

JOINT PROGRAMME ON:
Accelerating Progress towards the
Economic Empowerment of Rural Women



Country programme workplan in Kyrgyzstan

October 2019

Total budget requested

US\$ 945,000 (Nine Hundred Forty-Five Thousand United States Dollars)

Beneficiaries to be reached with this contribution

Number of beneficiaries already targeted by the initiative:

Direct (women/men) 3,423 (3,351 women, 72 men)

Indirect (women/men) 27,738 (14,179 women/13,559 men)

With the new contributions, a total of 1900 (exactly 1770 females / 130 males) new beneficiaries will be reached

Duration of project:

January 2020 – June 2021

1. Background Information



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



IFAD
Investing in rural people

1



Context

The Kyrgyz Republic is a landlocked mountainous country in Central Asia with a population of 6 million people. Two thirds of the population reside in rural areas. Kyrgyzstan's Human Development Index in 2017 has placed it 122nd of 189 with a value of 0.672¹. About a third of the population lives below poverty line. There is a growing gender gap in labour force participation, from 16% in 1990 to 27.5% in 2017². The poverty level in the country was rated at 25.6% in 2017, with rural poverty rate being higher than in urban areas (28.4% and 20.4%, respectively).³ Female-headed households finding themselves in poverty are more widespread than those headed by men (20.5% and 12.8%, respectively).⁴

General lack of job opportunities in rural areas, coupled with a low level of education attainment among young rural women, in an environment of a growing influence of traditional stereotypes, confines them to home-based activities. The share of women in the category of contributing family workers is increasing, which means rural women increasingly provide free labour on family farms, instead of engaging in paid employment. Rural women, especially young rural women, shoulder most of unpaid household duties. They spend 2.6 times more time on domestic work, educating children, and helping relatives, than rural men.⁵

Limited access to basic utilities in rural areas, such as water supply, sewage, telephone, electricity and gas supply, particularly among poor households, further increases the burden of reproductive duties on women's shoulders. Finally, migration outflows of women and men from rural areas continue to put strain on the care economy depriving the old population and children of care in the absence of government-funded care services and infrastructure. This situation leads to further erosion of human capital and will have a long-term effect on the care economy of the country.

The fact that the poor households are characterized by a low stock of assets, including human capital, higher number of dependents, and higher reliance on natural resources, makes the rural poor more exposed and less resilient to economic, environmental and other shocks.⁶

Rationale

To provide a coordinated and coherent response to multidimensional challenges faced by rural women, in 2012 UN Women joined with the World Food Programme (WFP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) to launch a global Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress towards Economic Empowerment of Rural Women (JP RWEE). In Kyrgyzstan,

¹ UNDP Human Development Report 2018, retrieved from: http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/KGZ.pdf.

² *ibid.*

³ National statistical committee, Men and women of the Kyrgyz Republic 2017.

⁴ *ibid.*

⁵ National statistical committee, Men and women of the Kyrgyz Republic 2015.

⁶ World Bank Systematic Country Diagnostic Kyrgyz Republic 2017

the programme has been designed as a 5-year initiative with a planned budget of 7,085,928 to reach out to 6,500 direct participants. However, the full-fledged implementation of the programme was postponed as the first allocation was received in 2014 from Norway followed by a funding from Sweden in 2015 through the end of 2017; a total budget of USD2.6 million was allocated for the 2014-2017 period. The JP RWEE operated in 73 villages across five provinces of Kyrgyzstan: Osh, Jalal-Abad, Chuy and Naryn. The Programme has directly assisted 2,731 women and men, indirectly improving livelihoods of 27,738 (14,179 women and 13,559 men)⁷ rural residents, family members of the Programme participants. An additional funding of USD800,000 was allocated for the current phase of JP RWEE until September 2019 to ensure sustainability of the results achieved and conduct an end-line study. This funding helped to extend the geographical coverage to Batken Province and mobilize 700 beneficiaries (649 women and 51 men) in 14 new villages of three southern provinces – Jalal-Abad, Osh and Batken.

Design of the JP interventions was informed by USAID-funded Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) survey in 2015⁸, which served as a baseline, and provided information across five empowerment dimensions: production, resources, income, leadership, and time. Rural women in Kyrgyzstan have reported the highest disempowerment rates across the following areas: income, leadership, time, production. Accordingly, the JP interventions have focused on providing access to affordable starting capital in their communities through establishment of seed Revolving Funds and promote Self-Help Groups' (SHG) group-level revolving funds; to work through women's SHGs and strengthen women's activism at the community level, as well as public speaking skills for candidates to local councils; to use household methodologies for joint planning and negotiation of fairer distribution of care work within households; and building skills for running income-generating activities, and provision of high quality inputs for increased agricultural productivity.

The Programme targets the vulnerable rural women identified through participatory poverty pyramid methodology⁹, living beyond the national poverty line. For the 2018-2019 period, the Programme reconsidered selection criteria to make them more inclusive with an aim to target the poor who were left behind by the previous phase (those potential beneficiaries who do not have enough land, are not able to work on the land due to disability or have to take care of small children and children with a disability, etc.).

As concluded by the Programme Evaluation covering the period from November 2014 until March 2018,¹⁰ the JP RWEE design has an explicit focus of alignment with national strategic documents in the

⁷ The data from the Programme 2017 Annual Report.

⁸ Kyrgyz Republic Economic Growth Project Zone of Influence Baseline Report, 2015

⁹ Participatory poverty pyramid methodology is one of the instruments of the Participatory Rural Appraisal to select a target group in a community. It allows identification of the poor based on jointly agreed upon specific criteria for a particular community.

¹⁰ The final evaluation of the JP RWEE was conducted in early 2018 with a special focus on lessons learnt both from programmatic and coordination perspectives. The main purpose of this final evaluation was to assess in more detail the programmatic progress and performance of the above described intervention from the point of view of relevance, effectiveness, impact, organizational efficiency and sustainability.

areas of gender equality, agriculture, food security and sustainable development. An additional consultation with the national partner represented in the National Steering Committee – the Ministry of Labour and Social Development – was conducted in October 2019 in preparation of this AWP in order to align the programme’s activities within Outcome 4 on promotion of gender responsive policy environment for the economic empowerment of rural women with the National Action Plan on Gender Equality until 2020 (NAP) and identify the needs of the national partner in terms of gaps in capacities in fulfilling the NAP. In the next stage of the JP, it is planned to have a closer collaboration and synergies among the UN agencies and relevant government bodies on the elaboration of and gender mainstreaming in the draft national Programme of Development of Women’s Entrepreneurship and Strategy of Development of Agriculture for 2019-2023, as well as and ensuring sustainability of Producers Organizations (POs) established within the programme. The JP RWEE is also well aligned with the Agenda 2030: the programme contributes towards the implementation of 10 targets under 7 sustainable development goals (SDGs).¹¹ Measures to support the Ministry of Labour and Social Development in mainstreaming gender in SDGs (relevant to the JP) will be carried out in 2020, including building capacity of ministry employees involved in the process.

According to the evaluation, the JP RWEE design and results are well-aligned with the needs of its target beneficiaries, rural women. The programme component that is most valued by rural women is agricultural training delivered by professionals. All members of SHGs, members of their families, neighbours, as well as village activists were positive about the changes induced by the programme. The evaluation also noted the barriers preventing women to participate and benefit from the JP RWEE, such as not having enough land, having a disability that prevents them from working, and having small children and children with disabilities. Another lesson learnt from the evaluation was that women reported they had less time for leisure since involvement in income-generating activities. The rollout of the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) methodology provided an opportunity to further explore the factors affecting rural women’s time budget and address the setbacks caused by increased economic activity of women.

During JP RWEE’s implementation from 2014 until 2017, the funding was not allocated in a predictable manner, which posed challenges for the programme in terms of planning long-term actions. For the upcoming period (January 2020-June 2021), the programme will focus on the exit strategy for the beneficiaries and sustainability of the achieved results, while mobilizing new beneficiaries in preparation for the new phase of the programme. For the potential USD 900,000 the Programme intended to **strike a balance between continued support for the beneficiaries** mobilized over the course of the programme, by building upon the results achieved, and **learning activities** to identify the best practices and lessons learnt.

¹¹ Final evaluation of the Kyrgyzstan Joint UN Women/ FAO/ IFAD/ WFP Programme on Accelerating Progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women, 2018, pp. 40-41

Towards the end of the programme there will be an additional focus on increasing market access for women and strengthening the sustainability of the women's microenterprises through access to higher quality, reliable markets by digital means. This access will help to bring nationwide access to markets for the women's groups, and work to counter widely held perceptions within the business community that make it difficult for women's businesses to be as readily accepted as those run by men.

In 2020-2021, the JP RWEE partners intend to further consolidate the results focusing on the **capacity development of the rural women's groups** of the 3rd cohort¹² to continue their economic activities successfully beyond the programme life and contribute to the **capacity building and sustainability of four Producers' Organisations**. To provide for the sustainability of the SHGs of the 2nd and 3rd cohorts, they will be encouraged to join the four established POs. The partners will continue working on improving the policy environment with key national stakeholders to **ensure national ownership and replication of rural women's economic empowerment approaches** and mechanisms based on the best practices demonstrated by the project results and following the in-country evaluation recommendations, joint M&E activities and organizational analysis of the four POs.

The proposed strategy builds on the implementation of JP RWEE in 2014-2019, integrating lessons learnt, best practices from Kyrgyzstan and other JP RWEE countries, and aligning with the changes in the national policy framework, such as the Programme of Food Security and Nutrition for 2019-2023 adopted on July 9, 2019, the National Action Plan on the Achievement of Gender Equality for 2018-2020, namely, the process of SDG localization that is being carried out by the Ministry of Labour and Social Development with UN Women's expert support, the newly adopted gender quotas for local councils (not more than 70% of local parliamentarians belonging to one gender). Several JP RWEE activities have found reflection in the NAP, namely, capacity building for the local authorities and women-activists in gender-sensitive local strategy development and budgeting; engaging women in income-generating projects and providing them trainings on agro-technologies and nutrition.

