



Late spring snowfall. Photo courtesy of D. Ceplis.

The Gender Equality Mainstreaming (GEM) Digest provides a compilation of information and articles gathered on an ongoing basis on gender equality mainstreaming within agriculture, scientific research, rural development, climate change, organizational development and international development. Information is shared with members, colleagues, scientific societies and diverse organizations.

The views and opinions presented are not necessarily representative of the editor.

If you have information to share, please send it to [dinah.ceplis@gmail.com](mailto:dinah.ceplis@gmail.com) to compile and re-distribute once a month.

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## Opportunities and Coming Events

### 1. Canadian Agri-Business Education Foundation (CABEF) Scholarships

<https://www.cabef.org/apply-online-now-for-the-cabef-scholarships/>

The Canadian Agri-Business Education Foundation (CABEF) provides financial support to encourage young people to pursue an education in agriculture and food. Applications are open for seven scholarships worth \$2,500 each for students entering or pursuing an agricultural related program at a Canadian college, university, or apprenticeship (trade) institution. The deadline to apply is **April 30, 2023**.

One scholarship is awarded in each of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Québec, British Columbia/Territories and Atlantic Canada. Applicants are assessed on a combination of their leadership attributes, and written or video response to the question, “Choose one UN Sustainable Development goal and highlight three ways your future career in agriculture and food will contribute to it.”

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### 2. ClimateWest Forum

<https://climatewest.ca/climatewest-forum-early-adaptation-action/>

This inaugural free event will bring together ClimateWest’s past, current, and expanding network across Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba from a wide range of sectors, communities, and perspectives. Presentations will focus on the benefits of taking action early to address climate impacts. Date: **May 3-4, 2023**. Location: This hybrid event will take place at the **Inn at the Forks, Winnipeg, Manitoba and online**.

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### 3. SMART Training Platform Summer Institute

<https://smart-training.ca/summer-school/>

The SMART Training Platform’s summer institute is an opportunity to learn new concepts, methods, and perspectives in implementation science. The learning experience included small, interactive sessions, round table discussion and activities as well as case study competitions where interdisciplinary groups formed to solve a “real-world” challenge from a partner in the sector.

Join us **June 5th to 9th at the University of Guelph** for this weeklong event. Spots are limited as we are welcoming a small cohort of 20 attendees. Acceptances are reviewed and sent out on a rolling-basis. We encourage all interested applicants to submit their applications before the **deadline of May 8th, 2023**.

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## 4. Stories of Change - Global Citizenship Education Webinar

<https://www.eventbrite.ca/e/stories-of-change-global-citizenship-education-webinar-tickets-608786626187>

**May 11.** To address current global challenges, the linkages between the global and the local are fundamentally important. Global citizenship education plays a critical role in this regard. It helps build skills and knowledge that are required to understand and play an active role in addressing complex global challenges in ways that inform change without (re)producing harmful practices. This webinar highlights provincial and regional councils’ work on global citizenship. Leaders in global citizenship education will share their projects and some of the promising practises they have integrated in their approaches to global citizenship. The webinar builds on ICN’s ongoing work on global citizenship.

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## 5. African Women Summit

<https://africawomensummit.org/>

From **11 to 12 May**, the Africa Women Summit, at Century City Conference Centre in **Cape Town, South Africa**, brings together policymakers and professionals from Africa and the diaspora. The theme is *Women Driving Impact for Sustainable Development*.

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## 6. Opportunity for Energy Start-Ups: Fully Funded Impact Study

<https://60db.typeform.com/to/rgl9EQt3>

60 Decibels and energy sector funders are offering fully funded customer insights and impact measurement studies to eligible early-stage energy start-ups delivering products and services directly to end-users. 60 Decibels is offering fully-funded impact measurement studies to select off-grid companies as part of the 2023 60 Decibels Energy Initiative. To be eligible, your company must: (1) deliver energy products or services to end-users, and (2) meet at least one of the following criteria: be locally-owned, women-led, early-stage, operate in a nascent market, or provide an emerging technology.

Complete this expression of interest form to be considered. **Deadline May 14.**

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## 7. Canada-Wide Science Fair

<https://youthscience.ca/science-fairs/cwsf/edmonton-2023/>

The Canada-Wide Science Fair (CWSF) is the country’s largest annual youth science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) event, bringing together top young scientists and their projects, selected by our national network of over 100 regional STEM fairs in every province and territory.

In 2023, the Canada-Wide Science Fair will be hosted by **Edmonton, Alberta from May 14-19th**. The public is invited to visit the fair from May 17-19<sup>th</sup>.

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## 8. Gender Responsive Agriculture Systems Policy (GRASP) Fellowship

<https://awardfellowships.org/gender-responsive-agriculture-systems-policy-grasp-fellowship/>

The Gender Responsive Agriculture Systems Policy (GRASP) Fellowship is a career development program that targets mid-career African women in the policy field to catalyze the design and implementation of gender-responsive agricultural

policies across Africa. The call for the second Cohort of the USAID-funded program is open to female policy practitioners from Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Rwanda, and Senegal. The Call closes on **May 15, 2023**.

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## 9. Joint Annual Meeting: Canadian Society for Ecology and Evolution AND Canadian Botanical Association

<https://www.beepeg2023.ca/>

The Joint Annual Meeting of the Canadian Society for Ecology and Evolution (CSEE) and the Canadian Botanical Association (CBA), **June 11-14, 2023** will take place in **Winnipeg, Manitoba**. Plenary speakers include Dr. Carly Ziter of Concordia University, Dr. Allyson Menzies of University of Guelph, and Dr. Wendy Untereiner of Brandon University.

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## 10. Training: PSEA Working with Partners

<https://www.digna.ca/our-publications/>

This newly published guidance and resources document related to Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse [PSEA] is based on the content developed by consultants for the Digna training, "PSEA: Working with Partners," held online in November 2022. It will take place again in **November 2023**.

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## 11. Evaluation for Leaders - Online Course

<https://evaluationforleaders.org/>

CESBC members, Chris Lovato and Kylie Hutchinson, have just made their free Evaluation for Leaders mobile course even better. More interactivity, more on equitable approaches to evaluation, and more just-in-time resources. The purpose of this course is not to teach leaders to do evaluation, but rather how they can evaluation in their day-to-day decision making and organization overall.

Evaluation for Leaders is specifically tailored to meet the needs of leaders and decision-makers working in health, but leaders in other sectors will also find it highly relevant. The content reflects typical decision-making scenarios that many leaders face daily. It will also appeal to evaluators looking to get more evaluation buy-in from your managers. Or simply people looking for an engaging introduction to evaluation. This course was originally designed for a North American audience; however, we've received feedback that international audiences also find it valuable.

