



**ACCELERATING PROGRESS TOWARDS THE ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF RURAL WOMEN
BI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 30 JUNE 2019**

<p align="center">Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Title: Accelerating Progress Toward Economic Empowerment of Rural Women in <i>(Ethiopia)</i> • MPTF Office Project Reference Number:¹ 00092000 	<p align="center">Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results</p> <p><i>(Ethiopia, Federal and Regional and Rural Women Economic Empowerment)</i></p> <p>The strategic result is to secure rural women's livelihoods and rights in the context of the SDGs.</p>
<p align="center">Participating Organization(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO, IFAD, UNWOMEN, WFP 	<p align="center">Implementing Partners</p> <p>Federal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Women, Children and Youth (MoWCYA); ▪ Ministry of Agriculture (MoA); ▪ Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation (MoFEC) and; ▪ Agency of Cooperative Promotion Agencies (BoCPA) ▪ Federal Urban Job Creation and Food Security Agency. <p>Regional and District level (Oromia and Afar):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bureaus of Women and Children Affairs (BoWCYAs); ▪ Cooperative Promotion Agency; ▪ Bureaus of Finance and Economic Cooperation (BoFECs); ▪ Bureaus of Agriculture (BoA); ▪ Bureaus of Livestock and ▪ Bureaus of Education <p>Non-Governmental Organizations:</p> <p><i>Society for Women and AIDS in Africa-Ethiopia (SWAA)</i></p>
<p align="center">Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p>	<p align="center">Programme Duration</p>

¹ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number are as follows: ETHIOPIA: 00092000; GUATEMALA: 00092001; KYRGYZSTAN: 00092002; LIBERIA: 00092003; NEPAL: 00092004; NIGER: 00092005; RWANDA: 00092006

Total approved budget as
per project document:
2,488,256

MPTF Contribution

• *by Agency (if applicable)*

UN Women 570,536

FAO 658,741

WFP 1,258,979

Agency Contribution

• *by Agency (if applicable)*

Government Contribution
(if applicable)

Other Contributions (donors)
(if applicable)

TOTAL:

Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.

Assessment/Review - if applicable *please attach*

Yes No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy*

Mid-Term Evaluation Report – *if applicable please attach*

Yes No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy*

Overall Duration 8 Years

Start Date *(15 10 2012)*

End Date (December 2020)

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MoWCYA	Ministry of Women Children and Youth Affairs ²
MoFEC	Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation ³
MPTF	Multi Partners Trust Fund
PMC	Programme Management Committee
RWEE JP	Rural Women Economic Empowerment Joint Program
RUSACCOs	Rural Saving and Credit Cooperative Organizations
SWAA-E	Society for Women and AIDS in Africa-Ethiopia
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
WISE	Organization for Women in Self Employment
WEAI	Women Empowerment Agriculture Index
BoANRs	Bureaus of Agriculture and Natural Resources
BoCPA	Bureau of Cooperative Promotion Agencies
BoFEC	Bureau of Finance and Economic Cooperation ⁴
BoWCYA	Bureau of Women Children and Youth Affairs ⁵
CCs	Community Conversations
CPAs	Cooperative Promotion Agencies
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GRB	Gender-Responsive Budgeting
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
LAND	Land Administration to Nurture Development
MoAL	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Resources

² The Ministry of Women and children affairs is changed to Ministry of Women, Children and Youth affairs

³ The Ministry of Finance and Economic Development is now changed to Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation

⁴ The regional Bureaus of Finance and Economic Development are changed to Bureaus of Finance and Economic Cooperation

⁵ The regional Bureaus of Women and Children affairs are changed to Bureaus of Women, Children and Youth affairs

⁵

NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The JP RWEE has targeted a total 3500 rural women (existing 2,500 and additional 800 women from internally displaced people in Oromia region and 200 from Afar regional state). During the reporting period, the new beneficiaries have been organized in to 5 Saving and Credit cooperatives (RUSACCOs). The total number of programme benefactress organized under 15 RUSACCOs has reached 4527 out of which 4416 (97.5%) are women. Besides, during this six-months consultation meeting between JP RWEE implementing partners, JP RWEE newly targeted districts technical working groups, woredas women and children affairs office head, administrator of each woredas to exchange experiences and for the women to place their gaps and operation challenges to the district officials. Following are among key progressive achievements:

