana, Luwero, Kapchorwa, and Sironko.

Key Findings

The assignment involved a mixed-method approach with both quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis techniques that allowed triangulation of results.

i. A total of 185 farmers, 92% female and 8% male, were interviewed:
   - 84% of the interviewed farmers were traditional, 7% improved and 9% recommended.
   - 4% and 2% of the farmers had roasting and exporting capacities respectively.
   - Robusta coffee farmers had more yields per tree than their Arabica counterparts.
   - 82% practice inter-cropping; across all the districts and Robusta or Arabica

ii. The average coffee prices differed according to form of coffee sold and districts:
   - 71% sell as individuals, whereas 29% sell in groups.

iii. Key findings specific to Ugandan women coffee farmers:
   - 29% of the farmers reporting about who sold coffee indicated “both the husband and wife”, and 6% of the farmers reported “husbands alone”.
   - 30% of female respondents co-owned the land with their husbands; 25% owned the land themselves; 2% owned the land with family

iv. Challenges reported include low prices, limited information on prices and middlemen.

Recommendations for IWCA Uganda to achieve its vision

i. Advocate for farmer group formation that will progressively graduate into cooperatives. Through groups, farmers will effectively benefit from access to Good agricultural Pracitices (GAP) trainings and extension, collective marketing that fetches high prices, access to inputs and finances from government and other institutions that will help the groups in value addition, access to information on prices and markets, and access to advocacy on issues such as government laws and policies, taxation, and legal aid, among others.

ii. Link farmers to the trainings of roasting and barista by government and other training institutions. This will not only uplift farmers from farm to roaster level of coffee value chain, but also promote domestic coffee consumption.

iii. Design women’s specific programs for specific technologies such as charcoal-fired coffee roasters, low-cost grinders, and ancillary equipment that would enable them to start small businesses promoting local consumption in rural centers and towns and to earn more income.

iv. Advocate for women to ensure their inclusion in extension and training programs becomes standard practice.

v. Support training and interventions to facilitate transition to joint decision-making on household coffee marketing, and using proceeds from coffee sales for their families.

vi. Empower women to take an active part in the management of farmer organizations, or establish their own producer groups. INSERT ONE sentence to explain why.

vii. With these recommendations, we envisage empowered and resilient Ugandan women along the coffee value chain that have contributed to the development of the nation of Uganda.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

International Women's Coffee Alliance (IWCA) Uganda Chapter is part of a global network of women in coffee that advocates for the reduction of barriers by lobbying and advocating for resources while creating a forum in which to connect with other women throughout the coffee chain from farm to cup. In Uganda, IWCA was incorporated in 2010 as a Non-Government Organization. In line with IWCA at the global level, the goal of the IWCA Uganda Chapter is to "Develop a strong and visible network of women in the coffee industry who can share their experiences, resources, and contacts with others throughout IWCA chapters in producing and consuming countries". The mission of IWCA is to empower women to gainfully participate in the coffee value chain. The chapter envisions a Ugandan community where women sustainably thrive in the coffee value chain.

Coffee is one of the most important globally traded commodities that plays a very important role in transforming the lives of millions of rural households across the developing world. An estimated 25 million small-scale coffee farmers depend directly upon coffee as their primary source of income. Coffee contributes significantly to foreign exchange earnings and plays a leading role in determining opportunities for employment and infrastructure development in more than 50 developing countries. The depth of the relationship that exits between those involved in coffee production and the horde of intermediary institutions along the coffee supply chain makes the sector of critical importance to sustainable development at the local, regional and global levels.

IWCA Uganda Chapter with support from Rainforest Alliance (RFA) and its (IWCA) strategy (2019-2021), through an independent consultant conducted a comprehensive profiling and mapping of coffee production capacities of their members in the districts of Ibanda, Mityana, Luwero, Kapchorwa, and Sironko with a custom tailor-made tool. The purpose of this profiling is to establish a database of all IWCA coffee farmers for traceability and market access.

1.2 The purpose of the assignment (As stated in ToRs)

The main purpose of the assignment is to establish a profile of women that are coffee farmer-beneficiaries for traceability and improved market access by undertaking:

i. Farmer engagement, selection, and profiling;
ii. Document the scope of their coffee activity (nurseries/growers/roasters, et cetera);
iii. The scale/acreage of their coffee activities;
iv. The types of coffee varieties;
v. Coffee ownership; and
vi. Current market channels/networks.

In addition, the information collected will be used:

i. To assist in setting appropriate targets for future interventions;
ii. To inform the strategic decisions on the design and implementation of future interventions;
iii. To classify women into four groups of: subsistence, transition, pre-commercial and commercial;
iv. During ongoing monitoring and end-term reviews, and for any subsequent evaluations.

IWCA Uganda Chapter is working with several women in the coffee sector at the different coffee value chain. This was, therefore, to map and profile them for easy traceability.

1.3 The Scope

The profile setting is expected to establish the current production capacity levels of smallholder women coffee farmers in the five districts under the agricultural productivity enhancement pathway. Some of the values will be validated through a review of secondary data, while some of the indicators will need to be determined through key informant interviews. This activity will provide the IWCA Uganda Chapter with a reliable evidence base against which to monitor the success of its interventions and plan for further technical assistance and access to markets. Furthermore, it will guide targeting the right kinds of assistance.

2. Methodology

The assignment involved a mixed-method approach with both quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis techniques that allowed triangulation of results. Data was collected from both secondary and primary sources. This enhanced the validity and credibility of survey findings by comparing information obtained from different sources and approaches of data collection and analysis.

2.1 Data Collection Phases

The assignment began with an inception meeting to understanding its scope. This was held at IWCA Uganda office and included programme manager, M&E officers, and the country coordinator. The meeting was mainly for planning purposes and to have a wide understanding of the assignment in terms of the scope and what is expected.

In addition to meetings, desk/literature review on existing documents was done. These included

i) project documents;
ii) farmers' profiles; and
iii) training beneficiary listing.

2.1.1 Key Informant Interviews (KII)

The consultant conducted Key Informant Interviews (KII) with different stakeholders who were selected based on their knowledge about the activities of IWCA. These included IWCA country coordinator, Board members and group leaders who were found in the field.

2.1.2 Household Interviews

Through a survey, the team conducted Household Interview using a semi-structured household survey guide. These were administered to IWCA farmer members through Open Data Kit technology (ODK). Data collection was configured to capture a GPS location and automatically was being sent to the central point for cleaning and further analysis.