It is proposed to continue working with the beneficiaries of all three cohorts at different levels: individual, self-help group and organizational levels in programme activities and carry on support for the four Producers' Organizations established in 2016 and 2017 uniting SHGs from the 1st cohort; to continue applying the models of providing on-farm and off-farm productive employment opportunities, through climate-resilient technologies, increasing rural women's participation in local gender-sensitive

¹² Initially JP RWEE in Kyrgyzstan was implemented in 45 villages located in 32 rural municipalities in Naryn, Chuy, Jalal-Abad and Osh provinces (hereinafter this group of villages is referred to as the first cohort of villages). In 2014, 1,731 beneficiaries were mobilized and constituted the first cohort. In the end of 2016 JP RWEE expanded its reach and started working in additional 28 villages located in 14 rural municipalities in Batken, Jalal-Abad and Osh provinces (hereinafter this group of villages is referred to as the second cohort of villages). In 2016, additional 1,000 beneficiaries were mobilized into the second cohort. Additional 14 new villages were included in the programme and 700 beneficiaries were mobilized in early 2019 and they constitute the third cohort of beneficiaries.

development planning and budgeting, and strengthen policy support at the macroeconomic level to better integrate measures to empower rural women in national policy documents.

Some of the main results achieved between 2014 and 2017 include:

- 2,712 women in 45 villages are engaged in productive and sustainable agriculture with productivity increase of 30-70%, average additional income of USD488 per agricultural season. Of them 805 women are running small businesses achieving an average of 29.5% increase in income. This is expected to improve livelihoods of rural women, increasing their resilience to food and economic crises, and invest in the health and education of their family members.
- 73 community funds established in 45 villages, with total savings fund of over 1,5 mln KGS (approx. USD21,900); two women's cooperatives and two women's associations established, which started providing services to at least 1,500 women-members to access inputs, extension support, finance from its revolving capital, information, and joint marketing. These organizations will allow for joint procurement of inputs, joint processing of the produce and better negotiation power with value chain actors. Cumulative revolving capital of the four organizations is over USD107,000, which is used for funding self-help group-based business initiatives of rural women.
- 63% reduction of share of households with 'poor' or 'borderline' Food Consumption Score, and Dietary Diversity Score increased from 6 to 7 food items, adding the categories of vegetables to the regular diet of rural families.
- 28 public awareness campaigns conducted by rural women at community and district levels reached over 3,000 people on topics such as violence against women, reproductive rights and health, early marriages, etc. The campaigns through participatory tools, such as forum theatres, were aimed to challenge gender stereotypes and eliminate harmful practices in communities.
- 32 women elected as members of local councils out of 93 trained. These women learnt to meaningfully participate in the decision-making and influence allocation of local resources for gender needs and priorities.
- 15 gender-responsive local development strategies were developed for 2017-2030 out of 34 target municipalities. These strategies were developed through inclusive consultative processes ensuring integration of needs and priorities of all population groups.
- 12 social initiatives implemented to reduce women's unpaid care burden through improved access to information, Internet, better child care facilities, access to electricity, improved road conditions, and IT training facilities in communities. These initiatives are to benefit 12,549 people, including 6,726 women. Co funding of 43.5% was provided by local governments, communities and private sector.
- 43 champions trained on an innovative community-led household methodology – Gender Action Learning System (GALS), and reached out to 3,064 people (2,443 women, 621 men) to influence gender power relations towards more equitable distribution of care work, and life free of violence.

- Legislation on social insurance tariffs was amended to remove discriminatory provisions for rural women and smallholders. An increase of social insurance tariffs for rural smallholders by up to 20 times had led to households consolidating land plots and registering the title on one family members' name, which was traditionally a man. Hence, there was a threat for women of losing land titles in favour of men to avoid the burden of increased tariffs. The new amendments have incorporated proposed recommendations and brought the tariff rates to the previous levels.
- Rural women participated in lobbying for two legislative initiatives: a) banning child marriage and b) introduction of a gender quota in local councils. The latter was brought to discussion at three high-level events, The First Forum of Women-Members of Local Councils in January 2017, National Women's Forum in March 2017, and the National Rural Women's Day in June 2017, and passed the second reading in the parliament on June 13, 2019. These events provided a platform for a dialogue of rural women with key Government representatives on the challenges, priorities and recommendations for improving rural women's participation in national development processes.
- Gender analysis of agricultural strategies and policies provided recommendations to the Ministry of Agriculture to strengthen human dimension of agricultural policies; technical assistance provided to the process of SDG indicators' localization in the agricultural sector, specifically in identifying the local data available and proposing possible indicators for SDGs related to the agricultural sector.
- Donor meeting in June 2017 led to bilateral meetings with the potential donors. A set of visibility products was prepared, including short videos for social media, a brochure with life stories, infographics visualizing the programme approach and key results, leaflets summarizing the programme approach under different outcomes.
- JP RWEE was included in the Country Programme Evaluation of UN Women Country Office and the findings were shared widely with national partners and donors.

In the current phase (2018-2019), the programme has achieved the following results:

- 65 new self-help groups with 700 women and men, have been established in 14 new villages, thus reaching a total of 444 self-help groups within the JP RWEE programme. The new SHGs as well as SHGs of the 2nd cohort were provided trainings new agro-technology, business planning and financial literacy as well as in value chain development and skills training in income generation areas.
- GALS directly covered 1,078 beneficiaries in Osh and Jalal-Abad provinces (7 villages of the 3rd cohort and 3 villages of the 2nd cohort).
- A new branch of the household methodology, called BALI (Business Action Learning for Innovation) aimed at business idea development has been developed and is being piloted with members of the 4 POs (2 cooperatives and 2 associations); 47 people (37 women, 10 men) have

been trained using BALI tools and are involved in the BALI process. Currently, members of 4 POs are implementing innovative businesses (2-3 business ideas in each POs).

- BALI is being upscaled among the SHGs of the 1st cohort. Members of the 4 POs are sharing BALI tools with one SHG in each village.
- Four full-scale mini-processing workshops were launched in target RWEE communities to employ rural women, improve their food security and reduce post-harvest losses. Rural women groups were trained on HACCP and operation technology to run the equipment in dairy production, drying fruits and vegetables, production of jams. While WFP has provided equipment for total value of \$109,305, the local women groups have invested \$37,797 for repair of the premises, connection to water and electricity, obtaining of required permits/licences.
- Representatives of 21 municipalities attended schools of leadership on gender, as a result of which they have included gender-sensitive activities in their local development strategies.
- 13 round tables emphasized gender issues and gender-sensitive budgeting at the municipality level.
- On a competitive basis, 15 SHGs were awarded with small equipment to start household-based income generating business (sewing, chicken hatchery, bakery, sale of semi-frozen products, packaging of dried fruits and vegetables).

In 2018-2019, the Programme conducted a series of activities to enhance the cooperation between rural women and policy makers at the national level, including:

- The meeting of 20 programme participants (19 women and 1 man) with the Ministry of Labour and Social Development when they were informed about the priorities of the gender policy in the Kyrgyz Republic and in the *GEWE National Action Plan for 2018-2020*, and new trends of the social protection policy at the local level.
- The roundtable of 23 programme participants (20 women and 3 men) with the members of the Parliament and Parliament committees, when they raised a wide range of issues affecting rural women, including amendments to the law on electrification of new settlements, the campaign on introducing a special measure to the law on the elections for local councils, and the practical implementation of the national programme “*2018 is the Year of Rural Development.*”
- Meetings among JP RWEE women activists, members of the Parliament and local councils on the localization of SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), 5 (Gender equality), 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure) and 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions) relevant to programme activities.
- A series of meetings of JP RWEE SHG members aimed at establishment of a regional network of women activists with technical support of implementing partners and experts. The newly established network elaborated a two-year workplan.

- These activities contributed to dialogue between policy makers and communities on connecting national policy implementation with real and specific needs of rural women and men and inform development and fine tuning of the Phase II work plan of the programme.

2. Project area and target groups

Since 2014, there were three cohorts of beneficiaries mobilized: 1st cohort included 1,700 beneficiaries, 2nd cohort included 1,000 beneficiaries, and the last cohort mobilized in 2019 – 700 beneficiaries. The operational models used with the three cohorts were somewhat different and are displayed in the table below.

Activity was used for this cohort	Activity will be used for this cohort			
Activity	First cohort Mobilized in Naryn, Chuy, Jalal-Abad and Osh provinces (1,720 women/11 men)	Second cohort Mobilized in Batken, Jalal-Abad and Osh provinces (988 women/12 men)	Third cohort Mobilized in Batken, Jalal-Abad and Osh provinces (649 women/51 men)	
Social mobilization: establishing self-help groups (SHG) and village level associations of SHGs				
Agrotechnology training and supervision				
Value-chain training				
Nutrition training				
Provision of food assistance (fortified wheat flour and vegetable oil)				
Support to group economic initiatives				
Establishment of and support to regional producer organizations (POs)				
Application of Gender Action Learning System (GALS)		(for select villages)		
Application of Business Action Learning for Innovation (BALI)				

For the upcoming allocation of funds, it has been decided by the JP RWEE team to focus on strengthening the sustainability of the existing self-help groups and mobilize into a small number

of new self-help groups 300 additional beneficiaries. The selection criteria for the new 300 beneficiaries added to the 3rd cohort will not change and include:

- household income level (those living below the national extreme poverty line);
- gender (mainly targeting women);
- availability and willingness to participate in the project activities;
- geographical location (current villages of Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken provinces).

