



GENDER
Platform

CGIAR GENDER PLATFORM

Annual report 2021

Led by the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), the CGIAR GENDER Platform encompasses all CGIAR Centers, including:

- Module 1: Evidence, led by the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)
- Module 2: Methods, led by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
- Module 3: Alliances, led by the Alliance of Bioversity and CIAT

Table of contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | 3 |
| Part A: NARRATIVE SECTION | 4 |
| 1. Key Results | 4 |
| 1.1 Highlight Global Progress and Achievements | 4 |
| 1.2 PLATFORM Progress towards Outputs and Outcomes (spheres of control and influence) | 4 |
| 1.2.1 Overall PLATFORM progress | 4 |
| 1.2.2.1. Progress by module | 5 |
| 1.2.2.2. Relevance to COVID-19 by Module | 6 |
| 1.2.3 Variance from Planned Program for this year | 8 |
| 1.3 Cross-cutting dimensions (at Platform level) | 8 |
| 1.3.1 Gender | 8 |
| 1.3.2 Youth and other aspects of social inclusion/“Leaving No-one Behind” | 10 |
| 1.3.3 Capacity Development | 11 |
| 1.3.4 Climate Change | 11 |
| 2. Effectiveness and Efficiency | 12 |
| 2.1 Management and governance | 12 |
| 2.2 Partnerships | 13 |
| 2.2.1. Highlights of External Partnerships | 13 |
| 2.2.2. Cross-CGIAR Partnerships | 13 |
| 2.3 Intellectual Assets | 14 |
| 2.4 Monitoring, Evaluation, Impact Assessment and Learning (MELIA) | 14 |
| 2.5 Efficiency | 15 |
| 2.6 Management of Risks | 15 |
| 3. Financial summary | 16 |
| Part B. TABLES | 17 |
| Table 1: Evidence on Progress towards SLO targets—N/A | 17 |
| Table 2: Condensed list of policy contributions in this reporting year—N/A | 17 |
| Table 3: List of Outcome/Impact Case Reports from this reporting year—N/A | 17 |
| Table 4: Condensed list of innovations by stage for this reporting year | 17 |
| Table 5: Summary of status of Planned Outcomes and Milestones | 20 |
| Table 6: Numbers of peer-reviewed publications from current reporting period | 38 |
| Table 7: Direct participants in CGIAR training/knowledge sharing activities | 39 |
| Table 8: Key external partnerships | 40 |
| Table 9: Internal Cross-CGIAR Collaborations | 43 |
| Table 10: Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Impact Assessment (MELIA) | 46 |
| Table 11: Update on Actions Taken in Response to Relevant Evaluations | 49 |
| Table 12: Examples of W1/2 Use in this reporting period (2021)—N/A | 50 |
| Table 13: PLATFORM Financial Report | 50 |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2021 was the first complete year of operation for the CGIAR GENDER Platform (the Platform) with its team of Module Leaders, Management Committee and Program Management Unit in place and a wide-ranging portfolio of activities underway. It launched its resource hub, bringing together gender research from across CGIAR, ranging from publications to methods, to expertise. Since its launch it has garnered 50,000 visits. The Platform also launched a series of activities to fill clear knowledge gaps and build a comprehensive database of gender research methodologies. It stepped up its outreach and capacity development through collaboration with [Gender-Responsive Researchers Equipped for Agricultural Transformation \(GREAT\)](#) and [African Women in Agricultural Research and Development \(AWARD\)](#), and equally importantly, through its first full-fledged conference, called '[Cultivating Equality](#)'.

Ensuring that gender remains a prime consideration within CGIAR and its ecosystem meant creating content and adding value to the gender research of CGIAR. Three approaches were used for this: bringing together research already carried out, identifying research and evidence gaps, and engaging with new partners and projects. Benefits of this approach have been numerous; for instance, the [Platform newsletter](#) has been a good way to bring together and share research done across CGIAR. By sharing research and results widely, gender researchers will continue to innovate based on their increased understanding of the breadth of gender research being conducted across CGIAR.

Another very intentional activity was to, for the first time, map evidence gaps relating to gender in agricultural research. This activity determined where there is some research available and more is still needed (e.g., gender and nutrition and health) and where we clearly need more (e.g., the influence of climate-smart agriculture on women's empowerment). These results are informing new research projects. Similarly, the Platform extensively reviewed research methods in specific areas to give the community a baseline of what is available and what is still required.

Throughout 2021, the Platform actively engaged in the development of the new CGIAR Research Initiatives, ensuring the availability of appropriate technical resources for development teams, and providing support and advice on proposed approaches to gender that were included in the Initiatives. The Platform also led the development of the new gender initiative: Harnessing Equality for Resilience in the Agrifood System (HER+). Dedicating an Initiative to strategic gender research is a significant milestone for CGIAR.

Global engagement has enabled the Platform to influence future directions of gender research and outcomes in food systems. Evidence of this began in early 2021 with an invitation to contribute to the development of the Committee on World Food Security Voluntary Guidelines for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, to a request to collaborate on an update to the 2011 FAO State of Food and Agriculture (SOFA) on the gender productivity gap.

The Platform has achieved much in its first year and looks forward to continued growth and enthusiasm as the Gender, Equality, Youth and Social Inclusion Impact Area of CGIAR. It makes a vital contribution to and gathers more attention towards gender and food systems.

PART A: NARRATIVE SECTION

1. Key Results

1.1 Highlight Global Progress and Achievements

The CGIAR GENDER Platform (the Platform) supports partners across CGIAR with methods, tools, knowledge and evidence to ensure that progress toward the CGIAR System Level Outcome fosters transformational change for inclusive and equitable food systems. Through this support, the Platform supports the whole of CGIAR in contributing to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5. It also aims to contribute to SDG 1 and SDG 2, because gender equity is a bedrock of both those SDGs.

1.2 PLATFORM Progress towards Outputs and Outcomes (spheres of control and influence)

1.2.1 Overall PLATFORM progress

To become the go-to place for high-quality evidence, knowledge, methods, tools and alliances, the Platform initiated activities to fill evidence gaps, synthesize available evidence, and validate and develop new methodologies. It collaborated with a variety of partners, including the Global Environmental Fund, OECD and UN Foundation. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) approached the Platform to collaborate in four areas of work: a compendium of climate-smart agricultural practices, six background papers for an update to the 2011 State of Food and Agriculture report, a manual to measure impacts of gender-transformative approaches, and an assessment of COVID-19 mitigation [policies through a gender lens](#). The Platform launched the [GENDER Platform working Paper Series](#), with the first four issues in the series focused on gender research methodology assessments. The virtual GENDER [resource hub](#) was launched on International Women's Day 2021; with evidence, tools, methods and manuals, training materials and 3,036 publications. The Platform continues to work with and through CGIAR gender research coordinators and gender researchers, connecting them through a quarterly, CGIAR-wide GENDER townhall meeting. Finally, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) and International Development Research Centre (IDRC) continued to support the Platform via CGIAR Windows 2 funding to develop future gender research in agriculture with a climate change lens, and research on climate hotspots and gender inequalities, respectively.

In line with the goal of using tools and evidence to support CGIAR and its partners in transforming local and global food systems through improved gender equality, the Platform has furthered the CGIAR Impact Area on Gender Equality, Youth and Social Inclusion by actively engaging in the development of CGIAR's 33 new Research Initiatives. The Platform: (a) ensured that gender statements became an integral part of the Initiative templates, (b) shared gender research resources with all Initiatives, (c) reviewed and advised on integrating gender in [the 33 Initiative proposals](#), and (d) offered support through a dedicated person to integrate gender into the Theory of Change of Initiatives, which 10 initiatives took advantage of. In addition, [Gender Research Coordinators](#) and gender researchers in the Platform's network have been co-leading Initiative proposals, are work-package leaders or are Initiative team members. The Platform also led the development of the HER+ Initiative, which represents an important milestone for CGIAR because it is dedicated to strategic gender research. Further, the Platform engaged with CGIAR leadership throughout the year to ensure that the Platform would transition into a CGIAR Impact Platform. The planned development of a Theory of Change for the Impact Area was delayed while CGIAR developed terms of references (TORs) for the Impact Areas and established the Initiatives. In November 2021, the Impact Platforms were presented to the System Council, and Platform ToRs were agreed. The Impact Area Theory of Change is now set to be developed in 2022 as part of a new gender strategy. As part of target setting goals within CGIAR, the Platform worked with the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) team from the

System Management Office to develop the gender-targeted benefits in the Initiatives. All new Initiatives used this when they developed their research plans.

Partnerships for achieving gender equality are essential to achieve the goal of changing organizational cultures and enhancing capacities for achieving gender outcomes within CGIAR and its partner institutions—such that gender equality becomes a core principle in priority setting, research and day-to-day activities. The Platform continued its many existing partnerships and entered into new ones (see Section 2.2 and Tables 8 and 9), such as with FAO, MANAGE (National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management) in India, and AGRA (Alliance for Green Revolution for Africa). The Platform also partnered with Gender at Work to develop an approach to ensure gender gets embedded into CGIAR’s institutional culture and that transformative work becomes a part of CGIAR’s efforts.

[Communication, outreach and engagement achievements in 2021](#) included the launch of the virtual GENDER resource hub. In the 10 months between its launch and the end of the year, the resource hub had a total of 50,263 visits, exceeding by 151% the visits garnered by the now-retired GENDER website during the same period in 2020. In 2021, [3,036 publications](#) and [356 news posts](#) (including historical content), [96 expert profiles](#), [18 events](#) and 52 introductions to [tools, methods, manuals](#) and [training courses](#) were published on the hub. Content highlights include [12 gender evidence explainers](#) and [26 gender insights](#). Subscribers to the [GENDER newsletter](#) grew by 248%, and five newsletters featured more than 200 contributions provided by CGIAR partners. On [Twitter](#), GENDER’s followers grew more than 54% to 4,852, and the profile garnered a total of 1,007,600 impressions. GENDER also placed five op-eds in mainstream media, reaching audiences in [South Asia](#), [sub-Saharan Africa](#), [Latin America](#) and [globally](#). In 2021, GENDER published 107 publications, including four [working papers](#) and grey literature, as well as [150+ contributions](#) to GENDER’s annual conference.

Thanks to a robust communication plan, 1,277 people (927 women and 350 men) from across the globe registered for the Platform’s four-day virtual conference—591 people from 80 countries attended one or more of the conference’s 60 sessions in real time. Other events organized by the Platform included seven webinars—with more than 500 participants—for discussions and dissemination of the latest research and recommendations on topics such as [gender-based violence](#). The Platform supported the United Nations Food Systems Summit regional dialogues on the gender lever, thereby engaging with various institutions (Rome-based agencies and others) by participating in and facilitating discussions. Through a DevEx Future of Food Systems campaign series, the Platform contributed an [op-ed](#) and participated in [a Twitter chat](#).

1.2.2.1. Progress by module

Evidence module

The Evidence module initiated the development of an evidence base: An [evidence gap map](#) (EGM) was published, identifying critical gaps in available evidence on gender in agriculture and food systems. [Five GENDER-led projects](#) were commissioned to fill evidence gaps under three key themes, while [four other research projects](#) were completed on COVID-19 and gender.

