

Type	Age	Land ratio (land area per active person full time) acres/person	Off farm activities	Most important cropping/animal rearing systems	Strategy
Preparing retirement	>55	1 to 4 Much more of pastoral lands are owned for extensive cattle rearing	no	Coffee, eucalyptus, orchards of fruit trees, cattle Banana/coffee as the most frequent system for food production	The family being reduced since the kids have gone or are soon to leave, the food needs are reduced and investments are done to invest in perennial plantations that are seen as less demanding in labour (no ploughing at least), less weeding, so more adapted to farmers who are getting old. However, a little bit of food production is maintained as long as it can be physically undertaken. The cropping systems then are not the most intensive: two or three crops are mixed in the field , not more, mulching is rarely practiced, while manure , when available in the farm, is used on coffee and bananas in priority. The animals reared are limited compared to the following type, but there is always a few chickens, or one or two goats fed on the plots near the house. Some of the farms of this group have access to large holdings of pasture on the mountain or the foot of the mountain. In this case the priority investment is in cattle, while a shepherd is generally in charge of practically taking care of the animals
Struggling for diversification	<55	1 to 3	Yes, although not systematic could be a criteria for two subgroups: with and without off farm activities	Many different and diversified cropping systems, mostly in mixed cropping with banana and coffee as the most important market crops	This type brings together the most numerous households who have access a limited access to land (less than 3 acres per active person and try to secure their income and food availability by different means. Mixed cropping is always practiced, often with more than 3 different crops grown together: coffee, bananas, maize, beans, potatoes, cassava. The use of the land is intensive, with little periods of fallow, use of mulching, fertilisation both chemical and organic is practiced, with a priority on bananas and potatoes. In some cases the development of off farm activities complements the income or valorises the family labour when the families are large in comparison with the land available

Struggling for surviving	All	<1	Yes, often even more than half time Working at other farms	Mixed cropping of food crops, with high number of species (Cassava, maize, beans and sweet Potato) including little importance given to bananas (and very little coffee) No fertilization, but mulching	Intensification with labour (complex mixed cropping), with no use of inputs Farming majorly concentrates on availing food for the family Hiring out labor to supplement income
Extensive cattle breeders	All	>30	No, or not significant	Major breeds: Long-horned Ankole and Holstein-Friesian cows. Extensive grazing system is practiced (i.e. animals are moved from one place to another), mostly on the slopes of the mountain (permanent pastures). The herd is further moved to Sango Bay during periods of long/severe drought. The services of a veterinarian is usually consulted by the farmer when there is need.	Cattle herd is usually inherited and additional cattle are purchased to increase the herd size over time. Milk serves as protein source for the household as well as source of income when sold. Farmers belong to financial group and utilize the bank which enable them to have access to credit facilities (collateral on animals is possible)

Businessmen	Generally young <45	0,8-1,12	No	<p>Development of market based productions capital intensive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - either specialized crops (not mixed cropping), with improved breeding /improved seed varieties and intensive use of the land - Or large units of chicken rearings or eggs production for the market. 	<p>6-9 acres, with 7 labor work</p> <p>The land is intensively used with capital intensive systems: plantations of fruits and vegetables, using high level of inputs and irrigation-</p> <p>Expanding land acquisition to increase production and diversification</p> <p>Water infrastructures are key (access to a permanent source of water, motorpump, pipes)</p> <p>Land tenure security. Some may hire a part of the land from others</p> <p>Access to loans from the bank or microfinance systems (equipment as collateral)</p>
Intensive coffee producers	All	1.3-2	No	<p>Monocropping of coffee</p> <p>Fertilization, pruning of the coffee</p> <p>Sought of quality products several harvest, correct washing and drying</p>	<p>2-4 acres and 2-7 labor work</p> <p>Specializing in one cash crop (coffee) Largest share of the land is a monoculture, the rest is for self-consumption</p> <p>Social capital and networking is improved throughout the interaction with different stakeholders in the product chain.</p> <p>Often linkage with a specific buyer (contract)</p> <p>Use of external sources of knowledge to learn about the cash crop (radio programmes)</p> <p>No financial support from the banking system</p>