

Accelerating Progress Towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women (RWE)
MPTF OFFICE
CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2024

Programme Title & Project Number	Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results ²
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme Title: Accelerating Progress Towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women Programme Number (<i>if applicable</i>) N/A MPTF Office Project Reference Number:³ 00132318, 00132319, 00132613, 00132320, 00132777, 00130803 	<p>Nepal, Niger, Pacific Islands, Tanzania, Tunisia</p> <p><i>Priority area/ strategic results</i></p> <p>The overall goal of the programme is to secure the livelihoods, rights and resilience of rural women to advance sustainable develop, Agenda 2030 and the SDGs.</p> <p>Beneficiaries Reached 2024:</p> <p>Direct Beneficiaries: 24,738 (22,264 women, 2,474 men)⁴</p> <p>Indirect Beneficiaries: 150,585⁵</p>
Participating Organization(s)	Implementing Partners
FAO, IFAD, UN Women, WFP	National counterparts (government, NGO/CSOs)

¹ The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

² Strategic Results, as formulated in the Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) or project document.

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](#)

⁴ This is the total reached without overlap across all countries and across all outcomes. This is an approximate number based on the Quarterly activity reports at country level, triangulated with IP reports and delivery by output.

⁵ This number is calculated based on the average number of household members across the country which is around 5.3 members per household and the estimated reach across communities for those activities targeting villages (media, messaging etc..)

Programme/Project Cost (US\$)		Programme Duration	
Total approved budget as per project document (2024): MPTF /JP Contribution ⁶ : USD 6,211,331 <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i> N/A		Overall Duration <i>11.5 years</i>	
Agency Contribution • <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i> N/A		Start Date ⁷ <i>15.10.2014</i>	
Government Contribution <i>(if applicable)</i>		Original End Date ⁸ <i>24.05.2027</i>	
Other Contributions (donors) <i>(if applicable)</i>		Current End date ⁹ (<i>24.05.2027</i>)	
TOTAL: USD 48,611,079			
Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.		Report Submitted By	
Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>N/A</i> Mid-Term Evaluation Report – <i>if applicable please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>N/A</i>		<input type="radio"/> Name: Elena Ganan <input type="radio"/> Title: RWEE Global Coordinator – <i>ad interim</i> <input type="radio"/> Participating Organization (Lead): WFP <input type="radio"/> Email address: elena.ganan@wfp.org	

⁶ The MPTF or JP Contribution, refers to the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁷ 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](#)

⁸ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁹ 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.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CCROs	Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy
CFM	Community Feedback Mechanism
CFS	Committee on World Food Security
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
CBBP	Community-Based Participatory Planning
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
CHSC	Custom Hiring Service Centres
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FEBL	Financial Education and Business Literacy
FFS	Farmer Field School Approach
GALS	Gender Action Learning System
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GCU	Global Coordination Unit
GDA	<i>Groupements de Développement Agricole</i>
GRB	Gender Responsive Budgeting
GTAs	Gender Transformative Approaches
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
ISC	International Steering Committee
JP	Joint Programme
KM	Knowledge Management
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
MVA	Market Vendor Association
NSC	National Steering Committee
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PUNOs	Participating UN Organizations
RWEE	Rural Women's Economic Empowerment
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SBC	Social Behaviour Change
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SMSA	<i>Sociétés Mutuelles de Services Agricoles</i>
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TWG	Technical Working Group
VSLAs	Village Savings and Loan Associations
WFP	World Food Programme
UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WEAI	Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Joint Programme "Accelerating Progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women" (JP RWEE) is a global initiative aimed at securing rural women's livelihoods, rights, and resilience to advance sustainable development, Agenda 2030, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In 2022, as the joint programme started its second phase¹⁰ of implementation, this report covers a second full year of implementation from January to December 2024, and it builds on the Annual Country Reports of the participating countries: Nepal, Niger, the Pacific Islands, Tanzania, Tunisia¹¹.

Since its launch back in 2014, the JP RWEE has adopted a holistic model to advance gender equality and rural women's empowerment addressing the interconnected barriers rural women face by combining support for production, income generation and market access with interventions focused on nutrition, leadership, voice and decision-making. By working simultaneously at individual, household, community, and institutional levels, the programme fosters transformative change that strengthens livelihoods, improves food security and nutrition, and enhances women's empowerment. This integrated, multi-sectoral approach has proven critical in reaching the most vulnerable women, especially in remote and underserved areas. The first phase JP RWEE program yielded several key lessons that have also shaped and informed this second phase. One major takeaway is the importance of resilience building, as demonstrated during the COVID-19 pandemic when beneficiaries showed improved capacity to withstand shocks due to increased production, assets, income, and access to credit. Local stakeholder involvement was crucial for ensuring ownership and sustainability, with local governments playing an active role. This insight has led to a stronger focus on resilience in the program's redesign, especially in light of increasingly devastating effects of the climate crisis.

This year, 2024, highlights substantial growth over the previous year. Not only this is reflected in the total of 24,738 rural women and men reached (22,264 women, 2,474 men)¹², achieving 83% of the consolidated outreach target¹³, but in the coherent integration during the implementation of its activities across food security, economic autonomy, leadership, and policy advocacy for women's economic empowerment. Out of the total of 704 activities planned¹⁴ across all outcomes in the 2024 annual workplans, only 49 of the interventions did not start since Q1, and were already flagged for carryover into 2025.

This year implementation has reinforced JP RWEE's broader potential for systemic impact, by making evident its comprehensive approach that combines grassroots initiatives with policy advocacy. Across the implementing countries, JP RWEE has consistently focused in 2024, on enhancing agricultural productivity by adopting climate-smart practices and improving participants dietary diversity. Along with its achievements, the programme has also supported in establishing women-led enterprises by improving financial literacy and their access to market and financial services. Strengthening female leadership and their participation in community decision-making, as

¹⁰ The first phase of the programme was implemented in Ethiopia, Guatemala, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Nepal, Niger and Rwanda from 2014 to 2021

¹¹ 2024 Country Reports are available in the JP RWEE website https://jprwee.org/library?field_resource_type=4

¹² This is the total reached without overlap across all countries and across all outcomes. This is an approximate number based on the Quarterly activity reports at country level, triangulated with IP reports and delivery by output.

¹³ In 2023, only 52% of the annual target of people reached was met.

¹⁴ These numbers come from the 2024 Quarterly report digital submissions (last submission for Q4 End Jan 2025) – further details in later sections of the report.

well as greater equality at household level, was achieved thanks to interventions with the Dimitra Clubs and the Gender Action Learning System (GALS). And finally, policy dialogue, capacity-strengthening initiatives catalyzed systemic change in gender mainstreaming within the agricultural sector and its policies and strategies.

In this substantial progress, the interagency collaboration among implementing agencies FAO, IFAD, UN Women, and WFP and their partners has been pivotal in reinforcing the integrated delivery model. All four agencies contributed to each output area through coordinated efforts. UN Women continued to lead in governance and leadership-related areas. WFP maintained consistent engagement, particularly in food security and climate-resilient agriculture. FAO and IFAD carried forward on capacity development and access to productive inputs and markets.

