Gender Equality
CGIAR Technical Reporting 2023

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The CGIAR Annual Report is a comprehensive overview of CGIAR's collective achievements, impact and strategic outlook, which draws significantly from the Technical Report products above. For 2023, the Annual Report and Technical Report will be presented online as an integrated product.
Fact sheet and budget

**SUMMARY**

The CGIAR Research Initiative on Gender Equality addresses structural constraints to gender equality in agrifood systems under growing climate risk, with a focus on reducing constraining gender norms (Work Package [WP] 1), enhancing women's control over resources and resilience (WP3), and introducing sociotechnical innovation bundles addressing unequal voice in decision-making and governance (WP4), leveraging large-scale social protection (SP) to systems under growing climate risk, with a focus on reducing constraining gender norms (WP1), enhancing women's control over resources and resilience (WP3), and introducing sociotechnical innovation bundles addressing unequal voice in decision-making and governance (WP4), leveraging large-scale social protection (SP) to mitigate, climate adaptation and climate policy, even though it is not the principal focus of the activity.

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Gender equality is the main objective of the initiative/project and is fundamental in its design and expected results.

- Score 1: Significant
- Score 2: Principle
- Score 3: Not targeted

**APPROVED BUDGET**

- $6.14M

**PROPOSAL BUDGET**

- $8.80M

- 2023

**Regions targeted in the proposal:**

East and Southern Africa, South Asia, West and Central Africa

**Countries targeted in the proposal:**

Viet Nam, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, United Republic of Tanzania

**APPROVED BUDGET**

- $6.14M

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

By working with local partners, the initiative has developed, tested, and implemented 34 innovations in 2023.

- WP1 tools and guidelines on norms informed the work of the three other WPs.
- WP2 conducted global reviews on design and use of STIBs and their impacts on women’s empowerment and policy making, and supported the development of a global tool for measuring gender equity in agrifood value chains. Together with local partners, the initiative is designing and testing a set of maternal and child nutrition (MCN) outcomes and impacts, and is enhancing women’s control over resources and resilience (WP3), and introducing sociotechnical innovation bundles addressing unequal voice in decision-making and governance (WP4), leveraging large-scale social protection (SP) to systems under growing climate risk, with a focus on reducing constraining gender norms (WP1), enhancing women’s control over resources and resilience (WP3), and introducing sociotechnical innovation bundles addressing unequal voice in decision-making and governance (WP4), leveraging large-scale social protection (SP) to mitigate, climate adaptation and climate policy, even though it is not the principal focus of the activity.

- WP3 accelerated science on leveraging large-scale SP programs for women’s climate resilience and gender equality.
- WP4 developed an innovation, Women’s Empowerment in Agrifood Governance (WEAGov), to assess women’s voice in evidence generation, indicating its potential influence for future programming.

**Website link**

e.lecoutere@cgiar.org
By 2025, national agencies, CSOs and CGIAR Initiatives in at least two LMICs target normative constraints that limit capacities of women food system actors to build economic resilience to CC challenges using GTAs.

By 2025, national and local multi-stakeholder platforms are strengthened to become functional and sustainable in addressing development tradeoffs and generating strategies for effective food, land, and water transformation.

Learning Labs nested in other CGIAR Initiatives and downstream partners (such as WorldVeg, AGRA, FAO, IFAD, NARES) in two low and middle-income countries together with CGIAR Gender Equality Initiative identity and model diverse scenarios for bundling climate-smart technologies to empower women to be partners and drivers of climate change solutions.

Stakeholders involved in social protection programs - including governments, international non-governmental organizations, bilateral donors agencies, and donors - across at least three low and middle-income countries use CGIAR Gender Equality Initiative’s evidence to understand how social protection systems can be better leveraged to boost rural women’s climate resilience and reduce gender inequality.

Stakeholders involved in social protection programs - including governments, international non-governmental organizations, bilateral donors agencies, and donors - across at least three low and middle-income countries use CGIAR Gender Equality Initiative’s evidence to understand how social protection systems can be better leveraged to boost rural women’s climate resilience and reduce gender inequality.