- The number of rural women who managed to have a diversified and sustainable source of income increased from 2,926 to 2,958 rural women (2,730 in Oromia and 228 in Afar)
- Personal savings of these rural women engaged in diversified and sustainable sources of income have also increased from average of 15,400 ETB (524.82USD) to 100,000 ETB (3407.96 USD).
- During the reporting period, the number of rural women, with diversified and sustainable sources of income who have increased finance/revolving funds for their income generating activities, have reached 3614 rural women (3280 in Oromia and 334 in Afar).
- A total of 955 rural women (805 in Oromia and 150 in Afar) women organized in nine business and production cooperatives have accessed time and labour-saving technologies and other productive assets as well as working facilities so far. During the six months, one agri- processing business group/business cooperative namely Dire Biftu has been supported to engaged in fattening business at Yaya Gulale district of Oromia regional state. The subgroup has 75 members to whom fattening facility was constructed on the land provide to them from the local government.
- Women beneficiaries engaged in dairy business from Boyina kebele of Afar have started earning money. They have collected about 60 litters of milk which are sold along with traditional food (Ga'amo) prepared by the women, earning a total profit of 134,000 ETB (4, 550 USD).
- Women engaged in fattening business earned income through sell of goats. So far, the women sold about 70 goats.
- Women business groups organized for fattening and dairy business have been supported with provision of supplementary feedings: 10 qt of Total Mixed Ratio (TMR) for animal feed.
- 1590 Multi nutrient blocks provided to supplement animal feed for women business groups in fattening and dairy businesses.
- Adami Tulu Jiddo Kombolcha district (Abdi Boru Fattening Center) have managed to get a transformer as source of electricity power after more than one year of following up and lobbying with the

government (electricity power supply office). Supply of the electricity is to support women in fattening business to process animal fodder at the Anano shisho Kebele, in Oromia region.

- In Dodola, Badhatu cooperative with 402 members at Bura Adele kebele, got 1.5 hectares of land from the government for joint farming activities. On this 1.5 hectares of land the women have managed to harvest 82 quintals in addition to the last report they have got 90 quintals of wheat as joint business and got around 233,000.00 birr (7940.56 USD) as net income during the reporting period. Thus, the total number of women engaged in joint grain production increased to from 439 to 841.
- Additional plan for the reporting period was to support women to engage in technologies and inputs have been continued to enable women engage in climate smart (CSA) practices and value additions. As one of the key objectives is to establish a model CSA centre for women, a study is undergoing to identify feasible CSA practices in Adami Tulu Jido kombolcha district, Cattle fattening Centre.
- The program supplied inputs (seedlings) and facilitated plantation of wind breaking trees, fruits (Mango, Avocado, Papaya and Banana) at the Anano shisho site. The subgroup members (75 women) were trained on how to take care of the plants and use of water tank which was provided to them for plants and feeding their animals at the centre.
- 1,696 rural women (1,668 in Oromia and 28 in Afar) have got diversified market opportunities to useful markets for their agricultural and value-added products. Using the opportunity of the International Women Day, which was celebrated on March 14, 2019 at Adami Tulu Jido Kombolcha District, Ziway Town, three women cooperatives representing 225 rural women have managed to sell all their products in dairy business and cooperatives in grain & processed grain. Only from one event, a business group of Bekelcha Beri cooperative of Yayagulele were able to sell 44kg of butter and 30Kg of cheese where additional 22Kg of butter and 12Kg of cheese were sold at Addis Abba next day through direct order from individuals.
- A national workshop aims at jointly discussing about Ethiopia's Ministry of Agriculture's Agricultural Mechanization Strategy Implementation, success and challenges to mainstream gender was conducted. The Workshop involved professionals from the government, knowledge institutions, CSOs, and private sector actors, UN agencies and the media. The outcome of this workshop has informed a rapid assessment /study and policy brief Gender and Agricultural Mechanization in Ethiopia which is being developed.
- Through a training on Gender and Macroeconomics and experience sharing on Women Empowerment Principles (WEPs), engagement with private and public financial institutions and companies have been started. Five companies known have committed to become signatories to WEP and promote women empowerment principles.
- An impact evaluation study using Women Empowerment Agricultural Index (WEAI) which was put in place has conducted a midline data collection in both Oromia and Afar region on a total of 1200 Women.