Challenges included delays in acquiring climate-smart inputs¹⁵, adverse weather conditions, financial constraints, logistical barriers, and resistance to change in harmful social norms. These issues affected the timely implementation of some activities and required adaptive strategies to overcome.

As the programme moves into 2025, the focus will be on building continued investment in capacity building, community engagement, leveraging digital tools, enhancing access to finance and improve policy advocacy as crucial approaches in achieving the programme's long-term goals. The programme will continue to build on its successes and address challenges to ensure that rural women can secure their livelihoods, rights, and resilience.



¹⁵ Climate-smart inputs refer to fertilizers and other agricultural inputs that increase crop yields.

I. Purpose

The overall goal and outcomes for the programme are as follows:

Overall Goal: Rural women's livelihoods, rights and resilience secured to advance sustainable development, Agenda 2030 and the SDGs.

Outcome One: Improved food security and nutrition for rural women and their households that contribute to equitable and sustainable food systems.

Outcome Two: Rural women's income, decent work and economic autonomy increased to secure their livelihoods and build resilience.

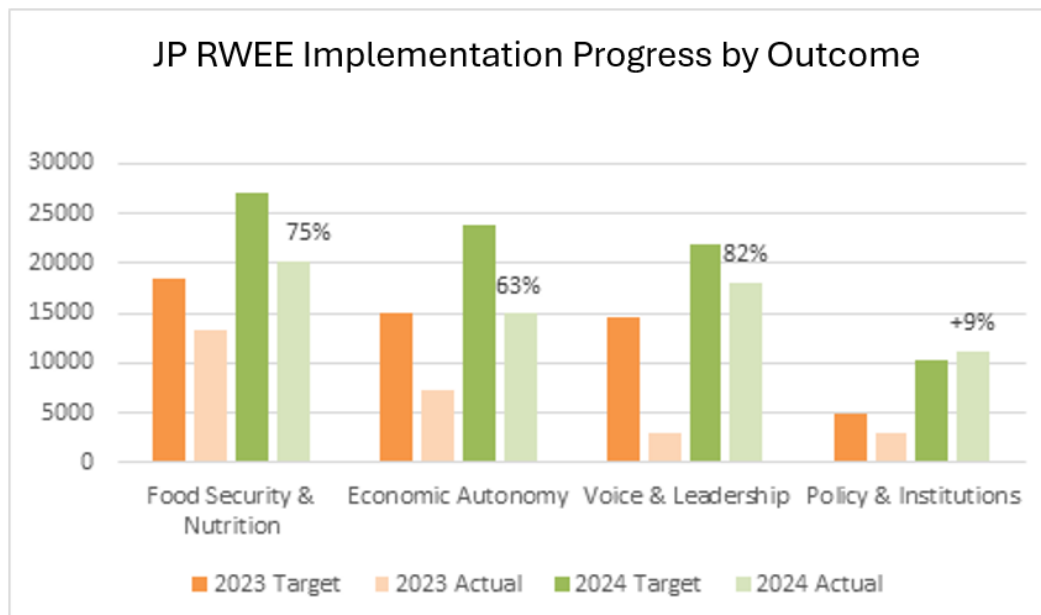
Outcome Three: Rural women's voice and agency increased for full and equal participation and leadership in their households, communities, organizations and governance systems.

Outcome Four: Gender responsive legal frameworks, policies and institutions strengthened to create an enabling environment for rural women to secure their livelihoods, rights and resilience.

II. Results

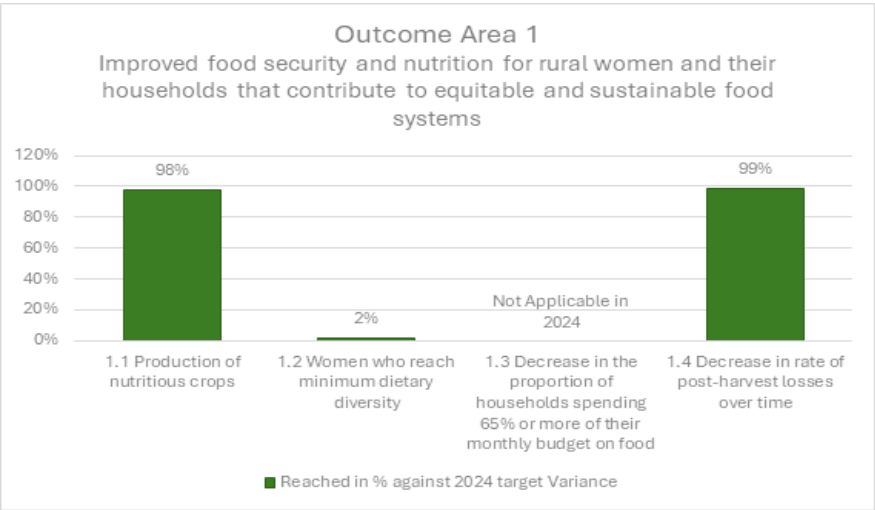
i) Narrative Reporting on Results

As an overall programme performance, in 2024, the Joint Programme reached a total of 24,738 rural women and men (22,264 women, 2,474 men), across its four strategic outcomes, **achieving 83% of the consolidated outreach target**. The most extensive engagement occurred under Improved Food Security and Nutrition (Outcome 1), followed by Voice, Leadership and Participation (Outcome 3). Tanzania fully met its national target, and Nepal exceeded expectations (+15%), particularly through the scale-up of legal aid and community-based referral mechanisms. Niger achieved 94% of its outreach goal, while lower coverage was achieved in Tunisia (62%) and the Pacific Islands (43%), reflecting implementation delays. Compared to 2023, when implementation reached just 52% of the annual target (15,063 out of 28,900 participants), 2024 marked a significant expansion in programme delivery, underscoring improved coordination, accelerated roll-out, and stronger partner engagement across countries.



Outcome 1: Improved food security and nutrition for rural women and their households that contribute to equitable and sustainable food systems.

Across Nepal, Niger, Pacific Islands, Tanzania and Tunisia, JP RWEE aimed to improve food security and nutrition for rural women and their households, contributing to equitable and sustainable food systems for the project participants. In 2024, the programme reached 20,273 rural women and households under Outcome 1, representing 75% of the annual target (27,080). Tanzania achieved full coverage, while Nepal exceeded its planned reach by 21% (3,630 vs. 3,000). The Pacific Islands saw slower uptake (44%) due to logistical constraints. Compared to 2023, when the programme reached just over 13,000 beneficiaries, Outcome 1 more than doubled its reach, with progress particularly notable in Nepal, Tanzania, and Niger.



