BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL SCIENCES

AGRIBUSINESS AND EXTESION DEPARTMENT

ASSESSING SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS INFLUENCING ADOPTION OF

RECOMMMENDED ROBUSTA COFFEE INPUTS AMONG SMALLHOLDER FARMERS IN NTENJERU SUB-COUNTY, MUKONO DISTRICT.

BY

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A SPECIAL PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE AGRIBUSINES AND EXTESION DEPARTMENT FOR PARIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF AGRIBUSINESS AT BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY

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DECLATION

I Byuma Fred, do here by declare to the department of Agribusiness and Extension, that this is my original work and has never been submitted for bachelor degree award in any other institution. I continuously saying that this report has neither been presented elsewhere for a particular academic award.

Signature................................. Date... 31ˢᵗ /10 /2024

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STUDENT

APPROVAL

This special project report has been submitted to the Department of Agribusiness and Extension with approval of the university supervisor.

Signature... Date........4/11/2024.................

Dr. Ronald Kabbiri.

DEDICATION

I dedicate this pierce of my work first to God that has made it far   and to my beloved parents Mr.

Senyanja Fred and Mrs. Antanyi Florence and the entire family.

Special appreciation goes to my supervisor Dr. Kabbiri Ronald.

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AFS	Agro forestry system
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture Animal industry and Fisheries
UCDA	Uganda Coffee Development Authority
IBM	Integrated Pest Management
FFS	Farmer Field Schools
CF	Conceptual Framework
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organization
PMA	Plan for Modernization of Agriculture
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
UNCS	Uganda National Coffee Strategy
OR	Odds Ratio
CI	Confidence interval
CWD	Coffee wilt disease
PDM	Parish Development Model
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services

ABSTRACT

The study assessed socio-economic factors affect the adoption of recommended Robusta coffee inputs among smallholder farmers in Ntenjeru sub-county Mukono district. Robusta coffee (*coffea canephora*). The use of improved agricultural recommended inputs and management. Objectives were; to identify the inputs used in coffee production, to identify socio-economic challenges that affect the uptake of recommended coffee management practices, to identify the policy interventions to address the challenges to up take of recommended input and practices. Results for objective one the results show that fertilizer application was the major input used with 83.2% where by organic fertilizers had 67.2%. The socio-economic challenges the results show that seven factors were significant at 5% significance and these include: age of the farmer [exp=1.932,=0.022], land size [exp(B)= 1.234, sig= 0.018], education level [exp (B)=1.146, sig= 0.002], household size [OR=1.293, sig= 0.012],un-accessibility to credit [exp(B)= 1.000, sig= 0.031].The policy interventions that were recommended by respondents include; parish development model (77%) and land reforms policy (11%) and those that are so far implemented was *One acre fund* which improves on market for coffee. In conclusion fertilizers is the major input used, the study indicates there are significant socio-economic factors like age, land size, education, un-accessibility to credit. Recommendations made were that there is need for more education, revising land reforms, changing the mindset and perceptions of farmers towards use of recommended input and management practices for coffee production

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Robusta coffee (*Coffea canephora*) is vital of the world's most widely cultivated coffee varieties, known for its robust growth in diverse environmental conditions (Kiwelu et al., 2021).

Robusta coffee production in the world, Uganda takes the fifth position with 5.65 million bags (of 60kg) which accounts for 4.7% on the world's Robusta coffee production(International Coffee Organization (ICO), 2023).

In sub Saharan Africa, Uganda is the largest producer of Robusta coffee with 5.65 million bags (of 60kg) accounts to 70% of production followed by Ivory Coast with 1.77 million bags accounts to 22% (Highlights, 2021).

Socio-economic factors are the conditions that affect the social and economic well-being of community or a population. In the context of the adoption of improved Robusta coffee inputs, these factors can be education, market access (Wambua et al., 2021).

Coffee production in Uganda has stagnated at an average of 5 million bags per annum. Smallholder farmers dominate coffee production, with average coffee farm sizes estimated at 0.33ha per household (Luzinda, 2018).

Estimated at an average of 369kg/ ha, input use is low when compared to the experimental yield of 3,500kg/ha. This is attributed to poor agronomic practices, inefficient research-extension-farmer linkages and incidence of Coffee Wilt Disease (CWD) which destroyed over 50% of the old coffee trees (Hasibuan et al., 2022).

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