

ASSESSMENT OF WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN COFFEE PRODUCTION IN
BUMASHETI SUB COUNTY, BUDUDA DISTRICT

BY

WATEYA JULIUS

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A RESEARCH REPORT TO SUBMITTED TO FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND
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REQUIREMENTS OF THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE BACHELOR OF SCIENCE AND
EDUCATION OF BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY

SEPTEMBER 2024



DECLARATION

I WATEYA JULIUS declare that this work has been out of my own reading except citations made from different reference s and has not been submitted before to any university for any award.

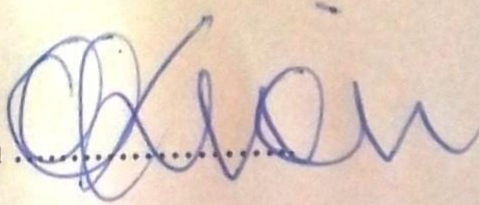
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Date 04th/10/2024

APPROVAL

I certify that this research proposal has been presented and submitted by WATEYA JU under supervision and it's now ready for submission to Busitema University with the approval as partial requirement for award of a bachelor degree of science education.

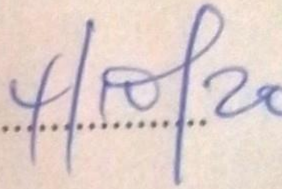
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Dr. JOHN JAMES OKIROR (PhD).

SUPERVISOR

Date



DEDICATION

This study report is dedicated to my beloved parents Mr. TUMWA YEFUSA and Mrs. MUYAMA JULIET for their financial support towards my education.

May God reward them abundantly

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Mr. Otema Patrick Ben Omoi my supervisor, for guidance and support throughout this research project. I also thank Mayama Juliet for support the support financially and also my fellow students like Kiplangati Mark, coffee growers for sharing their insights and expertise. Additionally, I acknowledge the assistance of Mr. Dramadri Gerald Afayo, who provided valuable feedback and encouragement. This report would not have been possible without their contributions.

ABSTRACT

This study on women's participation in the coffee production was carried out in Bumasheti sub county Bududa district during the months of June and August 2024. The Specific objectives were to: evaluate the socioeconomic contributions made by women engaged in the coffee in the Bumasheti sub county Bududa District; find out the outcomes of women's empowerment who produce coffee in the Bumasheti sub-county Bududa District; analyse the opportunities and problems that women in the coffee production sector face; and determine ways to improve women's empowerment and participation in the coffee production in the Bumasheti sub-county of Bududa District. Data were collected from 30 respondents using interviews and questionnaires. The findings showed that women working in the Bumasheti subcounty contributed significantly to the socioeconomic advancement of their communities including bringing in money, enhancing and household welfare. The initiatives for women's empowerment in the coffee industry have produced favorable results, such as improved social status, increased access to resources, and more decision-making authority for women in the Bumasheti sub-county. Overall community growth and increased gender equality have benefited from these improvements. Therefore it is recommended that local government officials should make sure that women are not excluded from the value chain and have equal access to market possibilities. They should encourage the development of relationships between female coffee growers and purchasers, particularly in specialty coffee markets where premium products may fetch higher prices. Investments should be made in transportation, processing, and road infrastructure can lower post-harvest losses and increase female coffee farmers' access to markets. investigation and gathering of gender-disaggregated data to support the creation of programs and policies that advance gender equality in the coffee industry and increase public awareness of the value of the contributions made by women to the coffee business.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

UCDA;	Uganda Coffee Development Authority
ICO:	International Coffee Organization
WCD:	Wild Coffee Diseases

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This chapter contains back ground of the study, problem statement, objectives of the study, research questions, hypothesis of the study, justification of the study, scope of the study, geographical scope, time scope, participants, variables and conceptual framework.

1.2 Back ground

The historical, theoretical, and conceptual background of the influence of women's involvement in coffee production on their livelihoods is an important area of study. Historically, women have played a significant role in coffee production, often being involved in various stages of the process, from planting and harvesting to processing and trading. However, their contributions have often been undervalued and underrepresented.

From a theoretical perspective, feminist and gender theories have highlighted the ways in which women's labour in the coffee industry has been marginalized and exploited. These theories emphasize the need to recognize and address the gender disparities and power dynamics that shape women's experiences in the coffee sector.

Conceptually, understanding the impact of women's involvement in coffee production on their livelihoods requires considering various factors such as access to resources, decision-making power, and the social and cultural norms that influence women's roles in the industry. Additionally, examining the ways in which women's participation in coffee production intersects with other aspects of their lives, such as household responsibilities and community dynamics, is crucial for a comprehensive understanding of the topic.