Big datasets were harnessed for evidence generation on gender in four projects that are using the Village Dynamics in South Asia, Rural Household Multi-Indicator Survey (RHoMIS) and the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) datasets to investigate gendered labor dynamics, gendered control over incomes and resources, and the relationship with nutrition and dietary diversity of rural households.

To fill a gap on gender inequities and climate change, the evidence module worked with IDRC and experts across CGIAR to develop a methodology to identify and list [climate–agriculture–gender inequity hotspots](#). Two studies were commissioned to conduct situational analyses in sub-national hotspot areas in Bangladesh and Zambia and to identify interventions to test the Gender Transformative Food System framework. To develop a learning agenda on climate-smart agriculture (CSA) and gender, a Theory of Change has been co-created by multiple stakeholders, an [evidence library](#) developed, and key learning gaps identified.

Methods module

Highlights of the Methods module’s efforts to identify and validate gender research methodologies included coordinating seven working groups. Working papers on labor, governance, technology, value chains, nutrition, gender-transformative approaches and climate change are being published in the [GENDER Platform working paper series](#). Four groups presented their papers at the Cultivating Equality conference and two were presented at webinars ([labor](#) and [value chains](#)).

Under the BMGF grant, four projects were launched to [develop and validate innovative methods and tools for gender research](#) (‘innovation projects’) and three were initiated to [integrate women’s empowerment and nutrition methods and tools](#) into ongoing CGIAR research activities (‘learning projects’) . All the projects are conducting or preparing their fieldwork and expect to deliver their research outputs in 2022.

A [Gender Research Ethics Toolkit](#) was drafted, shared with gender researchers for feedback and presented at a webinar. The Methods module organized the very first workshop about women’s empowerment validation and began planning for a community of practice (CoP) and a series of webinars in 2022. The Gender and Breeding Initiative was active in 2021—sharing knowledge and supporting the use of gender-responsive breeding tools (G+) through various channels, including a CoP, sessions at conferences, and papers.

Alliances module

The Alliances module focused on strengthening capacities to conduct quality gender(-responsive) research and on building partnerships. Key activities included an annual conference, [Cultivating Equality: Advancing Gender Research in Agriculture and Food Systems](#), co-organized with Wageningen University & Research and held virtually from 12–15 October 2021. Of 1,200 people registered, 591 people from 80 countries attended one or more of the conference’s 60 sessions in real time. 55 scientific sessions, [high-level plenaries](#), and other resources were [captured](#) in CG Space and on the [GENDER resource hub](#).

The Alliances module also led the [CGIAR Gender Researchers’ Leadership and Mentoring Program](#), implemented to supported the professionalization and career development pathways of 21 gender researchers from CGIAR and National Agricultural Research and Extension System (NARES) from 15 countries. The module collaborated with [GREAT](#) to make breeding research more gender responsive. 32 researchers (18 from NARES, seven from CGIAR and seven from academia) participated in the capacity-strengthening program. Lastly, the module prepared [a think piece](#) on the current state of thinking and practice of integrating gender concerns into agricultural research and transformation of research institutions, challenges and possibilities for gender equality and transformative thinking in CGIAR, and strategic possibilities for action.

1.2.2.2. Relevance to COVID-19 by Module

Research in 2021 grappled with border closures, movement restrictions to project areas and conflict, which delayed activities and achievement of outputs. This highlighted the need for flexible spending and delivery arrangements across the Platform.

Evidence module

Early in 2021, the Evidence module commissioned four [research projects](#) to investigate and generate evidence on the different ways that COVID-19 impacts women and men in food systems in Africa, Southeast Asia, South Asia and South America. This was to analyze the trends of the gendered impacts of the pandemic on food systems, and to inform the design of gender-responsive research and interventions that can anticipate and address future shocks.

Simultaneously, in partnership with FAO, a [stocktaking of gender-responsive policy measures](#) in Ethiopia, Senegal and Zambia during the COVID-19 pandemic was conducted. The potential (and in some cases experienced) effects of each of the identified support measures or policies to contribute to protecting incomes, assets, livelihoods, food and nutrition security, and agency of women and women-headed households were assessed. Policy and programmatic [recommendations for addressing the gender-differentiated needs in the agricultural sector when responding to crises](#) were identified. Based on this work, the Evidence module co-hosted a high-level policy dialogue with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), which had investigated impacts of COVID-19 in Kenya, Niger, Rwanda and Uganda. The 133 participants included policymakers from the African Union Commission, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Senegal Ministry of Agriculture.

The COVID-19 and gender research project implementers in Africa (Malawi and Zambia) and Southeast Asia (Myanmar and Vietnam) faced challenges in collecting primary data due to COVID-19 public health measures, including restrictions on movement and meetings. This delayed data-collection activities; the implementers had to revise their work plans to respond to the ever-evolving situation. Similar delays occurred for the hotspots research supported by IDRC due to COVID-19 restrictions on fieldwork. The CSA research and gender learning agenda development had to rely on virtual meetings; working across time zones and ‘zoom fatigue’ at times hindered effective participation.

Methods module

Two projects on women’s empowerment and nutrition methods had to adjust their timeline of activities because of delays in preparing (e.g., institutional review board approval) and implementing fieldwork due to COVID-19. In addition, COVID-19 restrictions on research travel made it difficult to initiate the necessary engagements with partners and stakeholders in the field. In the Gender and Breeding Initiative specifically, data collection for trait preferences among 12 women-based wheat cooperatives in Morocco was done over the phone due to COVID-19 restrictions.

Alliances module

Due to travel restrictions imposed by COVID-19, the ‘[Cultivating Equality: Advancing Gender Research in Agriculture and Food Systems](#)’ conference took place entirely online. Although this had some downsides for informal interactions, it also meant that the conference had lighter demands on participants’ time and that researchers who might have otherwise had difficulty funding their travel to an international conference were able to participate. Moreover, it was then possible to secure the participation of high-level speakers for the [plenaries](#). Having all the online sessions recorded also makes them available for viewing beyond the conference context. 1,277 people (927 women and 350 men) from 103 countries registered for the conference—591 people from 80 countries attended one or more of the conference’s 60 sessions in real time.

The pandemic also prompted the [CGIAR Gender Researchers’ Leadership and Mentoring Program](#) to be held online (instead of in-person, as is normally the case with the programs that [AWARD](#) implements).

1.2.3 Variance from Planned Program for this year

The evidence gap map informed the decision to initiate five [Evidence Generation projects](#). It also led to the commissioning of a second evidence gap map on effective interventions that promote women's entrepreneurship and agribusiness development, and to six systematic reviews. It also was used to identify research areas for the HER+ Initiative.

The [Cultivating Equality](#) conference was significantly larger than anticipated due to a very large response to the call for contributions, and to a very high registration rate.

Methods module strategic research funds supported a project on 'Valuing Control Over Income and Workload for Gender-Responsive Agriculture'.

Three Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) nutrition learning projects were awarded by the Methods module, and funds not allocated to a planned fourth project were repurposed to support the kick-start of the Community of Practice (CoP) on Women's Empowerment validation ('WE-Validate CoP') and increase technical support for WEAI within the remaining projects.

The 'Towards Gender Responsive Agriculture and Food Policies in Africa' work replaced planned dialogues on gender in food systems as part of alliance-building efforts, which were no longer considered strategic—since a similar initiative (regional and global dialogues on gender in food systems) with the same actors was conducted under the UN Food System Summit. This new activity contributed to a region-wide strategy to improve gender integration in Africa's agriculture and food security policies. Researchers conducted a literature review of existing frameworks and tools for gender analysis in policies as a basis to develop a framework to assess gender integration in national policies, and policy documents compiled for eight countries are ready for analysis.

The anticipated CGIAR gender strategy development was put on hold in 2021 while the One CGIAR integration process was underway. Hiring the Platform's M&E staff was put on hold because of the changing role of M&E within CGIAR, and due to the Platform moving into becoming an Impact Platform.

The 'Engendering Data' blog hosted by the CRP on Policies, Institutions and Markets (PIM) is now being hosted on the IFPRI site until it is clear whether there is sufficient funding to migrate this to the GENDER resource hub in 2022.

A study of the relationship between gendered roles in food production systems and control over dietary diversity—based on Rural Household Multi-Indicator Survey (RHoMIS) data in Sierra Leone and Burkina Faso—found that women's control over production and incomes did not result in dietary diversity of the households. This finding expanded the scope of the study to include potential gender differences by farm types that require new datasets for analysis. A gender map of control over resources in contrasting sociocultural contexts and different farming systems in Burkina Faso and Sierra Leone will be completed in 2022.

1.3 Cross-cutting dimensions (at Platform level)

1.3.1 Gender

All CGIAR GENDER Platform work is dedicated to gender, with evidence of findings, methods, and more found throughout this report. Examples of our findings include:

- € The [evidence gap map](#) revealed that even as scientific literature on gender in agriculture and food systems has increased, critical geographic, thematic and outcome-based gaps are evident.
- € The stocktaking of [gender-responsive COVID-19 policy mitigation measures](#) revealed that women were not included in policy-making processes and that measures to support the agriculture sector had gaps in targeting women's needs.
- € Findings from projects using big datasets included
 - the important role of inclusive social networks in empowering rural women in India, especially in improving access to information on technological innovations and facilitating transactions in villages
 - an asymmetric impact of rainfall variability on rural women's employment, indicating that they lost more employment days than men during a rainfall shock. Women's work burden, however, increased with rainfall shocks
 - gender variations in coping mechanisms, as men migrated for non-farm work opportunities due to reduced demand for agricultural wage work during droughts. However, women were less likely to migrate
 - a higher work intensity for women in different villages located in semi-arid regions of India compared to men, and women receiving lower wages because of fewer options to migrate outside the village, relying mainly on savings and government relief support measures during droughts and cyclones
 - that gendered control on productive assets and incomes did not result in dietary diversification of households in Burkina Faso
- € Findings from working groups included
 - that high-quality, sex-disaggregated data on [work, employment and time use](#) in agriculture is imperative for tracking global progress on gender equality and women's empowerment
 - that tools exist to address questions related to how gender shapes [institutions and governance](#) and how gender-responsive governance can be achieved, but there are fewer tools to support research on the extent to which institutions and governance arrangements differently benefit men and women
 - that more tools are available to support priority-setting, adoption and evaluation of [agricultural technologies](#), while comparably fewer tools address the stages of research, development and extension.

Many development projects focus on value chains, markets and/or entrepreneurship to achieve objectives such as reducing poverty and gender inequalities. However, there is a lack of available information about the tools and methods related to gender, agriculture, value chains, market inclusion or entrepreneurship. Examples of methodologies and protocols include:

- A [protocol](#) to develop Evidence Gap Maps
- A [methodology](#) to identify climate–agriculture–gender inequity hotspots
- A mixed-methods approach to analyze whether [COVID-19 responses were gender-responsive](#)
- A [Gender Research Ethics Toolkit](#) on gender-related ethical considerations in the design and implementation of research.

As the Platform goes into its second year, it will pivot more towards climate change, identifying approaches and technologies that will include women as agents of change in climate change issues. For example, the Platform has supported the HER+ Initiative to use climate change as an entry point. The Platform is also investing more in developing empowerment metrics.

