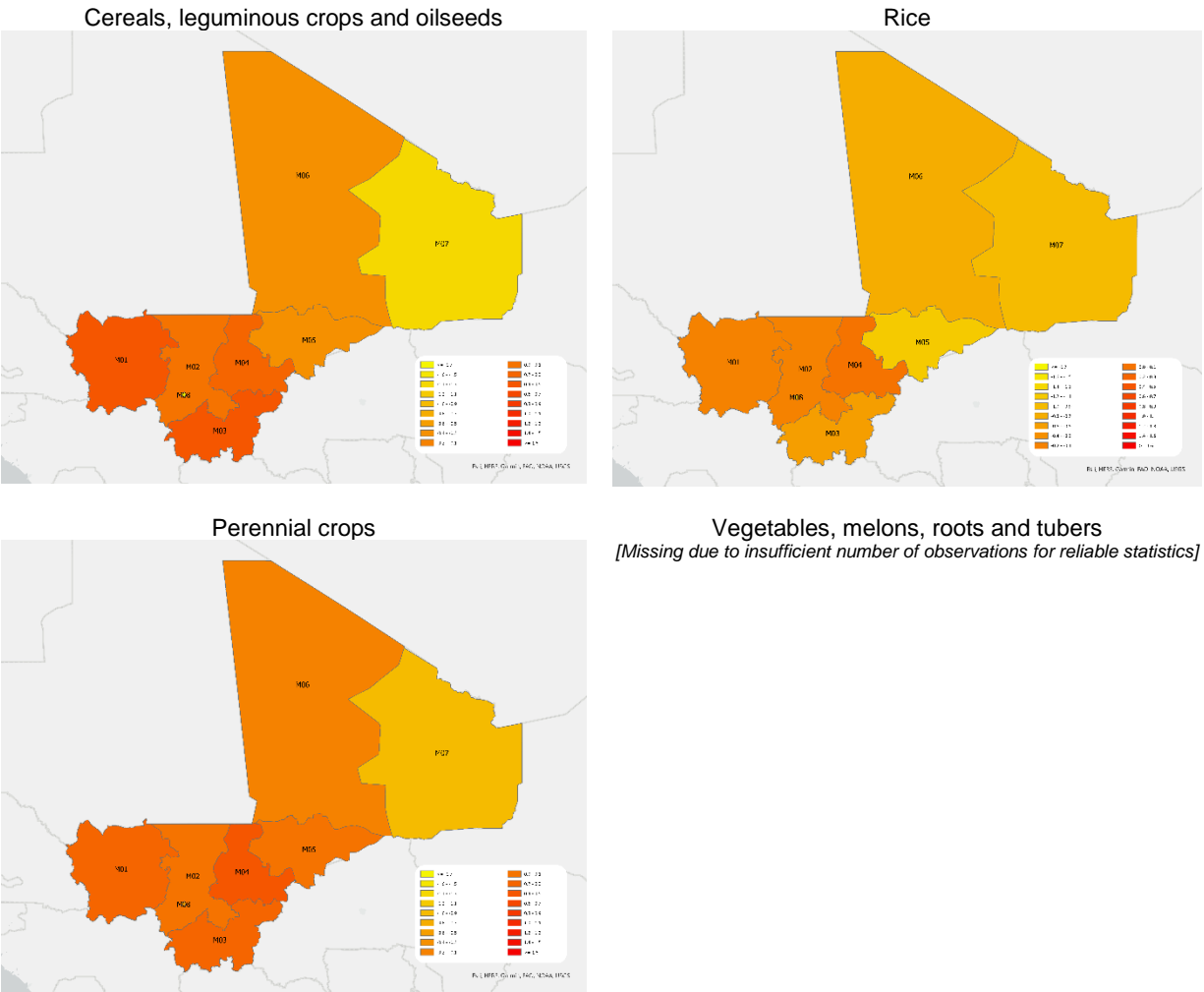
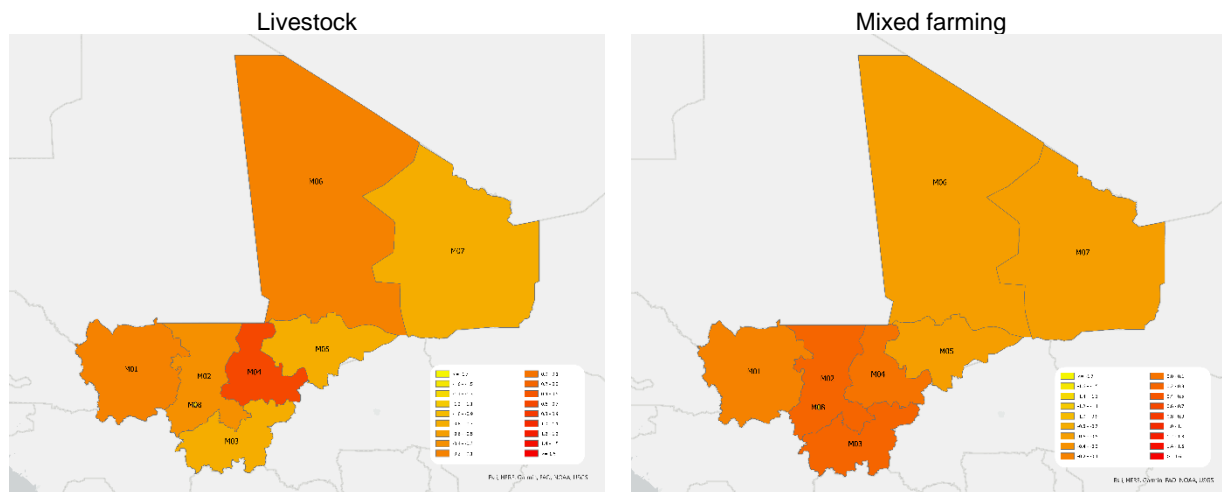


