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# Gender equality in the coffee sector

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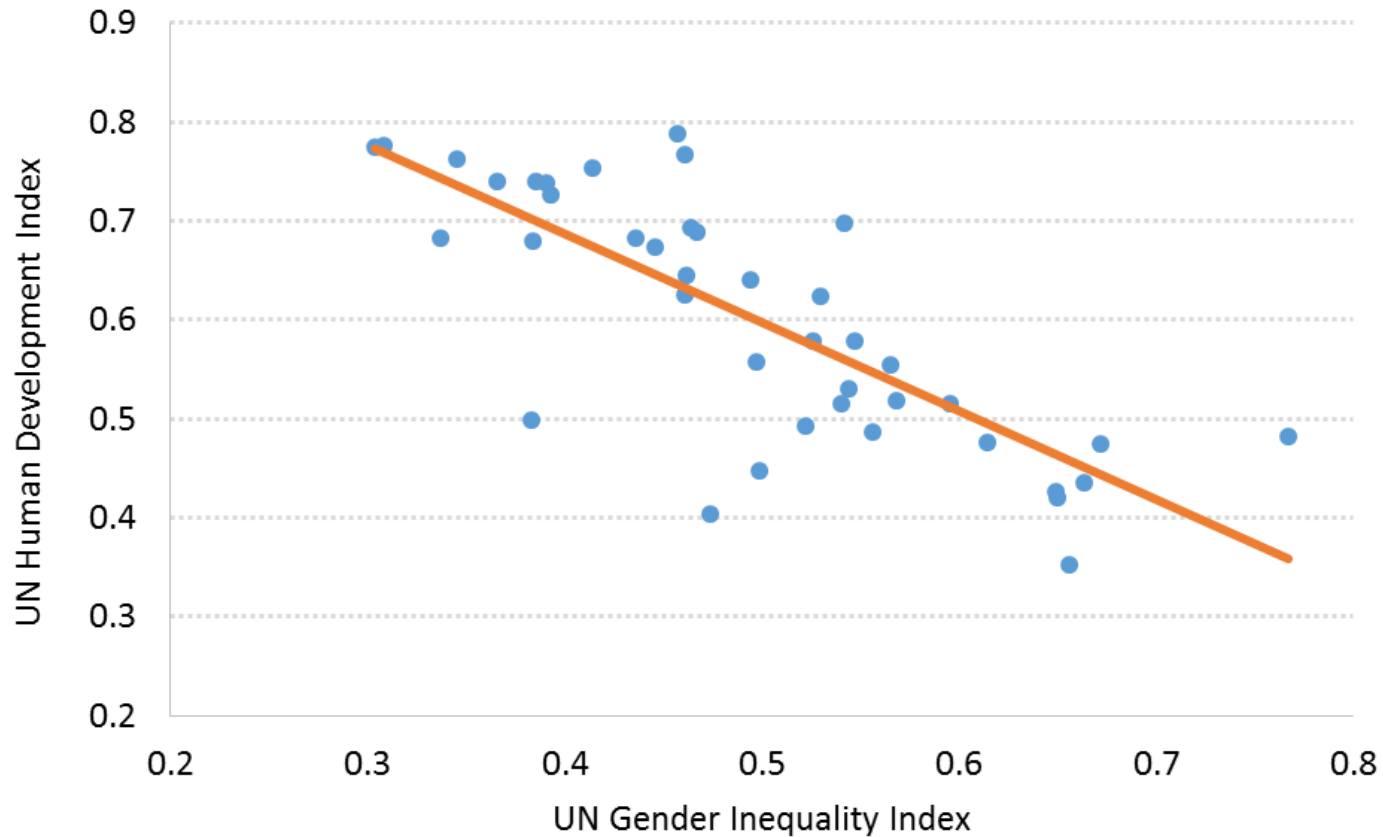
# Gender equality and the Sustainable Development Agenda

# Achieving gender equality – a global priority



# The cost of inequality

(GII against HDI in ICO exporting Member countries)



Source: UNDP



A group of seven women are standing in a coffee plantation. They are wearing red short-sleeved shirts and dark blue or black long skirts. Each woman is holding a large, light-colored plastic basket filled with bright red coffee cherries. They are smiling and looking towards the camera. The background is filled with lush green coffee plants and trees. A large, semi-transparent green circle is overlaid on the center of the image, containing the text "Women in coffee".

