



# Strategies to Close the Living Income Gap of Different Coffee grower Archetypes: A case of Kaffa Region Ethiopia.

## Introduction

- ❖ Ethiopian small-holder coffee farmers are confronted with numerous challenges as a result of low income from farming.
- ❖ In order, to intervene, it is important to find out the what the farmers earn, their sources of income and challenges facing their livelihood as far as living income is concerned.
- ❖ This study in the southern part of Ethiopia helps to calculate an estimate of actual income of coffee farmers and compare it to the living income reference value(by GIZ) for Ethiopia to establish the living income gap.

## Methods

- ❖ The research was carried out between January 2020 and March 2020.
- ❖ Expert interviews, focus group discussions and individual farmer interviews were conducted to collect the income data and marketing strategies of the farmers.
- ❖ A total of 124 households in five Woreda (Districts) took part in this study.
- ❖ These farmers were classified into different producer archetypes. The farmer archetypes were defined by the coffee production type of a farmer. (Fig.4)
- ❖ Household Economic Approach was used to assess the production quantities of the farmers.
- ❖ Anker's methodology was applied to calculate the living income.



Figure 1: Farmers at the cooperative office

**Research question: How could the income of small-holder coffee farmers be improved to earn a living income in Kaffa Zone of Ethiopia?**

## Results

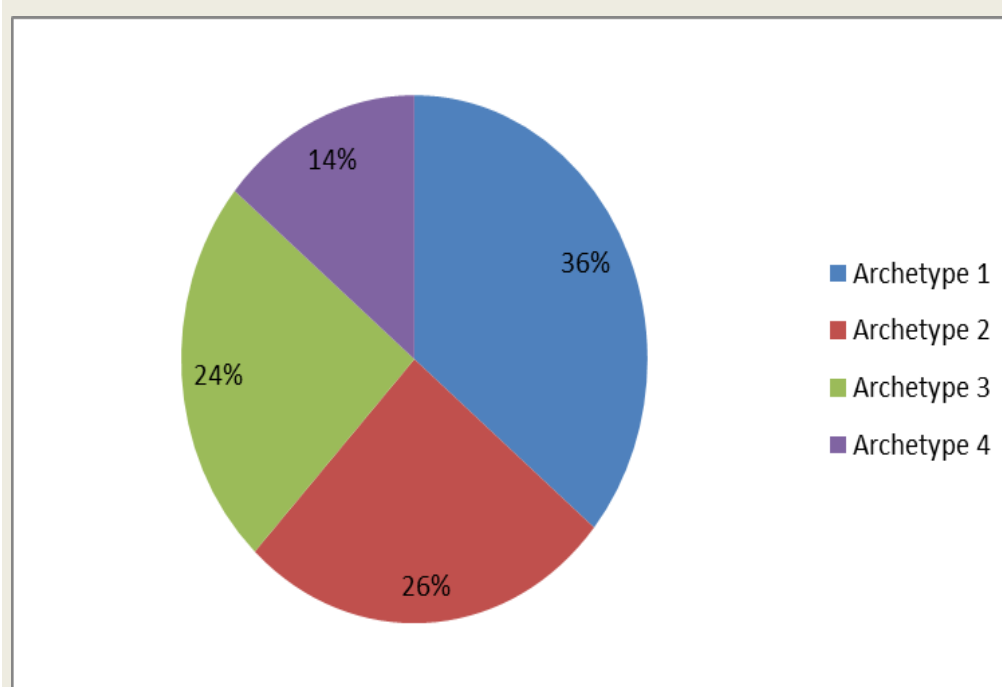


Figure 2: Percentage distribution of the Archetypes

- ❖ The results showed that the income of small-holder coffee farmers is below the reference value. (Fig 3.)
- ❖ The living income gap depends on the archetype a farmer belongs to.
- ❖ There is overdependency on coffee farming among the farmers which increases the risk of huge loss in case of the crop failure or sudden price drop.
- ❖ The results from the study proved the need for intervention by various actors to help combat poverty in the region.