Based on the data collected, the programme recorded stable levels of agricultural productivity. The proportion of rural women reaching minimum dietary diversity increased in all countries by 2%. Post-harvest losses were reduced slightly. Visits to the program participants indicated positive impacts across all countries, with women reporting increased agricultural productivity, improved dietary diversity,

and enhanced resilience to climate shocks. Compared to 2023, where implementation delays limited outcome-level reporting, 2024 reflects the effects of a full implementation cycle with expanded coverage across the programme areas.

Output 1.1. Increased access to resources, assets, and technologies critical for climate-resilient agricultural production, food security and nutrition.

Throughout 2024, JP RWEE’s participating UN organisations (PUNOs) worked jointly to provide integrated support across the agricultural value chain—linking land access, climate-resilient production, and post-harvest management and transformation. Synergies were visible in Tunisia, where production and processing trainings were aligned, and in Nepal, where borewell irrigation and mechanization were coupled with nutrition field schools. The implementation of the community-based participatory planning (CBPP) approach remained central, ensuring that activities were tailored to women’s priorities, while partnerships with local governments, private sector actors, and farmers’ organizations continued to anchor delivery. Despite variations in pace, the programme made progress in strengthening women’s capacity to engage in more secure, diversified, and sustainable agriculture.

In 2024, rural women across the programme countries reported notable improvements in access to key agricultural resources and technologies. A total of 21,502 women reported having access to

productive resources such as land and tools, compared to the planned 19,136 (12% over target). The most pronounced gains were reported in Niger (+2,160) and Nepal (+206).

Access to climate-smart inputs and natural resources also expanded significantly, with 21,063 women reached against a target of 15,116 (+36%). These efforts were supported by the distribution of drought-resistant seed varieties, irrigation infrastructure, and support for diversified cropping systems. In Nepal, the installation of borewells enabled women to shift from subsistence to intensive commercial agriculture, while in Tunisia, women adopted drought-resilient crops and pre-sowing techniques adapted to erratic rainfall. In Fiji, public-private collaboration combined with targeted training boosted chilli production and enabled producers to secure a guaranteed market. Meanwhile, community-led seed distribution initiatives in the Solomon Islands and Tonga helped strengthen household-level food systems and improve resilience. Nurseries and demonstration plots were introduced across Pacific countries (Fiji, Kiribati, Tonga, and the Solomon Islands). Coordination with national agriculture departments and local councils was key to targeting interventions where resilience-building opportunities were highest.

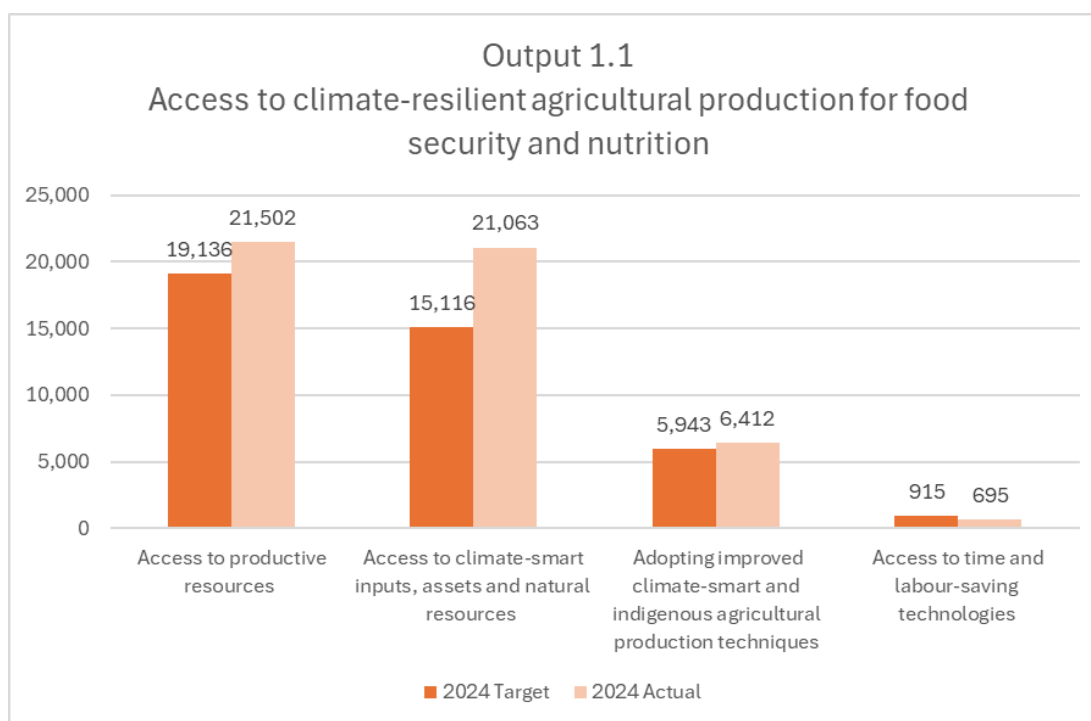
Adoption of value chain-specific, climate-smart agricultural (CSA) practices increased, with 6,412 women adopting improved techniques, just above the 2024 target of 5,943 (+8%). This growth reflects the continuation and maturation of earlier capacity-building efforts. In Niger and Tanzania, farmer field schools (FFS) introduced in 2023 evolved into full-cycle platforms for peer learning and practice refinement in 2024. In Tanzania, specifically, women's land rights were significantly strengthened, with a focus on ensuring their access to ownership, control, and use of land through various interventions, including training sessions and awareness efforts on gender-based violence (GBV) using gender transformative approaches such as the SASA¹⁶ methodology and other trainings, 311 women successfully accessed land and obtained certificates of customary right of occupancy (CCROs)¹⁷. In Nepal, over 3,400 women applied improved techniques such as mulching and botanical pest control, building on technical training delivered in the previous year. Tunisia expanded practice adoption through training in permaculture, poultry farming, and plant valorisation, while in the Pacific Islands, women were supported through field demonstrations and CSA sessions focusing on composting, seed saving, and crop management. In Tonga, a user-fee system was introduced to maintain and replace tools and promote sustainability in community clusters led by women's committees and town officers. In Fiji and Kiribati, community nurseries and open pollinators, started in 2024, will be concluded in the first semester of 2025.

Progress in expanding access to time- and labour-saving technologies¹⁸ was more limited. With 695 women reached out of a target of 915 (-24%), slower progress was attributed to procurement delays, incomplete installations, and limited geographic reach. Most deliveries, especially in Tunisia are expected in 2025 for trainings to be completed.

¹⁶ SASA is uniquely designed to address a core driver of violence against women and HIV: the imbalance of power between women and men, girls and boys. Documented in a comprehensive and easy-to-use Activist Kit, SASA! inspires and enables communities to rethink and reshape social norms.

¹⁷ CCROs (Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy) are legal documents that formalize customary land rights, particularly for rural communities. Introduced to secure land tenure for marginalized groups, including women, CCROs provide legal recognition of land ownership or use under customary law, aiming to reduce land disputes, improve access to credit, and empower local communities in land management.

