
**GENDER ROLES IN THE PRODUCTION OF ARABICA COFFEE: A CASE OF
SMALL SCALE FARMERS IN BUGINYANYA SUB-COUNTY, BULAMBULI
DISTRICT**

BY

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRIBUSINESS IN
PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF AGRIBUSINESS
OF BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY**

MAY, 2023

DECLARATION

INAIRUBA OLIVER a student pursuing a Bachelor of Agribusiness of Busitema University Arapai Campus hereby declare that, this dissertation is my own work and it has never been submitted by anyone to any institution for academic purposes.

Sign 

Date 6TH JUNE 2023.

APPROVAL

I the undersigned hereby approve that this dissertation was supervised by me in the academic year 2019/2020.

Name: Mr. Ogulli Francis (Supervisor)

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Date *6/4/2023*

DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my parents Mr Mugalya Zulubabeli and Mrs Ntabbade Ketty Mugalya, my brother Muzetya Joel and my sisters Kawala Juliana, Nakiryia Judith and Tibawula Joy. This is attributed to their wavering love and support to me during the course of study. May the Almighty God bless you all in your endeavours? Amen

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I accord my sincere and greatest appreciation to the Most High God for His divine grace and mercy to me in ensuring that I successfully come to a logical conclusion of this study.

I would like to acknowledge the support and confidence provided to me by my parents, brothers and sisters during my academic pursuit. To all the other family members, thank you for the support and encouragement accorded to me.

I thank Mr Ogulli Francis (supervisor), am fully indebted to you for all the support contribution made. I am so blessed through you, words cannot fully explain the role you have played in supporting and ensuring this report comes to its completion. Thank you so much and may the Almighty God bless you.

I would like to extend my sincere acknowledgement to the entire staff of Busitema University Arapai Campus and the entire department of Agribusiness and Extension in particular for their waverling academic and professional guidance accorded to me during the study.

Special thanks goes to my colleagues especially Kisaale Eddy for his technical support that enabled me to understand and use Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). May the Almighty God bless you always?

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

GII	Gender Inequality Index
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
MR.	Mister
N	Number
GI	Gender Inequality
GE	Gender Equality
%	Percentage

ABSTRACT

The main aim of this study was to access the gender roles in the production of Arabica coffee among small scale farmers in Buginyanya sub-county, Bulambuli district with an objective of determining the gender gap in the Arabica coffee production roles and a total of 75 small scale farmers were randomly selected. This study examines and proves how women contribute to gender inequality and rural under development through ignorance on cash crop growing. Although women in the Agriculture sector have a greater role to every place in field work, which differs from country to country, state to state, work to work, society to society and region to region. Combination of the quantitative and qualitative survey methods was used. The analysis targeted on primary data by using observation and interview based on previous culture of Uganda; most women were not used to participate in cash crops, thought that was for men, so far, it was identified that women now still carry the trend of not participating in cash crops with a gender gap of (0.6) according to results attained after calculating the Gender Inequality Index thus contribute to a high level of gender inequality in which concerned stakeholders need to pave a way in order to address this concern. However, out of all the eleven field roles, harvesting registered a high level of equality in participation of this activity. This study will open up rural women farmers from rural areas who were not participating yet also in cash crops just like these in the study area to change their minds and be able to participate in cash crops as men do. The context is essential and policies can be founded on sound materials and gender analysis.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACK GROUND

Coffee is a commercial crop that is widely produced and traded in the world. Africa grows about 11% of the total global coffee production. The main producers in Africa are Ethiopia with 6.4 million bags, Uganda with 3.7 million bags, Cote d'Ivoire with 2 million bags, Madagascar and Tanzania. The five countries produce about 76% of the total coffee production in Africa (Kangile *et al.*, 2021).

According to (Kangile *et al.*, 2021), Uganda is among the top major coffee producers in the world. Coffee production in Africa increased by 16% from 15.7 million bags during crop year 2011/12 to 16.7 million in 2012/13, accounting 11.5% of the total world production. Uganda produced on average 2% of the total world production in 2012.

Coffee is among the key crops for economic growth, development and livelihood improvement in many African countries (Verter *et al.*, 2015) and plays a major role contributing in a substantial foreign exchange earnings in the country. It has contributed about 20% of the export earnings between 2000 and 2012 (Kangile *et al.*, 2021).

Coffee if well developed, it may improve smallholders' productivity and regional development in producing countries. More so, the coffee production plays a crucial role in the socioeconomic development of Uganda (Kangile *et al.*, 2021). The Ugandan sub-sector according to (Verter *et al.*, 2015) employs over 5 million people, both in the farms and post-harvesting processes. It remains a primary source of income for the poor rural inhabitants at district level.

Gender roles and relationships are socially constructed, learned, and influenced by age, class, caste, ethnicity, religion and politics. They are dynamic, differing within and between cultures, and changing over time. Activity analysis explores who does what type of work, and distinguishing between productive, household, and community roles (Anh *et al.*, 2019).

Some activities are mostly done by men while others are done by women. Almost all activities are done by both men and women. However some activities are referred to as men's and women's activities because traditionally such activities have been allocated to men or women, respectively. Basically, field work and harvesting activities are primarily carried out by women; women provide 58% of all labour during this stage. In general, tedious and time

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