The EGM revealed key gaps, and identified areas with burgeoning research publications. This highlighted the need for synthesizing available evidence to inform strategies and actions—therefore the Platform commissioned significantly more systematic reviews and an additional EGM on the specific topic of effective interventions that promote women’s entrepreneurship and agribusiness development. This response to the evidence was an informed departure from our original plan.

1.3.2 Youth and other aspects of social inclusion/“Leaving No-one Behind”¹

Five Evidence Generation projects are engaging young people:

1. The International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) and [Shushilan](#) (an NGO) in Bangladesh are engaging young researchers in digital data collection and analysis, building their research skills.
2. The International Water Management Institute (IWMI) supports six MSc student researchers at the Bangladesh Agriculture University (BAU) to develop their theses, and with training in digital Natural Language Processing techniques.
3. AfricaRice works with two graduate students of Makerere University in Uganda to conduct research and contribute to scientific publications.
4. The project on value chains in Papua New Guinea and Cambodia tests market innovation pilots that promote job creation and income growth for young women and men.
5. In Ghana, Alliance Bioversity–CIAT is responding to an identified gap in the CGIAR regional Initiative for West and Central Africa, focusing on ‘Market-driven, Resilient and Nutritious Agri-food Systems in the Humid zones of West and Central Africa’. One of the three work packages is on ‘Youth and Women Entrepreneurship’.

COVID-19 and gender projects:

- COVID-19 impacts are affecting forest-dependent communities, including youth, in Vietnam.
- Young women in Myanmar and Vietnam are targeted with video evidence from women entrepreneurs as role models for future entrepreneurship.

Innovation projects:

- One project is developing a toolkit of machine-learning methods that use mobile big data to measure gender and youth labor market inequalities with high spatial and temporal granularity; its findings are expected to contribute to research on youth issues in development.
- A second project targeted young and older couples (dyads) from diverse backgrounds in Tanzania (e.g., different ethnic groups, educational backgrounds, marital status, regions, etc.) in a qualitative study.

The [working paper on governance and institutions](#) includes analysis of how well tools take into consideration intersectional identities other than gender—such as age, ethnicity, socioeconomic status and education levels—drawing lessons on which types of tools take intersectionality into consideration and which fall short. The [working paper on value chains, markets and entrepreneurship](#) explains how tools are intersectional and considers other vulnerable groups. In response to an intersectional lens identified as a gap in gender-transformative agriculture practice and literature, the working group on transformation of gender norms at scale included this as an

¹ Leaving no-one behind is a key facet of the SDGs: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2016/leaving-no-one-behind>.

analytical element of the working paper (i.e., assessing which gender-transformative agriculture methods, if any, offer guidance on intersectionality). Finally, a GENDER Platform and IWMI researcher co-authored the [High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition \(HLPE\) report on Youth](#).

The [Cultivating Equality conference](#) addressed how marginalization and social exclusion in agriculture and food systems are shaped at the intersection of gender with other social dimensions, such as socioeconomic status, age or generation, ethnicity or religion, belief systems, and membership of indigenous communities. A specific [session](#) on intergenerational relations also brought together four presentations focused on youth and gender issues.

1.3.3 Capacity Development

The [Gender Researchers' Leadership and Mentoring Program](#) strengthened the capacity of 21 mid-career gender researchers from nine CGIAR centers and three NARES to influence institutional processes towards gender-equitable and socially inclusive agricultural transformation. The program is built around leadership and negotiation skills, mentoring, networking skills and coaching.

The [GREAT](#) program has built capacity and recognition of the value of social inclusion in crop improvement. In 2021, 32 researchers (12 biophysical and 20 social scientists from NARES [8], academia [8] and CGIAR [7])—consisting 18 women and 14 men—completed a new Level 2/intermediate course in this area.

The Platform provided resources for nine CGIAR gender researchers to attend the professional development course on ['Shaping Policy with Evidence'](#), delivered by the Institute of Development Studies.

The Cultivating Equality conference brought together participants from over 80 countries, at various stages of their careers and from many types of organizations (CGIAR, academia, UN agencies, NGOs, government, etc.), providing delegates with tools and knowledge to strengthen their capacity to conduct quality gender research. The four-day program comprised 55 interactive scientific sessions, four high-level plenaries, 29 poster pitches and a range of audio-visual materials. Conference [materials](#) and [recordings](#) are available for continued learning. The conference also provided a forum for the presentation of Platform research.

Other events with a focus on capacity development included:

- A household survey strata training workshop that was conducted in Papua New Guinea in preparation for analysis of gender and value-chain data.
- Training events/webinars held to guide potential applicants in preparing proposals for both the innovation and learning projects.
- Three workshops held to identify learning questions and activities for the development of a learning agenda on climate-smart agriculture and gender.

1.3.4 Climate Change

Many GENDER Platform projects look at the intersection of climate change and gender. To lead the way, the Platform began developing a learning agenda on CSA and gender, aiming to provide a six-year roadmap of 'research for development'. Champions and key stakeholders have co-created a Theory of Change, drafted learning questions and developed an [evidence library](#).

In addition:

- The Platform is looking at the climate–agriculture–gender inequity nexus, identifying [hotspots](#) to target interventions to halt the inequities as climate change increases and intensifies.
- One systematic review is focused on interventions promoting women’s resilience/adaptive capacity through CSA practices. An Evidence Generation project is assessing adoption of and challenges to CSA for women cocoa farmers in Ghana and assessing whether climate-smart villages under the CGIAR Research Program CCAFS contributed to increased empowerment of women and men smallholder farmers.
- A project, in Vietnam, is evaluating the effectiveness of policies and measures in addressing climate change in times of COVID-19.
- A study using the Village Dynamics in South Asia database explored gender-specific responses to climate variability and coping strategies in rural India.
- Using RHoMIS data, a project is studying implications of the climate change pathways on the productivity of women-controlled commodities in sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia.
- The Platform is working with FAO to develop a compendium of climate-smart agricultural practices.
- The gender and climate-resilient agriculture working group curated a set of practical tools/methods and guidance materials covering gender, climate and agriculture—including 38 tools/methods on climate-resilient agriculture.
- One innovation project focuses exclusively on climate impacts, highlighting how current climate solutions are technocratic in nature, while abstaining from acknowledging other dimensions of climate challenges—livelihood insecurity, nutrition, environmental health risks, incomes or forced migration.
- Climate-change resilience is a new theme in the [GREAT](#) program.

2. Effectiveness and Efficiency

2.1 Management and governance

The Platform Management Committee—selected in late 2020—[met](#) four times over the course of the year, providing strategic advice and high-level decision-making on grants and reporting.

Day-to-day management is led by the Platform Director with support from the Program Management Unit, which was strengthened in 2021 with a new Science Officer, who took responsibility for facilitating science quality and the implementation of specific research projects. A new Program Manager was responsible for budgeting and administration. The Program Management Unit meets weekly, and also meets weekly with Module Leaders.

Quarterly meetings with Gender Research Coordinators and two ‘town hall’ meetings with CGIAR gender researchers allowed exchange of information between researchers and encouraged input into the Platform.

Management challenges in 2021 included recruitment, such as the planned hire of an M&E Officer, which is now planned for 2022. A further challenge has been One CGIAR restructuring, which has created a continuity challenge, given that much of the Platform’s work was intended to continue into 2022—but confirmation of the mechanisms governing this are not yet in place.

The Platform was delighted to pioneer the receipt of BMGF funds via Windows 2 of the CGIAR Fund, in 2020. In 2021, the Platform has been putting mechanisms in place to ensure these activities are well integrated the Platform's work, while at the same time being separately accountable to the donor.

The Platform has also been a pioneer in mechanisms for partnering, issuing a Program Participant Agreement (PPA) to all CGIAR partners. As this was the first year to implement a full research program and given program changes due to COVID-19 restrictions and conflict in some countries, some delays were experienced in making contract amendments.

2.2 Partnerships

2.2.1. Highlights of External Partnerships

A key partnership in 2021 was [Wageningen University & Research](#), the co-organizer of the Cultivating Equality conference. [AWARD](#) led implementation of the [CGIAR Gender Researchers' Leadership and Mentoring Program](#). [Makerere University](#) and [Cornell University](#) led [GREAT](#), which the Platform is supporting to deliver capacity-strengthening to CGIAR scientists. Partnerships with Advocates for Social Change Kenya ([ADSOCK](#)) and [Gender at Work](#) contributed to strengthening capacity on masculinities and institutional culture change.

FAO commissioned the Platform to deliver background papers for a 2022 report on the Status of Rural Women in Agriculture: Gender Equality in Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition. The Platform is also working with FAO to develop a compendium of climate-smart agricultural practices, a manual to measure impacts of gender-transformative approaches, and a study to take stock of the gender responsiveness of COVID-19 mitigation policies.

The Evidence module is partnering with [Campbell Collaboration](#) to conduct six systematic reviews and develop an evidence gap map. The gendered analysis of COVID-19 responses in agriculture in Zambia was conducted with the [Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute](#). The learning agenda on CSA and gender is being facilitated by the [Global Knowledge Initiative](#). The module is collaborating with the [Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad](#) to study the relationship between gendered roles in the food production systems and control over dietary diversity within households.

A memorandum of understanding is being developed with the National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management ([MANAGE](#)), India, to focus on complementary knowledge-sharing, capacity-building, support of MANAGE as the Indian global gender gap hub, and more. Discussions are in progress with the [Professor Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University](#) in India and [Olam International](#) to integrate gender into their activities.

Innovation and learning projects funded by the Platform are all required to include local partners.

2.2.2. Cross-CGIAR Partnerships

The Platform takes its mandate as a cross-CGIAR endeavor seriously, encouraging engagement and innovation in gender research across CGIAR. The Module leaders and Management Committee represent a range of centers (for example, the Evidence module has its own advisory group with members from five centers), Program Participant Agreements have been issued to all CGIAR Centers, and GENDER Platform research is ongoing across CGIAR.

Highlights are listed below (see also Table 9):

- The Platform was very active in supporting the development of all 33 new CGIAR Research Initiatives. It also led to the development of the HER+ Initiative, which includes all CGIAR Centers.
- All Centers participated in the Cultivating Equality conference, and three centers (Alliance Bioversity–CIAT, IITA and AfricaRice) were part of the organizing committee. The conference scientific committee was composed of members from seven CGIAR centers. Six CGIAR centers are involved in the institutional change Initiative (IWMI, Alliance Bioversity–CIAT, CIP, ICARDA, IITA, WorldFish), bringing an intimate knowledge of the institutional cultures of the different centers to the Initiative.
- Three CGIAR centers (IITA, IFPRI, and Alliance Bioversity–CIAT) contributed to the development and delivery of the [GREAT](#) course and research clusters.
- Nine CGIAR centers are involved in the [CGIAR Gender Researchers’ Leadership and Mentoring Program](#), implemented by [AWARD](#). Involving researchers from nearly all CGIAR centers is important to build a critical mass of gender researchers who can influence research agendas across CGIAR.
- Several Platform working groups were co-led by two CGIAR Centers, and all solicited input from researchers across CGIAR. Platform innovation and learning projects are led by six CGIAR centers, with collaboration with two further centers, two CRPs and one Platform.
- Projects on the gendered impacts of COVID-19 were led by four centers.
- Evidence Generation projects are led by six centers.

