

# Promoting gender equality in rural climate services



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON  
Climate Change,  
Agriculture and  
Food Security



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International Research Institute for Climate & Society (IRI)



# Outline

- I. Background to rural climate services
- II. Planning for gender challenges
- III. M&E for gender equality in rural climate services



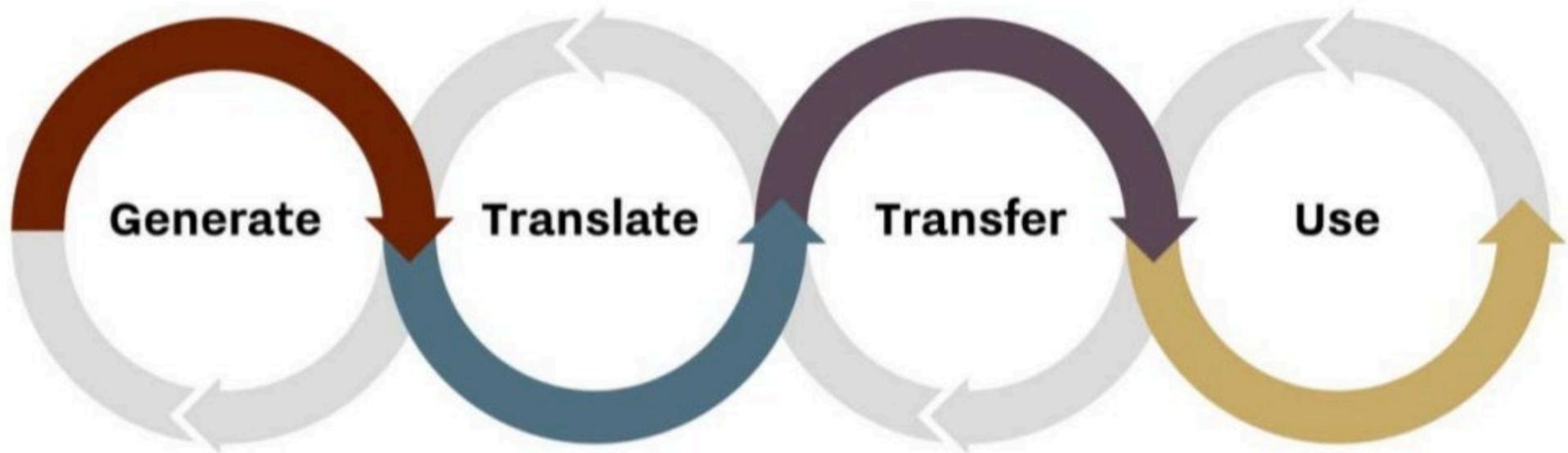
# CLIMATE SERVICES

**Generate** climate information: learn from the past, monitor the present and forecast the future.

**Translate** climate information into material that is relevant to agriculture, public health and other target sectors.

**Transfer** translated information to appropriate actors, in formats and media most useful to their operations and decisions.

