



Supported by



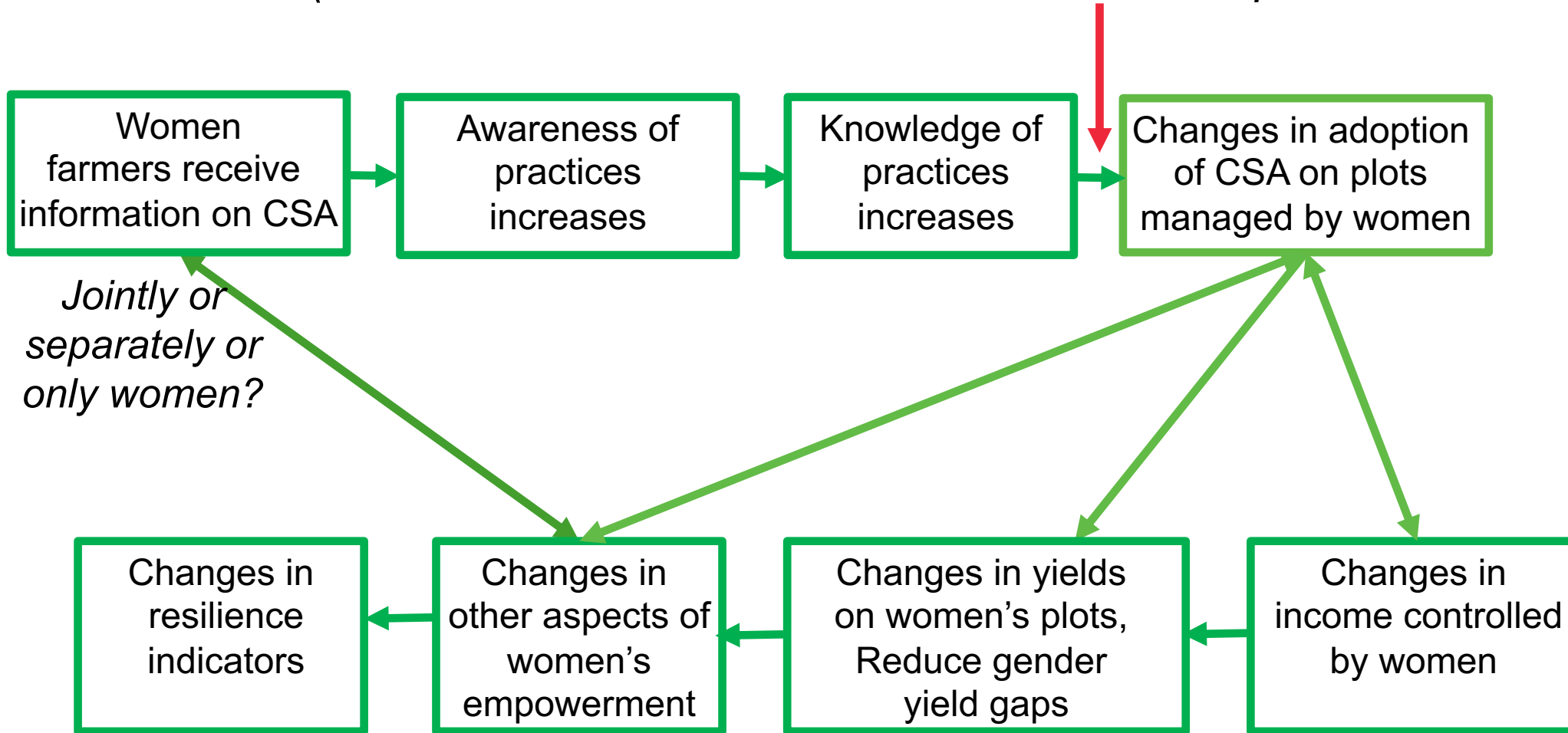
Reaching Smallholder Women with Information Services and Resilience Strategies to Respond to Climate Change