2.3 Intellectual Assets

N/A

2.4 Monitoring, Evaluation, Impact Assessment and Learning (MELIA)

2021 started with the planned recruitment of a MELIA officer who would develop a MELIA plan for the Platform; however, the quality of the 157 applicants was not high enough to proceed. Further, with the development of One CGIAR, it became clear that the terms of reference needed to be adjusted, as the role would change. Recruitment is now planned for 2022. The Platform applied a pragmatic approach to MELIA, with monitoring and tracking activities including regular meetings with gender researchers, partners and funders.

A curated resource hub on evidence, tools, methods, training materials was launched in March 2021. This is an important step towards the hub becoming the one-stop place for state-of-the-art gender research.

To meet its commitment to collectively assess methodologies, tools, manuals available across CGIAR on gender research, researchers developed working papers, synthesized methods and tools for seven key areas—and four are already [published on the resource hub](#).

The capacity assessment for gender research within CGIAR feeds into the ongoing objective of the Platform of supporting and strengthening capacity for high-quality, robust gender research.

The annual gender research conference ‘Cultivating Equality’ was a widely attended forum to showcase research, receive feedback, and promote mutual learning and collaboration.

2.5 Efficiency

The Platform is founded on CGIAR collaboration, which brings efficiency gains such as:

- Mobilizing Platform expertise to support the CGIAR Initiative development process by providing general advice on integrating gender, as well as detailed support to some Initiatives on their Theories of Change
- Working closely with the One CGIAR development process to ensure that the Platform transitions into a CGIAR Impact Platform from 2022 onwards
- Providing an efficient entry point to researchers within each center by maintaining a network of Gender Research Coordinators
- Reaching and communicating with Gender Research Coordinators and gender researchers across CGIAR through regular GENDER ‘town hall’ meetings, a group email community and regular newsletters
- Drawing from expertise across CGIAR to lead modules and implement module activities
- Joint module consultation meetings with partners, avoiding duplicate meetings
- Drawing staff from across CGIAR to meet the needs of the Program Management Unit
- Working with the BMGF and IDRC as Windows 2 donors representing a degree of efficiency gain by reducing reporting requirements (although some additional reporting for BMGF was required for 2021)
- Pioneering a more efficient approach to contracting CGIAR partners by issuing Program Participant Agreements to every CGIAR Center. This took time to develop in 2020, but we started to see the efficiency gains of routing all CGIAR research and services under the Platform through this single mechanism from 2021. A clearly defined process and system for issuing Program Participant Agreement amendments will further improve efficiency in future.

2.6 Management of Risks

The Platform complies with the ILRI Risk Management Policy and the CGIAR Risk Management Framework. The risks identified in the 2019 GENDER Platform proposal continue to be the frame of reference for risk management:

1. *CGIAR loses its central role in agricultural research for development*

The global conference ‘[Cultivating Equality](#)’ was a vital forum for CGIAR to demonstrate and uphold its voice and central role in gender and agricultural research for development.

2. *Unsatisfactory evidence and assurance received by others to integrate gender*

The key mitigation strategy for helping researchers and implementers value and use gender meta-analyses and foresight is the Platform’s engagement and outreach efforts, including its go-to resource hub, events (including the conference), webinars, and other communication products that reflect the work being done within the gender community. The Platform actively engages donors to ensure that sufficient resources are available to continue generating and disseminating such evidence.

3. *CGIAR will no longer be a front-runner if there are insufficient CGIAR and partner gender researchers to carry out research and achieve outcomes*

The Platform has provided extensive support to ensure an ambitious gender research agenda is integrated into future CGIAR work. Skilled gender researchers are required to effectively carry this out. Platform capacity-development efforts, through AWARD and GREAT, have already further helped to build the skills of those researchers.

4. Poor execution undermines capability

The Platform has invested in a Science Officer who, together with the Management Committee, supports and facilitates engaging in high-quality gender research across CGIAR.

3. Financial summary

CGIAR Windows 2 funds were secured from Australia, Canada, the Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the United States. GENDER Platform Windows 2 also includes funding from both the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), both of which use Windows 2 as the mechanism to provide funds for activities and outputs agreed in proposals prepared by the Platform for each of these donors for 2020–22.

The Platform also obtained four grants from FAO for 2021–22. Of this, \$93,000 was spent in 2021 on work on gender, COVID-19 and climate change.

The 2021 budget in the Platform's Plan of Work and Budget was \$10.9 million, all from Windows 2. This included funds carried forward from 2020. The budget also included at least \$3.9 million funding from BMGF and IDRC intended for 2022—these donors deposited the funding in 2021 for use in 2022 and 2023, so 2021 funding was around \$7 million for 2021.

2021 Platform expenditure was \$6.2 million. Some funds have been re-allocated to 2022 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, resulting in delays to several areas of work which have been re-programmed for 2022. Some delays were also incurred because of the transition to One CGIAR, including the development of Initiatives, which meant that many CGIAR researchers reprioritized activities in 2021 and will continue some of their planned work in 2022.

PART B. TABLES

Table 1: Evidence on Progress towards SLO targets—**N/A**

Table 2: Condensed list of policy contributions in this reporting year—**N/A**

Table 3: List of Outcome/Impact Case Reports from this reporting year—**N/A**

Table 4: Condensed list of innovations by stage for this reporting year

| Title of innovation with link (e.g., to MARLO) | Innovation Type | Stage of innovation | Geographic scope | Description of stage reached | Name of lead entity to take innovation to this stage | Names of up to 5 contributing organizations | Evidence link | Link to milestones? |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------|--|---|--|---|---|---------------------|
| Methodology for climate–agriculture–gender inequity hotspot mapping | Social Science Research | Stage 1 | Global (Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East and North Africa [MENA]) | A methodology to map hotspot countries and sub-national areas where climate hazards, large concentrations of women participating agriculture and high women’s vulnerability due to gender inequalities converge by using representative socio-economic datasets | Evidence Module - GENDER Platform | IFPRI, IRRI | New hotspot mapping reveals where climate change hits women hardest (GENDER) New hotspot mapping reveals where climate change hits women hardest (CGIAR) | NA |

| Title of innovation with link (e.g., to MARLO) | Innovation Type | Stage of innovation | Geographic scope | Description of stage reached | Name of lead entity to take innovation to this stage | Names of up to 5 contributing organizations | Evidence link | Link to milestones? |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------|--|--|--|---|---|--|
| Evidence Gap Map | Social Science Research | Stage 4 | Global (Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East and North Africa [MENA]) | The Evidence Gap Map attempts to consolidate and integrate evidence on gender in agriculture and food systems. It provides a framework for prioritizing research across different themes, enabling focused evidence synthesis and generation. The Evidence Gap Map includes studies that use qualitative, quantitative and mixed-method designs. | Evidence Module - GENDER Platform | IRRI, IITA, WorldFish, ILRI, CIP | Gender in agriculture and food systems: An Evidence Gap Map | Yes. Resource hub populated with available evidence on priority gender in agriculture themes |
| GENDER Platform Resource hub | Social Science Research | Stage 2 | Global | The resource hub provides different types of documents and their access links. These range from peer-reviewed articles, blogs, new articles, opinion pieces, among others on thematic areas. | GENDER Platform | | CGIAR GENDER Platform resource hub | Yes. Resource hub populated with available evidence on priority gender in agriculture themes |
| A methodology on stocktaking of gender-responsive policies and measures during COVID-19 | Social Science Research | Stage 1 | Regional (Eastern Africa, West Africa, and Southern Africa) | The methodology was used in a qualitative study on stocktaking of gender-responsiveness measures by governments and development agencies in | Evidence Module - GENDER Platform. | AfricaRice, Agricultural Policy Research and Outreach | Methodology for stocktaking of gender-responsiveness of COVID-19 measures | No |

| Title of innovation with link (e.g., to MARLO) | Innovation Type | Stage of innovation | Geographic scope | Description of stage reached | Name of lead entity to take innovation to this stage | Names of up to 5 contributing organizations | Evidence link | Link to milestones? |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------|--|--|---|--|---------------------|
| | | | | Ethiopia, Senegal and Zambia. Its findings informed discussions during a policy dialogue on 16 November 2021, development of 3 country reports, 3 policy briefs, a video and an overview report. | | Institute in Zambia | | |
| Gender Research Ethics Toolkit | Social Science Research | Stage 2 | Global | The toolkit was reviewed by gender researchers, the One CGIAR Ethics Office, and institutional review board members across CGIAR; and updated based on their feedback to make the toolkit a valuable resource during the ethical review of research proposals. The toolkit was presented at a webinar with CGIAR staff on 9 December 2021. | IFPRI | One CGIAR | Gender Research Ethics Toolkit | Yes |

Table 5: Summary of status of Planned Outcomes and Milestones

| Module | 2021 Outcome | Mapped to Sub-IDO | Summary narrative on progress against each Module outcome this year | 2021 Milestone | 2021 milestones status | Brief explanation. Provide evidence for completed milestones (refer back to means of verification, and link to evidence wherever possible) or explanation for partially complete, cancelled or changed | Links to evidence (e.g., to papers, articles, etc.) |
|--------|---|---|---|--|------------------------|---|---|
| 1 | M1 Outcome: Improved evidence is used to inform strategic investments and scalable gender-intentional innovations and approaches to enable greater gender equality and inclusion in food systems by CGIAR, governments, regional bodies, donors and multilateral agencies by 2028 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender-equitable control of productive assets and resources • Technologies adopted that reduce women’s labor and energy expenditure • Improved capacity of women and young people to participate in decision-making | <p>Identification of evidence gaps in agriculture and food systems through the evidence gap map has set the Platform on a path towards building and sharing evidence that strengthens institutions and governance systems as far as natural resources are concerned.</p> <p>At the same time, this evidence building is also focused on</p> | 2020 extended to 2021—At least two major research projects designed and implemented to build evidence and develop innovations and transformative approaches to support greater gender equality within food systems | Complete | <p>Five projects for evidence generation have been launched, based on three themes:</p> <p>Theme 1: Gendered dimensions of institutions and governance of sustainable land and water systems</p> <p>Theme 2: Women’s empowerment through engagement in agricultural value chains</p> <p>Theme 3: Enhancing gender equality and women’s empowerment through climate-smart agriculture</p> <p>Implementation of these projects is underway, with a completion date of December 2022.</p> | <p>Five evidence generation projects</p> <p>Research grants for evidence generation to inform policy, practice and research</p> |
| | | | | 2021—Synthesis of available | Partially Complete | Six Systematic Reviews were commissioned from Campbell Collaboration: | <p>Campbell Title Registrations on Wiley Online Library</p> |

| Module | 2021 Outcome | Mapped to Sub-IDO | Summary narrative on progress against each Module outcome this year | 2021 Milestone | 2021 milestones status | Brief explanation. Provide evidence for completed milestones (refer back to means of verification, and link to evidence wherever possible) or explanation for partially complete, cancelled or changed | Links to evidence (e.g., to papers, articles, etc.) |
|--------|--------------|-------------------|---|--|------------------------|--|---|
| | | | <p>communicating the importance of gender equality, the place of women in agribusiness and value chains, and adoption of climate-smart agriculture. Evidence building through systematic reviews, hotspots mapping, and situational analysis will help the Platform have a basis in engaging in gender-transformative approaches in agriculture and food systems.</p> | <p>evidence for priority thematic areas completed in 4 areas with Campbell Collaboration</p> | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interventions promoting women’s resilience/adaptive capacity through climate smart agricultural practices and technologies in natural resources management: a systematic review 2. Value chain interventions for improving women’s economic empowerment: A mixed-method systematic review 3. Gender transformative approaches in agriculture for women’s empowerment: a systematic review 4. The impact of agricultural mechanization on women’s economic empowerment: a mixed methods systematic review 5. Financial inclusion interventions targeted towards empowering women in agrifood systems: A systematic review 6. Systematic review on assessing the gender responsiveness of interventions that enable the access | |

