

Gender Assessment

SAP: Enhancing Climate Information Systems (CIS) for Resilient Development in Liberia

Liberia

July 2020

PART I: GENDER ANALYSIS/ASSESSMENT

Background and Context

Liberia made conspicuous strides from the plague of civil war in the last decade of the twentieth century. There has been significant improvement in its socio-economic indicators and positive advancement in its demographic composition. The population growth in Liberia is similar to that of the average growth rate of the sub-Saharan Africa region. At the start of the twenty-first century, the country's population growth rate was 3.64% in 2001. This declined marginally to 3.60% at the end of the first decade in 2010, and further recorded a steep decline to 2.45% in 2018. The total population during this period increased from approximately 3 million in 2001 to 3.9 million and 4.8 million in 2010 and 2018, respectively. The crude death rate declined from about 14 per thousand people in 2001 to 9 and 8 in 2010 and 2018, respectively. This reflects a significant improvement in overall health and wellbeing.

The gender composition of Liberia's population is balanced, with the number of males slightly higher than the total number of females (see Figure A4.1). The gender dynamics are consistent among all age groups: children (0-14 years), adults (15-64 years), and elderly (above 64 years). The similarity in gender composition emphasizes the need for gender-sensitive policies to dealing with diverse socio-economic issues.

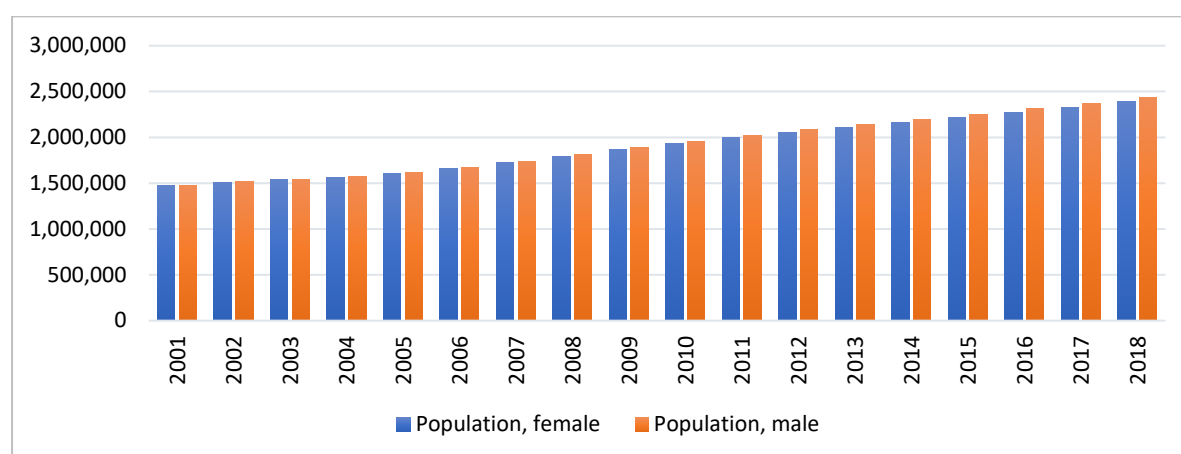


Figure A4.1: Gender composition of Liberia's population for the period 2001-2018

The economy of Liberia, until 2010, has mainly been agriculture-based, accounting for over half the total GDP. Currently, the agriculture sector still contributes over one-third of the country's GDP. It also employs the most people, ahead of industry, and services sectors. Most

of the agriculture sector is rain-fed; hence, it is exposed to the hazards of climate change, such as droughts and floods. The sector is most exposed and sensitive to climate hazards. There is, therefore, a compelling case to establish climate information and early warning systems to boost preparedness for climate disasters, avert foreseeable climate risks, and promote quality economic and human development in the country.

Liberia remains one of the Least Developed Countries highly vulnerable to the impact of climate change. The impacts of climate change and associated drivers impinge upon different lives and livelihoods among Liberians, including agrarian, fishery, and coastal communities in complex ways. Subsistence agriculture and artisanal fishing among rural and coastal communities are not just a livelihood but also a cultural pride that defines gender norms and division of labour at the household level. Climate change impacts have the potential to change gender and social relations at the local level, either positively or negatively.

