|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |

**ACCELERATING PROGRESS TOWARD THE ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF RURAL WOMEN (JP RWEE Phase II)**

**MPTF OFfice GENERIC ANNUAL programme****[[1]](#footnote-2) NARRATIVE progress report**

**REPORTING PERIOD: 1 january – 31 December 2024**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Programme Title & Project Number | |  | Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results[[2]](#footnote-3) | |
| * **Programme Title:** Accelerating Progress Toward Economic Empowerment of Rural Women in Nepal (JP RWEE Phase II) * **MPTF Office Project Reference Number:[[3]](#footnote-4)** 00132318 | | **Country:** Nepal  **Locations where JP RWEE is implemented:** One urban municipality and four rural municipalities from Saptari and Siraha districts in Madhesh Province   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Province | District | Urban municipality | Rural municipality | | Madhesh | Saptari | N/A | Tilathi Koiladi | | Chinnamasta | | Siraha | Karjanha | Laxmipur Patari | | Sakhuwanankarkatti |   **Direct beneficiaries Annual target:** 3,300 (3,000 women, 300 men - without overlap across all 4 outcomes including 150 policymakers, and 120 are also group members)  **Indirect beneficiaries Annual target:** 10,700  **Total programme Direct beneficiaries target**: 6,000 (5,500 women, 500 men - without overlap across all 4 outcomes including 200 policymakers of which 200 are group members)  **Total Indirect target**: 25,800 household members  **End target groups: 200** | |
| **Priority area/ strategic results:**  a) improved food security and nutrition; b) increased income, decent work and economic autonomy; c) enhanced participation and leadership in rural life and institutions; and d) strengthened gender-responsive legal frameworks, policies and institutions. | |
| Participating Organization(s) | |  | Implementing Partners | |
| * Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) * International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) * United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) * United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) | | **Government:**   * Federal level: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development * Provincial level: Ministry of Land Management, Agriculture and Cooperatives * Local Level: Relevant local governments   **Civil Society engaged in 2024:**   * DidiBahini * Support Activities for Poor Producers of Nepal (SAPPROS Nepal) * Center for Agro-Forestry Technology (CAFT) * National People Welfare Council (NPWC) | |
| Programme/Project Cost (US$) | |  | Programme Duration | |
| Total approved budget as per project document:  *MPTF /JP Contribution[[4]](#footnote-5):*  *FAO*  *IFAD*  *WFP*  *UN Women* | US$ 577,242  US$ 492,071  US$ 491,881  US$ 395,194 |  | Overall Duration *(months):* | 60 Months |
| Agency Contribution  *by Agency (if applicable)* |  |  | Start Date[[5]](#footnote-6) *(dd.mm.yyyy)* | 25/05/2022 |
| Government Contribution  *(if applicable)* |  |  | Original End Date*[[6]](#footnote-7)* *(dd.mm.yyyy)* | 24/05/2027 |
| Other Contributions (donors)*(if applicable)* |  |  | Current End date[[7]](#footnote-8)*(dd.mm.yyyy)* | 24/05/2027 |
| TOTAL: | **US $ 5,000,000** |  |  |  |
| Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval. | |  | Report Submitted By | |
| Assessment/Mid Term Review *- if applicable* *please attach*  Yes No Date:  Mid-Term Evaluation Report *– if applicable please attach*  Yes No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy* | | **Name:** Mehtap Tatar  **Title:** Deputy Representative  **Participating Organization (Lead):** UN Women, Nepal Country Office  **Email address:** mehtap.tatar@unwomen.org | |

**LIST OF ACRONYMS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ADS** | Agriculture Development Strategy |
| **CHSC** | Custom Hiring Service Center |
| **FEBL** | Financial Education and Business Literacy |
| **FGD** | Focus Group Discussion |
| **GALS** | Gender Action Learning System |
| **GEWE** | Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment |
| **GESI** | Gender Equality and Social Inclusion |
| **GRB** | Gender Responsive Budgeting |
| **ICT** | Information and Communication Technology |
| **IEC** | Information, Education, and Communication |
| **IP** | Implementing Partner |
| **ISC** | International Steering Committee |
| **JP RWEE** | Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress Towards Economic Empowerment of Rural Women in Nepal |
| **KII** | Key Informant Interview |
| **MPTFO** | Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office |
| **M&E** | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| **NFS** | Nutrition Field School |
| **PAN** | Permanent Account Number |
| **PRF** | Performance Result Framework |
| **PUNO** | Participating United Nations Organization |
| **SAMS** | Smallholder Agriculture Market Support |
| **SDG** | Sustainable Development Goal |
| **UNSDCF** | United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework |
| **WEAI** | Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index |

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress towards Rural Women’s Economic Empowerment (JP RWEE II, 2023-2027) in Nepal, designed in partnership with the Government of Nepal, contributes to the implementation of its Agricultural Development Strategy (ADS) (2015-2035). Aligned to the Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Strategy of the Agriculture Sector Development Programme, JP RWEE secures rural women’s livelihoods, rights, and resilience through a holistic approach encompassing social, economic and political domains of empowerment in Madhesh Province. This annual report describes the achievements and challenges associated with achieving this goal for 2024.

In 2024, a total of 3,630 women participants gained improved access to climate-smart agricultural inputs, assets and technologies, contributing to enhanced food security[[8]](#footnote-9). Among them, 598 project participants benefitted from reduced workload, drudgery, and time poverty by gaining timely access to advanced farm machinery and tools at affordable rates through two custom hiring service centers[[9]](#footnote-10). The initiative enhances productivity while promoting decent and equitable working conditions for rural women. The programme has ***increased income, decent work and economic autonomy*** by establishing or expanding 1,807 enterprises including vegetable farming and animal husbandry - with 90% led by women9. A total of 1,540 women have gained a role in financial decision-making and enhanced entrepreneurship skills through community-based training initiatives[[10]](#footnote-11).

A total of 3,487 participants were introduced to government social protection schemes with 534 successfully enrolling and registering at local government offices9. As a result, they now benefit from livestock insurance, nutrition programmes, and disability allowances. Additionally, 2,888 project participants were introduced with referral system, gender, legal literacy and services, and vital registration processes9. Furthermore, 2,917 project participants have strengthened their leadership skills and capacity to engage in local governance and decision-making structures, thereby contributing to ***enhancing participation and leadership in rural life and institutions***9.

The programme has catalyzed systemic change in gender mainstreaming within agricultural sector through policy dialogues, public hearings, and capacity-strengthening initiatives.

A total of 118 elected leaders and officials from 10 policy-making institutions strengthened their technical and strategic capacities to foster coordination, address insufficient representation of women and institutionalize gender-responsive practices thus creating conditions for ***strengthened gender-responsive legal frameworks, policies and institutions***9. In fact, witnessing the change effected by the programme this year, the local government has committed a total of NPR 2.5 million (USD 18,518) from their own budget and 2,000 square feet of land to support women’s economic empowerment9.

1. **Purpose**

The second phase of the Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress towards Rural Women’s Economic Empowerment (JP RWEE) in Nepal supports the implementation of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development’s ADS, particularly the GESI Strategy. The GESI strategy of the ADS was developed with JP RWEE’s technical support during its first phase (2015–2021), ensuring that it advances gender equality. In alignment with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the principle of “Leave no one behind.” JP RWEE has contributed directly to: SDG 1: No Poverty, SDG 2: Zero Hunger, SDG 5: Gender Equality, SDG 8: Decent Work and Inclusive Economic Growth, SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities. JP RWEE also contributes to Outcome 1 of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) (2023–2027) by strengthening the climate resilience and entrepreneurship capacities of over 3,400 women, specifically focusing on: green, inclusive, and diversified growth for women and by enhancing the capacity of 6,000 smallholder farmers (5,500 women, 500 men) to boost farm production and marketing.

Additionally, it aligns with Nepal’s upcoming 16th National Periodic Plan (2025–2030), which prioritizes agriculture, forestry, and fisheries and aims to raise the Gender Development Index from 0.885 to 0.967. At the provincial level, the programme supports Madhesi rural women’s empowerment and agricultural development. Using a layered approach, JP RWEE focuses on four outcomes, with specific annual targets to ensure sustained impact.

1. **Results**
2. **Narrative reporting on results:**

This section details the progress made in 2024 against the annual workplan and based on the annual monitoring survey. It highlights outcome and output level results as per the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan and performance results framework. Please refer to section ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment for details on the figures reported at outcome, output and activity level.

**Outcome 1: Improved food security and nutrition for rural women and their households that contribute to equitable and sustainable food systems** [**2024 target: 3,000 (2,920 women and 80 men)][[11]](#footnote-12)**

All the planned activities under this outcome were successfully implemented.[[12]](#footnote-13) In 2025, efforts will be scaled up to ensure that women farmers have access to climate-resilient agricultural inputs and climate and weather information, while also enhancing their technical capacity in sustainable agricultural practices, nutrition, and responsible consumption.

In the 2024 reporting period, 3,630 women farmers, in five municipalities in Siraha and Saptari districts were reached, compared to 2,326 women in 2023 (an increase of 1,304 women). Notably, women farmers have significantly improved their agricultural production, food security, and nutrition by cultivating diverse, nutrient-rich farm produce. Vegetables has increased by 120%, reaching 4,924 kg/ha against baseline of 2,234 kg/ha whereas paddy and wheat production increased by 29% and 23% over the baseline reaching 3,405 kg/ha and 1,498 kg/ha respectively exceeding the 10 % annual target, contributing to indicator 1.18.

