

Small-scale Coffee Farmers and Household Wellbeing
A Case of Coffee in Mweka and Sungu Villages, Moshi Rural District
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Moshi Co-operative University (MoCU), 2014

The central objective of the study was to examine the contribution of small-scale coffee farming to farmers' household well-being. growers in Mweka and Sungu villages in Moshi Rural District were used as a case in point. The specific objectives were to identify the socio-economic characteristics of small-scale coffee farmers, to examine the household well-being status of the small-scale coffee farmers in Mweka and Sungu villages, to identify the challenges facing small scale coffee Canners in Mweka and Sungu villages. A sample of 104 respondents was approached using purposive and simple random sampling techniques. Data were collected using interviews, observation and documentary review. The findings show that there is a substantial contribution of coffee farming to farmers' household well-being. Coffee farming has contributed to the following areas: accessibility to health care, education, income, food consumption, and social networking. Challenges that facing coffee farmers include inadequate market, coffee price instability, lack of capital, farming challenges, labour supply, minimum number of extension services which significantly hinder the performance of coffee production. The study concludes that small scale coffee growers highly depend on coffee for sustaining their life. Lastly, the study recommends that in order for small- scale coffee farmers' well-being to be sustainable, there should be improvement on the availability of coffee plant, price stabilization, coffee safety scheme, subsidies and provision of inputs