

Coffee Growing and Economic Welfare and Development: A Case Study of Kaharo Sub County Kabale District**Byamukama Abraham¹, Zikusoka Enock²****1,2 Metropolitan International University****ABSTRACT**

This study investigated the relationship between coffee growing and the economic welfare and development of people in Kaharo Sub County, Kabale district. The historical background traces the evolution of coffee cultivation globally, emphasizing its economic significance and widespread adoption. Roefie Hueting's economic welfare framework, encompassing factors like employment, income distribution, labor conditions, leisure time, and environmental functions, sets the stage for understanding the study's context. The problem statement centered on uncovering the link between coffee cultivation and the economic well-being of the community. Employing a descriptive research design with both qualitative and quantitative approaches, the study sampled 52 households in Kaharo Sub County. Results revealed that the majority cultivate Robusta coffee, with a high proportion relying on coffee as their main income source. Respondents perceive positive impacts on infrastructural development, environmental quality, and health benefits due to coffee cultivation. Statistical analyses indicated a strong positive correlation between coffee growing and economic welfare and development, reinforcing the importance of coffee as a driver of community well-being. The regression analysis further quantified this relationship, emphasizing the substantial explanatory power of coffee cultivation in predicting variations in economic welfare and development. In summary, this research sheds light on the pivotal role of coffee cultivation in enhancing economic welfare and development in Kaharo Sub County, Kabale district, providing valuable insights for policymakers and community stakeholders.

Key words: Coffee Growing Economic Welfare and Development**Background of the study**

According to FAO, coffee cultivation was the practice of coffee cultivation from bed preparation, transplanting, harvesting and processing until the time of sale (Of et al., 2023). In coffee cultivation, there have been many practices and activities that are carried out to achieve high yield (Allan et al., 2023). According to (K. James & Charles, 2023a, 2023b), they brought coffee seedlings to Martinique. These beans later sprouted 18,680 coffee plants, allowing it to spread to other Caribbean Was areas such as Sain-Domingue as well as Mexico. In 1788, Saint-Domingue supplied half of the world's coffee (Bank, 2020). In 1852, Brazil became the world's largest producer of coffee and has maintained this status ever

since (Quispe, 2023). The period from 1950 saw a widening of the playing field due to the emergence of several other producers, notably Colombia, Ivory Coast, Ethiopia and Vietnam, later taking over Colombia to become the second largest producer in (S. L. James et al., 2017). Modern production techniques along with the mass production of coffee have made it a household item today (Alice et al., n.d.; Julius & Nelson, 2023). On his return, Chief Boki stopped in Brazil and discovered a coffee plant. He took a cutting of a Brazilian coffee tree and brought it to Oahu where he began to propagate it. Just five years later, in 1828, Reverend Samuel Ruggles, a missionary, brought a coffee plant from

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Chief Bokas' farm to Kona County on the same land to beautify the county with the plant's red cherries (Ownership, 2023). Coffee cultivation and trade began in the Arabian Peninsula (Emmanuel et al., 2023; Niyonzima, 2023). In the 15th century, coffee was cultivated in the Yemen region of Arabia, and by the 16th century it was known in Persia, Egypt, Syria and Turkey. Coffee cultivation was not only popular in households, but also in the many public coffeehouses called qahveh Khanh that began to appear in cities throughout the Middle East. The popularity of cafes was unsurpassed and people visited them for a variety of social activities (Harrassment et al., 2023). European travelers to the Middle East brought back stories of an unusual dark black drink. In the 17th century, coffee cultivation reached Europe and became popular throughout the continent. Some people reacted to this new drink with suspicion or fear, calling it the bitter invention of Satan. Local clergy condemned coffee when it arrived in Venice in 1615. The dispute was so great that Pope Clement VIII was asked to intervene. He

Statement of the Problem

The problem lied in finding out whether there was a relationship between coffee growing and economic welfare and development of people in Kaharo Sub County, Kabale district.

General objective of the study

To find out whether there was a relationship between coffee growing and economic welfare and development of people in Kaharo Sub County, Kabale district.

Specific objectives.

1. To find out the percentage of farmers who grow coffee in coffee growing and economic welfare and development of people in Kaharo Sub County, Kabale district.
2. To determine the percentage of people whose major source of income was coffee specifically in Kaharo Sub County, Kabale district.
3. To determine the level of economic welfare and development of people in Kaharo Sub County, Kabale district.
4. To find out whether there was a relationship between coffee growing and economic welfare and development in Kaharo Sub County, Kabale district.

