Banana for food and fibre: The position of Uganda's banana smallholder farmers

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Current position status of farm types

Background

 Growing global interest in utilization of agricultural residues for biobased industries (e.g., Sarangi et al., 2023).

Good Managemen

Market Access

- Uganda, with over 80% of farmers producing bananas, is scaling up its level of banana fibre production.
- But, due to potential risks such as food insecurity and barriers like insufficient information, not all farmers may be positioned to benefit or actively engage in fibre production.

Research Aim

- 1. To characterize the underlying socio-economic factors that could motivate banana farmers' engagement in banana fibre production.
- 2. To assess the potential implication of banana fibre production on household food self-sufficiency (FSS) and income of different farm types.

Materials & Methods





Fig. 4: Position status based on stakeholder attributes desirable for farmer engagement in fibre production. -1 is worst possible score; 0, average & 1, best.



Fig. 5: Almost all farm types couldn't meet the minimum food needs by own farm produce if pseudo-stems were harvested for fibre before maturity of bunches.

Household food self suffciency with and without contribution from banana food

Fig. 1: Study areas (red) located in major banana growing areas (green) of Uganda. Source: Ochola et al., 2022



Fig. 2: Data collection and analysis process. The survey based on secondary data. Livelihood assessment based on assumptions that could arise during large-scale fibre production.

Results

Classification indicators at attribute level

Cluster plot of farms







Fig. 6: Harvesting pseudo-stems for fibre before maturity of bunches reduced total household income (on and off farm) of all farm types by about 40%.

Key Messages

- Market access, agronomic management & group affiliation most important farmer attributes required.
- Better stem prices could enhance position status of all, especially Best and Moderate farm types.
- Fibre production business could enhance farmer livelihoods but only after bunch harvest.

Fig. 3: Unique attributes defining farm types (left) & classification output (right) showing 3 farm types: Least (n=39), Moderate (n=43) and Best (n=20) positioned farmers.

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The Least positioned farmers could profit more in other fibre activities than stem production.

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