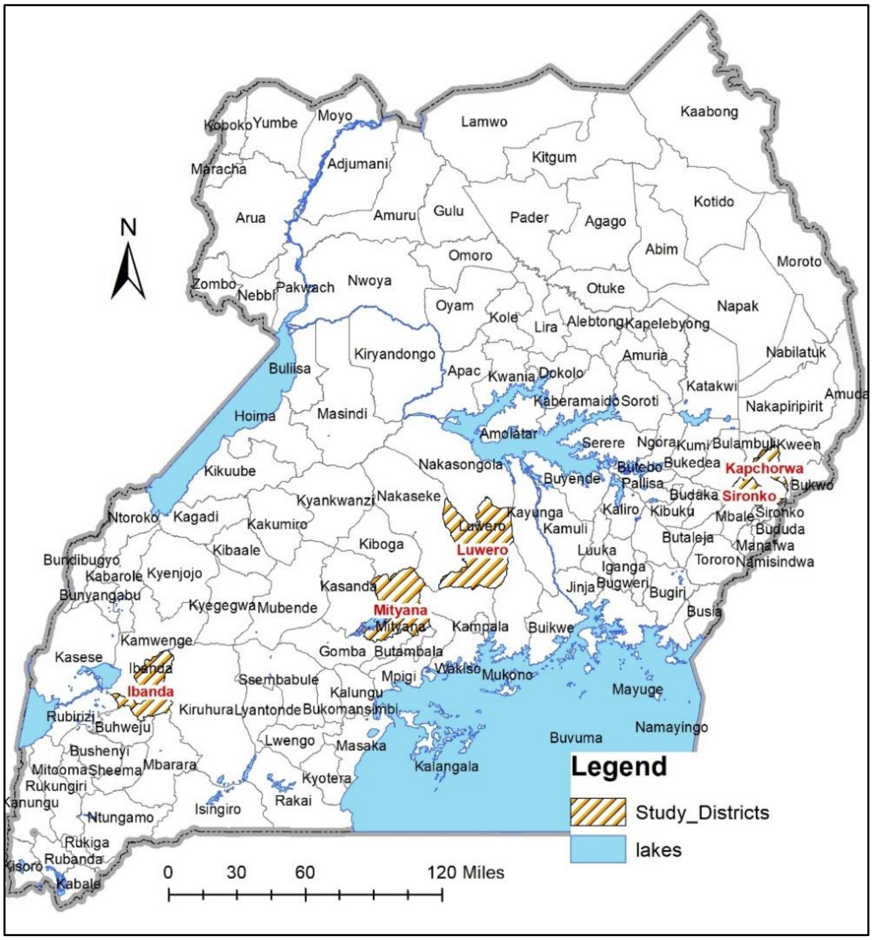
Figure 1: An Illustration of how data was being collected using ODK technology

A total of **185** farmers were reached to, mapped and profiled with Kapchorwa and Mityana 50 (27%) each, Luwero 42 (23%), Ibanda 28 (15%) and Sironko 15 (8%). A total of 92% of the interviewed farmers were female, whereas 8% were male (**Table 1).**

Table 1: Number of group IWCA Uganda Members mapped by District

District	Number of Farmers	Female	Male	Total Percentage
Kapchorwa	50	27%	-	27%
Mityana	50	27%	-	27%
Luwero	42	23%	-	23%
Ibanda	28	7%	8%	15%
Sironko	15	8%	-	8%
Grand Total	**185**	**92%**	**8%**	**100%**

Figure 2: Map showing the study districts.



Online map can be accessed through this link *https://arcg.is/1zTW4K*

2.2 Data Analysis and Dissemination

All data was digitally captured using Open Data Kit technology (ODK) and sent to the central database. The designed database on the server had validation controls to minimize errors at both collection and entry. GPS data was also captured and processed to generate digital and hardcopy maps. Digital map can be accessed through the link *https://arcg.is/1zTW4K*, while soft copy of individual district maps follows in section three.

2.3 Analysis

The analysis adopted the categorization of farmers by UCDA strategy 2040, which were further modified in the 2018/19 financial viability study of coffee farming in Uganda and adopted by the coffee roadmap. The category ‘smallholder’ in the Uganda National Coffee Strategy 2040, is broken down into two categories: ‘traditional’ and ‘improved’. The ‘commercial’ smallholder as presented in the same strategy is considered the equivalent to the recommended farmer in this report.

Table 2: Categorization of Farmers

Activity	Traditional	Improved	Recommended
Yield (1)	0.2-0.5 kg/tree	0.5 – 0.8 kg/tree	0.8-1.5 kg/tree
No. of trees per acre	460	400	400
Farmer Organization	No	Local FO	Cooperative
* Source: The financial viability of coffee farming in Uganda, Tony Mugoya, 2018			

