

Small Grants Program Impact Report

PILOT ROUND, 2024-2025



GEDA 
GENDER + ENVIRONMENT
DATA ALLIANCE



Table of Contents

1	About GEDA & the Small Grants Program
3	Grantee Profiles: How the GEDA Grants Are Creating Change
3	GHANA Women's Voices in Coastal Climate Adaptation: Rapid Feminist Participatory Research (WOVCCA-RFPR)
5	KENYA / UGANDA Empowering Local Women in Wetland Inventory Mapping in Uganda: A Feminist Participatory Action Research Approach
8	COSTA RICA El Clima No Impacta Igual: Indicadores de Género para la Justicia Climática
11	AFGHANISTAN Gender, Water, and Climate Mobility in Afghanistan
12	SRI LANKA FemData Project
13	GEDA's Data Fellowship: Ensuring Long-Term Impact Through Experiential Learning
14	Results & Impacts: Better Data for More Community-Owned Climate Action
17	Lessons for the Future



About GEDA & the Small Grants Program

Accurate, timely, and inclusive data is essential to building gender-transformative and climate-resilient futures. While the impacts of climate change are well-documented at a macro level, the lived experiences of those on the frontlines — especially women and gender-diverse people, people with disabilities, and other structurally marginalized groups — are often missing from the data that informs planning, policy, and financing. The result is climate strategies that are incomplete at best and maladaptive at worst.

The [Gender and Environment Data Alliance](#) (GEDA) aims to address this problem by improving the availability, accessibility, understanding, and application of quality and robust data and information at the gender and environment nexus. By compiling and amplifying existing gender data and research and identifying gaps, GEDA supports gender-just and evidence-based environment and climate action that meets the needs of all people in all their diversity.

One mechanism to achieve this goal is GEDA's Small Grants Program. Launched in September 2024, the inaugural cycle of the program disbursed five one-year grants of USD \$10,000–\$15,000 each to projects focused on gender and environment data. Grants were designed to advance two core objectives:

1. Support systemic, gender-transformative shifts in policy, programming, financing, and planning through data.
2. Elevate the work of excluded actors by promoting and amplifying feminist participatory action research and other intersectional methodologies of data and evidence collection.

Partners worked in five countries — Afghanistan, Ghana, Costa Rica, Uganda, and Sri Lanka — and five thematic areas: understanding coastal adaptation, measuring loss and damage, mapping wetland degradation, tracking water and climate mobility, and improving women's participation in data collection.



COUNTRY	ORGANIZATION	THEMATIC FOCUS
Ghana	Institute of Climate and Environmental Governance (ICEG)	Understanding gendered dimensions of coastal climate adaptation
Kenya/Uganda	Regional Center for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD)	Mapping wetland degradation and advancing gender-responsive management strategies
Costa Rica	Asociación La Ruta del Clima	Measuring gender dimensions of climate-induced loss and damage
Afghanistan	Environment Conservation Organization for Afghanistan (ECOFA)	Tracking water availability and quality and its impact on climate mobility
Sri Lanka	EMACE Foundation	Improving women's participation in data collection

Collectively these projects reached thousands of community members and produced a body of evidence that is already informing local and national policy processes.

“This inaugural small grant program has been transformative. It showed how small, well-targeted funds can produce outsized impact when women’s voices are centered.”

KHIDDIR IDDRIS, Institute of Climate and Environmental Governance

Grantee Profiles:

How the GEDA Grants Are Creating Change



GHANA

Women's Voices in Coastal Climate Adaptation: Rapid Feminist Participatory Research (WOVCCA-RFPR)

[Institute of Climate and Environmental Governance \(ICEG\)](#)

At a glance: This project documented the gendered impacts of climate change in six coastal communities in Ghana via training six women as community-based researchers who then led participatory research in Keta and Ada East regions.

The [Institute of Climate and Environmental Governance](#) (ICEG) is a Ghana-based organization with a mission to empower African communities and promote sustainable climate and environmental governance through cutting-edge research and advocacy initiatives.