Several studies reveal that climate change impacts are unevenly distributed across gender and that women and children are the ones most affected. The UNDP, in its Human Development Reports of 2005 and 2007, succinctly states that climate change threatens to increase existing inequalities with gender being one of the most pervasive threatening factors. Over a billion people were living below the poverty threshold globally at the beginning of the twenty-first century, 70% of whom were women (Denton, 2001). As of 2018, half of the people living below the poverty threshold are still women (Boudet, 2018); hence the consequences of climate change should not lead the already marginalized section of communities into further deprivation.

Gender issues are critical to Liberia's development and sustainability, especially since gender roles are observed within the country. Socio-cultural and economic underpinnings influence the gender assigned roles in the country. Women are automatically allocated critical tasks such as household food security, fetching wood and water, transportation and marketing activities, and shouldering greater responsibility for the care of the family. Extreme climate events, therefore, profoundly impact livelihoods and puts women in a highly vulnerable state. The preceding sections discuss key gender disparities issues concerning major socio-economic indicators.

Gender Inequality

There are traditional and cultural biases predicated on gender, which has created a more favourable platform for men than women and resulted in disparities between genders in terms of socio-economic opportunities. As of 2014, Liberia ranked 146 out of 155 countries on gender inequality with an index of 0.651, which suggests a severe gap and disparity between men and women. Gender disparities in the country occur in nearly all sectors in Liberia, situating women at the lower rung of the vulnerability ladder. The country also recorded low on gender empowerment, which measures women's participation in political decision making, participation in economic affairs and decisions, and wield power over economic resources. There is a critical challenge of livelihood vulnerability to climate change across Liberia due to its dependence on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture and forestry; artisanal fishing accentuates this vulnerability. These sectors are where most females in the country earn a living, either through formal or self-employment. It is essential, therefore, to tackle the issues that perpetuate this gender gap.

Legal and Institutional Framework on Gender

Liberia has several legal and policy initiatives regarding gender equality and the elimination of discriminatory practices against women. These initiatives range from international to national. At the international level, Liberia has demonstrated commitment to gender equality through the ratification of several international and regional treaties, declarations, and agreements on gender equality and the empowerment of women. They include the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol), Convention on the Rights of Child, Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966); International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (1966); UN Security Council Resolution 1325; UN Security Council Resolution 1820; UN Security Council Resolution 1612 (Children and Armed Conflict); Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995); International Conference on Population and Development (1994); United Nations Declaration on Violence Against Women (1993), the Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa (2004) among others.

The Domestic Relations Law; Inheritance Act of 1998; National Gender Based Violence Plan of Action (2006); Policy of Girl Child Education (2006); The Gender and Development Act of

2001 which establishes and defines the institutional mandate of the Ministry of Gender and Development and revised into the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MGCSP); National Gender Policy and Action Plan among others, are some of the notable initiatives at the National level. In the context of climate change and disaster risk management and preparedness, the government developed the National Drought Plan as a comprehensive plan where systems are in place to regularly assess and monitor the adverse impacts of drought and the effects of actions being employed to mitigate it. This Plan emphasizes gender equality in its implementation and will adopt best practices from elsewhere in the region to ensure the full inclusion and participation of men and women. It also seeks to reduce the gender gap existing between women and men by detailing actions to empower women and meet the different priorities of men and women in responding to drought and other phenomena. The National Drought Plan considers the following priority intervention areas with an emphasis on the issue of gender integration:

Early Warning: This aims to focus on strengthening specific national institutions to enable them to generate, record, store and share weather-related information and data that will improve the planning of various interventions in a timely and effective manner. This will allow for appropriate actions to be taken to avoid or reduce their risk and prepare for effective response.

Preparedness and Mitigation: Through a National Drought Task Force, comprising a wide range of stakeholders, the Plan will coordinate and supervise the implementation of the drought plan at all levels of government and shall be tasked with the activation of the various elements of the plan during times of need.

Response: Development of a Drought Contingency Plan as a short-term response before drought sets in, and such plan shall take into consideration areas that are inaccessible.

Communication: Communicating more effectively with members of the public and engaging the public around drought risk is important. Key elements to consider include: (a) how drought relieve is expected to be affected; (b) what cooperation and adjustments in living patterns may be expected from communities; (c) enhance people understanding on how to respond to drought once it occurs; (d) what the cost will be and; (e) what funding modalities are available and accessible.