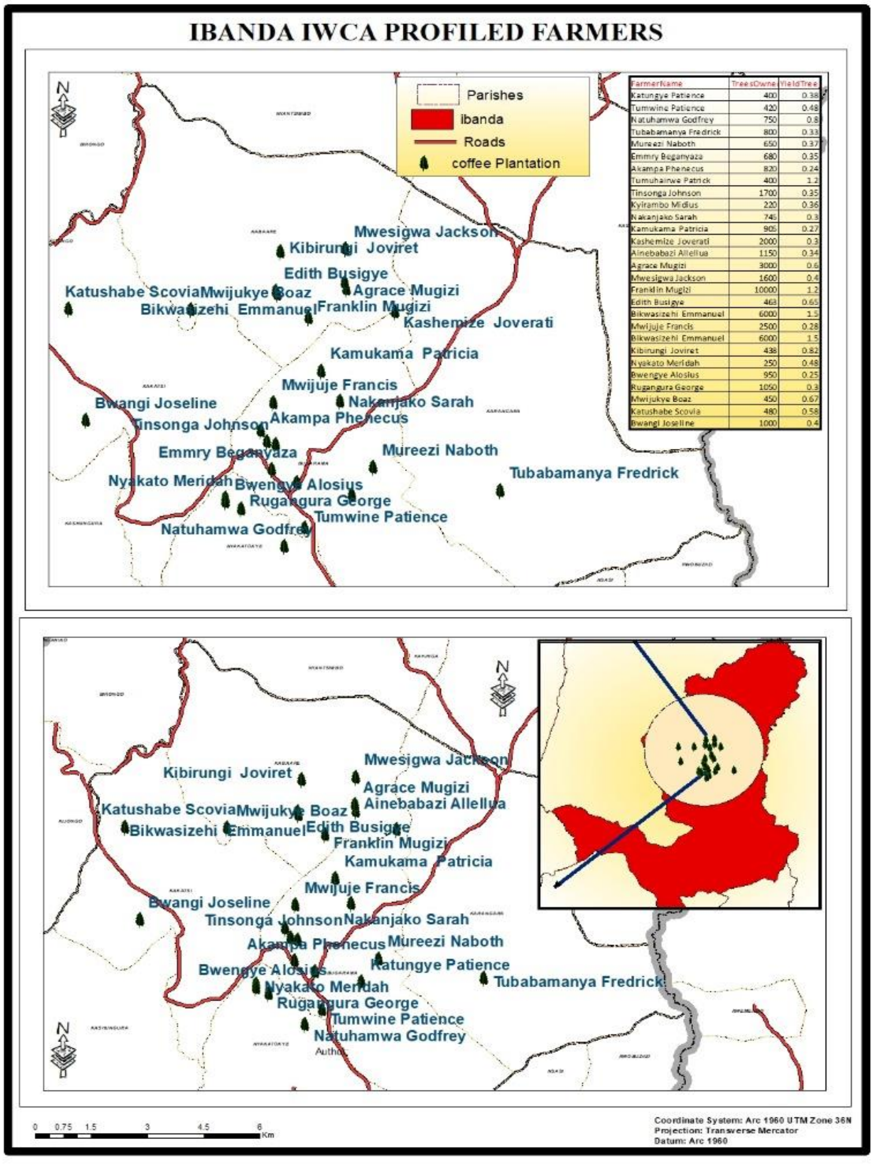
3. Farmer Profile

This section includes individual district IWCA farmers' profiles, level of farmers' engagement in coffee value chain, farmers' categorization by average yield, coffee trees owned by farmers, coffee yield and sales, land ownership and accessibility, challenges faced by farmers, conclusion and recommendations.

3.1 Individual District Farmers' Profiles

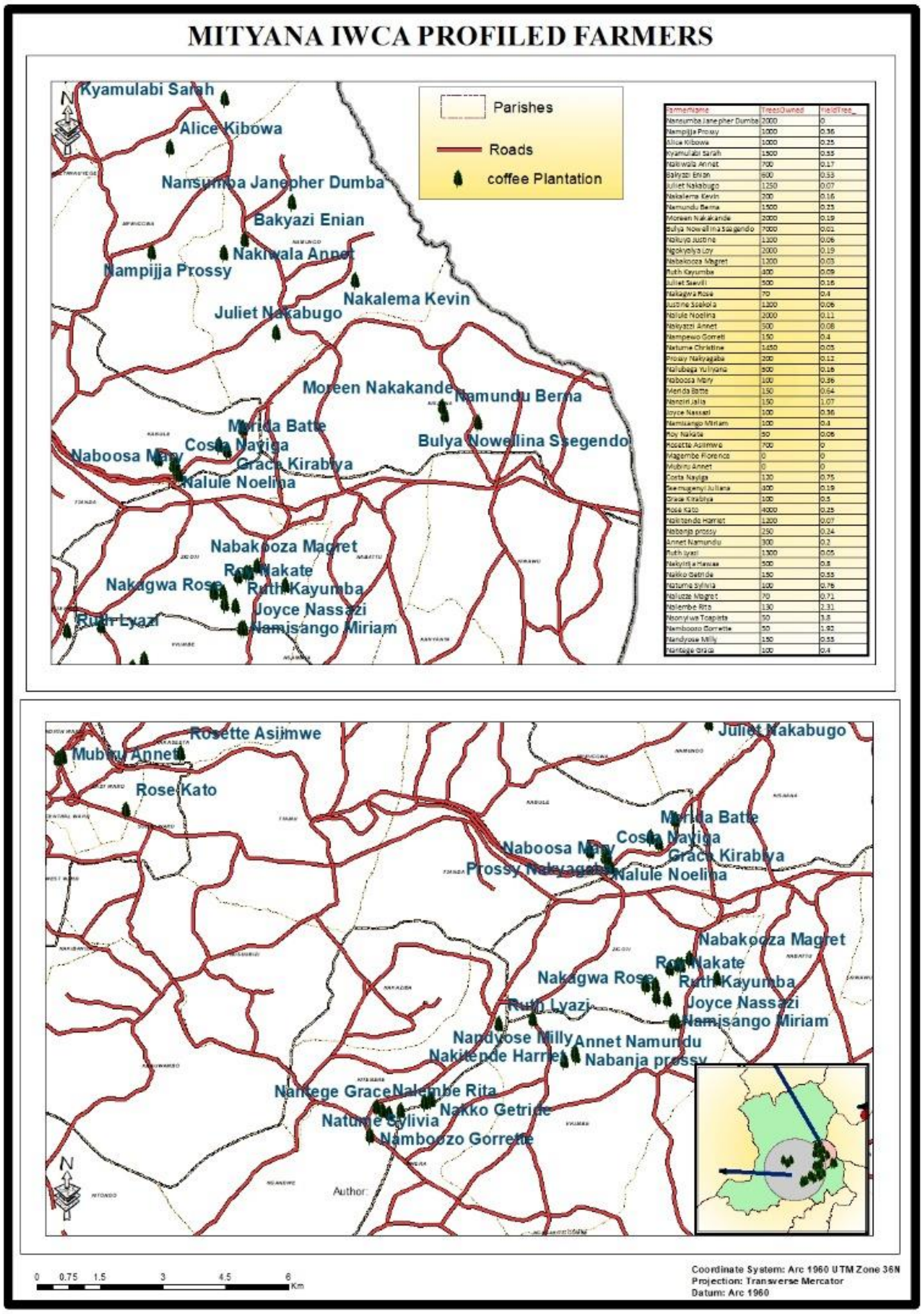
3.1.1 Ibanda IWCA Uganda Farmer Profiles

District: Ibanda	Coffee Type: Robusta			
Farmers' Category	**Improved**	**Recommended**	**Traditional**	**Overall**
% of Farmers' Category	7%	21%	71%	**15%**
Average Coffee Trees Owned	1725	3931	939	**1636**
Average of Yield/Tree_FAQ	0.6	1.2	0.4	**0.6**



