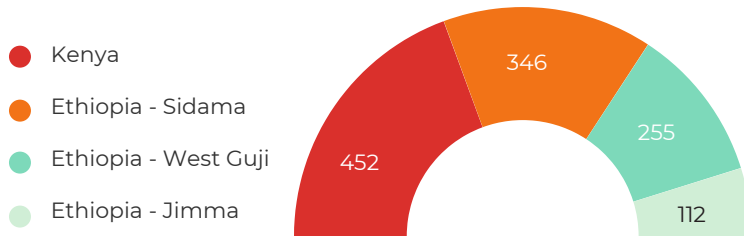


COFFEE FARMERS AND COVID-19 IN KENYA AND ETHIOPIA

Using phone surveys, this longitudinal study generates timely data and insights on how coffee farming households are coping with the COVID-19 crisis.

Sample sizes*



2 survey rounds completed

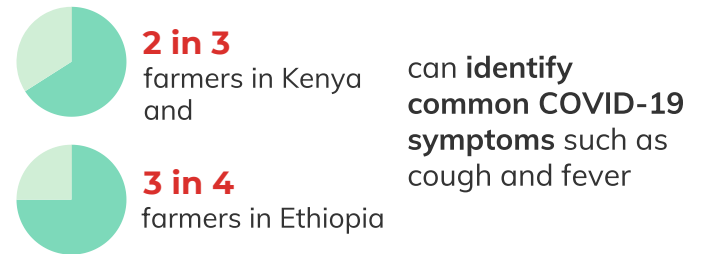
Round 1: 2-11 June 2020

Round 2: 16-29 June 2020

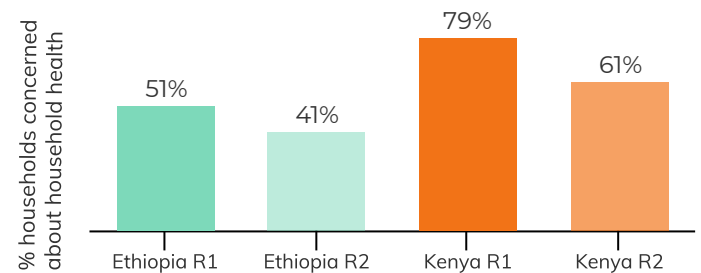
52% of respondents are female

*Note: Sample has coverage bias, as only households owning mobile phones could be included.

COVID-19 knowledge and concerns



Health of the household is the main COVID-19 concern, but this is decreasing over time



How have coffee farming households been affected so far?

Households that report losing income as a result of COVID-19 since the outbreak began:



Top sources of income loss:



Sale of excess food crops



Non-farm business



Loss of wage employment



Two thirds of households report concerns related to food availability because of COVID-19

In the 7 days preceding the survey...



41% (Kenya) | **33%** (Ethiopia)

of households that sell crops had trouble doing so



77% (Kenya) | **67%** (Ethiopia)

of households reported higher food prices

94% (Kenya)

70% (Ethiopia)

of households believe they are worse off financially than they were one year ago

How do households cope?

88%

of households report using coping strategies to cover basic needs such as:



relying on less preferred or less expensive food

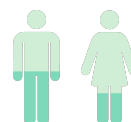


reducing meal size or number



using savings

Access to emergency finance is low, especially for women



In Ethiopia, **45%** of men and **30%** of women report they could raise emergency finance in the next month



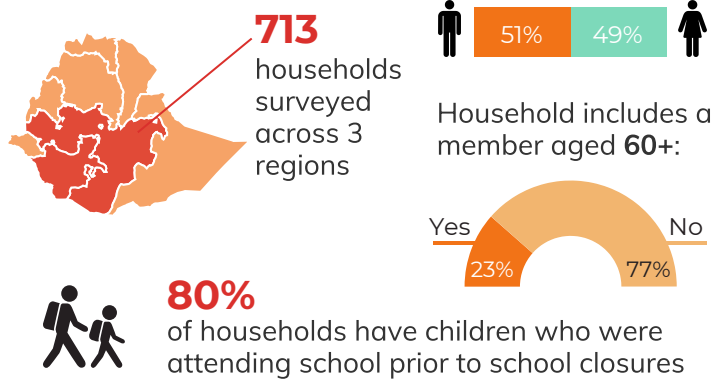
In Kenya, these figures are **22%** for men and **17%** for women