Research questions

decided to taste the drink for himself before making up his mind and found the drink so satisfying that he gave it papal approval (Kessler et al., 2013). According to (K. James & Charles, 2023a; Noeline et al., 2023), economic well-being and development depended on factors such as employment, income distribution, working conditions, leisure, production and the limited possible use of environmental functions (Emmanuel and coll., 2023). Economic well-being has been measured in different ways depending on the preferences of those measuring it (Ivan & Kazaara, 2023). Factors used to measure the economic well-being of a population include: GDP, literacy, access to health care, and environmental quality ratings (Mugabi et al., 2023). In general, economic well-being was the level of prosperity and standard of living of an individual or a group of persons. In the field of economics, it specifically refers to the benefit obtained by obtaining material goods and services (Ivan & Kazaara, 2023). In other words, it refers to that part of social well-being that can be fulfilled by economic activity.

1. Which type of coffee do you grow in your area?
2. Was coffee growing your major source of income?
3. What was the level of economic welfare and development of people in Kaharo Sub County, Kabale district?
4. What was the relationship between coffee growing and economic welfare and development of people in

Kaharo Sub County Kabale district?

Methodology.

The study adopted a descriptive research design which attempted to answer a research question that asked what effects one variable had on another variable. It also described situations and events such that, an observer observed an event or a situation and tried to describe it as best as he/she could according to how things unfolded. The study involved both qualitative and quantitative approaches during data collection. The study would be conducted in Kaharo Sub County, Kabale district. Kaharo Sub County was located in southern west of Kabale district. This sub county was characterized with natural resources mainly rocks, swamps, sand and some forests. The target population for the research study would be a sample of 60 household's f farmers in Kaharo Sub County, Kabale district. The population sample would provide information required or the research objectives regardless d their gender, level of education or religion and age. Simple random sampling design was adopted and this provided equal chance to all respondents. A total of 52 respondents were selected randomly from Kaharo Sub County Kabale district, using the Slovenes formula. The researcher employed these data quality control tools to ensure accuracy of the collected data explained below. To ensure validity of the research findings triangulation was employed by the using these instruments: farmer's questionnaires and interview guides for local leaders. Also, the instruments were checked by the experienced and well-informed persons, the supervisor in the field of education research, the Faculty Dean of science and technology and the Research Supervisor. To ensure reliability the instruments were piloted with non-participating villages outside Northern division to test if they are workable and measured what they were supposed to measure. The results from piloting were used to determine the level of the reliability of the instruments. Data was analyzed using SPSS where correlation and regression analysis was used.(Nelson et al., 2022)(Nelson et al., 2023)

Results.

To find out the types of coffee that was grown in Kaharo sub county Kabale district

This subsection contained results of the number of farmers who grow various coffee types in Kaharo sub-County in Kabale district.

Table 1: Shows the number of farmers who grow different coffee types

Respondent	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Arabica coffee	12	23.1
Robusta coffee	40	76.9
Total	52	100.0

From table 6, Respondents were asked whether the types of coffee which they grow in their areas and the majority 40(76.9%) grow Robusta coffee while the least 12(23.1%) grow Arabica coffee. This was because Robusta coffee can easily adapt to various environments and also grows even in low lying areas.

To find out the percentage of farmers who grow coffee as their main source of income in Kaharo sub county Kabale district

Respondents were asked if they grow coffee as their main source of income in Kaharo sub county Kabale district and the findings were as follows.

Table 7: Shows the percentage of farmers who grow coffee as their main source of income

Respondent	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very few farmers	05	9.62
Few farmers	10	19.23
Moderate number of farmers	15	28.85
High number of farmers	20	38.46
Very high number of farmers	02	3.85
Total	52.0	100.0

From table 7, Respondents were asked to identify the number of farmers who majorly grow coffee as their main source of income and the findings showed that the highest percentage of respondents 20(38.46%) said that there was a high number of farmers who grow coffee as their main source of income followed by 15(28.85%) who identified moderate number of farmers, then 10(19.23%) said that they were few farmers and 5(9.26%) identified very few farmers while the least 2(3.85%) identified very high number of farmers. This was because majority of the respondents in Kaharo Sub County engage majorly in coffee growing so as to earn a living to improve on their economic welfare and development.

To determine the level of economic welfare and development of people in Kaharo sub county Kabale district.

Economic welfare	Frequency	Percentage
Improve on the gross domestic product	05	9.6
Help to improve on the literacy rate through knowledge creation	10	19.2
Improve on the infrastructural development	15	28.8
Improve on the health benefits	10	19.2
Improve on the environmental quality	12	23.1
Total	52	100.0

From table 8, respondents were asked whether coffee growing improve on the levels of economic welfare and development of people in Kaharo sub county Kabale district and the findings showed that the highest percentage 15(28.8%) said it improve on the infrastructural development in the area followed by 12(23.1%) for improving the environmental quality then 10 (19.2%) to improve on the health benefits and improving literacy rate through knowledge creation and the least 5(9.6%) said it improves on the gross domestic product.