This is evidenced by an increase in the average yield 8% compared to the baseline—vegetables (2,234 kg/ha), paddy (3,405 kg/ha), and wheat (1,498 kg/ha).

Furthermore, 21% women reached minimum dietary diversity, with an increase of 5% over the baseline, and against the planned target of 16%, contributing to indicator 1.2[[13]](#footnote-14). This reflects a positive shift towards the consumption of diverse and nutritious foods, reinforcing the effect of targeted food security and nutrition initiatives. These results were achieved through increased access to climate-resilient seed varieties and technologies, ensuring a stable food supply, and enhancing resilience to climate shocks and through the adoption of nutrient-rich vegetable seeds, such as Moringa.

Results were further validated during the focus group discussions (FGDs), where women shared their experiences, emphasizing the significant transition from subsistence to resilience farming. In the past, they had to compromise their own nutrition to ensure their families had enough to eat. Now, they confidently highlight the knowledge they have gained in sustainable, climate-resilient agricultural practices. As a result, they are producing stable food supplies, significantly surpassing previous productivity levels before their involvement in the programme. Additionally, they report an increasing integration of nutritious foods into their daily diets leading to positive nutrition outcomes.

These findings are further substantiated by key informant interviews (KII) with a local leader, who observed that women farmers are now cultivating a diverse range of crops, thanks to the support received through the programme​. JP RWEE II has played a pivotal role in enhancing food security of women, which, in turn, has improved the nutrition of rural women farmers.

**Output 1.1: Rural women have increased access to resources, assets and technologies critical for climate-resilient agricultural production, food security and nutrition**

During the 2024 reporting period, progress was made towards enhancing women's access to productive resources, climate-resilient agricultural inputs, technologies and nutrition education.

A total of 3,630 women reported increased access to climate-smart inputs, assets and natural resources for agricultural production. These women received high-quality drought-resistant seeds including paddy, wheat, millet, lentils, and various vegetables, surpassing the 55% target and supporting indicator 1.1.28. To further support women farmers, JP RWEE II facilitated access to irrigation facilities, strengthening agricultural productivity. This was achieved through the construction of three deep borewells in Karjanha Municipality, which now irrigates 21 ha of farmland of 41 farmers9. Improved irrigation has enabled a transition from traditional rice-wheat-fallow cropping patterns to commercial agriculture, where rice-wheat/vegetable-vegetable rotations have increased cropping density, productivity, and income diversification for women farmers.

Further, 49% of participants (2,695 women) reported accessing productive resources including land, livestock and agricultural equipment, an increase of 12% over the baseline contributing to indicator 1.1.1[[14]](#footnote-15).This has fostered a greater sense of ownership as they are now able to make informed decisions on their optimal use for production or other purposes.[[15]](#footnote-16) The establishment of two agriculture custom hiring service centers (CHSCs)[[16]](#footnote-17) has provided access to 598 farmers (582 women, 16 men) to modern agricultural equipment, reducing physical strain and labor-intensive tasks, particularly for women and elderly farmers.

An additional 63% of participants (3,465 women) adopted improved value-chain specific, climate-smart and indigenous agricultural production techniques, exceeding the 55% target and contributing to indicator 1.1.38. These women were trained on the production and use of botanical pesticides and straw mulching. Some 1% (55 women) reported access to time and labor-saving technologies against indicator 1.1.4, falling short of the 5% target for 2024. This is primarily due to limited access to CHSCs, as these centers were established in specific wards of only two municipalities, which was also a result of limited resources. Additional efforts will focus on raising awareness and strengthening partnerships with agriculture knowledge centers and local governments to reach women with more time and labor-saving technologies.

Rural women have been actively implementing climate-resilient practices that enhance yields while preserving the natural balance of the soil, thereby safeguarding women’s health from potential negative impacts of using harmful pesticides. These techniques are not only easy to apply and locally available but also align with nature in a sustainable, cyclical approach.

Nutrition education has also expanded, with twelve (12) nutrition field schools (NFS) continuing from 2023, equipping 360 women with knowledge on balanced diets, micronutrients, and diverse food groups, and improved food production techniques9.

To illustrate this result, Jyoti Mehata, a participant from the Anar nutrition group, shared how NFS sessions have transformed her understanding of nutrition: “*I had never realized the importance of incorporating four different food groups into our meals. Now, I ensure my family eats a balanced diet.”* Her experience highlights the transformative effect of nutrition education in fostering healthier dietary practices.

Continued investments in climate-smart agriculture, irrigation, mechanization, and nutrition education will be critical to sustaining these gains and further empowering women farmers.

**Output 1.2: Rural women have enhanced skills and capacities to increase nutritious food production, food quality and local food security reserves, reduce food losses and waste and improve household diets**

During the 2024 reporting period, progress was made in equipping women farmers with advanced skills to produce nutritious food, improve household diets and enhance agricultural sustainability. Compared to 2023, an additional 2,414 women farmers enhanced their knowledge on sustainable cultivation techniques, including pest and disease management, efficient manuring and irrigation methods, and nursery bed preparation for seedling growth9. This knowledge was then applied in two winter vegetable production demonstration sites established in Siraha and Saptari, where women gained hands-on experience in improved cultivation techniques.

The appreciation of these interventions is evident in the experiences of participants like Ranju Ray, who shared: “*Improved seed quality has been a game-changer, increasing production and empowering us with climate-resilient farming techniques. The introduction of new seeds has not only boosted productivity but has also enhanced our knowledge of producing nutritious food, reducing food losses, and improving household diets*.”

Some 63% of the participants (3,465 women) engaged in the programme reported improved knowledge, skills and capacity for nutrition, health and food safety, surpassing the 55% annual target, contributing to indicator 1.2.110. Field evidence shows shifts in social behavior related to food consumption among rural women farmers participating in the JP RWEE. They have started consuming fresh, locally grown produce over unhealthy dietary choices. Through interactive dialogues, discussions, and practical demonstrations, participants developed a deeper understanding of nutrition and sustainable consumption. Training sessions focused on water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), healthy diet planning, the causes of malnutrition, and the impact of sustainable farming practices on the nutritional value of food crops. Some 54% of participants (2,970 women) reported accessing extension services including weather information, falling short of the 55 % annual target under indicator 1.2.28.

Notably, these extension services were provided by the agriculture and livestock experts of the municipalities who had previously received capacity strengthening support through the programme. Additionally, 10% of the participants (550 women) accessed improved value-chain specific post-harvest handling and storage practices falling short of the 27% target for 2024 under indicator 1.2.38. This stems from limited local government capacity to provide extension services and the lack of smartphone access for many women, restricting their ability to receive weather updates. To address this, the programme facilitates peer information-sharing, assigns focal points for weather updates, and deploys junior technical assistants to provide on-farm technical support, crop monitoring, and post-harvest guidance. Strengthening collaboration with agricultural knowledge centers, local governments, and stakeholders will further enhance access to extension services and improve post-harvest handling and storage. Additionally, the collection center[[17]](#footnote-18), under construction at the time of writing, will contribute to these efforts moving forward. Continued investment in skill-building and behavioral change initiatives will be essential in sustaining these positive results and scaling them further.

**Outcome 2: Rural women’s income, decent work and economic autonomy are increased to secure their livelihoods and build resilience [2024 Target:** **1,550** (**1,500 women and 50 men)][[18]](#footnote-19)**

All the planned activities under this outcome were finalized[[19]](#footnote-20), establishing sustained linkage support with public schools to strengthen both the demand and supply chain. The programme has also enhanced rural women’s financial and entrepreneurial capacity and expanded farmers' access to digital technology, including agriculture and weather information applications. Additionally, it has facilitated access to social protection schemes, including insurance and referral support services. These initiatives, launched in 2023, and implemented in 2024, will be scaled up in 2025. Further interventions will be introduced in 2025, including advocacy for the design and delivery of gender-responsive financial products and banking services, as well as investments in care infrastructure.

During the 2024 reporting period, an average of 1,550 women farmers were reached at programme locations. Average annual farm and off-farm incomes amongst rural women have respectively increased by 6% (USD 6) and 4% (USD 12), compared to baseline. The monthly average farm income was reached at NPR 14,715[[20]](#footnote-21) (USD 109)8 and off-farm income reached at NPR 42,120 (USD 312) through wage-based employment and NPR 42,660 (USD 316) from self-employment. Through the agri-farm business initiative, eight (8) women farmer groups out of 37 groups who entered formal partnerships with 38 public schools supplied 4,500 kg. This contribution supported meal provision for 3,751 students. Additionally, the same eight (8) farmer groups supplied 2,040 kg of vegetables to the local market, generating earnings of NPR 22,380 (USD 166).

As a result of JP RWEE interventions, rural women in programme locations have started engaging in decent work, increasing their income and economic autonomy. During FGDs, rural women farmers reported generating additional income by selling surplus agricultural products in local markets. This has strengthened their financial stability and enabled reinvestment in farms, education, and healthcare—key drivers of community development and resilience.