Appendix F Agricultural activity-specific climate–agriculture–gender inequality hotspot maps at the subnational level in Mali, Zambia, Pakistan and Bangladesh

Mali





Zambia

Cereals, leguminous crops and oilseeds

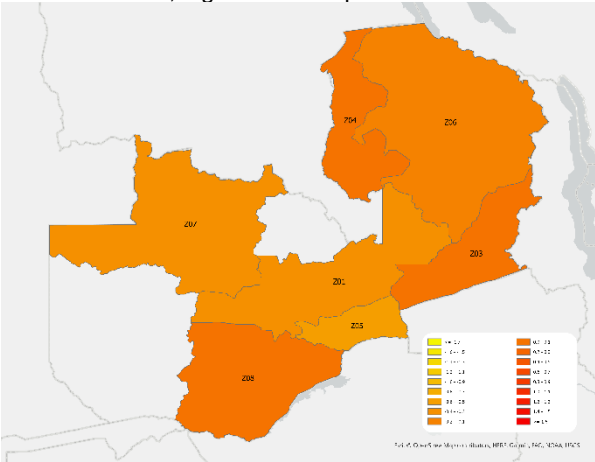


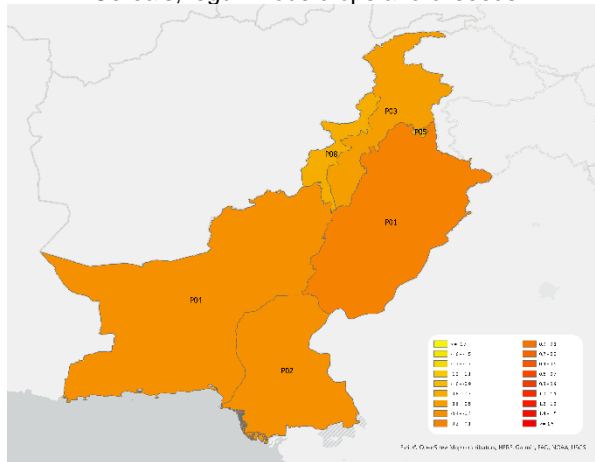
Figure 5. Agricultural activity-specific climate–agriculture–gender inequality hotspot maps at the subnational level in Zambia

Legend: Darker red-colored areas have relatively high climate–agriculture–gender inequality hotspot index values; therefore face higher risk. Darker blue-colored areas have relatively low climate–agriculture–gender inequality hotspot index values; therefore face lower risk.