The RWEE team will not expand to new geographical locations and work with the already existing and newly mobilized groups in the current geographical locations: in Chui, Naryn, Batken, Osh and Jalal-Abad provinces. While some activities will target individuals (working with women activists), majority of activities will target self-help groups (of 5 to 12 people), associations of self-help groups (ASHGs) at village level and producer organizations at province level.

Different criteria will be applied to select beneficiaries for participation in certain activities:

- for GALS, the programme will include the beneficiaries of Batken province, who were not exposed to GALS tools due to remoteness and funding limitations, and introduce the remaining tools to those currently participating in the GALS process;
- the 50 self-help groups (ca. 350 women) that will participate in the Mentorship Programme and accompanying support (equipment, trainings, etc.) will be selected through application of criteria.

The criteria for the Mentorship Programme will include but are not limited to:

- having an established business/income-generating activity,
- justified and cost-efficient budgets,
- proven interest and motivation in running a business,
- application supported by POs,
- proven support of the local-self-government body (e.g., letter of support).

3. Description of activities by component

Interventions will strategically focus on building the capacities of target groups through the following areas:

1) Strengthening the institutional capacity of four women's producers' organizations (POs)

Currently, there are four province-level Women's Producers' Organizations (POs) that include 1,500 RWEE project beneficiaries of the first cohort in Chui, Naryn, Osh and Jalal-Abad provinces. Since this is the finalization of the current phase of the programme for the current programme beneficiaries, the objective is to encourage the remaining SHGs of the 2nd and 3rd cohort to join the Producer Organizations, so that they can get access to the benefits guaranteed by the state to cooperatives and other possible support in the future, including channelling communication, access to resources, etc. A number of activities will be implemented to strengthen the management and leadership capacity of the POs, reinforcing the channels of communication among the management of producers' organizations and

their members to enable all the members to get equal opportunities to access knowledge, information, expertise, resources and services through these organizations, enhancing the members' knowledge on the available credit, micro-finance, crowdfunding and other financing opportunities through training, workshops and exchange visits.

2) Business mentorship programme for self-help groups selected on a competitive basis

To strengthen the sustainability and financial capacity of the Producers' Organizations as well as their members it is necessary to support them with opportunities for generating incomes. The RWEE team will provide a tailored needs-based business mentorship programme to **selected 50 self-help groups (ca. 350 women)** that will apply through cooperatives. The mentorship programme entails a provision of a comprehensive support package for business and entrepreneurship development through applying IFAD's BALI methodology, tailored skills development training, mentorship and managed by UN Women, and provision of equipment for income-generation activities of vulnerable SHGs by WFP. Thus, some 15 more rural women SHGs will be granted in 2020 on a competitive basis with household-based equipment for building income-generation capacity of target communities. Two mini-processing community-based workshops will be supported by WFP in consultation with local authorities to benefit rural women employment and improved food security/nutrition.

3) Agricultural support to selected self-help groups on a competitive basis

Agricultural support activities will aim at improving rural women's access and control of resources to result in improvement of rural women's food security and nutrition, as well as increased incomes and improved livelihoods. Under this activity, FAO will support the selected village-level associations of SHGs in creating community gardens, providing drip-irrigation systems, seedlings of fruit trees and berries, as well as a series of agricultural trainings. FAO will conduct trainings of new 300 beneficiaries on vegetable production technologies and fruit/vegetable processing technologies with providing of agricultural tools (seeds, mini greenhouses, etc). During the growing season, the beneficiaries will be provided with consulting support by specialists-agronomists on all issues related to agricultural production. The latter will focus on raising awareness about agricultural, environmental and climate change issues, as well as helping rural women to adopt climate-smart agriculture practices to build resilience and ensure sustainable use of agricultural resources and increase agricultural productivity. The series of trainings will include the following topics: a) climate-smart agriculture; b) sustainable land and water management; c) conservation agriculture; d) integrated pest management; e) organic agriculture.

4) Consolidate positive results generated by the use of GALS among JP RWEE beneficiaries:

Under this Work Plan IFAD will work to consolidate positive results generated by the use of GALS among JP RWEE beneficiaries as follows:

- i) Deepen the use of GALS with beneficiaries from the 3rd cohort, rolling out remaining GALS tools that had not been shared over the 2018/19 cycle (e.g., gender justice diamond and

others) to existing GALS beneficiaries (1,014 beneficiaries from 2018/19), as well as reaching out to selected beneficiaries that had not been exposed to GALS during that phase; 300 new beneficiaries in the same communities in Osh and Jalal-Abad and 300 new beneficiaries in the Batken region (600 new beneficiaries). Moreover 300 new beneficiaries from the villages of cohort 1 (Naryn and Chui) will also benefit from GALS. This activity will aim at reaching **1,614 beneficiaries** in 14 villages of cohort 3 and 300 from cohort 1.

- ii) Scale up the use of BALI methodology by targeting members of the four POs from the 1st cohort. BALI will work with 50 new Self-help groups in the context of the mentorship programme. The total number of direct beneficiaries will reach **1,099 beneficiaries** (1050 PO members + 45 champions from POs + 4 service providers). BALI will be introduced as part of a comprehensive support package for business and entrepreneurship development, in partnership with other participating agencies and WFP and UN Women in particular.

5) Institutional and capacity development

Institutional and capacity development include relevant national state actors and local self-governments through support in the development, review and analysis of government policies and strategies and building the capacity of local self-governments in developing and implementing gender-sensitive strategies and development plans. The measures will also include the activities on sharing the best practices and guidance on JP RWEE tools with local and national governments to facilitate scale up and replication of the project results.

A more detailed description of activities is provided below:

Outcome 1: Rural women have improved food and nutrition security

As this is the last phase of the project for the current JP RWEE beneficiaries, whom the JP has been supporting since 2014, although some beneficiaries joined the JP during the consecutive years, the JP will focus on ensuring the sustainability of the achieved results and strengthening the institutional capacity of the current producers' organizations. Towards these ends, under Outcome 1, the JP will focus on improving food security and livelihoods of self-help groups through opportunities that will enable improved access to resources and services.

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

FAO will conduct the following measures:

1. Provide drip irrigation systems to improve access to irrigation water in a water scarce and draught effected regions. These systems improve water-use efficiency, reduce losses by lining channels, reduce runoff due to overirrigation. It allows to increase agricultural productivity up to

20-30%; water-use efficiency is 3-5 times higher, allows to mitigate land erosion; decreases conflicts related to water use; reduces manual labour during watering.

2. Provide mini plastic tunnel greenhouses for the cultivation of vegetable seedlings to get an early production of vegetables and earn an additional income through the sale of seedlings.
3. Provide agricultural tools and inputs. Associations of self-help groups (ASHGs), which unite SHGs at the village level, will be provided with high quality vegetable seeds, fruit tree seedlings and berries. The selection of the types and varieties of vegetable seeds and fruit seedlings will be based on climate conditions in the region and needs.
4. Support select ASHGs in building community gardens in cooperation with local self-governments (land provision confirmed by letters of support) and building links with schools/kindergartens for later distribution of the harvests and produce.

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

FAO will offer agronomical trainings using a climate-smart agriculture (CSA) approach (conservation agriculture approach; organic agriculture; sustainable water and land use; integrated pest management (IPM)). Trainings will be provided by local extension service providers with rich experience in horticulture production. In addition, rural women in the selected villages will be provided with agricultural consultations during the whole vegetation season, which will be based on principles and best practices and methods of sustainable land and water management (SLM) – the key element of CSA. Beneficiaries from the selected ASHGs within the community gardening will be trained in advanced methods and principles of organic agriculture (OA) with the basics of integrated protection of fruit trees and berry crops from diseases and pests, as well as trained in improved practices and methods of conservation agriculture technologies (CA).

Outcome 2: Rural women have increased income and secure their livelihoods

WFP will support about 350 members of SHGs who will participate in the competitive Business Mentorship Programme with food or cash transfers. These transfers will not only serve to improve food security and nutrition status of these beneficiaries' households, but also help them to invest the released funds, that they would otherwise spend on food, into their saving funds for group income generation activities. Thus, contributing to the groups' longer-term sustainability.

For ensuring the sustainability of the POs, the JP envisages aggregating self-help groups of the 2nd and 3rd cohorts into existing POs. The self-help groups then will have an opportunity to apply – through cooperatives – for a comprehensive Business Mentorship Programme that will be provided by UN Women, IFAD and WFP. About 50 self-help groups of 5-10 members each will be selected through a competitive process for a needs-based tailored Business Mentorship Programme. IFAD's BALI tools will help the groups to identify their vision and pathway for business development, and develop effective planning for running successful businesses. WFP will integrate this support package by identifying and

providing necessary small-scale equipment for some 15 self-help groups to facilitate the launch of their own businesses. Also, 2 mini-workshops will be supported to contribute to community food security and nutrition through post-harvest loss reduction and improved value added of agricultural production. UN Women will provide them with skills trainings and mentorship in the areas identified for income generation, such as production of clothes, bakery and confectionery goods, handicraft, poultry farming and others.

FAO will provide trainings on crafts (these activities will be covered by the previous tranche) for rural women involved in the mentorship programme. This activity will promote the use of local raw materials (wool, wood, leather); rural women will gain knowledge and skills in rural crafting using eco-friendly approach to ensure minimal or no harm upon the environment. In addition, rural women involved in this activity will be assisted in building value chains and gaining access to markets. This will be done by helping the SHGs participating in the mentorship programme establish links with regional mini-workshops (supported by WFP, FAO and other international development partners) to *supply* raw materials (wool, dried fruit, milk, etc.), as well as existing associations of entrepreneurs for *marketing* their produce, such as the Central Asia Crafts Support Association's Resource Centre (CACARC), JIA Business Association (Association of Youth Entrepreneurs), Union of Cooperatives of Kyrgyzstan. Moreover, SHGs will be encouraged to participate in local and national exhibitions and fairs, such as "Oimo" (crafts) fair at the republican level, "Harvest days" at the local level, as well as Internet-based platforms, such as Agroplatform.kg, that offer marketing opportunities, information on financial resources and certification for export.