Moreover, women expressed a heightened sense of control and ownership over their earnings and expenditures, making independent decisions and enjoying greater freedom in pursuing their personal investment choices. Beyond economic autonomy, earning an income has also contributed to shifting gender dynamics within households. Women are receiving increased support from their male counterparts in household activities, fostering a growing recognition that care work is a shared responsibility.

Ms. Sevo Devi, a farmer from Shree Ganesh Farmers Group shared her experience: *“I currently have one buffalo and two goats. My buffalo produces 5–6 litres of milk daily, which I sell for 80 rupees per liter (USD 0.60), earning a monthly income of 18,000 rupees (USD 133). Thanks to the support provided by the JP RWEE, I have started growing seasonal vegetables. This year, my vegetable garden earned me an additional 10,000 rupees (USD 74). I also cultivate rice and wheat on 0.045 hectares of land, which provides me with an additional income of 21,000 rupees (USD 156) from selling the surplus. Throughout this process, my husband and in-laws equally support me with household chores and care for my children while I am at the market selling my products*.”

**Output 2.1: Rural women have enhanced capacities, skills and time for entrepreneurship and access to markets and value chains**

Under this output, rural women in programme locations have launched new agribusinesses and off-farm microenterprises, enhanced their financial literacy and entrepreneurship skills, increased market access, and entered formal partnerships with public schools. These efforts have contributed to increased incomes through higher sales from their businesses.

During the 2024 reporting period, 1,540 women enhanced their financial literacy and entrepreneurship skills, including business planning and economic empowerment surpassing the 27% annual target contributing to indicator 2.1.110. The initiative has strengthened their financial management knowledge and has equipped them with practical skills in budgeting, savings, and investment strategies. Beyond financial literacy and entrepreneurship skills, rural women have established themselves as agribusiness entrepreneurs or self-employed workers, enabling them to enter the formal labour market. Through a formal partnership with public schools, these women now play a critical role in ensuring a regular supply of locally produced food for the national mid-day school meal programme.

A total of 1,807 new enterprises were established during the reporting period. Out of these, 90% were reported as women-led businesses9. These enterprises covered various on-farm and off-farm sectors including vegetable farming, goat rearing, buffalo and cow rearing, poultry, duck, and pigeon farming, and in other businesses9.

A total of 5% of respondents (275 women) reported improved physical access to markets, processing and/or storage facilities, falling short of the 9% target for 2024 contributing to indicator 2.1.3[[21]](#footnote-22). This shortfall is primarily due to the limited availability of physical infrastructure, underscoring the importance of continued investment in infrastructure and logistical support to enhance market connectivity and economic opportunities for women. Going forward, the programme will strengthen linkages with value chain actors to facilitate the marketing of women's produce and advocate for local governments to provide more accessible infrastructure to support these connections.

These results underscore the programme’s transformative role in fostering strong entrepreneurship among rural women. By enabling them to enter the formal labour market, the programme has helped position rural women as key economic contributors to their families and communities.

**Output 2.2: Rural women have increased access to decent work, including off-farm work and social protection**

In 2024, the programme continued advancing economic opportunities for rural women. Many successfully entered the formal labor market through off-farm employment, benefiting from social protection systems that enhance resilience and enable recovery from adversity. Among the 200 landless rural women who strengthened their business leadership capacity in 2023, 50% have launched their own businesses after receiving startup support in 20249. Women involved in off-farm enterprises, such as pigeon rearing—a high-demand, low-effort venture—witnessed significant income growth. These businesses were strategically chosen to accommodate landless women, many of whom either have disabilities or care for dependents with disabilities.

Additionally, 9% of women are now covered by social protection systems10 benefiting from livestock insurance, nutrition, and disability allowances. Likewise, women interviewed during the annual monitoring has responded to have gained deeper awareness of the Government’s non-contributory social security schemes, such as health insurance packages, identity cards that offer transportation discounts, disability, senior citizen, and single women allowances and employment opportunities under the Prime Minister’s Employment Programme. This is expected to contribute to strengthening the resilience of rural communities by safeguarding their livelihoods through social security schemes.

For instance, Mr. Chulahi Yadav from Sakhuwanankarkatti-3, Siraha, successfully obtained a ‘D’ (general disability) category card, and efforts are underway to secure a similar card for a female participant. Previously unaware of these entitlements, they were excluded from vital government benefits. With JP RWEE support, they navigated bureaucratic procedures to obtain legal recognition, thereby unlocking access to essential services and fostering greater social and economic empowerment.

**Output 2.3: Rural women have increased access to gender-responsive financial and business development services, ICTs and other products and services.**

In 2024, valuable progress was made towards this output. Rural women have increasingly accessed gender-responsive financial services and products, including savings, credit, and insurance. They now benefit from expanded access to digital platforms that provide timely market and weather information, enabling them to better manage agricultural activities and negotiate fair prices for their produce.

A total of 1,509 rural women have enhanced their knowledge of insurance benefits, premium structures, and claims processes9. Of these, 216 women accessed gender-responsive financial services and 13 women received insurance claims payments totaling NPR 215,200 (USD 1,594)9. Furthermore, 1,432 newly engaged rural women farmers in programme locations have gained practical experience in utilizing digital platforms such as Smart Krishi, Geo Krishi, and the agricultural management information system to access climate information, agricultural advisories, and market updates9. Recognizing the low literacy levels among participants, the programme engaged youth and individuals with basic formal education (up to Grade 10) as focal points to provide post-training support. This approach has facilitated the continued adoption of digital tools for agricultural production.

Additionally, partners indicate that 1,995 rural women have strengthened their financial decision-making capacities within their household, further contributing to their economic empowerment. Participants have significantly improved their knowledge of available financial services and resources and are increasingly confident in accessing them and providing referral support to those in need. This was achieved by raising awareness on the importance of referral systems, legal services, and vital registration processes, as well as the availability of these services at the local level. Moreover, the initiative has enhanced awareness of gender-based violence (GBV) and its various forms, women's rights, and the services provided by local judiciary committees. The integration of mental health and social protection services has fostered an enabling environment where rural women can engage in economic and social activities with confidence and dignity.

**Outcome 3: Rural women’s voices and agency are increased for full and equal participation and leadership in their households, communities, organizations and governance systems [2024 Target: 3,300 (3,000 women and 300 men)][[22]](#footnote-23)**

Under this outcome, eight (8) out of the ten planned activities were finalized. Two (2) activities—forming producer group organizations for rural women and enhancing their capacity, as well as developing change agents as facilitators under GALS—were initiated in 2023 and will be scaled up in 2025.

Additionally, the programme has strengthened leadership capacities, developed more change agents across various thematic areas, and initiated dialogues on engaging men and boys in 2024, all of which will also be expanded in 2025.

Looking ahead, further interventions will be introduced in 2025, including the creation of a knowledge platform through learning visits and the promotion of entrepreneurship using business action learning for innovation (BALI).

In 2024, progress was observed in enhancing rural women's decision-making power over agricultural production and productive assets within their households. During FGDs, women reported that since joining the programme, they are actively making key decisions regarding farming—including crop selection, planting schedules, and livestock management—as well as managing farm-generated income and off-farm enterprises. This marks a shift from previous practices, where such decisions were traditionally made solely by male family members. They also reported greater control over land, livestock, tools, and financial matters, including savings and access to credit. This transformation has led to more equitable household partnerships, fostering inclusive decision-making processes.

Women’s increased confidence is reflected in their growing engagement in decision-making processes within different groups. Many are advocating for their rights and influencing local policies. A total women interviewed during the annual monitoring reported that their voices are now being heard within their households, communities, and local governance structures, including in credit cooperatives, insurance groups, and farmer organizations[[23]](#footnote-24). Likewise, 715 women are now represented in local governance structures[[24]](#footnote-25), contributing women's leadership and participation[[25]](#footnote-26). Additionally, some women are now serving as committee members in road construction projects regulated by local governments, ensuring their participation in critical development processes.

At household and community levels, women in leadership interventions such as financial education and business literacy (FEBL) and the gender action learning system (GALS), alongside community dialogues and initiatives engaging men and boys, have played a pivotal role in achieving the above results. The involvement of local change agents has further amplified the effect of these.

This indicates a positive shift toward inclusive governance and economic empowerment, contributing to advancing progress towards gender equality and women's empowerment at the community level.

During key informant interviews, representatives from various local governments reiterated their commitment to advancing women's leadership in all sectors, such as Mr. Arun Kumar Mandal, Chairperson of Tilathi Koiladi Rural Municipality, Saptari. At a recent network and coordination meeting, he highlighted the local government’s initiatives aimed at enhancing women’s skills and leadership. These include training programmes in candle-making, sewing, and tailoring, designed to strengthen women’s economic independence and establish them as key economic actors within their households and communities.

**Output 3.1: Rural women have increased skills and capacity to participate in local governance and decision-making structures**

During the 2024 reporting period, noticeable progress was made towards contributing to promote rural women’s leadership under this output. Since joining the programme, rural women have transitioned from being active members to taking on leadership roles within local governance decision-making structures, including producer organizations, cooperatives, insurance groups, and road construction committees.

Notably, 2,917 newly reached participants have strengthened their leadership skills and capacity to engage in local governance and decision-making structures9. This has enhanced their confidence, strengthened their agency, and enabled them to take leadership roles within production groups and other platforms.

