



*Older woman growing long beans for trading in the local market in Phonthan Village, Lao PDR.  
Credit: Jim Holmes/IWMI*

# CGIAR **GENDER Impact Platform**

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The Artificial Intelligence (AI) software ChatGPT was used to support the editing of parts of this report, specifically to improve clarity, grammar, and style. ChatGPT was not used to generate the content of the report. All edits made with AI assistance were reviewed and validated by the authors to ensure accuracy, coherence, and alignment with the original intent.

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# Table of contents

<b>CGIAR Technical Reporting 2024</b>	<b>1</b>
Section 1: <b>Fact sheet, executive summary and budget</b>	<b>2</b>
Section 2: <b>Progress towards Primary outcomes</b>	<b>4</b>
Section 3: <b>Module progress</b>	<b>10</b>
Section 4: <b>Quantitative overview of key results</b>	<b>15</b>
Section 5: <b>Key result story</b>	<b>18</b>



# CGIAR Technical Reporting 2024

CGIAR Technical Reporting has been developed in alignment with [CGIAR's Technical Reporting Arrangement](#). This annual report ("Type 1" Report) constitutes part of the broader CGIAR Technical Report. Each CGIAR Research Initiative/Impact Platform/Science Group Project (SGP) submits an annual "Type 1" Report, which provides assurance on progress towards end of Initiative/Impact Platform/SGP outcomes.

As 2024 marks the final year of this CGIAR Portfolio and the 2022-24 business cycle, this Type 1 Report takes a dual approach to its analysis and reporting. Alongside highlighting key achievements for 2024, the report also provides a cumulative overview of the 2022-24 business cycle, where relevant. This perspective captures the evolution of efforts over the three-year period. By presenting both annual and multi-year insights, the report underscores the cumulative impact of CGIAR's work and sets the stage for the transition to the 2025-30 Portfolio.

The 2024 CGIAR Technical Report comprises:

- **Type 1 Initiative, Impact Platform, and SGP Reports:** These annual reports present progress towards end of Initiative/Impact Platform/SGP outcomes and provide quality-assured results accessible via the [CGIAR Results Dashboard](#).
- **Type 3 CGIAR Portfolio Practice Change Report:** This report provides insights into CGIAR's progress in Performance Management and Project Coordination.
- **Portfolio Narrative:** Drawing on the Type 1 and Type 3 reports, as well as data from the CGIAR Results Dashboard, the Portfolio Narrative synthesizes insights to provide an overall view of Portfolio coherence. It highlights synergies, partnerships, country and regional engagement, and collective progress.
- **Type 2 CGIAR Contributions to Impact in Agrifood Systems: evidence and learnings from 2022 to 2024:** This report offers a high-level summary of CGIAR's contributions to its impact targets and Science Group outcomes, aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), for the three-year business cycle.

The Portfolio Narrative informs the 2024 CGIAR Annual Report – a comprehensive summary of the organization's collective achievements, impacts, and strategic outlook.

Elements of the Type 2 report are integrated into the [CGIAR Flagship Report](#), released in April 2025 at [CGIAR Science Week](#). The Flagship Report synthesizes CGIAR research in an accessible format designed specifically to provide policy- and decision-makers at national, regional, and global levels with the evidence they require to formulate, develop, and negotiate evidence-based policies and investments.

The diagram below illustrates these relationships.

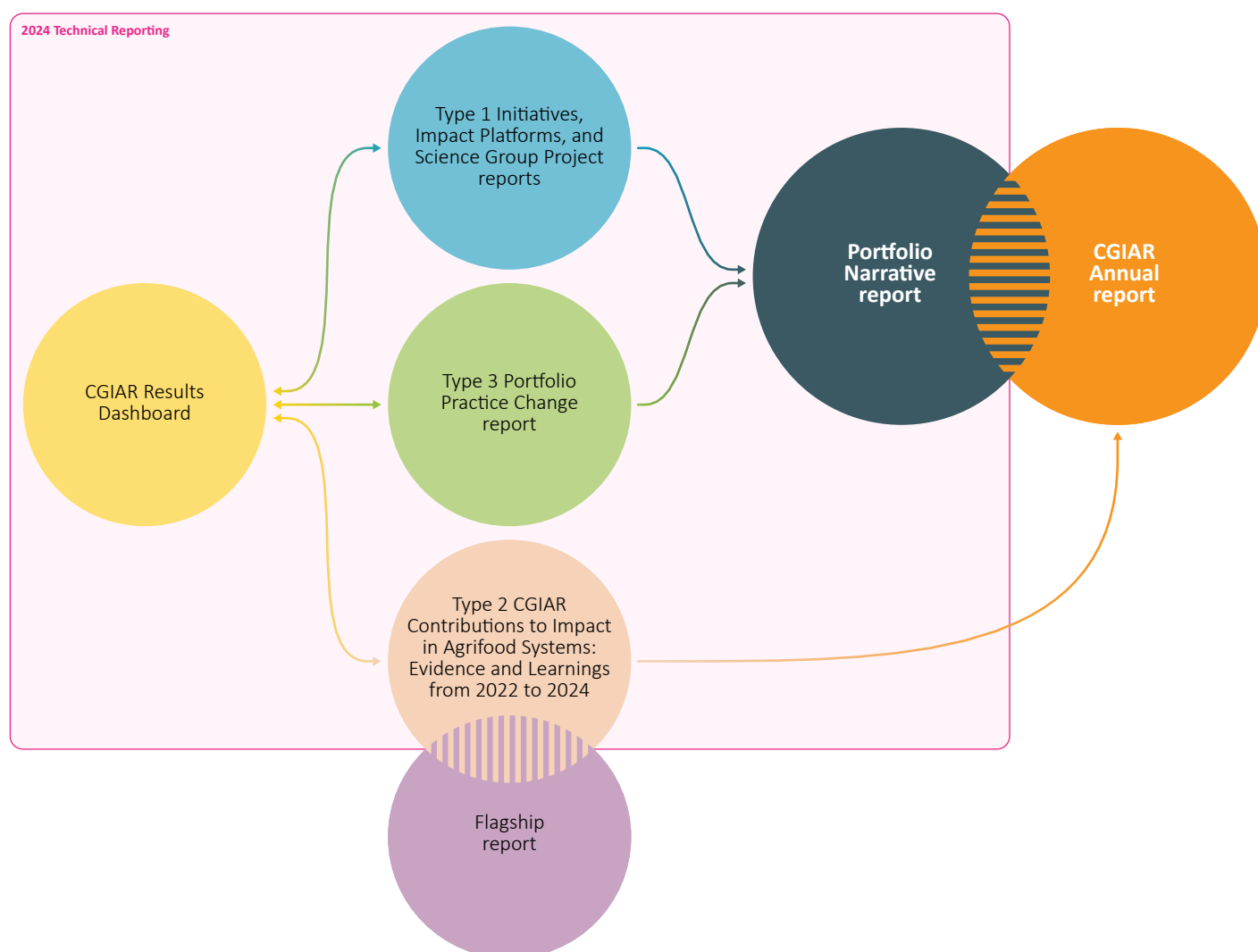


Figure 1. CGIAR's 2024 Technical Reporting components and their integration with other CGIAR reporting products.

# Section 1: Fact sheet, executive summary and budget

Impact Platform name	Gender Equality, Youth and Social Inclusion Impact Area Platform
Short name	GENDER Impact Platform
Director	Nicoline de Haan
Start – end date	01 January 2020 – 31 December 2024
Links to source documents / website	<a href="#">Proposal</a> and <a href="#">System Council meeting documents</a>

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Our progress against the theory of change

The CGIAR GENDER Impact Platform cycle is complete, resulting in demonstrated, significant, positive global and regional outcomes.