I. Results (max 2 pages)

Outcome 1: Rural women improve their food security and nutrition

As a result of integrated agricultural services, technical trainings⁶, innovative agricultural inputs⁷ and technologies provided to women, the JP RWEE has enabled eighty per cent of the rural women reached (2,500) to feed their households three times per day with a diversified diet i.e. at least three or more groups of food served per meal. Eighty-two per cent of the rural women reached (mainly in Oromia region) were able to increase their wheat, maize and teff production by 100 per cent, 125 per cent, and 83 per cent respectively. In this reporting period, results which will contribute to improved food security and nutrition of the targeted women were emerged as discussed under output 1.1 below.

Output 1.1. Rural women have increased access to and control over resources, assets and services critical for their food and nutrition security

From the first-round revolving seeds provided (30 quintals wheat, 5 quintals of maize and 15 quintals of teff), rural women able make seeds repayment to their RUSACCOs. This revolving seed approach was applied to provide targeted women with improved seeds. The arrangement requires women to repay the seeds up on harvest with additional kilos of interest to their RUSACCOs. This approach has also been helpful to reach more rural women to increase agricultural production and improve household nutrition.

By using the modern beehives which were distributed to 30 rural women, honey was collected during this reporting period. Previous ownership of bees and traditional beehives were the criteria used to distribute the beehives to the rural women.

Output 1.2: Rural women have greater capacity to enhance and control local food reserves and their production.

Capacity building trainings on household food reserve and management along with access to innovative agricultural and food processing technologies was one of the interventions implemented to improve agricultural productivity and nutrition status of targeted women. As per the progress so far, 57% of the 2500 rural women reached able to manage their household's food reserve. Access to water pumps and maize shellers, beehives and milk processing equipment was also created for 375 rural women.

Outcome 2: Rural women increase their income to sustain their livelihoods

The programme brought change in the life of rural women through Business Develo BDS, entrepreneurship, leadership and literacy skills. It also created access and exposure to useful market information, gender-sensitive financial and non-financial services, and productive resources (land, time and labour-saving technologies). This has resulted in additional 2,730 rural women in Oromia and 228 in Afar having achieved sustainable and diversified sources of income. This has also increased their personal savings ranging from 15,400 ETB (524.82USD) to 100,000 ETB (3407.96 USD).⁸ This achievement extends the impacts of the JP RWEE on diversified and sustainable sources of income to to 2,958 rural women (2,730 in Oromia and 228 in Afar).

In the year 2018, 439 rural women (members of a RUSACOs in Dodola District of Oromia) have generated income of 130,938.00 ETB (4,710 USD) from the rental of a tractor provided to their RUSACCOs. In this year, they have generated income of 100,000 ETB (3407.96USD) without including the

⁶ On Household food reserve and control, agricultural techniques, nutrition and food security

⁷ Improved Teff, wheat, vegetables (apple, cabbage, carrot, onion) seeds, maize sheller, water pump, milk processing technologies

⁸ Throughout this report, the current UN exchange rate with 29.3430 Birr per 1 USD was used. Their personal saving is increasing however the exchange rate is rising.

expense they have paid for the tractor service/maintenance. They also generated 37,500 ETB (1277.98) from grain harvest in addition to that they have got 185,000 ETB (6,304USD) last year.

Milk processing group in Yayagulele district earned profit of 25, 000 ETB (851USD) which shows progress compared to the last period they have earned 10,230 ETB (348USD) by paying all the running and utility costs from the 37,869 ETB (1372.75 USD) sales revenue generated so far. Milk processing group in Adami Tulu district earned profit of 10, 000 ETB (340USD) and Dodola district started processing and established cooperative. The cattle fattening group in Adamitulu district were able to earn profit of 117,080 ETB(3990 USD) from the four round sales of 45 cattle

Output 2.1 Rural women have enhanced entrepreneurship skills and value chains to access markets for their products

To increase access to market opportunities and create exposure to national and regional level market a total of 472 rural women from the three districts of Oromia region were linked to Addis Ababa market in addition to the 374 rural women who previously have gotten exposure. The exhibition and bazaar were organized during Ethiopian Easter and Eid Al Feter and regional-level pre-Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) ministerial meeting⁹ organized at the African Union Compound. This was achieved through the partnership with the Federal Urban Job Creation and Food Security Agency and Society for Women and AIDS in Africa-Ethiopia (SWAA-E). Thus, to date, the ongoing national and district level exposure enabled 1,696 rural women (1,668 in Oromia and 28 in Afar) have got diversified market opportunities to get market access market access for their agricultural value-added products¹⁰.