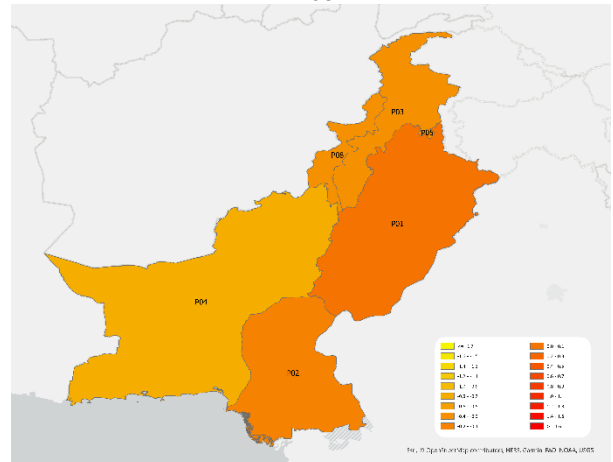
Names of the provinces are Z01: Central; Z03: Eastern; Z04: Luapula; Z05: Lusaka; Z06: Northern; Z07: North-Western; Z08: Southern. (Missing data: Z02: Copperbelt; Z09: Western).

Pakistan

Cereals, leguminous crops and oilseeds



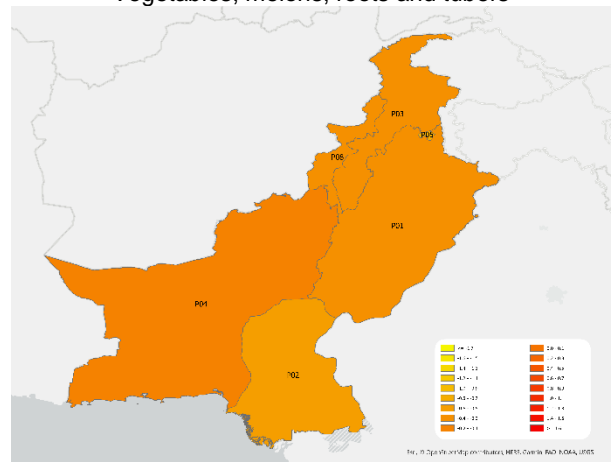
Rice



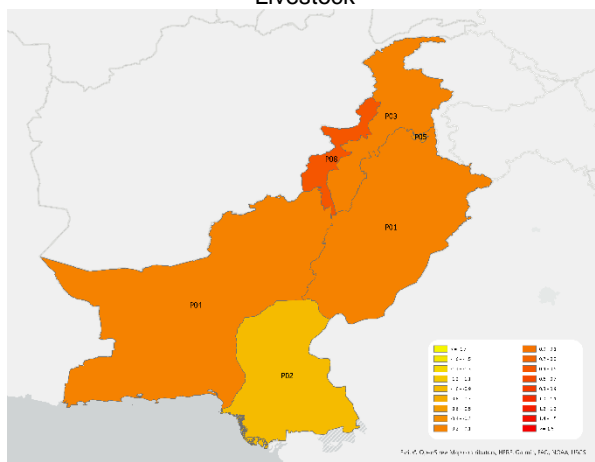
Perennial crops

[Missing due to insufficient number of observations for reliable statistics]