¹⁸ Such as climate-smart and indigenous agricultural production techniques production and use of botanical pesticides and straw mulching.



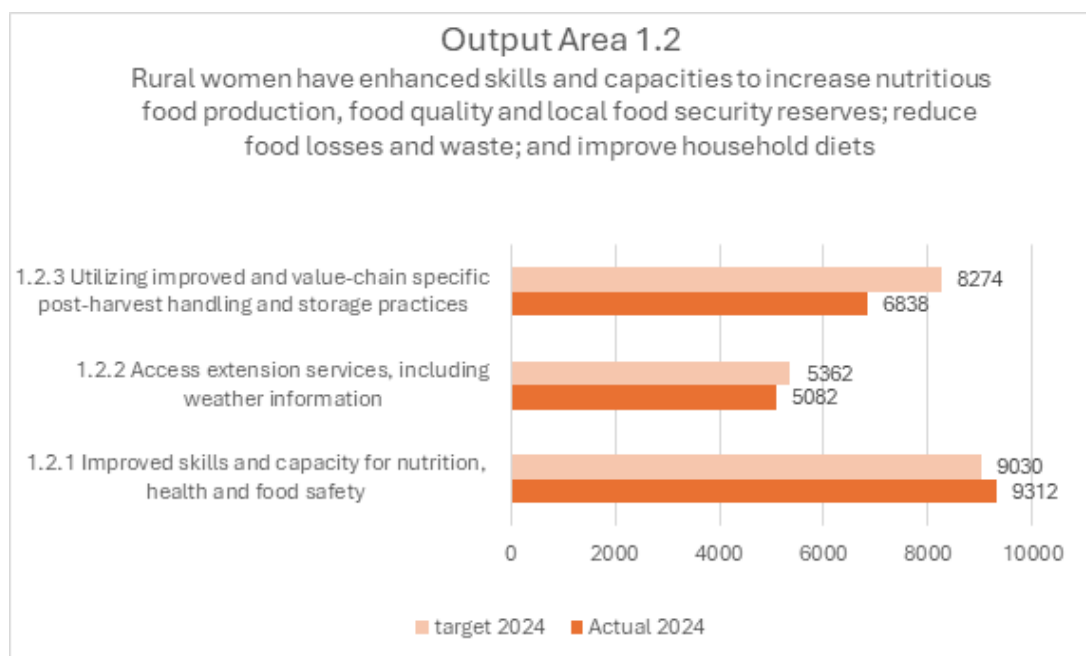
Together, these results contribute to broader programme outcomes by increasing rural women's autonomy in agricultural decision-making, diversifying their income opportunities, and strengthening their role in household and community food security. The gains under Output 1.1 demonstrate how secure access to inputs, land, and knowledge enhances women's agency and resilience which is critical for achieving gender-transformative change in rural livelihoods.

Output 1.2: Skills and capacities of rural women strengthened to increase agricultural production, food quality and local food stocks for food security, reduce food loss and waste and improve household nutrition.

In 2024, all countries invested in training on sustainable agricultural practices, improving post-harvest handling, and nutrition education, which is leading to increased agricultural production, reduced food loss, and improved household nutrition among the project participants and their family members. A total of 9,312 women and men reported strengthened skills in nutrition, health, and food safety slightly above the target of 9,030 (+2%). Reported improvements were strongest in Nepal and Tanzania, while no change was observed in Fiji¹⁹ and lower-than-expected progress was noted in Tunisia. In Niger, Interventions under this modality were delayed and prevented to cover all targeted beneficiaries planned. Access to extension services, including weather information, was reported by a total of 5,082 rural women, just below the planned target of 5,362 (-5%). While access remained stable in Fiji and Tanzania, Tunisia reported a sharp increase (+71%), whereas figures in Niger and Nepal were slightly lower. Use of improved post-harvest handling and storage practices was reported by 6,838 women—17% below the target. While women in Fiji and Tunisia showcased increased uptake (+83% and +40% respectively), limited changes were noted in Nepal, and no use was

¹⁹ While positive changes have been actually observed in Fiji and Tonga (minor in Kiribati), women's groups have been advised to keep records, as this information is currently not being tracked

reported in Niger²⁰. The results suggest uneven progress in applying newly acquired techniques across contexts²¹.



To achieve these results, PUNOs and partners worked jointly in strengthening women's skills and capacities. In Nepal, women farmers received training in sustainable cultivation techniques, pest and disease management, and efficient irrigation methods, which were applied in vegetable production sites. This led to increased production and improved household diets. Similarly, in Tanzania, training on nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food safety through mass media and community platforms resulted in 71% of rural women reporting enhanced skills. In Tunisia, focused training on life skills and gender equality empowered women to negotiate household responsibilities, leading to better nutrition and food safety practices. The Pacific Islands saw the adoption of climate-smart agriculture practices, with women in Fiji and Solomon Islands receiving training on crop management and post-harvest technologies, resulting in increased yields and improved food security. In Niger, training on climate-smart agro-pastoral practices and goat-rearing techniques enhanced agricultural productivity and household nutrition.

Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) initiatives played a crucial role in reinforcing these results. In Tanzania, SBC strategies included nutrition education and counselling through community health volunteers and mass media, reaching a wide audience and promoting positive nutrition practices. In Tunisia, the development of a comprehensive booklet on healthy eating habits aimed to sustain household nutrition improvements. In Fiji, the "*solesolevaki*"²² approach fostered community cooperation in land preparation, enhancing agricultural productivity and household nutrition. Additionally, the establishment of kitchen gardens and distribution of small livestock in Tanzania and the Pacific Islands diversified household diets. In Niger, life skills and women's leadership

²⁰ Harvesting and possible sales are scheduled for 2025, even though operations started in 2024.

²¹ 1.2.4 (Optional) Number of local food security reserves in target groups disaggregated by household and cooperative level (% increase from baseline). This has not been included, no one has adopted it.