Exposure to the bazar and market exhibitions were very good opportunities to create linkages between rural women cooperatives and urban women enterprises in addition to sharing of experiences, knowledge, market information and the revenue generation at the spot. The platform was also useful for the rural women to voice their challenges on input supply to relevant government stakeholders like the Ethiopian Industrial Input Development Enterprises. To facilitate further market relations and promote RUSACCOs' products, business cards have also been issued to rural women participating in the market exposures created at national and district level.

Output 2.2 Rural women access to holistic income-generating facilities and to gender-sensitive financial and non-financial services increased

In this reporting period, the third-round revolving fund was released for 550 rural women that are organized under three RUSACCOs. This fund is given as a loan and mainly intended for petty trade activities as these beneficiaries are the internally displaced from another region due to various reason and settled in the area. The average loan amount is 6,000.00 ETB (USD 206) that is going to be returned maximum within six months.

Output 2.3 Rural women increased access to productive resources (land, agricultural inputs and time saving technologies)

⁹ The pre-CSW 62 ministerial meeting was organised at the AU from 21-23 February 2018. The National Exhibition and Bazars were organized in May 2-8 and 11-16, 2018.

¹⁰ Grains, butter, pulses and semi and fully processed grain (locally called Kinche, Kolo, and Chicho).

During the first semester of 2019, 955 rural women were reorganized into nine agri-processing groups (seven in Oromia and two in Afar) to engage in four types of IGAs: cattle fattening, milk processing, grain production and grinding mills services. To date, all Agro-processing and growing producing business groups, have accessed land, working premises and facilitates for their production and sales activities.

The women organized in milk processing in Dodola participated in a sharing visit to Yayagulele district to facilitate the effective use of milk processing technologies, with a total of thirteen (eleven women and two men) participants. While the agri-businesses of Yayagulele district were on encouraging result which resulted from quality leadership, commitment of the members and the BDS provided through the JP RWEE it has been a good opportunity for the Dodola agri-business group to learn and have got experience of a committed women. As indicated from the Dodola cooperative representatives, it was a big learning opportunity for them where they have seen how the collection, processing and sells activities are successfully carried out by the Yayagulele women who are doing very good business.

The cattle fattening groups in Yayagulele districts of Oromia have obtained 2500 Square Meter of land from the local government. The cattle fattening groups in Adamitulu district of Oromia were provided with electricity services, connected and installed through new transformer, for fodder processing. These results have been realized through consecutive awareness and consultative meetings and engagements with districts' administration and offices of women and children affairs.

Access to productive resources has also been realized for women in Afar through land provision for feed bank development. In this sense, organized business dairy and fattening business groups have received 15 hectares of land each.

Outcome 3: Rural women strengthen their voice in decisions that affect their lives

The use of Community Conversations (CC) was one of the techniques used to strengthen the voice of rural women. Through them, 9190 community members (7380 female and 1810 male) were addressed, including targeted women, their spouses, and members of the Joint Programme Technical Working Groups (TWGs) of women associations. In addition, on celebration of the International Women's, Day awareness was created on the misconception on gender issues and women's economic rights for 200 community members (164 female and 66 men), including religious leaders, Aba Gadas (community leaders), women beneficiaries and leaders of the JP RWEE, and both district and regional government representatives. According to the last annual reporting period (2018), these interventions facilitated 53 per cent (1,335) of targeted rural women to jointly decide with their spouse on household resources and matters that involve sale of assets like cattle and rental of land. A weighted average of 15 per cent (368 women; 184 in Oromia and 184 in Afar) of rural women were also able to participate in decision-making in rural institutions including their RUSACCOs and women associations.

Output 3.1 Rural women confidence and leadership skills built to fully participate in family matters, rural institutions, cooperatives and unions

The JP RWEE was able to reach 8190 community members (6410 female and 1810 male) through the individual level leadership trainings, exposure visits, CCs and awareness creation campaigns conducted in both regions. In this reporting period, the CC and gender awareness activities were slow due to some instability in rural parts where the youths are focusing on community mobilization from political point of view.