## Conclusions

- ❖ Due to these challenges associated with coffee farming, it is necessary to promote crop diversification among these farmers.
- ❖ It is also important for the stakeholders in the sector to help the farmers break the long market chain and intervene in providing education on better production systems.
- ❖ Stakeholders to work together to provide technical support to the farmers e.g. wire mesh, storage facilities which would help improve the quality of coffee sold.
- ❖ Modernization of bee-keeping is necessary to eliminate the traditional hives which are less productive. (Fig.5)

## Results

- ❖ Honey production was observed to be an important supplement of crop income.
- ❖ The results show that only 25 percent of the bee-keepers who participated in this study have over 15 beehives, while 75 percent own just 15 beehives and below.
- ❖ The more hives a farmer owns the more honey the farmer harvests.
- ❖ Majority of the farmers have not invested as much in beekeeping as compared to coffee and other crops

### Author

Wycliffe Odera Magowa  
[wycliffeodera.magowa@students.bfh.ch](mailto:wycliffeodera.magowa@students.bfh.ch)

### Co-author

Ingrid Fromm  
[Ingrid.fromm@bfh.ch](mailto:Ingrid.fromm@bfh.ch)

### Matriculation Number

18-963-678

### Acknowledgement

I would like to thank GIZ for the support they provided to me during my Masters thesis.