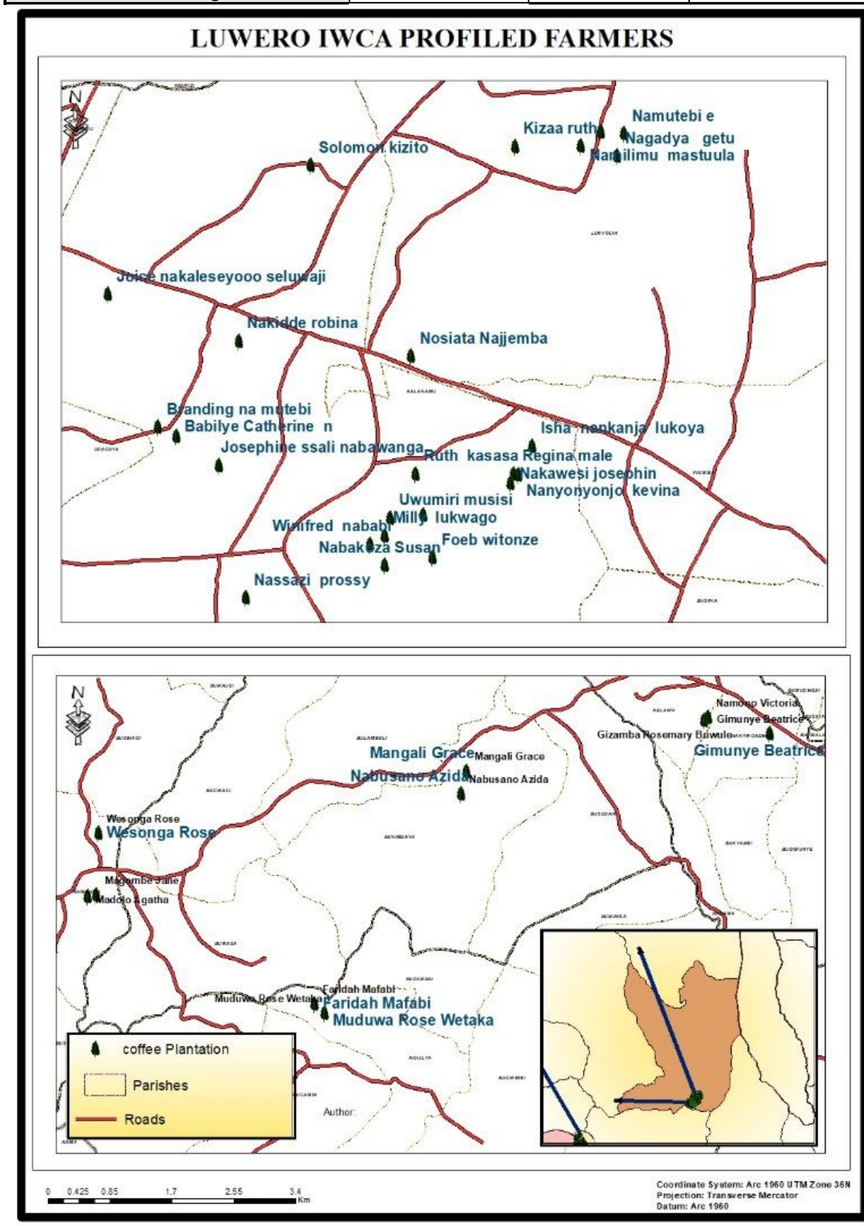
3.1.2 Mityana IWCA Uganda Farmer Profiles

District: Mityana	Coffee Type: Robusta			
Farmer Category	**Traditional**	**Improved**	**Recommended**	**Overall**
% Farmer Category	74%	16%	10%	**27%**
Average Coffee Trees Owned	1027.6	180	176	**806.8**
Average of Yield/Tree FAQ	0.17	0.62	1.98	**0.43**



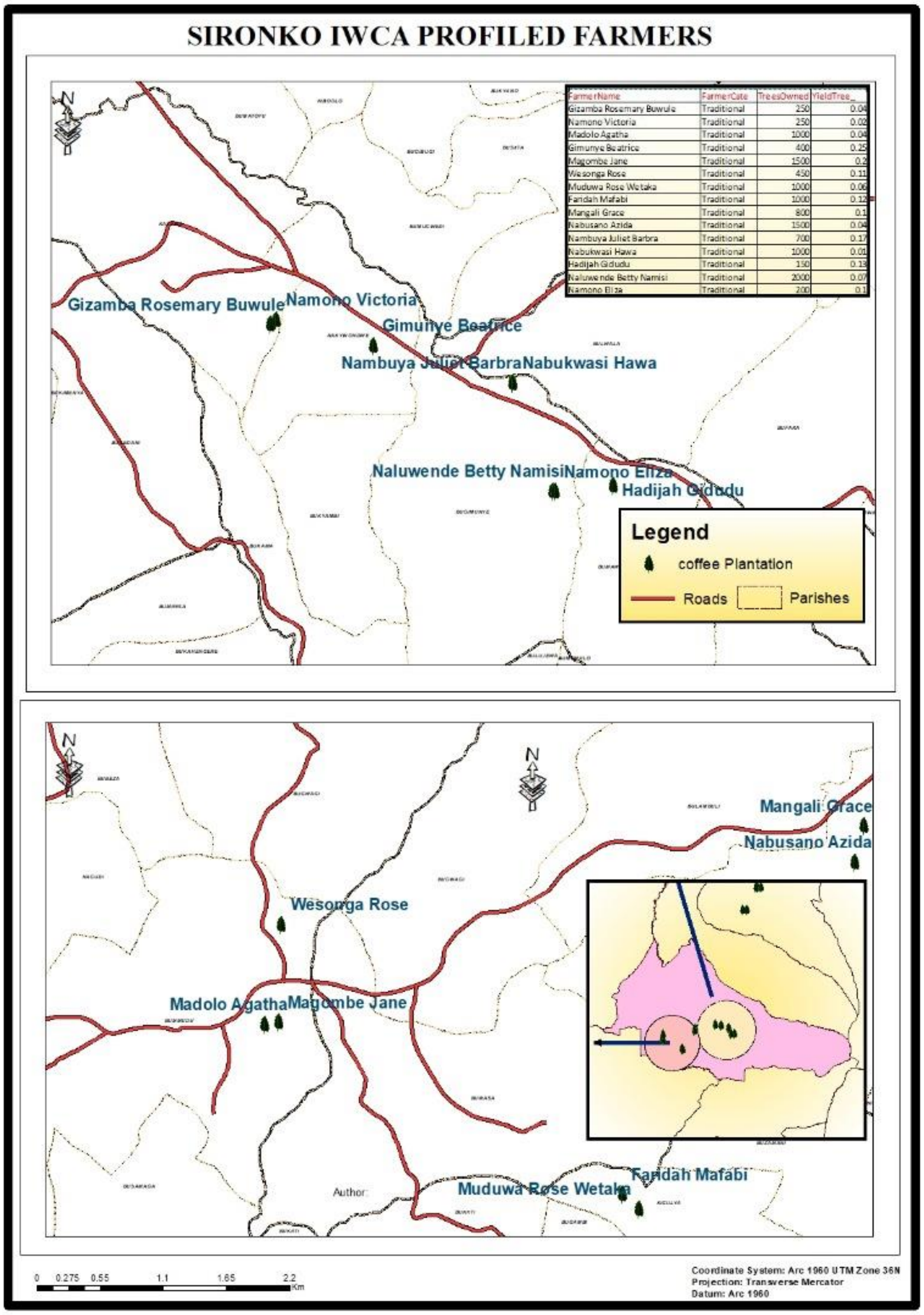
3.1.3 Luwero IWCA Uganda Farmer Profiles