We have seen significant global policy influence and global contributions. The Platform’s expertise is progressively sought after by policymakers, illustrated by our impactful contributions to processes such as [Kenya’s United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change \(UNFCCC\) Gender Action Plan](#), and the [Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations’ \(FAO’s\) global report on the Status of Women in Agrifood Systems](#), and the [International Water Management Institute’s \(IWMI’s\) 2024-2030 Strategy](#).

We advanced gender science within CGIAR. Centers and partners have increasingly integrated gender in their research (which continues to also increase in quality). Cutting-edge research methods, tools and approaches are being progressively adopted. For example, the Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) has [influenced research practices in 63 countries](#).

Gender integration is now prioritized and practiced more in agricultural research for development. The Platform supported the revamp of a gender/agriculture curriculum at Makerere University and other Ugandan institutions, leading to [new courses in gender and agricultural development](#) (AR4D).

### We fostered global critical thinking

GENDER actively fostered thought-leadership on gender research in agrifood systems (AFS) by catalyzing scientific exchanges within the global community of academics, activists, policymakers and practitioners. Essential to this process were the opportunities we created to help knowledge-users bridge the gap between cutting-edge research and best practice.

These opportunities relied on direct engagement facilitated by our Alliances Module – such as through [2022 and 2024 Science Exchanges](#) and [2021 and 2023 Gender Conferences](#) – and strategic meetings that also included governments, non-governmental organization (NGO) practitioners, funders, and UN agencies.

With 12 grants awarded by our Evidence Module, CGIAR Centers and Research Initiatives explored new areas of work and filled some of the evidence gaps. The Methods Module also established and grew three [dynamic communities of practice](#) (CoPs). Our research pushed the agenda on leading gender issues by publishing [over 100 peer-reviewed pieces and evidence explainers](#). The GENDER impact Platform successfully launched a new [“youth in agrifood systems” resource hub](#).

### We developed CGIAR’s and partners’ capacity

The Platform fostered and strengthened the capacity of thought leaders, researchers, and specifically gender researchers since its inception. Through our Alliances Module, we implemented three long-term capacity-strengthening programs and [48 short-term capacity-strengthening interventions](#), offered a [curated repertoire of courses](#) and other learning resources, manuals, guides, and metadata files on our Resource Hub.

These efforts directly benefited hundreds of researchers, with ripple effects felt throughout the CGIAR ecosystem.

### We advised on Portfolio-level management and strategy

During 2024, the Platform convened a writing team to develop a [Gender Equality and Inclusion Accelerator](#) proposal and provided strategic advice to writing teams of other Science Programs to [ensure gender was included in all Science Program proposals](#) for the new [CGIAR Portfolio 2025-2030](#).

We created a comprehensive repository of output, outcome and impact indicators to track and inform progress on gender and youth targets. We also developed evidence-driven position papers on [youth](#) and [social inclusion](#) to guide future programming and prioritization in the CGIAR Portfolio 2025-2030.

**We amplified pathways to impact and our profile**

The Platform provided strategic advocacy for gender and youth in AFS – for instance, by conducting [targeted campaigns linked to key international days](#).

We engaged in policy influence by bringing evidence-based gender and climate messages to major international forums such as [COP](#) conferences, while advocating for inclusive policies and amplifying women’s voices.

Positive media representation and science communication on gender in AFS has increased because of our coverage and training conducted in [2023](#) and [2024](#).

We also carved out pathways to impact for national agricultural research and extension systems (NARES) in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The achievements of the GENDER Impact Platform have established a solid foundation upon which the new Gender Equality and Inclusion Accelerator can build to support the achievement of CGIAR Portfolio 2025–2030 objectives.

	2022	2023	2024
	▼	▼	▼
APPROVED BUDGET <sup>1</sup> ▶	\$10.70M	\$8.18M <sup>2</sup>	\$8.75M <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The approved budget amounts correspond to the figures available for public access through the [Financing Plan dashboard](#).  
<sup>2</sup> These amounts include carry-over and commitments.



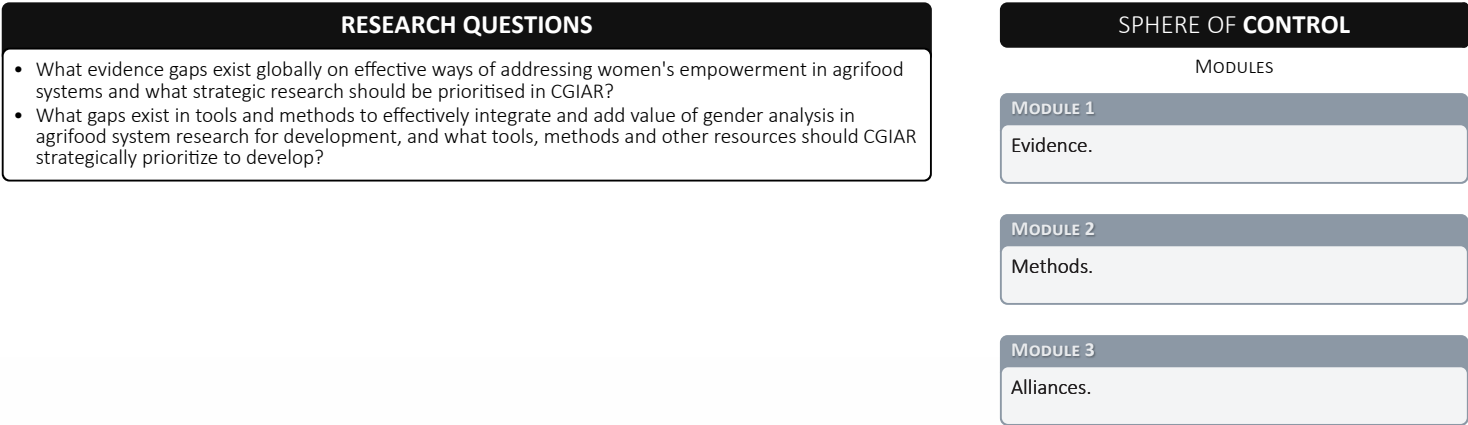
A farm owner checks her beans, grown using groundwater for irrigation in Kandal Province, Cambodia.  
Credit: Neil Palmer (IWMI)



# Section 2: Progress towards Primary outcomes

## Impact Platform-level theory of change diagram

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





PO  
AA  
IA

Primary Outcome  
Action Area  
Impact Area

## SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

### PRIMARY OUTCOMES

#### PRIMARY OUTCOME 1

- 1 ► Utilization of improved evidence to inform strategic investments and scalable gender-intentional innovations and approaches.

#### PRIMARY OUTCOME 2

- 2 ► Forward-looking, dynamic and iterative gender tools, methods and other resources are used to improve the quality of global gender research and gender integrated interventions.

#### PRIMARY OUTCOME 3

- 3 ► Gender integration is prioritized and practiced in Agricultural Research for Development.

### ACTION AREA OUTCOMES

#### SYSTEMS TRANSFORMATION

- 1 ► 1 • CGIAR partners develop and scale innovations that contribute to the empowerment of women and other social groups in food, land, and water systems.
- 2 ► 2 • Implementation partners (e.g. NARES, NGOs, private companies) actively support dissemination, uptake, and implementation of CGIAR innovations.
- 3 ►

#### RESILIENT AGRIFOOD SYSTEMS

- 1 ► 3 • Global and regional institutions, such as funding agencies, international organizations, and coordinating bodies use CGIAR research evidence in the development of strategies, policies, and investments to drive sustainable transformation of food, land, and water systems contributing to livelihood, inclusion, nutrition, environmental and climate resilience objectives.
- 2 ►
- 3 ► 4 • National and sub-national government agencies use CGIAR research results to design or implement strategies, policies and programs which have the potential to transform food, land and water systems contributing to livelihood, inclusion, nutrition, environmental and climate resilience objectives.