Outcome 4: Gender responsive policy and institutional environment for women's economic empowerment

To build a gender sensitive environment through JP RWEE Policy brief in agricultural mechanization has been developed, National Network for Gender Equality in Agriculture continued its function, guideline on Management of the revolving fund procedure was developed. Besides, implementation guideline developed, titled “Cooperative Strengthening Manual”, Budget Tracking of Agriculture Sector from Gender Perspective” and Women Empowerment Agricultural Index (WEAI) were the major achievements

Output 4.1. Agriculture key stakeholders, including relevant government bodies, capacity enhanced to conduct gender analysis and integrate gender sensitive indicators and targets in planning and budgeting

As a result of trainings and experience sharing visits to government experts and staff in NGOs working on the JP RWEE as well as to and government agencies in agriculture, cooperatives and education, livestock and fishery and women and children affairs sector, women have started getting gender responsive services while the experts have already improved their capacity to conduct gender analysis, incorporate gender-sensitive indicators and result orientation in their programme planning and management activities.

To date, three evidence-based researches have been conducted and been informing different consultations and policy level discussions. These are: Gender and Agricultural Mechanization, Costing the Gender Gap in Agricultural Productivity in Ethiopia and Budget Tracking of Agriculture Sector from Gender Perspective.

Output 4.2: Greater availability of tools and data to track progress in the economic empowerment of rural women

To track the progress of rural women targeted by the JP RWEE Women Empowerment Agricultural Index (WEAI)¹¹ tool has been used. Using this tool, mid line data collection was conducted for 1200 beneficiary households in Afar and Oromia region.

II. Describe any delays in implementation, challenges, lessons learned & best practices (max 2 pages)

The overall implementation of JP RWEE including its preparation to transit to new phase was challenging due to government restructure and staff turnover and instability at community level in some instances Most of the time the experts and higher officialls are occupied by the meeting at all level.

Lessons Learned and Good Practice:

The following are lessons extracted from the implementation of the JP RWEE

Having significant contribution from the target women and family members both in terms of time (physical support) and resources is the key for program sustainability and ensuring ownership of the program .

Aiming for wider and higher impact on Rural Women and engaging girls /female youths who are literate is very important to see lasting effect on peoples life .

III. Qualitative assessment

¹¹ WEAI is developed by International Food policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

The achievement of the JP RWEE is measured through the independent evaluation and regular monitoring activities of the programme. Based on the regular monitoring of the JP, women beneficiaries witnessed the benefit they have gained from the JP. The following is the words of Mrs Kebele Gure chairperson of Abdi Boru business group said

“ We never expect such opportunity will come to our local community with such dissolute time we are really surprised of what this organization is doing to our cooperative it is not an easy opportunity no women has got such opportunity in our kebele except the women in this cooperative but because of lack of awerness our women is taking this opportunity as a simple opportunity. And kebele Gure cooperative leader said that I advice this group to give special attention to this project because everything which is done here is an activity which can pass from generation to generation. Beside the different machine delivered and instruments given to us, the training and the activitiесе done in the mind of the women is highly appreciating.

W/ro chaltu cashier of the cooperative has also said I am 40 years old women now in my life I did'nt participate in such business but now I am cashier of this cooperative this has contributed a lot to my personal life and individual business as well I have understood that small money can be contributed and become more and work strong work in cooperative I have no feer to engage in any business because of the experience I have got from this cooperative before I don't have experience to travel to other area exopt local and social life but this day. I have travelled to Adama city, Oromia many times for training and experience shaing. I really want to appreciete the programme for giving such big opportunity to rural women.

The JP RWEE mid-term evaluation was conducted from 15 June -30 November 2018. It addressed the needs of rural women farmer and pastoralists through the different programme interventions and approaches/ strategies that was aligned with women's sustainable livelihoods and economic rights. The finally programme evaluation will be conducted in the coming 2020.