The economic structure of Uganda, just as other East African economies, is dominated by the agricultural sector. Agriculture is the key determinant in the country's efforts to reduce poverty and hunger as well as foreign earning (Pawlak and Kołodziejczak 2020). Given that over 50% of Ugandans engaged in the sector and as a major source of government

income, the growth and development of the country is closely linked to its production and exports. stress that agrarian sector in the country still characterizes by low productivity, partly as a result of inadequate modern farm inputs, low public and private investment and undeveloped value chains Uganda is one of the world's major coffee producers (Odeke 2019). The commodity is grown in different highland areas of the country. Notably, on the slopes of Mount Elgon on the border Presently, the sector is entirely controlled by the private sector (Bamwesigye, et al., 2015). Nonetheless, export quality control remains the responsibility of the Uganda Coffee Development Authority (UCDA) that grades, liquors and classifies all export shipments. Healthy market competition has significantly grown as more small dealers enter the agricultural industry. Most significantly, since the coffee boom reached the Ugandan market in 1994, the poverty reduction of households in the coffee-growing regions has been well documented.

The economy of Uganda has grown and changed in the last several years. Coffee continued to be a significant product, accounting for 60% of yearly export earnings on average between 1993 and 2020. However, throughout time, the country's exports have seen a decline in the percentage of coffee-related goods, which was roughly 30% in 2001 and 26% in 2008. In recent years, it shrank even more, falling below 20%(You and Bolwig 2003). If coffee is properly cultivated, it might increase the productivity of smallholders and promote. With an estimated annual export revenue of over \$800 million, coffee is Uganda's most profitable crop. The nation is the top exporter of coffee from Africa and the seventh-largest producer of coffee globally. Five regions of Uganda, the Central, Western, Southwestern, Northern, and Eastern regions are home to coffee farms. The best coffee is said to come from the Western region Up to 1,200 meters above sea level, low-lying regions of Central, Eastern, Western, and South Eastern Uganda are home to the cultivation of Robusta coffee Conversely, Arabica coffee is cultivated up to 2,300 meters above sea level in highland regions on the slopes of Mount Elgon in the east and Mt. Rwenzori and Mt. Muhafura in the west (Musa 2023).

Coffee is Uganda's top-earning export crop, generating an estimated over \$800 million in export earnings each year, the country is the 7th largest producer of coffee in the world, and the leading exporter of coffee in Africa. Coffee is grown in five areas of Uganda mainly the Central, Western, Southwestern, Northern and Eastern regions (Goudsmit et al. 2021). The

Western region is known to produce the highest quality coffee. Robusta coffee is grown in the low altitude areas of Central, Eastern, Western and South Eastern Uganda up to 1,200 meters above sea level. Arabica coffee on the other hand is grown in the highland areas on the slopes of Mount Elgon in the East With an average farm size of just 0.5 hectares, smallholders make up the majority of Uganda's coffee farmers(Lemma and Megersa 2021). Despite their involvement in coffee production, they do not have the official recognition as coffee producers, which prevents them from enjoying the social standing that comes with this title several highland regions of the nation are home to coffee plantations. Specifically, on the slopes of Mount Elgon near the Kenyan border and Mount Rwenzori, commonly referred to as the "mountains of the moon," on the boundary Coffees sold under the names "Wugar" (Washed Uganda Arabica) or "Drugar" (Dry Uganda Arabica) are grown in mountains that abut Uganda's western border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

1.3. Problem statement.

Due to a limited of access to inputs such as fertilizers, seedlings, limited extension services, low market accessibility, women's involvement in coffee production in Uganda has not reached its full potential due to gender disparities and inequalities in the coffee production in realiality. In order to reduce poverty and promote economic development and sustainable farming practices, provision of inputs and other strategies to enhance women's participation is essential. The precise effects of women's participation in coffee production on their livelihood as means of subsistence, however, are still poorly understood. Therefore, in order to close the information gap and provide guidance for gender-responsive policies and interventions, it is necessary to look into how women's participation in Uganda's coffee production affects their standard of living. This study therefore will improve on participation of women in coffee production and their related outcomes

1.3. General objective.

To assess the effect of women's participation in the coffee production on their standard of living in Bumasheti sub county Bududa district

1.4 Specific objectives

- a) To evaluate the socioeconomic contributions made by women engaged in the coffee in the Bumasheti sub county Bududa District.
- b) To find out the outcomes of women's empowerment who produce coffee in the Bumasheti sub-county Bududa District;
- c) To analyses the opportunities and problems that women in the coffee production sector face
- d) To determine ways to improve women's empowerment and participation in the coffee production in the Bumasheti sub-county of Bududa District

1.5. Research questions

- a) To what extent do women contribute to the production of coffee in the Bududa District of Bumasheti sub county?
- b) What socioeconomic factors affect women's involvement in the Bududa District of Bumasheti sub county when it comes to coffee production?
- c) How does women's participation in coffee cultivation affect their standard of living in Bududa District's Bumasheti sub county?
- d) What effect does women's involvement in the coffee industry have on household income and the fight against poverty?
- e) What obstacles and difficulties do women in Bumasheti Sub County Bududa District face when producing coffee?

1.6. Hypothesis

Increased women involvement in coffee production in Bumasheti sub county Bududa District has positively influences their livelihood by enhancing economic empowerment, social well-being, and decision-making power within households and communities. However, due inaccessible to inputs, limited ownership to land has led to decline in coffee production which has a negative null and the gender gap in participation practice of coffee growing.