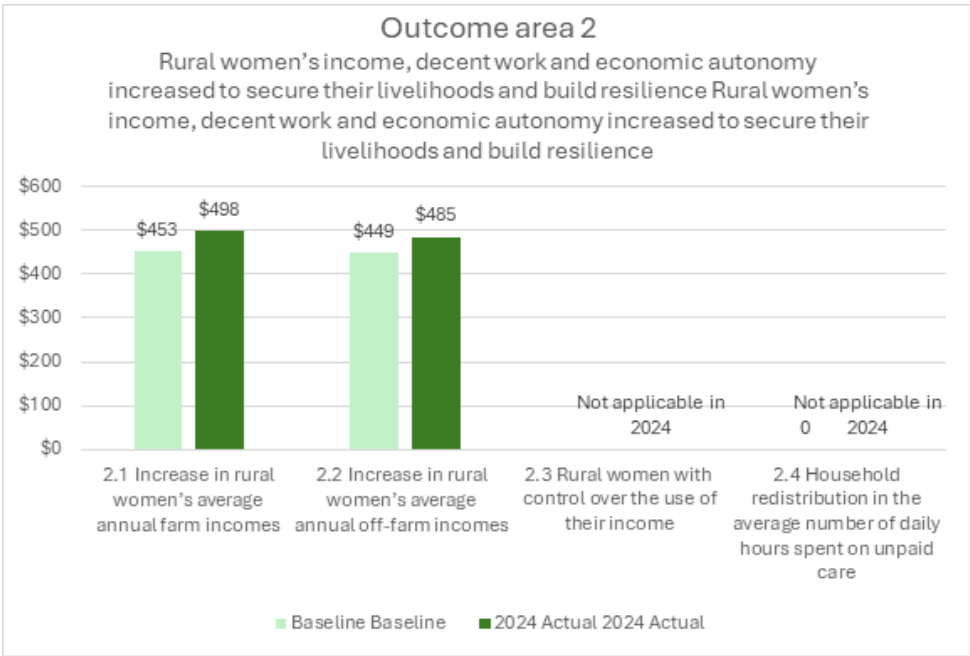
²² *Solesolevaki* is a means for reciprocity. In Fijian, it reflects the process of working together, mutuality, give and take.

training sessions empowered women to adopt diverse and nutritious diets and a KAP baseline study, conducted at the end of 2024, provided guidance for the activities that the programme will implement in 2025 to improve knowledge and promote good practices, These SBC initiatives, tailored to local contexts, were instrumental in promoting sustainable agricultural practices, improving food security, and enhancing household nutrition across the five countries.

Outcome 2: Rural women’s income, decent work and economic autonomy are increased to secure their livelihoods and build resilience.

A total of 14,966 women were reached under Outcome 2 in 2024—63% of the target (23,859). Both Nepal and Tanzania met their targets, benefitting from aligned planning and efficient partner delivery. Activities in the Pacific Islands, which had not started in 2023, commenced in 2024. This represents a near doubling of reach from 2023, when just under 7,400 beneficiaries were engaged. Expanded interventions in entrepreneurship, market access, and financial literacy accounted for the scale-up. Project participants reported increased income, economic autonomy and greater control over earnings, and improved participation in household decision-making. However, participants’ visits revealed that women still face significant unpaid care and domestic workload, limiting their economic participation and showcasing that more efforts need to be made to address this inequality.

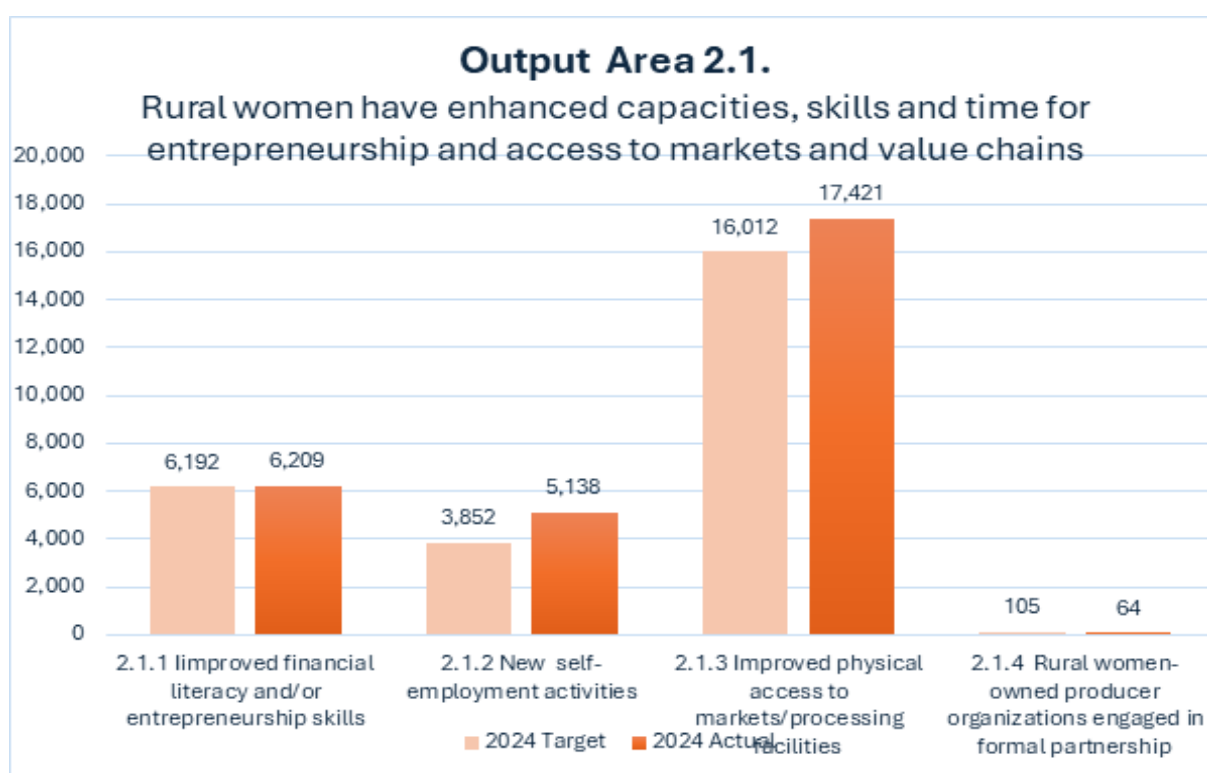
In 2024, momentum gained from programme scale-up, translated into stronger income results for rural women. Farm incomes rose globally by 2% above the target, with Tanzania showing the highest contribution (+15%) and Nepal recording a moderate increase (+1%). Fiji maintained stability based on reports from implementing partners, while Tunisia achieved its planned targets. In contrast, Niger experienced a slight decrease in off-farm incomes despite positive farm income trends, as major



results are expected in 2025 when women will also start gaining better outcomes out of the small livestock management. Compared to 2023, the reporting period shows measurable progress across a larger and more consolidated beneficiary base, confirming steady gains in rural women's economic resilience through farm and off-farm activities.

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

Under this output, in 2024, 6,209 rural women reported improved financial literacy and entrepreneurship skills, in line with the planned target of 6,192. The strongest progress was reported in Nepal and Tunisia, while results in Niger and Tanzania remained close to target. Women also reported significant growth in economic activity. A total of 5,138 women shared that they had started new agribusinesses or self-employment ventures—well above the planned target of 3,852 (+33%), with particularly sharp increases in Nepal (+100%) and Niger (+50%). Physical access to markets, processing, and storage facilities improved for 17,421 rural women, exceeding the global 2024 target by 9%. Reported improvements were most pronounced in Niger and Tanzania, while Fiji showed no change. Fewer women-owned enterprises reported entering formal agreements with public or private entities than expected—64 compared to the target of 105 (-39%).