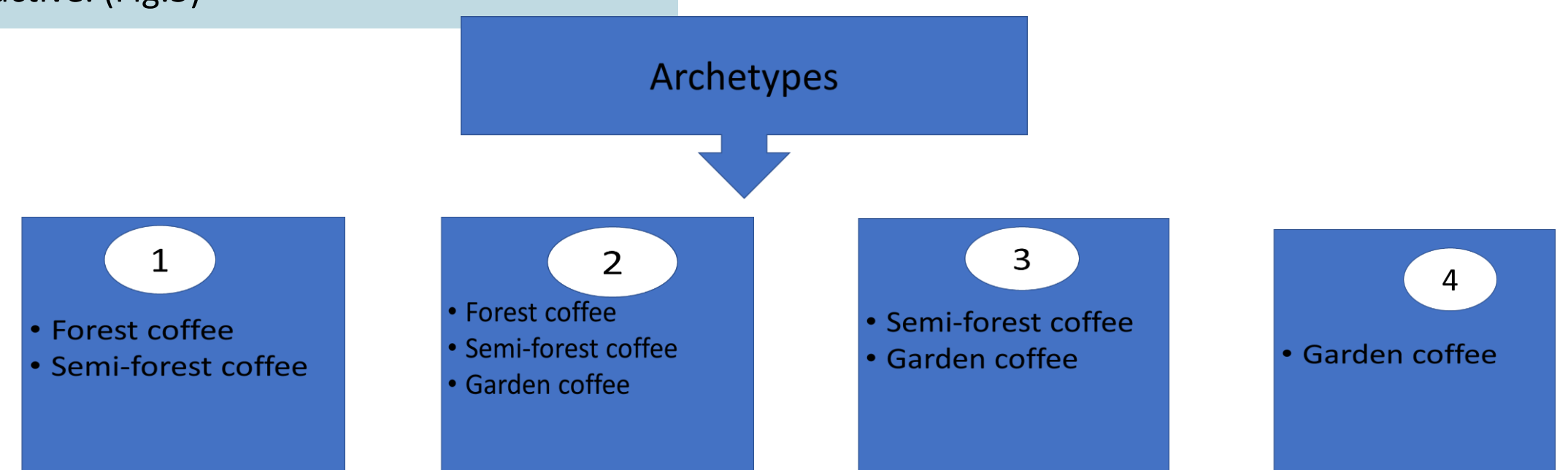


Figure 4: Archetypes

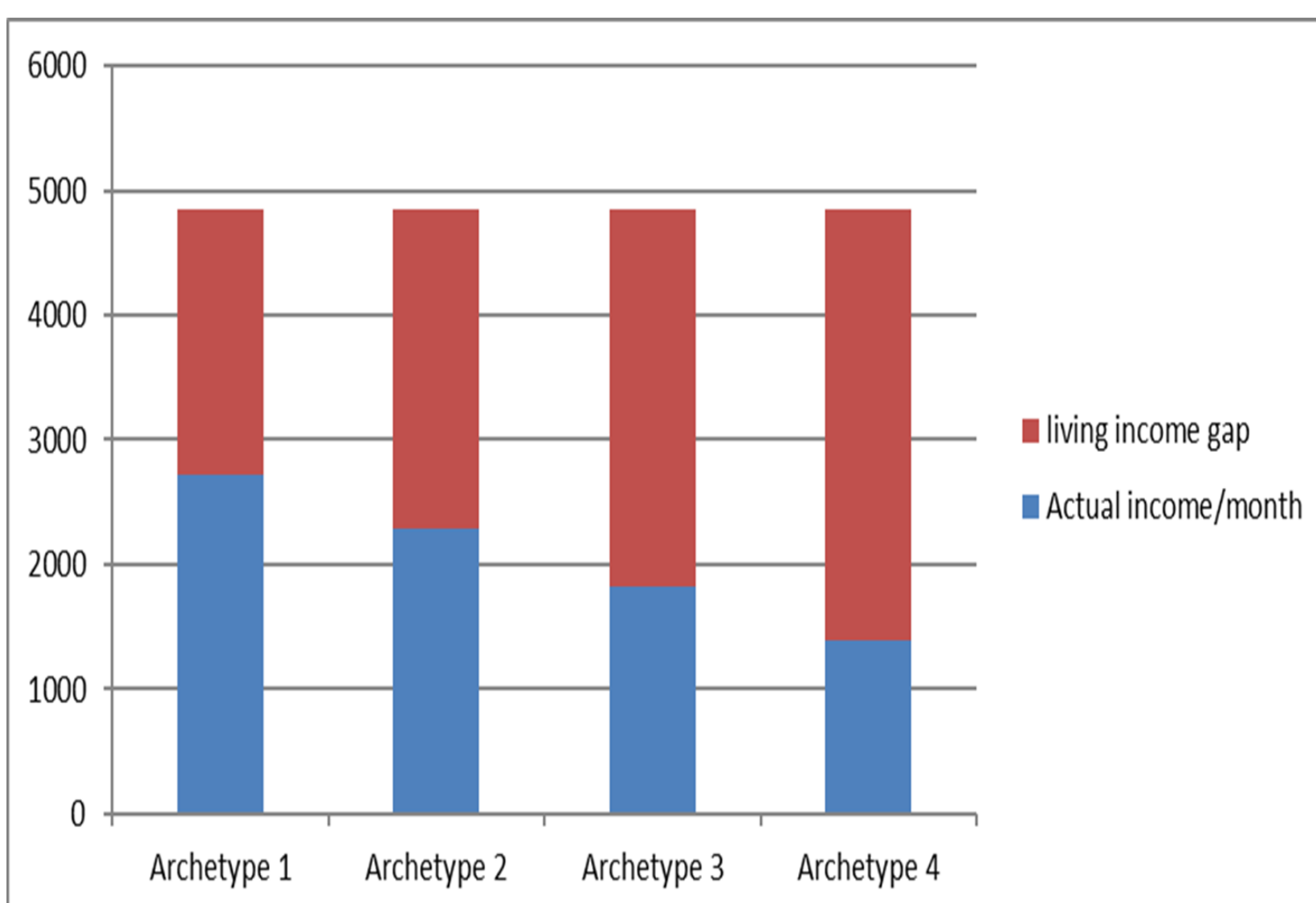


Figure 3: Living income gap (figures in Ethiopian Birr)

