

## Evidences

### Study #3635

**Contributing Projects:**

- P269 - [Gender and Social Inclusion] GSI: Engagement, synthesis and support in Gender
- P266 - [Flagship Leader] FP4: Engagement, synthesis and support

**Part I: Public communications**

**Type:** OICR: Outcome Impact Case Report

**Status:** Completed

**Year:** 2021

**Title:** Radio Listeners Clubs (RLCs) in Rwanda Help Close Gender Gaps in Farmers' Use of Climate Information

**Short outcome/impact statement:**

Radio Listeners Clubs (RLCs) in Rwanda helped close gender gaps in smallholder farmers' use of climate information. RLCs empowered women to make informed agricultural decisions and also contributed toward improved food security of smallholder households. 225 Farmer Promoters were trained to lead their village groups in weekly meetings to listen and discuss climate service radio programs, participate in live call-in shows, share and record their plans to act on what they learned, and share the information with others.

## **Outcome story for communications use:**

Through the Rwanda Climate Services for Agriculture (RCSA) project, a consortium of national and international partners worked from 2016 to 2020 to strengthen the contribution of climate services to Rwanda's farmers and agriculture sector. The project used a combination of communication channels to support farmers' use of climate services (1).

Radio Listeners Clubs (RLCs) were piloted that combine the reach of broadcast media with the power of participatory processes. Building on existing PICSA groups, 225 Farmer Promoters were trained to lead their village groups in weekly meetings to listen and discuss climate service radio programs, participate in live call-in shows, share and record their plans to act on what they learned, and share the information with others (2).

A mixed-method study was utilized to analyze the effects of RLC membership on women's use of climate information (3). Results showed no significant difference between awareness, access, and utilization of climate information among women and men in RLCs. However, women in the control group had lower levels of access and use of the climate information compared to men in the same group and women members of RLCs. In the control, a higher proportion of men accessed climate information than women. In the RLCs, however, there were no significant differences between access by men and women for all types of climate information. This suggests that membership in RLCs removed gender disparities in smallholder farmers' awareness, access and use of climate information in the study area.

Participation in RLCs was associated with greater use of weather and climate information to improve agricultural decisions – particularly for women. Again, in the RLCs, there was no difference between men and women in using climate information for crop production, livestock production, and for their livelihoods, whereas a comparison among men and women not in the RLCs show significant differences between those using climate information to make changes in these areas.

RLC participation was also associated with improved productivity and food security of smallholders. Analysis of the relationship between RLCs participation and bean yield found that members attained a significantly higher yield than non-members by an average of 118 kilograms of beans per hectare. Similarly, more women in RLCs reported greater changes in economic and social standing than those in control (29% versus 24%). Findings from FGDs showed that farmers, especially women, gained social standing because they used climate information and achieved higher yields and gained more income.

## **Links to any communications materials relating to this outcome:**

- <https://tinyurl.com/y9so8lga>

## **Part II: CGIAR system level reporting**

**Link to Common Results Reporting Indicator of Policies :** No

**Stage of maturity of change reported:** Stage 2

## **Links to the Strategic Results Framework:**

Sub-IDOs:

- Enhanced capacity to deal with climatic risks and extremes (Mitigation and adaptation achieved)

Is this OICR linked to some SRF 2022/2030 target?: Yes

SRF 2022/2030 targets:

- # of more farm households have adopted improved varieties, breeds or trees

Description of activity / study: <Not Defined>

**Geographic scope:**

- National

Country(ies):

- Rwanda

Comments: <Not Defined>

**Key Contributors:**

Contributing CRPs/Platforms:

- CCAFS - Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security

Contributing Flagships:

- FP4: Climate services and safety nets

Contributing Regional programs:

- EA: East Africa

Contributing external partners: <Not Defined>

**CGIAR innovation(s) or findings that have resulted in this outcome or impact:**

PICSA

**Innovations:**

- 417 - Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA)

## **Elaboration of Outcome/Impact Statement:**

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## **References cited:**

- [1] Climate Services for Agriculture: Empowering Farmers to Manage Risk and Adapt to a Changing Climate in Rwanda (Final Project Report) (<https://hdl.handle.net/10568/115240>)
- [2] Closing Gender Gaps in Farmers' Access to Climate Information: The Case of Radio Listeners Clubs (RLCs) in Rwanda, Preliminary results of a mixed-method analysis (<https://hdl.handle.net/10568/114258>)
- [3] Impact of climate services on Rwandan farmers: Summary of findings from the Rwanda Climate Services for Agriculture Project (<https://hdl.handle.net/10568/115294>)

**Quantification:** <Not Defined>

### **Gender, Youth, Capacity Development and Climate Change:**

**Gender relevance:** 2 - Principal

Main achievements with specific **Gender** relevance: A mixed-method study was utilized to analyze the effects of RLC membership on women's use of climate information.

**Youth relevance:** 0 - Not Targeted

**CapDev relevance:** 1 - Significant

Main achievements with specific **CapDev** relevance: Training to use climate information.

**Climate Change relevance:** 2 - Principal

Describe main achievements with specific **Climate Change** relevance: Participation in RLCs was associated with greater use of weather and climate information to improve agricultural decisions and hence help farmers adapt to climate change.

**Other cross-cutting dimensions:** No

**Other cross-cutting dimensions description:** <Not Defined>

**Outcome Impact Case Report link:** [Study #3635](#)

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