



# **GENDER Impact Platform**

**ANNUAL TECHNICAL REPORT 2022**



# CGIAR Technical Reporting 2022

CGIAR Technical Reporting has been developed in alignment with the [CGIAR Technical Reporting Arrangement](#).

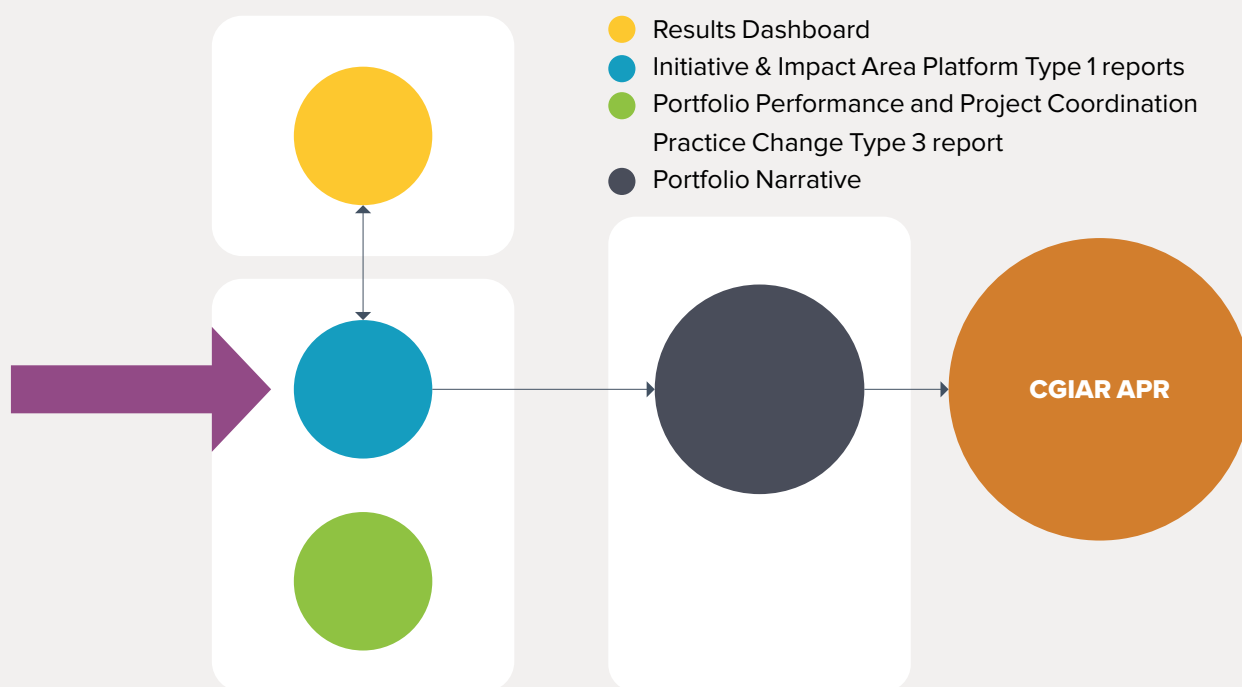
This Platform report is a Type 1 report and constitutes part of the broader CGIAR Technical Report. Each CGIAR Initiative submits an annual Type 1 report, which provides assurance on Initiative-level progress towards End of Initiative and Platform outcomes.

The CGIAR Technical Report comprises:

- Type 1 Initiative and Impact Platform reports, with quality assured results reported by Initiatives and Platforms available on the CGIAR Results Dashboard.

- The Type 3 Portfolio Performance and Project Coordination Practice Change report, which focuses on internal practice change.
- The Portfolio Narrative, which draws on the Type 1 and Type 3 reports, and the CGIAR Results Dashboard, to provide a broader view on portfolio coherence, including results, partnerships, country and regional engagement, and synergies among the portfolio's constituent parts.

The CGIAR Technical Report constitutes a key component of the CGIAR Annual Performance Report (APR).



## Section 1 Fact sheet

Impact Platform name	CGIAR GENDER <sup>1</sup> Impact Platform (GENDER)
Start date	January 2020
End date	December 2030
Director name	Nicoline de Haan – <a href="mailto:n.dehaan@cgiar.org">n.dehaan@cgiar.org</a>
Links to source documents	<a href="#">Proposal</a> and <a href="#">System Council meeting documents</a>

US\$	
2022 Disbursement target based on approved FinPlan	US\$10,699,712

1 GENDER – Generating Evidence and New Directions for Equitable Results.

## Section 2 Overall Impact Platform progress against the theory of change and four key functions



### Overall summary of progress against the theory of change

2022 was an exciting year for the CGIAR GENDER Impact Platform.

Investments made in [previous years](#) started generating results in 2022. We engaged in global policy and development dialogues, particularly on [climate](#). We supported the initiation of the CGIAR Initiative on Harnessing Gender and Social Equality for Resilience in Agrifood Systems, launched a strategy revamp and engaged in an external evaluation. We made good progress on our primary outcomes and are aligning our theory of change (TOC) with the new CGIAR functional areas (see Section 3). Overall, we delivered 106 outputs ([CGIAR Results Dashboard](#)), in partnership with CGIAR Centers and 39 external partners.

Our efforts to **amplify CGIAR's external profile and build pathways to impact** in 2022 were centered on a series of climate-focused events, leading up to [COP27](#). Our event at the 66th session of the Commission of the Status of Women (CSW66) was hosted by the United Nations (UN)

Preparing Hmong mustard before cooking, Sa Pa, Lao Cai province, Vietnam. Photo credit: 2020 Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT/Trong Chinh

ambassadors of Bangladesh and Zambia. GENDER researchers have identified both countries as [climate–agriculture–gender inequality hotspots](#), in which women are particularly at risk from climate change impacts. The panel included [Professor Saleemul Huq](#), who urged the climate community to [listen to women](#) (who already know how to adapt) and to support girls to become climate champions of tomorrow. This was followed by the Bonn Climate Change Conference, for which we collaborated with new partners [Women Engage for a Common Future](#) and [Women Environmental Programme](#). Our presence at Bonn was crucial to identifying pathways to impact via COP27 and via long-term engagement with the climate change–gender community of researchers and practitioners. The Bonn conference also provided an opportunity to initiate discussions with potential partners — including the Kenyan delegation and several African [gender negotiators](#) on how the CGIAR gender community could support them with evidence and data.