**Use** information in operational decision processes, policies and plans. Learn what works and what doesn't.



**Expertise needed**  
*Climate science,  
Remote sensing*



*Agriculture,  
Public health,  
Nutrition,  
Data platforms*

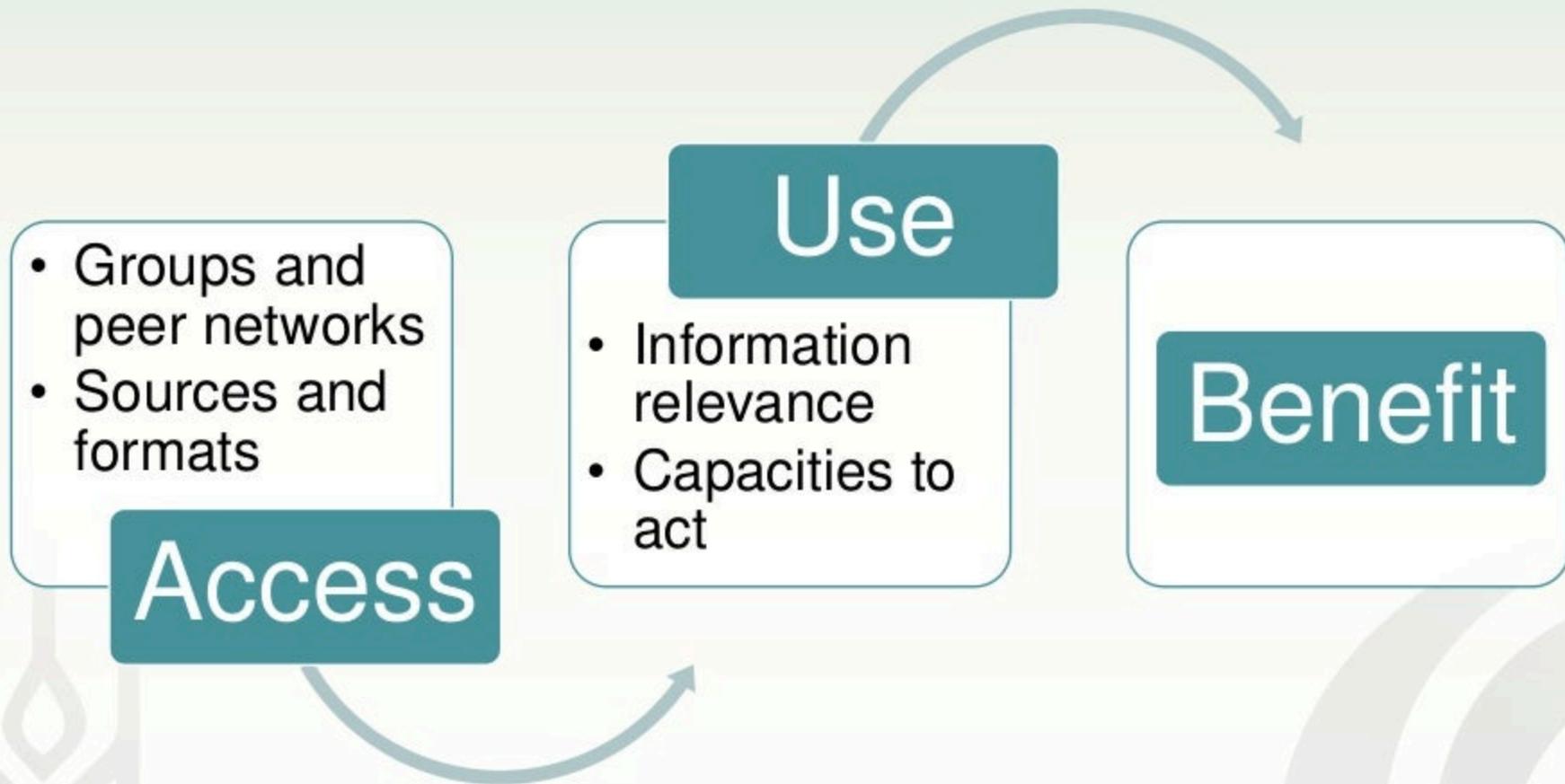


*Social sciences,  
Information  
technology,  
Communications*



*Policy, Law,  
Economics, Business,  
Impact evaluation*

# Gender challenges



# Gender challenges

- **Groups and peer networks**

**Access**

**Use**

**Benefit**



# Access to group processes

## Considerations

- Sociocultural norms that limit public interactions between women and men
- Biases in group membership criteria

## Actions

- Partner with women's groups
- Schedule trainings to accommodate women's limited mobility and work schedules



# Gender challenges

- Groups and peer networks
- **Sources and formats**

**Access**

**Use**

**Benefit**



# Access to sources and formats

## Considerations

- Significance of source proximity to the village to enhance women's access
- Inequalities in access to financial resources to purchase communication assets
- Gender differences in education level and literacy
- Household care work can limit women's time available to listen to radio programs

## Actions

- Use different types of locally relevant sources and formats available
- Identify key contacts in the community to share information
- Ensure that ICT or media-based channels are time-saving for women



# Gender challenges



- Groups and peer networks
- Sources and formats

**Access**

**Use**

- **Information relevance**

**Benefit**

# Differences in climate information relevance

## Considerations

- Differential control of resources and climate-sensitive decisions
- Varying needs for weather and climate information