Governments, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, and private sector actors in at least three low and middle-income countries use GTAs gender equality Initiative’s learning and guidelines to better understand how social innovations and organizational strategies, as well as government and private sector policies, can effectively increase the voice and agency of women in agrifood systems governance, and their resilience to climate change.

Note: A summary of Work Package progress ratings is provided in Section 3.
Summary of progress against the theory of change

EOIO 1: Transform: Gender-transformative approaches (GTAs).

- EOIO 1.1: Transform: Gender-transformative approaches (GTAs).

EOIO 2: Empower: Bundled innovations for women’s empowerment.

Progress by End of Initiative outcome
WP1: Transform: Gender-transformative approaches (GTAs)

Output

- Evidence synthesis on norms and economic resilience to climate change challenges
- Qualitative assessments of norms that restrict the building of economic resilience to climate change challenges
- Multi-dimensional social norms in agrifood systems
- Set of leverage points and levers for deeper level change
- Emerging lessons from the implementation of gender transformative approaches at different scales
- Guidelines, video stories, and webinars to support evidence synthesis and scale-up of gender transformative approaches

Outcome

- Greater understanding of where and how normative constraints limit economic resilience to CC challenges
- GTAs designed and being implemented at different scales by different AFS stakeholders

WP2: Monitor: Gender norms and economic resilience

Output

- Monitoring frameworks and tools for assessing gender norms
- Workshops and trainings for capacity building
- Evaluation of gender transformative approaches

Outcome

- Improved measurement of gender norms and economic resilience
- Increased capacity for gender transformative approaches

WP3: Design: Gender transformative SP interventions

Output

- Gender transformative SP Guidelines
- Case studies on successful interventions
- Evidence synthesis and scale-up of gender transformative approaches

Outcome

- Gender transformative SP systems
- Improved economic resilience to CC challenges

WP4: Supporting women’s influence in community governance

Output

- Training programs for women and men on advocacy skills
- New tools for increasing women’s influence
- WEAGov as a planning tool

Outcome

- Increased women’s influence in community governance
- Enhanced economic resilience to CC challenges

WP5: Gender transformative finance

Output

- Gender transformative finance models
- Access to finance for women-owned businesses
- Evidence synthesis and scale-up of gender transformative finance

Outcome

- Increased access to finance for women
- Enhanced economic resilience to CC challenges

EOIO 3: Platea dictumst vestibulum rhoncus est pellentesque elit ullamcorper dignissim.

EOIO 4: Orci phasellus egestas tellus rutrum tellus pellentesque eu tincidunt tortor.
WP2: Empower: Bundled innovations for women’s empowerment

**Outcome 2.1.1**
Situational analysis

**Outcome 2.1.2**
Identification and prioritization of critical knowledge gaps and development of a list of evidence-based strategies

**Output 2.1**
Evidence Gap Map on impacts of socio-technical innovations on women’s empowerment, resilience, and other socioeconomic outcomes

**Output 2.2**
A toolbox with different datasets, tools, and guidance for designing, implementing, and evaluating context-specific initiatives

**Goal 2**
Bundling context-specific socio-technical innovation bundles that can facilitate women’s access to climate-smart technologies, resilience, and empowerment

1. **WP2: Empower**
   - **Initiative’s evidence, guidance, and tools**
   - **Research articles, reports, and guides**
   - **Evidence gap map**
   - **Output 2.2**

2. **WP3: Protect**
   - **Evidence gap map**
   - **Output 2.2**

**WP3: Protect: Gender-responsive social protection**

**Outcome 3.1**
Strategic review of findings, summarizing what is currently known about how social protection affects women’s well-being during climate shocks/stressors

**Output 3.1**
Guidance, evidence, and strategies on how social protection systems and complementary programs can help women cope with and adapt to climate change

**Goal 3**
New research on how social protection programs and complementary programs help women cope with and adapt to climate change

1. **WP3: Protect**
   - **Guidance and evidence**
   - **Evidence gap map**
   - **Output 2.2**

**WP3: Protect**

- **Output 3.1**
- **Goal 3**
- **WP3: Protect**

**WP2: Empower**

- **Outcome 2.1**
- **Output 2.1**
- **Goal 2**
- **WP2: Empower**

**WP3: Protect**

- **Outcome 3.1**
- **Output 3.1**
- **Goal 3**
- **WP3: Protect**


WORK PACKAGE PROGRESS RATING & RATIONALE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WORK PACKAGE</th>
<th>PROGRESS RATING &amp; RATIONALE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WP4: Voice: Inclusive governance and policies</td>
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</table>

**Definitions**

- **On track**: Indicates progress is as planned.
- **Delayed**: Indicates progress is behind plan.
- **Off track**: Indicates progress is not managed appropriately.