District: Luwero	Coffee Type: Robusta Coffee			
Farmer Category	**Traditional**	**Improved**	**Recommended**	**Overall**
% of Farmer Category	88.1%	4.8%	7.1%	**22.7%**
Average Coffee Trees Owned	651.9	130	51.7	**582.5**
Average of Yield/TreeFAQ	0.19	0.5	1.18	**0.28**



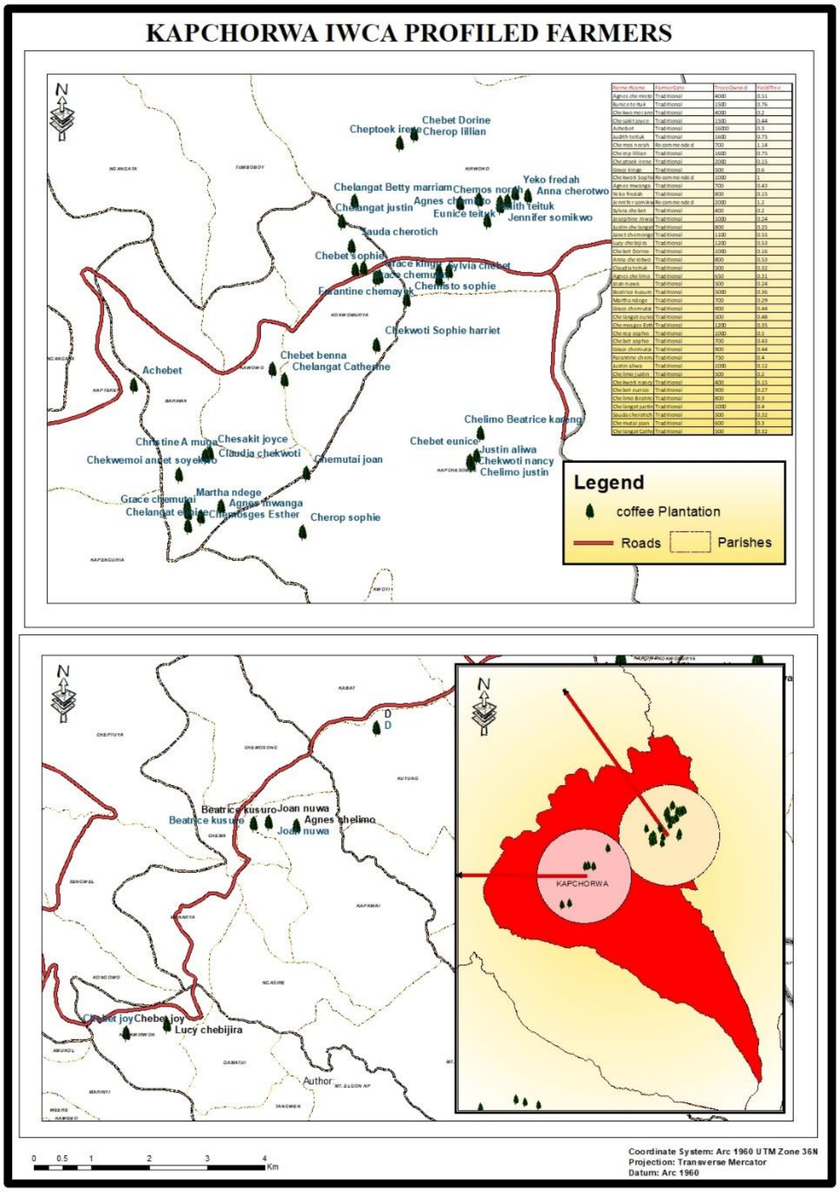
3.1.4 Sironko IWCA Uganda Farmer Profiles

District: Sironko	Coffee Type: Arabica	
FarmerCategory	**Traditional**	**Overall**
% of FarmerCategory	100%	**8.11%**
Average Coffee TreesOwned	813.3	**813.3**
Average of Yield/Tree_FAQ	0.1	**0.1**



3.1.5 Kapchorwa IWCA Farmer Profiles

District: Kapchorwa	Coffee Type: Arabica		
Farmers' Category	**Traditional**	**Recommended**	**Overall**
% of Farmer Category	94%	6%	**27.03%**
Average Coffee Trees Owned	1606	1233	**1584**
Average of Yield/Tree_FAQ	0.31	1.11	**0.36**



3.2 Level of Farmers’ Engagement in Coffee Value Chain

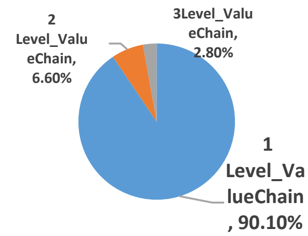
A total of 185 farmers were interviewed across the five districts from where IWCA Uganda has been implementing its activities. Of the interviewed, 95% reported to be engaged at farm level of the coffee value chain, 8% at nursery bed operation, 4% at roasting level and 2% at exporting level. This clearly shows that majority of the IWCA-supported women coffee farmers are engaged at a lower level of the coffee value chain characterised by limited technologies, low productivity and hence low returns from coffee business.

To further understand well the engagement of farmers at each level, additional analysis was done on the number of value chain each individual reported to be engaged/participating in. Results in **Figure 3** shows that 90% were engaged at only one level, 5.6% at two levels and 2.8% at three levels. This clearly shows that there is limited diversification in the products/business of the women supported by IWCA in the coffee value chain business.

Table 3: Percentage of interviewed coffee farmers participating at each level of coffee value chain

Coffee value chain level	**Number**	**%of Respondents**
Exporter level	4	2%
Farm level	176	95%
Nursery bed operator level	14	8%
Roaster level	8	4%

Figure 3: Level of Value Chain engaged in by Numbers

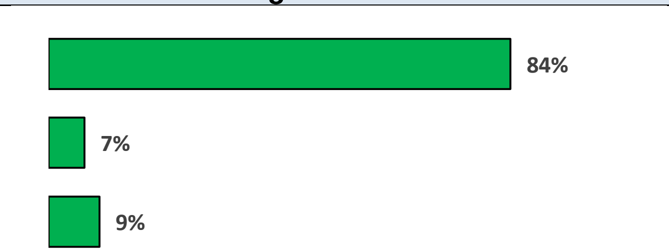


3.3 Farmers’ Categorization by Average Yield

Basing on section **2.4 Table 2** that explains the consideration of the farmers’ categorisation to Traditional, Improved and Recommended; 84% of the interviewed were traditional farmers with an average yield of 0.2kg of FAQ per tree, 7% were improved farmers with an average of 0.6kg per tree of FAQ, and 9% were recommended farmers with an average yield of 1.4kg per tress of FAQ.