## Actions

- Target information products to women's and men's needs



# Gender challenges



- Groups and peer networks
- Sources and formats

Access

Use

- Information relevance
- **Capacities to act**

Benefit

# Differences in capacity to act

## Considerations

- Gender gap in access/control over key productive resources
- Socio-cultural norms can prevent women from participating in climate-sensitive decision-making

## Actions

- Identify how norms and institutions influence participation/benefit from a project
- Partner with local organizations engaged in social change processes



# Datasets for gender-aware M&E



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Gender-based challenge	Monitor	Evaluate
<b>Access to group processes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whether or not women and men belong to groups</li> <li>• What types of groups</li> <li>• Extent of access to weather and climate information through them</li> </ul>	Promotion of group processes that enable women and men to access weather and climate information
<b>Access to local sources and formats</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender inequalities in access to local sources and formats of weather and climate information</li> <li>• Sources and formats that women and men use the most for accessing weather and climate-related information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of channels and formats that permit women's and men's access to weather and climate information</li> <li>• Gender inequalities in awareness of weather and climate information</li> </ul>
<b>Information relevance and capacity to act on information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender differences in demand for weather and climate information products</li> <li>• Gender differences in participation in agricultural decision-making</li> <li>• Gender differences in access to productive resources necessary to act on information</li> </ul>	Gender differences in usefulness of weather and climate information content for livelihoods decision-making.
<b>Participation in decision-making</b>		Gender differences in participation in agricultural decision-making

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# Recommendations for M&E

- Collect information on key gender trends that influence inequalities in access and use



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- Collect information on key gender trends that influence inequalities in access and use
- Use mixed methods



# Recommendations for M&E

- Collect information on key gender trends that influence inequalities in access and use
- Use mixed methods
- Include women's empowerment indicators according to the project's expected outcomes



# Recommendations for M&E



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- Collect information on key gender trends that influence inequalities in access and use
- Use mixed methods
- Include women's empowerment indicators according to the project's expected outcomes
- Assess impacts on women's participation in agricultural decision-making



# Recommendations for M&E

- Collect information on key gender trends that influence inequalities in access and use
- Use mixed methods
- Include women's empowerment indicators according to the project's expected outcomes
- Assess impacts on women's participation in agricultural decision-making
- Follow standards for sex-disaggregated data collection (Doss & Kieran, 2014)

# Thank you!

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**Inclusion of gender equality in monitoring and evaluation of climate services**

Working Paper No. 249

CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS)

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James W. Hansen  
Elisabeth Simelton  
Sara Farcy  
Sara Schwager



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON  
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Working Paper



**USAID**

U.S. Agency for International Development



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CCAFS

**Info Note**

**Identifying Pathways for More Gender-Sensitive Communication Channels in Climate Services**

Tatiana Gumucio, James Hansen, Sophia Hoyer, Tiff von Hippel, Sara Schwager

JULY 2014

**Key messages**

- 1. Inequality in gender communication access to ICT-based climate services can impact the extent to which women and men benefit from these services.
- 2. Understanding the gender-specific communication channels that are used by women and men can help tailor climate services to their needs.
- 3. Using women's groups and social networks to disseminate climate services can be an effective way to reach women and men.
- 4. Tailoring climate services to women's needs can help increase their participation in climate services.
- 5. Understanding the gender-specific communication channels that are used by women and men can help tailor climate services to their needs.

**Abstract**

Women and men use different communication channels to access climate services. Understanding these differences is important for designing climate services that are more gender-sensitive. This info note provides a framework for identifying gender-sensitive communication channels in climate services. It discusses the importance of understanding the gender-specific communication channels that are used by women and men, and provides a framework for identifying gender-sensitive communication channels in climate services.

**Gender-Sensitive Communication Channels in Climate Services**

Gender-Sensitive Communication Channels in Climate Services



**Info Note**

**Strategies for Achieving Gender-Responsive Climate Services**

Tatiana Gumucio, James Hansen, Sophia Hoyer, Tiff von Hippel, Sara Schwager

JULY 2014

**Key messages**

- 1. Gender-responsive climate services are those that take into account the different needs and preferences of women and men.
- 2. Understanding the gender-specific communication channels that are used by women and men can help tailor climate services to their needs.
- 3. Using women's groups and social networks to disseminate climate services can be an effective way to reach women and men.
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