Various initiatives were implemented in 2024, to achieve the reported enhancement of the capacities and skills of rural women. These enhanced capacities and skills have allowed rural women to dedicate more time to entrepreneurship and access markets and value chains. Similar actions, even though contextualized, were implemented across the countries. These included financial literacy training, business development services, and efforts to improve market access, all contributing to enhanced entrepreneurship and economic resilience among rural women.

Financial literacy training has the power to significantly impact rural women by enhancing their economic opportunities and skills. In Nepal, rural women improved their financial literacy and entrepreneurship skills, leading to the establishment of new agribusinesses and off-farm microenterprises. Similarly, in Niger, financial education training was provided to members of village savings and loans associations (VSLAs), along with awareness-raising sessions on market

access and training on storage, conservation, and processing techniques for dry produce. This comprehensive approach resulted in increased knowledge and skills in processing and product diversification. In Tanzania, various activities, including financial literacy training, significantly enhanced the capacities and skills of rural women, enabling them to engage in economic ventures and improve their livelihoods.

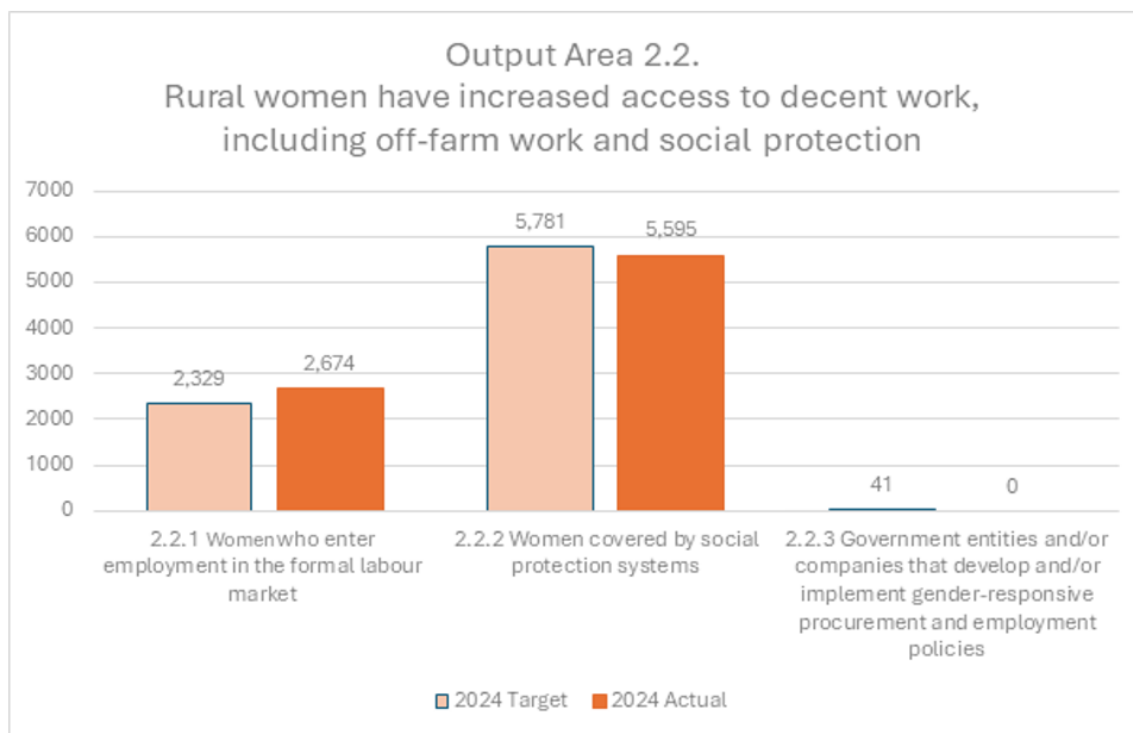
Developing business services is another effort that JP RWEE implemented in 2024. In Nepal, rural women established new enterprises and formal partnerships with public schools, ensuring a regular supply of locally produced food for school meal programs. This initiative not only supported local agriculture but also contributed to the nutritional well-being of school children. In the Pacific Islands, despite delays, gender value chain analyses were conducted to identify feasible value chains for rural women. Based on these analyses, planned interventions aimed to strengthen women producer groups and enhance their leadership, technical, and business skills, although these were postponed to 2025. In Tunisia, tailored support and peer learning opportunities boosted women's confidence and capacity to manage businesses and enter high-value markets. Tunisian women reported improved business management capacities and stronger networks, enabling them to negotiate better market conditions and lead cooperatives effectively.

Finally, efforts to **improve market access** were also reported in various countries. In Niger, women were trained in associative life and local purchasing opportunities, facilitating their integration into agricultural markets and institutional purchasing networks. This training helped them become active participants in the local economy. In Tanzania, interventions led to a significant increase in women-led businesses and improved physical access to markets, processing, and storage facilities. These improvements enabled women to expand their economic activities and reach broader markets. In Tunisia, women reported enhanced business management capacities and stronger networks, which enabled them to negotiate better market conditions and lead cooperatives effectively.

Output 2.2 Increased access to decent work, including off-farm work, and social protection.

The JP RWEE has worked to enhance rural women's access to decent work, including off-farm employment, and social protection across countries. Common initiatives included providing business start-up support, financial literacy training, and raising awareness about social protection schemes. These efforts aimed to enhance women's economic resilience, increase their participation in formal labor markets, and improve their access to essential services and income-generating opportunities.

Data collected indicates that in 2024, 2,674 rural women reported entering formal employment, reaching 15% over the planned target of 2,329. Reported results were especially strong in Nepal (+32%) and Tunisia (+25%), while figures remained at target in Tanzania and slightly below target in Niger. A total of 5,595 rural women indicated they were covered by social protection systems, just below the target of 5,781 (-3%). While coverage was maintained in Fiji and Tanzania and expanded in Nepal, no change was reported in Niger and Tunisia. Progress on institutional engagement was limited. No government entities or companies were reported to have adopted gender-responsive procurement or employment policies in 2024, against a global target of 41. Only Tunisia's stakeholders committed to improving working conditions and employment practices, with action plans currently under development to translate these commitments into opportunities for rural women in 2025, particularly within seasonal agricultural sectors. This highlights an area requiring renewed focus and strategic engagement.