1.7. Justification of Study:

The study intends to justify by the need to address the roles of women's involvement in the coffee sector in Uganda. Despite the significant contribution of women to coffee production,

they often face limited access to resources, low of decision-making power, and unequal benefits compared to men. This study aims to investigate the influence of women's involvement in coffee production on their livelihoods to inform policy and interventions that can enhance gender equality and promote sustainable development in Bumasheti sub county Bududa District . Women play a crucial role in coffee production globally, yet their contributions often remain unrecognized and undervalued. Despite making up a significant portion of the workforce in coffee production, women face numerous challenges, including limited access to resources, training, and decision-making power. This study aims to investigate the impact of women's involvement in coffee production on their livelihoods, exploring both the benefits and constraints they experience. By examining the relationship between women's participation in coffee production and their socio-economic well-being, this research seeks to: highlight the significance of women's contributions to coffee production and their impact on household income and food security; identify the barriers and challenges women face in accessing resources, markets, and decision-making opportunities in the coffee industry; analyze the effects of women's involvement in coffee production on their empowerment, autonomy, and overall livelihood outcomes.

This study is justified because it addresses a critical knowledge gap in the coffee industry, where women's roles and contributions have been largely overlooked; contributes to the development of more inclusive and equitable coffee production systems, benefiting both women and their communities; provides insights for policymakers, industry stakeholders, and development organizations to create targeted interventions supporting women's empowerment in coffee production;

1.8. Scope of Study:

1.8.1. Geographical Scope:

The study will focus on selected coffee-producing regions in Uganda more especially eastern region particularly Bududa district Bumasheti sub county considering factors such as accessibility, diversity in coffee production systems, and the presence of women's coffee cooperatives

1.8.2. Time Scope:

The study will cover a specific period, typically within the last Two months, to capture recent developments and trends in women's involvement in coffee production and its impact on livelihoods.

1.8.3. Participants:

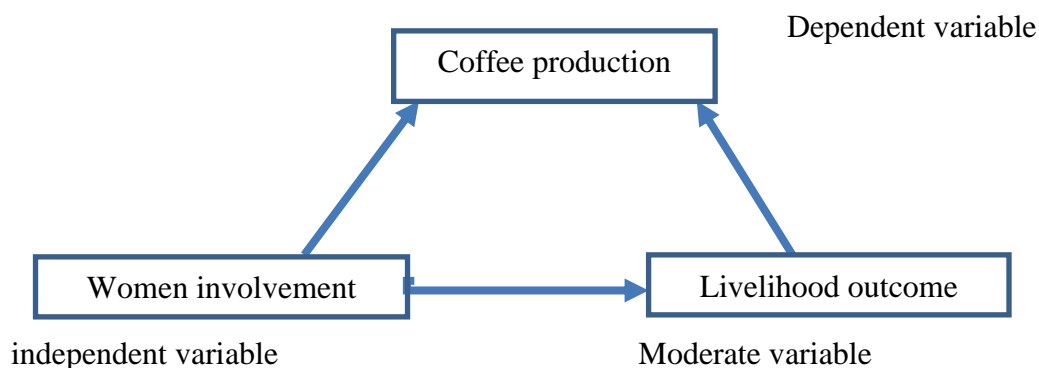
The study involved were women coffee farmers, coffee cooperative members, coffee processors, traders, and other stakeholders involved in the coffee value chain in Uganda.

1.8.4. Variables:

The study was to examine various variables related to women's involvement in coffee production, including economic indicators (income, employment opportunities), social indicators (education, gender roles), and empowerment indicators (decision-making power, participation in community activities).

1.8.5 Conceptual framework

The conceptual models derived from variables are put to test in order to establish the significance of the proposed relationship. The variables considered in this study are women participation, coffee production and livelihood outcomes. However women participation depend on coffee production for their livelihood that leads to their outcome survival and also coffee production is independent variable which accounts livelihood outcome as intermediate variable.



CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. Introduction

This chapter comprises of the review of related literature. The International Coffee Organization (2018) provides a thorough analysis of the body of research on women's participation in coffee production. This will offer a thorough grasp of the existing research gaps and opportunities, as well as academic publications pertaining to women's participation in coffee production and how it affects their standard of living in Uganda (Eves and Titus 2020). Decision-making in communities was hindered by regional gender norms. Studies on women's empowerment, coffee value chains, gender roles and disparities in agriculture, and the socioeconomic background of Ugandan coffee production will all be included (Özdemir 2019). The review points out knowledge gaps and emphasizes the making value of more research on the particular subject of women's participation in Ugandan coffee farming.

The depth review of existing literature on women's involvement in coffee production according to International Coffee Organization, 2018.(Samoggia and Riedel 2018). This provided a comprehensive understanding of the current knowledge gap and research opportunities, scholarly works related to women's involvement in coffee production and its impact on their livelihoods in Uganda. In communities, decision making because they were weighed down by the local gendered norms. It includes studies on gender roles and inequalities in agriculture, women's empowerment, coffee value chains, and the socio-economic context of coffee production in Uganda. The review will identify gaps in current knowledge and highlight the importance of further investigation into the specific topic of women's involvement in coffee production in Uganda (Verhart and Pyburn 2012). Uganda is the world's seventh largest exporter of coffee, and Africa's second largest exporter, after Ethiopia. In 2019/20 Uganda exported c. 330,540 metric tons (International Coffee Organization 2022) of Robusta (*Coffea canephora*) and Arabica (*C. arabica*) coffee, at an estimated ratio of around 4:1, respectively (Uganda Coffee Development Authority, 2017). Uganda is now the fourth largest Robusta producer in the world, after Vietnam, Brazil and Indonesia (Uganda Coffee Development

