
**IMPACT OF COFFEE PRODUCTION ON ECONOMIC WELFARE OF
SMALL SCALE FARMERS IN ZESUI SUB-COUNTY, SIRONKO
DISTRICT**

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THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF A DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF AGRIBUSINESS OF BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY**

JUNE, 2023

DECLARATION

I Charles Ganazi, declare that the work in this dissertation is my own and has not been submitted for the award of any academic document in any other University.

Signed


.....

Charles Ganazi

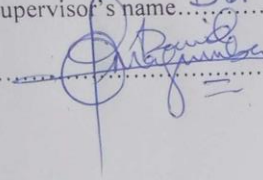
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APPROVAL

This is to certify that this research has been developed by ODOCH GEORGE and has never been submitted to any University or institution of higher learning for any academic consideration. It was conducted under the supervision of:

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this dissertation to my parents who supported me wholeheartedly during the study period, Sisters, brothers and friends who immensely contributed in whichever way to the completion of this study.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	Error! Bookmark not defined.
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	iv
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	ix
ABSTRACT	x
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the study	1
1.2 Statement of the problem	2
1.3 General objective	2
1.3.1 Specific objectives of the study	2
1.4 Research questions	2
1.5 Significance of the Study	3
1.6 Justification	3
1.7 Scope of the study	3
1.7.1 Content scope	3
1.7.2 Geographical scope	3
1.7.3 Time scope	3
CHAPTER TWO	4
LITERATURE REVIEW	4
2.1 Theoretical review (Pareto Optimality on Welfare)	4
2.2 Review of coffee production in Uganda	5
2.3 Coffee production trends in Uganda	5
1980s	5
1990s	7
2000s-today	7
2.4 Coffee varieties grown in Uganda	8
2.4.1 Arabica coffee variety	8
2.4.2 Robusta coffee variety	8
2.4.3 Excelsa variety	9
2.4.4 Liberica variety	9

2.5 Coffee production and productivity	9
2.6 Coffee productivity	10
2.7 Coffee production in Uganda.....	10
2.8 Conceptual perspective	11
2.9 Impact of coffee growing on the farmers’ employment and income.....	12
2.10 Impact of coffee growing on education level of farmers’ children	13
CHAPTER THREE	15
METHODOLOGY	15
3.1 Description of the study area	15
3.2 Research Design	15
3.3 Data type and source.....	15
3.4 Target Population.....	15
3.5 Sample size	16
3.6 Data collection methods and instruments	16
3.6.1 Questionnaire	16
3.7 Quality control of instrument and data collection	17
3.8 Procedure of data collection	17
3.9 Validity and reliability of research instrument	17
3.9.1 Validity	17
3.9.2 Reliability.....	17
3.10 Data Analysis	17
CHAPTER FOUR.....	18
RESULTS	18
4.1 Presentation of results and interpretation.....	18
4.2 Demographic information.....	18
4.2.1 Descriptive statistic for respondents’ demographic profile	18
4.3 Contribution of coffee growing to income level of respondents	19
4.5 Other activities farmers obtained incomes besides coffee growing	20
4.6 Expenditure of farmers’ income on other items	21
4.6 Correlation between the variables.....	21
CHAPTER FIVE	22
DISCUSSION	22
CHAPTER SIX.....	25

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	25
6.1 CONCLUSIONS	25
6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS.....	25
REFERENCES	26
Appendix 1: QUESTIONNAIRE	29

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Regional production of coffee in Uganda in 2010.....	10
Table 2: Sample Size.....	16
Table 3: Cronbach's Alpha coefficient value.....	18
Table 4: Descriptive statistic for respondents' demographic profile.....	19
Table 5 Level of income of the respondents earned from coffee production.....	20
Table 6: Other activities farmers obtained incomes besides coffee growing.....	20
Table 7: Correlation between the variables.....	21

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Conceptual framework.....	12
Figure 2: Age of coffee farmers.....	19
Figure 3: Expenditure of farmers' income on other items.....	21

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
UIA-	Uganda Investment Authority
CMB	Coffee Marketing Board
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries
UCDA	Uganda Coffee Development Authority
NCP	National Coffee Policy

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to find out assess the impact of coffee production on the economic welfare of small scale farmers in Zesui sub-county, Sironko district. 50 respondents were randomly selected from two perishes. The objectives of this study were to assess the income levels of small scale coffee growers after sale of coffee and determine the effect of coffee production on education status of coffee farmers' children in in Zesui sub-county, Sironko district. Primary data was used for analysis and the researcher used descriptive statistics using mainly quantitative methods of data collection to capture data. Data was collected using research questionnaires where the researcher was asking the questions on the questionnaire and noting down the respondents' answers. The findings revealed that the growing of coffee has enabled the farmers to improve their standards of living since they earn money from the sale of coffee that has enabled farmers to improve on their general welfare. Correlation results indicated that coffee growing had positive correlation with income earned. The researcher recommended that the Government should increase on the budget allocation on agriculture since most of the rural people depend on agriculture as their sole economic activity. This will improve on the economic welfare and development of rural people, Government through the Ministry of Trade should look for international market for Uganda's coffee as this will improve on the prices of Uganda's coffee and the incomes of the rural people which will give farmers ability to improve on their general welfare.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Coffee is among the important cash crops grown globally and major source of export earnings to a lot of countries (Pulp, 2015). Coffee is second only to crude oil as the most important internationally traded commodity in monetary value (Hatirli, 2019). In spite of high export earnings from coffee globally, coffee produced in most African countries fetch low prices compared to coffee from other continents due to relatively lower quality coffee (Behuria, 2020). Coffee is also the world's widely traded tropical agricultural commodity accounting for exports worth estimated US\$ 15.4 billion, 2009/2010 when 93.4 bags were shipped (ICO, 2013), Coffee production by small scale farmers support about 25 million people around the world (Millard, 2017). Globally, Brazil has been the largest producer of coffee for the last 150 ~years, currently producing about a third of all coffee. (Costa, 2020). Brazil was the world leader in production of green coffee, followed by Vietnam, Indonesia and Colombia (Costa, 2020).

In Uganda coffee production has been the major export of the county generating millions of dollars annually (Okello,2016) and for a couple of years, growing of coffee has increasingly become part of Western and African (Okello,2016). Coffee is one of the perennial cash crops traditionally grown in the Eastern regions and studies by (Appleton, 2012) attached the relatively low level of poverty in these regions of Uganda to growing of coffee (Okello, 2016) According to UBOS (2010) found out that the vast portion (46 percent) of households in eastern Uganda were regarded as poor compared to only 11 percent and 23 percent in Central and Western Uganda respectively. Therefor UBOS (2010) strongly attributed the well-being of households in Eastern Uganda to growing of coffee. The contribution of coffee growing on the welfare of people in Sironko District encouraged the Uganda Coffee Development Authority (UCDA) to introduce growing of various varieties of coffee in the region in order to open up financial prospects for poor farmers' households in the region.

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