For this grant cycle, ICEG implemented the project *Women's Voices in Coastal Climate Adaptation: Rapid Feminist Participatory Research (WOVCCA-RFPR)* in two climate-vulnerable coastal districts — Keta (Volta Region) and Ada East (Greater Accra Region). Using a Feminist Participatory Action Research (FPAR) methodology, the project trained six women as peer researchers who engaged with communities through focus group discussions, storytelling circles, and participatory mapping. The research centered on understanding women's adaptation strategies, barriers to decision-making, and intersectional vulnerabilities to coastal climate change. It also systematically captured women's traditional ecological knowledge, preserving insights that risk being lost amid rapid environmental changes. Through tailored advocacy and communication, this project improved the communities' resilience and contributed to national climate policies.



Key activities:

- Community-based data collection on gendered climate impacts, including over 18 focus group discussions (FGDs), 6 participatory maps, and 6 storytelling circles conducted across 6 communities.
- Two regional workshops connecting communities and policymakers, leading to a policy brief, infographics, video testimonials, and two women-led community adaptation action plans.

Research findings:

- Climate impacts are deeply gendered — women experience disproportionate burdens in livelihoods, caregiving, and health. Women's dual responsibilities for household management and income generation intensify their vulnerability.
- Women hold rich traditional knowledge (weather prediction, resource management) that is often undervalued but essential for adaptation.
- Participatory research works — when women become researchers, they shift from being subjects of research to agents of change.

This project demonstrated that when women become co-researchers rather than subjects of research, the quality, relevance, and policy uptake of data improves significantly. The outputs from the research also serves as a resource for District Assemblies in Keta and Ada East, traditional authorities who oversee land and resource decisions, and national stakeholders involved in climate policy and gender equality. Learn more about the project and its findings [here](#). ICEG's results informed its selection for a second GEDA Small Grant in 2025–26.



KENYA / UGANDA

Empowering Local Women in Wetland Inventory Mapping in Uganda: A Feminist Participatory Action Research Approach

[Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development \(RCMRD\)](#)

At a glance: The project empowered grassroots women's groups in Uganda's Nalubaaga wetland to co-create a validated community wetland map using mobile geospatial tools.

The [Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development](#) (RCMRD) is a Nairobi-based intergovernmental organization specializing in geospatial technologies and earth observation for sustainable development.

Through this grant, RCMRD implemented the project *Empowering Local Women in Wetland Inventory Mapping in Uganda: A Feminist Participatory Action Research Approach*, focusing on the Nalubaaga wetland in Uganda. The project built the capacity of grassroots women's groups in user-friendly geospatial tools, enabling them to co-create data through participatory mapping of degraded wetland areas. It collected data proving the environmental corrosion of the Nalubaaga wetland and identified opportunities for community intervention.

Key activities:

- Collection of qualitative data by trained community women using focus group discussions (FGDs), key informant interviews (KIIs), and storytelling methods. The data captured historical Indigenous knowledge on the benefits of the Nalubaaga Wetland, as well as community members' lived experiences and perceptions of the impacts of wetland degradation. The information gathered was subsequently used to inform and enrich the community mapping sessions, providing local context and insights into changes in the wetland over time.
- Development of a digital mobile data collection tool using Esri Survey123 (a user-friendly digital tool that collects accurate location-based data in real time), alongside a community training and demonstration session that enabled and capacitated 15 "mapping assistants" from the community.
- Production of a validated Nalubaaga Community Wetland Map, blending Indigenous knowledge with geospatial data to ensure cultural accuracy and local relevance.

Research findings:

- Women bear the heaviest impacts of wetland degradation. They walk long distances to fetch water from the contaminated springs and face significant challenges in managing household hygiene, particularly due to inadequate sanitation facilities. As primary caregivers, they often bear the responsibility of maintaining environmental cleanliness at the household and community levels.
- The removal of public waste skips without adequate alternatives has led to rampant illegal dumping. Women and girls face the added physical and social risk of navigating unregulated dumping areas.
- Women remain underrepresented in local councils and are often excluded from environmental policy decisions, perpetuating gender-blind governance.
- Women are a key asset to understanding and responding to climate and environmental challenges. They possess place-based knowledge, are interested in digital training, and are willing to lead action. However, time poverty from unpaid care work limits their participation.

**"When we drew the map together,
we realized we share the same problems."**

(FEMALE PARTICIPANT, BALINTUMA ZONE)

The participatory process, combining digital tools with printed draft maps and community feedback sessions, guaranteed that women's local knowledge was embedded in the final product, producing a map that communities, local authorities, and conservation partners can use for planning and sustainable wetland management. It also increased women's confidence in digital skills and qualitative research, with participants actively engaging in local decision-making structures. By engaging with communities, the project also helped improve attitudes towards and engagement with NEMA Uganda and KCCA, the institutions responsible for regulating wetland use and management.

