Output: Knowledge product

2024 guidance for data fields in the PRMS Reporting Tool

Definition: A knowledge product (KP) is defined by the CGIAR Open and FAIR Data Assets Policy using the term "data asset". Knowledge products are intellectual assets generated from research and development activities such as articles, briefs, reports, extension and training content, databases, software, and multimedia elements that contribute to behavioral changes in particular actors.

For reporting, users should only consider knowledge products that are integral to the Initiative/Project's Theory of Change (ToC). Knowledge products within a ToC are meant for use by Initiative/Project actors (e.g., a policy brief produced as an Initiative's output to support a policymaker's action). Knowledge products in multiple languages should not be reported separately, unless necessary to evidence the ToC (for example if pathways are differentiated for actors, or geography/geographic scope, requiring the output in different languages).

To be eligible for reporting, a knowledge product should be a finalized product. Drafts (e.g., a draft brief) or preprints are not suitable. Other "data assets" (e.g., videos) as defined in the policy or any digital product (e.g., internal reports) illustrating an output or outcome should not be reported under this indicator and should instead be used as evidence for the relevant output or outcome.

If a knowledge product aligns with the above criteria and adheres to the policy, it should be stored in CGSpace, following a typology set by the CGSpace community, as outlined in the CGCore and international standards.

The CGIAR Knowledge Management (KM) Community of Practice (CoP) defines the quality of knowledge products, particularly for gray literature (e.g., reports) applied across all Centers.

* = Mandatory fields

General information

Source:* (CGSpace link)

Text box to enter CGSpace URL.

Once the link is entered, the PRMS Reporting Tool will verify that the link is valid (that the knowledge product has not been previously reported or is not a knowledge product for the current reporting year).

Relevant information is made available automatically using the source link. See **Annex 1: Further knowledge product guidance** for more details.

The knowledge products eligible for reporting in the PRMS Reporting Tool are those that:

Have a valid handle from CGSpace.

Have received financial support, e.g., including staff time for writing or reviewing, open access fees, from the Initiative budget.

Have a 2024 date. For journal articles, the system will check the online publication date added in CGSpace ("Date Online"). If the online publication date is missing, the issued date ("Date Issued") will be considered. This is to prevent double-counting publications over consecutive years. More details are provided in Annex 1.

Initiatives should preferably be acknowledged using the standard note provided by the Communications unit: "We would like to thank all funders who supported this research through their contributions to the CGIAR Trust Fund, and the [Initiative name]".

The Quality Assurance (QA) process will exclusively consider journal articles and other knowledge products indicated as Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Impact Assessment (MELIA) studies, given resource constraints. This decision is based on an assessment of the added value of the investment needed to QA other knowledge product types.

The metadata quality of knowledge products will depend on curation performed at the Center level. Center knowledge managers are currently enhancing and harmonizing relevant rules and guidelines (on branding, acknowledgements etc.) to better identify what can be uploaded to CGSpace and to improve overall quality.

Special attention should be paid to potentially predatory journals or publishers. Please refer to the 'Guidelines for dealing with predatory publishers/publishing: A working document', which is meant to support CGIAR researchers, repository managers, librarians, and staff involved in the quality assurance of publications. Also see: Beall's List of Potential Predatory Journals and Publishers.

Title:*

Text box to enter the title of the output indicator.

Automatically generated from the CGSpace record.

Description:*

Text box to enter the description of the output indicator.

Automatically generated from the CGSpace record. It may automatically be generated with "not applicable" if an abstract is not available.

Lead contact person:

Text box to enter the name of the lead contact person.

Impact Area scores: *

Provide a score (0, 1 or 2) indicating the relevance of the result for each of the 5 Impact Areas (IAs). IA scores are defined as follows:

0 = Not targeted: The result has been screened against the IA but it has not been found to *directly* contribute to any aspect of the IA as it is outlined in the CGIAR 2030 Research and Innovation Strategy.
1 = Significant: The result directly contributes to one or more aspects of the IA. However, contributing to the IA is not the *principal* objective of the result.
2 = Principal: Contributing to one or more aspects of the IA is the principal objective of the result. The IA is fundamental to the design of the activity leading to the result; the activity would not have been undertaken without this objective.

