Putting Cocoa Farming Families First
Cocoa Life Mission

Transform cocoa supply chain
Cocoa Life Approach

Empower cocoa communities
Inspire next generation
Gender equality benefits everyone
Gender equality benefits everyone
The work of a child is education and play
The work of a child is education and play
PARTNERSHIP MEETING

Putting Cocoa Farming Families First

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COCOA FARMING HOUSEHOLDS IN COTE D’IVOIRE
What is community development?

Process of social transformation, focus on the improvement of the physical, social and economic wellbeing of the cocoa farmers
Why community development?

- Make cocoa production more profitable / sustainable
- Next generation of cocoa farmers
- Improve livelihoods of farmers / combat poverty

Communities in which farmers have access to secured and sustainable livelihoods, enabling them to meet their basic needs.
What is a community?

Village

Household

Household

Household

World Cocoa Foundation
A household refers to all occupants of the same house without these people are necessarily linked by family ties (in case of cohabitation, for example)

Characteristics in cocoa producing areas in Cote d’Ivoire:

• Household size: 6
• Number of adults in household: 3 (Men: 2; Woman: 1)
• Number of children ages 5-17 in Household: 2
• Number of Children Younger than 5 in Household: 1
What is a household?

Characteristics in cocoa producing areas in Cote d’Ivoire (ctd):

• Farms size managed by household: 4 ha
• Main crops: Cocoa, rubber, palm oil, plantain, cassava, vegetable crops, rice
• Enrollment rate at primary school (%): 58%
• Access to potable water (%): 69%
Understanding the needs of the households / How can we assess the needs of the households?

The information to be collected must cover the following aspects:

• Production:
  Ownership of the farms / Size of the farms / Division of labor from cocoa production to marketing by gender / Importance of commodities other than cocoa for cocoa farmers and their constraints on production / Analysis of resource constraints of women cocoa farmers / Training Needs on cocoa production

• Education:
  Schools / training centers

• Other infrastructures:
  Electricity / roads / potable water
Using understanding the needs of the households

Bring people to work together to develop appropriate projects
Facilitate actions through our programs:

• ECHOES (Empowering Cocoa Households with Opportunities and Education Solutions)
  ✓ Youth leadership (Training in and out-of-school youth in agricultural livelihoods, leadership and entrepreneurship, agriculture clubs in schools, Raising awareness on child labor, HIV/AIDS and malaria)
  ✓ Basic education (literacy, Training teachers and administrators, Creating community learning centers and teacher resource centers)
Role of WCF?

• CCDF (Cocoa Community Development Fund)
  ✓ Community Challenges Grants: work with communities, according to their community action plans, on small infrastructure or technology projects
  ✓ Cocoa Family Support Scholarships: to expand business opportunities for women and pay the school fees for their children
  ✓ Cocoa Research Exchange

• CLP (Cocoa Livelihoods Program): Improve the productivity and encourage diversification
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION
Royal Tropical Institute
Understanding Gender dynamics in cocoa farming households

• Anna Laven, Senior Advisor Sustainable Economic Development
• Noortje Verhart, Senior Advisor Gender
Understanding the household

Two distinct approaches to the household:

1. The household as a unit of altruistic decision making and common interest
2. The household as a site of bargaining and different interests

The altruistic assumption has informed and shaped a range of different (agricultural) policies

As a result the different needs and interests that members within households have are being overlooked
Gender dynamics in cocoa farming households

- Both men and women contribute to cocoa production, but traditionally fulfill different tasks
- Within households women fulfill many other tasks, like food production and reproductive tasks
- Unequal access to land, training, farmer groups, credit, inputs
- Female headed households face higher costs and/or lower yields
- Decision-making power within households often held by men
Gender dynamics: how to go about it?

- Productivity
- Input supply chain
- Resilience
Productivity

• Make roles of household members visible and recognize their contribution to productivity

• Be aware of gendered constraints and opportunities that different farmers face to increase productivity

• Understand incentive structures for household members

• Build agency of all members of household to invest in productivity

• Improve representation and decision-making power of women in relevant institutions

• Combine interventions that change ‘business as usual’ with awareness-raising, capacity building and incentives
Input supply chain

• Understand (exclusive) mechanisms of service delivery models for different farmers

• Develop a vision on inclusion (who will be the future generation of cocoa farmers?) and adapt service delivery accordingly

• Improving access to the complete package of services for all household members

• Understand how equal access can result in equal benefits

• Collect/share (more) evidence on how gender sensitive service delivery contributes to a sustainable input supply chain
Resilience

• Understand the roles of different household members in food crop and other cash crop production

• Understand the costs and benefits of these activities for different household members

• Understand how increasing food crop production can benefit farmer families (nutrition, food security, market channels, risk-management)

• Develop input supply services that increase productivity of food crops and/or optimize spin-off of cocoa input supply services

• Ensure both men and women are included in interventions around food security, nutrition, health
Reducing the knowledge gap...

- Identify the right questions
- Collect data, analyze data and monitor impact in a participatory way
- Pilot/innovate in gender-aware way
- Share knowledge and learnings
and base interventions on knowledge

- Who does what?
- How are resources allocated?
- Who makes decisions about what?
- Who benefits?

Be aware of dimensions that determine household members to benefit from cocoa production and become professionals...

- The ability/constraints to produce and sell cocoa at a good price
- The ability/constraints to produce more and/or better cocoa
- Relations, influence and incentives
- Structures in place that facilitate this process

...and how they work out differently for men and women
Contact details

Join the working group on gender on cocoa CONNECT
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CHILDREN

Depending on Cocoa Sustainability Today
Delivering Cocoa Sustainability Tomorrow

Presentation to the WCF Partnership Meeting
6th June 2013, by Nick Weatherill
Traditional “social triptych”:

- Farming (long-term ambition)
- Domestic Chores (immediate needs)
- Schooling

THE TRADITIONAL ROLE OF CHILDREN
Modernisation:

Schooling (long-term ambition)

THE MODERN ROLE OF CHILDREN

Domestic Chores (immediate needs)

Farming (immediate needs)
MODERN AMBITIONS AND ASPIRATIONS
(urbanisation etc)

Child farming ≠ progressive learning of a long-term inter-generational livelihood

Child farming = maximising short-term economic earnings

Increased enrollment of children in schools

MORE PRESSURE

MORE PRESSURE

LONGER HOURS

AGE-INAPPROPRIATE TASKS

WORK OVER LEARNING

PHYSICAL & PSYCHOLOGICAL HARM
• Improve **access to education** to satisfy demand for learning and social mobility in a modernising rural economy.

- School infrastructure
- Quality of education
- Teacher training and deployment
- Addressing barriers to education
  - Girls
  - School equipment / kits
  - Scholarships
• Recognise and respond to increased risks for the poorest and out-of-school kids.

- Awareness-raising and training
- Child protection (ICI’s PCCF)
- Pro-poor social protection
- Responsible management of child labour risks in supply-chain
  - Child Labour Monitoring
  - Targeted remediation
• Re-establish cocoa farming as a rural livelihood-of-choice to be progressively learnt by younger generations.

- Adequate, predictable income.
- Viable, resilient livelihoods.
- Social infrastructure in rural areas.
- Vocational training for youth.
- Numerate, literate, business-savvy farmers.
As the ones at risk today, and as the farmers of tomorrow, children are at the heart of the cocoa sustainability challenge.

For all ICI's activities and results:  www.cocoainitiative.org