In 2024, 2,475 women (45% of the total 5,500 participants) became producer organizations and members of community decision-making structures, including cooperatives, insurance groups, and road construction committees18. This surpasses the annual target and represents a significant increase from the baseline of 12% (660 women). Some 6% of participants (330 women) hold leadership positions in producer organizations . Additionally, 483 participants (202 women) have enhanced their knowledge on gender role transformation and the untapped potential of women in governance and decision-making through the men and boys’ engagement initiative9.

To foster an inclusive and enabling environment, the programme has established dialogue platforms to discuss gender-discriminatory social norms and gender equality and women’s empowerment (GEWE) in programme locations. These platforms have conveyed a clear message to stakeholders on the importance of increasing women’s representation in local governance structures. Additionally, the programme has effectively sensitized community committees, religious groups, and spouses of women farmers on how discriminatory social norms, prevailing perceptions, and cultural practices have historically limited women’s leadership opportunities. This concerted effort underscores the programme’s commitment to transforming social norms and advancing women’s meaningful participation in decision-making at all levels.

**Output 3.2: Organizational capacities and social capital are strengthened to form, participate in and sustain gender-responsive producer organizations, cooperatives and unions, savings groups and self-help groups**

Progress was made in advancing the collective voice and organizational capacity of women farmers during the 2024 reporting period. An additional 77 women’s producer organizations, were established, bringing the total to 160, of which 83 were established in 20239. The programme has consistently invested in strengthening the foundation of women’s producer groups, equipping them with managerial skills to ensure sustainability. Furthermore, the programme has engaged local governments as regulatory bodies, fostering accountability and institutional support for these groups.

Participants of FGDs reported increased knowledge in the formal registration process, reducing administrative burdens and allowing them to focus more on farm and off-farm activities. This was evident with 120 women’s group formally registered under local government structures9. The 3,290 women respondents highlighted that timely assistance in facilitating formal registration has led to greater recognition from local authorities, enabling them to access agricultural inputs, extension services, and other government-led initiatives9.

Additionally, 809 women enhanced their knowledge and skills to organize and participate in producer groups, through peer-to-peer learning sessions within their households9. This demonstrates a sustainable shift towards strengthening women’s collective agency, ensuring their active participation in local governance and agricultural decision-making.

**Outcome 4: Gender-responsive legal frameworks, policies and institutions are strengthened to create an enabling environment for rural women to secure their livelihoods, rights and resilience. [2024 Target: 150 elected leaders and government officials (75 women and 75 men)][[26]](#footnote-27)**

All planned activities were finalized under this outcome. One (1) key activity, the implementation of a community feedback mechanism (CFM), was initiated in 2023 and will be scaled up throughout the project period. Additionally, in 2024, the program has strengthened capacities in gender-responsive policies and frameworks, facilitated policy dialogues and public hearings, and enhanced legal literacy. All these efforts will continue to expand in 2025. Looking ahead, further interventions planned for 2025 include supporting local governments in program locations with policy revisions and updates.

The year 2024 marked a pivotal milestone for outcome 4, laying the foundation for systemic change among policymakers at all levels. Governments at the federal, provincial, and local levels have begun institutionalizing gender-responsive policies and practices. Notably, all programme locations have developed action plans to strengthen gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) tools, providing a solid foundation for tracking and allocating public resources towards GEWE. In support of implementing these action plans, local governments have committed a total of NPR 2.5 million (USD 18,518) from their own budget and 2,000 square feet of land to support women’s economic empowerment9.

Mayor Bhola Prasad Pokharel of Karjanha Municipality underscored the importance of integrating GRB tools into local policies, affirming his municipality’s commitment to actively implementing the action plans developed through the training sessions. He stated, “*Our municipality will prioritize GRB implementation to address the specific needs of women and marginalized groups in agriculture*.”

Both local governments and rural women are actively shaping inclusive development planning as part of strengthening GRB. A total of 193 women participated in ward-level local planning discussions facilitated by ward offices, for them to articulate their priorities and advocate for gender-equitable resource allocation9. Their active engagement has led to the integration of several gender-responsive proposals into municipalities’ annual policies and programmes, reflecting a strengthened commitment to GRB. The resulting policies emphasize key areas such as economic empowerment, agricultural sustainability, business education, and broader social reforms, ensuring that resources are allocated in ways that address women’s specific needs and advance gender equality.

Furthermore, the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development has committed to integrating gender-differentiated needs of women farmers in the ongoing review of ADS. This commitment was reinforced through a national dialogue, with key federal government stakeholders engaging in discussions on rural women farmers’ challenges. The dialogue resulted in concrete recommendations from gender and agriculture experts and women farmers, setting a strong precedent for gender-responsive legal frameworks and policies in the context of the feminization of agriculture in Nepal.

**Output 4.1: The capacities of policymakers a****nd other relevant stakeholders to design, implement and track gender-responsive policies, strategies, legal frameworks and budgets are enhanced**

Progress was achieved in strengthening the capacity of policymakers and women’s machineries, including women’s development sections of local governments and elected female representatives (deputy mayors and chairs), to advocate for gender-responsive policies and budgets. Rural women’s participation in local and national-level government meetings on policy formulation, budget allocation, and monitoring of gender commitments has increased, marking a shift toward more inclusive governance structures.

In 2024, 118 government officials and 10 policymaking institutions have strengthened their capacity to implement gender-responsive agriculture and climate-resilient policies9. The participation of 270 rural women in national policy dialogue, provincial coordination committee, public hearings and ward level planning has contributed to this output9. Rural women actively advocated for revising the ADS to address emerging trends and challenges, such as feminization of agriculture, climate change, labour migration, and the underrepresentation of women in decision-making. Key discussions have emphasized the need to prioritize women through an intersectional lens, ensuring their central role in agricultural development plans, improving access to land, credit, and gender-responsive agricultural tools, and fostering multi-level collaboration for effective policy implementation.

During KIIs s with local governments, participants underscored the importance of capacity-building initiatives to reinforce commitments to gender-responsive governance and addressing climate change challenges in agriculture in Madhesh Province. They highlighted the need to align policies with inclusive development goals and empower rural women as key agents of change in policy and decision-making processes.

**Output 4.2: Capacity of rural women and their organizations increased to engage in and influence relevant policy forums at national, regional and global levels**

Good progress was made on enhancing the capacity of rural women by increasing their awareness and understanding of legal rights and relevant policy frameworks that promote women's economic and social empowerment.

A total of 2,888 newly reached women acquired a deeper understanding of legal and policy provisions related to entrepreneurship, agriculture, economic activities, subsidized credit schemes, women’s rights, gender-based violence, gender diversity, and legal awareness9. These results were achieved through two initiatives: legal aid and referral orientation sessions, along with the legal and gender literacy module.

Ranjana Chaudhary, president of the Shree Krishna Rural Women Farmer Group, highlighted the transformative effect of these orientation sessions, stating: “*Through this orientation, we now understand the provisions for women’s rights under Nepal’s legal policies and recognize the importance of vital civil registration. We will share our learnings with our group and community members, encouraging those who have not registered vital events, such as births or deaths, to do so and supporting them in accessing relevant authorities. Previously, we witnessed instances of violence but felt powerless due to a lack of information. Now, we are equipped to speak out against injustices and support survivors in reporting cases*.”

Furthermore, the programme has strengthened linkages between municipalities and women’s farmer groups, fostering collaboration and dialogue. It has provided a platform for sharing information on municipal initiatives related to women’s empowerment, agricultural support, and education programmes. Looking ahead, this initiative will serve as a cornerstone for connecting rural women with advocacy networks and alliances ensuring sustained engagement and long-term impact in agriculture sector.

**Describe any delays in implementation, challenges, lessons learned & good practices:**

**Challenges, Corrective Measures, and Key Lessons Learned**

* **Delayed payments to farmers' groups by public schools:** This issue has directly affected the results of outcome 2, as schools receive their budgets from local governments on a quarterly basis, while farmers expect immediate payment upon delivery, like market transactions. The misalignment between the schools’ budget cycle and farmers’ payment expectations has created financial uncertainty for farmers, reducing their willingness to continue supplying schools. Ensuring timely payments is critical to maintaining farmer-school agreements and securing farmers’ livelihoods.

As a corrective measure, the programme has been advocating for local governments to ensure the timely and regular disbursement of funds to schools, facilitating prompt payments to farmers. Local government authorities and school management committees have been made accountable for resolving this issue, with the programme serving as a facilitator. Moving forward, regular follow-ups and financial tracking of school disbursements and payments to farmers will be conducted by programme partners to ensure compliance and sustainability.

* **Institutionalization of agreements between farmers groups and schools:** This challenge has affected outcome 2, particularly in ensuring a stable supply chain for school food procurement. Some schools opt to purchase cheaper goods from local markets instead of honouring agreements with contracted farmer groups. Additionally, many farmer groups face difficulties in providing a diverse range of products consistently. Schools require permanent account number (PAN) bills for procurement, yet most farmer groups lack PAN registration, as they are only registered with local governments and not with the Inland Revenue Department. This regulatory gap hinders schools from engaging with them.