Zambian farmer uses her phone.  
Photo credit: Kelvin Trautman/AICCR

To further engage in and influence global policy discourse within and beyond the agrifood sectors, we took three steps: (i) we started recruiting an engagement and policy adviser; (ii) we discussed potential policy support for the African Group of Negotiators Experts Support (AGNES); and (iii) we iteratively examined how we can engage gender negotiators through our research and evidence base. One result was the commissioning of research on [gender equality, climate change, and agriculture in the Central and West Asia and North Africa region](#) and on [climate change, gender, and aquatic food systems](#). These reports are helping inform areas of work across CGIAR on the climate–gender–agriculture nexus. It is also attracting interest from beyond CGIAR: since the launch of the work in the Central and West Asia and North Africa region, the Netherlands embassy in Egypt has reached out to use the research, and the American University of Beirut wants to develop a course on climate justice based on the publications.

COP27 provided us with an opportunity to showcase gender research occurring across CGIAR and to seek input from a wider group of stakeholders on continued research and uptake in the future. We held an official side event on [Reaching women farmers with climate-resilience strategies in Africa and Asia](#). We also collaborated with the CGIAR, Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN (FAO) and Rockefeller Foundation food and agriculture pavilion on a session about [how can we help women and youth build resilience to climate change](#). The main takeaway from these events was a common acknowledgment of the importance of putting gender equality at the center of food transformation because climate change will require it to change. We supported a delegate from Kenya to participate in COP27 to continue to build CGIAR’s trusting and long-term relationships within this arena.

While gendered impacts of and solutions to climate change were a key focus of the Platform’s engagement in 2022, we also sought to influence other areas, such as:

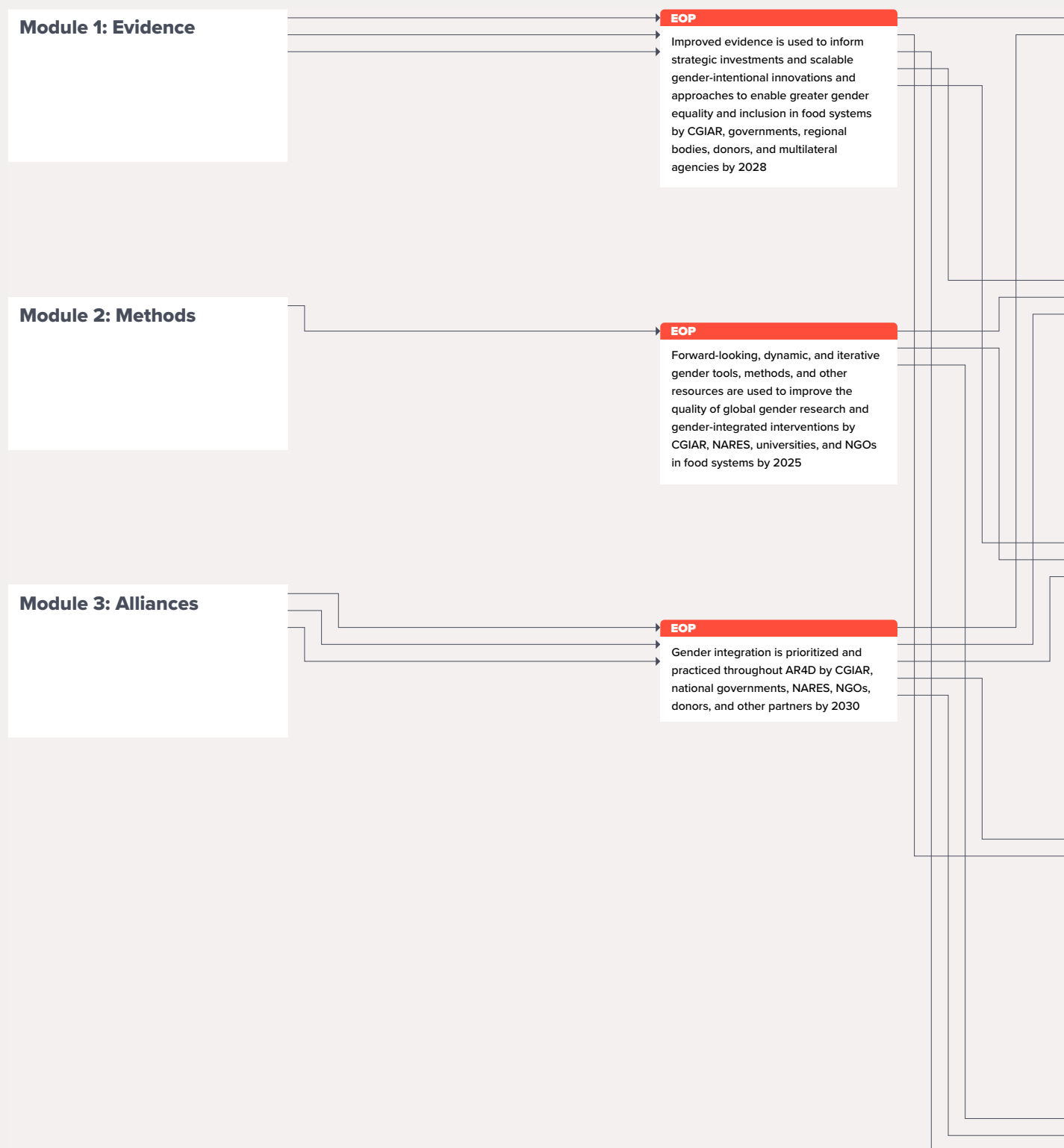
- Food security and nutrition — we called for the development of globally accepted voluntary guidelines on [Gender Equality and Women’s and Girls’ Empowerment](#) (under the UN Committee on World Food Security).
- Humanitarian sector — the Platform Director and other CGIAR gender researchers [co-signed a comment in Nature](#), urging decision-makers to learn from past crises to protect women and girls from hardship and to combat the food crisis.

To **foster global critical thinking**, the Platform continued to work with and support gender researchers within CGIAR by conducting and collaborating on research in new CGIAR priority areas. The Evidence Module is tasked with identifying gaps and subsequent new areas of work (besides working on the climate-smart agriculture (CSA) learning agenda). The Evidence Module identified several knowledge gaps, such as financial inclusion and mechanization, and conducted a synthesis review. We also finalized work on the impacts of COVID-19, with reviews on the implications for border trade in Zambia and Malawi ([journal article 1](#) and [journal article 2](#)) and on [water use in Egypt](#). The Methods Module continued to support the innovative grants from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation on research [linking nutrition and women’s empowerment](#).



## Impact Platform theory of change diagram

This is a linear, static representation of a complex, non-linear, and dynamic reality. Feedback loops and connections between this and other Initiatives' theories of change are excluded for clarity.