Authority (UCDA) 2017). Coffee accounts for c. 15% of Uganda' s annual export revenue, with c. 4.2% of the population (1.7 m people) engaged in coffee farming (Uganda Coffee Development Authority, 2017), and c. 20% (8million people) working in the coffee sector(Jun 2020). Despite its success, the Ugandan coffee sector faces major challenges, which are set to accelerate over the coming decades, due to climate change and other disruptive influences. Uganda is fortunate, however, in possessing key wild (indigenous) coffee genetic resources, which offer promise for coffee crop development, climate-resilience potential and commercial enrichment (Davis and Kiwuka 2023). Coffee production in Uganda is mostly grown by smallholder farmers on rain-fed plots less than an acre in size. Intercropping is widely adopted by Uganda farmers to protect against shocks when one crop does not perform well.

Currently, coffee contributes nearly a third of the country' s export earnings. According to the USDA, coffee exports were 6.3 million 60-kg bags valued at US\$862 million, which accounted for about 22% of all export earnings in the 2021/22 financial year, pointing to the crucial role the sector plays in the economy. Fast forward to 2023, data from the Uganda Coffee Development Authority (UCDA) show that the East African country contributed a substantial US\$78.96 million (UGX 298.2 billion) to the country' s revenue in the month of October.The total coffee exports for the month surpassed 470,080 60 kg bags, comprising 410,113 bags of Robusta valued at US\$66.87 million (UGX 252.56 billion) and 59,967 bags of Arabica valued at US\$12.10 million (UGX 45.7 billion).

This shows that Arabica is not the dominant coffee variety in Uganda even though it commands a higher price on the market. The reason is that growing conditions in Uganda limit farmers' production of Arabica coffee but favor Robusta. While coffee holds a significant place in the lives of Ugandans, much remains unexplored regarding how it sustains their traditions, culture, and livelihoods. The country however has a bold plan to raise production to 20 million bags by 2030. The roadmap was launched in 2017 and almost 5 years later, Uganda has been able to substantially increase its production from 4.7 million bags at the time to over 6 million at present.

4.3. Problems Affecting Coffee Growers in Uganda

- Changes in Climate. It's among the biggest dangers to Uganda's coffee harvest. Coffee production, quality, and coffee growers' livelihoods are being impacted by rising temperatures and shifting rainfall patterns.
- Diseases and pests. Two major risks to Uganda's coffee industry are coffee leaf rust and coffee wilt disease (CWD). Whereas coffee leaf rust is more widespread in Arabica regions, CWD is more common in Robusta regions.
- Restricted Resources and Training Access. Ugandan smallholder coffee growers encounter difficulties getting funding, resources for production, and training. This restricts their capacity to increase productivity and coffee output.
- Lack of Inclusivity. Although they encounter discrimination and barriers, women in Uganda are integral to the coffee industry. This restricts their ability to engage with the coffee value chain.
- Restricted Availability of Reasonably Priced Credit. Ugandan coffee growers have difficulty obtaining finance at reasonable rates. This restricts their capacity to make investments in their coffee business and deal with unforeseen circumstances. Issues with Quality and Market Access.
- Ugandan coffee growers encounter difficulties in reaching consumer markets and delivering superior coffee. Their livelihoods and income are impacted by this. erosion and degradation of the soil.
- The production of coffee in Uganda is seriously threatened by soil erosion and degradation. This can worsen poverty and food insecurity while also having an impact on coffee output and quality.
- Restricted Expansion. Ugandan coffee growers struggle to diversify their sources of revenue. Because of this, they are more susceptible to market fluctuations and shocks involving coffee.

4.4. Factors affecting coffee production.

- Climate. The climate in different regions of Uganda can affect coffee production. Temperature, rainfall patterns, and altitude all play a role in determining the success of coffee crops.

- Nature of soil. The quality of the soil, including factors like nutrient content and pH levels, can impact the health and yield of coffee plants.
- Level of pest and disease Management**: Pests and diseases can significantly affect coffee production. Effective management strategies are essential to protect coffee crops.
- Market Prices. Global market prices for coffee can influence production decisions in Uganda. Farmers may adjust their planting and harvesting practices based on market trends.
- Government Policies. Government policies related to agriculture, land use, and trade can have a significant impact on coffee production in Uganda.
- Technology and Innovation. Access to modern agricultural technologies and practices can help improve productivity and efficiency in coffee production.
- Labour Availability. The availability of labor for activities like planting, harvesting, and processing coffee can affect production levels.
- Access to Finance .Access to credit and financial resources can enable farmers to invest in their coffee farms and adopt sustainable practices.
- Market Access. Access to markets, both domestic and international, is crucial for selling coffee and generating income for farmers.