**Outcomes**

1. **Outcome 1**: Governments, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, private sector actors, and CGIAR members have a greater understanding of the specific agrifood systems governance levers – both social innovations, organizational strategies, and policy frameworks. As a result, we are on track to achieve our EOIO. This is supported by insights from stakeholders on how to effectively increase the voice and agency of women in climate-related governance, and their resilience to climate change.

2. **Outcome 2**: A review of the available databases and innovations was completed as part of Output 2.3, and the STIBs dashboard was completed and results published in 2023. Collaborations with WP2 and WP4 could be initiated in 2024 by providing potential GTAs for inclusion in WP2 STIBs and other resources.

3. **Outcome 3**: Research activities have been completed for Output 3.1 (strategic evidence review), are on-track to be completed by 2023. All the learning labs will be continuously monitored, and the process and outcomes will be documented in 2024. As part of Output 2.4, a TOC and results-based management framework were developed for the learning labs in India in the first quarter of 2024. Partnerships with other CGIAR AR4D ecosystem partners, and/or AR4D strategic evidence, will be developed in 2023 and assuming progress as planned in 2024, position us to achieve our outcomes.

4. **Outcome 4**: WP4: Voice: Inclusive governance and policies

**Work Package progress rating summary**

- **Progress rating**: The work package is on track.

**Evidence Rationale**

- **Evidence for Policymakers and Private Sector Actors**: For enhancing women's resilience to climate change and gender-responsive policies.

- **Evidence for other stakeholders**: Guides for Policymakers and Private Sector Actors

**Output**

- **Taskforce for measuring effective voice and agency of women in climate-related governance**: Taskforce for measuring effective voice and agency of women in climate-related governance.

- **Gender Equity in Agrifood Systems Governance Index**: Index to track women's voice and agency in climate-related governance.

- **Evidence Map documenting social innovations and organizational strategies**: Ready for scaling to increase the voice and agency of women in climate-related governance.

- **Guidelines for Policymakers and Private Sector Actors**: For enhancing women's resilience to climate change and gender-responsive policies.
Section 4: Key results

This section provides an overview of results reported by the CGIAR Research Initiative on Gender Equality. These results align with the CGIAR Results Framework and Gender Equality’s theory of change. Source: Data extracted from the CGIAR Results Dashboard on 9 April 2024.

Overview

In 2023, the Gender Equality Initiative reported and contributed to a total of 226 results. The Initiative delivered 134 knowledge products and 21 innovation development results, 30 capacity sharing for development results, and 26 other outputs. This is a substantial increase in the number of all types of outputs as compared to 2022, and demonstrates the Initiative’s significant contributions to science, capacity sharing, and innovation development. The Initiative also reported 15 cases of evidence against outcomes, including 1 of policy change and 1 of innovation use, demonstrating it is well on-track to achieving the EOIOs.

Overview of reported results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Outputs</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of results by country

[Map showing number of results by country]

This includes countries with results reported in 2023 by the Gender Equality Initiative and by Initiatives with which the Gender Equality Initiative collaborated: Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Jordan, Kenya, Mali, Malawi, Mauritania, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, Viet Nam.
Number of results by country

- East and Southern Africa: 76
- West and Central Africa: 55
- South Asia: 46
- Central and West Asia and ...: 6
- Latin America and the Caribbean: 4
- Southeast Asia and the Pacific: 2
- North America: 1

Contributions to the UN Sustainable Development Goals

- Gender Equality: 212
- Poverty reduction, livelihoods and jobs: 13
- Gender equality, youth and social inclusion: 11
- Climate adaptation and mitigation: 10
- Environmental health and biodiversity: 9
- Nutrition, health and food security: 8
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: 8
- World Vision International: 7
- Africa RISING: 7
- Resilient Agrifood Systems: 6