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## 12. Free Gender Equality Training Courses from UN Women

<https://portal.trainingcentre.unwomen.org/>

Free online courses include Gender Equality and Volunteerism, Women's Leadership and Decision Making, and Gender and Economics. Self-paced courses are delivered online and can be accessed using a computer. Self-paced courses allow learners to access content at their pace, and from anywhere at any time. This type of course is mainly interactive and can include video, audio or animations to enhance the learning experience.

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## This Month's News

# 1. Gender inequalities in food and agriculture: Cost \$1 trillion: FAO

<https://news.un.org/en/story/2023/04/1135597>

Over one third of the world's working women are employed in agrifood systems, which include the production of food and non-food agricultural products, as well as related activities from food storage, transportation and processing to distribution.

But in a new report, FAO says that gender inequalities such as less access for women to knowledge and resources, and a higher unpaid care burden, account for a 24 per cent gap in productivity between women and men farmers on farms of equal size.

Women employees in the agricultural sector are also paid nearly 20 per cent less than their male counterparts.

The report shows that women's access to land, services, credit and digital technology lags behind men's, while a higher burden of unpaid care limits their opportunities for education, training and employment. FAO points out that discriminatory social norms reinforce gender barriers to knowledge, resources and social networks – holding women back from making an equal contribution in the agrifood sector.

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# 2. Women always played pivotal role in agriculture

<https://www.winnipegfreepress.com/business/2023/04/22/women-always-played-pivotal-role-in-agriculture>

Laura Rance reported on a recent panel discussion on women in agriculture, organized by the Canadian Agricultural Policy Institute. Panelists identified the ongoing challenges faced by female farmers in Canada. Women have always played a pivotal role in agriculture and food production, but their contributions have traditionally been through unpaid or underpaid labour, undocumented and subject to systemic barriers that have made it difficult for them to gain access to capital, land and support.

She refers to the recent report: It's a global issue highlighted in a report released this week by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, characterizing the lack of gender equity in agrifood systems as a trillion-dollar issue. [See the link to the report in the Report section below.]

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# 3. US Unveils \$1bn For African Women's Empowerment

<https://www.barrons.com/news/us-vp-unveils-1bn-for-african-women-s-empowerment-57bba48>

The United States Vice President Kamala Harris announced a more than \$1 billion initiative to improve women's economic empowerment in Africa at the end of March at the end of the first leg of a three-nation trip to the continent. Harris' office revealed the programme, a mixture of US government funding and private sector commitments, while in Ghana where she was visiting before travelling to Tanzania and Zambia.

She noted three areas of focus Washington believes could benefit from more investments: women's empowerment, the digital economy and good governance and democracy.

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# 4. New USAID gender policy will help guide \$2.6B in funding

<https://www.devex.com/news/new-usaid-gender-policy-will-help-guide-2-6b-in-funding-105225>

The new policy focuses on four priorities: reducing gender disparity, working to eliminate gender-based violence, increasing women's and girls' agency, and pushing forward structural changes that address root causes of inequality.

It requires country missions and Washington, D.C.-based bureaus to have gender advisors, and will make a gender 101 training course mandatory for all employees. USAID will also hire more experts to help implement the policy, Bigio said. It



also includes language mandating a gender analysis for programs, in line with requirements in the 2018 Women’s Entrepreneurship and Economic Empowerment Act.

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## 5. Germany’s new feminist development policy

<https://www.bmz.de/en/news/press-releases/development-minister-schulze-presents-feminist-strategy-146512>

<https://www.bmz.de/de/themen/feministische-entwicklungspolitik>

With \$32.2 billion in official development assistance in 2021, it’s always worth knowing the latest trends in German aid. And if you want to know why the country’s new feminist development policy could have “profound effects on how German development cooperation operates,” then Devex contributing reporter Andrew Green has you covered.

The new strategy commits that:

- Ninety-three percent of all new project funding go toward initiatives that have at least a secondary focus on gender by 2025. (In 2021, that total was only 64%.)
- At least 8% of all new project funding must be used for projects that have a primary goal of achieving gender equality.

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## 6. Sweden ditches 'feminist foreign policy'

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-63311743>

In October 2022, Sweden's new foreign minister has ditched its pioneering "feminist foreign policy", saying the label has become more important than its content. Rights to political participation in civil society, economic emancipation and sexual and reproductive rights were just some of the flagship points of the foreign policy.

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## 7. Audit of Canada’s Feminist International Assistance Policy

[https://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/internet/English/att\\_e\\_44227.html](https://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/internet/English/att_e_44227.html)

The auditor concluded that Global Affairs Canada was unable to demonstrate how Canada’s Feminist International Assistance Policy contributed to improving gender equality in low- and middle-income countries. Significant weaknesses in Global Affairs Canada’s information management practices prevented it from assessing outcomes and reporting completely to Parliament and Canadians.

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## 8. Leveraging digital technologies to empower women in agriculture

<https://snv.org/update/leveraging-digital-technologies-empower-women-agriculture>

Women play a critical role in the agricultural sector, comprising 43% of the agricultural labor force globally and making significant contributions to household and national food security. Despite their essential role, they face several challenges that limit their ability to adopt sustainable agricultural practices and adapt to climate change, including access to information and finance.

To address these challenges, SNV, in partnership with Agriterro, ILRI, Wageningen University, and Rabo Partnerships, is implementing the Climate Resilient Agribusiness for Tomorrow (CRAFT) project in Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. One of the projects aims is to increase the inclusion of women and youth in various value chains, advocate for their inclusion in

decision making levels, and empower them to adopt sustainable practices and improve their livelihoods using digital technologies.

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## 9. A Life in Parallel – Farmer and Author

<https://mwaf.ca/a-life-in-parallel/>

When you are a couple running a busy farm alone, while also raising four young children, there isn't a lot of time left over to pursue other passions or hobbies in your life, but over the years Anne Lazurko has always managed to squeeze in a few minutes every day to write. After 15 years in the dairy business, the couple decided to sell the cows and for the past 18 years they have focused on grain farming their 2,000 acres, where they grow canola, lentils, spring and durum wheat. As the children got older, Lazurko also went back to writing. Although she continued to work on the farm, Lazurko decided it was time to get more serious about her parallel career. She published two novels – in 2013 and 2023.