4.4. Coffee Pests

1. Coffee Berry Borer (*Hypothenemus hampei*). A small beetle that burrows into coffee cherries, causing damage and reducing yields.
2. Coffee White Stem Borer (*Xylotrechus quadripes*). A longhorn beetle that attacks coffee plants, causing stem damage and reducing yields.
3. Coffee Leaf Miner (*Leucoptera coffeina*). A small moth that mines coffee leaves, causing damage and reducing photosynthesis.
4. Mealybugs (*Planococcus spp.*). Small, white insects that feed on coffee sap, causing damage and reducing yields.
5. Scale Insects (*Coccus spp.*). Armored insects that feed on coffee sap, causing damage and reducing yields.

4.5. Coffee Diseases

6. Coffee Leaf Rust (*Hemileia vastatrix*). A fungal disease that causes yellowing and premature defoliation of coffee leaves.
7. Coffee Blight (*Colletotrichum kahawae*). A fungal disease that causes dark, sunken lesions on coffee leaves and cherries.
8. Root Rot (*Phytophthora spp.*). A fungal disease that causes coffee plant roots to rot, leading to plant death.
9. Powdery Mildew (*Oidium spp.*). A fungal disease that covers coffee leaves with a white, powdery coating, reducing photosynthesis.
10. Coffee Wilt Disease (*Fusarium oxysporum*). A fungal disease that causes coffee plants to wilt and die out.

4.6 Coffee products

There are numerous coffee products that vary in terms of processing, roast level, flavor profile, and brewing method. Here are some examples:

1. Whole beans: Unground coffee beans that can be roasted and ground at home.
2. Ground coffee: Pre-ground coffee that's ready to brew.
3. Single-serve cups (e.g., K-cups): Individual coffee servings for use with specialized brewers.
4. Espresso: Strong, concentrated coffee made by forcing pressurized hot water through finely ground beans.
5. Drip coffee: Brewed coffee made by dripping hot water through ground coffee beans in a filter.
6. French press: Coffee made by steeping coarse coffee grounds in hot water and then pressing the grounds to the bottom of the container.
7. Instant coffee: Powdered or granular coffee that dissolves in hot water.
8. Cold brew: Coffee brewed without heat, using cold water to extract flavors over an extended period.
9. Specialty drinks (e.g., lattes, cappuccinos, macchiatos): Coffee-based beverages that combine espresso with steamed milk and/or foam.
10. Flavored coffees (e.g., hazelnut, caramel, mint): Coffees with added flavorings or syrups.

11. Decaf coffee: Coffee beans with most of their caffeine removed.
12. Half-caf coffee: A blend of regular and decaf coffee beans.
13. Iced coffee: Hot coffee served over ice or chilled coffee served over ice.
14. Frozen coffee: Coffee drinks blended with ice and milk, similar to a slushy.
15. Coffee concentrates or coffee syrups: Concentrated coffee extracts that can be mixed with water or milk to create a coffee drink.

4.7. Popular coffee bean types include:

- Arabica
- Robusta
- Liberica
- Excelsa
- Maragogype
- Pacamara

4.8. Uses coffee to the growers and government

The following are some uses of coffee to farmers and government

1. To Farmers:

- a) Income generation, Coffee is a cash crop that provides a source of income for many smallholder farmers.
- b) Employment, Coffee production and processing create jobs for rural communities.
- c) Food security, Coffee income can help farmers purchase food and improve their overall food security.
- d) Economic empowerment, Coffee production can empower farmers, especially women, by providing them with a sense of independence and economic stability.
- e) Improved livelihoods, Coffee income can help farmers improve their living standards, access education and healthcare, and invest in their children's future.
- f) Diversification, Coffee can be sold through various channels, providing farmers with multiple income streams.

2. To Government:

- a) Revenue generation, Coffee exports generate significant revenue for governments through taxes and duties.
- b) Foreign exchange earnings, Coffee exports earn foreign exchange, which can help stabilize the national currency.

- c) Economic growth, Coffee production and exports contribute to national economic growth and development.
- d) Job creation, Coffee production and processing create jobs in rural areas, reducing unemployment and poverty.
- e) Infrastructural development, Coffee production can drive rural development by improving infrastructure, healthcare, and education in coffee-growing regions.
- f) Poverty reduction, Coffee income can help reduce poverty in rural areas, improving the overall standard of living.
- g) National pride, Coffee can be a source of national pride, promoting cultural heritage and tradition.
- h) Research and development, Governments can invest in coffee research, improving yields, disease resistance, and climate resilience.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents methodology that were used during the problem study. The chapter represents data collection, data analysis, case study, area of study, study population, method of sampling, moral considerations, voluntarism, objectivity, confidentiality and references.

3.1. Data Collection

Employ a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques. Questionnaires, interviews, to gather primary data from women coffee farmers, coffee cooperatives, industry stakeholders, and relevant government agencies with questions such as the following:

- a) What is the purpose your involvement in coffee production? , which variety of coffee do grow?
- b) and why this variety
- c) How did you get involved in coffee production?
- d) Do you own resources for coffee, how did you acquire?
- e) How much output do get? then input?
- f) Apart from coffee growing, which other cash crop grow?, Which crop earns more?
- g) How long have been participating in coffee production?, Do employe people, how much do pay them. Are they paid daily, weekly, monthly.
- h) How long does it to be harvest? which method do you use when harvesting coffee?
- i) Describe how you process coffee until its ready for sale?
- j) Where do you sale the coffee? how much per kilo?
- k) What challenges do face in coffee production?
- l) what are your future perfective

3.1.2 Data Analysis:

This was done basing on the objectives

Analyze the collected data involved the use of appropriate statistical methods and qualitative analysis techniques to identify patterns, themes, and using statistical software to obtain probabilities relationships between variables.