| Module | 2021 Outcome | Mapped to Sub-IDO | Summary narrative on progress against each Module outcome this year | 2021 Milestone | 2021 milestones status | Brief explanation. Provide evidence for completed milestones (refer back to means of verification, and link to evidence wherever possible) or explanation for partially complete, cancelled or changed | Links to evidence (e.g., to papers, articles, etc.) |
|--------|--------------|-------------------|---|---|------------------------|---|---|
| | | | | | | <p>to agricultural extension and rural services.</p> <p>All of the above Systematic Reviews will be completed between April and October 2022. The title registration for three Systematic Reviews has been completed. Title registration is pending for the remaining three—their protocols and search strategies are being developed. Outputs will include systematic review reports, research briefs, journal articles and blogs.</p> | |
| | | | | 2021— Resource hub populated with available evidence on priority gender in agriculture themes | Complete | <p>The Platform resource hub is being populated on a continuous basis with evidence, tools, methods and manuals, training material and publications, on gender research in agriculture and food systems that are of interest to the global development community. The following are key examples of important resources on evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 evidence explainers | <p>CGIAR GENDER Platform resource hub</p> <p>12 Evidence Explainers</p> <p>Evidence Gender Map</p> <p>Gender Insights</p> |

| Module | 2021 Outcome | Mapped to Sub-IDO | Summary narrative on progress against each Module outcome this year | 2021 Milestone | 2021 milestones status | Brief explanation. Provide evidence for completed milestones (refer back to means of verification, and link to evidence wherever possible) or explanation for partially complete, cancelled or changed | Links to evidence (e.g., to papers, articles, etc.) |
|--------|--------------|-------------------|---|--|------------------------|---|---|
| | | | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence Gap Map (EGM) • ~ 15 Gender Insights | |
| | | | | 2021—Number of new research projects implemented to analyze the gendered impacts of COVID-19 pandemic (target of 4 projects) | Complete | <p>Four research projects on the gendered impacts of COVID-19 were completed:</p> <p>The IWMI-led project ‘COVID-19 and Egypt’s water crisis: generating evidence for gender-transformative innovations’ produced a findings report; a policy brief targeting water and agrifood policy makers; and 3 manuscripts on gender-transformative innovations.</p> <p>The CIFOR-led project ‘Environmental measures in times of COVID: Impacts on Vietnamese women’ produced a policy brief on impacts of COVID and payments for ecosystems services on rural women in Vietnam; and another on impacts of COVID-19 remediation policies on</p> | <p>Urgent need for more evidence on COVID-19 effects on women and men in food systems (projects announcement)</p> <p>IWMI project evidence: Workshop report IWMI manuscript 1 IWMI manuscript 2 IWMI manuscript 3 IWMI Policy brief IWMI project report</p> <p>CIFOR project evidence: Impacts of Covid-19 remediation policies on gender equality and climate change in</p> |

| Module | 2021 Outcome | Mapped to Sub-IDO | Summary narrative on progress against each Module outcome this year | 2021 Milestone | 2021 milestones status | Brief explanation. Provide evidence for completed milestones (refer back to means of verification, and link to evidence wherever possible) or explanation for partially complete, cancelled or changed | Links to evidence (e.g., to papers, articles, etc.) |
|--------|--------------|-------------------|---|----------------|------------------------|---|---|
| | | | | | | <p>gender equality and climate change in Vietnam.</p> <p>The WorldFish-led project ‘Gendered impacts of COVID-19 on fish value chain actors’ produced a policy brief on the gendered impacts of COVID-19 on cross-border fish trade in Malawi; submitted a policy paper to Marine Policy journal on the impact of COVID-19 on gender dynamics and power relations among cross-border fish traders in Zambia; produced a coping strategies paper for Malawi; and produced a comparative paper on the impacts of COVID-19 on gender dynamics and power relations in Malawi and Zambia.</p> <p>The CIP-led project in Vietnam and Myanmar ‘The pandemic and women agribusiness in Southeast Asia from feminist perspectives’ produced a project technical report and a webinar recording on feminist</p> | <p>Son La and Thua Thien Hue provinces (policy brief 1)</p> <p>Impacts of Covid-19 and Payment for Forest Environmental Services on Rural Women in Moc Chau district, Son La province (policy brief 2)</p> <p>CIFOR project report</p> <p>WorldFish project evidence: Manuscript submitted to journal</p> <p>Proof of submission</p> <p>Policy brief</p> <p>Manuscript -Malawi</p> <p>Comparative paper</p> <p>Project technical report</p> <p>CIP project evidence: Project technical report</p> |

| Module | 2021 Outcome | Mapped to Sub-IDO | Summary narrative on progress against each Module outcome this year | 2021 Milestone | 2021 milestones status | Brief explanation. Provide evidence for completed milestones (refer back to means of verification, and link to evidence wherever possible) or explanation for partially complete, cancelled or changed | Links to evidence (e.g., to papers, articles, etc.) |
|--------|--------------|-------------------|---|--|------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | | | methodologies to critically explore women’s entrepreneurship. | Webinar recording |
| 1 | | | | 2021— Hotspots of food-systems change and inequities identified, situational analysis of hotspots designed, and implementation in progress in at least two sites | Partially Complete | The methodology for climate hotspot indicators has been developed by taking three indicators into consideration: hazards, exposure and vulnerability measured via climate risk; women’s labor force participation in agriculture; and the Social Institutions and Gender Index by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Four countries were identified as climate hotspots: Bangladesh, Zambia, Mali and Pakistan, which were further explored for sub-national analysis. Sub-indicators for the three indicators were used to identify hotspots within these four countries. Two regions in Zambia and in Bangladesh were identified for situational analysis, and proposals for collaboration have been invited. | Gender Equality and Food Systems Transformation: Enhancing Synergies in Climate Change Hot Spots Methodology document Terms of reference for Situational Analysis New hotspot mapping reveals where climate change hits women hardest (blog post) |

| Module | 2021 Outcome | Mapped to Sub-IDO | Summary narrative on progress against each Module outcome this year | 2021 Milestone | 2021 milestones status | Brief explanation. Provide evidence for completed milestones (refer back to means of verification, and link to evidence wherever possible) or explanation for partially complete, cancelled or changed | Links to evidence (e.g., to papers, articles, etc.) |
|--------|---|--|---|--|------------------------|--|---|
| | | | | | | A GENDER Platform blog on the methodology for climate hotspot indicators has been published. A working paper is underway, as well as a GENDER Platform brief. Submission for publication in a peer-reviewed international journal is planned. | |
| 2 | M2 Outcome: 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 by CGIAR, national | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technologies adopted that reduce women’s labor and energy expenditure Gender-equitable control of productive assets and resources Improved capacity of women and young people to | The Methods Module coordinated Working Groups on key research themes, resulting in a collection of tools and methods summarized in Working Papers and presented to the gender research community. The module also supported the | 2021— Submitted key practical guiding documents to One CGIAR (standards for gender research ethics and indicators to measure progress on gender impact areas) for endorsement and adoption | Complete | The toolkit is a reference guide for researchers within the CGIAR consortium, as well as partner researchers, to provide guidance, recommendations and resources on gender-relevant ethical considerations, as well as additional gender considerations regarding the ethical treatment and protection of people that are applicable to other types of research. The toolkit was shared with gender researchers and their feedback incorporated in a revised version which was widely shared and presented at a webinar on 9 December, 2021. | Revised draft of the Gender Research Ethics Toolkit Webinar slides |

| Module | 2021 Outcome | Mapped to Sub-IDO | Summary narrative on progress against each Module outcome this year | 2021 Milestone | 2021 milestones status | Brief explanation. Provide evidence for completed milestones (refer back to means of verification, and link to evidence wherever possible) or explanation for partially complete, cancelled or changed | Links to evidence (e.g., to papers, articles, etc.) |
|--------|--|--------------------------------|---|--|------------------------|---|---|
| | extension and research systems, universities and non-governmental organizations in food systems by 2025. | participate in decision-making | <p>development of innovative methods and tools through grants, and encouraged the uptake of Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index and nutrition measures across a portfolio of projects.</p> <p>A Gender Research Ethics Toolkit was also developed to support and strengthen gender research across CGIAR. The Module also organized a kick-off workshop on women’s empowerment validation.</p> | 2021—Number of completed reviews on priority research areas resulting in a curated set of tools and methods that meet quality standards (target of at least 4) | Complete | <p>Four reviews have been completed and published:</p> <p>(1) Gendered patterns of work and time use: A review of methods and innovations</p> <p>(2) Gender in rural institutions and governance: a review of existing tools</p> <p>(3) Tools and methods on gendered design, deployment, and evaluation of agricultural technologies</p> <p>(4) Tools and methods for gender research and integration in agricultural value chain, market, and entrepreneurship projects</p> | <p>Gendered patterns of work and time use: A review of methods and innovations (working paper)</p> <p>Gender in rural institutions and governance: a review of existing tools (working paper)</p> <p>Tools and methods on gendered design, deployment, and evaluation of agricultural technologies (working paper)</p> <p>Tools and methods for gender research and integration in agricultural value chain, market and entrepreneurship projects (working paper)</p> |
| 2 | | | | 2021—Number of research projects on innovative methods funded, with | Complete | <p>Four projects were funded to develop and validate innovative methods and tools for gender research:</p> <p>(1) Alliance Bioversity–CIAT (‘Leveraging mobile phone big data to estimate gender</p> | <p>Four new CGIAR GENDER Platform grants awarded to develop and validate innovative methods and tools for gender research (projects announcement)</p> |

| Module | 2021 Outcome | Mapped to Sub-IDO | Summary narrative on progress against each Module outcome this year | 2021 Milestone | 2021 milestones status | Brief explanation. Provide evidence for completed milestones (refer back to means of verification, and link to evidence wherever possible) or explanation for partially complete, cancelled or changed | Links to evidence (e.g., to papers, articles, etc.) |
|--------|--------------|-------------------|--|---|------------------------|--|--|
| | | | These activities strengthen quality of gender research for CGIAR and its partners. | an initial target of 2 projects | | <p>inequalities in labor market outcomes in Ghana’)</p> <p>(2) IFPRI (‘Empowerment beyond the household: Measuring and comparing the collective agency of groups and individuals’)</p> <p>(3) IITA (‘A mixed-methods research tool for better measurement and understanding of intra-household decision making’)</p> <p>(4) IWMI (‘Doing science with society’).</p> | |
| 2 | | | | 2021—At least 2 research projects funded that apply women’s empowerment and nutrition methods | Complete | <p>Grants were awarded to three projects to integrate women’s empowerment and nutrition methods and tools in CGIAR research:</p> <p>(1) Alliance Bioversity–CIAT (‘Women’s Empowerment in a Seed System for Nutrition Intervention Among Ethnic Minority Communities in Northern Vietnam’)</p> | <p>Three new CGIAR GENDER Platform grants awarded to better integrate women’s empowerment and nutrition into research design (projects announcement)</p> |