EOP — End of Platform outcome

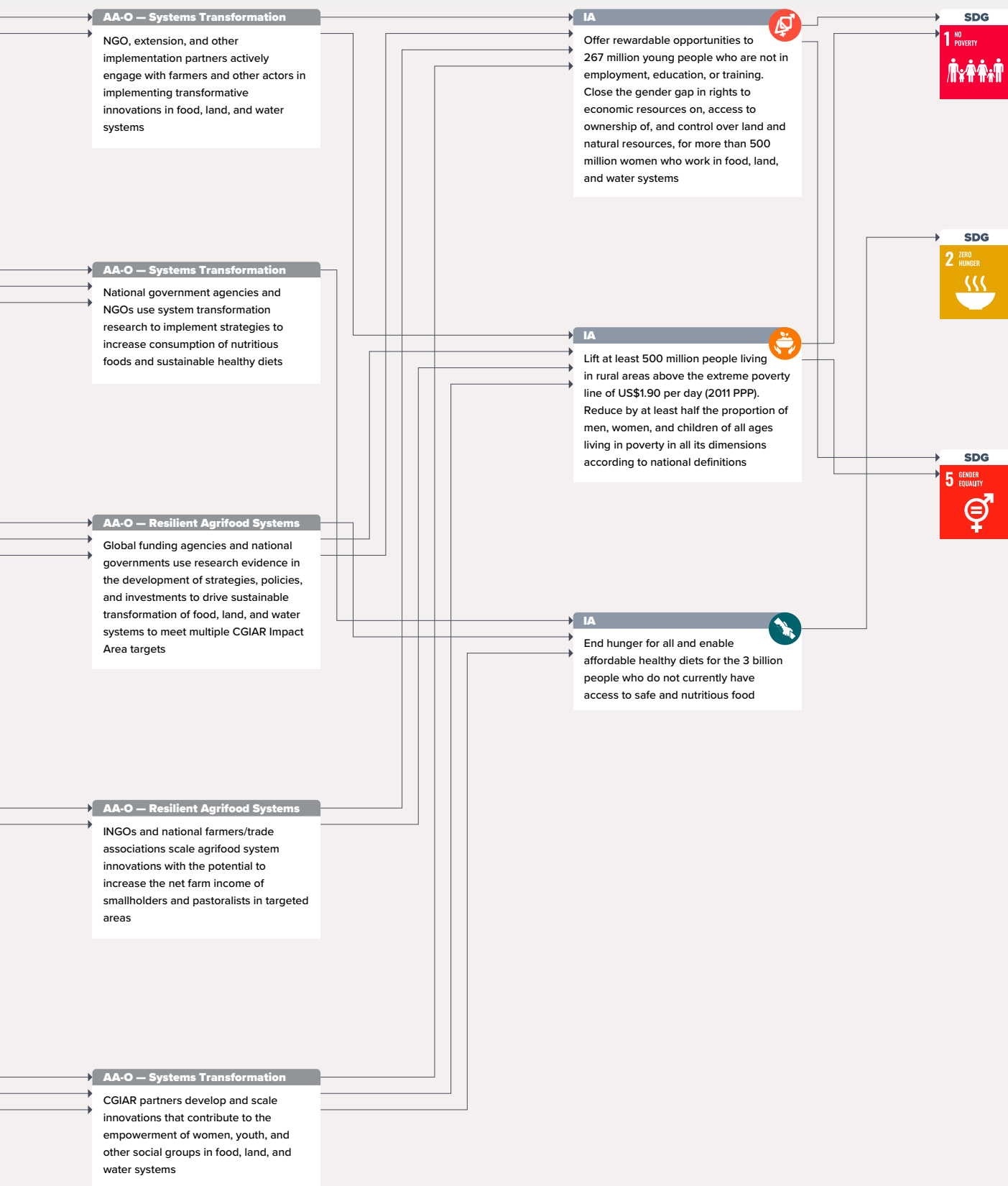
AA — Action Area

IA — Impact Area

SDG — Sustainable Development Goal

-  Nutrition, Health, and Food Security
-  Poverty Reduction, Livelihoods, and Jobs
-  Gender Equality, Youth, and Social Inclusion
-  Climate Adaptation and Mitigation
-  Environmental Health and Biodiversity

Teams from CGIAR's three Action Areas — System Transformation, Resilient Agrifood Systems and Genetic Innovation — worked to develop an improved set of Action Area outcomes in October 2022. Since this was near the end of the reporting cycle for 2022, it was decided not to update the theories of change based on these new Action Area outcomes. The exception to this is Genetic Innovation — for this Action Area, as the new outcomes had already been widely discussed among the relevant Initiatives, and with its advisory group of funders and other stakeholders, the decision was made to update their outcomes in time for the 2022 reporting cycle.



Further, the Methods Module initiated a community of practice of researchers on gender-transformative (GT) research methodologies to encourage innovative thinking. In parallel, CGIAR researchers, who helped pilot GT approaches in the agricultural sector, [worked with the UN Rome-based Agencies](#) as leads and subject experts to develop guidelines for measuring GT change in food security, nutrition, and sustainable agriculture. The guidelines are due to come out in 2023. Platform researchers also wrote six background papers covering the field's latest research for the FAO's April 2023 update of *The Status of Women in Agrifood Systems*. The report will provide new insights and calls to action on gender equality.

**Advising CGIAR** on its Gender Equality, Youth, and Social Inclusion portfolio is one of the Platform's main functions. This means working closely with CGIAR Centers and Initiatives. The Platform continued to lead and administratively support the CGIAR Initiative on Gender Equality, and to ensure that the research the Initiative undertakes is aligned with the gender research in CGIAR and thus the Platform. We also continued to bring experience and valuable lessons into the process of establishing new CGIAR Impact Area Platforms.

As the impacts of the 2022 food crisis started to manifest, following the invasion of Ukraine, we supported CGIAR in its response. For example, we collaborated with the Gender, Climate Change, and Nutrition Integration Initiative to conduct a policy seminar on [ensuring a focus on women and girls in the response to the global food crisis](#). This was preceded by a [CGIAR GENDER insights article](#) that provided four recommendations:

- Ensure that women are included in decision-making at all levels.
- Make all new agricultural innovations gender responsive.
- Protect and increase women's access to resources and information.
- Collect gender-disaggregated data.