Let's talk research principles

Ethics are essential to data-related projects, as an adequate ethical framework will guarantee the data is sourced with a feminist, non-extractive praxis in mind. For RCRMD, this looked like:

- 1. Community ownership:** This research was done in collaboration with the Nalubaaga Valley Community (residents of the three communities adjacent to Nalubaaga wetland). Beyond being mere respondents, residents were engaged through a participatory process in the development of the research tools—from the questions to the format to the sequencing and timing of interactions. When the data was collected, it was then verified with the community to ensure it represented them accurately.
- 2. Do no harm:** To respond to concerns regarding potential eviction and land grabbing for participating in this study and mapping activities, the research team deliberately avoided bringing in conflictive stakeholders to field activities. They also maintained anonymity in reporting, and the mapping team avoided mapping individual plots of lands to maintain community trust and minimize anxiety. Transparency was also key — participants were kept informed at every step of the process, and explicit consent was solicited.
- 3. Creating the space and enabling local knowledge:** There was an implicit and explicit understanding that lived experiences and Indigenous knowledge were key for the data collection. Space was intentionally created for participants with Indigenous knowledge, sessions were conducted in the local language, and when necessary, translators were made available to guarantee understanding and participation.

This project included diverse data collection methodologies—deploying purposive and snowball sampling techniques and qualitative thematic analysis that foregrounded community knowledge and data generation.



COSTA RICA

El Clima No Impacta Igual: Indicadores de Género para la Justicia Climática

[Asociación La Ruta del Clima](#)

At a glance: This project developed a gender indicators module for a citizen science Loss and Damage data system in Latin America, with dimensions covering care work and sexual and reproductive health and rights.

[La Ruta del Clima](#) is a Costa Rica-based NGO promoting public participation in climate and environmental decision-making across Latin America. The organization has spent multiple years documenting loss and damage throughout Central America, but this grant paved the way for the integration of a gender lens to their data work.

Their grant-funded project, *El Clima No Impacta Igual: Indicadores de Género para la Justicia Climática* (Climate Does Not Impact Equally: Gender Indicators for Climate Justice), addressed the absence of gender-specific indicators within existing Loss and Damage data systems. The gender module created during the project included two types of indicators:

- **Situation measurement indicators:** They show how men and women are situated in a social context.
- **Impact indicators:** They confirm the direct or indirect effects of a phenomenon on the lives of men and women.



Key activities:

- Development of a new Gender Indicators Module for La Ruta del Clima’s existing community climate information system, through a rigorous process that included a documentary and literature review, expert interviews, and the design of a quantitative data collection tool.
- In-person and virtual data collection pilot in 2 rural coastal communities in Costa Rica Cahuita (Caribbean) and Costa de Pajaros (Pacific), with at least 60 people directly engaging with the data deployment tool.
- A published analysis report sharing key data from the surveys and implications for future research.

Research findings:

- Women’s economic exclusion translates into greater exposure and reduced capacity to respond to climate impacts that affect rural livelihoods, where women often assume responsibilities for subsistence and care of their families without institutional or economic support.
- Women’s care work responsibilities increase during climate events. Over 50% of women who indicated they have care responsibilities reported an increase in this burden during a climate-related event.
- It is important to incorporate sexual and reproductive health indicators into climate damage and loss monitoring systems, as during a climate event, women and/or people with the capacity to bear children are affected differently.

The most significant output from this project was a validated gender indicators module spanning seven thematic dimensions, including care work and sexual and reproductive health, and a published analysis report. La Ruta del Clima’s results informed its selection for a second GEDA Small Grant in 2025–26.

Let's talk data

La Ruta del Clima developed an extensive tool to gather qualitative data using KoboToolbox. The tool was developed in a participatory manner, with research and expert validation incorporated into the stages of its implementation. A total of 50 responses were obtained from Costa Rican residents, 43 from women (86%) and 7 from men (14%).

