COFFEE FARMERS AND COVID-19 IN KENYA AND ETHIOPIA

Using phone surveys, this longitudinal study generates timely data and insights on how coffee farming households are coping with the COVID-19 crisis.

**Sample sizes**

- Kenya: 452
- Ethiopia - Sidama: 255
- Ethiopia - West Guji: 346
- Ethiopia - Jimma: 112

2 survey rounds completed

- Round 1: 2-11 June 2020
- Round 2: 16-29 June 2020

*Note: Sample has coverage bias, as only households owning mobile phones could be included.

**COVID-19 knowledge and concerns**

- 2 in 3 farmers in Kenya and
- 3 in 4 farmers in Ethiopia can identify common COVID-19 symptoms such as cough and fever

Health of the household is the main COVID-19 concern, but this is decreasing over time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Round 1 (% concerned)</th>
<th>Round 2 (% concerned)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>61%</td>
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</tbody>
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**How have coffee farming households been affected so far?**

Households that report losing income as a result of COVID-19 since the outbreak began:

- Kenya: 76%
- Ethiopia: 57%

Top sources of income loss:

- Sale of excess food crops
- Non-farm business
- Loss of wage employment

Two thirds of households report concerns related to food availability because of COVID-19

**How do households cope?**

88% of households report using coping strategies to cover basic needs such as:

- Relying on less preferred or less expensive food
- Reducing meal size or number
- Using savings

Access to emergency finance is low, especially for women

- In Ethiopia, 45% of men and 30% of women report they could raise emergency finance in the next month
- In Kenya, these figures are 22% for men and 17% for women