To **develop capacity** among CGIAR researchers, the Platform supported CGIAR Initiatives and Centers by engaging the gender focal points and gender research coordinators in a workshop and an exciting [Science Exchange](#) in Nairobi, where they presented and received feedback on their research. During the Exchange, we facilitated six capacity-strengthening sessions, as well as 14 themed scientific sessions where researchers could discuss gender research findings and learn from each other's work. The event is a yearly highlight for the gender researchers in CGIAR and for the Platform. The Alliances Module also held a series of capacity-development activities throughout the year based on the needs of the researchers. In 2022, we also launched three communities of practice on research methods. Last but not least, communication is still a backbone of the Platform, including internal communication among CGIAR gender researchers. We held four "town hall" meetings for all researchers in CGIAR working on gender. Issues discussed in these meetings ranged from explaining the Gender Equality Initiative to presenting new gender research, hosting interactive discussions on what the CGIAR gender community can do about the food crisis, and making inputs into CGIAR's position on youth.

Finally, it is important to note that 2022 was also a transition year for the Platform, during which we worked toward achieving the outcomes identified in the Platform's original 2019 proposal and simultaneously working toward the new functional areas identified in 2021. Based on its TOC, the Platform is on track to achieve its primary outcomes and is in the process of mapping them to the new functional areas. This mapping began in 2022 and will be finalized in 2023 with the production of a new investable strategy. During the year, [an independent evaluation of the Platform](#) was launched. This was in line with an agreement to review all pre-2019 CGIAR platforms. The evaluation focuses on the Platform's work from 2020 to 2022, but recognizes that this is a short period and was during both COVID-19 and One CGIAR reforms. The evaluation is scheduled to be finalized in the first half of 2023.



## Section 3 Key function-specific progress

### Key function 1: Foster global critical thinking

#### Progress against the theory of change

The GENDER Impact Platform fosters critical thinking and reflexivity on gender in agricultural research for development by: generating high-quality research evidence; establishing communities of practice; fostering dialogues between the Platform, CGIAR Centers and Initiatives, beneficiaries, national agricultural research, and extension systems; and developing new approaches that lead to women's empowerment.

In 2022, as part of the collaboration with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Platform developed a [learning agenda on gender and climate-smart agriculture](#) (CSA). The multi-stakeholder process to co-create this learning agenda included several workshops, enriched by inputs from an [evidence review](#). Relevant sources (n = 227) published between 2010 and 2021 were reviewed, and an integrated [website](#) was developed. What emerged from this process was that, while people's different vulnerabilities have attracted a lot of attention and scholarship, there is very little evidence on gender-differentiated impacts of CSA. The priority learning gaps that are emerging include: the potential of and pathways for CSA to be transformative for women; accelerating the adoption of CSA; catalyzing multi-dimensional policies and multi-sectoral coordination to promote gender-responsive CSA; and climate finance models for gender-responsive CSA.

We [established three communities of practice](#):

- The [Women's Empowerment Measurement Validation Community of Practice](#) is a space for CGIAR researchers and partners to share information about and good practices for developing and validating women's empowerment metrics. It produced one blog post and five webinars in 2022.

- We re-launched the [EnGendering Data Blog](#), enabling a broad community to discuss how to apply tools and methods for gender research related to food systems throughout CGIAR and beyond. It produced four blogs and two webinars in 2022.
- Furthermore, the new [Gender Transformative Research Methodologies Community of Practice](#) is a space for gender researchers to discuss GT research methodology topics, such as intersectionality and masculinities. It published a [working paper](#) and [introduced the approach](#) at the GENDER Science Exchange ([event report](#)).

We developed a [methodology for mapping hotspots where climate hazards, women's heavy participation in agriculture, and gender inequalities intersect](#). It was used to conduct a situational analysis to assess the status of food systems transformation and associated gender dynamics in Zambia and Bangladesh, and highlighted key interventions that could be assessed to understand their impacts and contribution toward gender-equitable food systems.

Furthermore, seven projects completed their fieldwork, started to deliver knowledge products, and shared their novel approaches and best practices — they addressed [developing and validating innovative methods and tools for gender research](#) and [integrating women's empowerment and nutrition methods and tools into ongoing CGIAR research activities](#). Researchers from three projects disseminated their preliminary results at the Science Exchange:

- *A mixed-methods research tool for improving measurement and understanding of intra-household decision-making.*
- *Women's empowerment and improved nutrition: An assessment of a project in Bangladesh using an adapted version of Pro-WEAI for small-scale fisheries and aquaculture (Pro-WEFI).*

- *Women empowerment among ethnic minority communities in northern Vietnam: Lessons from a seed system for nutrition intervention.*

Lastly, we published a [working paper](#), a [blog](#), a webinar on nutrition, and blogs on earlier working papers about [governance](#) and [GT approaches](#). Tools, methods, and resources identified in the working papers were published in the GENDER Resource Hub as a [collection](#).

Solar powered irrigation in Zimbabwe.  
Photo credit: IWMI/David Brazier



## Key function 2: Develop CGIAR and partner capacity

### Progress against the theory of change

In 2022, the Platform published a [capacities and needs assessment](#) of gender research in CGIAR and conducted 18 capacity-strengthening interventions. In partnership with Gender-responsive Researchers Equipped for Agricultural Transformation (GREAT), 27 researchers from CGIAR, national agricultural research systems, and universities from India, Bangladesh, and Nepal took part in a [gender-responsive plant breeding and seed-systems course for South Asia](#). In total, 23 early-career gender scientists and 17 mentors across CGIAR and national agricultural research systems participated in a [CGIAR Gender Researchers' Leadership and Mentoring Program](#), delivered by our partner, African Women in Agricultural Research and Development. We also held a contest ([GenderVision](#)) for early-career researchers to pitch a research idea, and receive peer feedback and GENDER Impact Platform support to take their research idea to the next level.

We organized a series of capacity-strengthening sessions (mainly targeting early-career gender scientists) about: (i) how to write effective abstracts; (ii) how to publish a scientific article; (iii) gender-based analysis; (iv) the pro-WEAI; (v) communities of practice; (vi) how to understand youth empowerment; and (vii) gender-responsive scaling. In addition, in partnership with Cynara Development Services LLC, 32 participants from across CGIAR Centers completed a course on [intersectionality in applied research for gender equality and social inclusion in agrifood systems](#). We have also maintained an updated repertoire of [gender in agrifood training courses](#) in the Resource Hub, and published a [curated collection of resources on gender and CSA](#), supported by FAO.