Vegetables, melons, roots and tubers



Livestock



Mixed farming

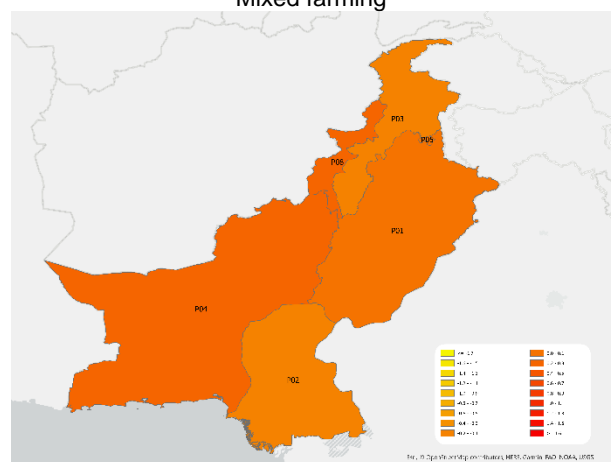


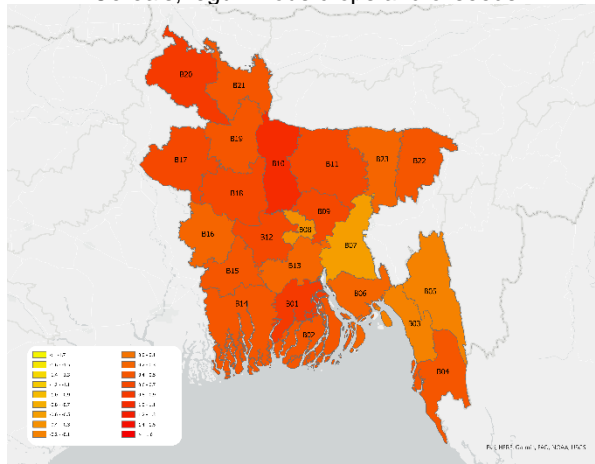
Figure 6. Agricultural activity-specific climate–agriculture–gender inequality hotspot maps at the subnational level in Pakistan

Legend: Darker red-colored areas have relatively high climate–agriculture–gender inequality hotspot index values; therefore face higher risk. Darker blue-colored areas have relatively low climate–agriculture–gender inequality hotspot index values; therefore face lower risk.

Names of the regions are P01: Punjab; P02: Sindh; P03: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (NW Frontier); P04: Balochistan; P05: Islamabad (ICT); P08: FATA. (Missing data P06: Gilgit Baltistan; P07: AJK)

Bangladesh

Cereals, leguminous crops and oilseeds



Rice

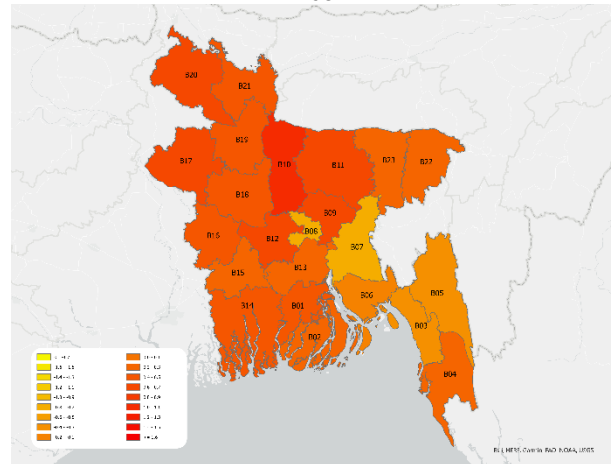


Figure 7. Agricultural activity-specific climate–agriculture–gender inequality hotspot maps at the subnational level in Bangladesh

Legend: Darker red-colored areas have relatively high climate–agriculture–gender inequality hotspot index values; therefore face higher risk. Darker blue-colored areas have relatively low climate–agriculture–gender inequality hotspot index values; therefore face lower risk.

Name of the district groups are B01: Barisal–Jhalokati–Pirojpur; B02: Barguna–Bhola–Patuakhali; B03: Chittagong; B04: Bandarban–Cox’s Bazar; B05: Khagrachhari–Rangamati (Chattagram); B06: Feni–Lakshmipur–Noakhali; B07: Brahmanbaria–Chandpur–Comilla; B08: Dhaka; B09: Gazipur–Narayanganj–Narsingdi; B10: Jamalpur–Sherpur–Tangail; B11: Kishoreganj–Mymensingh–Netrakona; B12: Faridpur–Manikganj–Rajbari; B13: Gopalganj–Madaripur–Munshiganj–Shariatpur; B14: Bagerhat–Khulna–Satkhira; B15: Jessore–Magura–Narail; B16: Chuadanga–Jhenaidah–Kushtia–Meherpur; B17: Naogaon–Nawabganj–Rajshahi; B18: Natore–Pabna–Sirajganj; B19: Bogra–Gaibandha–Jaypurhat; B20: Dinajpur–Nilphamari–Panchagarh–Thakurgaon; B21: Kurigram–Lalmonirhat–Rangpur; B22: Maulvibazar–Sylhet; B23: Habiganj–Sunamganj.