Recognizing these barriers, the programme has identified the need for structured production planning and administrative support to align farmer supply with school demand. Production calendars are being developed to match school procurement needs, encourage product diversification, and support farmer groups in obtaining PAN registration by 2025. Responsibility for resolving these challenges has been assigned to farmer groups, public schools, and local government authorities, while the programme will maintain its facilitation role. Periodic assessments of farmer participation and school procurement compliance will be introduced as part of the monitoring framework.

* **Cultural barriers and resistance to change**: This is a cross-cutting challenge affecting all four (4) outcomes. Traditional gender norms have limited women’s participation in financial decision-making and leadership, resulting in resistance to their involvement in economic activities. Deep-rooted societal norms continue to restrict women’s roles, creating hesitation and reluctance in leadership and financial management.

To address this, the programme has tailored training materials to align with local customs and engaged community leaders, local authorities and programme facilitators to foster acceptance and support. Community feedback sessions and qualitative assessments on women's participation and leadership growth will be conducted as part of the monitoring framework.

* **Low literacy levels among participants:** Many rural women have had little or no formal education, making text-heavy training materials ineffective. As a result, comprehension of financial, leadership, and business concepts has been limited, reducing the impact of capacity-building efforts.

To enhance learning effectiveness and inclusivity, the programme has adopted interactive and visual teaching methods, including through the GALS, leadership cascading sessions, storytelling, role-playing, and hands-on exercises. Training facilitators and community educators have been made responsible for incorporating these methods in all educational and awareness initiatives. Monitoring will be conducted through participant feedback, engagement levels, and demonstrated practical application of learned skills.

* **Limited access to financial resources for women entrepreneurs:**Identified early on in programme implementation, this challenge has significantly impacted outcome 2. Many women lack the capital necessary to start or expand businesses, restricting their economic independence. Societal norms often undermine women's financial autonomy, limiting their inheritance rights and access to credit, further restricting their opportunities for economic empowerment.

To address this, the programme recognizes that financial inclusion strategies must tackle both structural barriers and gendered social norms. Consequently, efforts have been made to engage men and boys in shifting perceptions of women’s economic roles. Partnerships have been established with local authorities, banks, and financial institutions to create tailored credit facilities for women entrepreneurs. Moving forward, regular tracking of women's access to financial services and business development progress will be integrated into the programme’s monitoring approach.

**Good Practices**

* **The integration of leadership, psychological counselling, FEBL, and GALS initiatives (across outcomes 2 and 3) has demonstrated strong sustainability** due to key factors that ensure long-term impact and continued progress in 2024. Continued support and professional development for facilitators are critical in sustaining results. Facilitators receive ongoing training and mentorship, equipping them with the necessary skills to fulfill their roles effectively. This investment in the continuous professional development of women facilitators, recruited from within their communities, strengthens local leadership, enables adaptation to emerging challenges, and fosters sustained community engagement beyond the initial training phase. The result of this integrated initiative was further validated by participants’ testimonials.

Sangita Mehta, one of the participants of leadership training resident of Chhinnamasta Rural Municipality, ward No 5, Saptari stated: “*I have come to understand the underlying causes of women's struggles. It is essential that we begin with ourselves to create change and enhance our security. I pledge to utilize women's rights to their fullest extent and take an active stance against violence Further, I have learned about facilitation skills, including the importance of patience and now I understand how to be an effective facilitator and make a change in my community.*”

* **Demonstrating leadership in addressing women’s priorities and ensuring alignment** with government priorities has increased government commitment to the programme. For instance, during the construction of community assets such as borehole irrigation facilities and collection center, greater local government ownership and contributions have been secured (outcome 4).

**Qualitative assessments**

During the reporting period, participating UN organizations (PUNOs) enhanced synergy and operational collaboration within the framework of this joint programme. This included fostering coordination through a common platform, strengthening collaboration for planning, technical exchange, resource pooling, and problem-solving. This also included facilitating engagement with local governments, ensuring their buy-in and addressing operational challenges as they arose.

All four (4) PUNOs reinforced planning, resource pooling, and technical knowledge-sharing, demonstrating an effective coordination mechanism at the country level. No single agency could have delivered this comprehensive support package alone, making this joint approach particularly impactful in Madhesh Province—a region facing deeply rooted gender norms and socio-economic challenges.

The multi-agency approach has been critical in ensuring the effective implementation of joint programme interventions. For example, annual monitoring exercises were conducted collaboratively, with each PUNO providing their expertise from planning to execution. This included FGDs and KIIs with rural women farmers and local government representatives. These efforts generated field-based evidence to inform decision-making and demonstrate results.

Beyond PUNO-level coordination, field-level programme partners improved collaboration by bridging communication gaps, streamlining information sharing, and clearly defining roles across different programme components.

The governance and coordination mechanisms of the programme further facilitated engagement with local governments, resulting in co-funding of key interventions, including infrastructure development such as deep borehole irrigation facilities and collection centers. This has allowed programme resources to be allocated more efficiently, enabling additional activities while ensuring that rural women have enhanced access to essential infrastructure and resources.

The programme has actively contributed to global advocacy efforts in key areas such as poverty reduction, gender equality, food security, and climate resilience. Recognizing the interconnected nature of these issues, JP RWEE has played a crucial role in bringing them to the attention of government bodies and stakeholders through structured advocacy efforts.

Programme visibility has been enhanced in national and international forums, including reporting to the UN Resident Coordinator’s on joint programmes and other external engagement mechanisms. UN Women, in collaboration with other PUNOs, continues to ensure that programme results, and best practices are widely disseminated through knowledge products, videos, case studies, joint reports, and participation in donor and government forums.

The programme has also influenced the ongoing revision of ADS, ensuring a strong gender-responsive lens. The multi-agency, multi-sectoral approach of JP RWEE has been instrumental in transforming the economic and social landscape for rural women. Strengthened coordination at both national, provincial and local levels, coupled with a focus on policy influence and global knowledge exchange, has positioned the programme as a catalyst for sustainable and gender-responsive development.

1. **Indicator Based Performance Assessment**

The table below reports changes (increase and decrease) of the interventions over the baseline and against global programme indicators at **Outcome and Output level** as per the approved Country’s Performance Result Framework (PRF). Baseline figures are representative of the Country targeted population (total) and therefore they appear in % as per the JP RWEE M&E guidelines. Yearly targets also appear in % (in most cases and as per the indicator requirement to calculate changes over time) and are established by the country team during the Annual planning exercise, while endline targets are established and validated internally right after the finalization of the baseline. Endline targets are also mentioned in this table to understand the progress against the final expected change.

The achievement is marked as: **NA,** **NOT ACHIEVED**, **PARTIALLY ACHIEVED**, **ACHIEVED**.

**NA**: When the indicator is *“optional”* as per the Country’s PRF and the country did not choose to report against across the programme cycle because it is not relevant to the country context, or when the indicator is measured every 4/5 years or at mid-term, not annually.

**0%**: When no changes could mature for that output due to short spam implementation.

LIMITATIONS OF THE ANNUAL MONITORING:

* Beneficiaries were not informed in advance, which affected their preparedness and engagement during the data collection.
* The standardized KII questions, without sufficient adaptation to respondent profiles, limited the depth and specificity of insights gathered.
* Insufficient time for facilitators to familiarize themselves with the questionnaire impacted the fluidity and effectiveness of discussions.
* The absence of a pilot test for the MoDA tool led to unanticipated challenges in some forms during the data collection.