The Platform brought together 80 gender researchers to the [GENDER Science Exchange](#) to share their knowledge and research on gender in food systems, and to strengthen their capacities. The Exchange included six capacity-strengthening sessions and 14 themed scientific sessions, where researchers could discuss gender research findings and learn from each other's work. We published a [book of abstracts from the Exchange](#) and highlighted the extensive [research support system](#) to find, access, and share resources.

To provide guidance, recommendations, and resources on gender-relevant ethical considerations for research involving human subjects, we published and [presented about](#) a [gender-research ethics and standards toolkit](#). We also supported other strategic areas in gender research, such as:

- Streamlining women's empowerment metrics in different sub-sectors of agriculture such as [livestock](#) and [fisheries](#).
- Linkages between women's empowerment, and health and social outcomes, such as intimate partner violence and maternal depression.

Lastly, we contributed to the capacity of our partner, Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa, to better monitor the outcomes of their [VALUE4HER initiative](#) in five African countries (Rwanda, Malawi, Ghana, Kenya and Burkina Faso) by providing them with an analytical framework, methodology, and tools. We also contributed to a [session](#) discussing this work, and unpacking opportunities for directing investments to women-led agricultural businesses, at the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa Summit 2022. The findings of the VALUE4HER outcome survey will inform the scaling up of the project.

## Key function 3: Advise portfolio-level management/strategy

### Progress against the theory of change

As the new portfolio of CGIAR Initiatives was launched, we urged all Initiatives to identify a gender focal point to support linkages and knowledge exchange between the Platform and each Initiative. We also worked more closely with Initiatives when requested. For example, the Platform attended the [Aquatic Foods](#) launch meeting in April, was invited to the [Plant Health launch](#) in May, and attended [a national policies and strategies for Kenya workshop](#). The Platform Director reached out to all Initiative leads to explain how each Initiative can participate in and benefit from the Platform's [research support system](#). The Platform had planned to put a fund in place to be used by each Initiative to develop its own gender strategy or implement gender-related impact-assessment activities. However, funding levels for the GENDER Impact Platform were unclear at times during the year, which meant that the dedicated support to Initiatives was delayed to 2023.

To support CGIAR Centers, the Platform revitalized the gender research coordinators' network. We held a two-day meeting before the GENDER Science Exchange to explore what being an Impact Platform on gender equality, youth, and social inclusion means, and to develop a better understanding of how gender is implemented within the Initiatives and Centers. We also identified some best-bet ways to take advantage of our inter-connectedness within One CGIAR, the 2030 research portfolio, and evolving matrix structures. The work to establish and make the most of synergies will continue in 2023.

In 2022, the Platform reviewed the current status of senior gender expertise in CGIAR.

We had one-on-one discussions with Directors General and upper management of the Centers that did not have senior gender expertise to ensure that they would hire people to fill these gaps. Strategically, attracting and retaining senior gender expertise in each Center is important, because such experts can take a leadership role to ensure high-quality gender research in their respective Centers and help Centers to reach their outcomes. To continue to support Centers to attract talent, we are providing support for the recruitment process. We hope to continue this support in the future, because recruiting senior gender expertise across all Centers will be vital for CGIAR to achieve its collective targets on gender equality, youth, and social inclusion.

The Platform supported CGIAR leadership with insights, messaging, and thought leadership. For example, when CGIAR first responded to the 2022 food crisis, [its communication](#) appeared gender blind. To support a better response from CGIAR, the Platform then published [a GENDER Insights post](#) that outlined four evidence-based recommendations for ensuring equitable responses, for CGIAR and its partners, to the food crisis: (i) ensure that women are included in decision-making at all levels; (ii) make all new agricultural innovations gender-responsive; (iii) protect and increase women's access to resources and information; and (iv) collect gender-disaggregated data.

Finally, the Platform provided substantial input and messaging for CGIAR Executive Managing Director Dr. Claudia Sadoff's [op-ed](#) on how *The world cannot fix the global food crisis without rural women*, for 2022's International Day of Rural Women.

## Key function 4: Amplify external profile and pathways to impact

### Progress against the theory of change

In 2022, the Platform engaged in several high-profile events contributing to UN policy processes, including the [UN Commission on the Status of Women](#) and the [UN Framework Convention on Climate Change](#). At the [Bonn Climate Change Conference](#) and [COP27](#), the Platform presented a [new methodology for mapping the gendered impacts of climate change](#) in 187 low- and middle-income countries. This engagement resulted in new partnerships with stakeholders in Kenya, Uganda, and Botswana, to inform their national climate policies and programs (see Section 6). The engagement in these live-streamed, online events garnered more than 1,000 views online and attracted 50–100 participants for each session.

The Platform Director, along with other CGIAR gender researchers, also [co-signed a comment](#) in *Nature* urging aid planners to protect women and girls from hardship during the food crisis. Subsequently, the Platform collaborated with the International Food Policy Research Institute's [Gender, Climate Change, and Nutrition Integration Initiative](#) to conduct a policy seminar on how to [ensure a focus on women and girls in the response to the global food crisis](#).

The Platform brokered knowledge with researchers and practitioners through several channels. In collaboration with our partners, [eight webinars](#) brought together a total of around 500 participants and covered topics on gender in agricultural value chains; gender-based violence; gender, nutrition, and climate resilience; among others. We published a total of [136 information products](#) addressing key topics from the climate change learning agenda to an [explainer on improving dietary diversity](#) (which garnered 6,751 views and 3,043 downloads on CGSpace). These publications include three new issues in the Platform's [working paper series](#).

The Platform's Resource Hub remained at the center of the extensive and valuable [research support system](#). It offers access to [publications](#) and [datasets](#) on gender equality, youth, and social inclusion. It also catalogues 18 short, accessible summary [evidence explainers](#); more than 90 [tools, methods, and manuals](#) (addressing GT research methodologies, assessment of the relationship between women's empowerment and nutrition, effective targeting of climate investments, and others); [training resources](#); the [latest news](#) and [upcoming events](#). In 2022, the Resource Hub had 94,624 visits, an increase of more than 60% from 2021. Our survey of Resource Hub users indicated that 82.6% are non-CGIAR users, 39.1% are development professionals, and 36.2% are researchers. Nearly all respondents (89.9%) scored the Resource Hub as "highly useful".

The Platform placed three op-eds in mainstream media in 2022, amplifying CGIAR's external profile and voice on gender equality, youth, and social inclusion:

- *Wanted: Women's empowerment guidelines to fight food crisis* (on [DevEx](#)).
- *How COP27 can deliver climate justice for rural women* (on [Thomson Reuters Foundation New](#)).
- *Three things scientists don't know about women farmers and climate change but really should* (on [DownToEarth](#)).