The Environmental Protection Agency led the development of the Climate Change Gender Action Plan for Liberia in 2011 with support from the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in response to the gender disparity as it pertains to climate-related issues. The plan seeks to ensure that gender equality is mainstreamed into Liberia's climate change policies, programs, and interventions so that both men and women have equal opportunities to implement and benefit from mitigation and adaptation initiatives in combating climate change.

Political Framework on Gender

The fourteen-year civil war from 1989 to 2003 created a plethora of political and security issues that affected women and girls. An estimated 75 percent of women and girls suffered sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) during this period. Women formed movements to match against these atrocities, leading to the Golden Tulip Declaration. The Golden Tulip Declaration, which was signed in August 2003 right after the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and referenced the Security Council Resolution (SCR) 1325, articulates the demands women made towards restoring peace after the war. Since then, women's representation in decision-making improved significantly, evident by the election of President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf in 2006.

Women have also served in higher political offices such as the Ministry of Gender and Development, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Youth and Sport, Inspector General of the National Police, Commissioners of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, among others. The establishment of quotas, 20 percent women membership for the Armed Forces of Liberia and Liberian National Police, and 30 percent representation in parliament are some proactive gender-sensitive policy measures to increase the participation of women. Women's active involvement in the community and political policymaking fronts helped accelerate legislative reforms, social outreach, and economic reconstruction in Liberia. The percentage of parliamentary seats occupied by women increased from 7.8% in 2001 to 12.3% in 2018, which is still below the target number.

Gender Disparities and Socio-Economic Indicators

There are visible differences between men and women in terms of key socio-economic variables such as education, health, and employment. This assessment provides some of the key differences, which may exacerbate gender inequality as a result of climate change. A clear

understanding of these differences is useful for designing gender-sensitive approaches to mitigate such disparity and empower vulnerable groups.

Education

The literacy rate in Liberia is still low despite an increment from 42.9 percent in 2007 to 48.3 percent in 2017. In 2018, the education sector accounted for 6.9% of total government expenditure, equivalent to 2.3% of GDP. The sector remains challenged in terms of infrastructure. This could partly explain the high school dropout rate in the country (see Figure A4.2). Also, there is a wide disparity in the literacy rate between men and women. In 2007, the literacy rate of adult females was 27.0%, while adult males stood at 60.8%.

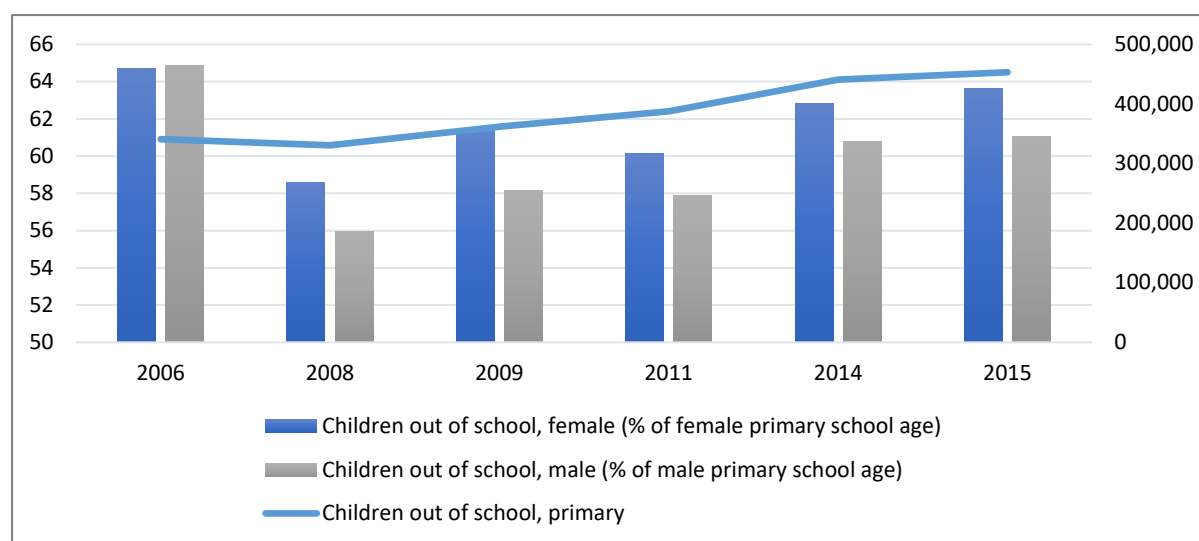


Figure A4.2: Statistics of children out of school in Liberia

The school enrolment rates were proportional at the start of the millennium. Female enrolment was slightly higher than males; however, the wave of activism that prompted an increase in school enrolment dissipated over the years and resulted in a decline in general enrolment, particularly girls' enrolment from 39.6 percent to 36.4 percent between 2011 and 2018.