#### GENETIC INNOVATION

- 1 ► 5 • Research institutions, government analytical units, and scaling partners in the Global South have improved knowledge, skills, access to data, capacity to develop tools, innovations, and undertake research to support transformation of food, land and water systems contributing to livelihood, inclusion, nutrition, environmental and climate objectives.
- 2 ►
- 3 ►

## SPHERE OF INTEREST

### IMPACT AREAS

#### NUTRITION, HEALTH & FOOD SECURITY

- 2 ► • End hunger for all and enable affordable health diets for the 3 billion people who do not currently have access to safe and nutritious food.
- 3 ►
- 4 ►
- 5 ►

#### GENDER EQUALITY, YOUTH & SOCIAL INCLUSION

- 1 ► • Close the gender gap in rights to economic resources on, access to ownership of, and control over land and natural resources, for more than 500 million women who work in food, land, and water systems.
- 2 ►
- 3 ► • Offer rewardable opportunities to 267 million young people who are not in employment, education, or training.
- 4 ►
- 5 ►

#### CLIMATE ADAPTATION & MITIGATION

- 1 ► • Equip 500 million small-scale producers to be more resilient to climate shocks, with climate adaptation solutions available through national innovation systems.
- 2 ►
- 3 ►
- 4 ►
- 5 ►



Woman tribe harvesting red chili near Kalaw Shan state in Myanmar.

Credit: Franck Camhi / Shutterstock.com





*Patience Wussah, (44 years) and her daughter Mary Pecku (24 years) farm on their ancestral lands in Ada, using irrigation as their main means of watering their plants.*

*Credit: Nana Kofi Acquah / IWMI*

## Summary of progress against the theory of change

2024 marked the end of a cycle for the GENDER Impact Platform. Investments made since its inception (see reports [2020](#), [2021](#), [2022](#), [2023](#)) fostered positive changes in CGIAR and its partners for the integration and quality of gender research, and uptake of evidence by policymakers and practitioners. In 2024, [we delivered 133 outputs](#) – adding to more than 380 since the Platform’s inception – in partnership with CGIAR Centers and 300+ external partners.

### **AFS actors are using evidence generated by GENDER Impact Platform researchers to invest in greater gender equality in AFS.**

In a recently submitted evaluation report, the [Government of Kenya recognized the Platform for its contributions to the country’s progress toward priorities laid out in the UNFCCC’s Gender Action Plan \(GAP\)](#). The GAP, which finished in 2024, aimed to advance gender-responsive climate action. The Platform worked with Kenya’s delegation and other partner organizations to develop a report to [inform discussions on next steps for UNFCCC gender priorities](#), assessing the country’s progress, challenges, gaps and priorities in implementing the GAP.

Within CGIAR, the IWMI used evidence on what works for women’s empowerment in water management and [sought the Platform’s expertise and strategic inputs to inform its Strategy 2024-2030](#). The Platform also supported IWMI with a grant to develop a Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Strategy.

In 2023, FAO’s global report on [the Status of Women in Agrifood Systems](#) was informed by [seven working papers](#) developed by CGIAR gender researchers through the Platform and published in a [Special Issue of Global Food Security](#). Furthermore, the [Joint Programme on Gender Transformative Approaches for Food Security and Nutrition \(JP GTA\)](#) and CGIAR used the technical expertise of gender researchers led by the Platform to develop [guidelines for measuring gender-transformative change in AFS](#). Additionally, the Committee on World Food Security endorsed the [Voluntary Guidelines on Gender](#)

[Equality and Women’s and Girl’s Empowerment in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition](#) and the Platform contributed to several early drafts.

### **Cutting-edge research tools and methods are used increasingly, improving the quality of global gender research and gender-integrated interventions.**

Since its inception, the Platform has influenced research practices, both in CGIAR and other AR4D actors.

By the end of 2024, [274 organizations in 63 countries](#) had used the Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) in their research and development projects through efforts of the Methods Module. Moreover, all CGIAR Centers and 13 CGIAR Research Initiatives sought and received technical assistance from the Platform’s Methods Module to scale up the implementation of the WEAI and WEAI-based tools: in 2024 alone, the WEAI Helpdesk supported 85 teams and individuals from CGIAR and partners.

Overall, the quality of gender science in CGIAR has been continuously improving. A [Situational Analysis of Science Quality of CGIAR Gender Research](#), based on 61 extended abstracts submitted for the [2023 GENDER Conference](#) concluded that significant strengths lie in the Platform’s end-user relevance and potential for social change.

### **Gender integration is prioritized and practiced in AR4D.**

[Training materials developed by the GREAT initiative are being institutionalized in African university curricula](#). The Platform supported the Gender-Responsive Researchers Equipped for Agricultural Transformation initiative (GREAT) to revamp the decade-old existing gender and agriculture curriculum for students in the College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences at Makerere University to align it with current research. GREAT also developed a Master’s program in gender and agricultural development. Now, four more Ugandan universities are adopting the curricula.

## Summary of progress by key function

### KEY FUNCTION 1: FOSTER GLOBAL CRITICAL THINKING

To foster global critical thinking, the Platform organized two Science Exchanges in 2022 and 2024, and global Gender Conferences in 2021 and 2023 – where hundreds of researchers, practitioners, government representatives and global policymakers gathered from more than 50 countries. Through these forums, we established the largest global network of gender researchers in AFS, catalyzing scientific exchanges between researchers, and engaging with knowledge users to help bridge the gap between research and practice.

The Platform facilitated strategic engagement with governments, NGOs, funders and UN agencies. We continually presented CGIAR-generated new evidence on gender-responsive agricultural innovation in high-level forums such as the 68th session of the Commission on the Status of Women, UNFCCC COP29, United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) COP16, the 52nd Session of the Committee on World Food Security and the Africa Food Systems Forum 2024 – and in annual conferences such as those of the International Association for Feminist Economists and the 32nd International Conference of Agricultural Economists. This sharing fostered thought leadership on gender research in AFS in high-level communities of academics, activists, policy theorists, policymakers and practitioners.

We contributed to cutting-edge gender research by publishing more than 80 peer-reviewed journal articles and working papers (28 in 2024) and 33 evidence explainers. The Platform pushed the agenda on climate-agriculture-gender inequality; with funding from the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) we developed a novel methodology for mapping hotspots where climate hazards, women's heavy participation in agriculture, and gender inequalities intersect; and piloted it to conduct a situational analysis in Zambia and Bangladesh, and impact studies in both countries. We also conducted a synthesis of IDRC's use of women's empowerment indicators in two of their portfolios, the Cultivate Africa's Future initiative and the Livestock Vaccine Innovation Fund.

To delve into new areas of research and fill evidence gaps, the Evidence Module of the Platform awarded 12 grants to CGIAR Centers and Research Initiatives about: COVID-19 effects on women and men in food systems; evidence to inform policy in AFS on gendered dimensions of institutions and governance of sustainable land and water systems; women's empowerment through engagement in agricultural value chains; enhancing gender equality and women's empowerment through climate-smart agriculture; gendered pathways and trajectories of climate resilience in AFS; women's collective action in AFS and related learnings and outcomes.

Through the Methods Module, we established and grew three dynamic CoPs of researchers and practitioners who share: the latest knowledge on tools and methods for gender research in AFS; best practices for developing and validating women's empowerment metrics; and new thinking on intersectionality, masculinity, gender-transformative research processes and data.