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## 10. Sierra Leone's Gender Law Boosts Women's Participation in Politics, Business

<https://www.ipsnews.net/2023/02/sierra-leones-gender-law-boosts-womens-participation-in-politics-business/>

Sierra Leone's new gender equality law will benefit women with political aspirations – as well as stimulate development, say analysts. The country's President, Julius Maada Bio, signed the new Gender Equality and Women Empowerment into law in January 2023. It has shaken the foundations of previously held ideologies that restricted females' involvement in various aspects of the country's life.

The signing of the Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE Act 2022) guarantees at least 30 percent of female participation in Parliament and at least 30 percent of all diplomatic appointments to be filled by women. In addition, the law stipulates that not less than 30 percent of all positions in Local Councils should be reserved for women, same with 30 percent of all jobs in the civil service and at least 30 percent of jobs in private institutions with 25 and more employees. It also extends maternal leave from 12 weeks to 14 weeks.

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## 11. School feeding investment in Africa remains low despite high returns

<https://www.devex.com/news/school-feeding-investment-in-africa-remains-low-despite-high-returns-105331>

Though the number of children receiving school meals globally has increased, only 27% of children in sub-Saharan Africa access a school meal and this affects learning outcomes.

A UNESCO report released last year found that school feeding has been linked to higher enrolment, but programs remain limited and rely too heavily on external funding. Governments in low-income countries currently only cover 38% of the total cost of the programs and this percentage falls to 33% in Eastern and Western Africa and only 3% in Central Africa.

Patrick Montjouridès, senior project officer and technical lead for UNESCO's Global Education Monitoring report, said school feeding has a high return on investment with every \$1 invested returning \$20 through human capital and the local economy. A cost-benefit analysis of school feeding programs also found that an investment of \$11 billion annually would result in a return of \$156 billion through increased school attendance.

He added that UNESCO and its partners have recently included a school feeding coverage indicator as part of the official monitoring framework of Sustainable Development Goal 4 in a bid to encourage countries to invest more in school feeding programs.



## 12. Mass sterilizations to curb India's population continue despite regrets

<https://www.devex.com/news/mass-sterilizations-to-curb-india-s-population-continue-despite-regrets-105301>

A typical government-run rural health center was hosting a mass sterilization camp. Women in large numbers — anywhere between 50 and 100 — are lined up and given an approximately five-minute procedure to tie their fallopian tubes. Of the women who were sterilized, over 7% regret having the procedure done. There have been cases where these surgeries have been performed in abandoned schools and open agricultural fields, mainly to meet annual sterilization targets.

Experts say that the entire focus is on women’s sterilization to help achieve state targets and men are excluded from the conversation. About 3.54 million Indians underwent sterilization between 2018-2019. Of the total sterilizations conducted, vasectomies — male sterilization — comprised only 1.4%. The male sterilization procedure is much simpler and safer.

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## 13. Women Farmers-led Just Transition Agriculture

<https://badabongsangho.org/training-to-women-farmers-groups-on-organic-farming-and-environmental-protection/>

The feminist organization Badabon Sangho from Bangladesh, member of GenderCC, is currently working on just transition on agriculture led by women farmers. Due to the global crisis of the fertilizer supply chain and other inputs like pesticides, overall farmers are struggling with the higher prices of chemical fertilizers. Small scale women farmers are more vulnerable as they don’t have much mobility and updates. Farmers are used to produce crops’ yields by using chemical fertilizers (i.e., urea, zinc, phosphate, potash, gypsum). Different types of fertilizers are used at different stages of land preparation, planting and harvesting.

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## 14. AgriPath: Working to Benefit Women and Youth Smallholders in Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia

<https://foodtank.com/news/2023/04/agripath-working-to-benefit-women-and-youth-smallholders-in-sub-saharan-africa-and-asia/>

The AgriPath project is evaluating the effectiveness of digital, in-person, and hybrid extension services across Uganda, Tanzania, India, Burkina Faso, and Nepal. The five-year project seeks to strengthen country-specific knowledge on gender and youth involvement among smallholder farmers.

AgriPath aims to help small-scale rural farmers and extension agents in Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia navigate the unpredictability of farming due to the changing climate. By employing focus groups and lab-in-the-field experiments, AgriPath identifies and scales effective and inclusive pathways for digital advisory services to reach smallholders.

AgriPath builds off of farmbetter’s existing products, including an app which provides information on how to adapt farming practices amid climate change. Smallholders input information about their farm into the app, including location, climate, and crop selection. The farmbetter algorithm then gauges the farm’s resiliency and responds with a personalized index of technical farming practices. Gräub explains that the platform is designed to make up for the limited presence of agricultural extension agents who act as knowledge keepers for smallholders.

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## 15. Can Pay-As-You-Go Help Clean Up Clean Cooking?

<https://nextbillion.net/can-pay-as-you-go-help-clean-up-clean-cooking/>

Traditional biomass-based cooking practices present major health and safety risks to people (particularly women and children) while also harming the environment. At the household level, cooking with clean fuels reduces acute health symptoms, lowers the risk of cancer and saves time that can be used for other productive activities. At the population level, this translates into substantial positive health, environmental and gender impacts.

Since 2015, the global focus on clean cooking has grown substantially, with larger amounts of funding flowing into the sector, heightened attention from policymakers, and significant investments in research (e.g., the CLEAN-Air(Africa) and MECS programmes). But progress remains slow, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, where the number of people without access to clean cooking is growing year on year. This is partially because access to clean cooking is growing at a slower rate than the region's population. However, it's also due to the ineffectiveness of clean cooking initiatives to date. This article examines some of the reasons behind the inertia that is plaguing clean cooking access and explores whether pay-as-you-go (PAYG) business models could catalyse progress.

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## **16. West Africa accounts for 45 percent of global cashew production**

<https://apanews.net/2023/04/06/west-africa-accounts-for-45-percent-of-global-cashew-production/>

The 4th edition of the International Cashew Processing Equipment and Technology Exhibition (SIETTA) kicked off in Abidjan on Thursday April 6, 2023.

During the first edition of SIETTA in 2014, Cote d'Ivoire was only at 6 percent of its production processing rate, which was 560,000 tonnes of raw cashew nuts. In 2022, the country reached a processing rate of almost 22 percent for the production of raw nuts of more than one million tonnes.

In terms of processing, Cote d'Ivoire processed just over 224,000 tonnes of raw cashew nuts, almost eight times more than in 2014, and created more than 15,000 direct jobs, 70 percent of which were held by women.

With this performance, Cote d'Ivoire has risen to third place in the world ranking of cashew nut processing and supplying countries, after Vietnam and India. Cote d'Ivoire has set itself the target of processing 50 percent of its national cashew production by 2030.