As of 2018, more than four hundred thousand children of school-going age are not in school. This is a significant increase of about one hundred thousand the past decade, averaging ten thousand children dropping out of school annually. There are also apparent gender differences in school dropout rates. Most of the school dropouts are girls, consisting of approximately 63.7%, while boys' dropout rate stands at 61.0% in 2018. This is a significant increase from

58.6% and 56.0 % in 2008. The early dropouts make it harder to increase literacy rates and result in the large unskilled labour force.

Health

Health is one key area where gender disparities often exist due to the very anatomy of men and women. Women and girls are exposed to specifically gender-related health challenges, such as unsafe pregnancies. Overall, Liberia recorded an improved life expectancy over the past two decades. Life expectancy increased by approximately ten years for both men and women from 2001 to 2018. This resulted in an average life expectancy of 64 years for women and 62 years for men. The adolescent fertility rate of women between fifteen and nineteen years has steadily declined from 148 births per thousand people in 2001 to 137 and 127 births in 2010 and 2018, respectively. The fertility rate: the average births per woman, has decreased from 5.8 in 2001 to 4.5 in 2018 (see Figure A4.3).

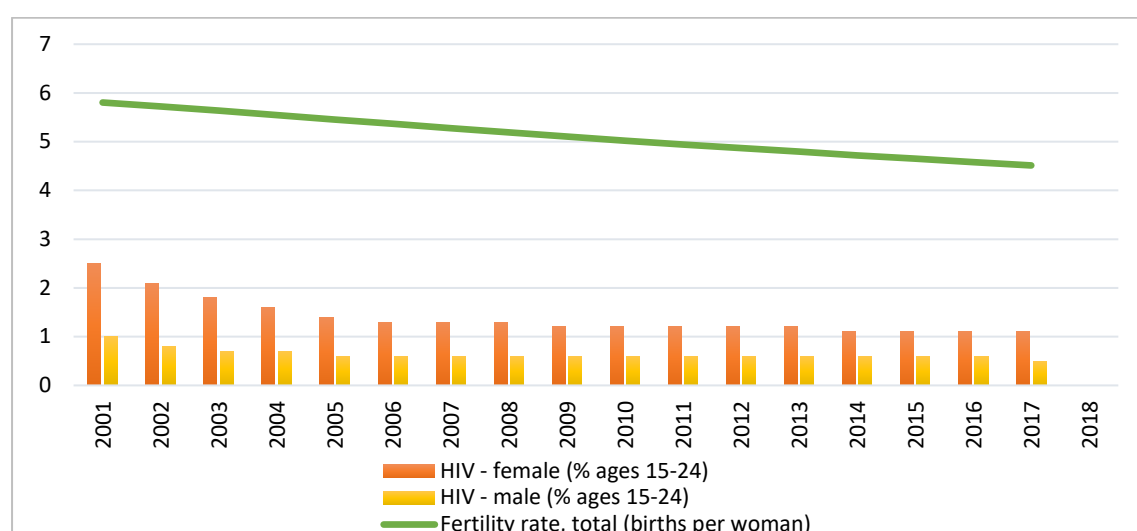


Figure A4.3: Statistics of HIV prevalence among teenagers in Liberia

The prevalence of HIV remains a concern in the country. The disparity between males and females is also apparent. In 2001, 2.5% of adolescent females between the age of fifteen to twenty-four were HIV positive, while only 1% of males had the virus. The numbers have, however, declined by more than half over the period, with only 1.1% of females and 0.5% of males being HIV positive as of 2018.

The substantial differences in HIV prevalence between males and females can be attributed, in part, to the differences in the number of people who use contraceptives such as condoms.

Approximately 18% of adolescents between fifteen to twenty-four years old used condoms in 2007, and only 9% of females in the same age cohort used condoms. The usage among males in this same age group more than doubled to 39% while females increased to only 15%.