| Module | 2021 Outcome | Mapped to Sub-IDO | Summary narrative on progress against each Module outcome this year | 2021 Milestone | 2021 milestones status | Brief explanation. Provide evidence for completed milestones (refer back to means of verification, and link to evidence wherever possible) or explanation for partially complete, cancelled or changed | Links to evidence (e.g., to papers, articles, etc.) |
|--------|--------------|-------------------|---|---|------------------------|---|--|
| | | | | | | <p>(2) CIP ('Adaptation and Integration of Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) and Nutrition Assessment Approaches and Tools into the Context of Northern Ghana (AIWNA)')</p> <p>(3) WorldFish ('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)')</p> | |
| 2 | | | | 2021—Number of gender tools, methods and other resources integrated into the resource hub (target of 12: at least 3 | Complete | 12 tools/methods were published on the GENDER Platform resource hub | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Household Care Survey (HCS) Questionnaire 2. TimeTracker 3. Gender, Agriculture & Assets Project (GAAP) Qualitative Toolkit 4. General Collective Efficacy Scale |

| Module | 2021 Outcome | Mapped to Sub-IDO | Summary narrative on progress against each Module outcome this year | 2021 Milestone | 2021 milestones status | Brief explanation. Provide evidence for completed milestones (refer back to means of verification, and link to evidence wherever possible) or explanation for partially complete, cancelled or changed | Links to evidence (e.g., to papers, articles, etc.) |
|--------|--------------|-------------------|---|---|------------------------|--|---|
| | | | | tools/methods for 4 Working Group topics) | | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Relative Autonomy Index (RAI) 6. Community Mobilization Measure 7. Assessing How Agricultural Technologies can Change Gender Dynamics and Food Security Outcomes 8. An interdisciplinary and participatory methodology to improve user acceptability of root, tuber and banana varieties 9. Gender in Agricultural Mechanization: Key guiding questions 10. Pro-WEAI+MI 11. Integrating Gender Issues into Agricultural Value Chains (INGIA-VC) approach |

| Module | 2021 Outcome | Mapped to Sub-IDO | Summary narrative on progress against each Module outcome this year | 2021 Milestone | 2021 milestones status | Brief explanation. Provide evidence for completed milestones (refer back to means of verification, and link to evidence wherever possible) or explanation for partially complete, cancelled or changed | Links to evidence (e.g., to papers, articles, etc.) |
|--------|--|---|--|--|------------------------|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 12. Gender-responsive LINK Methodology |
| 3 | M3 Outcome: Gender integration is prioritized and practiced throughout agricultural research for development by CGIAR, national governments, national extension and research systems, non-governmental organizations, donors and other partners by 2030. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved capacity of women and young people to participate in decision-making Gender-equitable control of productive assets and resources Technologies adopted that reduce women's labor and energy expenditure | Activities under M3 have strengthened gender integration across the agricultural research for development ecosystem: the conference brought visibility to the relevance of gender in food systems research, enhanced knowledge-sharing and capacities of researchers; the mentorship and leadership program increased the capacities of gender researchers | 2021—Annual conference (virtual) held with co-host Wageningen University & Research, leading to strengthened collaboration on gender in food systems research with Wageningen University & Research and partners | Complete | <p>The conference 'Cultivating Equality: Advancing Gender Research in Agriculture and Food Systems' focused on research that helps understand and advance positive synergies among sustainable and resilient agricultural, rural and food systems, and equality in societies globally. The conference was held virtually from 12–15 October 2021.</p> <p>Co-organized by the CGIAR GENDER Platform and Wageningen University & Research, the conference brought together nearly 1,300 registered participants from over 100 countries, at various stages of their careers and from many types of organizations (CGIAR, academia, UN agencies, NGOs, government, etc.). The 4-day program comprised 55 interactive</p> | <p>Cultivating Equality: Advancing Gender Research in Agriculture and Food Systems, 12-15 October 2021 - Conference Report</p> <p>Cultivating Equality 2021 (resource hub landing page)</p> |

| Module | 2021 Outcome | Mapped to Sub-IDO | Summary narrative on progress against each Module outcome this year | 2021 Milestone | 2021 milestones status | Brief explanation. Provide evidence for completed milestones (refer back to means of verification, and link to evidence wherever possible) or explanation for partially complete, cancelled or changed | Links to evidence (e.g., to papers, articles, etc.) |
|--------|--------------|-------------------|--|-------------------|------------------------|---|--|
| | | | to influence the research agenda; the GREAT program strengthened the capacities of other researchers to integrate gender in their work and to support peers in conducting gender-responsive research; and the institutional change initiative has revealed opportunities for creating a culture more conducive to impactful CGIAR gender research. | | | scientific sessions, four high-level plenaries, 29 posters, and a range of audio-visual materials and resources available for asynchronous viewing. A virtual conference space was established with meeting rooms, galleries, and networking options using the OnAir platform. The conference achieved its aims of sharing knowledge on, and strengthening capacities to generate innovative, conceptually sound, and influential gender research; and widening and deepening the networks of researchers dedicated to advancing this work. The materials presented at the conference as well as session recordings have been captured in CGIAR’s CGSpace and the CGIAR GENDER Platform website for continued engagement and sharing among and beyond participants. | |
| 3 | | | | 2021—Phase one of | Complete | The Gender Researchers’ Leadership and Mentoring | CGIAR leadership and mentoring program to strengthen the |

| Module | 2021 Outcome | Mapped to Sub-IDO | Summary narrative on progress against each Module outcome this year | 2021 Milestone | 2021 milestones status | Brief explanation. Provide evidence for completed milestones (refer back to means of verification, and link to evidence wherever possible) or explanation for partially complete, cancelled or changed | Links to evidence (e.g., to papers, articles, etc.) |
|--------|--------------|-------------------|---|--|------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | <p>leadership and career development program completed by African Women in Agriculture Research and Development (AWARD) for one cohort of gender researchers</p> | | <p>Program—a collaboration of the CGIAR GENDER Platform and African Women in Agricultural Research and Development (AWARD) which focuses on strengthening gender researchers’ capacity to influence institutional processes towards gender-equitable and socially inclusive agricultural transformation. The program targets mid-career gender researchers in the CGIAR network and the National Agricultural Research and Extension Systems (NARES). The highly customized program is built around four key components: leadership and negotiation skills, mentoring, networking skills and coaching.</p> <p>The program was launched in September 2021 and will run until December 2022. Following a call for applications, 21 gender researchers from nine CGIAR Centers and three NARES locations were selected for</p> | <p>capacity of gender researchers commences (announcement)</p> <p>Agricultural Research and Development (AWARD) fellowship program</p> <p>Learning Community</p> |

| Module | 2021 Outcome | Mapped to Sub-IDO | Summary narrative on progress against each Module outcome this year | 2021 Milestone | 2021 milestones status | Brief explanation. Provide evidence for completed milestones (refer back to means of verification, and link to evidence wherever possible) or explanation for partially complete, cancelled or changed | Links to evidence (e.g., to papers, articles, etc.) |
|--------|--------------|-------------------|---|---|------------------------|--|---|
| | | | | | | <p>participation. Pre-course activities (training needs assessment, introspective review exercises, technical orientation) as well as the virtual Leadership and Negotiation Skills training were completed in 2021. The latter ran for 10 weeks, with group meetings held twice a week. Coaching sessions have begun and will run from November 2021 to April 2022. The process of matching mentees and mentors has also begun. A vibrant online Learning Community, where participants can post comments and reflections, and a program webpage with a gallery of participants, have been created.</p> | |
| 3 | | | | 2021— Curriculum for advanced training on gender-responsive research completed, | Complete | <p>GREAT achieved its 2021 objectives of curriculum development and training. GREAT’s mission is to build capacity and recognition of the value of social inclusion within crop-breeding research and institutions. The curriculum for the Level 2 GREAT course built on and</p> | <p>GREAT workshop with partners: GREAT presentation</p> <p>Launch of research clusters</p> <p>Course report</p> |

| Module | 2021 Outcome | Mapped to Sub-IDO | Summary narrative on progress against each Module outcome this year | 2021 Milestone | 2021 milestones status | Brief explanation. Provide evidence for completed milestones (refer back to means of verification, and link to evidence wherever possible) or explanation for partially complete, cancelled or changed | Links to evidence (e.g., to papers, articles, etc.) |
|--------|--------------|-------------------|---|--|------------------------|---|--|
| | | | | and Gender-responsive Researchers Equipped for Agricultural Transformation (GREAT) training launched for one cohort of CGIAR and National Agricultural Research and Extension Systems (NARES) non-gender specialists | | <p>expanded upon Level 1 (i.e., introductory) content by adding a focus on seed systems, resilience, and G+ (gender and breeding) tools. It included aspects of self-reflection, targeting and discussing in interdisciplinary teams, as well as teaching topics of intersectionality and recognizing social difference in research data collection and analysis.</p> <p>Through a competitive process, 32 applicants (14 men and 18 women; 8 National Agricultural Research and Extension Systems, 7 Academia, 7 CGIAR; 12 biophysical, 20 social scientists) who completed the Level 1 course were selected to attend the Level 2 course, which ran from 18 October to 4 November, 2021. Four research clusters to deepen learning among participants were launched in September 2021, with an initial all-cluster meeting. These research streams include a focus on</p> | GREAT session at the Cultivating Equality Conference |

| Module | 2021 Outcome | Mapped to Sub-IDO | Summary narrative on progress against each Module outcome this year | 2021 Milestone | 2021 milestones status | Brief explanation. Provide evidence for completed milestones (refer back to means of verification, and link to evidence wherever possible) or explanation for partially complete, cancelled or changed | Links to evidence (e.g., to papers, articles, etc.) |
|--------|--------------|-------------------|---|--|------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | | | testing G+ tools in Ghana and Uganda, as well as on women's empowerment and resilience. Progress toward the medium-term GREAT strategic plan continued by developing the monitoring, learning and evaluation framework and holding a workshop with GREAT partners. | |
| 3 | | | | 2021— Institutional change framework and entry points for gender-equitable and gender-transformative CGIAR food systems research developed | Complete | The GENDER Platform's Institutional Change Initiative aims to foster systemic changes in CGIAR Centers and create an institutional culture that places gender equality and transformative thinking at the heart of the new CGIAR agenda. A core team of CGIAR gender scientists from six CGIAR Centers was formed to oversee this Initiative, and a partnership with Gender at Work, a think tank that focuses on gender in institutions, was established. A first step in the process consisted of providing evidence on how institutional change processes | A Change of Heart? Putting gender and transformative thinking at the heart of One CGIAR. Summary report Menon-Sen, K., Stuart, R., Marrs, C. and Gordezky, R. 2021. A Change of Heart? Putting gender and transformative thinking at the heart of One CGIAR. Report. Ottawa, Canada: Gender at Work |

| Module | 2021 Outcome | Mapped to Sub-IDO | Summary narrative on progress against each Module outcome this year | 2021 Milestone | 2021 milestones status | Brief explanation. Provide evidence for completed milestones (refer back to means of verification, and link to evidence wherever possible) or explanation for partially complete, cancelled or changed | Links to evidence (e.g., to papers, articles, etc.) |
|--------|--------------|-------------------|---|----------------|------------------------|---|---|
| | | | | | | <p>designed for social inclusion and gender equality results in more inclusive development outcomes and impact. This provided grounding for a framework and entry points for gender-equitable and gender-transformative CGIAR food systems research. The Initiative is grounded in ongoing system-level change processes and, moving into 2022, it will focus on dialogues around the framework and entry points with CGIAR scientists to provide inputs and ‘socialize’ the ideas within CGIAR culture, and allow for a final, actionable road map for institutional change to guide systemic change in CGIAR.</p> | |