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## **17. The Last Mile to Malaria Elimination: Confronting Gender Inequalities & Power Dynamics**

<https://www.ipsnews.net/2023/04/last-mile-malaria-elimination-confronting-gender-inequalities-power-dynamics/>

For centuries, malaria has remained one of the deadliest diseases, inflicting great suffering on families and perpetuating the cycle of poverty in many communities and nations. The African region currently accounts for 95% of malaria cases and 96% of malaria deaths globally, with women and girls disproportionately affected by the disease.

Women are at higher risk of malaria due to biological, social, economic, and gender factors. They have limited access to healthcare, less decision-making power and control over household resources, which increases their susceptibility. Gender-based economic disparities further worsen the situation by limiting women's access to malaria prevention and treatment.

A people-centred approach to malaria prevention aims to prioritize the well-being of individuals and communities by establishing reliable health systems. However, power dynamics must be taken into account to prevent the perpetuation of power imbalances, hierarchies, and inequalities. This means engaging with communities and other stakeholders to identify their needs and priorities and working together to develop evidence-based malaria control strategies.

The Community Directed Intervention (CDI) approach exemplifies the importance of extensive community engagement to identify local needs and priorities for malaria control. This includes community meetings, involving leaders and women groups, and conducting surveys on malaria burden and risk factors.

## 18. Exploring women’s access to PHL technologies in Bangladesh

<https://postharvestinstitute.illinois.edu/women-entrepreneurship-mechanization/>

ADM Institute for the Prevention of Postharvest Loss [ADMI] researchers traveled to Bangladesh in February to begin groundwork with Bangladesh Agricultural University (BAU) researchers for a new ADM Cares-funded research project focused on the barriers limiting women in accessing postharvest technologies. Illinois researchers Sam Lindgren and Ghaida Alrawashdeh (College of Education) wrote about their experiences in the field for the ADMI blog.

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## 19. Scaling postharvest technologies to women farmers in Ghana

<https://postharvestinstitute.illinois.edu/scaling-postharvest-technologies-to-farmers-in-ghana/>

<https://postharvestinstitute.illinois.edu/phlil-phase-2-agreach/>

Anna Snider of AgReach at the University of Illinois details efforts to ensure that benefits of recent postharvest work are equitable for female researchers, farmers, extension workers, entrepreneurs, and other members of the value chain. Read more on ADMI’s blog about how Snider and partners at the University of Development Studies in Ghana evaluated the dissemination of postharvest loss technology in the area through a gender-sensitive lens.

Men dominate poultry production in Ghana, but two organizations are working to overcome the challenges women face in this male-dominated sector. The Women in Poultry Association and the Women in Poultry Value Chain Apex help female (and male) Ghanaian poultry entrepreneurs through advocacy and education. AgReach researchers Paul McNamara and Anna Snider met representatives of the organizations on a trip to the Brong-Ahafo Region of Ghana in 2019. The members were eager to learn better ways to handle the grain stored in their warehouses. Postharvest grain losses in the poultry industry are quite high, and poorly stored grain can have a negative impact on the health and output of chickens.

Since the COVID-19 pandemic prevented travel to Ghana for over a year, Snider trained a group of researchers in the Department of Gender, Development and Extension at the University for Development Studies in Tamale, Ghana, on how to conduct a Gender Technology Assessment. After a three-part training delivered via Zoom and attended by approximately 20 faculty members and graduate students, four participants were selected to conduct fieldwork in the communities around Tamale. The researchers conducted 15 focus group discussions with members of farmers organizations, as well as interviews with extensionists, NGO staff and input suppliers.

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## 20. Canada: Expansion and renewal of Women’s Voice & Leadership

<https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2023/04/canada-announces-expansion-and-renewal-of-womens-voice-and-leadership-program.html>

The Honourable Harjit S. Sajjan, Minister of International Development and Minister responsible for the Pacific Economic Development Agency of Canada, today announced \$195 million over 5 years and \$43.3M annually thereafter, on an ongoing basis to provide sustainable, flexible and responsive programming to women’s rights organizations across the globe.

Renewed funding for Canada’s flagship Women’s Voice and Leadership Program responds directly to the needs of local women’s organizations and movements in developing countries working to advance the rights of women and girls and promote gender equality. The renewal and expansion will also allow the program to reach more women’s rights organizations, particularly those in crisis- and conflict-affected contexts.

A key pillar of program support is the critical advocacy work for gender transformative policy and legislative change.

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## 21. How African nations are fighting to enforce nutrition laws

<https://www.devex.com/news/how-african-nations-are-fighting-to-enforce-nutrition-laws-105170>

Ugali and Chapati, made from maize and wheat flour respectively, make up the most popular sources of carbohydrates in Kenyan homes. Since 2012, the Kenyan government has made it mandatory for millers to fortify these two products with vitamins and other micronutrient minerals in a bid to fight micronutrient deficiency.

Micronutrient deficiency is a public health problem in Africa that leads to growth retardation, morbidity, mortality, brain damage, and reduced cognitive and working capacities among children and adults. In West Africa, 19 million children under 5 years old — almost one-third of this population — are stunted, nearly half of all women of reproductive age have anemia, and 47% of children aged 6–59 months have vitamin A deficiency.

So far 29 African countries have made food fortification mandatory. In Kenya, this has resulted in an increase in maize flour fortified with three mandated micronutrients — from 51% in 2018 to 70% in 2022. But experts believe this is only the first step as compliance by food manufacturers remains a huge challenge.

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### Reports, Publications, Resources

#### 1. Inclusive Language Guide

<https://views-voices.oxfam.org.uk/2023/03/launch-inclusive-language-guide/>

Why should people working in ‘international development’ care about the words they use? The short answer is that language has power, in particular the power both to oppress and to liberate.

Making conscious choices in language can reframe issues, rewrite tired stories, challenge problematic ideas and build a radically better future based on a survivor-centred, intersectional, anti-racist and feminist vision of equality. Also, not knowing which words to use can itself be a problem that can reinforce inequality.

That’s why at Oxfam we think it is so important that the language we use reflects our values and work and that is why today we’re launching the Inclusive Language Guide, a resource to support people in our sector who have to communicate in English.

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#### 2. Gender-Lens Investing Criteria

<https://equalityfund.ca/gender-lens-investing-criteria/>

Blog <https://equalityfund.ca/investment/lets-move-activating-the-promise-of-gender-lens-investing/>

The Equality Fund Toolkit for Gender-Lens Investing (GLI) can help investors move to concrete action—with strong investment decision-making rooted in purpose, ethics, and integrity.