Percentage of results tagged to CGIAR’s Impact Areas

- Nutrition, health and food security: 53%
- Poverty reduction, livelihoods and jobs: 29%
- Gender equality, youth and social inclusion: 10%
- Climate adaptation and mitigation: 25%
- Environmental health and biodiversity: 6%

- Principal: The result is principally about meeting any of the Impact Area objectives, and this is fundamental in its design and expected results. The result would not have been undertaken without this objective.
- Significant: The result has made a significant contribution to any of the Impact Area objectives, even though the objective(s) is not the principal focus of the result.
- Not targeted: The result did not target any of the Impact Area objectives.

Top 10 number of results by contributing partner

1. The World Vegetable Center: 13
2. Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization: 12
3. World Food Programme: 11
5. World Vision International: 9
6. African Rice Center: 8
7. FAO: 8
8. Resilient Agrifood Systems: 7
9. Africa RISING: 7
10. Resilient Agrifood Systems: 7

Connections are sized by the number of reported results. Collaborations where only one result was reported with a linkage between two Initiatives are excluded.

Gender Equality internal portfolio network

Connections are sized by the number of reported results. Collaborations where only one result was reported with a linkage between two Initiatives are excluded.
Section 5:
In India, as part of the learning labs, we worked with Sattva Women’s Self-help Groups in India to support learning on increasing women’s voice in demand. WP4 also continued to work with the Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning in Nigeria, the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, and the National Policies and Strategies Initiative in Africa to support women’s political engagement. More than 5,500 people were trained in rural India using these tools. Additionally, we worked with the National Policies and Strategies Initiative and the Gender and Migration Initiative to develop a framework on contextualizing gendered trait preferences. WP4 collaborated with longstanding partner ActionAid Nigeria for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), climate and Development Office (FCDO), Germany’s Federal Ministry Organization (ILO), the United Kingdom’s Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), Germany’s Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), and UN Women, WFP, FAO, the World Bank, the International Labour Organisation, the Organization for Rehabilitation and Development in Amhara (ORDA), to codesign and implement curricula to increase women’s advocacy skills and foster men’s mobilization. Together, WP4 publicly disseminated innovative policies and programs.

Section 6:
CGIAR Portfolio linkages

Portfolio linkages and Gender Equality’s impact pathways

WP1 collaborated with the Aquatic Foods Initiative for the qualitative produce guidelines for measuring gender transformative change. WP1 partnered with KIT and FHI360 to develop a conceptual framework on measuring gender norms in agrifood systems and to implement quantitative assessments of norms in Nigeria and Tanzania. WP2 collaborated with the CGIAR Research Initiative on Climate Change, Agriculture, and Food Security (CCAFS) to pilot STIBs in Africa. WP2 also collaborated with the National Policies and Strategies Initiative and the Gender and Migration Initiative in Africa in 2023 and will collaborate with the ClimatePRO Pavilion at COP28. Within Gender Equality, WP3 collaborated with the Fragility, Conflict, and Migration Initiative and the Climate Resilience Initiatives on a portfolio of research and dissemination around how SP can promote women’s and girls’ empowerment and resilience.

WP3 collaborated with the National Policies and Strategies Initiative and the Gender and Migration Initiative included global evidence synthesis, in-depth reviews of several countries’ programming, a quantitative index (WEAI) Climate Learning module in Asia and Africa. WP3 also collaborated with the Rethinking Markets Initiative to develop a strategy for scaling WEAGov. WP4 also worked with the National Policies and Strategies Initiative and the Gender and Migration Initiative at the second high-level dialogue meeting held in New Delhi, South Asia.

Gender and climate experts applaud the Gender Equality Initiative at the second high-level dialogue meeting held in New Delhi, South Asia. Credit: Michael’s Photography, New Delhi.

