Coffee Development Projects

*(Procedures and gender analysis)*

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*From submission to CFC funding*

1. **Project Proposal**
2. **Revision/ Co-funding & Counterpart Contribution**
3. **Negotiations/ Appraisal/Agreements**
4. **Funding approval**

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ICO ED
ICO/CFC Secretariats
CFC PAC/CC/EB (Regular Project)
CFC MD (Fast Track)
**Portfolio (38)**

The contribution of the Common Fund for Commodities (CFC) has been key to ensuring implementation of 38 development projects in coffee producing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The experience gained is reflected in the number of the number of Specialized Agencies involved (around 20 including International Trade Centre, World Bank, Food and Agricultural Organization, CABI, UNOPS, AFCA, Inter-African Coffee Organization and others) and in the increasing number of new proposals submitted to the ICO by its Member countries.

**Concluded projects (27)**

**Projects under implementation (9)**

**Projects to be started (2)**

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**International Cooperation by Areas of Action**

- **Pests and diseases**: CABI, Coffee Board of India
- **Diversification**: COFENAC, IAO, UNIV. VERACRUZ
- **Emergency assistance**: IICA/PROMECAFE, INCA
- **Market improvement**: WB, UNOPS, TWIN, ANACAFE, UNCTAD
- **Quality enhancement**: ITC, FAO, ACRN, AFCA, IACO
Current appraisal procedures

ICO Secretariat

Project Proposal with official support from Governments

ICO Members with full voting rights

ICO Secretariat

VSS

Issues:
- Fundraising
- Approval:
  - Only projects eligible for funding
- Rejection:
  - None of the above
- Action:
  - Technically assess new and revised proposals for Projects Committee and International Coffee Council consideration

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Why Gender Analysis?

- Gender-neutral policies may not be sufficient to overcome the constraints faced by women in the coffee sector.
- The underlying policy approach for ICO projects tacitly entails gender mainstreaming in development under antipoverty policy.
- It will assist in establishing the extent to which gender differences and disparities are significant for accomplishing the objectives of the International Coffee Agreement (ICA 2007) in terms of gender mainstreaming in development.
- More gender-aware policy support for well-designed development projects may be needed to help close the gender gap in coffee.
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Why Gender Analysis (GA)?

The question “Have gender aspects been adequately addressed?” is favourable but not sufficient to:

- Identify gender gaps and establish the extent to which these gaps are significant for accomplishing the objectives of projects in terms of gender inclusion
  - Who does what?

- Understanding who has access (use rights) to and control (power) over decisions regarding resources allocation
  - Who has what?

- Determining social institutions in which opportunities and constraints may exist for women and men in terms of access to power and participation.
  - Is the institutional assistance sufficient to overcome structural barriers (sex segregation) and constraints (to participation and decision making)?

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Why Gender Analysis (GA)?

- To identify gender gaps and the extent to which they are significant for the accomplishment of gender inclusion
  GA offers:
    - Needs Assessment - to break needs by targeted beneficiaries & determine if the needs will have equity-enhancing impact
    - Activity Profile - to examine the extent to which the gender gap is significant to achieve gender inclusion.

- To understand who has access to and control over resources
  GA offers:
    - Resources Access and Control Profile - to pinpoint the mechanics of resources allocation
    - Benefits & Incentive analysis - to examine social relations, both in terms of access over resources (use rights) and control (power over decision making) regarding resources allocation

- To determine in which social institutions opportunities and constraints occur to overcome structural barriers (sex segregation) and constraints (to participation and decision making)
  GA offers:
    - Institutional analysis - to scrutinize issues that may exist for women and men at the following levels:
      Household (inside/outside)
      Intra-household (separate/combined)
      Development institutions (gender-aware policies, regulations, procedures, planning, information flow, etc.)
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Why Gender Analysis (GA)?

More specifically:

- **Needs Assessment** – allows to break needs by targeted beneficiaries into practical and strategic interests of men and women, and to determine if the needs will have only practical benefit from the project or will have an strategic, equity-enhancing impact. It will establish:
  - What are the priority needs of women and men (including young, elder and other minority groups)?
  - What are the underlying causes of the problem?
  - How can these problems be addressed?
  - Which problems can be solved at the local level?
  - Which need external intervention?

- **Activity Profile** – consent to examine the extent to which the gender gap is significant in establishing the activities of the project to achieve gender inclusion. It will clarify:
  - Who does what?/What activities do women, men, young, elder do?/How flexible or rigid is the division of labour?
  - When do beneficiaries do the activities considered – daily/seasonally?
  - Where (social institution) is the activity performed? This aspect is then deepened by the Social Analysis

More specifically (cont.):

- **Resources Access and Control Profile** - pinpoints the mechanics of resources allocation when identifying inputs and outputs required for the project. It will establish:
  - What resources are available to women & men to conduct their activities?
  - What resources (land, produce, knowledge, cash, tools, institutions) do women and men have access to (use rights)?
  - Which resources do they control (power over decision making)?
  - Who has the power to decide whether a resource is used, how it is used, and how it is allocated?

- **Benefits & Incentive analysis** - looks at the dynamics of social relations between men and women, and why they may or may not change. It will determine:
  - Who controls outputs or benefits generated from the project?
  - How project’s incentives tap into users preferences, values placed on output, risks involved, and motivations?
  - Whether the incentives offered include: time saving (to cope with triple role of women), convenience (for elder, pregnant women or disables), lower conflict, more marketability, use of by-products.
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Why Gender Analysis (GA)?

More specifically (cont.):

- **Institutional analysis** - to scrutinize issues that may exist for women and men in terms of rights and participation within the institutions involved in the project. At the following levels, it will:

  - **Household (inside/outside)** – establish the dynamics in its system of resources allocation: rights, responsibilities, obligations and pattern of interactions among household members (smallholder family).

  - **Intra-household (access/control)** – to rank the association status of individual household (smallholder family) to larger groups (if they exchange labour, goods, or create alliances among them for survival or interact with market firms, corporations, labour market for business) and to understand the gender differences in roles, access and functions of these larger networks.

  - **At Institutional level** – to pinpoint the existence of gender-aware policies, regulations, procedures to trigger (job) opportunities for gender inclusion, responsiveness, personnel skills, planning, information flow, and to comprehend if they are sufficient to overcome structural barriers (sex segregation) and constraints (to participation and decision making).

  The introduction of these qualitative information could help in determining, by comparing before and after the project, how institutions evolve in mainstreaming gender in development.