3.1.3 Case Studies:

Conduct case studies on successful initiatives or interventions promoting women's involvement in the coffee production in Bumasheti sub county Bududa District. These case studies will provide practical insights and best practices.

3.1.4 Area of study

The study were conducted in Bumasheti sub county 0.5 kilometer away from Bududa District located in eastern Uganda. The district is bordered by Sironko from the north, Mbale from the west, Manafwa from south and eastern side of Mt Elgon.

3.1.5 Study population

The sample population of 30 were chosen in the Bumasheti sub county, small-holder women grow coffee as a means of enhancing their standard of living and economic status.

3.1.6 Method of sampling

The research employed purposive sampling design. This is done on purpose with the intention of choosing interesting respondents. Purposive sampling, a non-probability sampling technique, were used since the participants will be chosen based on their possession of the necessary data for the study.

3.1.7 Moral considerations

In order to put ethical considerations into effect, the research process was carried out under extremely strict ethical guidelines that include the following:

3.1.8 Voluntarism

This study ensured that respondents were not forced to participate in the study. The purpose of this study was clearly be explaining to help and acquire their consent that mange them participate in the study.

3.1.9 Objectivity

The researcher was objective when conducting the research and any attempt to bias and considered the unethical and therefore avoided.

3.2 Confidentiality

Respondents were assured of confidentiality and safety. Their names will not be displayed and shall not appear anywhere, information provide will be used only for academic purpose.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

Introduction

This chapter comprises of data collected from field, data analysis, factors of influencing coffee production, challenges affecting coffee growers, coffee pests and diseases.

4.2. Demographic Characteristics of the respondents

Table 1: Gender Characteristics of Respondents

Gender category	Frequency (n=30)	Percentage
Male	11	36
Female	19	63
Total	30	100

Table 1 shows that 11 (36%) of the farmers of coffee were male while 19 (63%) of the farmers of coffee were Female

Table 2: Respondents' level income by gender

Income from coffee	Frequency (n=30)	Percentage
Men	17	56
Women	13	43
Total	30	100

Table 2 shows that more men (56%) earned income from coffee than women (43%)

Findings about Women' s experience in coffee production

Table 4: Distribution of Role in Coffee Production by Age

Gender	Farmers/Producers	Processors/Traders	Exporters/Importers
Men	35-54 years (45%),	25-44 years (50%),	30-49 years (45%),
	55-64 years (25%)	45-64 years (25%)	50-64 years (30%)
Women	30-49 years (40%),	25-39 years (45%),	30-49 years (40%),

	50-64 years (25%)	40-54 years (25%)	50-64 years (25%)
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This indicates that 17 (56%) of the farmers of coffee are Male compared to 13 (43%) of the farmers of coffee which are Female

Table 3: Age Distribution in Coffee Production

Gender	Age	Percentage
Men	25-44 years	45%
	45-64 years	30%
	65 years and older	15%
	Under 25 years	10%
Women	25-44 years	40%
	45-64 years	25%
	65 years and older	10%
	Under 25 years	25%

The experiences were varied basing on a number of factors such as:

- Type of coffee production (smallholder, medium-scale, large-scale)
- Role in the coffee value chain (producer, processor, trader, exporter)
- Level of education and training
- Access to resources and support

Findings about general trends and statistics in coffee production

- Women in coffee production often have limited access to training and education, which can hinder their ability to improve their skills and knowledge.
- Lower levels of experience, Women tend to have lower levels of experience in coffee production compared to men, particularly in areas like farm management and technical skills.
- More involvement in processing and trading, Women are often more involved in coffee processing and trading, where they may have more control over the production process.

- Less representation in leadership positions, Women are underrepresented in leadership positions in coffee cooperatives, associations, and exporting companies.
- Growing participation, despite these challenges, women's participation in coffee production is growing, particularly

Table 3: Gender Roles in Coffee Production

Roles of Men	Roles of Women
a) Typically responsible for land preparation, planting, and harvesting.	a) Typically responsible for processing, sorting, and grading coffee.
b) Often control decision-making processes, including marketing and sales.	b) Often involved in nursery management, pruning, and pest control.
c) May have better access to training, credit, and other resources.	c) May have limited access to training, credit, and other resources.

Findings about gender Differences in Coffee Production

- Access to Resources: Women often have limited access to land, credit, and other productive resources. Men tend to control these resources, making it difficult for women to make decisions.
- Decision-Making Power: Men typically hold more decision-making power in coffee production. Women may have limited influence over production and marketing decisions.
- Technical Knowledge: Men tend to have more technical knowledge and skills in coffee production. Women may lack access to training and education.
- Labor Distribution: Women often perform more labor-intensive tasks, such as processing and sorting. Men also perform tasks requiring more physical strength, like harvesting.
- Income Control: Men often control the income generated from coffee sales. Women may have limited access to financial resources.