We also launched a new hub to host resources for research on youth in AFS.

### KEY FUNCTION 2: DEVELOP CGIAR AND PARTNER CAPACITY

Over its duration, the Platform implemented three capacity-strengthening programs aimed at fostering gender research champions and leaders. Twenty-three early-career gender scientists in CGIAR and national agricultural research and extension systems (NARES) from 15 countries improved their negotiation skills, gained a deeper understanding of their leadership style, achieved tangible work-related milestones, and shifted their mindsets and perspectives through a mentorship program delivered by African Women in Agricultural Research and Development (AWARD). Through a program led by GREAT, 32 non-gender researchers (18 from NARES, 7 from CGIAR, 7 from academia) strengthened their skills to conduct gender-responsive breeding research. Through a four-month program conducted by the Alliances Module, 24 CGIAR gender scientists strengthened their writing-for-publication skills.

In 2024, the Platform facilitated more than 19 capacity-strengthening events (bringing the total to 50 since its inception) which provided a deep dive into methodologies, themes and/or concepts in gender (and gender-integrated) research. We enabled 59 researchers from across CGIAR Centers to take courses offered by the Cynara Gender Training Platform on cutting-edge topics in gender equality and social inclusion in AFS. We also established and maintained a curated repertoire of 103 courses on gender in AFS on the GENDER Resource Hub (26 added in 2024; 62 currently active).

During its tenure, the Platform developed learning resources on gender in AFS such as a resource list and guidelines for ethical engagement with gender-based violence in food-systems research, four modules for a course on gender-transformative approaches in AFS, and 94 tools and manuals on methods for integrating gender in AFS research.

We also developed a rich metadata file based on the GENNOVATE protocol using the Ontology-Agnostic Metadata Schema and developed a guide for making qualitative data FAIR – Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable – using the GENNOVATE case study, the first of its kind to make data open access.

### KEY FUNCTION 3: ADVISE PORTFOLIO-LEVEL MANAGEMENT/STRATEGY

In 2024, the Platform Director convened a writing team to develop a Gender Equality and Inclusion Accelerator proposal for the new CGIAR Portfolio 2025-2030. The Platform team worked with the CGIAR Program coordination team to ensure gender was included in all Science Program proposals. The Director also presented on gender research in CGIAR at CGIAR System Council meetings and attended meetings with the “friends of gender” funders group.

The Platform advised and informed the development of Impact Area priorities and measurement indicators for the CIP 2030 Strategy during the CGIAR Impact Platforms workshop in Lima, Peru, in early 2024. The Platform also advised the CGIAR System Office to review and refine Impact Area indicators for the CGIAR 2030 Research and Innovation Strategy.

We created a comprehensive repository of output, outcome and impact indicators to track and inform progress on gender and youth targets. This resource supports CGIAR researchers in selecting appropriate indicators for inclusion in their studies, particularly impact assessments.

The Platform collaborated with the external, impartial [Standing Panel on Impact Assessments](#) (SPIA) to strengthen gender integration into SPIA's upcoming country studies – to better document adoption and diffusion of CGIAR innovations among women in Colombia, Ethiopia, India and Uganda.

Finally, we developed position papers on integrating [youth](#) and [social inclusion](#) in the CGIAR Portfolio 2025–2030. They were informed by Platform-published background papers ([youth](#), [social inclusion](#)), and will inform senior management and researchers in prioritization and programming in 2025 and beyond.

#### KEY FUNCTION 4: AMPLIFY EXTERNAL PROFILE AND PATHWAYS TO IMPACT

In 2024, as in previous years, the Platform conducted [strategic and targeted campaigns](#) to amplify key Platform messages relevant to [International Women's Day](#), [International Youth Day](#) and [International Day of Rural Women](#), advocating for getting agricultural innovations into the hands of women and youth to use their knowledge on adaptation and build their resilience, as well as the resilience of the AFS that they are a part of.

The Platform took key messages to important global events: we organized a series of gender- and climate-focused events at the United Nations Climate Change Conferences ([COP29](#), [COP28](#), [COP27](#) and beyond COP27). The COP events also provided an opportunity to build the capacity of and relationship with African negotiators through a partnership with AGNES (African Group of Negotiators Expert Support).

We continued to engage with key global actors in the Commission on the Status of Women – at the [68th session](#) in 2024, we partnered with AWARD and the Permanent Mission of Uganda and of Malawi to highlight the critical role of well-designed policies in shifting the needle toward equitable AFS. At the [2024 Africa Food Systems Forum](#), we worked with several organizations to highlight gender-focused agricultural innovations dedicated to transforming Africa's food systems. The Platform Director spoke at the side event that resulted in the [Kigali Youth Declaration on Food Systems, Policy and Climate Action 2024](#). In the implementation of the [Africa Fertilizer and Soil Health Action Plan](#), the Platform advocated for women's voices to be heard.

The GENDER [Resource Hub](#) remained at the center of the Platform's support system for research. It freely gives global researchers, policymakers, practitioners and others access to publications and datasets on gender equality, youth and social inclusion. It catalogues 33 short, accessible evidence explainers; 94 tools, methods and manuals; 62 current training opportunities; more than 280 datasets and 25,000 publications; and the latest news and events.

To ensure better coverage of stories about women in AFS, we organized a series of three training and mentoring programs for science communicators and journalists in [2023](#) and [2024](#). The courses aimed to bring gender-responsive solutions into mainstream media – a goal that was [successfully achieved](#). A [complete training guide](#) and [news template](#) were also published.

To carve pathways to NARES for impact, the Platform engaged on several fronts. In India, we signed a partnership with the [National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management](#) in 2023. In 2024, the institute gathered international agricultural experts, policymakers, and AFS leaders to [explore innovations and identify strategies to make extension and advisory services more inclusive and gender-responsive](#).

We also partnered with the Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad to host [stakeholder consultation](#) with academia, civil society and international organizations to discuss challenges, solutions, priorities and partnerships about women's potential in AFS.

The Platform's Alliances Module commissioned four projects to strengthen the capacity of NARES to integrate gender into their work across 13 countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

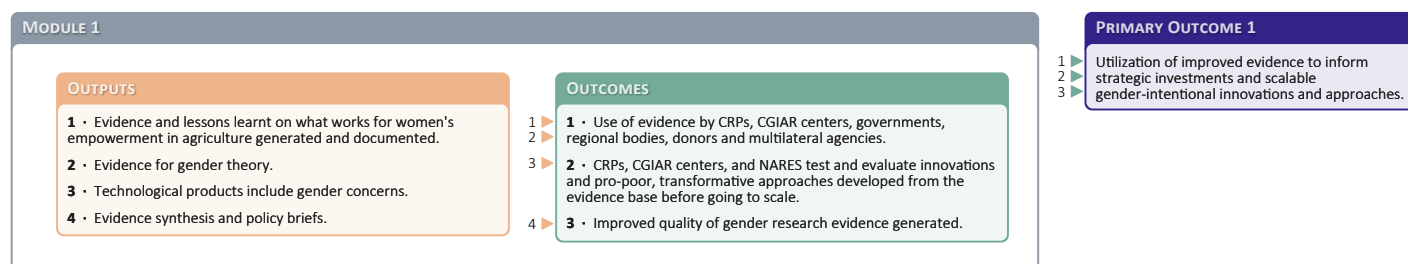




*Maasai woman moves her flock home while carrying an injured goat in Morogoro, Tanzania.  
Credit: ILRI/Shengena Killel*

## Section 3: Module progress

### Module 1: Module 1 Evidence Module



Guided by the [Evidence Gap Map](#) developed in 2021, the Evidence Module has since made significant progress on generating new, and synthesizing available, evidence on women's needs, vulnerabilities, and empowerment in AFS. We also produced 33 [evidence explainers](#) – short, accessible summaries of notable gender-in-AFS research – that present recommendations, implications and conclusions to development practitioners, policymakers, researchers and others.