The pilot revealed key data insights, such as:

- The tool asked respondents to situate on a scale of 1 to 10 how severely climate change impacted their jobs. Out of 50 respondents, 15 women (30%) responded that their jobs were directly affected by climate hazards at an average of 8 on the severity scale. The only men who indicated being affected marked it as a 5.
- Out of 50 respondents, 8 women (16%) remarked that their sexual and reproductive health had been negatively affected due to climate impacts.
- Out of 50 respondents, 24 women (48%) stated that they had responsibilities of care, almost all of which stated it was unpaid. Over 50% of the women engaged in unpaid care work said these responsibilities worsened due to climate hazards.

La Ruta del Clima's data clearly shows that there are gendered dimensions to climate change impacts, from sexual reproductive health to care work to economic burdens. The tool also applied an intersectional lens to understanding what were factors and identities that exacerbated climate change affectations. This nuance, which characterizes its creation and piloting, holds great potential. In the words of La Ruta del Clima:

"We emphasize that [we] built the tool to enable the project's scalability; our aim is to ensure its sustainability, integrate it continuously into our actions, and thereby strengthen advocacy and participation in decision-making."

For a deep dive into La Ruta del Clima's work, please read their report [here](#).



AFGHANISTAN

Gender, Water, and Climate Mobility in Afghanistan

Environment Conservation Organization for Afghanistan

At a glance: This project collected gender-disaggregated data on water scarcity, agricultural loss, and climate-induced displacement across Kabul and Bamyan provinces, reaching over 1,500 people in structurally excluded communities.

Environment Conservation Organization for Afghanistan (ECOFA) is a Kabul-based NGO working on environmental conservation, community resilience, and social services in one of the world's most climate-vulnerable and resource-constrained contexts — facing compounding crises, including severe restrictions on women's participation in public life.

Their project, *Gender, Water, and Climate Mobility in Afghanistan*, collected evidence on water availability, water quality, and climate-induced displacement across Kabul and Bamyan provinces between May and October 2025.

Key activities:

- ECOFA's female staff led data collection with women's groups, conducting sessions through madrasas and in community leaders' homes to ensure safe and meaningful participation.
- District-level water quality and groundwater data documented alongside displacement patterns.
- Findings shared with De Facto Authorities, INGOs, and community leaders, establishing a foundational evidence base on the gendered dimensions of climate mobility in under-documented regions.

Research findings:

- Water scarcity remains a pressing concern in both Kabul and Bamyan. Evidence of dried springs, declining wells, and decreasing underground water levels has led to many households relying on purchased water.
- Water quality degradation and increase in water salinity has led to agricultural and livestock losses in Kabul and Bamyan — exacerbating existing economic stressors.
- Given current environmental challenges, waterborne diseases, malnutrition, and respiratory issues have increased.
- Communities are moving or becoming displaced due to water shortages, environmental disasters, and declining livelihoods.

This project required significant coordination with relevant authorities, a notable achievement given the challenging operating environment. ECOFA's results informed its selection for a second GEDA Small Grant in 2025–26.

SRI LANKA

FemData Project

EMACE Foundation of Sri Lanka

At a glance: This project supported women from journalism, community, and grassroots backgrounds across Sri Lanka to build skills in feminist and participatory research methodologies.

EMACE is a Sri Lanka-based organization that seeks to support vulnerable communities especially women through climate justice-related interventions.

The project involved supporting women from Sri Lanka to learn and utilise feminist and participatory research methodologies and create awareness and capacity to use knowledge, data, tools and resources for women's movements. The FemData project worked with women from journalism, community and grassroots backgrounds to gain vital information and data that would feed into both the GEDA's data resources as well as the national advocacy mechanisms through the Women's Parliamentary Research Unit.

GEDA's Data Fellowship:

Ensuring Long-Term Impact Through Experiential Learning

As an accompaniment to each of the 2024–2025 Small Grants, GEDA provided all grantees with targeted capacity strengthening through a Data Fellowship program. Developed in partnership with and led by [Data4Change](#), the Fellowship is a capacity-building and -sharing program designed to strengthen data skills among grantees, foster peer learning, and support storytelling and advocacy using gender-environment data. GEDA's Pilot Data Fellowship took place from May–September 2025, aligning with the conclusion of the grantees' project terms.

Each grantee organization nominated two individuals from their team to participate in the six-month program, where fellows completed asynchronous coursework, attended live virtual workshops, and received one-on-one mentorship from instructors. The fellows applied the learnings from the program by completing a personal project using publicly available gender-environment data to create usable, audience-specific, data-driven materials.