Another notable health phenomenon the country experienced is the Ebola Virus Disease, which became an epidemic in 2014. It resulted in the deaths of hundreds of people, mainly women and girls. This is partly because of the low economic status of females, which hinder their ability to access health services. Another reason is the cultural underpinnings where women and girls bear the role of caregivers. They attend to the sick as part of the reproductive functions of women and girls, and they take care of the sick, thus exposing them to contracting the disease.

Employment

There are gender dimensions concerning agriculture and food security because women and girls are key contributors in the value chain process, from production to marketing of produce (UNDP, 2012). In many developing countries, up to 50 percent of the labour force is made up of women (FAO, 2011), and the majority of women that are economically active in these countries are engaged in agriculture as their leading economic enterprise (Doss, 2011). Liberia mirrors these characteristics; nearly half of the country's labour force consists of females, and the number of women employed in the agriculture sector also exceeds that of men (see Figure A4.4).

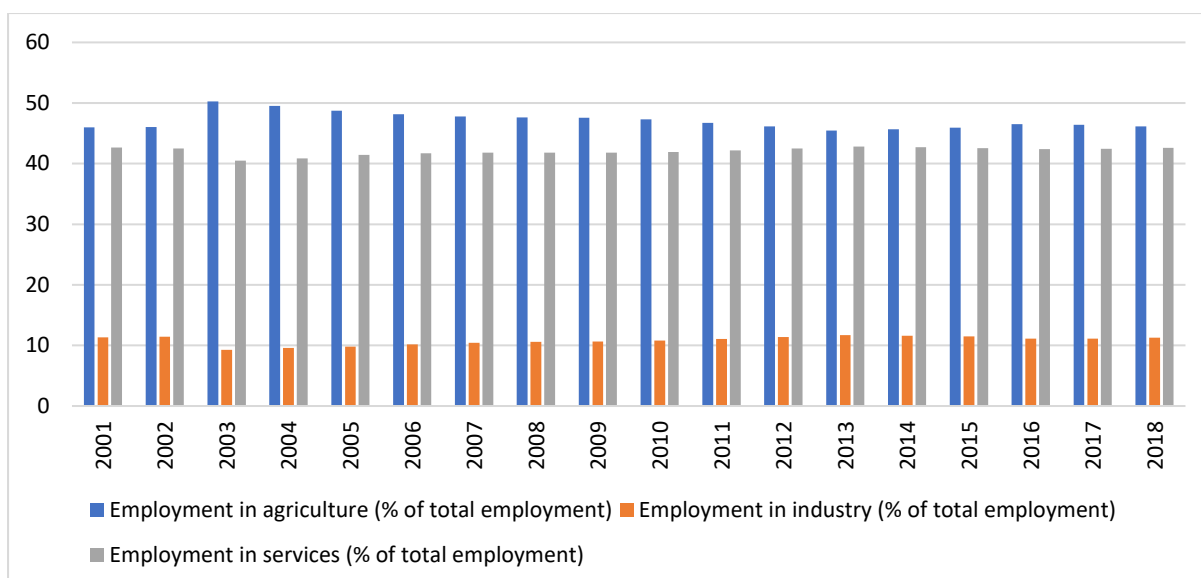


Figure A4.4: Percentage of employment in different sectors

Apart from the agriculture sector, where the ratio of men to women is equal, men dominate the industry and services sectors. Also, across the sectors, females are remunerated less than their male counterparts. The number of female civil servants in senior management has not recorded significant increments in the past two decades.

There are many people whose employment is classified as vulnerable. There are more women in such vulnerable employment than there are men. The number of females in vulnerable employment declined from 89.7 percent in 2012 to 88.2 percent in 2018. This is an insignificant reduction for such a high number of vulnerabilities, especially compared to vulnerable male employment, which decreased from 70.7 percent to 67.7 percent.

There are also more male salaried workers than females. Between 2001 to 2018, the number of females who were salaried workers only increased from 8.6% to 9.8%. During the same period, the number of male salaried workers increased from 27% to 30%, over three times that of females. This is a highlight of the employment inequality that exists in the formal sector. Most women, as a result, become industrious and create employment for themselves, leading to more self-employed women than men. Currently, approximately 90 percent of females are self-employed, compared to 70 percent of males.