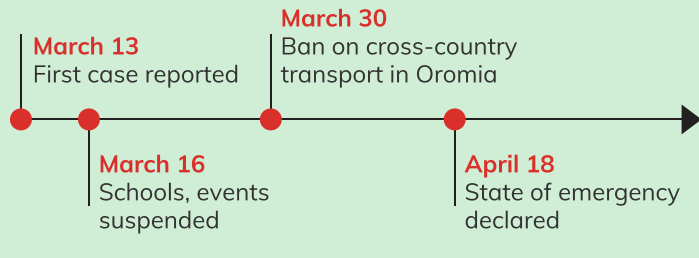
COFFEE FARMERS AND COVID-19 IN ETHIOPIA

Survey rounds 1 & 2 | June 2020

Coffee farming households in Ethiopia

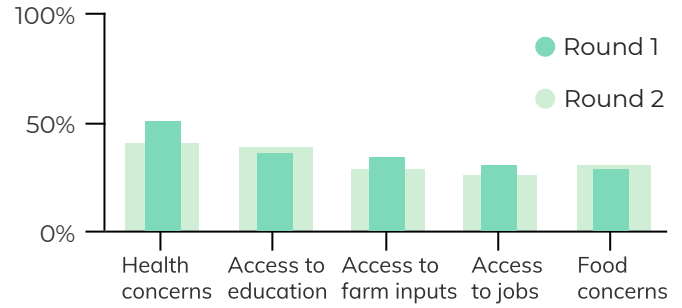


COVID-19 timeline



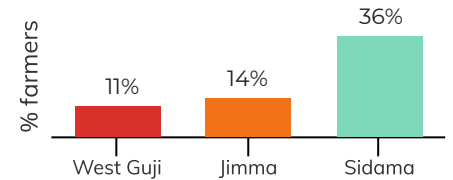
COVID-19 knowledge and concerns

Farmers' top COVID-19 concerns:



1 in 4 farmers are unaware that a person without symptoms can spread COVID-19

A higher share of farmers in **Sidama** report **food availability** as one of their greatest COVID-19 concerns compared to other regions:



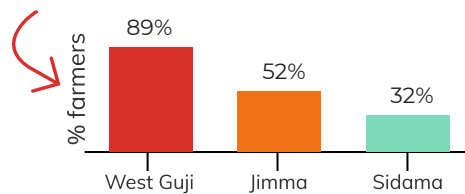
How have coffee farming households been affected so far?

57% of households have **lost income** as a result of COVID-19 since the outbreak began.

1 in 3 households that sell crops reported challenges doing so in the 7 days preceding the survey due to:

- fewer customers
- issues with transport
- difficulties social distancing

40% of farmers experienced **issues with transport when shopping for food**. These issues were experienced by a particularly high share of farmers in West Guji.



1 in 8 farmers reported **difficulties accessing coffee farms**. Qualitative findings suggest coffee farming is also affected by:

- lack of finance to hire labor to do weeding and composting
- low availability of workers
- restrictions on public gatherings

"Due to the increase price of transport we cannot sell our coffee on [the] market. We sold at village with low price."

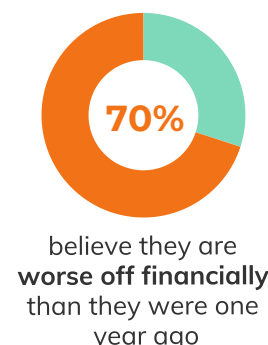
- Coffee farmer, Jimma

How do households cope?

88% of households report using coping strategies to cover basic needs. These vary by region:



Farmers feel they are **worse off** compared to one year ago, but are **optimistic** about the future





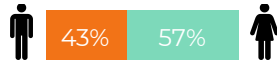
COFFEE FARMERS AND COVID-19 IN KENYA

Survey rounds 1 & 2 | June 2020

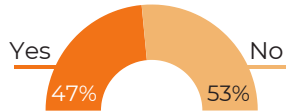
Coffee farming households in Kenya



452 households surveyed

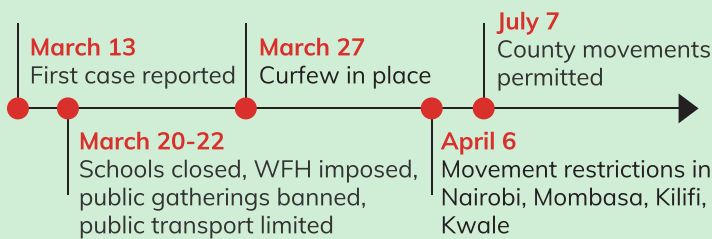


Household includes a member aged **60+**:



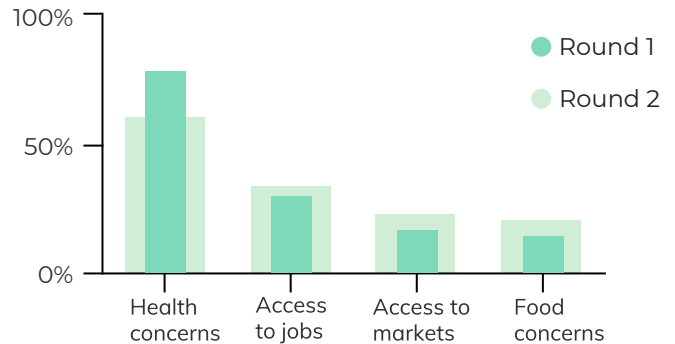
50% of households have children who were attending school prior to school closures

COVID-19 timeline



COVID-19 knowledge and concerns

Farmers' top COVID-19 concerns:



Younger farmers are **more knowledgeable** about COVID-19

55

average age of farmers who **could** identify 3+ preventative measures

60

average age of farmers who **could not** identify 3+ preventative measures

How have coffee farming households been affected so far?