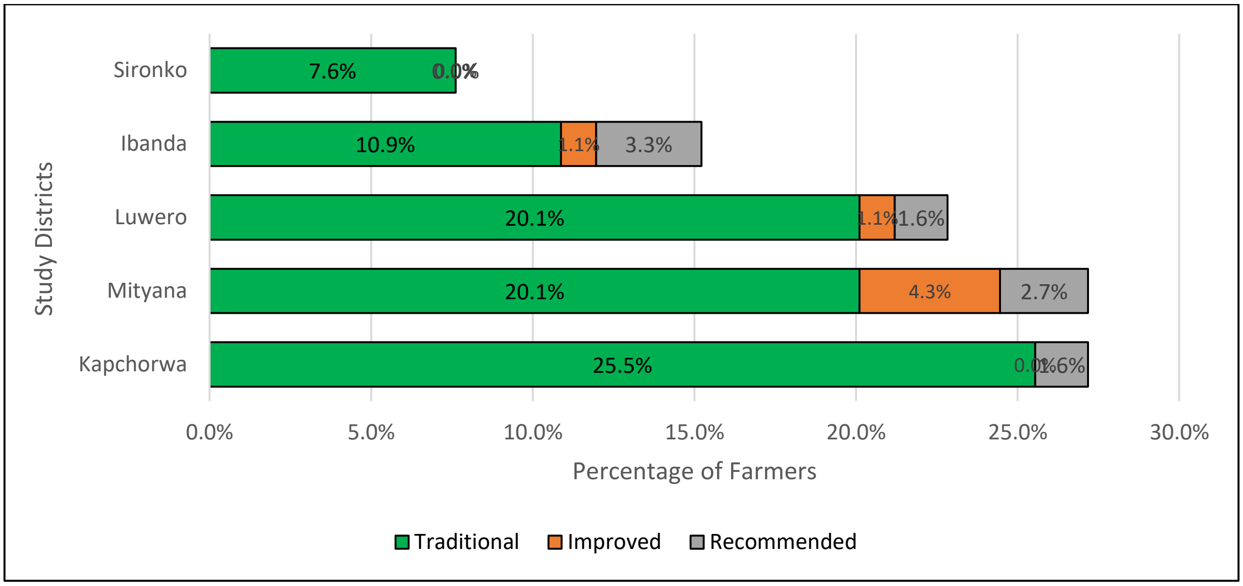
Table 4: Categorization of interviewed IWCA farmers by average yield per tree

Farmer Category	**Average Yield/Tree_KG FAQ**	**%age of farmers**
Traditional	0.2	
Improved	0.6	
Recommended	1.4	
Overall Average	**0.4**	



According to how farmer categories were spread across different districts, Kapchorwa had the highest percentage of traditional coffee farmers, followed by Mityana, Luwero, Ibanda and Siroko in the order of highest to lowest**.** Mityana had the highest percentage of improved farmers; and Ibanda with the highest percent of recommended farmers (**Figure 4).**

Figure 4: Spread of the Coffee Farmer categories across the Districts



3.4 Coffee Trees Owned by Farmers

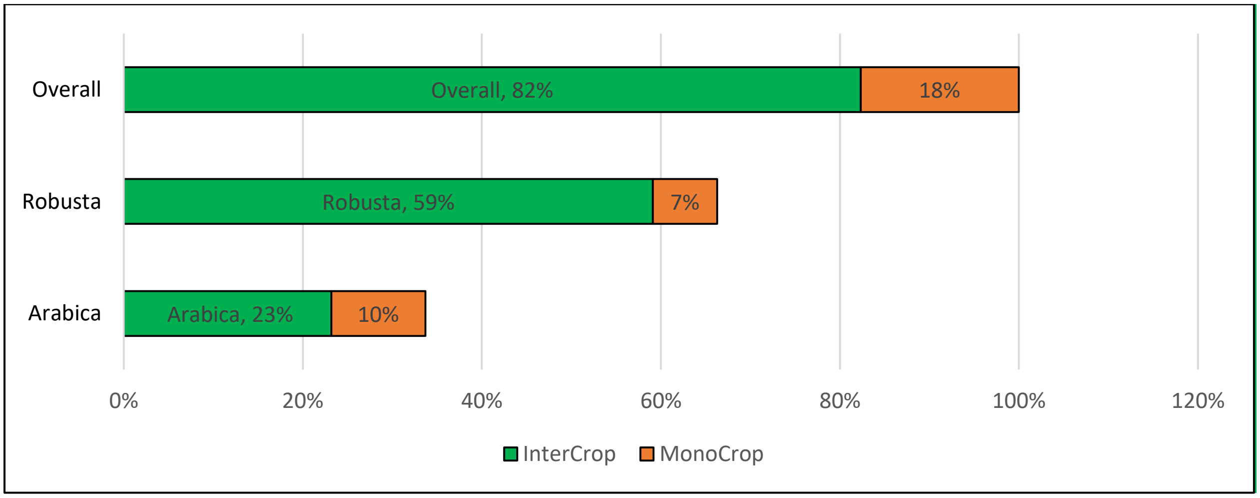
According to the number of coffee trees owned by the interviewed farmers, about 40% had less than 400 coffee trees, 35% had between 401 and 1,000; whereas 25% had over 1,000 coffee trees **(Table 5)**.

Table 5: Number of coffee trees owned by farmers (%age of Farmers)

Trees Owned2	Average Number of Coffee Trees Owned	% of Farmers
<100	58	15%
101-200	168	9%
201-300	262	9%
301-400	382	7%
401-500	483	11%
501-600	600	1%
601-700	682	6%
701-800	785	5%
801-900	874	3%
901-1000	991	9%
1001-1500	1300	10%
1501-2000	1875	7%
>2001	6300	8%

According to farming practices, 82% of the farmers were practicing inter-cropping; and 18% practicing mono-cropping. This was applied across all the districts with either Robusta or Arabica species of coffee **(Figure 5)**.