Energy, Water, and Transport

Infrastructure is another area where women and men have disproportionate access, either as a result of underlying socio-cultural norms or economic dynamics. Some critical infrastructures include energy, water, and transport. The low access to quality drinking water and sanitation facilities can result in a disease outbreak. Natural disasters such as flooding, which is common in Liberia, can leave in its wake a water-borne disease epidemic. Another disaster, such as drought, can create adverse outcomes that affect genders differently. Since the responsibility of providing household services such as water and energy is laid upon women, they suffer the most in the wake of disasters that cause stress in the access to these services. During droughts, women and girls walk a longer distance to fetch water for household use. They also spend long hours gathering firewood for different energy services. This, coupled with the transportation challenges such as traveling to the market to sell farm produce and buy foodstuff for household consumption, highlights the level of depth that women and children are at risk in the event of climate hazards. Poor roads limit the ability of farmers to move their farm produce to markets, thus limiting one of Liberia's major economic sectors and undermining returns for women in general since most of them are employed in the agriculture sector.

Women play a triple role in agricultural households: productive, reproductive, and social. The productive roles performed by both men and women focus on economic activities. Women, however, almost exclusively borne the reproductive role, including childbearing and rearing; household maintenance, including cooking, fetching water, and fuelwood; and the social role or community building, often dominated by women, which includes arranging funerals, weddings, and social events. Promoting gender-sensitive response to these issues require actions beyond traditional approaches to sustainable development.

Land Access

The women represent nearly 70 percent of the agricultural labour force, produce up to 70 percent of the food consumed in households in regions such as Maradi, and performing at least 50 percent of all agriculture tasks. Although women dominate the agriculture sector, they face growing challenges and climate-related risks (UN Women, 2018). The productivity of land managed by women is lower, which is due to several systemic constraints they face in pursuing their activities. Systematic gender inequalities in agricultural production continue to persist, mostly due to differences in (i) access to and use of agricultural inputs, including improved

technologies; (ii) land tenure security and related investments in the land; (iii) market and credit access; (iv) human and physical capital; and (v) informal institutional constraints affecting farm/plot management (UN Women, 2018).

In addition to varying climate change impacts depending on geographical factors, men and women in the same location are likely to have different coping strategies and adaptive capabilities to deal with these impacts. The different strategies and capabilities suggest incongruent levels of vulnerability to the effects of a changing climate. The incongruence implies that climate change is likely to affect men and women in entirely different ways in the future, a disparity which is now already evident in observations concerning the impacts of extreme climatic events such as floods and droughts (UNDP, 2012).

The disparities in some of the major socio-economic indicators are expected to widen in the coming years, partly due to the adverse effects of climate change. The importance of the proposed project which aims to respond timely and adequately to various climate hazards entrenched. The preceding gender and social inclusion action plan detail how some of the gender issues will be attenuated as a result of this project.

Situation Analysis

Strong traditional gender roles and gender disparities exist in different socio-economic sectors. In Liberia, both men and women are traditionally involved in the labour intensive agricultural practices without any forms of protection against diseases, extreme weather, and other climatic conditions.

Both men and women have crucial roles in responding effectively to climate risks, which, when well analysed, could play an essential role in building resilience as well as sustaining the livelihoods of the local community members. In most parts of Liberia, men use natural resources in agriculture, logging, and fishing for commercial purposes more than women do. In crop production, women often grow a wider diversity of crops. In most cases, men and women perform complementary roles—for example, men clear land, women plant, tend crops and men harvest and market crops. Women play a unique role in guaranteeing household food security and building resilience to shocks and stresses. While discussions at the intersection of gender equity/social inclusion and resilience often focus on the vulnerabilities of women, girls, and disadvantaged persons during disasters, these same individuals can also be powerful agents of resilience. Women farmers, however, tend to have less access than men to climate

information, a critical resource used to inform actions that can increase resilience to the negative impacts of climate change.

The gender assessment of this project is guided by the GCF and Government of Liberia gender policies and based on consultations with different stakeholders, including the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Protection. Consultations with women organizations and organizations representing women will remain an on-going process during project execution to ensure all gender concerns are incorporated in the design and framework of early warning systems.

The project will focus on gender-sensitive planning and implementation to ensure the highest gains in the fight for gender equality and equity. Upon commencement of the project, an in-depth gender analysis will be undertaken to collect additional information relevant for the implementation and, ultimately, the success of this project from gender equality and equity. The gender analysis will cover (i) gender disparities pertinent to the implementation of the programme; (ii) systemic barriers to gender equality in the agriculture sector and opportunities to address them within the capacity of the programme; (iii) the current level of knowledge about Climate-Smart Agriculture practices and knowledge gaps to be addressed through capacity building and awareness-raising activities; and (vi) specific components or other mechanisms to ensure that both women and men participate in and benefit from the programme.