76% of households have **lost income** as a result of COVID-19 since the outbreak began

Households report losing income from diverse sources, in particular:



Loss of job opportunities in the coffee sector is the main reason for lost coffee farming income, which has knock-on effects for farming activities



1 in 3 farmers report difficulties implementing pest and disease management activities



1 in 4 farmers report difficulties applying fertilizer or compost and with sucker selection

How do households cope?

90% of households report using coping strategies to cover basic needs.

Larger households report using more food-based coping mechanisms, such as:

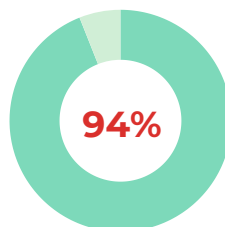


relying on less preferred or cheaper food

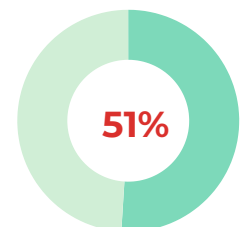


reducing meal size or number

Farmers are **pessimistic** about current and future financial wellbeing



of farmers believe they are **worse off financially than they were one year ago**



of farmers believe they **will be worse off financially in one year than they are now**



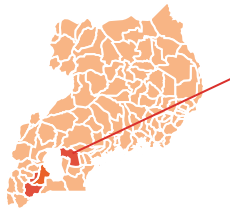
COFFEE FARMERS AND COVID-19 IN UGANDA

Survey round 1 | July 2020

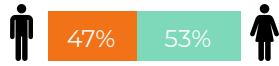


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Coffee farming households in Uganda



554 households surveyed

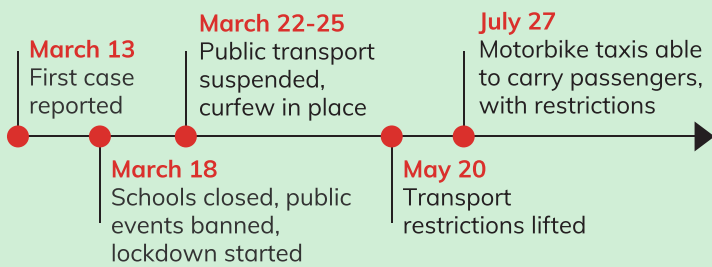


1 in 4 households include a member aged **60+**



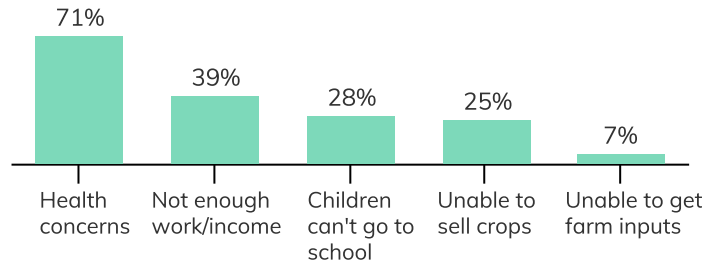
84% of households have children who were attending school prior to school closures

COVID-19 timeline



COVID-19 knowledge and concerns

Farmers' top COVID-19 concerns:



1 in 5 farmers are **not aware** that COVID-19 can be spread by someone who does not experience visible symptoms



Awareness of COVID-19 preventative measures is higher among male farmers



85% of male farmers can identify **3+** preventative measures
75% of female farmers

How have coffee farming households been affected so far?

76%

of households have **lost income as a result of COVID-19** since the outbreak began. Top sources of income loss:



Sale of excess food crops



Coffee farming



Non-farm business



61%

of households report **lost income from coffee farming income** since the outbreak began, due to:



restrictions on movement and transportation



which limit farmers' choice of buyers



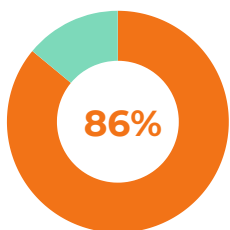
leading to reduced prices

"If boda boda were not restricted I would have harvested my coffee from farm. Also I would have taken the already harvested coffee to the market."

- Coffee farmer, South West

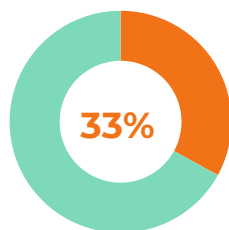
How do households view their financial situation?