Figure 5: Farming Practices by type of Coffee



3.5 Coffee Yield and Sales

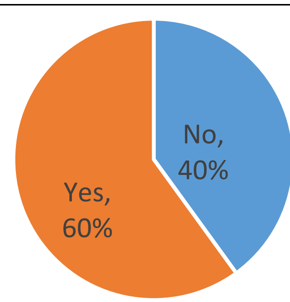
Farmers were requested to report how much coffee they harvested in the last 12 months in form of Red cherry (*Red cherry because of easy recall by the farmer*). The quantity reported was then converted to Fair Average Quality (FAQ) using UCDA conversion factor of 0.2 of Red cheery to FAQ. Results in **Table 6** show that overall yield/productivity per trees was 0.38kg across all the districts. 0.38kg/tree is lower than the UCDA average yield of 0.56kg per tree (*UCDA annual report 2017/18*). Yield per tree across the districts was found to be different: Ibanda has the higher yield per trees of 0.56kg/tree; and Sironko has the lowest average yield of 0.10kg/tree **(Table 6)**.
According to the coffee type, Robusta farmers reported a high yield per tree compared to Arabica coffee framers **(Table 6)**.

Furthermore, analysis on coffee sales showed that more farmers sold their coffee unprocessed. **Figure 6** shows that 60% sold their coffee unprocessed as compared to 40% who sold their coffee as processed.

Table 6: Average Yield per Tree by Coffee Type

District	Arabica	Robusta	Overall_District
Ibanda		0.56	0.56
Kapchorwa	0.39		0.39
Luwero		0.29	0.29
Mityana		0.44	0.44
Sironko	0.10		0.10
Overall Coffee Type	**0.32**	**0.42**	**0.38**

Figure 6: % of Farmers Reported to Process Coffee



Analysis on the average price for coffee per form was also done, and it is evident that the processed coffee was fetching higher price than unprocessed (**Table 7)**. By comparing the same forms of coffee, for example Kiboko, farmers from Luwero were being offered higher prices than farmers from Mityana. For Parchment, Kapchorwa farmers were being offered higher prices than Sironko farmers. For red cherry, Mityana farmers were being offered higher price than any other farmers from other districts. Note that the prices offered depend on the quality of coffee.

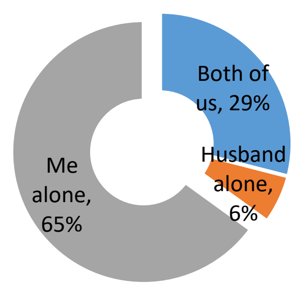
Table 7: Average price (Ugx) per form of coffee offered to farmers in each of the districts

Form of Coffee Sale	Ibanda	Kapchorwa	Luwero	Mityana	Sironko	Overall
Kiboko			2739	2159		2416
FAQ	3978			4491		4123
Parchment		6427			4557	5492
Red Cherries		1439	844	1600	1400	1235
Grand Total	**3977.9**	**3933**	**1962**	**2644**	**4347**	**3172**

By considering who participated in the selling of the coffee, 65% of the farmers reported (*57% female respondents and 8% male respondents*) to have "done the selling alone", 29% of the farmers report "both the husband and wife", and 6% of the farmers reported "husbands alone". From this analysis, we realise most of the farmers do individual selling, and only 29% do joint.

From the district analysis, Kapchorwa and Sironko have the highest farmers who practice individual selling of the coffee, respectively. Most farmers in Mityana reported that it was their husbands that participate in selling of coffee, whereas Luwero reported to have the highest percentage of farmers selling coffee together as a household **(Table 8)**.

Table 8: Participation in the selling of the Coffee at Household Level

District	Both of us	Husband alone	Me alone	Who participates in the Selling of Coffee
Ibanda	32%		68%	
Kapchorwa	25%		75%	
Luwero	46%	7%	46%	
Mityana	17%	15%	67%	
Sironko	27%	0%	73%	
Grand Total	**29%**	**6%**	**65%**	
Male Respondents	1%	0%	8%	
Female Respondent	28%	6%	57%	

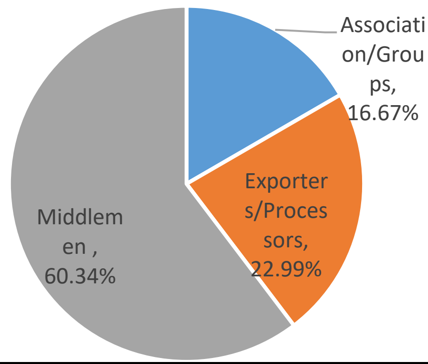
By considering selling of coffee in group, analysis shows that 85% of the farmers were selling coffee as individuals and only 15% sold their coffee through groups; with farmers from Ibanda district (85%) reporting the highest.

According to the main buyer of coffee, 60% of the farmers reported to be selling their coffee to middlemen, 23% to exporters including Zigot, Kyagaranyi, and 17% reported selling their coffee to farmer groups/associations **(Figure 7)**.

Table 9: Individual or Group Selling of Coffee

District	% farmers sold as individual	% farmers sold Group
Ibanda	11%	89%
Kapchorwa	98%	2%
Luwero	100%	0%
Mityana	100%	0%
Sironko	100%	0%
Overall	**85%**	**15%**

Figure 7 :Main Coffee Buyers



3.6 Land Ownership and Accessibility

Results show that 34% (*33% female and 1% male respondents*) of the respondents co-own the land, 31% owned land with their partners and 32% owned land themselves (*25% female and 7% male respondents*) **(Table 10)**.

Table 10: Land Ownership

Who owns the land on which coffee is?	Gender of the Respondents		Overall
	Female	Male	
Co-owned	33%	1%	34%
Myself only	25%	7%	32%
My husband/my wife	30%	1%	31%
Family	2%	0%	2%
Others (Cases of squatter)	1%	0%	1%
Grand Total	**91%**	**9%**	**100%**

3.7 Challenges Farmers Face

Among the challenges farmers reported include low coffee prices, limited information on prices, and middlemen exploitation among others. These challenges become a hindrance in coffee business.

Table 11: List of challenges reported by interviewed farmers

Challenges	% Farmers
Low prices	40%
Limited information on prices	22%
Middlemen	17%
Long distance to the buyer	4%
Others (Specify)	17%

4. Discussion of Key Findings and Recommendations

A. Production, Productivity and Post-harvest

Majority of the farmers are in the categorization of Traditional farmers, who are mainly practicing coffee farming at a farm level with low yield/tree. Those who try processing use poor post-harvest methods that increase post-harvest loses, resulting into low quality of coffee that fetches low prices.

Further to note, over three quarters of the farmers are operating at an individual basis as opposed to farmer groups. With this arrangement, farmer have missed out on benefits of operating in groups like collective trainings offered by government, group selling that gives an opportunity to bargain for a higher prices and access to agro-inputs from government, among others.

All in all, we recommend IWCA to advocate for farmer group formation that will progressively graduate into cooperatives. Through groups, farmers will effectively benefit from the following:

- Access to GAP trainings and extension;
- Collective marketing that fetches high prices;
- Access to inputs and finances from government and other institutions that will help groups to add value;
- Access to information on prices and markets
- Access to advocacy on issues such as government laws and policies, taxation, and legal aid, among others.