PART II: GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION ACTION PLAN

The purpose of the gender action plan is to provide a framework through which women and men are involved in shaping the design, format, language, and application of climate information and hydromet services to meet their respective needs. The action plan will ensure the outcome of the gender assessment is integrated into the project design for a gender responsive and socially inclusive project.

There is a recognition of the sparse data concerning the gender-differentiated climate change impacts and access to climate information in Liberia. Therefore, the project activities aim to substantiate community-based and gender perspectives throughout the climate information value chain, including production, support, and delivery of climate services.

Overall, the project design and execution will strongly feature women and the benefits accruable to them due to averted climate impact by increasing their resilience and capacity to adapt to climate threats in the future. The project will employ a gender lens to involve significant players in various government sectors and local communities to build capacity for interpreting climate data, communicating climate information, and formulating adaptation mechanisms to impending climate hazards that will chart a paradigm shift towards balanced and equal access of all genders to resources and opportunities.

This gender action plan is based on preliminary findings of a gender analysis; a comprehensive field study assessment will further elaborate gender-specific activities, baselines, targets and indicators developed to meet the needs of men and women, including the elderly, disabled, children, youth, and socio-economically disadvantaged.

Gender aspects of each project components are suggested below, and would be substantiated upon completion of the situation analysis in the first year of project implementation.

Component 1: Enhanced Disaster Risk Knowledge of individuals and institutions across the country. Activities will pay particular attention to bridging knowledge gaps on climate vulnerability of end-users, including women and men, disproportionately impacted by climate change impacts. Consultations will be held with relevant line ministries and vulnerable communities to build awareness on the range of cost-effective, tailored climate information interventions available. These consultations will form part of the guidelines for streamlining meteorological and hydrological information generation and the risk modelling tools to assess

the potential impact of climate-related hazards and accompanying losses - including lives, livelihoods, properties, and cost implications.

Component 2: Enhanced Detection, Monitoring, Analysis, and Forecasting of the Hazards and Possible Consequences. Component activities will contribute to enhancing the climate services information system, including creating a community of practice (CoP) in operational numerical weather and seasonal prediction, forecasts verification, development, use, and management of information and e-infrastructure. A gender-based approach will ensure co-development and production of forecasts for decision making reflect the needs of women and other vulnerable groups in the agriculture and other relevant sectors.

Component 3: Improved warning dissemination and communication. Stocktaking, training, gender-sensitive field surveys, and communication activities will underscore a rigorous process of consultation and participation of a wide range of stakeholders at the community level, including CBOs, women groups (for instance, in the agriculture and fisheries sectors). The gender situation analysis will elucidate the community and particularly women's needs, access, and use of climate/weather information, as well as determine the appropriate dissemination channels relative to respective sectors. The consultation process at the community level will underpin the existing community and gender-sensitive structures, including leveraging the expertise of social development and gender experts at district and local levels.

In the context of promoting effective communication channels and establishing a community EWS, gender-specific assessments of women's situation in sectors and communities will inform the language, format, design, and application of climate services and determine the most accessible form of communication for women and men.

Component 4: Improved Preparedness and Response Capabilities through legislation and forecast-based financing (FBF) mechanism. The objective of this component is to increase political support and recognition of the Liberian Hydromet Service through appropriate policies and legislation to support the transition of the hydromet services into an autonomous body with an improved finance base. This will enhance the preparedness and response to weather- and climate-related hazards using a proactive mechanism, FBF, that supports the pre-planning of early actions at community and government levels.

Activities on the development of Early Action Protocols roadmaps and scoping studies will integrate gender concerns. The capacity of climate service institutions, including the NDMA, to deliver the activities in a gender-sensitive manner will be accessed to and inform the dialogue. Gender expert(s) and social development officers from the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection will be engaged in the formulation of early warning indicators and thresholds, and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). SOPs for disseminating weather and climate information and early warnings will include trainer manual(s) on the use of a range of national and local gender-sensitive media for disseminating weather and climate information, as well as early warnings, to end-users.