In 2021 and 2022, we investigated and generated [evidence on different ways that COVID-19 impacted women and men in food systems](#) through four research projects that focused on changes in relationships within households with consequences for resilience, food and nutrition security, and incomes; women's and men's roles and power relations affecting food access and availability; and impacts on women's agribusiness enterprises. Five additional research projects also generated evidence to [inform policy, practice and research on gender equality in AFS](#). They focused on gendered dimensions of institutions and governance of sustainable land and water systems; women's empowerment through engagement in agricultural value chains; and enhancing gender equality and women's empowerment through climate-smart agriculture.

In 2023 and 2024, we focused investment on the **intersection of gender, climate change and AFS**. We commissioned a series of systematic, scoping and rapid reviews to explore the challenges and opportunities women in AFS face from climate change. Review topics included:

- [Gender-responsive climate financing](#)
- [Climate- and gender-smart private sector investments](#)
- [Gender dimensions of post-harvest losses and waste](#)
- [Measuring women's climate resilience](#)
- [Gender-disaggregated data in climate-smart agriculture](#)
- [Women's adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices](#)
- [Gender in climate change mitigation](#)

To better understand women's vulnerabilities and needs, and identify potential opportunities for advancing gender equality and inclusion in these emerging areas, we investigated:

- How collective action and group-based approaches can increase women's resilience and adaptive capacities to diverse socioeconomic and climatic stressors
- [Gender-responsive climate information services](#)
- [The impact of heat stress on women in AFS](#)

We compiled this evidence in a research brief: [Rethinking climate-smart agriculture for gender equality and women's empowerment](#). We also published the research brief [Gender equality for climate justice: Why it matters at COP29](#) for the CGIAR Issue Brief Series.

Additionally, the Evidence Module commissioned two case studies on [gendered climate change–resilience pathways in food systems](#), focused on interaction between ethnic minorities and climate-smart agriculture in Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the role of women's social networks in strengthening their resilience in Colombia. As part of this work, [gender equality and inclusion principles were integrated into the CGIAR Research Initiative on Agroecology](#), and we developed a [methodology for social network analysis](#). We also supported a study that examined [outcomes and impacts of women's collectives](#) on their empowerment and resilience in the Middle East and North Africa, and South Asia – providing critical insights into strategies that can address structural inequalities and boost institutional support for women's collectives.

To synthesize available evidence on **economic empowerment of women through their engagement in agribusinesses and entrepreneurship**, we commissioned systematic reviews focused on [value-chain interventions](#), [gender-transformative approaches](#), [the impact of agricultural mechanization](#), [financial-inclusion interventions](#), and the [role of agricultural extension](#). These reviews collectively serve as foundational resources, providing evidence-based insights to inform the design and implementation of gender-responsive interventions within CGIAR and beyond.

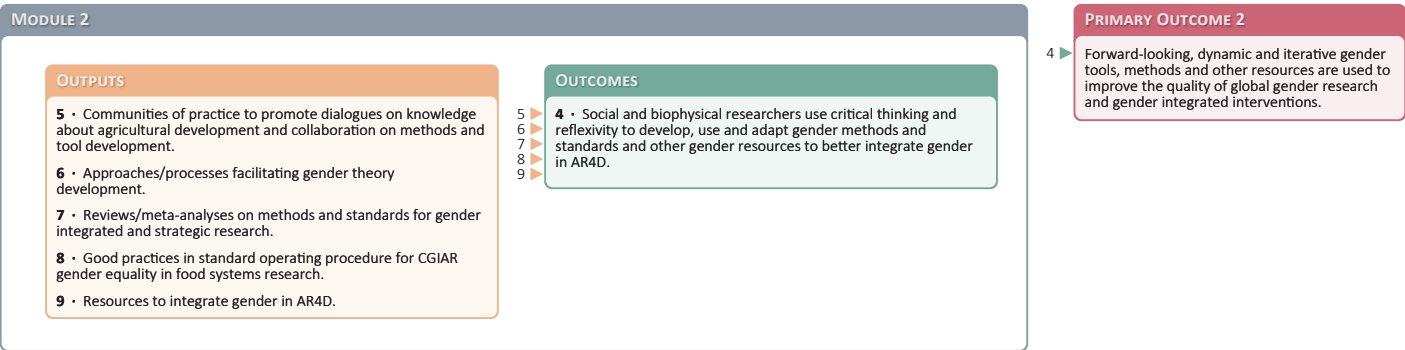
To disseminate these findings and receive stakeholder feedback, we organized interactive webinars and consultation workshops that engaged global experts and diverse stakeholders. For example, in Odisha, India, we organized [training and awareness workshops on managing and mitigating the risks of heat stress](#) with women farmers. In collaboration with the National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management in Hyderabad, we held a [workshop on developing gender-responsive agricultural extension and advisory services](#) to identify best-fit approaches for women in AFS and to distill strategies for gender-responsive extension systems. With the Indian Institute of Management in Ahmedabad, we organized a [stakeholder dialogue](#) to discuss women's potential in AFS and develop targeted interventions and collaborative solutions.

These engagements were integral to initiate dialogue between researchers, academics, industry, and policymakers to effectively use available evidence to pave a way forward towards gender-responsive action.

In 2024, we began a comprehensive digital [evidence portal](#) for evidence-based recommendations and solutions on gender-responsive climate action, a methodological guide for conducting participatory foresight analysis on gender equality in AFS, a handbook on best practice for protecting women farmers from heat, and guidelines on tackling heat stress.



## Module 2: Module 2 Methods Module



Over its duration, the Methods Module advanced the quality of gender research within CGIAR and its partners by developing, consolidating and sharing cutting-edge methods and tools to support high-quality gender research across key and emerging CGIAR research areas.

To **consolidate gender research methodologies and identify gaps**, we coordinated seven working groups to conduct a review of tools and methods in key research areas such as [nutrition](#), [governance](#), [labor](#), [value chains](#), [agricultural technologies](#), [gender-transformative change](#) and [climate change](#). We contributed to the Resource Hub’s database, which now includes [94 methods and tools](#). With funding from the Gates Foundation, we developed 13 [innovative methods and tools for gender research](#) through four projects/innovation grants, and supported people integrating WEAI into ongoing CGIAR research activities on [nutrition \(three projects\)](#) and [climate change \(three projects\)](#) through learning grants.

