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A woman with grey hair, wearing a white and grey striped headscarf and a black t-shirt, is working in a tea plantation. She is carrying a large blue mesh bag on her back and is carefully picking tea leaves from a bush. The background is a lush green tea field.

# Strategies and practices for strengthening women's access to agriculture extension services

## Lessons from the Global South

CRRP Gender Window

01 March 2023



Agriculture is undergoing rapid changes which need to be complemented by transformational extension and rural advisory services, particularly for smallholder women farmers



*Technology transfer*



*Sustainably improving productivity*



*Promote environmental and natural resource conservation*

### **CHANGING EXTENSION AND RAS**



*Improve farmers' capacity*



*Provide market linkages*

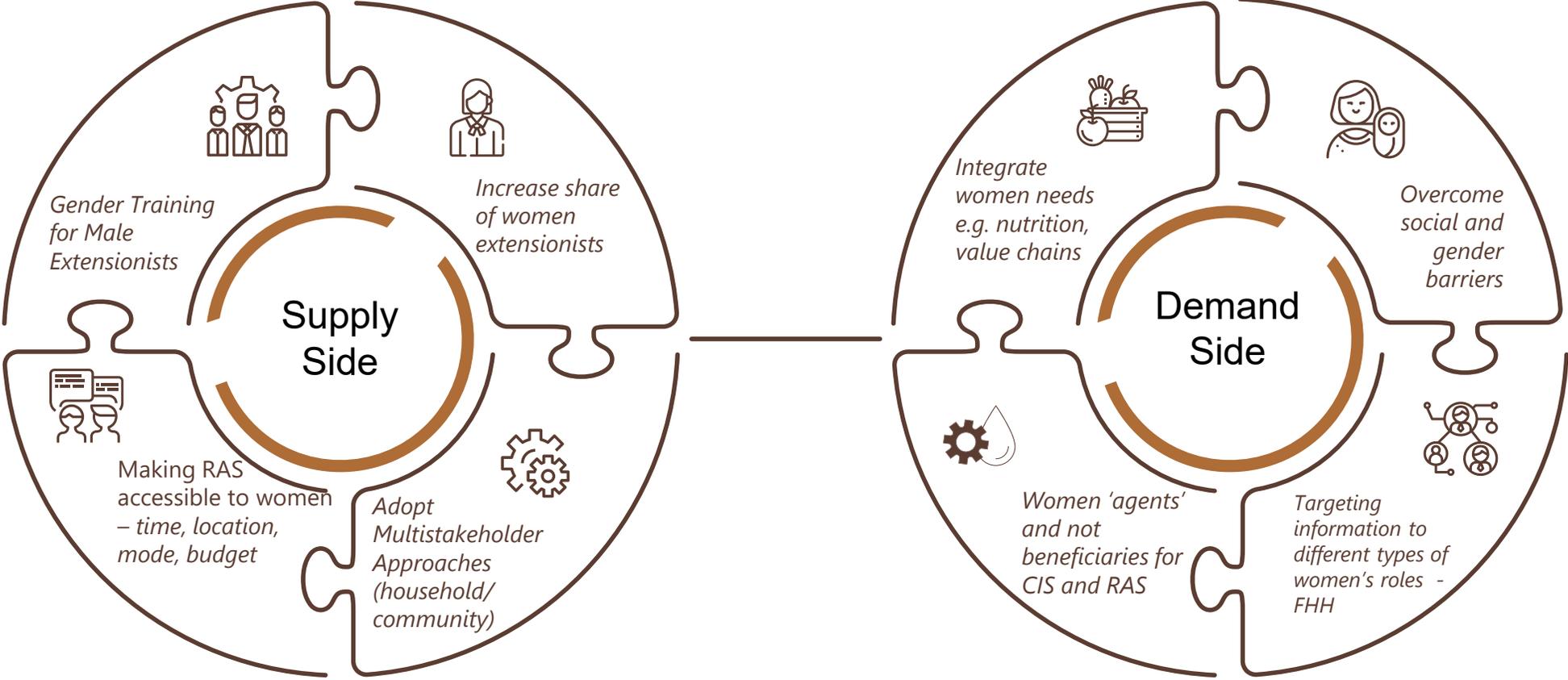


*Support holistic rural development*





# Making Rural Advisory Work for Women



A project in Tamil Nadu, India showcased a pilot model to deliver climate information and agro-advisories relevant to women's needs by creating local capacities and grassroots level cadre of women communicators to disseminate climate information services (CIS).

By training women farmers to understand the science behind climate related actions allowed them to combine scientific knowledge for informed decision making in farming to mitigate risks against increasing climate variability

-Raj *et al.*, 2020

A project in West Bengal, India provided training on land rights, nutrition and kitchen garden to adolescent young girls under the SABLA Kanyashree program through community level female master trainers (anganwadi sevikas). Improvements were seen in the knowledge about land rights and agriculture among young girls.

- Louis *et al.*, 2018

## CASE STUDIES

The Siavonga Agricultural Development Project (SADP) and Agricultural Sector Investment Programme (ASSP) project in Zambia provided gender sensitization trainings and facilitation tools for gender inclusion to male extension officials. Family seminars were conducted about distribution of seeds and linked discussions to nutritional benefits to both men and women.

Women farmers were encouraged to articulate their knowledge, experiences, and concerns through participatory approaches such as role playing, group discussions and voting.

- Frischmuth, 1995



Thank you

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