Notes:

- Every result should have at least one score of 1 or 2. Results with scores of 0 for all IAs should be rare cases.
- No more than two IAs should receive scores of 2 for a given result. Results with three IAs with scores of 2 should be rare cases.
- Scores should not be assigned solely based on relevance to the collective global targets, but rather to the IA as more broadly defined in the 2030 Strategy and by the IA Platforms, indicated below.
- Scoring should be based on the relevance of the IAs to a given result and not on other criteria such as a specific donor's level of interest in an IA.
- When a score of 2 is selected, evidence must be provided. Evidence should clearly demonstrate that Impact Area objectives were the main objective of the result and were fundamental in the design of the output.
- Evidence is not required for scores 0 or 1.
- For gender, evidence that data or findings are disaggregated by gender is not sufficient for a score of "2" principal. In general, for publications, one would expect an Impact Area term to be in the title (e.g. "gender" or "women"). For a score of significant "1", one would expect an Impact Area term to feature in the abstract.
- Also see: Handbook on the OECD-DAC gender equality policy marker, DAC gender equality policy marker and OECD DAC Rio Markers for Climate: Handbook.

Gender equality, youth and social inclusion

- **Example topics**: Empowering women and youth, encouraging women and youth entrepreneurship, and addressing socio-political barriers to social inclusion in food systems; ensuring equal access to resources; and meeting the specific crop and breed requirements and preferences of women, youth, and disadvantaged groups.
- **Collective global targets**:
  - To close the gender gap in rights to economic resources, access to ownership and control over land and natural resources for over 500 million women who work in food, land and water systems.
  - To offer rewardable opportunities to 267 million young people who are not in employment, education or training.
- **Note**: Specific enhanced instructions related to scoring for gender equality, elaborated by the GENDER Platform, are available here.

Climate adaptation and mitigation

- **Example topics**: Generating scientific evidence on the impact of climate change on food, land and water systems, and vice-versa; developing evidence-based solutions that support climate action, including via policies, institutions and finance; enhancing adaptive capacity of small-scale producers while reducing GHG emissions/carbon footprints; providing affordable, accessible climate-informed services; developing climate-resilient crop varieties and breeds; securing genetic resources for future climate needs; and improving methods (e.g. for modeling, forecasts).
- **Collective global targets**:
  - Turn agriculture and forest systems into a net sink for carbon by 2050.
  - Equip 500 million small-scale producers to be more resilient by 2030.
  - Support countries in implementing National Adaptation Plans and Nationally Determined Contributions, and increased ambition in climate actions by 2030. education or training.

Nutrition, health and food security

- **Example topics**: Improving diets, nutrition, and food security (affordability, accessibility, desirability, stability); human health; and managing zoonotic diseases, food safety, and anti-microbial resistance.
- **Collective global targets**:
  - To end hunger for all and enable affordable, healthy diets for the 3 billion people who do not currently have access to safe and nutritious food.
  - To reduce cases of foodborne illness (600 million annually) and zoonotic disease (1 billion annually) by one third.

Environmental health and biodiversity

- **Example topics**: Supporting actions to stay within planetary boundaries for natural resource use and biodiversity through digital tools; improving management of water, land, soil, nutrients, waste, and pollution, including through nature-based, ecosystem-based, and agroecological approaches; conserving biodiversity

through ex situ facilities (e.g. genebanks, community seed-banks) or in situ conservation areas; and breeding to reduce environmental footprint.

- **Collective global targets**:
  - Stay within planetary and regional environmental boundaries: consumptive water use in food production of less than 2,500 km3 per year (with a focus on the most stressed basins), zero net deforestation, nitrogen application of 90 Tg per year (with a redistribution towards low-input farming systems) and increased use efficiency; and phosphorus application of 10 Tg per year.
  - Maintain the genetic diversity of seed varieties, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed genebanks at the national, regional, and international levels.

Poverty reduction, livelihoods and jobs

- **Example topics**: Improving social protection and employment opportunities by supporting access to resources and markets; developing solutions for resilient, income-generating agriculture for small farmers; and reducing poverty through adoption of new varieties and breeds with better yields.
- **Collective global targets**:
  - Lift at least 500 million people living in rural areas above the extreme poverty line of US $1.90 per day (2011 PPP).
  - Reduce by at least half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, according to national definitions.

Key result story:*

Is this result featured in a Key Result Story for the reporting year?

Yes

Add link to key result story

No

It is possible to select “no” and then later update this to “yes” if it is later selected as a key result story.

Theory of Change

Contributors:*

Initiatives and non-pooled projects that you collaborated with to generate this result/contributed to this result.