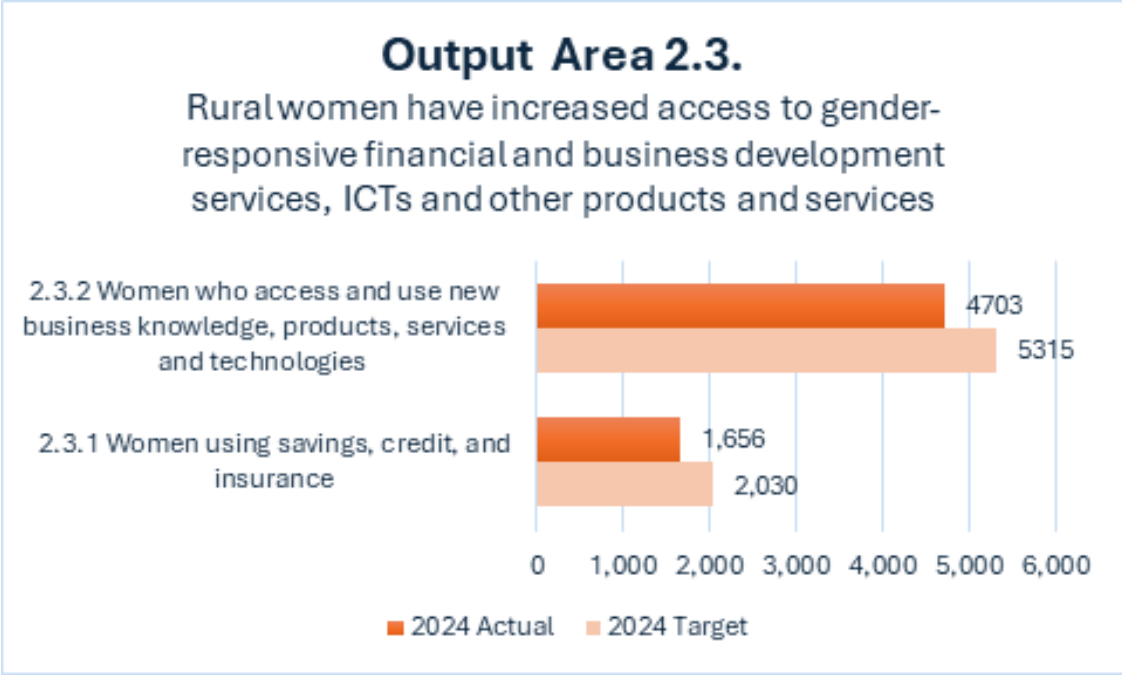


In Tanzania, the programme reached participants by providing business start-up kits, creating 48 new self-employment opportunities, and securing formal employment for seven women. Financial literacy training for VSLAs increased savings and business profits. In Nepal, 200 landless women trained in business leadership saw 50% launch their own businesses, with 9% now covered by social protection systems. The programme also raised awareness about government social security schemes, enhancing resilience. In Tunisia, the programme improved transportation safety for rural women agricultural workers, leading to better commuting conditions and increased participation in the formal labor market. A presidential decree was issued to cover transportation costs, following sustained advocacy efforts. In the Pacific Islands, no activities were planned for 2024, but synergies with other initiatives, such as the Pacific Insurance and Climate Adaptation Programme (PICAP), are being explored. In Niger, only one of four planned activities was completed, consisting in the distribution of motorbikes to facilitate the transport of vegetable products to markets. Common challenges such as limited formal job opportunities, regional differences, and implementation delays highlight the need for continued investment and coordination to ensure the sustainability and effectiveness of these initiatives.

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

As parts of the results achieved during the implementation in 2024, 1,656 rural women reported using gender-responsive financial services—18% below the planned target of 2,030. While uptake remained stable in Nepal and Tunisia, women in Tanzania reported a substantial increase in access (+73%). No change was observed in Fiji, and data from Niger was not available. Women did not report any change in their use of business development services or technologies to support market access. Likewise, no women reported participating in newly formed savings and credit groups in

2024, indicating that changes in collective financial practices have yet to emerge across the programme areas.



To achieve these changes, activities across the countries included establishing partnerships with financial institutions, the provision of digital tools and training, and the previously mentioned financial literacy training, all contributing to enhanced economic empowerment and access to essential services for rural women. The substantial increase in Tanzania, was due to the strategic partnerships with financial institutions which, enhanced women's financial inclusion and access to business capital. The financial literacy and business development training provided, which led to the opening of 312 bank accounts and access to various financial products like savings accounts and microfinance opportunities. In Nepal, 1,509 rural women gained knowledge of insurance benefits and digital platforms for agricultural management, with 216 women accessing gender-responsive financial services and 13 receiving insurance claims payments. Tunisia saw rural women increasingly use digital tools for financial management and marketing, supported by ICT and financial literacy training. In Niger, kits containing calculators, telephones, and micro-projectors were provided to women leaders, along with training sessions to improve their economic empowerment. Additionally, the extension of standpipes and the provision of cattle carts facilitated access to water and improved health evacuations, benefiting thousands of women.

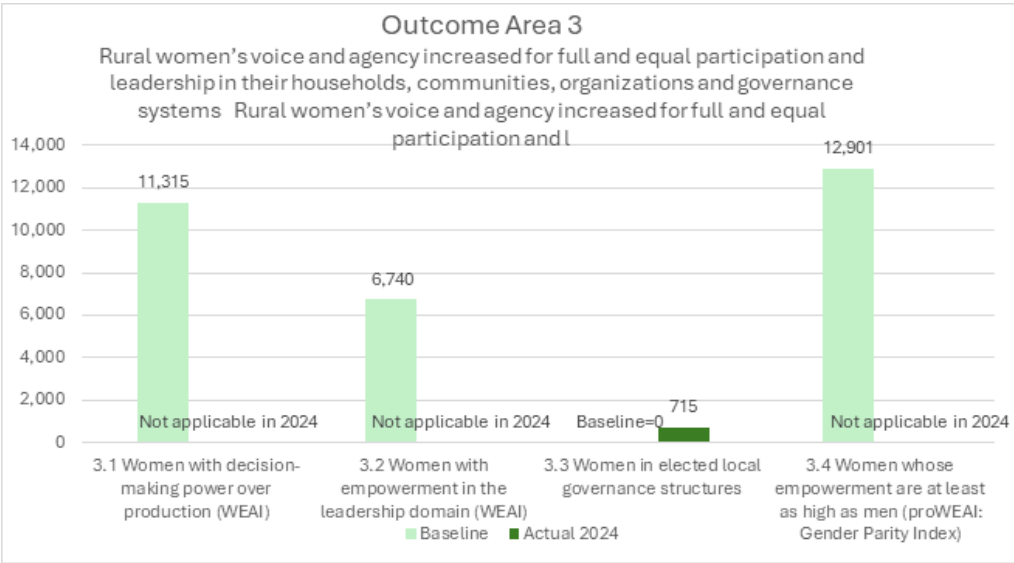
Despite these achievements, the programme faced several challenges in increasing access for women. Structural barriers such as limited internet connectivity and the affordability of digital tools were significant issues in Tunisia, requiring planned actions to expand infrastructure and provide ongoing digital support. In Tanzania, regional differences in the prominence of the informal sector and limited formal job opportunities in rural areas hindered progress. Nepal's low literacy levels among participants necessitated the engagement of youth and individuals with basic formal education to provide post-training support. In Niger, delays in contracting implementing partners postponed several activities to 2025, highlighting the need for better coordination and timely execution. In the Pacific Islands, activities were rescheduled to 2025 due to prioritization of interventions and the need to ensure continuity and sustainability.

Outcome 3: Rural women’s voice and agency increased for full and equal participation and leadership in their household, communities, organizations, and governance systems (4,500 women ad market vendors).