# Women in coffee

# Women contribute significantly to coffee production...

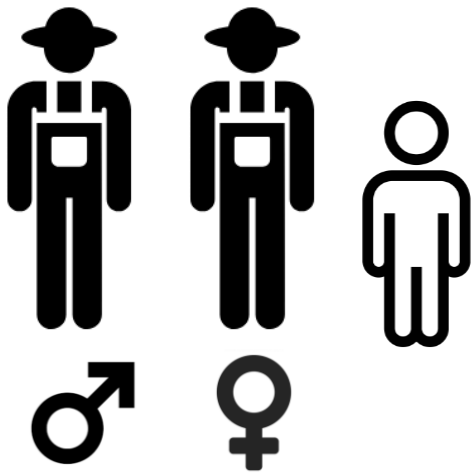
Share of labour force	Share of household heads / Land-owners	Region / Country	Source
70%	20%	Global <sup>+</sup>	ITC, 2008
n/a	23%	Uganda	Meemken and Qaim, 2018
n/a	35% <sup>‡</sup>	Mexico & Central America	Lyon <i>et al.</i> , 2010
n/a	29-34% <sup>§</sup>	Kenya	Dijkdrenth, 2015
n/a	24%	Uganda	Sekabira and Qaim, 2017
n/a	19%	Ethiopia <sup>†</sup>	Author's calculation based on World Bank LSMS-ISA
n/a	28%	Uganda <sup>†</sup>	
n/a	26%	Tanzania <sup>†</sup>	

<sup>+</sup> Study comprises 15 countries; <sup>‡</sup> Share of female Fairtrade-organic farm operators; <sup>§</sup> Share of female coffee-cooperative members; <sup>†</sup> Nationally representative sample