Towards the end of the programme, and linked to the programme's exit and sustainability strategies, there will be a new focus on increasing women's access to higher quality, reliable markets through digital platforms and online mechanisms. This will build on the increased digital skills and access which women have acquired during the COVID-19 pandemic. A nationwide 'Buy From Women' media campaign will be conducted, using social networks and other online platforms to raise awareness about women's entrepreneurship and to promote its acceptance within the programme areas.

An online platform, including an app, will be created which will enable women to promote their products through an online market. The platform will be developed by existing partners of UN Women and will be based on consultation with rural women entrepreneurs. As part of this platform, JPRWEE will support the creation of an online database and the setting up of profiles for women entrepreneurs. This database will be widely disseminated among the Kyrgyz business community, as well as among the wider population, with the aim of promoting women's products and services, and increasing income. Production of goods by rural entrepreneurs will be directly linked to orders placed via the platform – thus decreasing the risk of lost profits. Facilitated by the wide access to internet and digital devices, rural women, will be trained on the use of digital tools for e-commerce, organized both in off-line and online formats. In the future, the platform will be available to rural women across Kyrgyzstan, helping to

increase access beyond the timeframe and scope of the programme. Women will be supported to improve their market access through a number of activities as part of the Buy From Women campaign, as contained in the annex below.

Outcome 3: Rural women have enhanced leadership and participation in their communities and in rural institutions, and in shaping laws, policies and programmes

Output 3.1 Rural women, including young women have enhanced confidence and leadership skills to participate in local governance

Working with local government is an essential prerequisite for sustainability of the results of the planned stage of the programme. To enhance leadership and participation, support will focus on improving governance systems and strengthening capacities of the key actors. The programme will continue engaging with the local government, rural women leaders and communities to build their capacities, to ensure genuine participation of rural women in local development processes and adequate reflection of rural women's priorities in local plans and budgets. UN Women will continue strengthening capacity of the local self-governments in terms of gender-sensitization and leadership of local activists, who jointly developed gender-sensitive local strategies within the framework of Leadership Schools on Gender equality conducted in December 2018 and May 2019. The programme will also provide methodological support to strengthen the normative and institutional systems so that participatory initiatives and human rights-based approaches by local governments are maintained beyond the duration of the programme. Local governments as duty bearers will receive technical support in the implementation and M&E of the gender-sensitive strategies, localization of SDGs, including the principles of transparency and partnership development with local constituencies.

Output 3.2 Rural women have greater organizational capacities to form, sustain and participate in POs, cooperatives and unions

Under Output 3.2 of the Outcome 3, the JP will implement a range of activities to strengthen the institutional capacity of Province-level Women's Producers' Organizations, including two cooperatives in Osh and Jalal-Abad, Association of Jamaats in Naryn and Public Fund in Chui Province. The institutional strengthening and capacity building activities will be based on institutional capacity assessment of these organizations to be held during 2019 under the currently ongoing activities. The supporting measures will be tailored to POs' needs, such as trainings on management, specific agro-technologies; value-chain development measures for select member-SHG.

New 300 beneficiaries will be mobilized into self-help groups and added to the participants of the 3rd cohort. Moreover, the newly mobilized SHGs will be encouraged to join the existing POs to support their economic sustainability. GALS has proved itself to be an excellent entry point for social mobilization, which is why synergy between UN Women's and IFAD's interventions will be ensured in the process.

The success of GALS experience led to experiment with a new branch of GALS called Business Action Learning for Innovation (BALI GALS), developed in Kyrgyzstan for the first time by upgrading GALS tools for business development. This enhanced GALS initiative considerably improved business, livelihoods and financial management skills of members of the four POs. This new phase aims to further use BALI, placing Kyrgyzstan at the forefront of innovation. BALI will be introduced as part of a comprehensive support package for business and entrepreneurship development, in partnership with other participating agencies and WFP in particular.

Output 3.3 Rural women, including young women, have increased capacity to engage in and influence relevant policy forums at national and regional levels

The 80 rural women activists, who are participating in capacity development activities in the current phase (2018-2019) will receive political leadership training to initiate and hold dialogues with government institutions at the local and national levels on local and national development planning and budgeting to prioritize and address development needs from gender-sensitive perspectives. In the new stage (2019-2020), those willing to run for the local parliamentary elections in 2020 will receive additional support in advancing their knowledge of the process and relevant regulatory framework, development of their agendas, sensitization and promotion of community support for the candidates. This way women activists will be in the position to raise issues and challenges they face in rural areas that prevent them from enhancing their economic activities.

Output 3.4 Rural women, including young women have enhanced awareness on their rights in a more supportive community/local environment

Promote engagement of women activists from all cohorts in implementing community-level awareness-raising activities on reproductive health and rights, women's economic rights and opportunities, and elimination of violence against women and girls in cooperation with local health and women's rights institutions. This will be done on a competitive basis, with implementing partner initiating a best awareness-raising events competition among SHGs in partner villages. Activists, together with their SHG will develop community-based awareness-raising initiatives in collaboration with local health institutions and organizations of women's rights.

IFAD will work to consolidate positive results generated by the use of GALS among JP RWEE beneficiaries. GALS is a community-led gender transformative methodology that uses visual tools to promote joint livelihood planning of household members. This has proven to result in fairer allocation of workloads within the household, better gender relations and improved ability to take advantage of economic opportunities. IFAD will therefore work to deepen the use of GALS by introducing remaining tools with 1,060 beneficiaries of the 3rd cohort, as well as covering additional 600 beneficiaries from this cohort that did not benefit from GALS. A strong focus will be placed on documenting results in a

participatory manner through the participatory gender review methodology. In addition, 300 beneficiaries from villages of cohort 1 will also benefit from GALS.

Outcome 4: A more gender responsive policy environment is secured for the economic empowerment of rural women

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

Based on the resolution of the National Conference “Women Entrepreneurs in the KR: A new impulse for sustainable development” that took place on July 5th, 2019, the JP RWEE will conduct at least five trainings and learning events for relevant government stakeholders from the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Labour and Social Development, and parliamentarians related to improvement of women’s entrepreneurship. The objective is to review through gender lenses laws and policies relevant for women entrepreneurs, such as the upcoming Programme of development of women’s entrepreneurship proposed for development by both the government and civil society organizations. The resolution of the national conference is relevant to the JP RWEE programme and includes decisions on government support to women entrepreneurs in agriculture, graduate small agricultural businesses to associations and cooperatives, building women’s capacity in sewing, crafts and processing of agricultural produce. These decisions defined the scope of JP RWEE’s partnerships with the Ministry of Agriculture (on the establishment and capacity building of cooperatives) and Ministry of Labour and Social Development (on providing tailor-made trainings to women entrepreneurs), as well as civil society organizations, who have the capacity to provide trainings and mentorship to women entrepreneurs. For this reason, JP RWEE policy engagement at country level is now tailored to specific opportunities identified by the government of Kyrgyzstan during the national conference. Moreover, the School of leadership on gender equality attended by the initiative groups of 20 partner municipalities in 2018-2019 will include but won’t be limited to: implementation of gender-sensitive workplans developed by municipalities, and gender-responsive SDG localization. Localization of SDGs’ implementation would include 1) sensitization of the local self-governments, local councils, civil society organizations on the SDGs; 2) development of accountability mechanisms to ensure accountable and participatory governance; 3) participatory planning and service delivery, i.e, participatory local development planning, budgeting and monitoring; 4) local economic development through fostering social cohesion from the bottom up, generating local business opportunities and jobs by bringing women into productive employment.¹³

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

¹³ UNDP, Localizing the Implementation of SDGs: <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/news-centre/speeches/2017/localizing-the-implementation-of-the-sustainable-development-go.html>



As part of last year's workplan, **IFAD** will conduct the end-line survey for the JP RWEE using the Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI). The WEAI will i) generate the evidence base for the policy engagement with government authorities, ii) assess progress made by the JP RWEE on rural women's empowerment, measuring achievements in different empowerment domains as compared to the baseline made available by USAID in 2015¹⁴, iii) contribute to the JP final evaluation by enriching the programme end-line information and provide detailed information on dimensions of empowerment supported by programme interventions. The process of WEAI will include survey adaptation, data collection in the field, data cleansing and analysis. WEAI results will enable cross-country comparisons across JP RWEE countries, contributing to the programme's global dimension.

The WEAI will be complemented by an in-depth assessment of GALS and BALI results, providing a qualitative understanding of the changes occurred in the beneficiaries' lives that would complement WEAI findings.

Output 4.3 An enabling environment is promoted to reflect rural women's priorities in regional policy processes

The JP RWEE team will provide expert support (review of the existing normative framework, "roadmap" on localization of relevant SDGs, participation in working group) to the Department of Agrarian Policy of the Ministry of Agriculture in the ongoing process of SDG localization, development of the Strategy of Agriculture Development, the State Programme of Rural Development, the Programme on Social Protection and other sub-sectoral policies and programmes to ensure women and men equally benefit from and participate in the policy dialogue.

The JP RWEE team will conduct advocacy events with participation of policy-makers and JP RWEE participants to provide platforms for rural women to share their success stories and struggles, to highlight the importance of rural women's contribution to the community development, to emphasize the gender issues on the local and national political agendas. The following events will be conducted jointly by the JP RWEE team:

- International Rural Women's Day in October 2019: an event with participation of programme beneficiaries, government stakeholders and participating agencies conducted in one of the beneficiary provinces or a series of locally organized events devoted to the International Rural Women's Day.
- 16 days of activism in November 2019: a series of locally organized events.
- International Women's Day in March 2020: one big event or a series of events with participation of programme beneficiaries, government stakeholders and participating UN agencies conducted

¹⁴ Kyrgyz Republic Economic Growth Project Zone of Influence Baseline Report, 2015

in partner provinces.