The Equality Fund Gender-Lens Investing Criteria are a set of investment screens to guide what you invest in and how. They create a streamlined way to analyze how investments can work for women, girls, and trans people. The GLI Criteria go hand-in-hand with our Intersectional Investment Guidelines, which ensure that all of the Criteria are rooted in the pursuit of systems change. Working together, the Intersectional Investment Guidelines and GLI Criteria are designed to shift the gender-lens investing landscape as we know it.

How do we define gender-lens investing? For us, it refers to investing (for financial and social impact) with the intent to address gender equality issues or promote gender equity. In practice, it means taking into consideration the participation, needs, realities, and leadership of all genders, across all aspects of investment decision-making in an effort to address structural and systemic inequality.

### **3. Making Complementary Agricultural Resources, Technologies and Services More Gender Responsive**

Permanent link to cite or share this item: <https://hdl.handle.net/10568/129706>

*Abstract:*

Rural women in low- and middle-income countries face multiple constraints in accessing and benefiting from essential complementary resources, technologies and services for agriculture production and participation in the food system. This paper highlights new thinking since the 2011 SOFA around these constraints and how to overcome them. Specifically, we consider complementary factors that allow women to access, retain and maximally benefit from productive resources such as land, labor and physical capital. These complementary factors comprise (1) networks and social capital resources (e.g., self-help groups, civil society groups and cooperatives), (2) information and communication technology, (3) technology (e.g., modern agricultural inputs, mechanization/laborsaving technologies and other technologies facilitating women's integration into agriculture and food systems), (4) agricultural extension and advisory services, (5) financial services (e.g., credit, formal savings, insurance) and (6) social safety nets. We analyze the evolution in women's access to these complementary factors since 2011 and describe the potential benefits of reducing constraints and thus closing the gap in access to complementary resources. We further provide evidence on what has been effective (or not) at reducing constraints on women accessing them. Finally, we conclude with policy recommendations.

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### **4. How can we ensure agricultural technologies work for women?**

[https://youtu.be/9aVnPI\\_v1Xg](https://youtu.be/9aVnPI_v1Xg)

How can we ensure that agricultural technologies work for both women and men? Dina Najjar, Senior Gender Scientist, International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), responds.

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### **5. Empowering women forest and farm producers: learning from the best**

<https://www.iied.org/empowering-women-forest-farm-producers-learning-best>

The Forest and Farm Facility (FFF) is a partnership aimed at strengthening forest and farm producer organisations. A cross-cutting goal of FFF is to support the empowerment and entrepreneurship of women forest and farm producers.

Women's organisations around the world are trailblazing transformative approaches to economic empowerment and livelihood improvement. One such organisation is the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) headquartered in Ahmedabad, India.

SEWA operates as a community of 120 independent organisations that combine trade union activism, formation of grassroots organisations, integrated training, facilitating access to finance, and growing women's enterprises. SEWA's goal is to achieve full employment and self-reliance for all its members.

In order to ensure that we are on the right track to achieve these twin goals, we ask ourselves some key self-evaluating questions to guide us towards fuller accountability to our members and to our mission. They help us evaluate our progress and ensure that members' realities and priorities are well-aligned with organizational goals and progress. These are our questions:

- 1) Have we created employment?
- 2) Have we increased income?

- 3) Have we ensured better food and nutrition?
- 4) Have we safeguarded health?
- 5) Have we provided childcare?
- 6) Have we created or improved housing?
- 7) Have we generated assets?
- 8) Have we increased our organizational strength?
- 9) Have we generated workers' leadership?
- 10) Have we become more self-reliant, individually, and collectively?
- 11) Have we learned to read and write?

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## 6. Empowering women through targeting information or role models: Evidence from an experiment in agricultural extension in Uganda

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2023.106240>

### Abstract

Agricultural advisory services are generally biased towards men, with information targeted mainly to male members within the household, and in formats that often reinforce male dominance in agricultural decision-making. Such biases affect women's ability to make informed decisions and limit their intra-household bargaining power. Because women's empowerment in agriculture has many well-established benefits, designing inclusive agricultural extension and advisory services is important. In this study, we challenge the assumption that information is fully shared between co-heads of a household. We also test if portraying women as equally able farmers challenges gender norms and stereotypes in agriculture. We do this through a field experiment in eastern Uganda in which videos that provide information on recommended maize-farming practices are shown to monogamous maize-farming households. In the experiment, we manipulate who within the household is exposed to the information contained in the video. Furthermore, we vary the gender of the person delivering the information in the video. We find that targeting the female co-head alone with information increases her knowledge about recommended practices, her role in agricultural decision-making, her subsequent adoption of recommended practices and inputs, and yields on fields she manages, while the male co-head's knowledge about the practices and his unilateral decision-making is reduced. When both co-heads are targeted, joint adoption of recommended practices and inputs increases, while the male co-head's unilateral decision-making is reduced. We find some support that featuring female role models in the videos challenges men's beliefs and stereotypes about women's roles in agriculture, and encourages adoption of recommended practices by women. We conclude that if the aim is to empower women, most gains can be made by re-designing advisory services to target information exclusively to the female co-head within the household. Challenging gender stereotypes may create room for increasing women's involvement in agriculture.

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## 7. Principles for Locally Led Adaptation

<https://www.wri.org/initiatives/locally-led-adaptation/principles-locally-led-adaptation>

The *Principles for Locally Led Adaptation* are intended to guide the adaptation community as it moves programs, funding and practices towards adaptation that is increasingly owned by local partners. Through a community of practice, together these organizations will share progress and lessons learned to enhance our understanding of what is needed for effective, equitable locally led adaptation.

- 1) Devolving decision making to the lowest appropriate level
- 2) Addressing structural inequalities faced by women, youth, children, people with disabilities, people who are displaced, Indigenous Peoples and marginalized ethnic groups.
- 3) Providing patient and predictable funding that can be accessed more easily.



- 4) Investing in local capabilities to leave an institutional legacy.
- 5) Building a robust understanding of climate risk and uncertainty
- 6) Flexible programming and learning
- 7) Ensuring transparency and accountability
- 8) Collaborative action and investment

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## 8. Study: “Estimating Global and Country Level Employment in Agrifood Systems

<https://www.fao.org/newsroom/detail/almost-half-the-world-s-population-lives-in-households-linked-to-agrifood-systems/en>

Around 1.23 billion people were employed in the world’s agrifood systems in 2019, and more than three times that figure, or almost half the world’s population, live in households linked to agrifood systems, according to new research by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Of these 1.23 billion people, 857 million worked in primary agricultural production, while 375 million worked in the off-farm segments of agrifood systems.