| **Baselines and Targets for 2024** | **Achieved Indicator Targets** | **Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)** | **Source of Verification** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **OUTCOME 1: Improved food security and nutrition for rural women and their households that contribute to equitable and sustainable food systems** | | | |
| **1.1 Percentage increase in production/productivity of nutritious crops by rural women disaggregated by food crop (% change in production volume, kg/ha)** | | | |
| ***Baseline****:*  *Pulses: 225 kg/ha*  *Other vegetables: 2234 kg/ha*  *Paddy: 2630 kg/ha*  *Wheat: 1220 kg/ha*  *Nuts/Seeds: 167 kg/hectare*  ***Planned Yearly Target: +10% (average)***  ***Endling Target****: +66% increase from baseline (average target of 5 crops)* | Pulses: 110 kg/ha (-51%)  Other vegetables: 4924 kg/ha (+120%)  Paddy: 3405 kg/ha (+29%)  Wheat: 1498 kg/ha (+23%)  Nuts/Seeds: 33 kg/ha (-80%)  Average: 1994 kg/ha (+8%) | **-2%**  **PARTIALLY ACHIEVED  Reason for Variance:**  The pulse harvest is pending as seeds were distributed last quarter, while nut/seed production is supported indirectly through other project initiatives rather than direct seed distribution. | * Individual Interview with Rural Women (Smallholder Agriculture Market Support (SAMS) Sub-Module B1) * FAO Agency’s Report |
| **1.2 Increase in the proportion of rural women who reach minimum dietary diversity (MDD-W) (% increase from baseline)** | | | |
| ***Baseline:*** *880*  ***Planned Yearly Target:*** *+18%*  ***Endline Target****: 26% increase from baseline* | 21% | **+3%**  **ACHIEVED** | * Individual Interview with Rural Women (Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women Module) |
| **1.3 Decrease in the proportion of households spending 65% or more of their monthly budget on food (Household Food Expenditure Share)** | | | |
| ***Baseline:****3540*  ***Planned Yearly Target:*** *No decrease*  ***Endline Target:*** *10% decrease from baseline* | **NA** | **NA**: Measured every 2 years | * Household survey (Household Food Expenditure Share (FES) module) |
| **1.4 Decrease in rate of rural women farmers’ post-harvest losses over time (disaggregated by crops)** | | | |
| ***Baseline****:*  *Pulses: 54 kg*  *Other vegetables: 41 kg*  *Paddy : 191 kg*  *Wheat: 66 kg*  *Nuts/Seeds: 14 kg*  ***Planned Yearly Target: +0%***  ***Endling Target****: 8% decrease from baseline (average target of 5 crops)* | 0% | **Note:**  The activities aimed at reducing post-harvest loss have not yet reached the desired momentum. As a result, the expected benefits of these efforts will be realized only in 2025. | * Individual Interview with Rural Women (Smallholder Agriculture Market Support (SAMS) Sub-Module B1) |
| **1.1.1: Increase in the proportion of rural women with access to productive resources as measured by the relevant WEAI (% increase over baseline)** | | | |
| ***Baseline:*** *4,840 )*  ***Planned Yearly Target:*** *+1%*  ***Endline:*** *7% increase from baseline* | 4.5% | **+3.5%**  **ACHIEVED** | * Individual interview with rural women (Pro-WEAI (control over productive resources module) |
| **1.1.2: Increase in the number of rural women with access to climate-smart inputs, assets and natural resources for agricultural production such as high-quality drought resistant seeds, tools and machinery, water and irrigation, land, greenhouses/ polytunnels (% increase over baseline)** | | | |
| ***Baseline:*** *0*  ***Planned Yearly Target:*** *+55%*  ***Endline Target:****100% increase from baseline* | +66% | **+11%**  **ACHIEVED** | * Small Holder Smaller Support Agriculture Survey (Individual Interview) |
| **1.1.3: Increase in the number of rural women adopting improved value -chain specific, climate-smart and indigenous agricultural production techniques (% increase over baseline)** | | | |
| ***Baseline:*** *0*  ***Planned Yearly Target:*** *+55%*  ***Endline Target:*** *75% increase from baseline* | 63% | **+8%**  **ACHIEVED** | * Individual interview with rural women (SAMS Module) * IP’s report |
| **1.1.4: Increase in the number of rural women with access to time- and labor-saving technologies (% increase over baseline)** | | | |
| ***Baseline:*** *0*  ***Planned Yearly Target:*** *5%*  ***Endline Target:*** *10% increase from baseline* | 1% | **-4%**  **PARTIALLY ACHIEVED**  **Reason for variance:** The custom hiring center is currently available in two of the 13 wards, and efforts to increase awareness among project beneficiaries are underway. Moving forward, we will expand the dissemination of this information to ensure a wider group of beneficiaries can take full advantage of the time- and labor-saving technologies offered. | * Small Holder Smaller Support Agriculture Survey (Individual Interview) * FAO Agency’s report |
| **Output 1.2: Rural women have enhanced skills and capacities to increase nutritious food production, food quality and local food security reserves; reduce food losses and waste; and improve household diets** | | | |
| **1.2.1: Increase in the number of rural women and men with improved skills and capacity for nutrition, health and food safety disaggregated by sex (% increase over baseline)** | | | |
| ***Baseline:*** *0*  ***Planned Yearly Target:*** *+55%*  ***Endline Target:*** *75% increase from baseline* | 63% | **+8%**  **ACHIEVED** | * Individual interviews with the women beneficiaries * IP’s report |
| **1.2.2: Increase in the number of rural women accessing extension services, including weather information (% increase over baseline)** | | | |
| ***Baseline:*** *0*  ***Planned Yearly Target:*** *+55%*  ***Endline Target:*** *100% increase from baseline* | 54% | **-1%**  **ACHIEVED** | * Individual interview with rural women (SAMS Module) * IP’s report |
| **1.2.3: Increase in the number of rural women utilizing improved and value-chain specific post-harvest handling and storage practices (% increase over baseline)** | | | |
| ***Baseline:*** *0*  ***Planned Yearly Target:*** *+27%*  ***Endline Target:*** *60% increase from baseline* | 10% | **-17%**  **PARTIALLY ACHIEVED**  **Reason for variance:** The anticipated increase in the number of rural women adopting improved post-harvest handling and storage practices has not reached the expected levels. This shortfall can be attributed to the limited distribution of key tools, such as weighing machines and crates, which were essential for implementing value-chain specific practices. As fewer beneficiaries received these tools, the overall uptake of the improved practices was lower than initially target set. | * Individual interview with rural women (SAMS Module) * IP’s report |
| **Outcome 2: Rural women’s income, decent work and economic autonomy increased to secure their livelihoods and build resilience** | | | |
| **2.1: Percentage increase in rural women’s average annual farm incomes** | | | |
| ***Baseline:*** *NPR 13,428 (USD 103)*  ***Planned Yearly Target:*** *+5%*  ***Endline Target:*** *20% increase from baseline* | 6% (109 USD) | **+1%**  **ACHIEVED** | * Individual interview with rural women (SAMS Module) |
| **2.2: Percentage increase in rural women’s average annual off-farm incomes (including from micro-enterprises and wage employment promoted by the project), disaggregated by employment type** | | | |
| ***Baseline:***  *Wage: NPR 39,225 (USD 300)*  *Self-employment: NPR 39,748 (USD 304)*  ***Planned Yearly Target:*** *+2% (average)*  ***Endline Target:*** *15% increase from baseline (average)* | Wage: 4%( (USD 312)  Self-emploment: 4% (USD 316)  Average: USD 314 (4%) | **+2%**  **ACHIEVED** | * Individual interview with rural women (non-farm employment and income survey module) |
| **2.3: Increase in the proportion of rural women with control over the use of their income and expenditures as measured by the relevant WEAI** | | | |
| ***Baseline:*** *4345*  ***Planned Yearly Target:*** *NA\**  ***Endline Target:*** *15% increase from baseline* | **NA** | **NA**: Measured every 5 years (baseline and endline) | * Individual interview with rural women (Pro-WEAI Module – Autonomy in Decision-Making ) |
| **2.4: Household redistribution in the average number of daily hours spent on unpaid care and domestic work, by sex and age (adapted from SDG 5.4.1) as measured by the relevant WEAI (Gender gap in hours per day)** | | | |
| ***Baseline:*** *Men: 1.6 hours; Women: 4 hours;*  ***Planned Yearly Target:*** *NA*  ***Endline Target:*** *Men: 3 hours; Women: 3 hours* | **NA** | **NA:** Measured every 5 years (baseline and endline) | * Individual interview with rural women (Pro-WEAI Module – Time Allocation) |
| **Output 2.1: Rural women have enhanced capacities, skills and time for entrepreneurship and access to markets and value chains** | | | |
| **2.1.1 Increase in the number of rural women with improved financial literacy and/or entrepreneurship skills (% of increase over baseline)** | | | |
| ***Baseline:*** *0*  ***Planned Yearly Target:*** *+27%*  ***Endline Target:*** *100% increase from baseline* | +28% | **+1%**  **ACHIEVED** | * Individual interviews with the women beneficiaries * IP’s report |
| **2.1.2: Increase in the number of rural women who initiate new agribusiness and/or self-employment activities, disaggregated by sector (% increase over baseline)** | | | |
| ***Baseline:*** *0*  ***Planned Yearly Target:****+9%*  ***Endline Target:*** *27% increase from baseline* | 18% | **+9%**  **ACHIEVED** | * Employment and Business Survey (Individual Interview) * IP’s report |
| **2.1.3: Increase in the number of rural women with improved physical access to markets, processing and/or storage facilities (% increase over baseline)** | | | |
| ***Baseline:*** *1962*  ***Planned Yearly Target:*** *+9%*  ***Endline Target:*** *30% increase from baseline* | + 5% | **-4%**  **PARTIALLY ACHIEVED**  **Reason for variance:** The collection center is under construction as planned. Moving forward, the program will focus on strengthening market infrastructure and improving local market access while continuing to sensitize beneficiaries for better adoption of improved practices.  . | * Pro-WEAI Module - MODULE G7- MOBILITY * IP’s report |
| **2.1.4 Optional: Increase in the number of rural women-owned micro-enterprises or producer organizations engaged in formal partnership, agreements and/or contracts with public and private entities (% increase over baseline), by sector** | | | |
| ***Baseline:*** *212*  ***Planned Yearly Target:*** *+18%*  ***Endline Target:*** *34% increase from baseline* | 30% | **+12%**  **ACHIEVED** | * IP’s report * Focus Group Discussion with groups |
| **2.1.5 (Optional) Increase in value (USD) of sales by rural women-owned micro-enterprises or producer organizations** | | | |
| ***Baseline:*** *0*  ***Planned Yearly Target:*** *2%*  ***Endline Target:*** *15% increase from baseline* | 9% | **+7%**  **ACHIEVED** | * Small Holder Smaller Support Agriculture Survey (Individual Interview) * IP’s report |
| **Output 2.2: Rural women have increased access to decent work, including off-farm work and social protection** | | | |
| **2.2.1 Increase in the number of rural women who enter employment in the formal labour market (% increase over baseline)** | | | |
| ***Baseline:*** *0*  ***Planned Yearly Target:*** *+10%*  ***Endline Target:*** *20% increase from baseline* | 12% | **+2%**  **ACHIEVED** | * Individual interview with rural women (non-farm employment) * IP’s report |
| **2.2.2: Increase in number of rural women covered by social protection systems (% change over baseline)** | | | |
| ***Baseline:*** *0*  ***Planned Yearly Target:*** *0%*  ***Endline Target:*** *25% increase from baseline* | 9% | **ACHIEVED** | * IP’s report * Individual interviews with the women beneficiaries |
| **2.2.3 Increase in number of government entities and/or companies that develop and/or implement gender-responsive procurement and employment policies** | | | |
| ***Baseline:*** *0*  ***Planned Yearly Target:*** *0*  ***Endline Target:*** *1* | 0 |  | * KII * IP’s report |
