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
Women in coffee
Women contribute significantly to coffee production...

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

* Study comprises 15 countries; ‡ Share of female Fairtrade-organic farm operators; § Share of female coffee-cooperative members; † 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)

Female HH-Heads:
- Married: 24%
- Widowed: 61%
- Other: 15%

Male HH-Heads:
- Married: 96%
- Widowed: 2%
- Other: 2%

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>WEAI</th>
<th>Ranking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>East Africa</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>East Africa</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>East Africa</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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%)
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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia†</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda++</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania+++</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>male</th>
<th>female</th>
<th>Region /Country</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Sekabira and Qaim, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.34</td>
<td>2.34</td>
<td>1.85</td>
<td>Colombia/Ecuador</td>
<td>Avila and Useche, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Author’s calculation based on World Bank LSMS-ISA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Input use

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey period</th>
<th>female (n=102)</th>
<th>male (n=317)</th>
<th>female (n=101)</th>
<th>male (n=354)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>42.2</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>55.7</td>
<td>64.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Own calculation based on Sekabira and Qaim (2017)
Access to extension & training

Participation in training (Uganda)

- Male farmers (n=326): 58% attended training, 42% did not attend training
- Female farmers (n=91): 46% attended training, 54% did not attend training
- Female partners (n=297): 39% attended training, 61% 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, Veetil and Qaim (2017)
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
Thank you