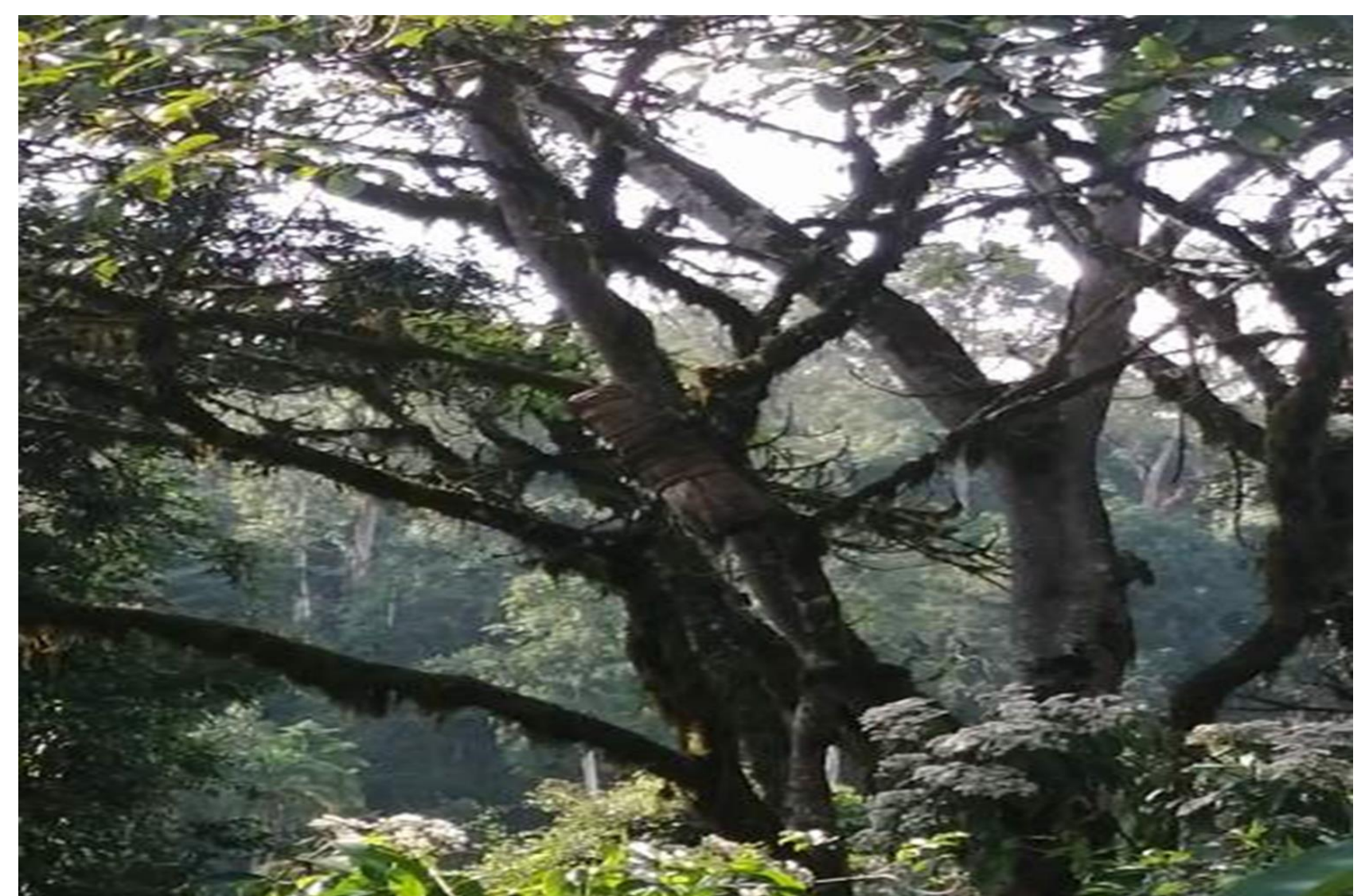


Figure 5: Traditional bee hive suspended on a tree