We also supported CGIAR leadership with messaging for thought leadership, including for Director Dr. Claudia Sadoff's op-ed on how [The world cannot fix the global food crisis without rural women](#) for 2022's International Day of Rural Women. The official [re-launch of GENDER as a CGIAR Impact Platform](#) also gave visibility to the Platform's new mandate of including youth and social inclusion. The Platform's [six newsletters](#) in 2022 featured more than 230 news articles, blog posts, and publications provided by CGIAR Centers, Initiatives, and partners — yielding a total of 4,499 clicks from subscribers.




A farmer tends her field of  
cassava, in the village of Tiniu,  
near Mwanza, northern Tanzania.  
Photo credit: Neil Palmer



# Key function progress rating

KEY FUNCTION	TRAFFIC LIGHT / RATIONALE
1	 <p>Annual progress largely aligns with the Plan of Results and Budget. We are on track to achieve the primary outcomes of the TOC. We are also in the process of developing indicators and targets for this functional area (to be finalized in 2023).</p>
2	 <p>Annual progress largely aligns with the Plan of Results and Budget. We are on track to achieve the primary outcomes of the TOC. We are also in the process of developing indicators and targets for this functional area (to be finalized in 2023).</p>
3	 <p>Annual progress largely aligns with the Plan of Results and Budget. We are on track to achieve the primary outcomes of the TOC. We are also in the process of developing indicators and targets for this functional area (to be finalized in 2023).</p>
4	 <p>Annual progress largely aligns with the Plan of Results and Budget. We are on track to achieve the primary outcomes of the TOC. We are also in the process of developing indicators and targets for this functional area (to be finalized in 2023).</p>

## KEY

<b>On track</b>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual progress largely aligns with Plan of Results and Budget and theory of change</li> <li>• Can include small deviations/issues/ delays/risks that do not jeopardise success</li> </ul>
<b>Delayed</b>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual progress slightly falls behind Plan of Results and Budget and theory of change in key areas</li> <li>• Deviations/issues/delays/risks could jeopardise success if not managed appropriately</li> </ul>
<b>Off track</b>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual progress clearly falls behind Plan of Results and Budget and theory of change in most/all areas</li> <li>• Deviations/issues/delays/risks do jeopardise success of Work Package</li> </ul>

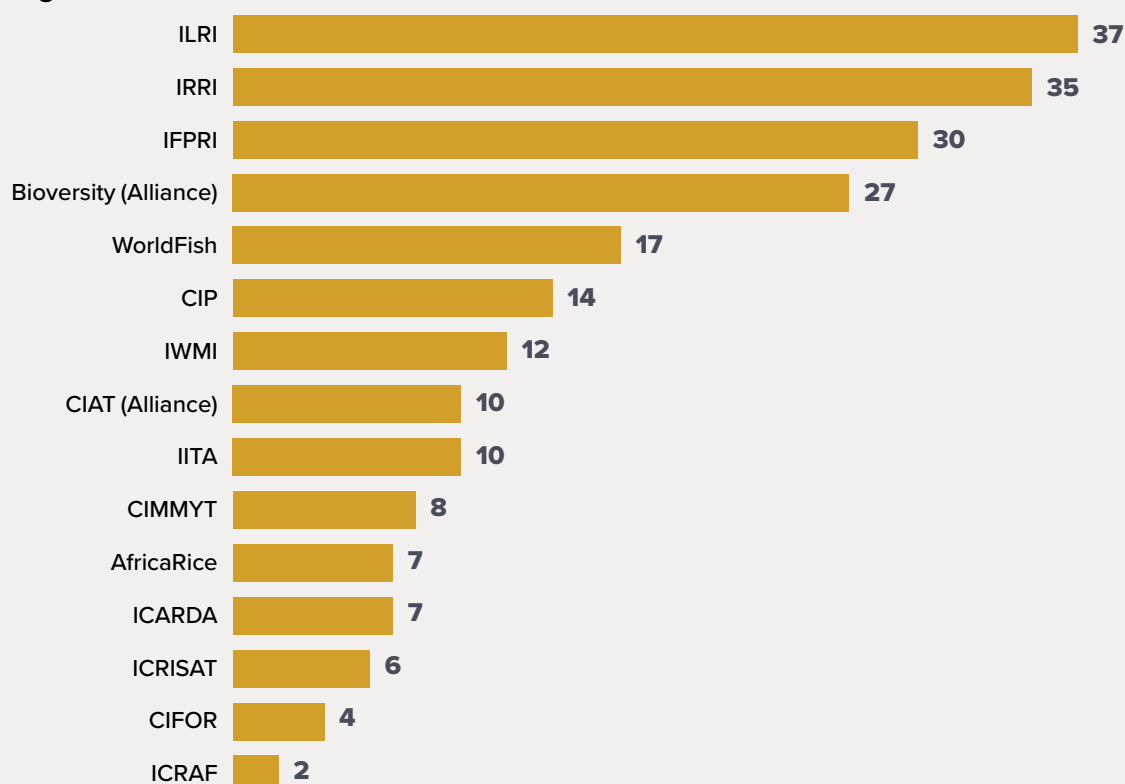
## Section 4 Impact Platform key results

This section provides an overview of 2022 results reported by GENDER Impact Platform. These results align with the CGIAR Results Framework and GENDER Impact Platform's theory of change. Further information on these results is available through the [CGIAR Results Dashboard](#).