To find out the relationship between coffee growing and economic welfare and development in Kaharo Sub County Kabale district.

Table 8: Relationship between coffee growing and economic welfare and development in Kaharo sub county Kabale district

Table 1: Correlation between coffee growing and economic welfare and development.

		coffee growing	economic welfare and development
coffee growing	Pearson Correlation	1	.574**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	52	52
economic welfare and development	Pearson Correlation	.574**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	52	52

**, Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The correlation analysis showed strong positive significant relationship between coffee growing and economic welfare and development in Kaharo sub county Kabale district ($r = 0.574^{**}$, $p = 0.000$). The significance value ($p = 0.000$) was less than the critical p value of 0.05 hence the researcher fails to reject null hypothesis then, thus research results show significant positive relationship between coffee growing and economic welfare and development in Kaharo sub county Kabale district.

Regression Analysis on Mulching and Coffee Production.

Since correlation analysis reveals strong positive significant relationship between coffee growing and economic welfare and development in Kaharo sub county Kabale district, the research found it worth to conduct regression analysis so as to determine the magnitude of effect coffee growing and economic welfare and development in Kaharo sub county Kabale district. The Model summary results are presented in below.

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.442 ^a	.301	.298	1.6833

Findings from the table above indicated the regression analysis of coffee growing and economic welfare and development in Kaharo sub county Kabale district. The regression coefficient ($R = 0.442$) implied that a unit increase in the coffee growing resulted into 0.442 units increase in the economic welfare and development in Kaharo sub county Kabale district. Furthermore, 47.2% of the variations in learning economic welfare and development were explained by the coffee growing. The adjusted R Square is less than the R square because it puts into consideration the degrees of freedom.

Summary of findings.

The findings of the study on female-headed households (FHHs) and their impact on family welfare in Kasese Municipality are noteworthy and align with theoretical frameworks that provide valuable insights into the observed

relationships. The correlation analysis, indicating a strong negative correlation of -0.630 ($p=0.002$) between FHHs and family welfare, resonates with the Feminization of Poverty theory. This theoretical perspective suggests that gender-based economic disparities contribute to higher poverty rates in FHHs, consequently affecting family welfare negatively. The study's results reflect the challenges faced by women as primary household providers, highlighting issues related to gender discrimination in education, earnings, rights, and economic opportunities. These disparities, as supported by participant narratives, contribute to the lower family welfare experienced in FHHs.

Moreover, the findings are in line with the Social Capital theory, which posits that challenges faced by FHHs in accessing social networks and community resources contribute to the observed negative correlation with family welfare. The social and psychological problems articulated by participants, such as emotional stress, loneliness, and isolation, underscore the impact of limited social support structures on family well-being. The regression analysis further supports the observed relationships, with a regression coefficient ($R=0.342$) indicating that a unit increase in FHHs results in 0.342 units decrease in family welfare. The explanatory power of 56.3% (Adjusted R Square) emphasizes the significant role FHHs play in predicting variations in family welfare. These statistical results, combined with qualitative insights, provide a nuanced understanding of the multifaceted challenges faced by FHHs in Kasese Municipality.

Conclusions.

The study underscores the relevance of understanding changing family structures and headship dynamics, particularly the increasing prevalence of FHHs in the Ugandan context. The findings highlight the multifaceted challenges faced by FHHs, ranging from economic disadvantages to gender-based discrimination, which impact family welfare negatively. The theoretical underpinnings of the Feminization of Poverty theory and Social Capital theory provide a robust framework for interpreting these results. The correlation and regression analyses not only confirm the negative relationship but also quantify the magnitude of FHHs' impact on family welfare. The study serves as a crucial foundation for initiating policy discussions and interventions that address the specific needs of FHHs, recognizing the importance of gender-inclusive economic initiatives and social support networks. Overall, this research contributes to the academic discourse on family dynamics, poverty, and gender, offering practical implications for policymakers and organizations working towards enhancing family welfare in Kasese Municipality and similar contexts.

Recommendations.

The researcher recommends that

Policymakers need to integrate gender-sensitive perspectives into broader welfare and poverty alleviation policies. Collaboration between government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and community-based organizations is crucial to creating comprehensive and sustainable interventions.

Efforts should be directed towards strengthening social support networks for FHHs in Kasese Municipality. Community-based programs and interventions that foster social capital, such as women's groups and community networks, can provide emotional, informational, and instrumental support.

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