| **Output 2.3: Rural women have increased access to gender-responsive financial and business development services; ICTs and other products and services** | | | |
| **2.3.1: Increase in the number of rural women using gender-responsive financial services and products (including savings, credit, and insurance), disaggregated by type and total amount (USD) (% change over baseline)** | | | |
| ***Baseline:*** *13*  ***Planned Yearly Target:*** *+0%*  ***Endline Target:*** *9% increase from baseline* | 0% |  | * Individual interviews with the women beneficiaries * IP’s report |
| **2.3.2: Increase in the number of rural women who access and use new business knowledge, products, services and technologies for improved market access (% change over baseline)** | | | |
| ***Baseline:*** *0*  ***Planned Yearly Target:*** *+9%*  ***Endline Target:*** *+27% increase from baseline* | 9% | **ACHIEVED** | * Individual interviews with the women beneficiaries IP’s report |
| **2.3.3 Number of community savings and credit groups established and functional (additional number compared to baseline)** | | | |
| ***Baseline:*** *0*  ***Planned Yearly Target:*** *+0*  ***Endline Target:*** *+50 increase from baseline* | 0 |  | * Progress Reports |
| **Outcome 3: Rural women’s voice and agency increased for full and equal participation and leadership in their households, communities, organizations and governance systems** | | | |
| **3.1 Increase in the proportion of rural women with decision-making power over production and productive assets as measured by the WEAI (‘Instrumental Agency’ in Pro-WEAI)** | | | |
| ***Baseline:*** *4730*  ***Planned Yearly Target:*** *NA\**  ***Endline Target:*** *3% increase from baseline* | **NA** | **NA**: Measured every 5 years (baseline and endline) | * Individual interview with rural women (Pro-WEAI Module – Access to Productive Capital and Autonomy in Decision-Making ) |
| **3.2 Increase in the proportion of rural women with empowerment in the leadership domain as measured by the WEAI (‘Collective Agency’ in Pro-WEAI)** | | | |
| ***Baseline:*** *1320*  ***Target:*** *NA\**  ***Endline Target:*** *5% increase* | **NA** | **NA**: Measured every 5 years (baseline and endline) | * Individual interview with rural women ( Pro-WEAI Module - MODULE G5 Group Membership ) |
| **3.3 Increase in proportion of women in elected local governance structures** | | | |
| ***Baseline:*** *0*  ***Planned Yearly Target:*** *+10%*  ***Endline Target:*** *15% increase from baseline* | 13% | **+3%**  **ACHIEVED** | * Pro-WEAI Module - MODULE G5 Group Membership |
| **3.4 (Optional) Increase in the proportion of participating women who are empowered or whose achievements are at least as high as men in their households according to the WEAI Gender Parity Index** | | | |
| ***Baseline:*** *2695 (GPI - 0.86)*  ***Planned Yearly Target:*** *NA*  ***Endline Target:*** *20% increase from baseline* | **NA** | **NA**: Measured every 5 years (baseline and endline) | * Individual interview with rural women (Pro-WEAI Module GP Index) |
| **Output 3.1: Rural women have increased skills and capacity to participate in local governance and decision-making structures** | | | |
| **3.1.1: Increase in the proportion of women members in community decision-making structures, including producer organizations, cooperatives, unions and local food security reserves** | | | |
| ***Baseline:*** *660*  ***Planned Yearly Target:*** *30%*  ***Endline Target:*** *60% increase from baseline* | 45% | **+15%**  **ACHIEVED** | * Individual interview with rural women (Pro-WEAI Module-Group Membership) * IP’s report |
| **3.1.2: Increase in the proportion of women leaders in community decision-making bodies, producer organizations, cooperatives, unions and local food security reserves** | | | |
| ***Baseline:*** *0*  ***Planned Yearly Target:*** *+10%*  ***Endline Target:*** *15% increase from baseline* | 6% | **-4%**  **PARTIALLY ACHIEVED**  **Reason for variance:** 45% of women have increased their representation in the above platforms. However, taking on leadership positions is a time-consuming process that requires strengthening their capacity and negotiation skills within these groups to enable their election to leadership roles. The year 2024 marks the initiation of securing their membership within these platforms, while 2025 will focus on gradually encouraging them to take on leadership roles. | * FGD with rural women’s groups * IP’s report |
| **Output 3.2: Organizational capacities and social capital strengthened to form, participate in and sustain gender-responsive producer organizations, cooperatives and unions, savings groups and self-help groups** | | | |
| **3.2.1: Increase in the number of informal rural women’s groups which become formally registered producer organizations, cooperatives and unions** | | | |
| ***Baseline:*** *0*  ***Planned Yearly Target:*** *80*  ***Endline Target:*** *200* | 120 | **+40**  **ACHIEVED**  All 120 are women-led producer organizations that are formally registered with local government offices. | * FGD with rural women’s group * FAO Agency’s report |
| **3.2.2: Increase in the number of producer organizations, cooperatives and unions that adopt a gender policy/ strategy/ training/ women’s quota for their board, etc.** | | | |
| ***Baseline:*** *0*  ***Planned Yearly Target:*** *0*  ***Endline Target:*** *2* | 0 | All the groups formed consist primarily of women farmers, with only a few men included. These groups are already led by women farmers within the community. However, under indicator 3.1.2, the programme will support local groups—beyond those formed by JP RWEE—in developing gender policies, strategies, and training, provided there is interest and demand. This will help in securing leadership positions for women farmers under JP RWEE. | * FGD with rural women’s group * IP’s report |
| **Outcome 4: Gender-responsive legal frameworks, policies and institutions strengthened to create an enabling environment for rural women to secure their livelihoods, rights and resilience** | | | |
| **4.1 Number and type of revised or adopted national or regional legal frameworks, policies, or strategies that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality in agriculture, national food security and nutrition, social protection, emergency preparedness, and economic and labour systems (% change from baseline) (adapted from SDG 5.1.1)** | | | |
| ***Baseline****: 0*  ***Planned Yearly Target****: 0[[27]](#footnote-28)*  ***Endline Targe****t: 1 Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development Gender Strategy* | 0 |  | * KII with stakeholders |
| **4.2 Increase in the number of programme countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment in the agricultural sector (adapted from SDG 5.c.1) (% change from baseline)** | | | |
| ***Baseline:*** *Yes*  ***Planned Yearly Target:*** *Description and number of the policy/programmes*  ***Endline Target:*** *1 Federal Ministry of Ministry of Finance (Line Ministry Budget Information System)* | **NA** | **NA**: Measured every 2 years from implementation | * UNWOMEN’s Annual country reports * National Government Reports related to the National strategy of economic and social empowerment for women and girls in rural area, * KII with national stakeholders |
| **Output 4.1: Capacities of policymakers and other relevant stakeholders enhanced to design, implement and track gender-responsive policies, strategies, legal frameworks and budgets** | | | |
| **4.1.1: Increase in the number of national women’s machineries and policymakers with capacities to advocate for gender-responsive policies and budgets** | | | |
| ***Baseline:*** *0*  ***Planned Yearly Target:*** *70*  ***Endline Target:*** *200* | 118 | **+48**  **ACHIEVED**  118 government officials from 10 policymaking institutions were capacitated to advocate for gender responsive policies and budgets. This includes 87 from local government, Ministry of Land Management, Agriculture and Cooperatives, Women and Social Protection, Deputy Chairs, and agricultural commissions in GRB and GESI orientation, and 31 in National Policy Dialogue, enhancing their role in advocating for gender-responsive policies and budgets in agriculture and climate.  ) | * KII with Stakeholders * IP’s report |
| **4.1.2: Increase in the number of rural women engaged in local and national-level government meetings on policy formulation, budget allocation and monitoring for gender commitments** | | | |
| ***Baseline:*** *0*  ***Planned Yearly Target:*** *50*  ***Endline Target:*** *400* | 270 | **+220**  **ACHIEVED** Reason for Variance: Although we planned for 50 participants, the turnout reached 270 (77 women at the public hearing and national policy dialogue and 193 at the ward-level planning meeting.). As more women have received training and sensitization on leadership, governance, and advocacy, equipping them with the knowledge and confidence to engage in decision-making processes to have their needs addressed. | * IP’s report   Individual interviews with women beneficiaries |
| **4.1.3. (optional) Increase in the number of stakeholders with increased capacities in the collection, analysis, use and reporting on gender statistics including sex disaggregated data on agriculture and economic opportunities for rural women** | | | |
| ***Baseline:*** *0*  ***Planned Yearly Target:*** *0*  ***Endline Target:*** *15* | 0 |  | * KII with stakeholders |
| **Output 4.2: Capacity of rural women and their organizations increased to engage in and influence relevant policy forums at national and regional levels** | | | |
| **4.2.1: Increase in the number of rural women who demonstrate increased awareness and understanding of legal rights and relevant policy mechanisms** | | | |
| ***Baseline:*** *0*  ***Planned Yearly Target:*** *1,000*  ***Endline Target:*** *4,500* | 2,888 | **+1,888**  **ACHIEVED**  **Reason for Variance:**  All these women were supported through two different components: 1,431 participants were trained on referral support and legal aid, led by UN Women under Output 2.3, and 1,457 participants were trained on legal literacy, led by IFAD under Output 4.2. The content of both components ultimately aimed to increase awareness and understanding of legal rights and relevant policy mechanisms for rural women, which led to an increased number compared to the target set under this indicator. | * IP’s report * Individual Interview with women beneficiaries |
| **4.2.2: Increase in the proportion of women's groups linked to advocacy networks and alliances, by network focus (e.g., gender, climate action, etc.)** | | | |
| ***Baseline:*** *0*  ***Planned Yearly Target:*** *0%*  ***Endline Target:*** *20%* | 0 | The programme has primarily introduced women farmers to existing local groups. However, it has been realized that a robust mapping and awareness campaign is needed to motivate advocacy networks and alliances to open up their membership to women’s farmer groups supported by the programme. This mapping will also ensure that the mandates of these networks and alliances are compatible with the agenda of JP RWEE, particularly in advocating for gender-responsive policies, frameworks, and inclusive agricultural development. | * FGD with women groups |
| **Output 4.3: Rural women’s economic empowerment strengthened through regional and global policy dialogues and processes** | | | |
| **4.3.1: Increase in the number of policy briefs and/or knowledge products published on rural women’s economic empowerment topics and measurement strategies** | | | |
| ***Baseline:*** *0*  ***Planned Yearly Target:****12*  ***Endline Target:*** *36* | 17 | **+5**  **ACHIEVED** | * Link to published policy briefs and/or knowledge products |
| **4.3.2: Increase in the number of regional and global policy dialogues on rural women’s economic empowerment** | | | |
| ***Baseline:*** *NA*  ***Planned Yearly Target:*** *NA*  ***Endline Target:*** *NA* | **NA** | **NA** | NA |