The new figures, the first systematic and documented global estimate of its kind, derive from a range of sources and incorporate the widespread use of part-time or seasonal employment in the sector. The figures also refer to agrifood systems rather than agricultural sectors, reflecting the increasing importance of off-farm activities in feeding the world’s population, currently 8 billion and growing.

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## 9. Report The Status of Women in Agrifood Systems

<https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc5343en>

The status of women in agrifood systems report uses extensive new data and analyses to provide a comprehensive picture of women’s participation, benefits, and challenges they face working in agrifood systems globally. The report shows how increasing women’s empowerment and gender equality in agrifood systems enhances women’s well-being and the well-being of their households, creating opportunities for economic growth, greater incomes, productivity and resilience.

The report comes more than a decade after the publication of the State of food and agriculture (SOFA) 2010–11: Women in agriculture – Closing the gender gap for development. SOFA 2010–11 documented the tremendous costs of gender inequality not only for women but also for agriculture and the broader economy and society, making the business case for closing existing gender gaps in accessing agricultural assets, inputs and services. Moving beyond agriculture, The status of women in agrifood systems reflects not only on how gender equality and women’s empowerment are central to the transition towards sustainable and resilient agrifood systems but also on how the transformation of agrifood systems can contribute to gender equality and women’s empowerment.

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## 10. Report: The Link Between Food Insecurity and Conflict

<https://www.wfpusa.org/policy-advocacy/reports-publications/dangerously-hungry/>

One of the most effective ways to reduce global instability is to ensure food security, finds a new report from WFP USA.

Nepal: “About half of married women in our sample experience food insecurity and approximately 10% of women experienced each of the three different types of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) in the past 12 months: emotional, sexual and physical. Food insecurity is significantly associated with increased odds of experiencing emotional or physical IPV, but not sexual IPV, after adjusting for individual and household level demographic variables.”

## 11. PSEA Working with Partners: Guidance and Resources

<https://www.digna.ca/our-publications/>

This Guidance and resources document includes key elements related to *Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse* [PSEA] to consider when working with partners. It presents best practices and resources related to capacity assessment, capacity strengthening, risk assessment, due diligence, complaints handling mechanisms, partnership agreements, safe and inclusive programming and financing. Resources are referenced throughout the document and compiled at the end for ease of reference. This document is based on the content developed by consultants, Renée Wolforth and Virginie Vuylsteke, for the Digna training, “PSEA: Working with Partners,” held online on the 16th, 22nd, and 23rd of November 2022, which will take place again in November 2023. This document complements the power point presentations used for the training.

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## 12. What we learned from women and youth producers in Senegal

<https://www.meda.org/news/blog/the-voices-of-avenir-what-we-learned-from-women-and-youth-producers-in-senegal/>

MEDA hosted the first Agricultural Value Chains Fair in Senegal. From February 25th to 27th, 2023, it worked with the Biodiversity & CIAT Alliance and the Adaption et Valorisation Entrepreneuriales en Irrigation (et Agriculture) Rurales (AVENIR) project’s implementing partners.

**Women and youth producers shared their unique concerns:** Woman and young producers discussed the many challenges they faced in their different agricultural value chains. Their panel discussions focused on:

- The low level of access to production factors (agricultural equipment and inputs, irrigation systems, and land).
- Limited access to agricultural financing.
- The lack of technical training to ensure compliance with product quality and commercial standards.
- Limited access to training in business management and financial education.
- Low sales and marketing capacity to improve product presentation and facilitate penetration of more profitable markets.

Women and youth clients asked the AVENIR project to work to remove these constraints and improve the environment of the supported value chains. The issue of access to finance was raised several times by the women and youth participants, but the intervention of one of the participants in the panel did not fail to leave its mark..

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## 13. A situation analysis of female genital mutilation in Mali

<https://odi.org/en/publications/executive-summary-situation-analysis-female-genital-mutilation-mali/>

Reducing the prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) is a major global challenge. While awareness of the physical and mental health consequences of FGM/C has increased, the practice persists, for reasons that vary between regions and over time. Understanding context, including the role of decision-makers and other influencers, as well as the factors that drive or hinder FGM/C is key to designing effective interventions to eliminate the practice.

This study offers a situation analysis of FGM/C in Mali, where 89% of females aged 15 to 49 years old have undergone FGM/C and where support for the practice is widespread.

This study uses two methodologies: i) a quantitative analysis illustrating trends in Demographic Health Survey (DHS) data from 2001 onward, coupled with multivariate analysis of the 2018 microdata; and ii) a qualitative analysis based on

interactions with 92 respondents across the six study sites. As well as capturing the perspectives of adolescent girls and boys, the data collection sought to explore the views of other key stakeholders such as elders, parents, religious and community leaders, traditional circumcisers and health providers.

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## 14. Report: Sex, age (and more) still matter: Data collection, analysis, and use in humanitarian practice

<https://www.care.org/news-and-stories/resources/sex-age-and-more-still-matter/>

More than a decade after the first “Sex and age matter” report, CARE convened a discussion about how far we have come – and how that progress has been uneven – upon the new report’s release.

In the new report, *Sex, age (and more) still matter*, we show how that progress has been uneven. The collection and analysis of sex-, age, and disability disaggregated data do not consistently inform programming and require further commitment and investment.

*Key findings: Progress has been made but more is needed:*

1. The gender myth: Research from 2020 finds that approximately half of humanitarian needs overviews in the last few years have not used any sex-disaggregated data
2. A long way to go: We are getting better with age data and are starting to consider and incorporate disability data collection and analysis. We remain hesitant around how to consider diverse sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sex characteristics (SOGIESC) in data collection. Overall, we rarely incorporate intersectional analysis of disaggregated data.
3. Women remain marginalized in decision making: Women and girls are not present in humanitarian decision making, their rights and priorities in humanitarian response remain underfunded, and advocates still struggle for humanitarian funding to be allocated for them.
4. Accountability should take center stage. Existing gender accountability frameworks, such as the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) 2017 Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls in Humanitarian Action Policy, should be enforced.
5. Impartiality requires disaggregated data: Without an investment in relevant data disaggregation and in tools like Rapid Gender Analysis, critical at-risk populations are too often made invisible, and their specific humanitarian needs not addressed.
6. Sex and age are no longer sufficient: Sex, age, and disability should be variables to disaggregate data on and variables that require further disaggregation themselves.
7. Gender is not a catch-all for inclusion programming: The humanitarian and development sectors need to invest in, hire, and train more robust and inclusive teams and dedicated leads to manage data collection, analysis, and programming for a variety of intersectional identities..
8. We need to better coordinate, share, and use existing data: When disaggregated data are collected and used, funding and time need to be set aside for better documentation of how the disaggregated data affected programming and associated impact on the population for sharing of best practices, effective program examples, and lessons learned.
9. Additional requirements on data disaggregation need to be complemented with appropriate funding support: Supporting data dissemination, data sharing, data dashboards, greater coordination, and key lessons learned is a valuable way for donors and humanitarian organizations to share information across agencies and sectors to develop additional best practices for disaggregated data use and improved collective learning.

