Coffee farming households in Ethiopia

- 713 households surveyed across 3 regions
- 80% of households have children who were attending school prior to school closures

COVID-19 knowledge and concerns

Farmers' top COVID-19 concerns:

- Health concerns
- Access to education
- Access to farm inputs
- Access to jobs
- Food concerns

COVID-19 timeline

- March 13: First case reported
- March 16: Schools, events suspended
- March 30: Ban on cross-country transport in Oromia
- April 18: State of emergency declared

How have coffee farming households been affected so far?

- 57% of households have lost income as a result of COVID-19 since the outbreak began.
- 40% of farmers experienced issues with transport when shopping for food. These issues were experienced by a particularly high share of farmers in West Guji.
- 1 in 8 farmers reported difficulties accessing coffee farms.

- Qualitative findings suggest coffee farming is also affected by:
  - lack of finance to hire labor to do weeding and composting
  - low availability of workers
  - restrictions on public gatherings

“Due to the increase price of transport we cannot sell our coffee on [the] market. We sold at village with low price.”
- Coffee farmer, Jimma

How do households cope?

- 88% of households report using coping strategies to cover basic needs. These vary by region:
  - West Guji: Savings-focused strategies most common
  - Jimma: Fewer households report using coping strategies
  - Sidama: Food-based strategies most common

Farmers feel they are worse off compared to one year ago, but are optimistic about the future:

- 70% believe they are worse off financially than they were one year ago
- 80% believe they will be better off financially in one year than they are now