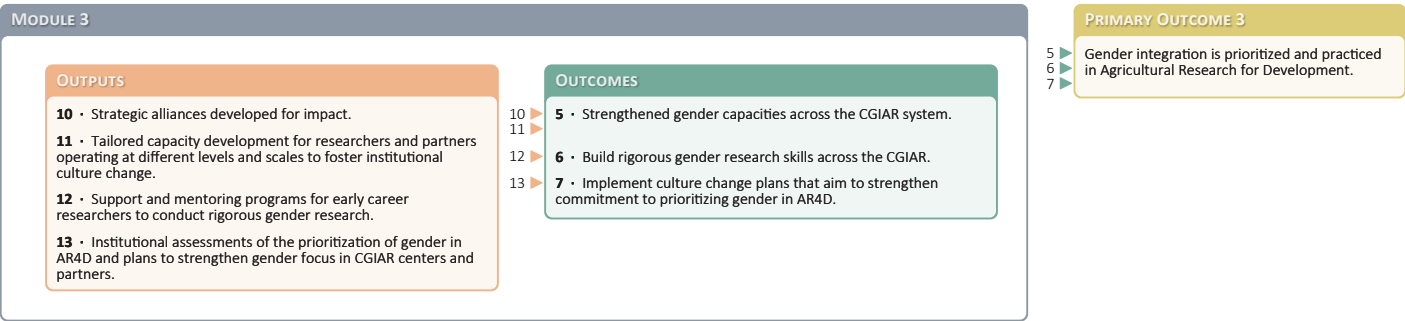
We established three [CoPs](#) to **foster knowledge sharing and collaboration in research methodologies**. The [Gender Transformative Research Methodologies Community of Practice \(GTRM-CoP\)](#) generated conversations and publications on intersectionality, masculinity and [gender-transformative research processes and data](#). The [EnGendering Data Blog](#) members shared promising tools and methods for gender research, resulting in 17 published blogs and eight webinars. The [Women’s Empowerment Measurement Validation Community of Practice \(WE-Validate CoP\)](#) enabled CGIAR researchers and their partners to exchange best practice for developing and validating women’s empowerment metrics through nine webinars and two workshops.

The Methods Module supported scaling up the WEAI and WEAI-based tools through technical assistance and capacity-strengthening activities, benefiting all CGIAR Centers and 13 CGIAR Research Initiatives. In 2024, the WEAI Helpdesk provided support to 85 teams or individuals, including to CGIAR researchers and their partners. To address specific user needs, [four new self-paced pro-WEAI distance-learning modules](#) were launched in 2024, complementing the [pro-WEAI Foundational Module](#). Currently, the [WEAI Resource Center](#) is being updated with revised content, including resources on the [Reach, Benefit, Empower, Transform \(RBET\) Framework](#), [pro-WEAI for health and nutrition \(pro-WEAI+HN\)](#), and the [Women’s Empowerment Metric for National Statistical Systems \(WEMNS\)](#). We have also contributed to developing and validating other WEAI-based tools, such as the [Women’s Empowerment in Fisheries and Aquaculture Index \(WEFI\)](#); the [Women’s Empowerment in Livestock Index \(WELI\)](#); the [Women’s Empowerment in Migration Index \(WEMI\)](#); and the [Women’s Empowerment in Energy Index \(WEEI\)](#).

To **advance ethical practices in gender research**, the Methods Module published and disseminated a [gender in research ethics and standards toolkit](#), providing CGIAR-wide guidance for ethical gender research. In response to emerging demands, we also established a new toolkit focusing on AI ethics and standards in gender research.

The Methods Module also supported strategic and emerging research that cuts across all Modules in the Platform. This involved reviewing and curating [social-inclusion guidelines](#), and [methods and tools for AFS research](#). The [Gender and Breeding initiative](#) promoted the use of gender-responsive breeding tools through CoP sessions and [publications](#).

# Module 3: Module 3 Alliances Module



To lay the **foundation for institutional change**, in 2021 the Alliances Module organized a cross-CGIAR consultation and prepared a [think piece](#) on strategic approaches for placing gender and inclusion concerns at the heart of CGIAR research, with attention to the institutional changes needed to create an enabling architecture for this process.

We built **coalitions and partnerships for impact** through global Gender Conferences in [2021](#) and [2023](#). In 2021, the conference was held online in partnership with [Wageningen University & Research: Cultivating Equality: Advancing Gender Research in Agriculture and Food Systems](#). In 2023, we partnered with Indian Council of Agricultural Research, one of the world’s largest NARES, to convene the Platform’s most extensive event to date: [From Research to Impact: Towards Just and Resilient Agrifood Systems](#). The conference was [inaugurated by the President of India](#), as well as three of India’s ministers from agriculture and farmers’ welfare, the CGIAR Executive Managing Director Ad Interim, the CGIAR Regional Representative for Asia, and the GENDER Impact Platform Director. Moreover, India’s G20 Sherpa [expressed eagerness to bring recommendations from the conference to the G20](#), and our [post-conference recommendations](#), jointly published by the Platform and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, provided guidance for this effort.

These events gathered hundreds of researchers, practitioners, government representatives and global policymakers from more than 80 countries to discuss research, and challenge and expand their thinking on gender in AFS. Through these forums, we established the largest global network of gender researchers in AFS – catalyzing scientific exchanges among researchers from different organizations, and creating opportunities to engage with knowledge users to bridge the gap between research and practice.

The Module also invested in **strengthening the capacity of CGIAR gender researchers**. Our strategy was informed by the [capacities and needs assessment of gender research in CGIAR](#). We subsequently delivered three capacity-strengthening programs to foster gender research champions and leaders. In partnership with AWARD, we implemented a [program on mentorship and career pathways](#) for 23 early- and mid-career gender scientists in CGIAR and NARES from 15 countries, who [improved their negotiation skills, gained a deeper understanding of their leadership style, achieved tangible work-related milestones, and shifted their mindsets and perspectives](#). In partnership with GREAT, we delivered a [program on gender-](#)

[responsive breeding research](#) for 32 non-gender researchers from NARES, CGIAR and academia in sub-Saharan Africa. GREAT then expanded its content and geographic focus to include 27 researchers from South Asia. Through this program, the researchers published journal articles on gender in a [Sustainability Special Issue](#) and a [Frontiers Special Issue](#). Additionally, 24 CGIAR gender scientists strengthened their [writing-for-publication skills through a four-month program](#) that we conducted.

The Alliances Module implemented [48 short-term capacity-strengthening interventions](#) (18 in 2024) including master classes, online and in-person training, tailored sessions for NARES, and more. We enabled 59 researchers from across CGIAR’s Centers to take courses offered by the [Cynara Gender Training Platform](#) on cutting-edge topics in gender equality and social inclusion in AFS.

Additionally, we established and maintained a [curated repertoire of courses](#) on gender in AFS on the GENDER Resource Hub – adding 103 courses since the Platform’s inception (26 in 2024; 62 currently active).

The Module further strengthened the knowledge-sharing, capacity and social capital of CGIAR researchers through Science Exchanges in [2022](#) (Nairobi, Kenya) and [2024](#) (Lima, Peru). For these events, we organized capacity-sharing and scientific sessions where researchers could discuss gender research findings, learn from each other’s work and identify strategic directions for future gender research.

In 2024, we supported four networks of NARES partners in Africa and Latin America to strengthen their capacities to integrate gender into their work. We also supported the collaboration between AWARD and Tegemeo Institute of Agricultural Policy and Development, Egerton University, through which 54 fellows learned how to best package gender-responsive policy research evidence for policy outreach.

With the support of the Alliances Module, the GREAT initiative revamped the decade-old existing gender and agriculture curriculum taught to undergraduate and postgraduate students at the College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, Makerere University to align it with current research. These [course materials are now being institutionalized in the curricula of various African universities](#). GREAT also developed a Master’s program in gender and agricultural development, and worked with four universities in Uganda, which are now adopting these curricula.