Primary submitter*

Automatically generated.

Contributing Initiatives of Platforms

Select from a drop-down list.

Contributing non-pooled projects

Select funder from CLARISA list.

Text box to enter grant title.

Text box to enter Center Grant ID.

Drop down to enter Lead/Contract Center (select from a dropdown list) and text boxes to enter grant details (title and ID).

Contributing Centers*

Select from a drop-down list.

In this section you can enter CGIAR Center partners. If you notice any discrepancies, such as partners appearing in CGSpace but not here, please reach out to PRMSTechSupport@cgiar.org for assistance.

Initiatives and non-pooled projects:

Multiple selections are possible.

Contribution to a reported result: Include those partners [OR Initiatives/non-pooled projects/Impact Platforms] that made a significant contribution to the achievement of the result. This could take many forms and the threshold for inclusion is that the result would not have been achieved or reported in its current form without their support.

If you don't find the partner you are looking for, request to have it added to the list. Please note that once your partner request is approved, it could take up to an hour to be available in the CLARISA institutions list.

Centers:

Multiple selections are possible

Theory of change:*

Does this result match a planned result in your theory of change?*

Yes (select from drop-down menu of planned results in your theory of change)

Output* (select from drop-down)

Indicator(s) of the output selected (automatically generated)

Target (automatically generated)

Does this result contribute to this indicator*

Yes

Text box to enter quantitative contribution.

Text box to enter short progress narrative.

No

Text box to enter progress narrative of the output.

No

Outcome level* (select from drop-down)

Outcome* (select from drop-down)

PARTNERS

Partners:*

Partner organizations you collaborated with or are currently collaborating with to generate this result.

Author affiliations (generated from the CGSpace record)

Clarisa partners (automatically generated)

Institution type*

Scaling

Demand

Innovation

Additional partners

Not applicable (check box)

Partners (select from drop-down)

Partner types (automatically generated)

Partner role*

- Scaling
- Demand
- Innovation

Contributing Center(s) (automatically generated)

You will not be requested to manually add partners for knowledge products as the information is automatically generated from the CGSpace record.

However, there is an optional field to provide additional partners that are not generated from the CGSpace record.

Multiple selections are possible

Scaling partner: Organizations or entities that CGIAR collaborates with to advance the uptake and use of innovations at scale.

Demand partner: Organizations or entities that have (expressed) an explicit or implicit demand for an innovation, change or who aspire to a specific goal or impact to which CGIAR can contribute.

Innovation partner: Organizations or entities that CGIAR collaborates and co-invests with to develop, improve the readiness of, or apply innovations to contribute to impact at scale.

Geographic location

What is the main geographic focus of the output?*

Global (option to also specify regions and countries)

Regional (select region(s) and option to also specify countries)

Country (select specific countries)

Sub-national (select subnational units)

This is yet to be determined

The geographic location is automatically generated from CGSpace, to indicate where the research was conducted or the subject of the paper.

If the information generated appears incorrect, contact your Center knowledge management team to update the record in CGSpace.

Links to results

Did another indicator category contribute to this result? (search bar to look for results)

Button to link results

Add results from previous Portfolio (text box to enter link)

Evidence

Link*

This is automatically generated from the CGSpace record.

Please indicate to which markers this evidence is related

Gender

Climate change

Nutrition

Environment and/or biodiversity

Poverty

Please provide details of where evidence can be found within the source link (e.g. page number, slide number, table number)

Text box to enter description

As knowledge products are stored in CGSpace, this section only requires an indication of whether the knowledge product is associated with any of the Impact Area scores.

Knowledge product information

Knowledge product info

Handle

Date online (CGSpace) (this field will appear for journal articles)

Issue date (CGSpace)

Issue date (WoS)

Authors

Knowledge product type

Peer reviewed (CGSpace)

Peer reviewed (WoS)

Web of Science Core Collection (former ISI) (CGSpace)

Web of Science Core Collection (former ISI) (WoS)

DOI

Accessibility (CGSpace)

Accessibility (Unpaywall)

License

Keywords

AGROVOC keywords

Commodity

Investors/Sponsors

Altmetric Attention Score

Reference to other knowledge products

FAIR score for this knowledge product

If otherwise specified (i.e., WoS, Unpaywall), all this Information is automatically generated from the CGSpace record.

See Annex 1: Further knowledge product guidance for further details.