The programme coordination among the three agencies (UN Women, FAO and WFP) has been managed through the TWG and Programme Management Committee (PMC) established involving government partners at national level. The technical working group is comprised of focal persons of the UN agencies and Ministry of Women Children and Youth (MWCY) and Ministry of Finance. The PMC is also comprised of heads of the UN agencies and higher officials of the two ministries. Both governance structures are cochaired by UN Women and MWCYA.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Outcome 1 Improved food and nutrition security			
<p>Indicator 1.1: Frequency and composition of meals and dietary diversity among targeted women and family members</p> <p>Baseline: Oromia :87.6% eat three times a day;10.2% eat twice a day and 2 % eat once a day Afar :39.9% eat three times a day; 34.1 % eat twice a day; 20.3 % eat once a day</p> <p>Planned Target: 70% of the beneficiaries in Afar will eat three times a day with appropriate dietary diversity 97% of the beneficiaries in Oromia will eat three times a day with appropriate dietary diversity.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2: % increase in agricultural production of targeted women farmers (targeted households) in a sustainable manner</p> <p>Baseline: Oromia: 4.7% Afar: 18.4% declining</p> <p>Planned Target: Average 20% increase</p>	<p>80% (90% in Oromia and 35% in Afar) able to feed their household 3 times/day with a diversified diet in their meal i.e. at least 3 or more groups of food served per meal</p> <p>Rural women in Oromia Region harvested 40, 45 and 20 quintal wheats, maize and teff per hectore, respectively. This shows a 100% production increase in wheat production while maize and teff productions increased by 125% and 83% respectively.</p>	<p>The percentage is calculated by taking the 2,500 rural women (2,040 in Oromia and 460 in Afar) reached until the end of 2017.</p>	<p>Last year report This year report will be</p>

Output 1.1 Rural women have increased access to and control over resources, assets and services critical for their food and nutrition security			
<p>Indicator 1.1.1 Percentage of targeted women leading and managing food household reserves as a result of enhanced capacity</p> <p>Baseline: Oromia 20.6%</p> <p>Afar -None</p> <p>Planned Target: On average 50% of the targeted women</p>	<p>57% of rural women able to manage household food reserves (only those who have increased their income)</p>	<p>The percentage is calculated by taking the 2,500 rural women (2,040 in Oromia and 460 in Afar) reached until the end of 2017.</p>	<p>Last year report</p>
<p>Indicator 1.1.2 Number of targeted rural women/households accessing integrated agriculture services and Inputs.</p> <p>Baseline: Oromia: 100 rural women</p> <p>Afar: none</p> <p>Planned Target: 600 of the targeted rural women</p>	<p>1,233 rural women (1,200 in Oromia and 33 in Afar who have farm land) have accessed integrated agricultural nutrition services from the trained DAs and A/HEWs.</p> <p>To date, 883 rural women from Oromia received agricultural inputs and technologies</p>		<p>Last year report</p>
<p>Indicator 1.2.2 Number of targeted women utilizing improved production techniques</p> <p>Baseline: Oromia: 46, Afar: none as pastoralist community, women hardly improved production techniques</p> <p>Planned Target: 600 of the targeted women</p>	<p>896 rural women (750 in Oromia and 56 in Afar) are now able to utilize improved production techniques that include row planting, vegetable gardening using their wet land, timely weeding, ploughing three times for Teff plantation, improved techniques for livestock rearing in Afar and following proper timing of fertilizer preparation and application and preparation of feed for cattle fattening.</p>		<p>Last year report</p>
Output 1.2 Rural women have greater capacity to enhance and control local food security reserves and their production			

<p>Indicator 1.2.1 Number of targeted women accessing the innovative food processing plan (agriculture technology) Baseline: Oromia: None Afar: none</p> <p>Planned Target: 1000 of the target women</p>			
<p>Outcome 2 Rural women have increased income to secure their livelihoods.</p>			
<p>Indicator 2.1: Number of women with diversified income sources. Baseline: Oromia: All targeted women (households) have one to two sources of income (agriculture and livestock) Afar: All targeted women (households) have one to two sources of income (agriculture and livestock) And very few (14-16% engage in labour work like Food for work programme and petty trade for subsistence life) Planned Target: 3 to 4 income sources for at least 1,340 women of the target districts depending on the target areas: Indicator 2.2: Amount of women /women groups/ cooperatives income generated from their sales Baseline: 450 USD per Annum Planned Target: 900.00 USD per annum for 70% of the target</p>	<p>(2,730 in Oromia and 228 in Afar) of the targeted rural women diversified their sources of income</p> <p>The average income of these rural women from the sales generated from their IGAs is increased from 9,460 to 21,308, Birr (726.17USD) per annum.</p>		<p>Data collected through BoWCAs, and CPAs</p>
<p>Output 2.1 Rural women have enhanced entrepreneurship skills and value chains to access markets for their products</p>			