“As a data scientist, the fellowship helped me see data not just as numbers but as stories that can influence change and make a real impact in people’s lives.”

PENINAH NJOGU, RCMRD, Kenya

Demonstrating the power of data to inspire and inform climate action, each project focused on specific, local issues ranging from understanding the impact of water quality on communities to how climate disasters exacerbate the gendered responsibilities for care work in their countries. More information about the fellows and their projects can be found [here](#).

“The Fellowship gave me the tools and confidence to connect gender, care, and climate change through data. As someone passionate about using data for justice, this experience showed me how evidence can make visible the realities of those most impacted by the climate crisis, and how community-based data can drive real change.”

MARÍA ANGÉLICA CORDERO GAMBOA, La Ruta del Clima (Costa Rica)

In its inaugural year, the Data Fellowship ended with a week-long in-person workshop in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on the sidelines of the 2025 Africa Climate Week. Fellows not only worked with instructors from Data4Change to refine their projects but also shared their results with each other for feedback and inputs. The in-person convening ended with a public event targeting Africa Climate Week attendees where fellows presented their work and answered audience questions. This built the fellows' public-speaking confidence while also raising awareness about the importance of gender-environment data in climate policy spaces.

“Being a GEDA fellow allowed me to interact with bright minds and opened my eyes to the importance of gender-responsive environmental data. This experience has strengthened my confidence to apply data-driven approaches in youth and climate initiatives.”

SAMUEL KAIRU, RCMRD (Kenya)



Results & Impacts:

Better Data for More Community-Owned Climate Action

Across a range of objectives and geographies, GEDA grantees collectively demonstrated five areas of shared impact.

➤ 1. Improve the research capacity of local communities and enhance community ownership of research outputs

All grantees used participatory research methodologies for their projects and actively engaged with women and local community members as co-researchers. To facilitate that involvement, the grantees conducted targeted trainings on participatory research methods, data ethics, and community engagement. ICEG, EMACE, and RCMRD all trained women from the communities they were engaging with in data collection and validation exercises. These engagements helped ensure that the community mapping exercise was culturally informed, gender-responsive, and locally meaningful.

➤ 2. Raise awareness of gender-environment challenges and identify unique adaptation and mitigation strategies

In some cases the research process itself became a vehicle for community learning. In Ghana, it sparked open conversations about climate adaptation and increased women's willingness to engage with traditional leaders and local authorities. In Uganda, women who participated in the mapping exercise gained confidence in digital and qualitative research skills and began actively challenging their marginalization in local decision-making. In Afghanistan, ECOFA's awareness-raising sessions reached over 1,500 people across 14 districts (30% of them women), deepening community understanding of climate and water-related risks and their disproportionate gendered impacts. In other instances, the research provided important nuance to understand the differentiated and multidimensional impacts of climate change on communities. For example, La Ruta del Clima found that gendered division of labor partly explains why women report being more affected by climate events. Women's concentration in more precarious sectors increases their exposure to economic and emotional losses. Men, although concentrated in the sectors most directly impacted by climate (such as agriculture or fishing), have greater access to stable income, assets, and economic networks, which reduces their perception of vulnerability.

➤ 3. Integrate traditional and community knowledge within mixed methods research frameworks

At least two projects actively positioned women as environmental stewards and sought to learn from their traditional and community knowledge. In Ghana, ICEG used focus group discussions and key informant interviews to understand women's traditional ecological knowledge of the coasts—facilitating intergenerational knowledge transfer and helping preserve insights that were at risk of being lost in rapidly changing communities. In Uganda, RCMRD blended Indigenous knowledge with geospatial tools to strengthen the accuracy of the wetlands inventory completed in Uganda. This ensured that their insights helped shape effective, inclusive, and sustainable wetland restoration and conservation strategies.

➤ **4. Fill critical data gaps at the nexus of gender and climate change**

At their core, each research project aimed to fill critical data gaps at the gender and environment nexus. Through their research, the La Ruta del Clima team aimed to illuminate the caregiving burden and barriers to accessing sexual and reproductive health resources during extreme and slow-onset climate events. Such data are essential in understanding the differentiated impact of climate change on communities to inform gender-transformative climate action. ECOFA documented the decline in water quality and groundwater tables in Kabul and Bamyan province, technical data that will be necessary for future interventions in the region. Based on this research, local authorities have approached ECOFA to expand this research to other provinces to provide a clearer understanding of the water challenges in the country.