If any of the information generated appears incorrect, contact your Center knowledge management team to update the record in CGSpace.

Before the end of the reporting period, metadata will be automatically refreshed on this page to incorporate any CGSpace updates.

Is this knowledge product a MELIA product?*

Yes

Was it planned in your Initiative proposal?

Yes

Select MELIA from those included in OST Section 6.3.

No

No

If any of the metadata fields are incorrect, please contact your Center library staff or knowledge management team to update them in CGSpace. Before the end of the reporting period, metadata will be automatically refreshed on this page.

Some information in this section is automatically collected from external sources such as the Web of Science, Scopus, and Unpaywall using the DOI (Digital Object Identifier) linked to this knowledge product in CGSpace. In the case of any discrepancies, the CGIAR Quality Assurance team will manually validate the record.

MELIA knowledge products can be produced by MELIA teams as well as Work Package teams. Causal impact evaluations are often part of Work Package plans.

In 2022, some studies that appeared to be characterization studies were tagged as MELIA studies. For such studies to be tagged as MELIA, it would be necessary that the study also served as a baseline for a follow up to assess the changes brought about by one or more initiative interventions.

Annex 1: Further guidance on knowledge products (KP)

In 2022, the PRMS employed a tool[1] that automatically extracts specific metadata from KPs in CGSpace, easing user data input during the reporting period. Outlined below is a summary of this metadata, highlighting the significance for reporting, along with recommendations and use in computing FAIR (Findability, Accessibility, Interoperability, and Reusability) scores.

General notes: Barring any unexpected technical issues, the tool implemented in the PRMS will automatically harvest metadata from CGSpace using the handle. It is vital that the repository's information is accurate. For a smooth reporting experience, please follow the guidance below. Important aspects to consider are highlighted in orange. Please note that KPs already reported in the 2022 Reporting cycle will be rejected based on their handle.

Metadata considered in the PRMS Relevance for reporting & recommendations	**CGSpace** **metadata tag**	**Relevant for FAIR scores?**
Title To identify the KP and report on FAIR in compliance with CGIAR Open and FAIR Data Assets Policy. The title entered in CGSpace should be clear, informative, and easily understandable for readers without specialized knowledge. Please refrain from using abbreviations, acronyms and technical terms.	dc.title	Yes
Description To identify the KP and report on FAIR in compliance with CGIAR Open and FAIR Data Assets Policy. The description entered in CGSpace should be easily understandable for readers without specialized knowledge. Please avoid using abbreviations, acronyms and technical terms. Also ensure that there is no repetition of the title.	dcterms.abstract	Yes
Partner(s) To identify partnerships. Information is derived from the author(s)' affiliation(s) specified in CGSpace.	cg.contributor.affiliation	
Knowledge product type To support statistical analysis and populate the Result Dashboard for reported KPs. Choose a single type in CGSpace. Dual-type tagging is not accepted by the PRMS.	dcterms.type	
Geographic location To provide an overview of where the research took place and establish links with other results. This is based on the region(s) and country(ies) specified in CGSpace.	cg.coverage.region cg.coverage.country	

[1] Valentina De Col, Sara Jani, Max Rünzel, Hector Tobon, Manuel Almanzar, Diu Seng See, Enrico Bonaiuti. (26/11/2021). Case study on the Monitoring-Quality Assurance Processor-API - A tool to support CGIAR Quality Assurance process for peer-reviewed publications. Beirut, Lebanon: International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA). https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.11766/66480

