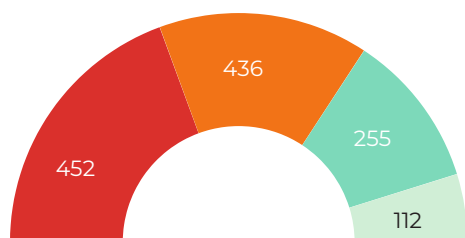


COFFEE FARMERS AND COVID-19 IN KENYA AND ETHIOPIA

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
- Ethiopia - Sidama
- Ethiopia - West Guji
- Ethiopia - Jimma



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.

52%
of respondents are female

COVID-19 knowledge and concerns



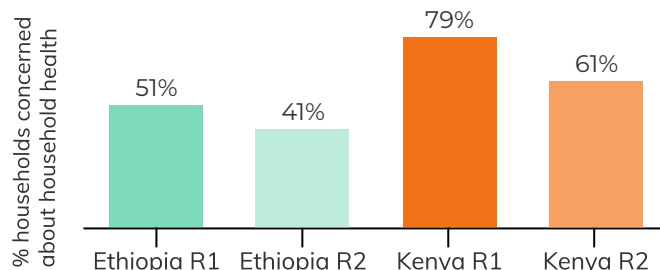
2 in 3
farmers in Kenya and

can identify common COVID-19 symptoms such as cough and fever



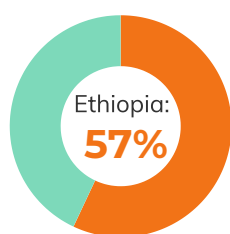
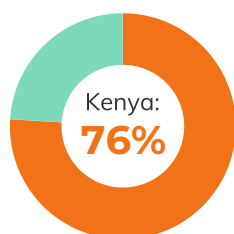
3 in 4
farmers in Ethiopia

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



How have coffee farming households been affected so far?

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



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

In the 7 days preceding the survey...



41%
(Kenya)

33%
(Ethiopia)

of households that sell crops had trouble doing so



77%
(Kenya)

67%
(Ethiopia)

of households reported higher food prices

94%
(Kenya)

70%
(Ethiopia)

of households believe they are worse off financially than they were one year ago

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