- National and International Rural Women's Days in June and October 2020. The celebration of rural women's contributions dedicated to the International Rural Women's Day in October could coincide with the final event of the JP RWEE to share the results of the current phase of the programme.

4. Implementation approach

In the new phase, the programme will continue building on the comparative advantages of each of the four UN partner agencies. Specifically:

- UN Women has successfully led the social mobilization process of previous groups of beneficiaries. For the upcoming period, UN Women will use a similar approach of engaging an implementing partner to build capacity of new project participants (through training and mentorship). UN Women will continue to support capacity development of the SHGs, networking among the cohorts, rural women's participation and leadership at local and national level and leverage rural women's voice and influence at different levels of decision making.
- FAO will conduct agricultural training and provide inputs to the new cohort, while continue supporting selected SHGs reached by providing agro-technology trainings in the last year (horticulture technologies, drip irrigation, berry growing technologies) for establishing community gardens; agricultural trainings to the newly mobilised beneficiaries.
- WFP will conduct training activities for the new cohort and support of business ideas with necessary equipment, where applicable.
- IFAD will continue rolling out household methodologies, in particular, GALS and BALI. The organization will reach out to the new cohort, as well as strengthen previous GALS beneficiaries by introducing new tools for livelihood development and self- assessment.
- All four UN agencies will contribute to strengthening the institutional sustainability of the established POs.

Given the lessons learnt from previous implementation phases, the JP RWEE team decided that the allocation of the new tranche of funds will be focused on greater synergy among the four UN agencies as well as cooperation with civil society, local self-governments and relevant government bodies (Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Labour and Social Development). The synergies will be ensured through: 1. the joint implementation of activities (provision of household methodologies, mentorship, equipment, trainings) to ensure sustainability and exit strategies when working with the existing self-help groups (cohort 2 and 3) and POs (cohort 1); 2. joint policy engagement efforts will be pursued in cooperation with relevant government partners and based on jointly-identified opportunities; 3. joint activities with representatives of civil society and state unions of cooperatives and associations social entrepreneurs in

supporting rural women's initiatives (mentorship, awareness-raising about rights and opportunities); and 4. joint M&E activities.

The RWEE team not only will ensure increased access to resources, knowledge, technologies, capacity and guidance provided by mentors, but also contribute to institutionalisation and building linkages between the existing POs (1st cohort), SHGs (2nd and 3rd cohort), local self-governments, Union of Cooperatives and Agro platform, as well as relevant bodies under the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Cooperation (cooperatives and union) and Processing Department, Department of Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) and World Trade Organization (WTO), Food Security Department – all from the central office).

In addition, implementing activities will include partnership with civil society organizations or business unions, which will be engaged in delivering specific trainings within the mentorship program. As an example, of similar activities delivered in Kyrgyzstan we can name the following local organizations and unions that offer mentoring programmes: business-schools "SheStarts" (Women's Entrepreneurship Development Fund), business incubators "Ayim Bashtait" (Association of Social Entrepreneurs of Kyrgyzstan), entrepreneurs courses "MigrantIshker" (GIZ's project targeting returning labour migrants), Public Association "Women's Forum" Kurak", Enactus Kyrgyzstan (Ishker project targeting youth). Another good example is the "Women in Business" programme which is co-funded by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the government of Kazakhstan. The programme offers credit lines, risk management support and technical assistance to local partner banks that work with women-led small- and medium-size enterprises (SMEs) and business advisory services, training and mentoring to women-led SMEs directly. The best practices from these initiatives will be learned and tailored to the needs of the existing POs and SHGs.

This exit strategy will also include organizational assessment and impact evaluation for better knowledge management. Building upon the good practices and lessons learnt, the RWEE team will promote greater development outcomes to rural women at the individual, meso- and macro-levels. To deliver these, all four agencies will jointly engage in activities based on each agency's comparative advantage and expertise and will make its inputs in achieving the common goals.

UN Women will:

- Take the lead in strengthening the organizational capacity of the four women's producers' organizations established at the provincial level to ensure their institutional capacity to continue providing services to their members.
- Promote rural women's political participation and leadership in local governance systems. Continue support to rural women activists in identifying and lobbying for legislative and policy changes affecting lives of rural women at the local and national levels.

- Carry out social mobilization of 300 new beneficiaries to establish additional self-help groups in the current geographical locations.
- Develop a Social Mobilization Guidebook and conduct a series of activities on disseminating the social mobilization approach and best practices of social mobilization from this project experience among the relevant government and local authorities and public through workshops, information materials and mass media jointly with WFP and FAO.
- Facilitate networking of rural women's organisations at sub-national and national levels, and support them in building stronger links with the women's movement for better information exchange, advocacy, coordination and participation in national policy and decision-making processes.
- Develop human stories and publications for joint resource mobilization for the JP.
- Liaise and serve as the Secretariat of the National Steering Committee.

WFP will:

- Promote community mobilization and capacity building through training of women SHGs on life-long skills, best practices in food security and nutrition, income-generation topics.
- Provide practical coaching and the small-scale equipment to the SHGs to establish income-generating community/household-based mini-businesses to facilitate their institutional and financial self-sustainability.
- Provide community-based mini-processing workshop equipment and train the rural women on operation, marketing and food safety.
- Engage at policy level work through contributing to gender mainstreaming into the implementation of the National Food Security and Nutrition Programme.
- Promote RWEE project results in relevant field missions by donors and national partners.
- Support institutionalization of women SHGs on local community, regional and national levels.
- Provide food or cash for improving household food security and nutrition to vulnerable SHG members.

IFAD will:

- Reach out to selected beneficiaries that had not been exposed to GALS over the 2018/19 cycle, as well as 300 additional beneficiaries;
- deepen the use of GALS as well as roll out the remaining GALS tools with beneficiaries.
- Scale up the use of BALI methodology by targeting four POs from the 1st cohort and 50 SHGs participating in the Mentorship programme.
- Conduct an in-depth assessment of GALS and BALI results in order to provide a qualitative understanding of the changes occurred in the beneficiaries.
- Conduct the end-line survey for the JP RWEE with the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI).

FAO will:

- Provide the village-level associations of self-help groups with fruit tree seedlings and berries to plant 10 community gardens in 10 villages using irrigation water saving technologies. The plots for the gardens will be allocated by the local self-governments (LSGs) or schools. These activities will: 1. facilitate cooperation of ASHGs with LSGs as well as schools; 2. help to enrich school nutrition; 3. become an income-generating activity that will help ASHGs to build a sustainable business model.
- Conduct rural crafts trainings for rural women and men to improve skills and production within the handicraft value chain to help them have additional sources of income using agricultural raw materials such as plants, wool and others. This activity will be implemented in partnership with WFP.

The members of the National Steering Committee participate in the quarterly joint monitoring missions as well as other important field activities and events together with project partners. The four UN agencies conduct dedicated meetings to follow-up on the results of the quarterly joint monitoring missions and report on them. The agencies also conduct monthly coordination meetings to coordinate and monitor ongoing activities and discuss plans.

Financial monitoring is to be conducted on a biannual basis for effective financial managements and monitoring delivery targets.

5. Justification for the intervention

Based on the recommendations identified in the 2018 programme evaluation, necessary components will be implemented within the respective WEAI domains. The recommendation was "For the next stage of the JP RWEE implementation the partner UN agencies shall use the operational model that enhances all aspects of rural women's economic empowerment as defined by the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index." Thus, the following activities will be carried out:

- **Autonomy in agricultural production:** agricultural training, BALI methodology and mentorship will be provided;
- **Access and control over productive inputs.** Upscaling of social mobilization – SHGs into ASHGs for cohort 3, and SHGs into POs for cohorts 2 and 3 – to ensure rural women have more leverage in negotiating the access to land (via establishment of community gardens) and other productive resources, such as low-interest loans, provided or guaranteed by the state to small- and medium-size enterprises and agricultural cooperatives;
- **Leadership:** POs will receive support on the organizational and group levels to ensure their self-sustainability; initiative groups established in 20 municipalities in 2018 will receive continued support in promotion of women's leadership in the community (promotion of local self-governments' and community support of women candidates for local councils, continued capacity building for women activists, enhancing visibility of women activists' contributions to their community development);

- **Time-use¹⁵**: GALS will be provided to beneficiaries left out in the 2018/19 cycle and 300 new beneficiaries to promote more equal distribution of labour within the household and to mitigate the negative JP RWEE impact on women’s time use and lack of leisure time.

After a one-year gap in the implementation of the JP, a large part of the self-help groups belonging to the 2nd cohort, i.e., not members of POs, became less active or completely inactive, and had to be remobilized during the current stage of the programme. This testifies to the fact that it is crucial to encourage self-help groups to formalize as members of POs and gain from the opportunities it offers. Province-level producer organizations that manage Revolving Funds play the key role in sustainability of the JP RWEE results on the community level.

To address the evaluation team’s recommendation in relation to POs: “Under the second phase the JP RWEE shall continue supporting four producer organizations until they are fully self-sustainable”, the JP RWEE will use both top-down and bottom-up approaches in order to ensure the self-sustainability of the four POs. Activities aimed at institutional development will include:

1. **organizational analysis¹⁶** of the POs (from current funding) to determine the bottlenecks and needs in terms of management potential, knowledge gaps of the management team and members, organizational structure, communication channels and distribution of resources within the organization;
2. the identified **bottlenecks will be addressed** jointly by the JP RWEE team and state bodies responsible for support of cooperatives, namely, the Ministry of Agriculture, Union of cooperatives, Agro Platform, as well as state bodies offering financing opportunities;
3. **development of value chains** will be done with the support of the JP RWEE team, relevant UN partner programmes (for example, mini-warehouses for supply of agricultural produce), abovementioned government bodies.