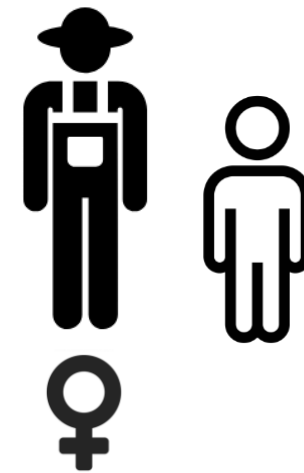


# ... alongside men and as household heads

Female in a male-headed household

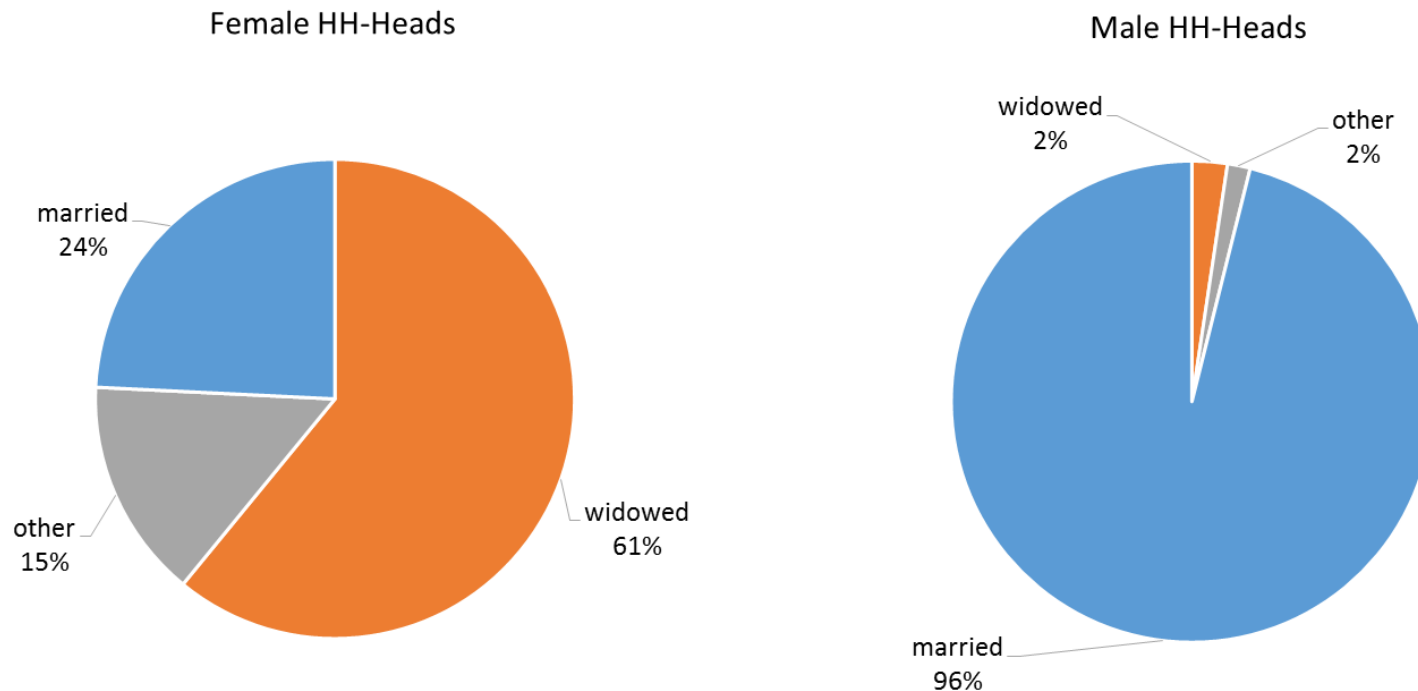


Female heading the household



# Female headed households are structurally different

## Marital status of household head (Ethiopia)



Source: Own calculations based on World Bank LSMS-ISA survey waves 2011, 2013, 2015





A large green circle is centered on a background of fine, light-colored sand. Inside the circle, the text "The gender gap in coffee production" is written in a clean, white, sans-serif font, arranged in four lines.

# The gender gap in coffee production

# Gender gap in empowerment

## *Dimensions of empowerment*

1. Decisions about agricultural production
2. Access to and decision-making power in the use of productive assets
3. Control over income
4. Leadership in the community
5. Time allocation



# Empowerment in agriculture in selected ICO countries (2014)

Country	Region	WEAI	Ranking
Rwanda	East Africa	0.91	High
Uganda	East Africa	0.86	High
Malawi	Southern Africa	0.84	Medium
Nepal	Asia	0.80	Medium
Zambia	Southern Africa	0.80	Medium
Honduras	Latin America	0.75	Medium
Kenya	East Africa	0.72	Low
Ghana	West Africa	0.71	Low
Liberia	West Africa	0.69	Low

Source: IFPRI, 2015



# Gender gap in economic outcomes

- Research in agriculture finds significant gender gap in yields (up to -35%)
- Data on the coffee sector limited but some evidence of:
  - Lower yields (-2.5%)
  - Lower value addition (11% less likely to sell green coffee)
  - Lower revenues from selling coffee (-40%)
  - Lower household income (-40%)



A woman and a man are working in a field. The woman is in the background, and the man is in the foreground, wearing a blue shirt and a cap. They are surrounded by wooden frames containing plants, possibly for drying or processing. A large orange circle is overlaid on the image, containing the text "What explains the gender gap?".

What explains  
the gender  
gap?