➤ **5. Elevate community demands in local policy and decision making arenas**

The outputs from the research projects were disseminated to local decision makers and stakeholders. In Ghana and Uganda, community-developed action plans and recommendations were shared with District Assemblies and traditional authorities who oversee land and resource decisions. In Afghanistan, ECOFA coordinated with relevant government entities and worked to disseminate their findings to the broader international development community in the country. These dissemination strategies will help facilitate gender-focused policy discussions at local and national levels and serve as an avenue to integrate traditional community-level evidence into climate planning.

Lessons for the Future

In its inaugural year, GEDA's Small Grants program demonstrated the power of participatory research methodologies in filling critical knowledge gaps and highlighted learnings for future work at the gender-environment data nexus.

➤ 1. Participatory research methods and engaging with community leaders are effective strategies to enhance community ownership of projects and outputs and build trust.

Across all five projects, community involvement in data collection, validation, and analysis created genuine buy-in for research outputs. By taking a community-oriented approach to their work, grantees were able to facilitate greater local ownership of the research findings. In some instances, data collection practices, such as storytelling circles, generated the richest qualitative insights, especially for women who rarely speak in formal meetings. Grantees also engaged with key figures in the community, such as religious leaders, local authorities and community elders, to build buy-in for the research and mitigate reluctance to participate. This was essential in facilitating open and honest dialogues and in ensuring that outputs remain useful beyond the life of the project.

➤ 2. The gender of researchers and field workers can be an important factor in sensitive-contexts.

In some cases, as evidenced by the project in Afghanistan, building trust and connection with communities was an important enabler for implementation and dissemination. Access to women-only spaces, the trust extended to female enumerators, and the ability to present findings directly to women community members produced data that would otherwise never have been gathered. This has direct implications for how organizations hire field teams and design research protocols in comparable operating environments. It should be built into project design from the start, not treated as an afterthought.

➤ 3. Flexible, small-scale, and feminist funding models are effective tools to meet community needs when implementing projects.

The success of the projects also hinged on GEDA's flexible and feminist funding model. By trusting grantees' contextual knowledge and experiences, projects were able to adapt to the needs of the communities and respond to changing circumstances quickly and effectively. Without a restrictive grant structure, grantees were able to focus on leveraging the insights of program participants rather than investing time and capacity into grant administration.

“This initiative demonstrated the value of providing relatively flexible and context-sensitive resources to support locally grounded research in a highly constrained and rapidly evolving environment.”

ZMARAI KOCHI, Environment Conservation Organization for Afghanistan

The program also demonstrates that targeting funding to small-scale, locally-led gender-environment data projects can be an effective mechanism to fill data gaps. Scoping such projects appropriately and ensuring that deliverables are right-sized to the budget and resources available are essential for successful implementation.

➤ **4. An intersectional approach is needed to understand and address the impact of climate change on local communities.**

Each project exposed the unique and gendered experiences of communities at the forefront of climate change. They demonstrate that a one-size-fits-all approach to research often hides how socioeconomic positionality, ethnicity and access to decision-making shapes individual and group experiences. Only an intersectional and inclusive research framework can reveal the true impacts of climate change and environmental degradation.

➤ **5. More research and investment is needed to fill data gaps and encourage the use of gender-environment data in decision making.**

While the projects completed in the inaugural round of the GEDA Small Grants program helped fill critical data gaps, more investment and research is needed to continue this momentum. Filling data gaps is not enough; data collected by civil society organizations must complement official data processes and be used to develop gender-transformative, inclusive, and just climate adaptation and mitigation strategies. GEDA is committed to scaling this work by funding an additional 11 grants in the [second round of the program](#) and continuing to advocate for the importance and value of citizen data in policymaking processes.

Acknowledgements

GEDA's grantees are central to the work of the alliance and to setting its direction and priorities. This report, as well as the work it focuses on, features the organizations that made up the first cohort of both the Small Grants and the Data Fellowship, and that have generously shared their challenges, achievements, and outcomes, and reviewed this report. As GEDA's Secretariat, WEDO is honored to spotlight the creativity, dedication and integrity of our first grantees, and to continue to support this work. The Secretariat would also like to acknowledge the guidance and support of the GEDA Steering Committee, without whom this program and report would not have been possible.