Handle To uniquely identify the KP, retrieve its metadata in the PRMS and report on FAIR in compliance with CGIAR Open and FAIR Data Assets Policy. This is automatically generated when a new knowledge product record is created in CGSpace.	dc.identifier.uri	Yes
Online date To ensure the reported output is from the correct reporting year and report on Open Access and FAIR in compliance with CGIAR Open and FAIR Data Assets Policy. The system will check the online publication date added in CGSpace ("Date Online"). If the online publication date is missing, the issued date ("Date Issued") will be considered. Articles published online in 2023 but issued in 2024 will be accepted for the 2023 reporting phase. Articles published online in 2022 but issued in 2023 will not be accepted and will need to be reported in the correct reporting period.	dcterms.available	Yes
Issue date To ensure the reported output is from the correct reporting year and report on Open Access and FAIR in compliance with CGIAR Open and FAIR Data Assets Policy. All KPs – except journal articles – will need to have the year 2023 either in the online ("Date Online" in CGSpace) or issue ("Date Issued" in CGSpace) date to be eligible for reporting in the PRMS.	dcterms.issued	Yes
Author(s) To report on Open Access and FAIR in compliance with CGIAR Open and FAIR Data Assets Policy.	dc.contributor.author	Yes
ORCID (Open Researcher and Contributor ID) To report on Open Access and FAIR in compliance with CGIAR Open and FAIR Data Assets Policy.	cg.creator.identifier	Yes
Peer reviewed status To report on the indicator journal articles. Kindly fill in this information in CGSpace, if available. If the field is left empty, the system will assume that the article is non-peer-reviewed. This is important in relation to the quality assurance process of journal articles.	cg.reviewStatus	
Web of Science Core Collection To report on the indicator journal articles. Formerly known as the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI), the Web of Science (WoS) Core Collection includes journals that must meet rigorous quality standards. The four journal indexes currently included in the WoS Core Collection are the Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE), Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), Arts & Humanities Citation Index (AHCI) and Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI).	cg.isijournal	

The indexing in the WoS Core Collection is automatically using the DOI (Digital Object Identifier) of the journal article, when this is provided in CGSpace. If you or your Center cannot check if the article is indexed in the WoS Core Collection, you can assume that if the journal is indexed in the WoS Core Collection (by consulting the Master Journal List https://mjl.clarivate.com/home and checking if the journal is indexed in one or more indexes of the Core Collection), then the article is also indexed in the WoS Core Collection. Kindly fill in this information in CGSpace, if known. If the field is left empty, the tool will assume the article is not indexed in the Wos Core Collection. This is important in relation to the quality assurance process of journal articles.		
DOI (Digital Object Identifier) To query and allow metadata retrieval from external services (e.g., Web of Science, Scopus, Unpaywall, Altmetric). This applies only to journal articles.	cg.identifier.doi	
Accessibility To report on Open Access and FAIR in compliance with CGIAR Open and FAIR Data Assets Policy. For journal articles that possess a DOI (Digital Object Identifier), the Open Access (OA) status is automatically checked via Unpaywall (https://unpaywall.org/). Unpaywall is a database that aggregates open access scholarly articles from various global indices, repositories and individual journal platforms and allows to check if there is an open-access version of the article.	dcterms.accessRights	Yes
License To report on Open Access and FAIR in compliance with CGIAR Open and FAIR Data Assets Policy.	dcterms.license	Yes
Keywords To match them against the AGROVOC thesaurus and obtain the AGROVOC keywords.	dcterms.subject	Yes
AGROVOC Keywords To report on Open Access and FAIR in compliance with CGIAR Open and FAIR Data Assets Policy. AGROVOC keywords will be obtained by automatically matching keywords against the AGROVOC thesaurus.	cg.subject.alliancebiovciat cg.subject.ccafs cg.subject.cip cg.subject.iita cg.subject.ilri	Yes
Commodity To support statistics and Result Dashboard on reported KPs.	*Extracted from keywords and AGROVOC keywords and matched against a controlled list*	
Investors/Sponsors To provide a link to investors and sponsors.	cg.contributor.donor	
Altmetrics	*Automatically extracted*	

To support statistics and Result Dashboard on reported KPs.		
Reference to other knowledge products To report on Open Access and FAIR in compliance with CGIAR Open and FAIR Data Assets Policy. Kindly add in this field any reference to other metadata (e.g., a dataset).	dcterms.relation cg.identifier.dataurl	Yes

FAIR scores

FAIR (findability, accessibility, interoperability, and reusability) scores were introduced to align reporting with the CGIAR Open and FAIR Data Assets Policy. These scores are derived from existing CGSpace metadata to minimize data entry efforts, with equal weight assigned to each criterion.

During the 2022 reporting period, FAIR scores were assigned across all KPs, irrespective of type. This approach aimed for simplicity as a starting point, with room for future enhancements.