Claudia Ringler

Official Side Event
Sharm El Sheikh | COP27, November 2022



*Other constraints inhibiting adoption
(finance/water/markets, tenure, belief that CSA practice is not useful)*



Significant gender gap in awareness of climate resilience strategies in favor of men (Uganda)

Practice	Men	Women	Awareness Gender Gap
Composting livestock manure	80%	52%	28%***
Integrated soil fertility management	58%	39%	19%***
Terracing	48%	30%	17%***
Drought and pest tolerant species	47%	29%	17%***
Zai pits	68%	59%	9%***
Irrigation	88%	80%	8%***
Agroforestry	88%	81%	7%***
Efficient fertilizer use	77%	71%	7%***
Improved feed management	57%	50%	7%***
Improved crop variety	76%	70%	6%***
Improved grain storage	55%	50%	6%**
Improved cook stoves	72%	66%	6%**
Water harvesting	80%	75%	5%**
Cover cropping	65%	60%	5%**
Improved poultry management	71%	66%	5%**
Soil bunds	50%	46%	5%*
Crop residues	85%	81%	4%**
Minimum tillage	81%	77%	4%*
Integrated pest management	67%	63%	4%*
Improved pig management	59%	68%	-10%***

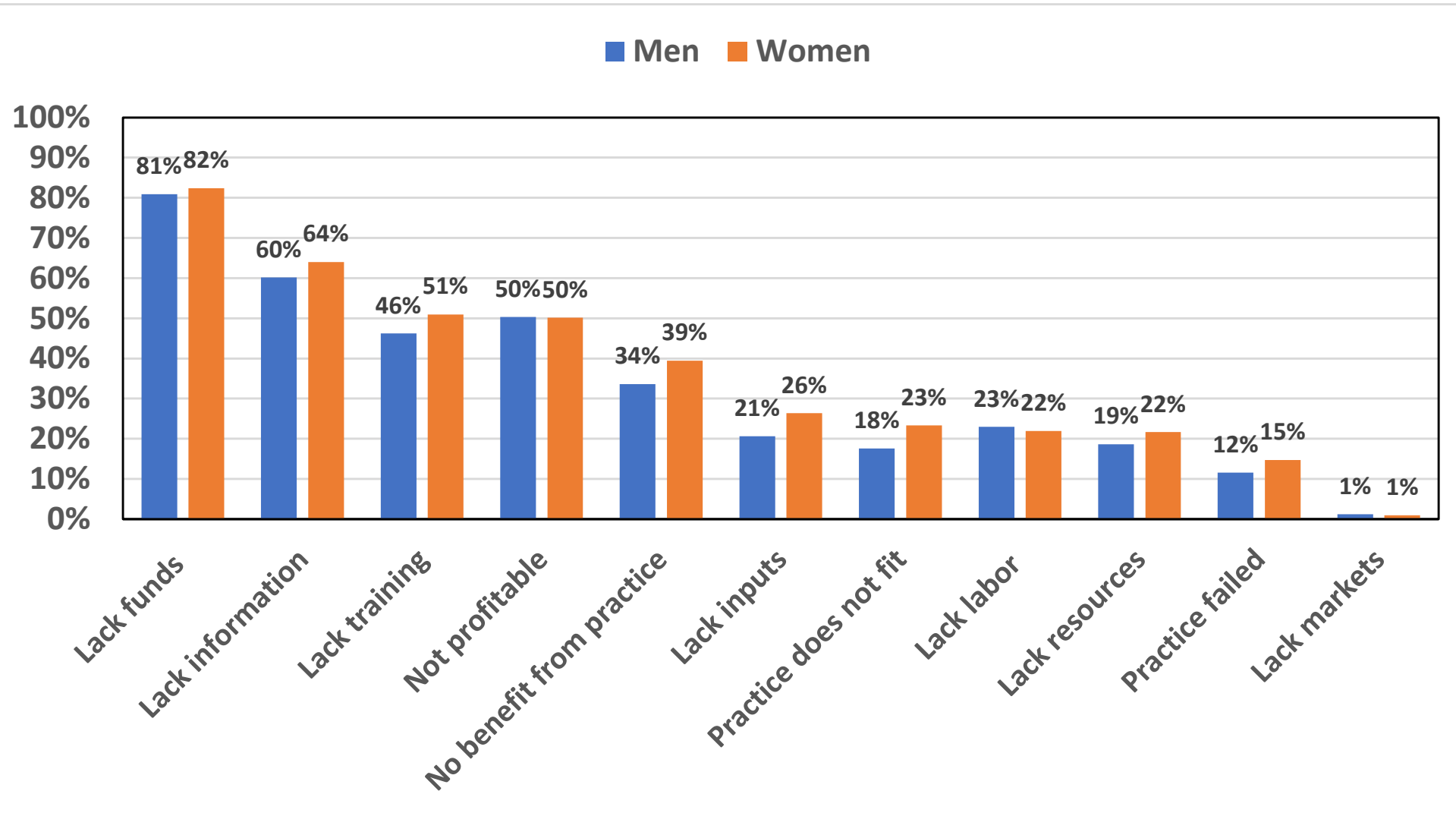
How to overcome the information gap? Limited number of sources of information for climate resilience strategies of women