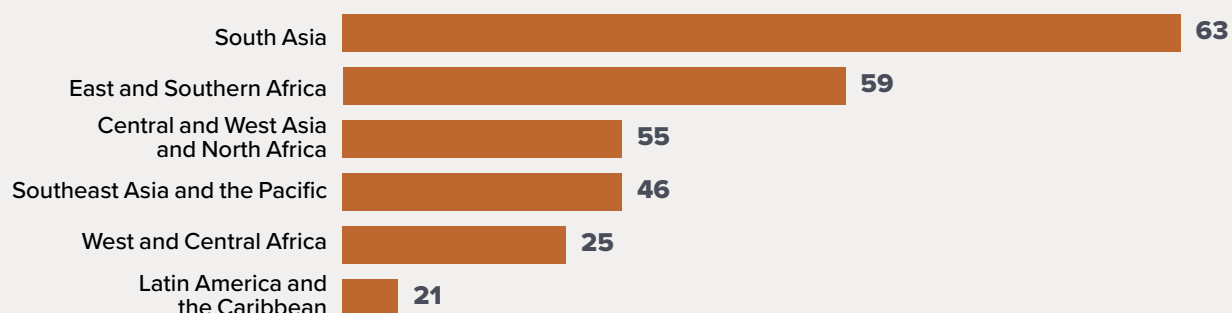
### Overview



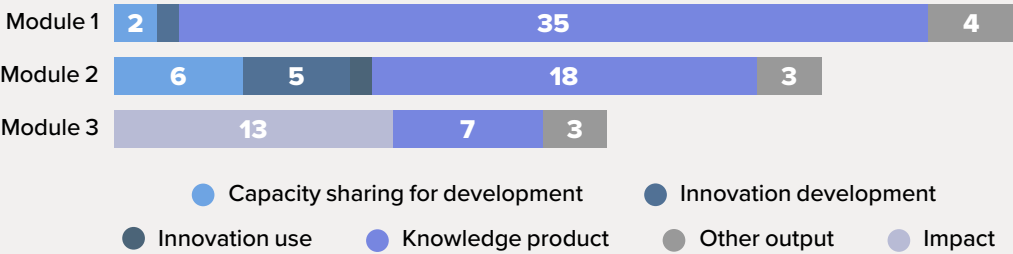
### Contributing CGIAR Centers



### Results by region



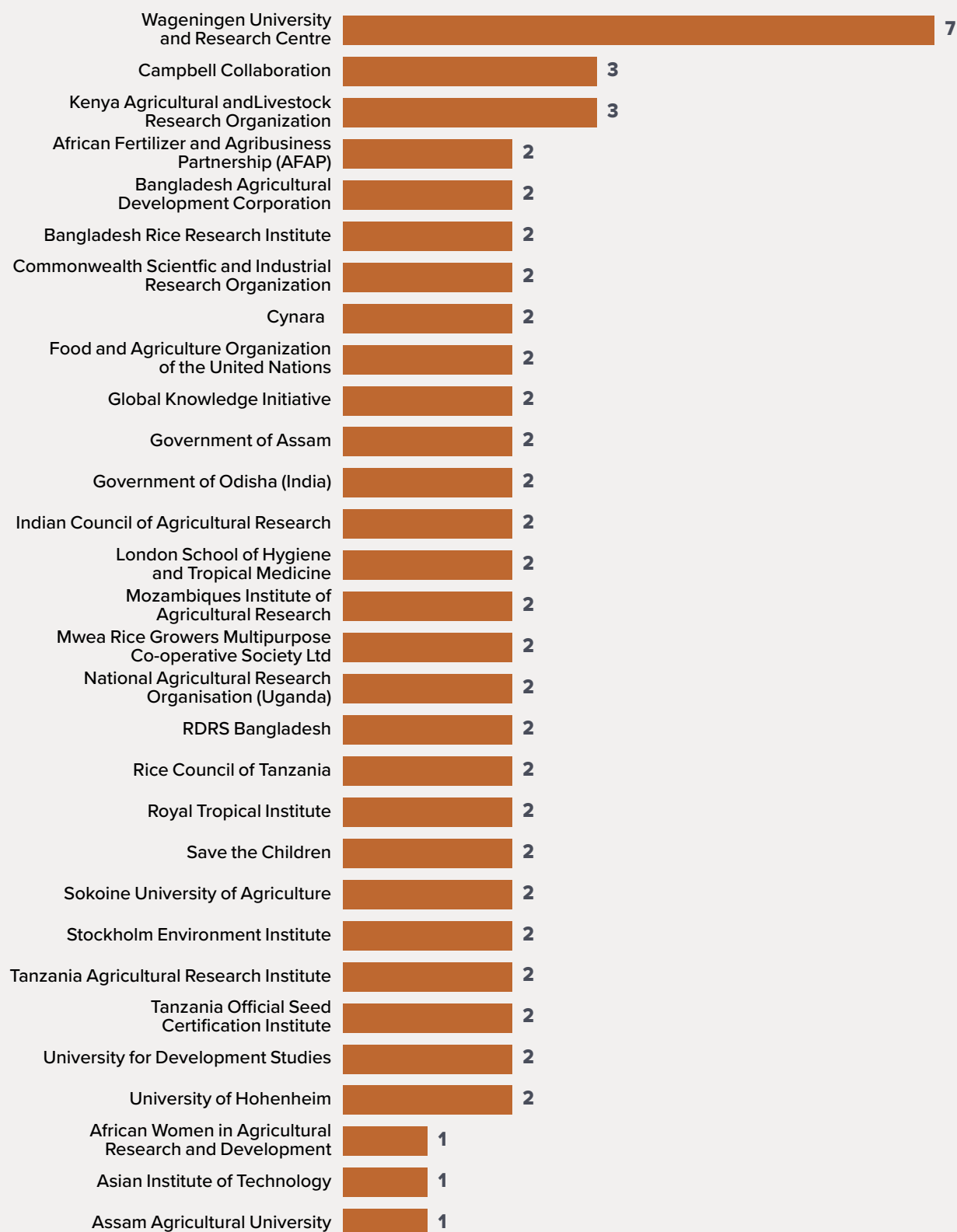
### Results by module



### Results by country



### Top 30 contributing external partners



## Section 5 Adaptive management

RECOMMENDATION	SUPPORTING RATIONALE
<b>Review (and update, if relevant) the Platform's strategy and results framework.</b>	A strategic review and an external evaluation of the GENDER Impact Platform are ongoing, and recommendations from both processes will be reviewed during a strategic retreat in April 2023 to craft a way forward. The GENDER Impact Platform strategy should be informed by the findings and recommendations of this strategic review and evaluation, so we will start that process after receiving those two, as well as using our own lessons learned in the last three years.
<b>Build the Platform's youth portfolio, and recruit a part-time senior youth adviser from within CGIAR.</b>	We have focused the initial period of the Impact Platform's work on strengthening gender work, but as the scope of the Platform now includes both gender and youth, we need to make conscious investments in 2023 to build the youth portfolio. We need to strengthen the capacity of the Platform to build and guide this stream of work. For 2023, the funding for youth work will come out of the existing budget — but as the work expands in 2024, it will require its own budget.
<b>Review and strengthen the Platform's capacity-development portfolio, including measurement of capacity-development results.</b>	Because capacity development is one of the functional areas of CGIAR Impact Platforms and we will be requested to provide better metrics for this, we will need to define more specific indicators and targets related to capacity development, both at output and outcome levels. We also need to boost our own ability to more closely guide the capacity-development portfolio to ensure achievement of the planned targets.
<b>Strengthen knowledge management within the Platform.</b>	The Platform's renewed mandate as an Impact Platform requires reviewing and strengthening its internal knowledge-management processes — such as to facilitate output tracking, monitoring and evaluation, attribution protocols, publishing, repackaging, and uptake — to ensure that decisions along the entire impact pathway contribute to intended outcomes.