FAIR PRINCIPLE FAIR CRITERION	**METADATA CONSIDERED**	**METADATA TAG** **(SEE CGCORE METADATA SCHEMA)**
Findable		
F1 - The KP is retrievable through its handle	Handle	dc.identifier.uri
F2 - The KP is described by rich metadata such as title, authors, description/abstract, and date	Title, author(s), description/abstract, date	dc.title dc.contributor.author dcterms.abstract dcterms.issued
F3 - At least one author is linked through their ORCID	ORCID	cg.creator.identifier
Accessible		
A1 - Metadata is retrievable through the handle	Handle	dc.identifier.uri
Interoperable		
I1 - Metadata contains AGROVOC keywords	Keywords automatically matched with the AGROVOC Thesaurus	dcterms.subject cg.subject.alliancebiovciat cg.subject.ccafs cg.subject.cip cg.subject.iita cg.subject.ilri

I2 - Metadata includes qualified references to other (meta)data[2]	Reference to other KPs	dcterms.relation cg.identifier.dataurl
Reusable		
R1 - The knowledge product is Open Access (OA) and has a clear and accessible usage license	Accessibility and License	dcterms.accessRights dcterms.license*

* Licenses considered are the following:

CC-BY-4.0, CC-BY-SA-4.0, CC-BY-ND-4.0, CC-BY-NC-4.0, CC-BY-NC-SA-4.0, CC-BY-NC-ND-4.0, CC-BY-3.0, CC-BY-SA-3.0, CC-BY-ND-3.0, CC-BY-NC-3.0, CC-BY-NC-SA-3.0, CC-BY-NC-ND-3.0, CC-BY-3.0-IGO, CC-BY-SA-3.0-IGO, CC-BY-ND-3.0-IGO, CC-BY-NC-3.0-IGO, CC-BY-NC-SA-3.0-IGO, CC-BY-NC-ND-3.0-IGO, CC0-1.0, CC-BY, CC-BY-SA, CC-BY-ND, CC-BY-NC, CC-BY-NC-SA, CC-BY-NC-ND, OGL-UK-3.0, GPL-3.0-only, MIT.

[2] We would like to stimulate discussion around this aspect as it might be more applicable for some knowledge products than others. To learn more about this criterion, please consult this page: https://www.go-fair.org/fair-principles/i3-metadata-include-qualified-references-metadata/

Annex 2: Guidelines for scoring knowledge products for gender equality in agriculture

We can use the following guidelines to screen research products against the gender marker to ensure accurate and consistent scoring based on their relevance to gender equality in agriculture. This will help create a more accurate representation of the research landscape and contribute to informed decision-making in agricultural policy and practice.

1. **Understanding gender equality in agriculture:**

   Gender equality refers to the equal rights, responsibilities, and opportunities of all individuals regardless of their gender. In the context of agriculture, gender equality addresses the disparities and biases that may exist in access to resources, decision-making, and benefits among individuals of different genders.

2. **Categories defined:**

   Principal (marked 2): Use this score when the research output is a product of a project/program whose main objective is gender equality (meaning that it aims to understand, address, or contribute to closing gender-related gaps and inequalities). Gender equality is fundamental in the design and expected results of the project/program, and without this objective, the project/program would not have been undertaken.

   Significant (marked 1): Use this score when the research output is a product of a project/program that considers gender equality as an important and deliberate objective but is not the main reason for undertaking the project/program (often explained as gender mainstreaming in the project)

   Not targeted (marked 0): Use this score when the project or program has been screened against the gender marker but has not been found to target gender equality

3. **Rationale for gender equality scoring:**

   a. Principal:

      The research objectives specifically address gender disparities and aim to contribute to gender equality in the agricultural sector.

      The research has a clear goal/focus on contributing to understanding gender-related issues in agriculture, such as gender-based access to resources, decision-making, labor division, and women's empowerment.

   b. Significant:

      While working on gender equality was not the main reason for undertaking the research project, the research findings reveal insights into gender-related implications or impacts and provide valuable information for understanding gender dynamics in agriculture (e.g. social roles, power dynamics, access to resources, and decision-making) or have potential implications for gender-inclusive policies and practices.

   c. Not targeted

      The research is not targeting gender equality nor do the findings reveal any insights into gender-related implications or impacts and do not provide information for understanding gender dynamics in a social (not physiological) context.

4. **Considerations for correct scoring:**

   Avoid biological definitions of gender: Gender in the context of social sciences is not defined by biological differences between male and female crops or animals.

   Analyze beyond surface-level indicators: Look beyond using only the number of male and female participants in the research as indicators of gender relevance. Consider qualitative aspects like roles, responsibilities, decision-making influence, and resource distribution.

   Avoid depending on gender-disaggregated data: Doing gender-disaggregated data is just good science but is not considered gender scoring.