Farmers sit on a tractor in front of crop fields in Manoli Village, Sonipat District in Haryana, India. Credit: Katrin Park/IFPRI.
Adaptive management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECOMMENDATION</th>
<th>SUPPORTING RATIONALE</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deliver workplan for 2024-Q1/2025 by end of Q4 2024.</td>
<td>Undertake risk mitigation due to uncertainty around timing of end of Phase 1. Prioritize outputs and outcomes and consider whether it is possible to achieve all outputs and outcomes under the shortened schedule and a budget that is potentially reduced by one quarter. Adapt 2024 workplan to support writing of the P25 proposal. Prioritize outputs and outcomes and consider whether it is possible to achieve all outputs and outcomes under the shortened schedule and the additional demands on leads, WP leads and researchers' time for writing the P25 proposal. Synthesize and collate tools, approaches, and evidence by June 2024 to inform the P25 proposal writing process. Move up the effort to complete tools, approaches, and evidence and synthesize and collate them to inform other Initiatives and the P25 proposal process. Update strategy of investment in innovations – invest in developing the most promising Innovation Packages while developing a number of new innovations and increasing the readiness of the most relevant/most promising innovations developed by 2023. The Initiative has invested in developing a substantial number of innovations and in profiling these (the reported number of innovation development outputs expanded from 4 in 2022 to 21 in 2023). In 2023, the Initiative invested in taking one innovation through a scaling readiness assessment study to develop it into an Innovation Package and reported one innovation use result. In 2024, the Initiative will invest in developing the most promising Innovation Packages, while increasing the readiness of the most relevant/most promising innovations developed by 2023 and developing a number of new innovations. Cut one study in Malawi from WP4 due to budget cuts in 2023. Rather than spread the 2023 budget cuts across all studies, WP4 cut one planned study in Malawi that had not started yet. Develop a mechanism to improve coordination. Gender Equality has identified the need to share more information between WPs to improve coordination and is taking action, given that the WPs are active in the same geographic areas and are working with some of the same partners. Align wording of outcome indicators for Outcomes 2.2. Outcome indicator for 2.2: change from “number of initiatives” to “number of initiatives and partners...”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Gender Equality researchers developed the Women’s Empowerment in Agrifood Governance (WEAGov) Assessment Framework to identify entry points for increasing women’s voice in policymaking, an innovation in the Initiative’s portfolio. Piloted in Nigeria, WEAGov is already influencing efforts by key ministries to better meet gender targets set in agrifood policies. Ministries of Budget and Economic Planning and Agriculture expressed strong interest in continuing to work together to incorporate WEAGov into planning processes and data systems, achieving an innovation use result for Gender Equality in 2023..

The Women’s Empowerment in Agrifood Governance (WEAGov) interactive infographic allows users to click through every dimension of the WEAGov assessment (a, b, c, d, e) to gain a comprehensive view of women’s voice across the agrifood cycle. The WEAGov framework for definitions of key terms and detailed information on measurement, scoring, and terms of conditions is expected that ongoing engagement between Gender Equality Initiative on Gender Equality and other CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets researchers, the IFPRI Country Office in Nigeria, other CGIAR researchers, and the private sector, public sector, and civil society and at both the state and federal levels to capture important roles that women may be playing in different sectors and at various levels of governance.

In May 2023, a workshop convened local experts to discuss and engage with the WEAGov framework. A total of 240 experts from at least 140 organizations were interviewed, including representatives from local universities, farmers’ organizations, civil society organizations, and the private sector. The workshop participants were engaged in discussions around gender and agriculture in Nigeria. In 2024, Gender Equality researchers plan to launch a second wave of WEAGov research.

The WEAGov methodology begins with a policy landscape analysis to better meet gender targets set in agrifood policies. Ministries of Agriculture and Budget and Economic Planning are committed to using planning tools, including WEAGov, to mainstream gender considerations in their work. Going forward, the Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning has heard the call for better funding of gender targets and has committed to using planning tools, including WEAGov, to mainstream gender considerations in their work. We are working with partners to better meet gender targets set in agrifood policies.
Farmers work together in Khulna, Bangladesh.

Credit: Farha Khan, IFPR

Askale Lombamo and her husband Abamo Lombamo in their garden in Doyogena District, Ethiopia.

Credit: Georgina Smith, ILRI