RECOMMENDATION	SUPPORTING RATIONALE
<b>Explore longer timelines for the Platform's innovation and learning grants to align with more realistic timelines needed for high-quality implementation.</b>	The work carried out through the innovation and learning grants in reality does not align with a calendar year. Usually, it takes longer to implement this type of work, end-to-end, and deliver a quality product. The current program budgets, and hence grant timelines, often disrupt continuity and positive momentum. With CGIAR finance colleagues, the Platform would like to explore options for issuing learning grants of at least 1.5- to 2-year durations and innovation grants of at least 2- to 3-year durations.
<b>Explore options for more flexible flows of funding from the Platform to support the implementation of CGIAR's gender work.</b>	Due to the nature of the Platform and its aim to support where there is a need (e.g., through synthesis of work or the development of a new methodology), there needs to be a flexible way to share funding within CGIAR partners.

## Section 6 Key result story



### **Climate–agriculture–gender inequality hotspot mapping methodology garners interest from policymakers and development partners in Africa and Asia**

**Women in food systems are more negatively affected by climate change impacts than men. The CGIAR GENDER Impact Platform developed a methodology for mapping climate, agriculture, and gender inequality hotspots. This allows decision-makers to target scarce support to the most-at-risk women. The methodology has garnered interest from the African Group of Negotiators Experts Support (AGNES), which set to use it to support African nations' adaptation goals; and the Overseas Development Institute, which plans to adapt it to strengthen water governance under climate change.**

Pakistani women's high exposure to climate change risks were unfortunately underscored when 'apocalyptic' flash floods ravaged one-third of Pakistan in October 2022. Photo credit: Asian Development Bank

In 2022, researchers from the CGIAR GENDER Impact Platform developed a [methodology for mapping climate–agriculture–gender inequality hotspots](#).

By mapping where climate hazards converge with large concentrations of women participating in food systems and significant structural gender inequalities, we can identify where climate change impacts hit women the hardest. Decision-makers and policymakers can use the results to allocate scarce resources to most-at-risk populations.

GENDER researchers applied this methodology to 87 low- and middle-income countries in Latin America, Asia, and Africa, identifying the countries

in which women are most at risk from the adverse effects of climate change. Zambia, Mali, Bangladesh, and Pakistan were among the countries ranked highest on the list (two from Africa and the highest two in Asia, respectively).

The findings on Pakistani women's high exposure to climate change risks were unfortunately underscored when "apocalyptic" flash floods ravaged one-third of Pakistan in October 2022. GENDER's subnational hotspot mapping had highlighted Balochistan, Punjab, and Sindh provinces as hotspots within Pakistan,

climate-risk management and adaptation actions with efforts to improve women's general access to assets, technology, knowledge, and credit.

The hotspot methodology itself since attracted interest from both policy influencers and development partners.

Firstly, when GENDER researchers presented the methodology at the [Bonn Climate Change Conference](#) in mid-2022, [AGNES](#) subsequently expressed interest in collaborating on using the methodology in support of African countries' commitments under the UN Framework Convention

**“Kenya has just suffered the worst drought in decades. The effects of the [drought] were evidently adverse for ... women and children. ... All these [people] need interventions that are ... targeted based on actual evidence and data .... To effectively do this, there is a need for a nationwide gender-climate hotspot mapping.”**

**Ms. Veronica M. Nduva, Principal Secretary, State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action, Ministry of Public Service, Gender and Affirmative Action, Kenya**

and indeed Balochistan and Sindh were the provinces most affected by the floods, with Punjab also significantly hit. This, combined with the gender-inequal impacts of past floods, prompted GENDER researchers to [urge planners of aid interventions to design targeted aid to support women farmers in these three provinces](#). GENDER researchers also reiterated the urgent need for strategic investments in interventions that combine

on Climate Change policy. AGNES is a not-for-profit African think tank of experts and practitioners that provide evidence-based technical support to African governments and AGNES — supporting national governments' climate policy implementation and decision-making. Applying GENDER's new methodology to identify climate–agriculture–gender inequality hotspots, also at subnational levels, can support governments to

target interventions intended to contribute to their national climate adaptation and resilience goals. Policymakers from Kenya, Uganda, and Botswana have expressed interest in collaborating with AGNES to conduct subnational mapping of hotspots in 2023. This work is set to also build on other CGIAR research, namely [granular mapping of hotspots of gender and climate change vulnerability](#) in Rwanda supported by Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa.

Secondly, CGIAR researchers and partners — through new CGIAR research Initiatives in Asia and Africa — are partnering with the [Overseas Development Institute](#) to build on GENDER's climate–agriculture–gender inequality hotspot methodology. Initially, the partnership is working to develop a framework to analyze: (i) gendered dimensions of challenges related to climate, water,

and agriculture; and (ii) institutional capacity for gender-transformative change. The broader aim is to provide evidence on how water-governance institutions can respond to complex climate challenges in gender-inclusive ways.

This extension of GENDER's methodology is increasingly meaningful because climate crises often manifest as water crises, especially for women. To support women to respond to climate change impacts, there is an [urgent need to strengthen water-governance institutions in climate-vulnerable regions](#) and build their capacity to manage climate and water crises in gender-inclusive ways. The framework, which is currently under development, is set to be piloted in Bangladesh in partnership with the [International Water Management Institute](#).

## Reference

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## LINKS TO IMPACT AREAS

**Primary Impact Area:** Gender Equality, Youth, and Social Inclusion



Which collective global targets for the relevant Impact Area(s) from the CGIAR 2030 Research and Innovation Strategy does the key result contribute to?

- Close the gender gap in rights to economic resources, access to ownership, and control over land and natural resources, for more than 500 million women who work in food, land, and water systems.

## GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE

**Region(s):** Low and middle income countries

**Country/ies:** Bangladesh, Mali, Pakistan, Zambia

## KEY CONTRIBUTORS

**Contributing Initiative(s):** Gender Impact Platform

- **Contributing Center(s):** IRRI, Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT, IFPRI, Gender Impact Platform

- **Contributing external partner(s):** FAO, Save the Children



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**COVER PHOTO:** Askale Lombamo and her husband Abamo Lombamo in their garden in Doyogena District, Ethiopia. Photo credit: ILRI/Georgina Smith