Activities aimed at further building capacity of POs’ members will include:

1. enrolling members of POs into the **Business Mentorship Programme**, which will be open to beneficiaries from all three cohorts¹⁷, to promote the development of their businesses;
2. **inputs and tools**: provision of trainings on agro-technologies; provision of equipment and material support to select 50 self-help groups;
3. applying the **GALS methodology** in order to address the time budget issues and more equal distribution of household responsibilities;

¹⁵ The recommendation of the evaluation team was “In the second phase of the JP RWEE GALS shall be applied in the second cohort of villages to mitigate the negative JP RWEE impact on women leisure time.” Thus, three villages of cohort 2 were included in the GALS process.

¹⁶ As recommended by the JP RWEE Global coordinator after her field visit: Assessing the current financial capacity of the four associations that have been created in the framework of the JP

¹⁷ As recommended by the JP RWEE Global coordinator after her field visit: Start considering the beneficiaries of the JP as a homogenous group, rather than dividing them by cohorts

4. applying the **BALI methodology** in order to help select self-help groups to develop innovative business ideas and secure support of family members.

6. Sustainability

From the outset, the programme has progressively worked with the beneficiaries by building their capacities at the individual level, promoting their mobilization into formal and informal Self-Help Groups, Associations of Self-Help Groups and eventually into Producers' Organizations. Following similar logic, the programme will encourage the beneficiaries from the current stage (3rd cohort) to unite into ASHGs and formalize their status. The four POs uniting self-help groups of the 1st cohort will be encouraged to absorb SHGs from later two cohorts.

The next phase of JP RWEE will provide for an exit strategy for the mobilized SHGs by promoting sustainability of results on the group level and enhanced multifaceted support for the POs. The programme envisages its sustainability strategy at three levels: individual level, community and local government level, and national level.

At **individual level**: deepening the use of GALS and BALI will enable individuals to properly plan their livelihood strategies, identify business opportunities, act upon them and identify their own solutions to gender inequalities and power dynamics. GALS helps to generate sustainability also by its own peer sharing process and participatory approach: pyramid-learning scheme and the involvement of all family members allow positive changes to thrive, be shared in the community and beyond. Moreover, the GALS – BALI will allow putting knowledge of financial literacy and business trainings into practice through organizations. Moreover, the business mentorship programme will provide a comprehensive support package that will address individual needs from different angles, ensuring long-term economic and social empowerment of beneficiaries.

Work with 80 women activists will continue in order to help them build their capacity to formulate their needs, demands, participate in the development planning and budgeting processes at the local level and contributions to the development of the normative framework at the national level. Moreover, those women activists, who would like to run for the local council elections in 2020 will be supported in preparing their agenda, raising their awareness of the role of local council members, and promoting community support through information campaigns.

The programme will continue support at the **community level** through uniting the SHGs of the 3rd cohort into village-level associations. This will help beneficiaries to gain access to group-level benefits, such as revolving funds, better leverage in cooperation with local self-governments and POs. The JP RWEE will continue building cooperation between local self-government authorities and civil society, especially in the light of their strong sense of ownership of the JP RWEE results. Capacity building for local self-governments and village activists will continue in the new phase to ensure the implementation and M&E of the local development strategies and budgets. Establishment of the community gardens and related

supply channels for ASHGAs will contribute to their economic sustainability in longer-term perspective. GALS and BALI methodologies will also support the establishment of a conducive environment for peer support at community and organization level (SHG/ASHG), strengthening social ties and harmonious economic empowerment.

The JP RWEE beneficiaries will have the opportunity to collaborate with the beneficiaries of other FAO projects working with fisheries associations, farmers groups and private veterinarian association of Kyrgyzstan. This will allow to widen their networks, build their capacity, share knowledge and good practices through peer-to-peer learning. Moreover, when working with the community gardening activities JP RWEE team can also rely on best practices from FAO's project on school gardening.¹⁸

In 2017, JP RWEE focused on strengthening institutional and organizational capacity of the four women's Producers' Organizations (POs): 2 cooperatives and 2 associations. These POs at the provincial level were providing services for 1,500 rural women to access revolving funds, quality agricultural inputs, extension services, information and joint processing and marketing:

1. Trade and Service Cooperative (TCK) "Kadam" in Jalal-Abad
2. TCK "Iskra" in Osh
3. Association of Jamaats (AJ) Bar El in Naryn and
4. Public Union "Taaji" in Chui

A series of measures is planned to be carried out to build **organizational capacity** of the Producers' Organizations. Organizational analysis of the four POs will be conducted in 2019 to identify the bottlenecks and inefficiencies in performance and financial management, communication among the members, as well as skill gaps of their management and member-SHGAs. To ensure sustainability of the POs, cooperation with relevant government institutions will be built: the Department of Cooperation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and Melioration (MoA) supporting cooperatives and unions will be engaged in order to provide systematic support; measures to promote "Agroplatform.kg" information platform to be used among the POs for news and knowledge exchange and advertising of produce and services. The Department of Cooperation of the MoA and the Union of Cooperatives of Kyrgyzstan, with the support of TIKA (Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency) is launching a training centre for cooperatives under the Kyrgyz National Agrarian University in the fall of 2019, which will target managements of agricultural cooperatives, employees of local self-governments and representatives of relevant ministries and agencies. The training courses will be offered for free and cover cooperative management practices, financial management and accounting, agro-technologies, normative and regulatory framework to help cooperatives enjoy the benefits guaranteed by the state, such as access to land, low-interest loans, exemption from certain taxes, etc. Representatives of the two

¹⁸A new deal for school gardening in Kyrgyzstan: developing a framework for a comprehensive policy approach
http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/eca/activities/discussions/kyrgyzstan_school_gardening

cooperatives created within the JP RWEE will be able to attend the trainings; the training centre will also be able to provide such courses in the regions after ToTs.

A well-defined sustainability plan to ensure long-term impact is an integral part of a project exit strategy. It is important to consider two aspects of sustainability: financial sustainability and organizational/institutional stability of POs and SHGs. Sustainability plan for POs and SHGs will consider various processes and resources identified below:

- **Development of long-term vision** (where POs and SHGs see their groups/organizations after a period of 5-10 years, what is required to be achieved, what processes and resources are required to ensure success).
- **Involvement and participation of key stakeholders** and partners (initiate multi-stakeholder dialogue, networking with relevant decision-makers, organizations and unions – local self-governments, Union of Cooperatives of Kyrgyzstan, Agro Platform, etc.)
- **Diversification of funding sources:** sale of products, membership fees from all members of the group/organization, kind donations from Embassies in KR, fundraising/crowdfunding campaigns through such platforms as GoFundMe (<https://www.gofundme.com/>), T-shirt/souvenirs fundraising; an example of online crowdfunding opportunities for entrepreneurs is provided by Kiva www.kiva.org, microfunds provided through Kiva can be used for 0% interest loans and help take small-scale business owners to the next level. Through Kiva entrepreneurs can raise money for business purposes such as working capital, equipment, inventory and even marketing and project-based investments that help small businesses to grow.
- Create an **inventory of resources**, including all physical resources (e.g., drip irrigation systems, equipment purchased during the project implementation period that can be used in future and etc.), training modules, furniture, etc.
- Create a **database of supporting civil society organizations**, international organizations, women's organizations and their networks to form local and regional networks of organizations to promote mutual information sharing, learning and collaboration.

In the next stage, at the **institutional level**, JP RWEE will more actively cooperate with the Ministry of Labour and Social Development (MLSD), responsible for the implementation of the National Action Plan on Achieving Gender Equality, and the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) to secure their further support of the partner local self-governments and POs. The JP RWEE team will join in the UN Women Country Office's efforts to build capacity of national partners (the Parliament and the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, among others) in SDG localization, namely, provide expert support in the development of the roadmap to nationalize gender-responsive SDGs, communication of monitoring results on gender-responsive SDGs. Thus, JP RWEE will promote cooperation among the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Labour and Social Development and local self-governments of the partner

municipalities with a focus on the localization of SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 5 (gender equality) and SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure).

Working with the government is an essential prerequisite for sustainability of the results of the planned programme. The programme will engage central and local government, rural women leaders and communities to build their capacities, to ensure genuine and meaningful participation of rural women in local development processes and adequate reflection of rural women's priorities in local plans and budgets. The programme will also provide methodological support to strengthen the normative and institutional systems so that participatory initiatives and human rights-based approaches by local self-governments are maintained beyond the duration of the programme. The programme will avoid fragmentation of support and will be responsive to administrative reform of the local governance system, which proposes transferring the discretionary power to local governments on issues of education, health, social protection and gender equality. Apart from these measures, an emphasis will be made on documenting the methods used in the JP, such as a manual on social mobilization, a manual on gender-sensitive local strategies and budgets, etc.

There are windows of opportunity for JP RWEE to reflect the needs of rural women entrepreneurs in the national strategic and regulatory documents, the development of which is planned for 2019-2020: The Strategy of Development of Agriculture in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2019-2023, revision of the Law of the KR "On cooperatives." Furthermore, after the 2nd Forum of Women organized in May 2019 within the Shanghai Cooperation Organization framework, the Prime Minister of the KR, Mukhammedkalyi Abylgaziev, has expressed unprecedented political will to support women entrepreneurs, consequently, a National Conference "Women Entrepreneurs in the Kyrgyz Republic: A new impulse" was held on July 5, 2019. JP RWEE was involved in the elaboration of the agenda of the event and support of representation of rural women entrepreneurs. The government and the civil society organizations involved in the conference proposed the development of the national-level regulatory framework promoting improvement of conditions for women entrepreneurs in Kyrgyzstan, JP RWEE will be involved in the elaboration of the conference outcome document, i.e., the **Programme of women's entrepreneurship development**.