Component 5: Co-ordinated Project Management and Implementation across all climate information service units in Liberia. Gender assessment will illuminate the gender elements of existing climate information policy and decision-making frameworks. The project will ensure the adoption of an equitable, participatory approach to promote shared decision-making and policy development processes.

Activities	Indicators and targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Indicative Cost
<p>Impact Statement: Improved resilience of vulnerable communities and individuals, including women, to climate risks and disasters by generating and disseminating accurate climate information to improve their climate adaptation.</p> <p>Outcome Statement: Increased access and application of climate information and economic returns for 50% of women engaged in various sectors of the economy where climate risks perpetuate gender disparity unfavourably towards women.</p> <p>Output(s) Statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Increased awareness of and resilience to impending climate hazards and understanding of the impacts of recurrent climatic shocks through analysis and interpretation of climate data. (ii) Improved preparedness and readiness to climate risks through timely access to accurate information and warnings of potential disasters. (iii) Enhanced capacity of human resources at national, county, and local levels through gender mainstreaming, to promote gender-sensitive response to climate risks. 				
Component 1: Enhanced Disaster Risk Knowledge of individuals and institutions across the country				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare ToR and recruit a gender and social development long-term consultant - Gender Situation Analysis will provide a holistic perspective of gender issues and challenges in Liberia's climate information and early warning systems. Activities will include consultations with diverse groups at the district, county and national levels, and gender surveys on climate information and DRR needs, etc. - Training and awareness raising workshops on climate resilience and disaster risk management in social and economic sectors - Promote the collection and use of gender-disaggregated data on DRR to inform the design of targeted interventions. 	<p>Baseline= 0 Target =</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender Action Plan revised and implemented. - Better understanding of gender-specific needs in the provision, access and use of weather and climate services for resilience, including through the collection of gender-disaggregated data. - At least 50% women and vulnerable groups trained and participate in project activities <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender responsive guidelines for streamlining meteorological and hydrological information generation and risk modelling tools - Percentage of population within target districts with access to improved climate-related flood, storm and coastal surge warnings (disaggregated by gender). - Percentage of women-led households participated in meetings & workshops - Percentage of women represented in community based action teams 	Y1-Y2	PMU (Gender Consultant), EPA	US150,000

	- Number of training workshops tailored to women, youth and vulnerable groups			
Component 2: Enhanced Detection, Monitoring, Analysis and Forecasting of the Hazards and Possible Consequences				
- Consultations and training on gathering, analysing and disseminating weather and climate information(. numerical weather and seasonal prediction, forecasts verification, development, use, and management of information and e-infrastructure) tailored to the different needs of user groups including women	Baseline= 0 Target = - Training designed to meet needs of women and other vulnerable groups. - At least 50% women trained and engaged in weather forecasting process. Indicators: - Percentage of women trained on weather and climate information - Percentage of women representative in community of practice (CoP)	Y1 – Y2	PMU (Gender Consultant),, EPA	US\$50,000
Component 3: Improved warning dissemination and communication				
- Consultation with a wide range of stakeholders at the community level, including CBOs, women groups (for instance, in the agriculture and fisheries sectors).	Baseline= 0 Target =At least 50% of women participate in consultations and design of communication channels Indicators: - Number of communication channels operational to disseminate climate-related early warnings - Development of gender responsive communication channels	Y1-Y5	PMU (Gender Consultant), EPA NDMA, LMHS	US\$50,000
Component 4: Improved Preparedness and Response Capabilities through forecast-based financing (FBF) mechanism				
- Training of relevant institutions (NDMA, LHMS, EPA) on the delivery of gender responsive Early Action Protocols (EAP), Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). and FBFs. - Production of training manual(s) on the use of a range of national and local gender-sensitive media for disseminating weather and climate	Baseline= 0 Target = - 2 Training manuals and guidelines developed on gender sensitive climate information disseminating systems	Y3-Y5	PMU (Gender Consultant),, EPA	US\$50,000

information, as well as early warnings, to end-users.				
Component 5: Framework, Policy, and Decision-Making Mechanism Established				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender assessment of existing climate information policies and decision making protocols - Ensure women, youth and other vulnerable groups are engaged in decision making 	Baseline= 0 Target = Develop gender inclusive protocols and policy on climate change and information and systems.	Y2-Y5	PMU (Gender Consultant), EPA	US\$50,000
Total				US\$ 350,000

