



Using household methodologies in coffee supply chains

IFAD's experience in Uganda

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Investing in rural people

IFAD's work

Support inclusive and sustainable **rural transformation**

Contribute to **Sustainable Development Goals**

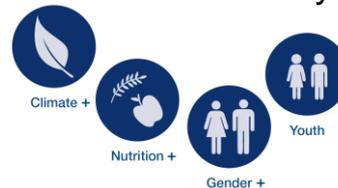


"doubling the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers...including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment"

(SDG Target 2.3)

Three **strategic objectives**

1. Increasing poor rural people's productive capacities
2. Increasing and improving their engagement in markets, while enabling them to better manage related risks
3. Strengthening the environmental sustainability and climate resilience of their economic activities



One of the leading development agencies innovating with **household methodologies**



Investing in rural people

Household methodologies



Different methodologies

Four basic **principles**

1. Focus on people
2. Empowerment
3. Self-generated solutions
4. Equal opportunities

Four **steps**

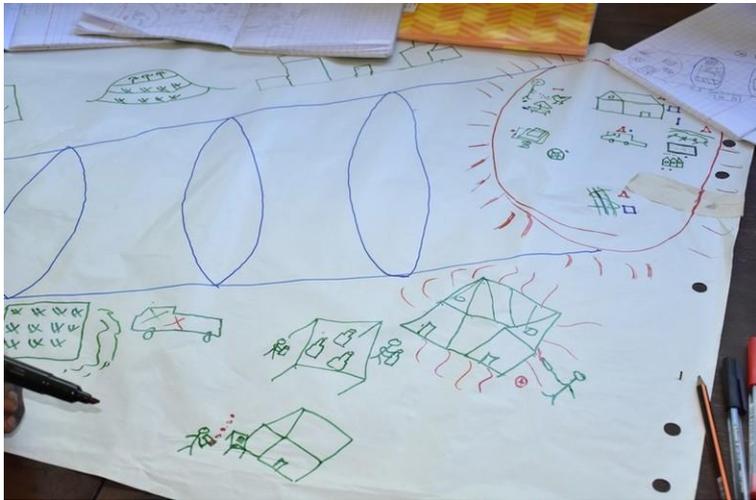
1. Creating a household vision
2. Preparing an action plan
3. Implementing the action plan and monitoring progress
4. Graduating and sustaining the use of HHMs

Women in coffee

- Women perform 70% of the **work** in coffee
- Women are responsible for household **wellbeing** and **food security**
- Men own the coffee **land** and control the **income** from coffee
- Men may spend a large percentage of the money on **alcohol**
- This leads to **conflict** in the household over labour and income and increases household poverty for men as well as women and children
- Household poverty and conflict leads to poor coffee **quality** and unreliability in coffee **supply**
- Similar conflicts in trader households lead to **indebtedness** and **poor relationships** throughout the chain
- National government, FTOs and development organisations supporting coffee production have a **Gender Policy**
- International coffee marketing chains and their consumers are concerned about **CSR** and **poverty reduction** – particularly children and women



Example from Uganda



Gender action and learning system (**GALS**)

- Developed in 2007 in partnership with Bukonzo Joint cooperative
- Series of simple visual tools which enable different value chain actors to articulate and negotiate their interests so as to find innovative, gender-equitable solutions in livelihoods planning and value chain development
 - Vision journey
 - Deeping analysis of gender-based constraints
 - Value chain level
- Different levels
- Monitoring progress
- Peer learning structure

Example from Uganda (cont.)

Benefits

- **Empowerment** and **gender balance** for farmer and trader households
- Improved coffee **quality** and increased **quantity**
- Sustainable **upscaling**



Conclusion and way forward



- What is needed is not more integration of women in value chains, but to **change the terms of integration** so they can gain real benefits
- IFAD is **scaling up** the use of HHM for other crops and other kinds of interventions
- **Interest** from other stakeholders (private sector, government,...)