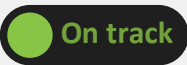
*Vegetable farmers selling their produce in Hat Bazaar in Siraha district in Nepal.  
Credit: Nabin Baral / IWMI*



# Module progress rating summary

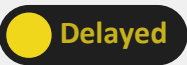
MODULE	PROGRESS RATING & RATIONALE
1	<div><div></div> On track</div> <p>Annual and overall progress aligns with the <a href="#">2024 Plan of Results and Budget</a>. We generated and synthesized evidence in priority areas of gender and climate change, and women’s economic empowerment in AFS; and identified further gaps. We also packaged the evidence and strategically brought it within the agendas of various stakeholders.</p>
2	<div><div></div> On track</div> <p>Annual and overall progress aligns with the <a href="#">2024 Plan of Results and Budget</a>. We collected and reviewed tools and methods for gender in AFS research, and developed new ones to further improve the quality of gender research in AR4D. All are available on our Resource Hub.</p>
3	<div><div></div> On track</div> <p>Annual and overall progress aligns with the <a href="#">2024 Plan of Results and Budget</a>. We strengthened capacity and equipped a significant number of early- and mid-career researchers to conduct quality gender research in AFS. We also established alliances with a global network of stakeholders in gender research in AFS, and strengthened collaborations with existing partners.</p>

## Definitions



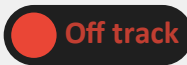
On track

- Progress largely aligns with Plan of Results and Budget.
- Can include small deviations/issues/delays/risks that do not jeopardize success of the module.



Delayed

- Progress slightly falls behind Plan of Results and Budget in key areas.
- Deviations/issues/delays/risks could jeopardize success of the module if not managed appropriately.



Off track

- Progress clearly falls behind Plan of Results and Budget in most/all areas.
- Deviations/issues/delays/risks do jeopardize success of the module.

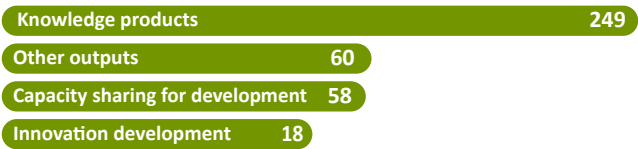
## Section 4: Quantitative overview of key results

This section provides an overview of results reported and contributed to, by the CGIAR Initiative on GENDER Impact Platform from 2022 to 2024. 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](#).

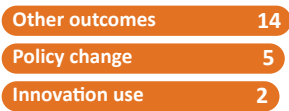
The data used to create the graphics in this section were sourced from the CGIAR Results Dashboard on 04 April 2025. These results are accurate as of this date and may differ from information in previous Technical Reports. Such differences may be due to data updates throughout the reporting year, revisions to previously reported results, or updates to the theory of change.