Table 6: Numbers of peer-reviewed publications from current reporting period

| | Number | Percent |
|----------------------------|--------|---------|
| Peer reviewed publications | 5 | 100% |
| Open access | 4 | 80% |
| ISI | 5 | 100% |

Of the 107 publications in 2021, the following 17 were peer-reviewed; 5 were published in ISI journals:

| | | | |
|----|---------------|---|--|
| 1 | ISI | https://doi.org/10.3390/agriculture11090840 | Marimo, P.; Otieno, G.; Njuguna-Mungai, E.; Vernooy, R.; Halewood, M.; Fadda, C.; Mulumba, W.M.; Nyamongo, D.O.; Mollel, M. (2021) The role of gender and institutional dynamics in adapting seed systems to climate change: case studies from Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. <i>Agriculture</i> 11(9) 840. ISSN: 2077-0472 |
| 2 | ISI | https://doi.org/10.1505/146554821834777198 | Wardell, D.A.; Elias, M.; Zida, M.; Tapsoba, A.; Rousseau, K.; Gautier, D.; Lovett, P.N.; Bama, T. (2021) Shea (<i>Vitellaria paradoxa</i> C.F. Gaertn.) a peripheral empire commodity in French West Africa, 1894-1960. <i>The International Forestry Review</i> 23(4) p. 511-533. ISSN: 1465-5489 |
| 3 | ISI | https://doi.org/10.19268/JGAFS.612021.3 | Ravichandran, T. Farnworth, C.R. and Galie, A. 2021. Empowering women in dairy cooperatives in Bihar and Telangana, India: A gender and caste analysis. <i>AgriGender Journal of Gender, Agriculture and Food Security</i> 6(1):27-42. |
| 4 | ISI | https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2021.121133 | Adams, A., Jumpah, E.T. and Caesar, L.D. 2021. The nexuses between technology adoption and socioeconomic changes among farmers in Ghana. <i>Technological Forecasting and Social Change</i> 173:121133 |
| 5 | ISI | https://doi.org/10.1016/j.spc.2021.05.016 | Nchanji, E.; Lutomia, C. (2021) COVID-19 challenges to sustainable food production and consumption: Future lessons for food systems in eastern and southern Africa from a gender lens. <i>Sustainable Production and Consumption</i> v. 27 p. 2208-2220. ISSN: 2352-5509 |
| 6 | Peer reviewed | https://doi.org/10.2499/9780896293915_04 | Ihalainen, M., Shaikh, S., Mujawamariya, G., Mayanja, S., Adetonah, S., Tavenner, K. & Elias, M. (2021). Promise and contradiction: value chain participation and women's empowerment. In R. Pyburn and A. van Eerdewijk, <i>Advancing gender equality through agricultural and environmental research: past, present and future</i> . Washington DC: IFPRI, (p.147-186). |
| 7 | Peer reviewed | https://doi.org/10.17528/cifor/007973 | Evans K, Monterroso I, Ombogoh DB, Liswanti N, Tamara A, Mariño H, Sarmiento JP and Larson AM. 2021. Getting it right, a guide to improve inclusion in multi-stakeholder forums. Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR. https://doi.org/10.17528/cifor/007973 |
| 8 | Peer reviewed | https://doi.org/10.17528/cifor/008257 | Evans, K., Monterroso, I., 2021. Tools to improve inclusion in multistakeholder forums (MSFs). CIFOR Infobrief no 343. Bogor, Indonesia. Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR). https://doi.org/10.17528/cifor/008257 |
| 9 | Peer reviewed | https://doi.org/10.17528/cifor/008261 | Monterroso, I., Ojong, Enokenwa. & Paez-Valencia, AM. 2021. Women's Land Rights in Ethiopia: Socio-legal review. <i>Securing Women's Resource Rights Through Gender Transformative Approaches</i> , CIFOR-ICRAF and IFAD. https://doi.org/10.17528/cifor/008261 |
| 10 | Peer reviewed | https://doi.org/10.17528/cifor/008262 | Monterroso, I., Enokenwa, O. and Paez-Valencia, A.M., 2021. Women's Land Rights in The Gambia: Socio-legal review. <i>Securing Women's Resource Rights Through Gender Transformative Approaches</i> . Bogor, Indonesia and Nairobi, Kenya: CIFOR-ICRAF and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). https://doi.org/10.17528/cifor/008262 |
| 11 | Peer reviewed | https://doi.org/10.17528/cifor/008272 | Sarmiento Barletti, J.P., Monterroso, I., Atmadja, S. 2021. Lessons on social inclusion for transformative forest-based bioeconomy solutions. CIFOR Infobrief no 247. Bogor, Indonesia. Center for International Forestry Research. https://doi.org/10.17528/cifor/008272 |

| | | | |
|----|---------------|---|---|
| 12 | Peer reviewed | https://doi.org/10.17528/cifor/008296 | Pham, T.T., Trần, N.M.H., Hoàng, T.L. 2021. Ảnh hưởng của COVID và Cơ chế chia sẻ lợi ích từ Chi trả dịch vụ môi trường rừng tới phụ nữ tại Mộc Châu, Sơn La. CIFOR Infobrief no 348. Bogor, Indonesia. Center for International Forestry Research. https://doi.org/10.17528/cifor/008296 |
| 13 | Peer reviewed | https://doi.org/10.17528/cifor/008297 | Pham, T.T., TrầCìEn, N.M.H., HoalEng, T.L. 2021. Impacts of Covid-19 and Payment for Forest Environmental Services on Rural Women in Moc Chau district, Son La province. CIFOR Infobrief no 350. Bogor, Indonesia. Center for International Forestry Research. https://doi.org/10.17528/cifor/008297 |
| 14 | Peer reviewed | https://doi.org/10.17528/cifor/008313 | Pham, T.T., Trần, N.M.H., Nguyễn Thị, V.A., Nguyễn Thị, T.A. 2021. Tác động của các chính sách khắc phục hậu quả COVID đối với bình đẳng giới và biến đổi khí hậu tại Sơn La và Thừa Thiên Huế. CIFOR Infobrief 353. Bogor, Indonesia. Center for International Forestry Research. https://doi.org/10.17528/cifor/008313 |
| 15 | Peer reviewed | https://doi.org/10.17528/cifor/008314 | Pham, T.T., TrầCìEn, N.M.H., Nguyá»...n Thá«, V.A., Nguyá»...n Thá«, T.A. 2021. Impacts of Covid-19 remediation policies on gender equality and climate change in Son La and Thua Thien Hue provinces. CIFOR Infobrief 354. Bogor, Indonesia. Center for International Forestry Research. https://doi.org/10.17528/cifor/008314 |
| 16 | Peer reviewed | https://doi.org/10.17528/cifor/008346 | Pramova, E., Locatelli, B., Valdivia-Deaz, M. 2021. Percibir, sentir, pensar: Por quÃ© el cuerpo, el corazÃ³n y la mente son importantes para la gestiÃ³n de los ecosistemas. CIFOR Infobrief no 355. Bogor, Indonesia. Center for International Forestry Research. https://doi.org/10.17528/cifor/008346 |
| 17 | Peer reviewed | https://doi.org/10.25502/376c-gh81 | Mwakanyamale, D.F., Baumung, L., Cole, S.M., Webber, A., Saleh, N. & Kapinga, R. (2021). Gender barriers and success factors that shape women's involvement in and benefits from cassava seed production businesses in Tanzania. Ibadan: IITA, (27p.). |

Table 7: Direct participants in CGIAR training/knowledge sharing activities

| Number of trainees | Female | Male |
|--|--------|------|
| In short-term programs facilitated by Platform | 467 | 154 |
| In long-term programs facilitated by Platform | 24 | 2 |

Table 8: Key external partnerships

| Lead Module | Brief description of partnership aims | List of key partners in partnership. | Main area of partnership |
|-------------|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collaboration on evidence gaps | Leveraging Evidence for Access and Development at KREA University | Research |
| 1 | Collaboration on women’s empowerment and support in filling evidence gaps | Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa | Research |
| 1 | Collaboration on systematic reviews and Evidence Gap Map | Campbell Collaboration | Research |
| 1 | Collaboration on developing a Learning Agenda on CSA and gender | Global Knowledge Initiative | Delivery |
| 1 | Complementary knowledge-sharing, capacity-building, research, policy engagement activities and to support MANAGE as the Indian hub to address the global gender gap | National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management, India | Policy and research Capacity development |
| 1 | Collaboration on harnessing big data sets linking nutrition to its source: the role of gender across food systems | Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad | Research |
| 1 | Gender analysis of COVID-19 responses in Zambia | Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute | Research |
| 2 | Collaborate with CGIAR and partners to develop the necessary tools, methodologies, and approaches to | MenEngage Alliance | Research Delivery |

| Lead Module | Brief description of partnership aims | List of key partners in partnership. | Main area of partnership |
|-------------|---|---|--------------------------|
| | generate a body of evidence on how better to engage men at-scale to help transform food systems | | |
| 2 | Collaboration on bringing gender transformative approaches to scale, with the Africa Gender Unit of Food and Agriculture Organization | Food and Agriculture Organization | Research Delivery |
| 3 | Co-develop mentorship program and career pathway model for gender researchers in agriculture | African Women in Agriculture Research and Development | Capacity development |
| 3 | Capacity development of CGIAR researchers and partners for integrating gender in agricultural research | Gender-responsive Researchers Equipped for Agricultural Transformation (including Cornell University and Makerere University) | Capacity development |
| 3 | Collaboration and capacity development of partner researchers for integration and culture change in agriculture research with Gender-responsive Researchers Equipped for Agricultural Transformation and the gender professionalization work with African Women in Agriculture Research and Development | National agricultural research and extension systems (National Agricultural Research Organisation, Uganda; Council For Scientific and Industrial Research, Ghana) | Capacity development |
| 3 | Conference Co-Organiser | Wageningen University and Research | Capacity development |
| 3 | Delivered a Master class on masculinities at Cultivating Equality conference | Advocates for Social Change Kenya | Capacity development |

| Lead Module | Brief description of partnership aims | List of key partners in partnership. | Main area of partnership |
|-----------------|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 3 | Developed institutional change framework and entry points for institutional change in One CGIAR | Gender at Work | Research Capacity development |
| GENDER Platform | Delivered a Master class on effective gender-responsive communications at Cultivating Equality conference | Marchmont Communications | Capacity development |
| GENDER Platform | Develop six analytical background papers (2021–2022) as part of input into Report on the Status of Rural Women in Agriculture: Gender Equality in Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition | Food and Agriculture Organization | Research |
| GENDER Platform | Joint development of a compendium of climate smart agricultural practices | Food and Agriculture Organization | Research |
| GENDER Platform | Collaboration on understanding COVID-19 policies through a gender lens | Food and Agriculture Organization | Research |