1. **A Specific Story (optional)**

**Breaking Barriers: Suwarna Prabha’s Journey to Empowerment**

At 24, Suwarna Prabha Raya, treasurer of the Jaleshwornath Farmers' Group in Sakarpura, Saptari, was once confined to household chores with limited opportunities for personal growth. However, her life took a transformative turn when she joined JP RWEE.

Despite initial skepticism from her family, Suwarna strengthened her entrepreneurial and leadership skills, recognizing her potential. Inspired by the knowledge and insights she gained, she resumed her education, enrolling in class 11, while actively contributing to her family’s small bhujia (snack) factory. Her involvement helped reduce labor costs and increase household income. Beyond financial gains, she strengthened family bonds by providing financial support and demonstrating remarkable leadership within her home and community.

|  |
| --- |
| *Photo credit: Bimala Neupane, SAPPROS. Suwarna Parbha working in the Bujiya factory, contributing her skills and effort.* |

Her newfound confidence led her to Kathmandu for further training, which she now shares as a community facilitator for four women’s groups. *“I was once too shy to step outside my village. Now, I empower others and contribute to my family’s success,”* she says. With daily earnings of 2,000 rupees (USD 14.81) from the factory and 5,000 rupees (USD 37) monthly from sewing, her family now views her as an asset. *“We once believed women shouldn’t ride bicycles, but today, my family bought me one to commute to work,”* she shares proudly.

Suwarna dreams of becoming a teacher, confident that education can uplift her community. *“Without the JP RWEE programme, jointly implemented by UN Women, FAO, WFP, and IFAD, my dreams would have remained just that—dreams,”* she reflects with gratitude.

Her journey from homemaker to changemaker is a testament to the power of education and empowerment.

1. **Other Assessments or Evaluations (if applicable)**

The comprehensive assessment of gender-responsive social care infrastructure (2023–2024) has been successfully completed. It identified opportunities to enhance rural women's formal employment and leadership while addressing key barriers. The findings recommend expanding gender-responsive social care and climate-resilient infrastructure, improving financial access, modernizing agriculture, and promoting non-agricultural employment. Additionally, equitable household responsibility-sharing, awareness programmes, and policy support are crucial for eliminating gender-based violence and fostering sustainable livelihoods. These insights will serve as a vital advocacy tool to promote investment in social care infrastructure, address unpaid care work, and enhance women's labor force participation through policy interventions. (See Annex I for the full report and Annex II for the policy brief.)

1. **Programmatic Revisions (if applicable)**

No adjustments in strategies, targets or key outcomes and outputs were made during this reporting period. However, under Outcome Three, efforts to strengthen the representation of women farmers in local-level committees—such as user groups, land management committees, and cooperatives—could not be conducted as planned. Additionally, sensitization campaigns aimed at engaging value chain actors and beneficiaries—promoting gender-responsive procurement and ensuring that both female and male leaders integrate gender considerations into their organizations' products and services—were postponed due to the need for further preparatory work. Key preparatory actions, including mapping relevant networks and alliances and identifying potential vendors, will be undertaken in 2025 to ensure the effective implementation of these initiatives.

1. **Resources (optional)**

The lead agency, UN Women, and participating UN agency FAO have recruited the Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) Coordinator and the National Field Coordinator for the programme, respectively. FAO’s local partner contract ended in 2024, and starting in 2025, FAO field staff will directly lead programme implementation at the field level for FAO’s component.

Due to a planning oversight in 2023 affecting the 2024 budget, WFP mobilized additional funds amounting to USD 152,827 from its internal resources to achieve the desired results. These funds were utilized in 2024 and will require reimbursement by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). As a result, WFP’s total expected disbursement for 2025 is USD 348,314. Of this amount, USD 195,487 has been reflected in the draft 2025 workplan, which has been endorsed by the International Steering Committee (ISC) of JP RWEE. Additional reimbursements will be required going forward.

1. The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Strategic Results, as formulated in the Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g., UNDAF) or project document. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as “Project ID” on the project’s factsheet page the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](http://mdtf.undp.org). [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. The MPTF or JP Contribution, refers to the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](http://mdtf.undp.org). [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](http://mdtf.undp.org/). [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. Data Source: Small Holder Smaller Support Agriculture Survey (Individual Interview) [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. Data Source: Implementing Partner Report 2024 [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. Data Source: Ad hoc Individual Interviews [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. The 3000 target is without overlap. Tis means that all the beneficiaries reached under outcome 1 have been received both interventions under output 1.1 and 1.2. When beneficiary numbers are repeated under the output section these are the same participants mentioned in outcome 1. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. One (1) intervention was carried over from 2023, while seven were newly introduced in 2024. Some six (6) interventions will be scaled up in 2025, while two (2) activities (activity 1.1.3 under output 1.1 and activity 1.2.4 under output 1.2) will be discontinued in 2025. Furthermore, a new intervention will be planned under activity 1.2.5 of output 1.2 in 2025. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. Data Source: Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (Individual interview) [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. Data source: Pro-WEAI Module - module g3a: access to productive capital [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. The majority now owning their land, with some renting it, and others having a mix of owned and rented land. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. Custom hiring service center (CHSC) is essentially a unit at community level comprising a variety of farm machineries, which are provided to small, marginal, and poor farmers at subsidized rates and in a timely manner for hire to reduce their workload and drudgery in agriculture sector. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. A collection center is a facility where agricultural products, such as vegetables, are gathered for processing, grading, and distribution. It is managed by a collection center coordination committee led by women farmers. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. The target of the 1550 beneficiaries are part of the 3,000 covered under outcome 1. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. All twelve (12) planned interventions under this outcome were successfully completed in 2024. Seven (7) interventions were carried over from 2023 and five (5) were newly introduced in 2024. All twelve (12) interventions will be scaled up in 2025, with two new interventions planned under activity 2.2.4 of output 2.2 and activity 2.3.5 of output 2.3 in 2025. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. 1NPR = 0,074 USD [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
21. Data Source: Pro-WEAI Module - MODULE G7- MOBILITY [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
22. This are the same reached already under outcome 1 and 2. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
23. Data Source: Pro-WEAI Module - MODULE G5: GROUP MEMBERSHIP (individual Interview) [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
24. Local governance structure includes not only formal government structures but also the various actors and processes involved in decision-making at the local level. This includes civil society organizations, committees, community groups, credit cooperatives, insurance groups, farmer organizations and the private sector. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
25. Data Source: Pro-WEAI Module - MODULE G5 Group Membership, G5.02 and G5.03, [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
26. This target are not inclusive of the 3000 beneficiaries. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
27. No targeted interventions related to this were planned for either this year or the preceding one, which is why the target for this annual indicator has been set to zero. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)