<p>Indicator 2.1.1 Number of targeted women getting access to diversified market opportunities (district and regional) markets for their goods /services</p> <p>Baseline: Oromia: None; Afar: None</p> <p>Planned Target: At least 2000 of the target women (3500) to get access to diversified/better market</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2 Number of target women with increased capacity on basic business management skills, specific value addition/IGA and entrepreneurship in accessing to BDS services.</p> <p>Baseline: Oromia 26 women received entrepreneurship and business skills trainings Received BDS (counselling, coaching, cooperative formation etc.): 280 women Afar- 68 women received training on entrepreneurship and business skills</p> <p>Planned Target: 3100 of targeted women to have improved capacity on business and entrepreneurship;</p>	<p>1,696 rural women (1,668 in Oromia and 28 in Afar) have got diversified market opportunities</p> <p>1,943 rural women (1,793 in Oromia and 150 in Afar) strengthened business knowledge and entrepreneurship skills</p>		<p>Reviewing last report and using data from BoWCYAs</p>
<p>Output 2.2 Rural women have increased access to decent wage employment opportunities</p>			
<p>Indicator 2.2.1 Percentage of targeted women in the SACCOS (cooperatives) benefitting from gender-sensitive financial and non-financial services</p> <p>Baseline: Oromia: 38.2% of women benefited from financial services The financial services found to be gender insensitive. Afar: None</p>	<p>83% (92% in Oromia and 33.2% in Afar) benefitting from gender-sensitive financial and non-financial services</p>	<p>The percentage is calculated by taking the 3,500 rural women (2,915 in Oromia and 460 in Afar).</p>	<p>Reviewing last report and using data from BoWCYAs</p>

Planned Target: 80% of the number 1 of women targeted in total for both regions Baseline: Planned Target:			
Indicator 2.2.2 Number of women accessing loans Baseline: None Planned Target: 3000 rural women of the targeted women 3500	3614 rural women (3280 in Oromia and 334 in Afar) accessed start-up capital/ revolving fund for their individual IGAs		Data collected through CPAs
Output 2.3 Rural women have increased access to productive resources and services (land and agricultural inputs and technologies)			
Indicator 2.3. 1 Number of women provided with women friendly time and labour saving and agricultural productive technologies with access to necessary capacity building interventions. Baseline: Oromia: None; Afar: None Planned Target: 1500 women accessing technology and tools	676 rural women (626 in Oromia and 50 in Afar) accessed time and labor-saving technologies. The technologies include, one tractor to the RUSACCO, hand operated cream separator, hand operated butter turner, aluminum milk container, deep freeze and cattle fattening		
Outcome 3: Rural women strengthen their voice in decisions that affect their lives			
Indicator 3.1 Percentage of targeted rural women jointly deciding on household resources and matters Baseline: Oromia-Almost non-except in their self-help groups /cooperatives Afar - Almost non-except in their self-help groups /cooperatives Planned Target: 60% of the target women will have equal say on HH resources and matter Indicator 3.2: Percentage of targeted rural women participating in decision making in rural institutions and communities Baseline: Oromia: only in their self-help groups /women SACCOS	Not reported yet and the data will be collected at the end of the year		Will be collected at the end of the year from BoWCYA and CPA

<p>Afar-: only in their self-help groups /women SACCOs Planned Target: 10% of the target women will be participating in leadership and decision making in rural institutions including RUSACCOs and community-based organization.</p>			
<p>Output 3.1 Rural women, including young women have enhanced confidence and leadership skills to participate in local governance</p>			
<p>Indicator 3.1.1 Number of institutions and communities advocating for women and girls' economic rights. Baseline: Oromia: 2 women Cooperatives Per District; Afar: 2 women Cooperative Per District Planned Target: At least 3 Cooperative unions, and 16 Cooperatives (both led by women and men) and 50% of the family members of the target women:</p>	<p>48 institutions (38 from Oromia and 7 from Afar) are advocating for women to access and control land and other public services and resources</p>		<p>Reviewing last report and using data from BoWCYAs</p>
<p>Indicator 3.1.2 Number of community members (disaggregated by sex) whose misunderstanding /misconception on gender issues and women's economic rights minimized Baseline: There exist a misunderstanding of gender and women right's issues in targeted areas Planned Target: 11,200 of the target community (both male and female)</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.3 Number of women with improved leadership, assertiveness and management skills</p>	<p>9,190 community members (7,380 female and 1,810 male) including targeted women, their spouses, members of the JP TWGs and Steering Committees and members of women associations were addressed.</p> <p>In addition, on celebration of the International Women's, day awareness was created on misconception on gender issues and women's economic rights for 200 (164 female and 66 men) community members (religion leaders, Aba Gadas (community leaders), the women beneficiaries and leaders of JP RWEE, district and regional government representative)</p> <p>112 rural women (100 in Oromia and 12 in Afar) working in their RUSACCOs and other community institutions.</p>		<p>Reviewing last report and using data from BoWCYAs</p> <p>Data collected through BoWCAs, and CPAs.</p>