10. Data responsibility in humanitarian action requires the safe, ethical, and effective management of personal and non-personal data for operational response. Ensuring we ‘do no harm’ while maximizing the benefits of data requires collective action that extends across all levels of the humanitarian system.

11. More inclusive data collection, analysis and humanitarian programming is needed to meet the humanitarian community’s commitment to the localization agenda. Humanitarian agencies need to work with national expertise, specialists, and the affected communities, in the initial stages of designing the data collection instruments all the way through reporting back and validating findings, to make sure the appropriate data are being collected in safe and ethical way.

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## **15. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) digital toolkit**

<https://www.ucc.ie/en/sdg-toolkit/>

Future proof your curriculum by embedding sustainability into your teaching practice or further integrating the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into your curriculum. The SDG digital toolkit project will give you concise actionable resources to achieve this result while providing insights into the underpinning theories. Enriching your teaching with SDGs advances the Irish national goals in Education for Sustainable Development and your institutional strategic objectives.

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## **16. Mapping the Sustainable Development Goals’ (SDGs) Expertise**

<https://www.sdgmapping.ch/>

The UN Office at Geneva has mapped out the expertise on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) found across international organizations, NGOs and other institutions based in Geneva.

This has been envisioned as a tool to help strengthen synergies and improve coordination to support countries achieve the SDGs and provide Member States an overview of “who is doing what and where”.

This website aims to visualize interactively the contribution, through different types of expertise, of actors across International Geneva to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

With the mapping, you can explore each SDG individually to see which organization covers which types of expertise for each goal. With the filter functionality, you can quickly search specific goals, targets, expertise and organizations.

For each organization and according to the specific goal and expertise, examples of concrete projects and contact information are provided as well.

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## **17. Embedding Sustainable Development Goals in Teaching and Learning**

<https://openpress.usask.ca/sdgs/front-matter/mapping-your-course-to-the-sdgs/>

This self-reflection tool from U of Saskatchewan is designed for further integration of SDGs into your curriculum, assessments, learning outcomes, or other action-oriented pedagogies. Look through the list of SDGs and specific targets and indicators.

You can download the spreadsheet template to input your own scores for each SDG. This provides a visualization map of how a single course addresses the SDGs. Consider replicating this exercise with colleagues to reflect on how students experience learning for sustainability across their program of study.

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## 18. York University maps courses that teach about Sustainable Development Goals

<https://yfile.news.yorku.ca/2023/01/13/york-university-maps-courses-that-teach-about-sustainable-development-goals/>

In consultation with OSDG, an open access tool developed by the United Nations Development Program’s SDG AI Lab and the EU-based thinktank PPMI, York analysts were able to undertake this process of understanding how its courses address or are linked to the SDGs. They looked at both undergraduate and graduate courses offered in both English or French across all Faculties and all courses offered at the time of this analysis.

This approach looked at the use of more than 20,000 keywords and with the help of machine learning identified courses that are related to one or more of the SDGs through course titles and official descriptions. The University learned about the OSDG tool from University College London.

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## 19. University of Auckland SDG Keywords Dictionary Project

<https://www.sdgmapping.auckland.ac.nz/>

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States, provides a blueprint for achieving a better future. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a call for action to promote social and economic prosperity while protecting the planet.

The Times Higher Education (THE) University Impact Rankings measure the contribution of universities to the SDGs, including research, teaching, and community outreach. The University of Auckland was ranked first in the world in 2019 and again in 2020. To gain a better understanding of our research contribution, the University of Auckland SDG Keywords Dictionary Project seeks to build on the processes developed by the United Nations and THE in order to create an expanded list of keywords that can be used to identify SDG-relevant research.

Our intention is to help both our own researchers and those from other institutions, to better highlight their contributions to the SDGs.

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## 20. Guide: Getting started with the SDGs in Universities

[https://www.sustainabilityexchange.ac.uk/getting\\_started\\_with\\_the\\_sdgs\\_in\\_universities1](https://www.sustainabilityexchange.ac.uk/getting_started_with_the_sdgs_in_universities1)

The Guide provides practical information on how universities can engage with the SDGs and accelerate their contributions, including:

- The case for university engagement with the SDGs
- How universities can contribute to the SDGs through teaching, research, operations and external leadership
- A step-by-step guide to developing a cross-university framework for SDG implementation.
- Practical guidance and tools to assist the process, including SDG mapping, reporting, stakeholder engagement, and managing interlinkages between the SDGs
- Case studies and examples to inspire action
- A global edition of the Guide is being developed in partnership with global Sustainable Development Solutions Network [SDSN] and the broader SDSN network.

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## 21. AICCRA 2022 Annual Report

<https://aiccra.cgiar.org/aiccra-2022-annual-report>

*Abstract/Description*

Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR\* Climate Research for Africa (AICCRA) is a project administered by the Alliance of Bioversity International and the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT). Momentum built during 2022 demonstrates the continuing catalytic role of AICCRA in strengthening the agriculture research architecture in Africa. Activities financed under AICCRA are undertaken by a broad coalition of CGIAR partners working at continental, regional, and national levels. During 2022, the project reached 2.9 million beneficiaries with enhanced climate information services (CIS) and/or validated climate-smart agriculture (CSA) technologies. Of these, 1.9 million were reached via mass media broadcasting in Kenya. AICCRA country, regional, and thematic clusters made notable progress in reaching indicator targets for AICCRA's Project Development Objectives and Intermediate Performance Indicators. Indeed, targets have been surpassed for 2022, with higher-than-expected outcomes achieved through effective collaboration and capacity building activities fostered through key partnerships established under AICCRA, with partners delivering at a greater pace than anticipated and delivering a broader set of outputs.

\*Note: CGIAR is a global partnership that unites organizations engaged in research for a food secure future. The name CGIAR comes from the acronym for the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research.