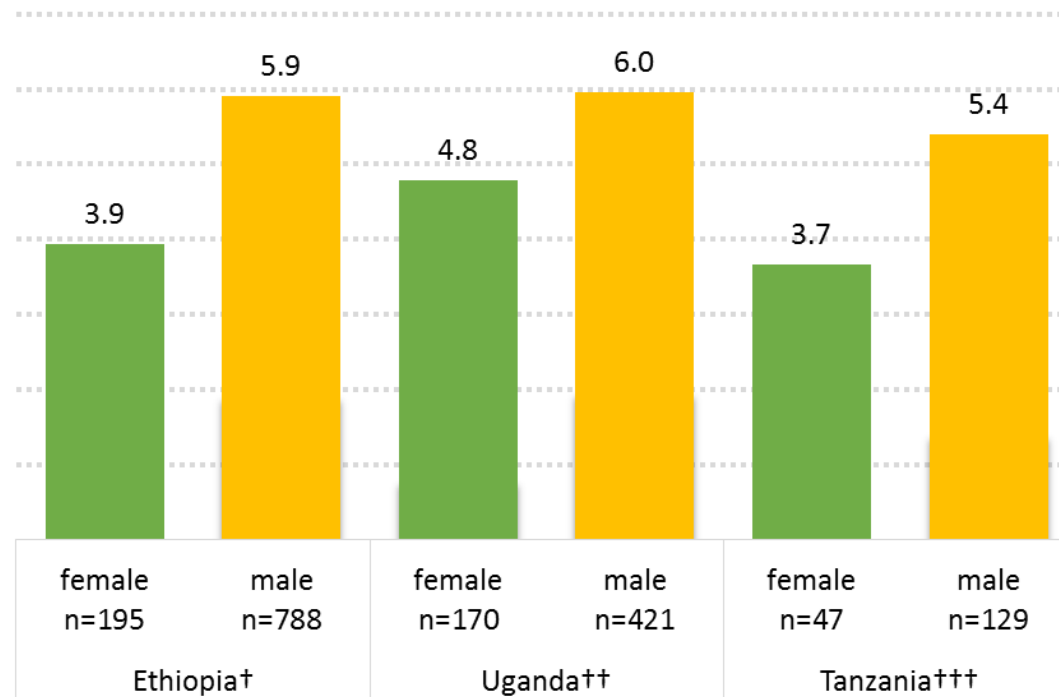
# Gender differences in access to resources

- Labour availability
- Access to land
- Inputs use
- Extension and training
- Access to finance
- Social capital



# Labour availability

## Household size (by gender of household head)



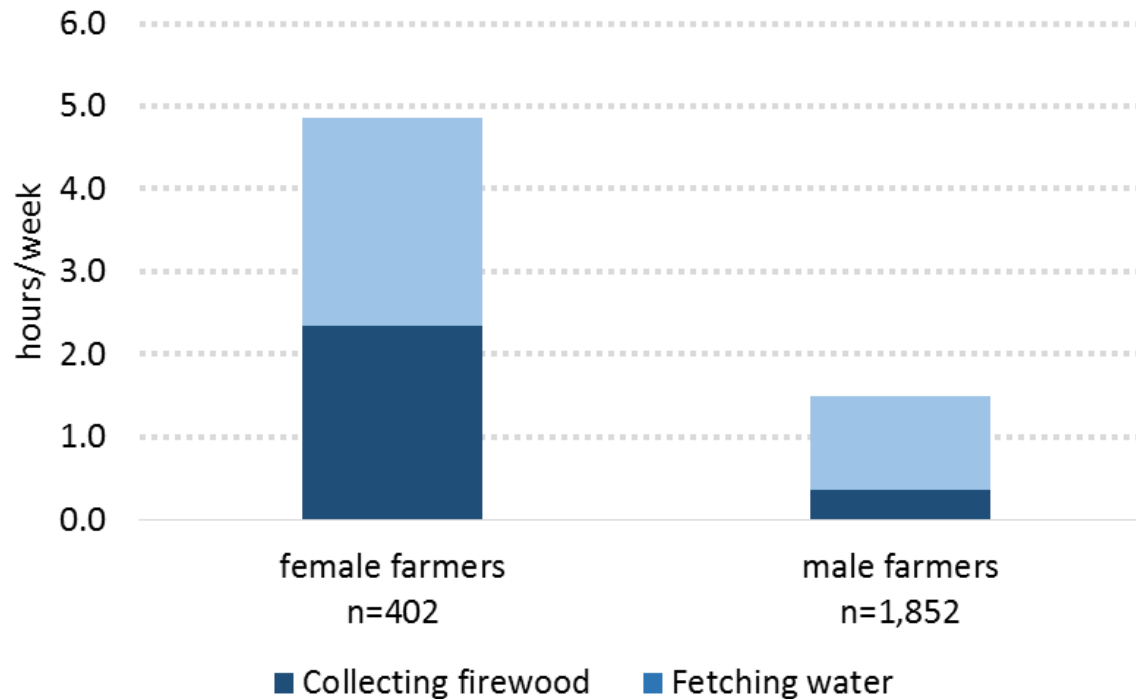
† Survey period: 2015; †† Survey period: 2013 ;††† Survey period: 2014