Baseline: Oromia: 200 of the target women Afar - None Planned Target: 1500 of the target will have better skill and confidence			
Output 3.2: Rural women have greater organizational capacities to form, sustain and participate into POs, cooperatives and unions			
Indicator 3.2.1 Baseline: Planned Target:			
Indicator 3.2.2 Baseline: Planned Target:			
Output 3.3: Rural women, including young women, have increased capacity to engage in and influence relevant policy forums at national and regional levels			
Indicator 3.3.1 Baseline: Planned Target:			
Indicator 3.3.2 Baseline: Planned Target:			
Output 3.4: Rural women, including young women have enhanced awareness on their rights in a more supportive community/local environment.			
Indicator 3.4.1 Baseline: Planned Target:			
Indicator 3.4.2 Baseline: Planned Target:			
Outcome 4: A more gender responsive policy environment is secured for the economic empowerment of rural women			
Indicator4.1: Number of new/revised agricultural strategies, regulatory frameworks and standards which mainstreamed gender Baseline: There is one agricultural policy which is gender sensitive at national level	1 guideline on Management of the revolving fund procedure was developed		

<p>Planned Target: three (one gender responsive policy, one gender mainstreaming strategy and one implementation guideline the same cascaded to the target regions)</p> <p>Indicator 4.2: Number of relevant institutions incorporated gender equality related targets in their policy and programmes Baseline: TBD Planned Target: three sectoral institutions (Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Ministry of Education (Integrated functional adult literacy programme and manual) and Federal Cooperative Agency</p>	<p>1 implementation guideline developed, titled “Cooperative Strengthening Manual”</p> <p>There is also an ongoing process to make the Agriculture Sector Policy Framework gender-sensitive.</p>		
<p>Output 4.1: Policy makers and parliamentarians have enhanced capacities to effectively mainstream gender into land, food, agriculture, nutrition and rural employment policies, laws and budgets.</p>			
<p>Indicator 4.1.1 Number of experts and officials in agriculture cooperative and other institutions whose capacity increased to conduct gender analysis and integrate gender sensitive indicators and targets in planning and budgeting Baseline: TBD Planned Target: 624 experts and government officials working in agriculture, cooperative and other government institutions</p>	<p>1434 (832 female and 602 male) experts of regional and district level BoWCAs, CPAs, BoAs, district and zonal administrations, women associations enhanced their knowledge and skills to respond to the needs of rural women in Afar and Oromia regions through workshops, gender mainstreaming and GRB, Gender and Macroeconomics and Women Empowerment Principles, gender and leadership trainings and National Gender in Agricultural Mechanization conducted under the Joint Programme. AGR</p>		<p>Report from MoWCA, Federal Cooperative Agency, proceeding of the programme review meeting,</p>
<p>Indicator 4.1.2 Availability of evidence-based research and actions to inform policy development/revision, to better integrate gender equality in key sectors strategy and investment framework</p>	<p>2 evidence-based researches conducted, namely “Costing the Gender Gap in Agricultural Productivity in Ethiopia” and “Budget Tracking of Agriculture Sector from Gender Perspective”.</p>		<p>Programme Bi annual and annual reports</p>

Baseline: Only national level Preliminary Gender Profile Planned Target: Three policy advocacy-oriented research including comprehensive national gender profile and Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index" (WEAI)			
Output 4.2: Greater availability of tools and data to track progress in the economic empowerment of rural women			
Indicator 4.2.1 WEAI is piloted	Through the JP RWEE WEAI is piloted in the targeted regions.		Programme Bi annual and annual reports
Indicator 4.2.2 Baseline: Number of researches conducted to inform policy development and actions for gender equality. Planned Target: 2 institutions	Policy brief in agricultural mechanization is developed and on progress to be finalized.		
Output 4.3: An enabling environment is promoted to reflect rural women's priorities in regional policy processes.			
Indicator 4.3.1 Baseline: Planned Target:			
Indicator 4.3.2 Baseline: Planned Target:			