Findings about Opportunities for Women's Empowerment in Coffee Production

- Training and education programs.

- Access to credit and financial services.
- Leadership development and capacity building.
- Market access and price negotiation training.
- Support for women's coffee cooperatives and associations.

Findings about Initiatives Promoting Gender Equality in Coffee Production

- International Coffee Organization's (ICO) Gender Equality Program.
- Fair trade's Women's Empowerment Program.
- Rainforest Alliance's Gender Equality Initiative.
- Women's Coffee Alliance (WCA).
- National coffee associations' gender-focused programs.

Other responses about women participation in Coffee Production

The purpose of my involvement in coffee production is to cultivate high-quality coffee beans for sale. They grow the Arabica variety of coffee because of its superior taste and aroma compared to other varieties.

- i. They involved in coffee production due to my passion for agriculture and the potential for a profitable business in the coffee industry.
- ii. They own resources for coffee production, acquired acquired these resources through a combination of personal savings and agricultural loans to invest in land, equipment, and seeds.
- iii. The output of coffee production depends on various factors such as weather conditions, soil fertility, and farming practices. My input includes factors like labor, fertilizer, pesticides, and irrigation.
- iv. Apart from coffee growing, they also cultivate cash crops such as avocado and macadamia nuts. Among these crops, avocado earns more due to higher market demand and prices.
- v. I have been participating in coffee production for the past 10 years, they do employ people during peak seasons and pay them on a daily basis based on their roles and responsibilities.

- vi. Coffee plants typically take about 3 to 4 years to reach full production and be ready for harvest and a combination of handpicking and strip picking methods when harvesting coffee beans.
- vii. The process of preparing coffee for sale involves several steps including harvesting, pulping, fermenting, drying, hulling, grading, and roasting. Once roasted, the coffee beans are ready for packaging and sale.
- viii. I sell the coffee beans to local and international buyers through cooperatives and direct trade. The price per kilo varies based on market conditions but typically ranges from \$3 to \$5 per kilo. x) Challenges coffee growers face in coffee production include fluctuating market prices, climate change affecting crop yields, pests and diseases, and labor shortages during peak seasons.
- ix. Their future perspective in coffee production involves expanding my cultivation area, investing in sustainable farming practices, improving processing techniques, and exploring new markets to increase profitability and sustainability in the long term.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter contains recommendations and conclusions of study.

5.1 Conclusions

Basing on the findings of the study, the following conclusions where made:

1. The study found that women working in the Bumasheti subcounty of Bududa District's coffee sector contribute significantly to the socioeconomic advancement of their communities. Their contributions include bringing in money, enhancing household welfare, and promoting local economic expansion.
2. Initiatives for women's empowerment in the coffee industry have produced favorable results, such as improved social status, increased access to resources, and more decision-making authority for women in the Bumasheti sub-county. Overall community growth and increased gender equality have benefited from these improvements.
3. The study revealed potential as well as difficulties for women involved in the coffee-producing industry. Opportunities include government and non-governmental organization backing, market access, and capacity-building initiatives. Nevertheless, difficulties including restricted land access, limited financial resources,

5.2. Recommendations

Basing on the above conclusions, the following recommendations where made

1. Market Entry, Make sure that women are not excluded from the value chain and have equal access to market possibilities.
2. Encourage the development of relationships between female coffee growers and purchasers, particularly in specialty coffee markets where premium products may fetch higher prices.

3. Development of Infrastructure, Investing in transportation, processing, and road infrastructure can lower post-harvest losses and increase female coffee farmers' access to markets. investigation and gathering of data,
4. To gain a deeper understanding of the unique obstacles and prospects encountered by women in the coffee industry, as well as their responsibilities in households and communities, conduct more study.
5. Gather gender-disaggregated data to support the creation of programs and policies that advance gender equality in the coffee industry. Observation and Protest, Increase public awareness of the value of the contributions made by women to the coffee business.

APPENDICES

QUESTIONNAIRE

Introduction

I am **WATEYA Julius**, third year student at Busitema University registration number BU/UP/3274 carrying out a study **The influence of women involvement in coffee production on their livelihood in Bumasheti sub county Bududa district.**

I therefore request for your support in helping me in this questionnaire regarding your knowledge, attitude to the above topic of study. Your participation in this study is greatly appreciated, please answer the following questions to the best of your ability.

What is your occupation?

(a)Farmer (b) Research (c) Business manager (d) other

(please specify)

What is your level of experience in coffee production?

(a) Beginner(less than 1 year) (b) intermediate (1-5years) (c) advance (more than 5years)

Which variety of coffee do you currently grow?

(a) Arabic coffee (b) Robuster (c) Liberica (d) Excelsa

How long dose coffee take to be harvested?

(a) 2years (b) 5year (c) 3 years

How do you plant coffee? What do you use as planting materials?

(a) Stem cuttings (b) use of coffee seeds

Have you encountered coffee pests (select all that apply?)

(a) Coffee leaf rust (b) coffee wilt disease (c) Root rot

(d) Powdery mildew

Which methods do you use to harvest to harvest coffee? Why that method?

(a) Use of machines (b) Human labour

How frequently do you manage coffee pests?