### OVERVIEW OF RESULTS BY CATEGORY

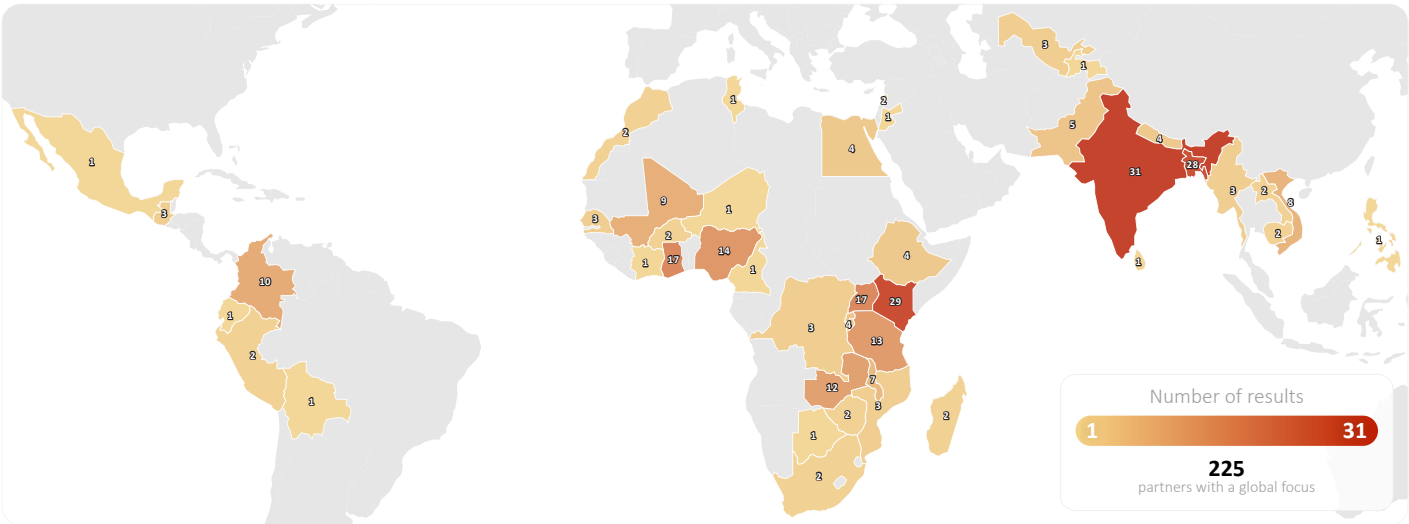
#### Outputs



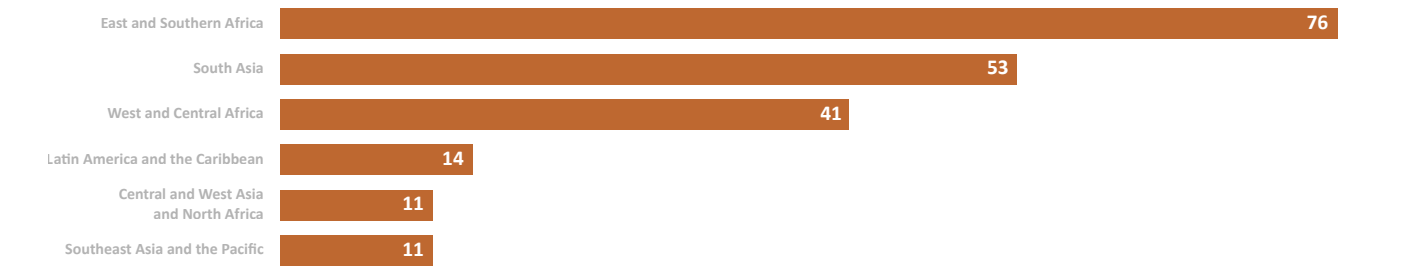
#### Outcomes



### GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS OF RESULTS

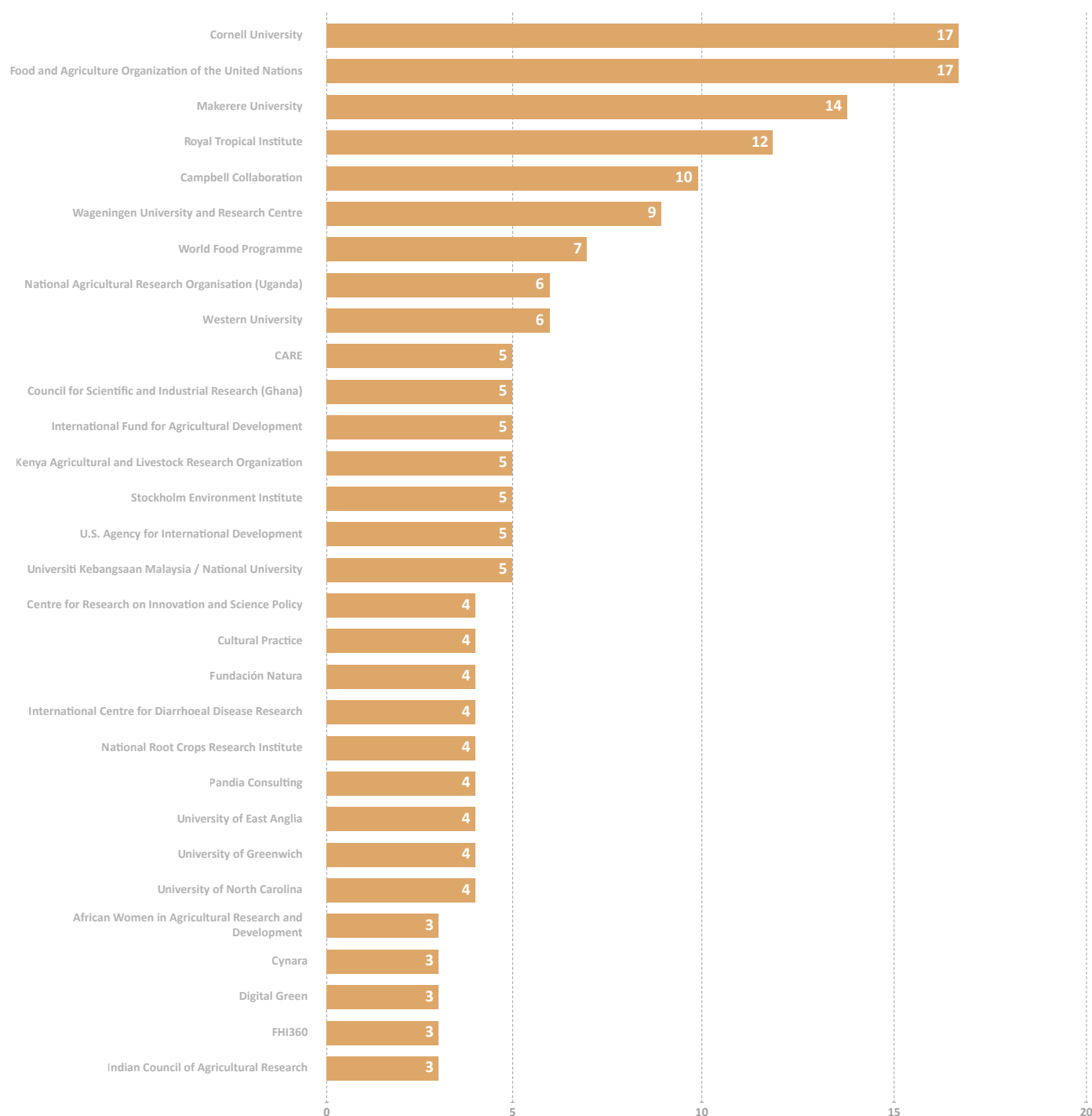


### RESULTS BY REGION





## TOP 30 EXTERNAL PARTNERS CONTRIBUTING TO RESULTS



The GENDER Impact Platform collaborated with more than 300 external partners and all CGIAR Centers to achieve these results.



Potato farmers hold crates of cuttings ready for transplant to the field. The farmers buy the rooted apical cuttings from their neighboring farmer who produces them from the net tunnel behind them. Through the use of cuttings, they have not only increased their yield but also improved their lives.

Credit: N.Ronoh (CI)



# Section 5: Key result story

## Kenya reports progress, sets priorities for gender-responsive climate action

Kenya recently evaluated its progress, challenges, gaps, and priorities in implementing the Gender Action Plan (GAP) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), acknowledging the contributions and support of the CGIAR GENDER Impact Platform.



Guinea - Rural Women's Cooperative Generates Income and Improves Community Life.  
Credit: UN Women/Joe Saade

### Primary Impact Area



### Other relevant Impact Areas targeted



### Contributing Impact Platform

CGIAR GENDER Impact Platform

### Contributing Centers

International Livestock Research Institute

### Contributing external partners

Government of Kenya · State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action

### Geographic scope



Regions: Africa

Countries: Kenya



**In a recently submitted evaluation report, Kenya recognized the significant contributions of the CGIAR GENDER Impact Platform to the country's progress toward priorities laid out in the UNFCCC's Gender Action Plan (GAP). The implementation of the current GAP came to an end in 2024, and all Parties to the Convention were invited to evaluate and discuss next steps for the UNFCCC's gender priorities. The CGIAR GENDER Impact Platform worked with Kenya's delegation and other partner organizations to help assess the country's progress, challenges, gaps and priorities in implementing the GAP.**

In 2014, the [United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change](#) (UNFCCC) established the Lima Work Programme on Gender, defining its mandate on women's rights and gender equality. Three years later, it adopted its first Gender Action Plan (GAP), and in 2019 adopted the [Enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender](#) and the GAP. The work aims to promote gender balance and integrate gender considerations into global policies and initiatives, to achieve gender-responsive climate policy and action.

The implementation of the GAP came to an end in late 2024, and all Parties to the Convention – including Kenya and observer organizations like CGIAR – were invited to conduct evaluations to feed into discussions on next steps for the UNFCCC's gender priorities. These evaluations, captured in a [synthesis report](#), were the basis for ongoing discussions at the [Bonn Climate Change Conference](#).

The CGIAR GENDER Impact Platform had worked with Kenya's delegation of gender and climate change focal point members and other partner organizations on its [evaluation report](#), assessing the country's progress, challenges, gaps and priorities in implementing the GAP. This work followed years of engagement between Kenya's climate negotiators and CGIAR GENDER researchers, including [mapping climate-agriculture-gender inequality hotspots](#).

The Platform assisted the Kenyan delegation in furthering gender-responsive climate action in several ways. We supported Kenya's UNFCCC focal points to attend the UNFCCC processes and knowledge

exchange forums, developed communication and social media engagement strategies, and facilitated platforms on gender and climate change.

Kenya's National Gender and Climate Change Focal Point (State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action) Jackline Makokha commended the practicality of GENDER's support of Kenya's implementation activities. We worked with Kenya's delegation to ensure that the GAPs were aligned with global best practices and local realities. We assisted them to integrate activities that are beneficial to vulnerable groups, especially women, based on evidence generated by CGIAR researchers and partners. Synthesizing and providing evidence was an essential part of GAP implementation. Makokha appreciated GENDER's deep understanding of issues such as sustainable agriculture, climate resilience, and gender integration in agricultural practices that provided a solid foundation for identifying and prioritizing key areas of intervention.

The Platform's on-the-ground projects and experiences – driven by gender experts in CGIAR – were also used to illustrate strides made in gender equality and women's empowerment alongside challenges that must be addressed going forward. Considering the risk of disconnect between GAP milestones at higher levels and grassroots action, the Kenyan delegation recommended that gender issues be integrated into climate change considerations during the country's development planning within [Kenya Vision 2030](#). Makokha acknowledged CGIAR's inputs as important to achieving this vision.

In its evaluation of the GAP, Kenya's delegation of gender and climate change focal points highlighted that the next iteration would be expected to foster more inclusive and sustainable practices in communities. Effectively addressing gender disparities can improve access to resources, education, and economic opportunities for vulnerable populations – empowering them to achieve better livelihoods and greater productivity. CGIAR will continue to provide gender expertise to the Kenyan delegation to help them ensure that the next GAP leverages the UNFCCC processes and mechanisms to achieve gender-responsive, grassroots, local climate action that addresses climate change-caused loss and damage.

”

CGIAR's expertise was instrumental in the process of reviewing the GAP. The support of partners like CGIAR was immensely valuable to Kenya's delegation.

CGIAR's research and data-driven approach helped us to formulate evidence-based strategies that address the unique challenges women and other vulnerable groups face in agriculture, including access to resources, technology and markets.

Jackline Makokha, Kenya's National Gender and Climate Change Focal Point, State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action



2022 key result story  
**CGIAR GENDER Impact Platform: Annual Technical Report 2022**



2023 key result story  
**CGIAR GENDER Impact Platform: Annual Technical Report 2023**





Newcastle Disease vaccination in Mayurbhanj district,  
Odisha state, India  
Credit: Prasenjit De