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## **22. Sowing the seeds for a just transition: how food and agriculture investments can support fairer contracting**

<https://www.iied.org/21396iied>

Increased investment in the food and agriculture sector is central to achieving multiple Sustainable Development Goals, yet IIED research shows that contracts and contracting processes used by companies operating in the food and agriculture sector in low- and middle-income countries can have an adverse impact on the lives and livelihoods of smallholder farmers.

Contributing to a just transition requires investors to examine contracting processes and terms used in their investments and those of their investee companies. We explain how investors can identify and manage these risks and support rather than undermine a just transition.

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## **23. Women, girls and the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment - Report of the Special Rapporteur**

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/thematic-reports/ahrc5233-women-girls-and-right-clean-healthy-and-sustainable-environment>

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/special-procedures/sr-environment/annual-thematic-reports>

The Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment recently published a report (A/HRC/52/33) on women, girls and the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment.

The triple planetary crisis, combined with systemic gender-based discrimination, patriarchal norms and inequality, is imposing distinct and disproportionate harms on women and girls, threatening and violating their human rights, including the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment. To achieve gender equality and ecological sustainability, states must tackle gender-based discrimination and environmental injustices with urgent, gender transformative, rights-based climate and environmental action. In the present report, the Special Rapporteur describes State obligations, business responsibilities and the potential benefits of achieving gender equality and ecological sustainability. He makes recommendations related to dismantling systemic discrimination, empowering women and girls as climate and



environmental leaders and ensuring that women and girls are able to fully enjoy their right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment.

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## **24. Thesis: Gender and Climate Change Discourse in Uganda: Insights from women representatives of CSOs**

<https://theses.ubn.ru.nl/items/2f5b9ba7-ebec-45d5-8521-e57b81d3a5a0> and <https://theses.ubn.ru.nl/handle/123456789/14478>

### *Abstract*

Women are disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change compared to their male counterparts. This is a reality acknowledged by policymakers who produce the dominant discourse in Uganda. However, the “victimization discourse” that targets women and the feminization of vulnerability has been crucially criticized by a significant number of scholars who believe that gendered vulnerability to climate change is a result of complex factors which cannot be simplified. They argue against the generalization of women as a vulnerable group as manifestations of vulnerability to climate change vary in different ways based on gender and other intersecting identities. This research aims to gain a deeper understanding of the dominant discourse of policymakers through the review of papers focusing on the analysis of climate change policies and in parallel, it seeks to shed light on the discourse of women representatives of CSOs in Uganda in order to map out the emergence of a counter-discourse in the country. This thesis uses a feminist critical and intersectional lens to further comprehend the synergies and mismatches of the two discourses in order to provide positive alternatives which go beyond the generalization of women as vulnerable by bringing into perspective the different sub-groups of women and the contextual conditions which shape vulnerabilities.

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## **25. Adolescent Girl Empowerment through Capacity Building and Water Innovation in Northern Mozambique**

<https://www.fit-fit.ca/funded-innovations/search/26/waterlution-a-water-learning-experience>

Waterlution and local partner Girl Move Academy tested a solution to see how capacity-building and water innovation workshops embolden and empower adolescent girls to design permaculture solutions that address sanitation and water challenges in local school settings in Mozambique, while increasing dignity, safety and attendance of students. Several training methods were tested in small groups to support knowledge expansion on current water system at the schools, knowledge transfer, community building and practical hands-on learning rooted in permaculture that brings a systems-thinking approach together aligning WASH with local small-scale agriculture.

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## **26. Report: Lessons from Investing in Cookstoves**

<https://acumen.org/blog/lessons-from-investing-in-cookstoves/> and <https://acumen.org/cookstoves-report/>

The next frontier of cooking is to move beyond wood and charcoal altogether, and embrace modern energy cooking: electric pressure cookers, induction stoves, and gas.

For the next generation of cookstove companies and investors, Acumen is proud to share five lessons from our investments in the clean cooking sector:

- 1) To succeed, cookstove companies must sell high-quality appliances at affordable prices.
- 2) In the shift to modern energy appliances, behavior change is hard, but early adopters are rewarded.
- 3) Scale in clean cooking has come through distribution partnerships.
- 4) Carbon financing has transformed the sector.
- 5) It is impossible for entrepreneurs to succeed in this sector without a strong moral compass.

## 27. **Scaling Mechanization in a Gender-Responsive Manner in Bangladesh**

<https://agrilinks.org/post/scaling-mechanization-gender-responsive-manner-bangladesh>

University of Illinois researchers Sam Lindgren and Ghaida Alrawashdeh (College of Education) co-authored an Agrilinks blog post with ADMI Associate Director Maria Jones and BAU Professor Lavlu Mozumdar entitled, “Scaling Mechanization in a Gender-Responsive Manner in Bangladesh”. This article addressed broader themes of gender responsive technologies. ADMI has been part of several projects where addressing gender inequities was an important component, including the Appropriate Scale Mechanization Consortium (ASMC). Researchers at Illinois and BAU have worked together extensively on this research.

Taking inspiration from IFPRI’s Reach, Benefit and Empower framework, we have pivoted our focus from women as direct “users” where adoption is the end goal to women as “customers” who can benefit from mechanization without requiring formal ownership or operation. Viewing women as customers enables programs to pivot focus and limited funds from efforts that are geared towards encouraging women’s adoption of machines and instead focus on addressing gender disparities in access to machinery. This can in turn ensure that interventions lead to improvements in women’s lives such as reduced time and labor burdens and increased household incomes.

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## 28. **Video: Food System Resilience in Ghana Post Harvest Loss Innovation Lab**

[https://youtu.be/qCCuM\\_mjXJ4](https://youtu.be/qCCuM_mjXJ4)

This video describes food systems partnerships catalyzed by the Kansas State University-led Feed The Future Innovation Lab for the Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss during the ongoing climate-related maize shortage in Ghana. The program has worked to validate and scale post-harvest loss mitigation innovations with smallholder maize farmers and the Women in Poultry Association to bolster resilience of the food system and enhance food and nutritional security.

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## 29. **Post-Harvest Loss Technologies Training Manual**

<https://uofi.app.box.com/v/PHL-training-manual>

ADMI research partners at Bangladesh Agricultural University (BAU) have issued a complete training manual on the post-harvest loss reduction technologies that have been refined and employed by BAU researchers over the course of their work with the Feed the Future Innovation Lab for the Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss (PHLIL).

This manual was designed for training service providers, farmers, and extension agents in the techniques and technologies used in moisture measurement, paddy drying with the BAU-STR dryer, hermetic bags for seed storage, and preventing mycotoxins. The manual also discusses considerations for gender awareness in the agricultural sphere.

The publication is available as a free download from ADMI, in English and Bangla.

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