- (a) Daily (b) weekly (c) monthly (d) Rarely/never

Do you use any pest management practices during production?

- (a) Yes (b) No

Are you familiar with the concept of integrated pest management (Ipm)?

- (a) yes (b) No

What other challenges do you face during coffee production.(select that apply)?

- (a) Lack of knowledge on pest identification and control method
(b) In adequate infrasture for proper storage facilities
(c) Financial constraints (e) other please specify

Why did choose to grow coffee than other crops?

- (a) More economical (b) cheap (c) grows faster than other crops

Do you own resources used in production of coffee?

- (a) Yes (b) no (c) hire

How long have you been participating in practice of coffee growing? Select that apply

- (a) 1year (b) 5 years (c) more than

Do you employ other people in production? if yes how much do you pay them.

- (a) No (b) Yes

How do you store coffee seeds?(select all that apply)

- (a) In bags/sacks (b) in plastic containers/bins
(b) In bulk containers (c) other please specify

What are your future perspective in coffee production? Select appropriately.

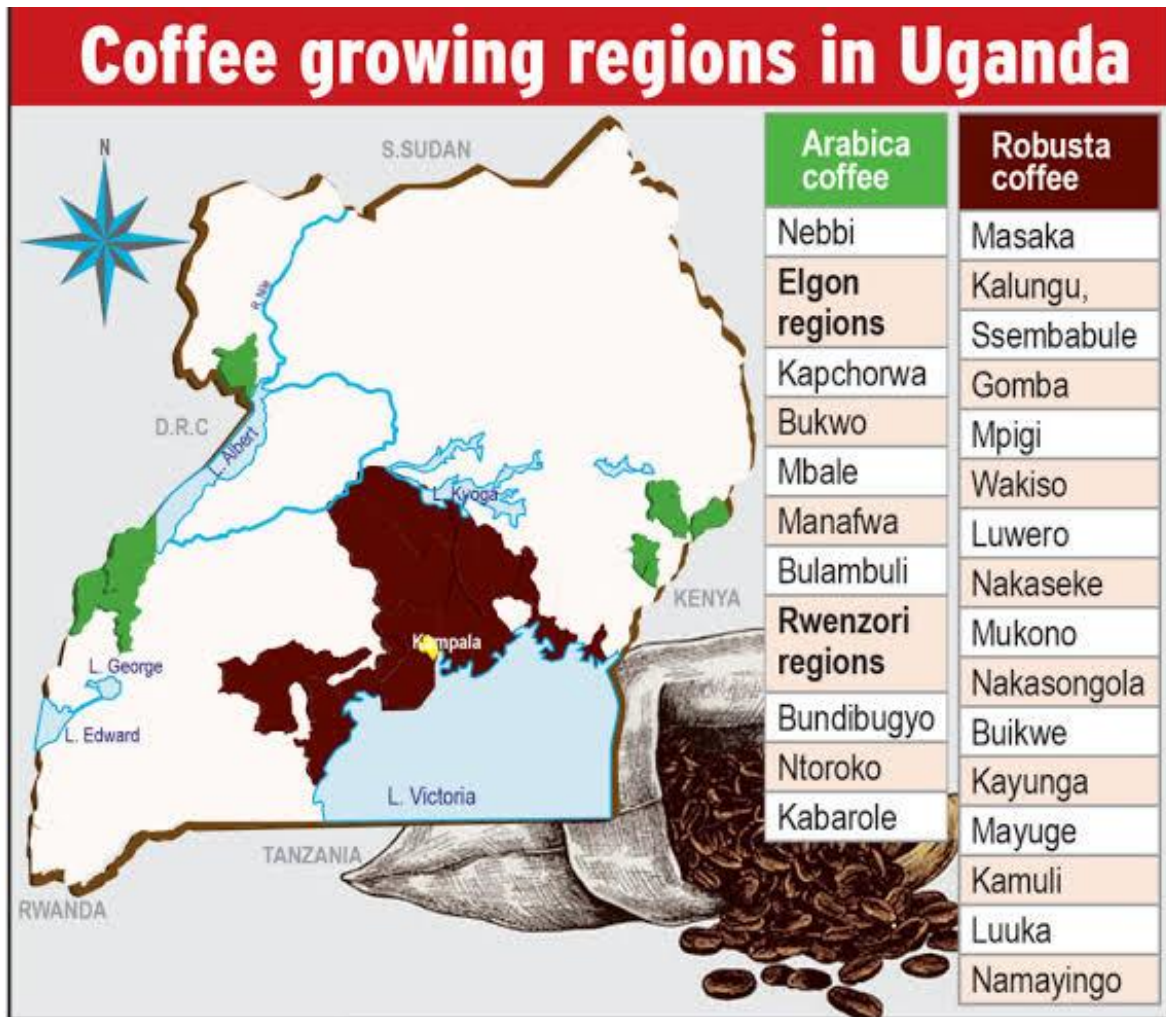
- (a) Improving processing techniques

(b) Exploring new markets to increase profitability

(c) Improving sustainable farming practices

Thank you for taking your time to complete this questionnaires. Your Input is greatly appreciated.

Figure 1. Map of Uganda showing major coffee growing area



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