Source: Own calculations based on World Bank LSMS-ISA



# Labour availability

## Time spent on household chores (Ethiopia)



Source: Own calculations based on World Bank LSMS-ISA survey waves 2011, 2013, 2015 for Ethiopia





# Access to land

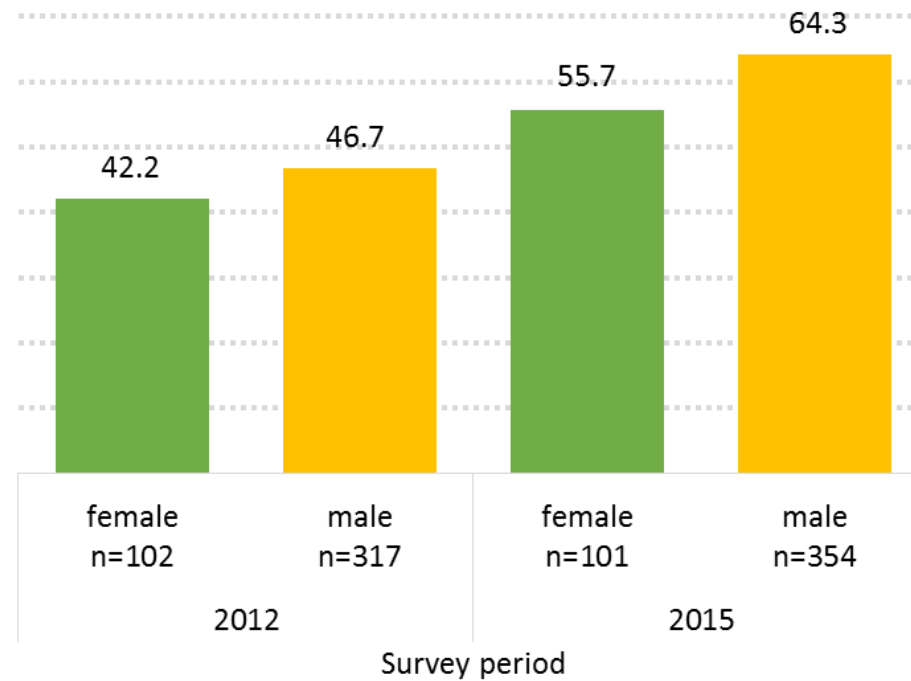
## Farm size by gender of HH head (in ha)

male	female	Region /Country	Source
1.05	0.84	Uganda	Sekabira and Qaim, 2017
2.34	1.85	Colombia/Ecuador	Avila and Useche, 2016
0.23	0.13	Ethiopia	Author's calculation based on World Bank LSMS-ISA
1.06	0.75	Uganda	
0.84	0.51	Tanzania	



# Input use

## Input use among Ugandan coffee producers (in thousand UGX/ha)



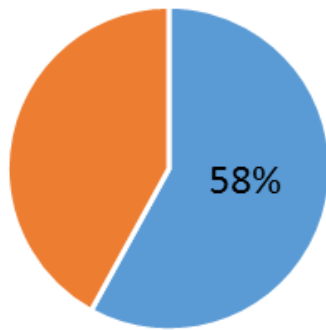
Source: Own calculation based on Sekabira and Qaim (2017)



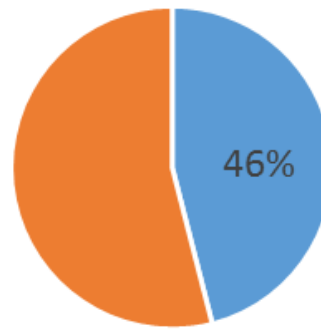
# Access to extension & training

## Participation in training (Uganda)

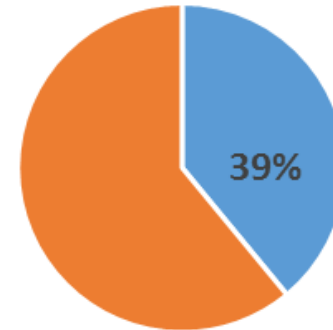
male farmers (n=326)



female farmers (n=91)



female partners (n=297)



■ Attended training ■ Did not attend training

Source: Based on Meemken, Veettil and Qaim (2017)