7. Monitoring & Evaluation

To ensure the timely and successful implementation of project activities, the RWEE team will strengthen the joint monitoring mechanisms apart from the monitoring arrangements of each agency in line with their corporate requirements. The joint monitoring arrangement will include monthly coordination meetings of UN partner agencies, regular coordination meetings of the Implementing Partners, bi-annual National Steering Committee (NSC) meetings to update the NSC members on the project progress and receive the NSC's inputs on strategic decisions of the programme, as well as quarterly joint field monitoring missions by RWEE technical focal points from the implementing UN Agencies together with the NSC members.

To ensure the timely and successful implementation of project activities and to contribute to improved decision making and knowledge management, all four Agencies will be keeping track of the progress towards achieving programme's outcomes and outputs. The monitoring system will be further strengthened in consultation with all four Agencies as well as with implementing partners and key stakeholders to enable them to provide feedback and observations.

In line with its corporate monitoring requirements, WFP will conduct monitoring activities that include household surveys at the start of the activities and after the food or cash transfers to monitor food security indicators as "Food consumption score" and "Dietary diversity". WFP's activity-relevant monitoring will also include monitoring on the indicator "% of SHGs, who participated in the mentorship programme and received equipment, that are running successful businesses".

FAO's monitoring activities will be conducted at least quarterly to monitor the implementation progress. Participatory monitoring, particularly 'beneficiary contact monitoring' approach will be used as the most adequate and appropriate monitoring mechanism. The following key indicators will be reflected in the monitoring reports:

- a structured set of indicators covering: inputs, human and material resources, process and progress, outputs and exogenous factors;
- record of intermediate effect for beneficiaries (have access to, are using, and are satisfied with project investments and services);
- strengthening of capacities of beneficiaries at different levels;
- status of land, natural resources and ecosystems, their conservation and capacity for production of goods and services;
- As part of the 2018/2019 workplan, IFAD will carry out the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) survey to measure effectiveness and inform on the impact of programme intervention on the target group across five dimensions of empowerment. The WEAI survey is expected to enable a comparison before and after the programme intervention as well as cross-country analysis among the seven countries of JP RWEE intervention. The WEAI will be complemented by an in-depth assessment of GALS and BALI results, providing a qualitative understanding of the changes occurred in the beneficiaries that would complement WEAI findings.

UN Women will contribute to the enhancement and implementation of a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system for tracking progress of target beneficiaries in a regular manner with verified data; the system will continue consolidating data on all programme indicators, including on those implemented in cooperation with other JP RWEE implementing UN Agencies. UN Women will continue carrying out regular monitoring and evaluation of implemented activities, draft progress reports; provide regular feedback, flag implementation issues in a timely manner and deliver agreed solutions. The data on beneficiaries will be disaggregated by gender, age and ethnicity. UN Women will provide overall coordination for the consolidation of monitoring reports.

In preparation for Phase II of the Programme, at the end of the implementation period, the four UN agencies will hold a national consultation with the participation of National Stakeholders, including the NSC, representatives of the national government at the highest level, implementing partners, as well as programme beneficiaries representing all partner provinces. The national consultation aims at reflecting on the implementation of Phase I of the programme, drawing lessons and adjusting the components addressed and approaches applied in the JP RWEE. The event will also contribute to reinforcing the partnerships established within the programme and strengthen the ownership by national partners.

8. Budget

PROGRAMME BUDGET					
CATEGORY	FAO	IFAD	WFP	UN WOMEN	TOTAL
1. Staff and Other Personnel Cost (cannot exceed 10%)	20,250	16,000	18,177	29,250	83,677
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	38,050		59,912	5,000	102,962
3. Equipment, Vehicles and	35,000		50,000		85,000

Furniture including Depreciation					
4. Contractual Services	62,427	161,252		255,434.07	179,113.07
5. Travel	16,000	12,000	10,362	10,000	48,362
6. Transfers and Grants Counterparts			31,050		31,050
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs	17,525		20,640	15,737	53,902
Total Programme Costs	189,252	189,252	190,141	315,421.07	884,066.07
8. Indirect Support Costs (cannot exceed 7%)	13,248	13,248	12,359	22,078.93	60,933.93
TOTAL	202,500	202,500	202,500	337,500	945,000

9. Names and signatures of participating UN organizations

(On behalf of FAO)

Name: Adnan Quereshi

Title: Representative

Date: 15 March 2021

(On behalf of IFAD)

Name: Samir Bejaoui

Title: Country Director

Date: 15 March 2021

Name: Andrea Bagnoli

Title: Representative

Date: 15 March 2021

Name: Ulziisuren JAMSRAN

Title: Representative

Date: 15 March 2021



Food and Agriculture Organization
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Investing in rural people

31



ANNEX I: Workplan

Activity description	Related indicator	Number of beneficiaries (women/men)	Timeframe	Place of implementation	Lead Agency	Activity cost
Outcome 1 Rural women have improved food and nutrition security						
Indicator 1.1: Increase of agricultural production of women farmers						
Indicator 1.2: Evidence of improvement of rural women's dietary diversity and consumption patterns						
Output 1.1 Rural women have increased access to and control over resources, assets and services critical for their food and nutrition security						
Activity 1.1.1 Planting of 10 community gardens (per 1 ha each) for 10 selected pilot villages	Number of rural women increased access to diversified Crop production	450 women and 50 men	September 2020 – April 2021	Selected ASHG in Naryn, Osh and Jalal-Abad provinces	FAO	26,000
Activity 1.1.2 Provision of drip irrigation system for 10 fruit gardens (10 system for 10 selected ASHGs)	Number of rural women utilizing improved production techniques	270 women and 30 men	September 2020 – April 2021	Selected ASHG in Naryn, Osh and Jalal-Abad provinces	FAO	
Activity 1.1.3 Provision of agricultural inputs: a) apple, apricot, cherry and plum seedlings; b) raspberry, gooseberry, currant, strawberry and blackberry seedlings	Number of rural women utilizing improved production techniques	450 women and 50 men	September 2020 – April 2021	Naryn, Osh and Jalal-Abad provinces	FAO	21,477

Activity 1.1.4 Provision of agricultural inputs: vegetable seeds (tomato, cucumber, pepper, sweet corn, carrot etc.)	Number of rural women utilizing improved production techniques	270 women and 30 men	April-May 2020	Naryn province	FAO	20,000
Activity 1.1.5 Provision of mini-plastic tunnel greenhouses	Number of rural women utilizing improved production techniques	270 women and 30 men	April-May 2020	Naryn province	FAO	9,000
Output 1.2 Rural women have greater capacity to enhance and control local food security reserves and their production						
Indicator: Number of rural women accessing integrated services						
Activity 1.2.1 Conduct trainings of farmers on fruit production technologies	Number of rural women utilizing improved production techniques	270 women and 30 men	September 2020 – March 2021	Selected SHGs in Naryn, Osh, and Jalal-Abad	FAO	9,000
Activity 1.2.2 Conduct trainings of farmers on berry production technology (raspberry, gooseberry, currant, strawberry and blackberry etc.). Freezing berries (2 session)	Number of rural women utilizing improved production techniques	270 women and 30 men	September 2020 – March 2021	Selected SHGs in Naryn, Osh and Jalal-Abad	FAO	9,000
Activity 1.2.3 Conduct trainings on basics of Organic Agriculture and Integrated Pest management	Number of rural women utilizing improved production techniques	270 women and 30 men	August-September 2020	Selected SHGs in Naryn	FAO	4,500
Activity 1.2.4 Conduct trainings on Soil management with basics of Conservation Agriculture (1 session)(for new SHG)	Number of rural women utilizing improved production techniques	270 women and 30 men	September – October 2020	Selected SHGs in Naryn	FAO	4,500

<p>Activity 1.2.5 Provide the consultancy services and technical (agronomical) support during the growing season (field trips of trainers – agronomists, after each training and consultation)</p>	<p>Number of rural women utilizing improved production techniques</p>	<p>540 women and 60 men</p>	<p>May-November 2020</p>	<p>Selected SHGs in Naryn, Osh, Jalal-Abad</p>	<p>FAO</p>	<p>7,000</p>
<p>Activity 1.2.6 Conduct trainings on vegetable production technologies (for new SHGs)</p>	<p>Number of rural women utilizing improved production techniques</p>	<p>270 women and 30 men</p>	<p>May-June 2020</p>	<p>New SHGs in Naryn</p>	<p>FAO</p>	<p>11,000</p>
<p>Activity 1.2.7 Conduct trainings on fruit and vegetable processing technologies (for new SHGs)</p>	<p>Number of rural women utilizing improved production techniques</p>	<p>270 women and 30 men</p>	<p>July 2020 – March 2021</p>	<p>New SHGs in Naryn</p>	<p>FAO</p>	<p>11,000</p>
<p>Outcome 2 Rural women have increased income to secure their livelihoods</p> <p>Indicator 2.1: Income generated by rural women's cooperatives from their sales</p> <p>Indicator 2.2: Income generated by rural women's self-help groups from their sales</p>						
<p>Output 2.1 Rural women have enhanced entrepreneurship skills and value chains to access markets for their products</p>						
<p>Activity 2.1.1 Business Mentorship Program for selected SHGs:</p> <p>a) Provision of equipment to select SHGs</p> <p>b) Trainings on crafts</p> <p>c) Provision of needs-based mentorship</p>	<p>- Number of rural women who underwent the business mentorship programme</p> <p>- Number of individual/group businesses created</p>	<p>- 350 rural women</p> <p>- At least 15 individual/group up businesses created</p>	<p>June 2020 – May 2021</p>	<p>Members of select SHGs in Naryn, Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken</p>	<p>UN WOMEN</p>	<p>52,045 (UN Women)</p> <p>81,050 (WFP)</p>