B. Value Addition for Domestic Consumption

It is observed that most farmers sell their coffee unprocessed. Those who do some roasting use the local methods of pan frying at a low scale. According to UCDA, about 5% of total coffee produced is consumed domestically. This is low by all standards[1] and certainly low for a coffee-producing country.

On another note, international green coffee prices have continuously fluctuated, making exporting business unpredictable and less profitable. Meanwhile, the price of a cup of coffee in the local restaurants has been stable over time. This creates a stable and predictable business to individuals.

Government has embarked on promoting domestic coffee consumption through trainings and supporting farmers that would like to roast and establish coffee shops in the country. This gives IWCA farmers an upper niche to optimize the opportunity.

We, therefore, recommend IWCA to link their farmers to these trainings of roasting and barista by government and other training institutions. This will not only uplift farmers from farm to roaster level of coffee value chain, but also contribute to domestic coffee consumption.

C. Women inclusion in coffee activities

[1] The highest coffee consumer country is Finland with 12kg per year

From the results, most respondents confirmed that men have been in charge of handling the sales of the household coffees, have access and control of land and other production resources. Women have been bypassed in coffee specific extension and training programmes. A low percentage of women reported to be involved in family and resource allocation, and decision-making. Moreover, women contribute more towards to labour in production.

Women have also not played an active part in the management of farmers organizations, and cannot form their own producer groups because they do not have ownership rights over the coffee farms. To overcome all these challenges, we recommend for IWCA to:

- Advocate for women so that they are always part and parcel of coffee specific extension and training programmes;
- Joint decision-making on Household coffee marketing, and the use of the proceeds of coffee sales for their families;
- Empower women to take an active part in the management of Farmer Organisations, or establish their own producer groups;
- Design women's specific programmes for specific technologies such as charcoal-fired coffee roasters, low-cost grinders, and ancillary equipment that would enable them to start small businesses promoting local consumption in rural centers and towns.

With these recommendations, we envisage empowered and resilient Ugandan women along the coffee value chain that have contributed to the development of this nation.

ANNEX

1. Expected Deliverables

The expected deliverables include:

- An inception report detailing methodology and work plan for the assignment, and presenting a draft outline of the study plan for review and acceptance by the Technical Committee (TC).
- Draft tools and instruments to be used for data collection for approval.
- Draft maps and a study report for comment and approval.
- Final maps/report in a PowerPoint presentation to Management.
- Both online and wall maps with farmer profiles.
- Database in Excel, listing all farmers reached and their particulars.

2: Household Questionnaire

"My name is [*enumerator name*]. I am here on behalf of the IWCA to conduct mapping of all IWCA members. This activity is being carried out in 5 coffee growing districts with support from IWCA I would like to ask you to participate in a one-to-one interview on issues regarding IWCA engagements. The discussion will take about **10-15 minutes**. Please answer all the questions truthfully. You will not be judged on your responses, you may refuse to answer any question and you may choose to stop the discussion at any time. There is no direct benefit, money or compensation to you in participating in this study and your participation is voluntary.	**Questionnaire No:** |__|__|__|__|__| **Date:** |___|___|___| Name **Enumerator** ________	**Supervisor's comments End:** ________

1. Background data:

1.1 District: ____________________

1.2.GPS Coordinates Latitudes ____________ Longitudes ____________

1.3.Sub-county:______________

1.4.Parish: ______________

1.5.Name of the Farmer ______________________________

1.6 Gender ______________________

1.7. Age(years) ____________________

1.8. Mobile contacts ______________________

1.9. Do you belong to a group? _______________

1.10. Name of group ___________________________________

2. Sources of income and Expenditures

2.1 What are your three main sources of income and how much do did you earn from each in the last 12 months?

Main Source of Income	Amount earned in the last 12 Months
i) Tree nursery, Coffee Farming,	
ii) Coffee Exports,	
iii) Café,	
iv) Field crop (maize, beans, cassava, etc.) production,	

v) Horticulture (fruits, vegetables),	
vi) Piggery units,	
vii) Poultry units,	
viii) Livestock project	

2.2 What were your three main Expenditures in the last 12 months and how much?

Main Expenditures	**Amount**
Saving	
Medication	
School fees	
Food	
Others Specify	

3. Coffee productivity

3.1 At what coffee value chain level do you engage in as a farmer?	i. Farm level ii. Roaster iii. Exporter iv. Nursery operator v. Others (Specify
3.2 Which type of coffee do you have on your Farm?	i. Arabica…. ii. Robusta…. iii. Both?
3.3 How many trees of coffee do you have by type?	i. Arabica…. i. Robusta…. ii. Both?
3.4 How many acres of land are they on?	
3.5 Who owns the land on which coffee is on?	i. Co-owned ii. Myself only iii. My husband iv. Others (specify
3.6 Is it a pure stand or mixed?	
3.7 What was your harvest last season in fresh red cherries kgs?	
3.8 How much coffee did you get after processing if you did?	
3.9 What form did your sell your coffee?	i. FAQ, ii. Kiboko, iii. Parchment, iv. red Cherries v.
3.10 At how much price per Kg?	
3.11 Did you sell as an individual or by group?	i.
3.12 Who participate in selling of coffee	i. Both of us ii. Husband alone iii. Me alone
3.13 Who were your main buyers of your coffee? (Indicate Main one)	
3.14 Did you have any challenge in selling your coffee? Yes, No	
3.15 If yes, what challenges?	i. Low prices, ii. Long distance to the buyer; iii. Limited information on prices? iv. Middlemen v. Others (Specify)

4. Access to Input and Trainings

4.1 Have you received any training in good Agronomic Practices of coffee? If yes, who conducted the trainings?

i. UCDA,
ii. Extension officers,
iii. OWC,
iv. IWCA,
v. NAADs,
vi. Others Specify

4.2 Which training specifically did you receive? Tick any

i. Proper spacing,
ii. weed controls,
iii. stumping,
iv. Post-harvest handling,
v. quality controls,
vi. setting up a nursery bed,
vii. digging ditches,
viii. mixed cropping,
ix. Farming as a business,
x. saving,
xi. financial literacy
xii. Others specify

4.3 Have you ever received any agro input?

4.4 If yes which and by who?

Agro input received	Source
Seedlings	
Fertilizers	
Shed nets	
Garden tools	
Others Specify	

5. Post-Harvest Handling Methods

5.1 What methods of post-harvest handling for coffee do you use?

I. Drying on tumpline,
II. Drying coffee on ranks,
III. Wet processing,
IV. Processing only moisture 13 content,
V. Others specify

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND RESPONCES