Compared to one year ago...



of farmers believe they are **worse off financially**

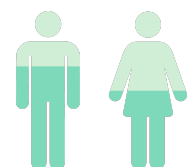
When asked about their financial well-being in a year's time...



of farmers believe they will be **worse off** than they are now

58%

of farmers report they could raise **emergency finance** in the next month if needed - and this is more common among men



65% **50%**

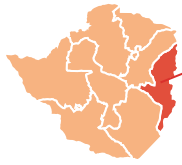
could raise emergency finance



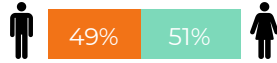
COFFEE FARMERS AND COVID-19 IN ZIMBABWE

Survey round 1 | 3-10 July 2020

Coffee farming households in Zimbabwe



189 households surveyed

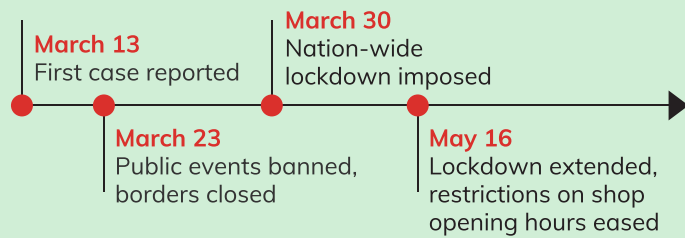


1 in 2 households include a member aged **60+**



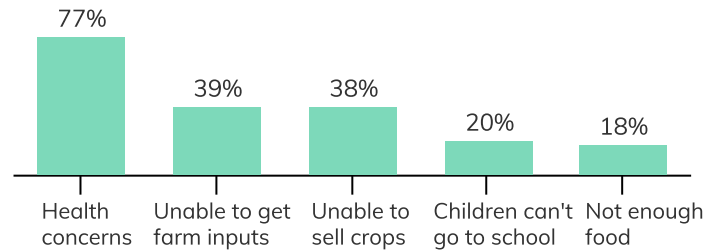
71% of households have children who were attending school prior to school closures

COVID-19 timeline



COVID-19 knowledge and concerns

Farmers' top COVID-19 concerns:



1 in 4

farmers are **not aware** that COVID-19 can be spread by someone who does not experience visible symptoms



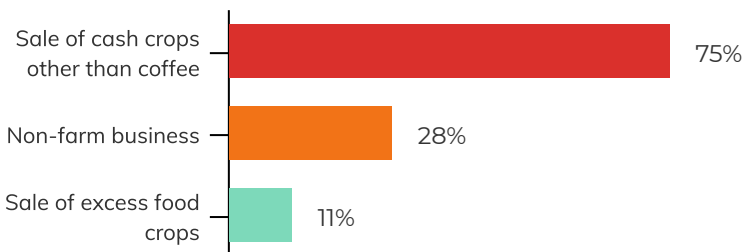
1 in 3

households in Mutare, Chimanimani and Chipinge districts do not have access to a health care facility within 1 hour travel time

How have coffee farming households been affected so far?

85%

of households have **lost income as a result of COVID-19** since the outbreak began. Top sources of income loss:



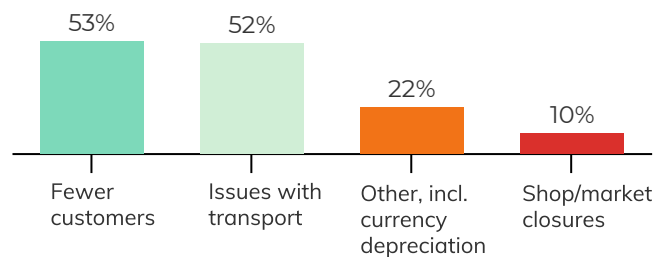
1 in 8

households report going to bed hungry at night due to lack of food



74%

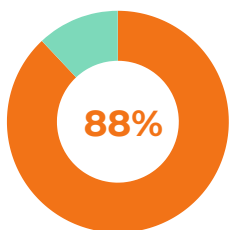
of households report challenges selling crops in the 7 days preceding the survey. Key reasons:



Restrictions on movement and loss of income from a range of sources affect farmers' ability to buy inputs for their coffee farms

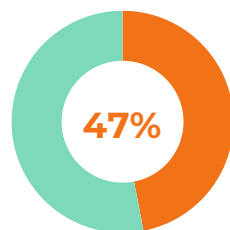
How do households view their financial situation?

Compared to one year ago...



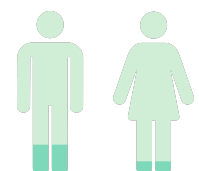
of farmers believe they are **worse off financially**

When asked about their financial well-being in a year's time...



of farmers believe they will be **worse off** than they are now

Access to emergency finance is low, especially for women



19% of men and **13%** of women report they could raise emergency finance in the next month