Activity 2.1.2 Provision of food or cash from WFP for improving HH food security and nutrition to select SHG members	Number of recipients of food/cash	800 rural women	August - September 2020	Members of selected SHGs in Naryn, Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken	WFP	59,912
<p>Activity 2.1.3</p> <p>Implementation of a Buy From Women Campaign to promote greater market access:</p> <p>a) Development of e-platform for online selling / marketing of products</p> <p>b) Training for women in the use of the e-platform</p> <p>c) Database of rural women entrepreneurs profiles developed and widely disseminated for expanding marketing opportunities</p> <p>d) Mentoring of rural women by private sector companies</p> <p>e) Selling Space Events at large shopping malls</p>	<p>On-line platform, including an app, developed to promote selling of women entrepreneurs' products</p> <p>Number of women trained</p> <p>Database in place with women registered and advertising their products</p> <p>Five mentors providing mentoring</p> <p>Three Selling Space Events held at 3 shopping malls for promotion and selling of goods</p>	<p>5 POs including 1500 women</p> <p>100</p> <p>50 POs</p> <p>5 women's groups</p>	<p>March - June 2021</p> <p>March - June 2021</p> <p>March - June 2021</p> <p>March - June 2021</p> <p>March - June 2021</p>	<p>Nationwide</p> <p>Nationwide</p> <p>Markets in Bishkek and Osh</p>	<p>UN Women</p>	<p>45,000</p>

<p>f) Advocacy campaign to promote rural women products through social media / involvement of influencers/bloggers</p>	<p>One campaign held across at least 5 social media platforms etc.</p>	<p>March -June 2021</p>		
<p>g) National Conference to promote the Buy From Women campaign, as well as sharing wider JP RWEE learnings</p>	<p>One National Conference held</p>	<p>March -June 2021</p>		
<p>Outcome 3 Rural women have enhanced leadership and participation in their communities and in rural institutions, and in shaping laws, policies and programmes</p>				
<p>Output 3.1 Rural women, including young women have enhanced confidence and leadership skills to participate in local governance</p>				
<p>Activity 3.1.1 Strengthen leadership skills and capacity of rural women to run for local council elections in 2020-2021:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to identify positive outliers - mentorship - trainings (including capacity-building on IT skills with “IT-Academy”, speech writing, story-telling, fostering dialogue with constituents and etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of women candidates for elections in local councils - Number of women participating in decision-making process at the local-self-government level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10 rural women - 30 rural women 	<p>February 2020 – June 2021</p>	<p>Naryn, Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken provinces</p> <p>UN Women 10,000</p>

Activity 3.1.2 Support initiatives at community level to enhance support of women candidates to local councils and mobilize communities for local based COVID-19 response	Number of community initiatives supporting women candidates for local council	10 community initiatives	March 2020-May 2021	Osh, Abad, and Batken provinces	Jalal-Naryn Batken UN Women	10,000
Output 3.2 Rural women have greater organizational capacities to form, sustain and participate into POs, cooperatives and unions						
Activity 3.2.1 Carry out social mobilization of rural women into SHGs, including basic trainings on documentation, basics training in GEWE, support in establishment of group revolving funds.	Number of rural women mobilized in self-help groups for joint economic activities	270 women (and 30 men)	April-November 2020	Naryn province	UN Women	25,000
Activity 3.2.2 Based on the organizational analysis, strengthen management capacity of four existing Producers' organizations (POs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of POs formally registered and strengthened as cooperatives - Number of POs that adopt a an internal gender-sensitive policy/strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 Producer Organizations - 4 Producer Organizations 	March 2020 - May 2021	Chui, Osh, Jalal-Abad, Naryn provinces	UN Women	3,000 (UN Women) 3,000 (FAO)
Activity 3.2.3 Support the process of integration of SHGs of cohort 2 and 3 and newly-mobilized beneficiaries in the four existing Producers'	Number of SHGs that joined formally registered POs (cooperatives, associations)	65 SHGs	March- 2020-March 2021	Naryn, Osh and Jalal-Abad provinces	UN Women	15,000

organizations (POs). Introduce Positive Deviance (PD) approach.						
Output 3.3 Rural women, including young women, have increased capacity to engage in and influence relevant policy forums at national and regional levels						
Activity 3.3.1 Building capacities of rural women members of the 4 Producers' organizations to formulate gender-sensitive recommendations to relevant policies and laws related to cooperatives and support the rural women members of Producers' organizations to lobby for the legislative and policy changes in partnership with "IT- Academy" on gender-responsive planning and monitoring (e-governance) based on PD approach	Number of rural women participating in policy lobbying activities at local and national levels	80 rural women	March 2020- January 2021	Chui, Naryn, Osh, Jalal-Abad provinces	UN Women	9,000
Activity 3.3.2 Building capacity of the Network of women activists (established within the JP RWEE) to formulate gender-sensitive recommendations to relevant strategies at national and local levels related to women's political participation	Number of rural women participating in policy lobbying activities at local and national levels	50 rural women	March 2020 - January 2021	Chui, Osh, Jalal-Abad , Batken and Naryn provinces	UN Women	15,000

using a Positive Deviance (PD) approach						
Output 3.4 Rural women, including young women have enhanced awareness on their rights in a more supportive community/local environment						
<p>Activity 3.4.1 Deepen the use of GALS with 1014 cohort 3 beneficiaries, rolling out remaining GALS tools that had not been shared over the 2018/19 cycle (e.g. violence diamond and others) to existing GALS beneficiaries, as well as reaching out to beneficiaries that had not been exposed to GALS during that phase; Scale up the use of BALI methodology</p>	<p>1014 old GALS +900 new GALS+ 1090 BALI beneficiaries learn how to use GALS methodology for better livelihood planning and business development</p>	<p>1914 GALS (women/men) + 1090 BALI (women/men)</p>	<p>June 2019- March 2021</p>	<p>Selected SHGs in Naryn, Osh, Jalal-Abad</p>	<p>IFAD</p>	<p>146,252</p>
Outcome 4 A more gender responsive policy environment is secured for the economic empowerment of rural women						

Indicator 4.1: Evidence that policies and strategies include gender equality objectives and address the barriers to women's economic advancement

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>Activity 4.1.1 Conduct trainings and learning events for relevant government stakeholders, parliamentarians on gender-unequal laws and policies related to entrepreneurship using an Adaptive Leadership (AD) approach (elaboration of the Programme of Women's Entrepreneurship Development and Strategy of Gender Equality 2021-2030)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of learning and advocacy events conducted; - Number of policy-makers who participated in the learning and advocacy events; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10 learning and advocacy events - 80 women/30 men government officials 	<p>May2020 – January 2021</p>	<p>National</p>	<p>UN Women</p>	<p>23,000</p>
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Output 4.2 Greater availability of tools and data to track progress in the economic empowerment of rural women

<p>Activity 4.2.1 Conduct an in-depth assessment of GALS and BALI results, providing a qualitative understanding of the changes occurred in the beneficiaries that would complement WEAL findings.</p>	<p>One study carried out</p>	<p>One study</p>	<p>April – May 2021</p>	<p>All provinces</p>	<p>IFAD</p>	<p>15,000</p>
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Output 4.3 An enabling environment is promoted to reflect rural women's priorities in regional policy processes

<p>Activity 4.3.1 Provide support to ongoing process of localization of SDG 2, 4, 5 and 9, the Strategy of Development of the Agriculture, the State Programme of Rural Development, the Programme on Social Protection to ensure women and men equally benefit from and participate in the policy dialogue</p>	<p>Number of studies/strategies analysed where gender concerns are integrated</p>	<p>10 studies/strategies analysed</p>	<p>April-December 2020</p>	<p>National</p>	<p>UN Women</p>	<p>20,000</p>
<p>Activity 4.3.2 Build capacity of the national gender machinery (Ministry of Labour and Social Development, Ministry of Agriculture) on gender mainstreaming in SDG 2, 4, 5 & 9 as part of the review and development of GES (Gender Equality Strategy)</p>	<p>- Number of learning and advocacy events conducted; - Number of policy-makers who participated in the learning and advocacy events;</p>	<p>- 5 learning and advocacy events - 40 women/20 men government officials</p>	<p>May 2020 - January 2021</p>	<p>National</p>	<p>UN Women</p>	<p>5,000</p>
<p>Activity 4.3.3 Joint Events to advocate for Adaptive Leadership in promoting women's economic empowerment (International Rural Women's Day; ; 16 Days of Activism against GBV)</p>	<p>- Number of learning and advocacy events conducted; - - Number of policy-makers who participated in the learning and advocacy events</p>	<p>- 4 events - 20 policy-makers</p>	<p>June 2020 - April 2021</p>	<p>National</p>	<p>UN Women</p>	<p>20,000</p>

Activity 4.3.4. National Consultation among JPRWEE National Stakeholders to identify achievements and lessons learnt during the programme implementation to inform programme's future implementation plan for Phase II and mobilization strategy of additional resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of national consultations - Number of government partners - Number of beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 consultation - At least 15 government partners - 20 women/5 men 	May 2021	National	UN Women	6,333
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Programme Coordination and Monitoring					
	Staff and other personnel costs	Travel	General Operating and Other Direct Costs	Indirect Support Costs	Total cost
FAO	20,250	16,000	17,525	13,248	67,023
IFAD	16,000	12,000	0	13,248	41,248
WFP	18,177	10,362	20,640	12,359	61,538
UN Women	29,250	10,000 (+5,000 supply costs)	15,737	22,078.93	121,178.07
Total					945,000