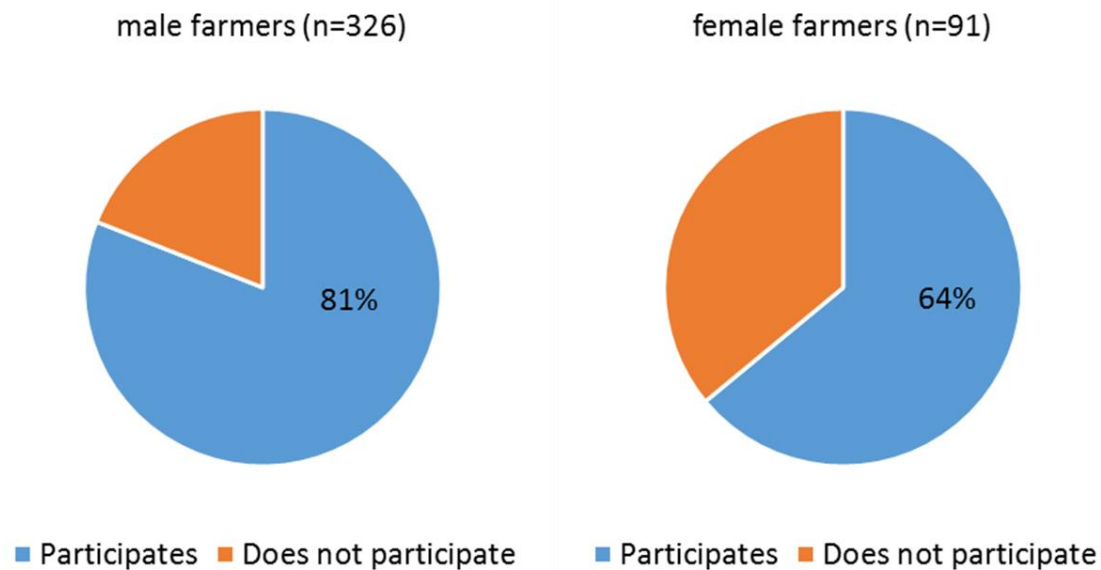
# Access to finance

- Education and financial literacy
- Lack of collateral
- Social norms (lending bias)
- Design of financial products and service delivery models
- Social networks (informal credit)



# Social capital

## Participation in farmer group meetings (Uganda)



Source: Based on Meemken, Veettil and Qaim (2017)



A group of women in a field, likely a coffee plantation, are shown holding baskets filled with coffee cherries. They are wearing traditional clothing, including red shirts and blue skirts. The scene is outdoors with trees and foliage in the background. A large green circular overlay is centered over the image, containing the text "How to close the gender gap?".

How to  
close the  
gender  
gap?

# A role for the public and private sectors

- Gender is recognized as crucial element of rural development and sustainable agri supply chains
  - Integral part of organizations' strategies
  - Reflected in the design and evaluation of initiatives and projects
- Effective response requires data on baseline situation and trends
  - Prevalence and size of gender gap across dimensions
  - Differences between countries and regions



# Closing the gender gap through effective policies and interventions

Include women as target group or through gender mainstreaming:

- Land certification and property rights
- Extension services
  - Accounting for double-burden of farm and household work and social norms
  - Use of technology






# Closing the gender gap through effective policies and interventions (contd.)

- Financial literacy and access to finance
  - Increase female farmers' resilience against volatile coffee prices and climate change impact
- Voluntary sustainability standards
  - Strict non-discrimination policies
  - Gender awareness courses for families
  - Leadership/management training for female producers





# Conclusions and way forward

# Key findings of the report

- Women contribute significantly to the global coffee sector
- New evidence on the extent and the determinants of the gender gap in coffee farming
- Closing the gender gap in coffee production creates social and economic benefits for women, their families and within their communities
- Public policy responses and private initiatives are key for fostering women's empowerment and gender equality
- Empowering *women in coffee* contributes to achieving the SDG of gender equality while supporting other SDGs



# Way forward

- Disseminate findings of this report and advocate for gender action
- Extend the gender analysis beyond the farm-level
- Recognize gender as cross-cutting theme for future work of the ICO
- Harness public-private partnerships to collect data and measure progress towards achieving the SDG
- Design development projects and initiatives supported by the ICO to reach, benefit and empower women





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**Thank you**