

Table 9 Satisfaction level of farmers

Level of satisfaction	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Not satisfied	26	26
Neutral	21	21
Moderately satisfied	40	40
Strongly satisfied	13	13

### 3.9 Severity of constraints

#### 3.9.1 Severity of production problems in the study area

The major constraints in French bean production were ranked based on weighted scores in Table 10, where disease and pest incidence were found to be the most severe (0.856), followed by irrigation issues (0.820).

Table 10 Severity of production problems in the study area

Factor	Weighted score	Rank
Disease/Pest	0.856	1
Irrigation	0.820	2
Lesser alternatives for organic agriculture	0.470	3
Lack of technical knowledge	0.440	4
Labor shortage	0.418	5

#### 3.9.2 Severity of bean pests in the study area

The results reveal that aphids and pod borer are the most severe insect pests of French beans, followed by leaf miners, with weevils and Mexican bean beetles posing lesser threats, which suggests that pest management should prioritize the first two for effective yield protection (Table 11).

Table 11 Severity of bean pests in the study area

Factor	Weighted score	Rank
Aphids	0.853	1
Pod borer	0.829	2
Leaf miner	0.582	3
Weevils	0.419	4
Mexican bean beetle	0.388	5

#### 3.9.3 Severity of major diseases of beans in the study area

Table 12 reveals that anthracnose was the most severe (0.880), followed by rust (0.764) and root rot (0.630). Powdery mildew (0.404) and mosaic virus (0.294) are comparatively less serious, which suggests that disease management should primarily focus on anthracnose, rust, and root rot to reduce crop losses.

Table 12 Severity of major diseases of beans in the study area

Factor	Weighted score	Rank
Anthracnose of bean	0.880	1
Rust of bean	0.764	2
Root rot	0.630	3
Powdery mildew	0.404	4
Mosaic virus	0.294	5

#### 3.9.4 Severity of major marketing problems in the study area

The results show that the major marketing constraints for French beans are unorganized marketing (0.748), followed by limited storage facilities (0.636) and seasonal oversupply (0.634), which indicates that improving market organization, storage, and information access could enhance farmer income and reduce post-harvest losses (Table 13).