Table 9: Internal Cross-CGIAR Collaborations

| Brief description of the collaboration | Name(s) of collaborating PLATFORM(s), Platform(s) or Center(s) |
|---|--|
| Platform Management and Module Leadership | ILRI, IRRI, Alliance Bioversity–CIAT, IFPRI |
| Management Committee | ILRI, CIFOR, CIP, IWMI, IITA, WorldFish |
| Collaboration to develop a methodology to identify climate change-agriculture-gender inequity hotspots | IFPRI, IRRI |
| Collaboration to conduct a situation analysis in Zambia | IITA |
| Collaboration to conduct a study on gendered impacts of COVID-19 on fish value chain actors in Zambia and Malawi | WorldFish |
| Collaboration to conduct a study on environmental measures in times of COVID: Impacts on Vietnamese women in Vietnam | CIFOR |
| Collaboration to conduct a study on women agribusiness entrepreneurs in times of pandemic in Vietnam and Myanmar from feminist perspectives | CIP with WorldFish, ILRI, IWMI as collaborating partners |
| Collaboration to conduct a study on COVID-19 and Egypt’s water crisis to generate evidence for gender-transformative innovations | IWMI with ICARDA as collaborating partner |
| Collaboration to explore women empowerment pathways in water governance for better livelihoods in Bangladesh | IRRI |
| Collaboration to conduct a study on the gendered dynamics of employment opportunities, food-water-environment governance and liveability in peri-urban Dhaka (Bangladesh) | IWMI with Alliance Bioversity–CIAT and CIP as collaborating partners |
| Collaboration to conduct a study on gender and empowerment inquiry into the downstream rice value chain in Uganda | AfricaRice |

| Brief description of the collaboration | Name(s) of collaborating PLATFORM(s), Platform(s) or Center(s) |
|---|---|
| Collaboration to conduct a study on promoting women's empowerment in value chains through a sustainable livelihoods approach in Papua New Guinea and Cambodia | IFPRI with Alliance Bioversity–CIAT as collaborating partner |
| Collaboration to assess gender-responsive climate-smart solutions for women cocoa farmers in Ghana | Alliance Bioversity–CIAT |
| Launch of collaboration to develop analytical background papers as part of input into Report on the Status of Rural Women in Agriculture: Gender Equality in Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition | IFPRI, IRRI, Alliance Bioversity–CIAT, ILRI, Worldfish, ICARDA, CIMMYT, IITA |
| Collaboration to organize Cultivating Equality conference, including Scientific Committee | Alliance of Bioversity–CIAT, IITA, AfricaRice, WorldFish, ILRI, IWMI, CIMMYT |
| Collaboration to oversee Institutional change initiative | IWMI, WorldFish, Alliance of Bioversity–CIAT, CIP, ICARDA, IITA |
| Collaboration to develop and deliver GREAT course and oversee research clusters | IITA, IFPRI, Alliance of Bioversity–CIAT |
| Collaboration on AWARD capacity-building | Alliance of Bioversity–CIAT, IITA, AfricaRice, ILRI, IFPRI, CIMMYT, CIP, IRRI, IWMI |
| Advisory group of the Evidence module consisting of members from five CGIAR Centers | IITA, CIP, ILRI, IWMI, WorldFish |
| Collaboration on gendered impacts of COVID-19 project 'COVID-19 and Egypt's water crisis: generating evidence for gender-transformative innovations' | IWMI |
| Collaboration on gendered impacts of COVID-19 project 'Environmental measures in times of COVID: Impacts on Vietnamese women' | CIFOR |
| Collaboration on gendered impacts of COVID-19 project 'Gendered impacts of COVID-19 on fish value chain actors' - | WorldFish |
| Collaboration on gendered impacts of COVID-19 project 'The pandemic and women agribusiness in Southeast Asia from feminist perspectives' | CIP |

| Brief description of the collaboration | Name(s) of collaborating PLATFORM(s), Platform(s) or Center(s) |
|--|--|
| Collaboration on the development of gender-responsive product profiles | Excellence in Breeding; |
| Gender and Breeding Initiative | CIP, Alliance Bioversity–CIAT, ICARDA, IITA, BMGF |
| Support Excellence in Agronomy to integrate gender within the initiative | IITA |
| Collaboration on Methods working group on labor and time use | ICRISAT, IFPRI |
| Collaboration on Methods working group on institutions and governance | IFPRI |
| Collaboration on Methods working group on climate change | ILRI |
| Collaboration on Methods working group on nutrition | IFPRI |
| Collaboration on Methods working group on gender-transformative approaches | WorldFish, Alliance Bioversity–CIAT, IITA, ILRI, ICARDA |
| Collaboration on Methods working group on technologies | CIP, IFPRI |
| Collaboration on Methods working group on markets and value chains | IFPRI |
| Collaboration on innovation project: ‘Leveraging mobile phone big data to estimate gender inequalities in labor market outcomes in Ghana’ | Alliance of Bioversity–CIAT, Big Data Platform, IFPRI |
| Collaboration on innovation project: ‘Empowerment beyond the household: Measuring and comparing the collective agency of groups and individuals’ | IFPRI, Alliance of Bioversity–CIAT |
| Collaboration on innovation project: ‘A mixed-methods research tool for better measurement and understanding of intra-household decision making’ | IITA, IFPRI |
| Collaboration on innovation project: ‘Doing science with society’ | IWMI, ILRI, IRRI, WLE, CCAFS |

| Brief description of the collaboration | Name(s) of collaborating PLATFORM(s), Platform(s) or Center(s) |
|---|--|
| Collaboration on WEAI learning project: ‘Women’s Empowerment in a Seed System for Nutrition Intervention Among Ethnic Minority Communities in Northern Vietnam’ | Alliance Bioversity–CIAT, IFPRI |
| Collaboration on learning project: ‘Adaptation and Integration of Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) and Nutrition Assessment Approaches and Tools into the Context of Northern Ghana (AIWNA)’ | CIP |
| Collaboration on learning project: ‘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)’ | WorldFish |
| Collaboration on HER+ Research Initiative | All CGIAR centers |

Table 10: Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Impact Assessment (MELIA)

| Studies/learning exercises planned for this year (from Plan of Work and Budget) | Status Complete/Partially complete/Cancelled/ | Type of study or activity: | Description of activity/study (see guidance) | Links to MELIA publications |
|---|---|----------------------------|---|---|
| Development of a monitoring and evaluation plan | Partially Complete | Other MELIA activity | The planned recruitment of a MELIA officer for the GENDER Platform had to be placed on hold and is now planned for 2022. One of the key activities of the officer will be to develop a MELIA plan for the Platform. | |
| Development of a curated resource center on evidence (M1) | Complete | Other MELIA activity | The GENDER Platform’s flagship product, the resource hub , launched on International Women’s | https://gender.cgiar.org/ |

| Studies/learning exercises planned for this year (from Plan of Work and Budget) | Status Complete/Partially complete/Cancelled/ | Type of study or activity: | Description of activity/study (see guidance) | Links to MELIA publications |
|--|--|-----------------------------|--|--|
| | | | <p>Day 2021, with evidence, tools, methods and manuals, training material and publications of gender research in agriculture and food systems that are of interest to the global development community.</p> <p>In the 10 months between its launch and the end of the year, the resource hub had a total of 50,263 visits, exceeding by 151% the visits garnered by the now-retired GENDER website during the same period in 2020. In 2021, 3,036 publications and 356 news posts (including historical content), 96 expert profiles, 18 events and 52 introductions to tools, methods, manuals and training courses were published on the hub. Content highlights include 12 gender evidence explainers and 26 gender insights.</p> | |
| A collective assessment of the state-of-the-art methodologies, tools, manuals available across CGIAR on gender research (M2) | Complete | Synthesis (secondary) study | A set of seven working papers, synthesizing methods and tools for key areas of gender research are in production. Three papers were completed and published by the end of 2021. One paper was completed at the end of 2021 and awaits publication. The remaining papers will be published in 2022. Tools and methods collected through these reviews were added to the resource hub (ongoing into 2022). | https://gender.cgiar.org/publications-data/tools-and-methods-gendered-design-deployment-and-evaluation-agricultural https://gender.cgiar.org/publications-data/gendered-patterns-work-and- |

| Studies/learning exercises planned for this year (from Plan of Work and Budget) | Status Complete/Partially complete/Cancelled/ | Type of study or activity: | Description of activity/study (see guidance) | Links to MELIA publications |
|--|--|----------------------------|---|---|
| | | | | time-use-review-methods-and-innovations https://gender.cgiar.org/publications-data/gender-rural-institutions-and-governance-review-existing-tools https://gender.cgiar.org/publications-data/tools-and-methods-gender-research-and-integration-agricultural-value-chain-market |
| Annual gender research virtual conference to showcase research, receive feedback, and promote mutual learning and collaboration (M3) | Complete | Other | Annual gender research conference ‘Cultivating Equality’ was a widely attended forum to showcase research, receive feedback, and promote mutual learning and collaboration. | |
| Gender Capacity assessment | Complete | Ex-ante, baseline | The Capacities and Needs Assessment focuses on current capacities within CGIAR to conduct high-quality gender research and how the GENDER | Capacity development needs assessment |

| Studies/learning exercises planned for this year (from Plan of Work and Budget) | Status Complete/Partially complete/Cancelled/ | Type of study or activity: | Description of activity/study (see guidance) | Links to MELIA publications |
|---|--|----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| | | | <p>Platform can best strengthen the capacities needed to achieve its desired outcomes. A survey was circulated across CGIAR centers, and gathered 506 complete and partial survey responses from scientists at 11 Centers. Key informant interviews were conducted with 20 respondents from CGIAR, partner institutes, and other external resource persons. Findings offer a baseline for the Platform on perception of: 1) organizational culture; 2) quality gender research; 3) resource materials and support; 4) skills; 5) capacity strengthening and training; and 6) the GENDER Platform. Key recommendations for future GENDER Platform activities are provided for each of these areas of focus.</p> | |

Table 11: Update on Actions Taken in Response to Relevant Evaluations

| Name of the evaluation | Recommendation number (from evaluation) accepted recommendations only | Text of recommendation | Status of response to this recommendation | Concrete actions taken for this recommendation | By whom | When | Link to evidence |
|------------------------|---|------------------------|---|--|---------|------|------------------|
| N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Table 12: Examples of W1/2 Use in this reporting period (2021)—N/A

Table 13: PLATFORM Financial Report

The following is the planned budget for 2021 in USD 000's. Expenditure reports for all CRPs and Platforms will be submitted to the CGIAR in April 2022.

| | 2020 forecast (W1/W2) | 2021 budget (W1/2) | Comments on major changes |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Personnel | 894 | 2,348 | |
| Consultancy | 69 | 2,186 | |
| Travel | 26 | 94 | |
| Operational expenses | 986 | 3,621 | |
| Collaborators and partnerships | 80 | 1,151 | |
| Capital and equipment | 12 | - | |
| Closeout cost | 309 | 1,487 | |
| PLATFORM total budget | 2,376 | 10,886 | |

Source: 2021 GENDER Platform Plan of Work and Budget