	Women		Men	
	Baseline (n=541)	Endline (n=541)	Baseline (n=598)	Endline (n=598)
Govt	19%	25%	25%	32%
NGO	17%	17%	21%	24%
Community meetings	25%	32%	28%	41%
Farmer organization	15%	18%	25%	28%
Religious organizations	20%	22%	23%	18%
Agric service providers	31%	25%	39%	35%
Family members	1%	4%	60%	74%
Neighbors	2%	4%	69%	88%
Radio	3%	4%	89%	92%
TV	1%	1%	24%	28%
Farmer field schools	0.2%	0.2%	7%	4%
Cell phone	0.2%	0.2%	18%	19%
Internet	0.0%	0.0%	3%	3%
Experience, indigenous knowledge	4%	1%	67%	83%
Agric shows	0.0%	0.0%	8%	12%
Video	0.0%	0.2%	4%	11%

Video intervention



More women than men identify constraints to the adoption of climate resilience strategies, lack of funds and information are key (Uganda)



Videos had significant adoption impacts:

Among women, we find videos increased adoption of soil bunds, water harvesting, livestock manure management and improved pasture management

	Impacts on those who watched the videos	Impacts on all those who were intended to watch the video, Intent to Treat	Impacts on those who watched the videos	Impacts on all those who were intended to watch the video, Intent to Treat
Video Adoption Impacts	Women Impacts ATT	Women Impacts ITT	Men Impacts ATT	Men Impacts ITT
Agroforestry	16%**	-7%	4%	-8%
Soil bunds	10%**	12%**	9%	5%
Water harvesting	14%*	10%*	1%	3%
Zai pits	3%	3%	9%***	5%*
Crop residues	6%	-3%	4%	-3%
Composted pig manure	6%	4%	16%**	13%**
Composted livestock manure	4%	9%**	-0.2%	4%
Improved livestock feeds	-1%	-2%	7%	-3%
Pasture management	-4%	12%**	2%	7%
Integrated pest management	-0.5%	1%	6%	3%
Composted chicken manure	5%	1%	9%*	3%
Terraces	11%	8%	10%	4%
Composted cattlemanure	2%	13%***	-3%	3%

Conclusions

- Video extension showing women practicing climate resilience strategies can increase awareness, knowledge and adoption of practices
- However, finance/ land constraints reduce adoption as does the fact that not all practices make sense everywhere
- Videos can be an additional solution complementing traditional extension approaches and digital platforms
- Adoption of videos by the e-platform of the Ministry of Agriculture, Uganda
- Purchase of video streaming equipment by at least one district in Uganda
- Roll out of videos to ~100,000 women farmers in India
- Further climate resilience strategy development in Kenya building on this project