The Joint Programme aimed to increase rural women's voice and agency for full and equal participation and leadership across five countries. The programme supported 18,067 women under outcome 3 in 2024, reaching 82% of the 21,924 target. Niger reached near-universal coverage (99.8%), and Tunisia surpassed its target by 26%. While implementation remained limited in the Pacific Islands (2.8%), 2024 marks a step forward from 2023, when fewer than 3,000 women were reached across countries. The sixfold increase from the previous year highlights expanded investment in leadership development and support for women’s participation in local governance and community platforms. During visits, programme participants reported that women are increasingly participating in local governance bodies and with greater decision-making power over agricultural production and productive assets, as well as increased confidence in voicing their opinions and influencing decisions. However, identified challenges such as entrenched social norms and coordination issues persist and disparities in leadership positions remain.

At the start of the programme, rural women’s ability to exercise voice and agency showed notable variation across countries. Among the nearly 29,000 women targeted globally²³, around 41 percent reported decision-making power over production and productive assets, while only 24 percent demonstrated leadership within their communities and organizations. Looking at the differences among the countries, Niger displayed a comparatively stronger foundation across both areas, while Nepal and Fiji reflected lower baselines, emphasizing the importance of focused interventions. Tanzania and Tunisia fell in between, indicating opportunities for deeper support. Building on this initial landscape,

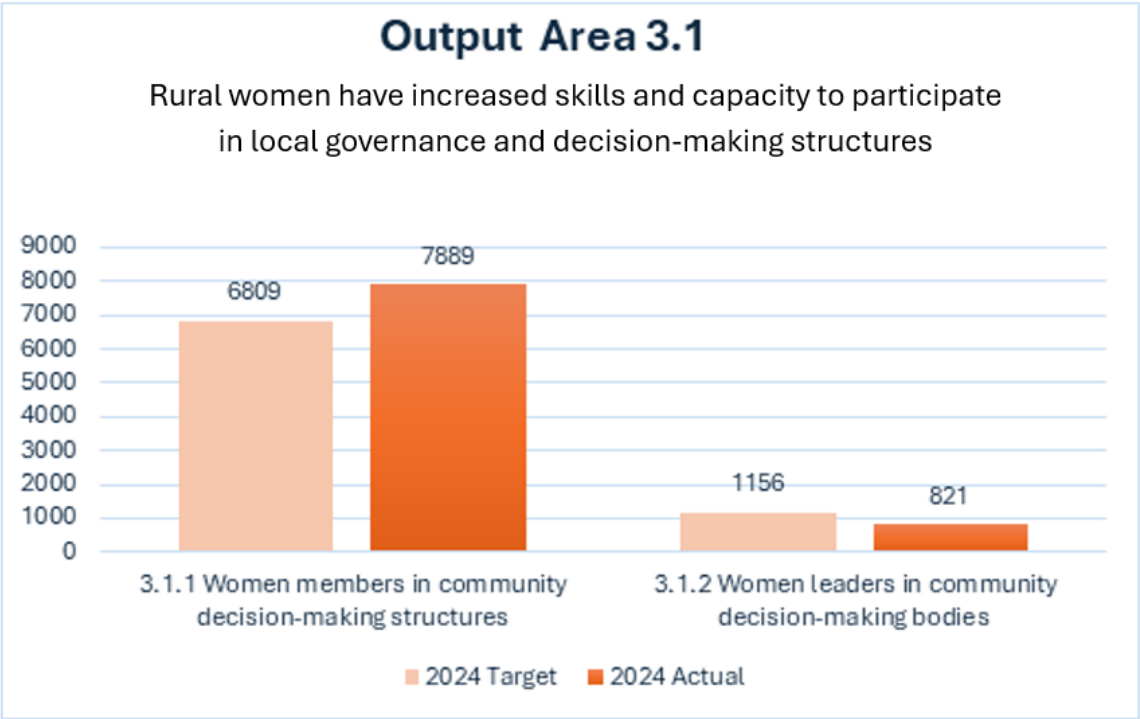
the countries are working with gender action learning system (GALS) and Dimitra clubs to expand women’s leadership and participation across all levels. Progress against these indicators will be presented following the next outcome-level assessment planned for 2025.



²³ ¹ With the exclusion of Tonga, Solomon, Kiribati and Solomon for now.

Output 3.1: Increased Skills and Capacity to Participate in Local Governance and Decision-Making Structures.

The Joint Programme has significantly empowered in 2024 women's leadership across various institutions and decision-making structures, setting the bases for improvements later in the coming years. As per data, 7,889 rural women reported participating as members in community decision-making structures—16% above the target of 6,809. Reported increases were particularly strong in Niger (+22%) and Fiji (+100%), with positive shifts also noted in Nepal, Tunisia, and Tanzania. These changes suggest a growing presence of women in local governance spaces. However, in terms of leadership roles within these bodies, only 821 women reported taking on these roles, below the planned target of 1,156. While women in Tunisia met the expected figure and many in Niger and Tanzania reported holding leadership positions, the gap with the target remains.



Worth highlighting achievements in Tunisia, where women reported increased participation in governance bodies, thanks to tailored leadership training and peer exchanges, which provided opportunities for cross-regional learning and solidarity. In Tanzania, the programme increased women's participation in community decision-making bodies such as producer organizations, cooperatives, unions, and local food security reserves. Women now hold leadership roles in farmers' associations, religious groups, and credit and microfinance groups. Ahead of the 2024 local elections, 95 women resulted being elected. The programme also strengthened women's involvement in national dialogues and environmental sustainability initiatives. To increase leadership among women, the programme implemented several specific activities. In Tanzania and Tunisia, the roll-out of the (GALS

Tanzania – Woman participant training sessions

"The training sessions equipped me with decision-making, conflict resolution, and strategic planning skills. Now, I feel more confident navigating systemic challenges and engaging in leadership roles."

methodology addressed gender imbalances in work distribution, which aligned with trainings on decision-making, conflict resolution, and strategic planning skills. GALS helped women navigate power dynamics within meetings and assert their ideas more effectively. Despite these achievements, women faced several barriers to becoming leaders. In Tunisia, structural challenges such as internet connectivity and the affordability of digital tools remained significant issues. The programme planned actions to expand infrastructure and provide ongoing digital support. In Tanzania, social and cultural norms continued to hinder women's participation in decision-making, despite the country's progressive legal framework on land rights. The programme addressed these barriers through institutional capacity-building initiatives and targeted training on promoting positive masculinity, both at household and community level.

In Nepal, while participants have strengthened their leadership skills and capacity to engage in local governance and decision-making structures, the number of women reporting being in leadership roles was relatively low, still few rural women transitioned from active members to leaders in local governance structures, including producer organizations (6%), cooperatives, insurance groups, and

Nepal – Woman participant

"Since joining the programme, I am actively making key decisions regarding farming—including crop selection, planting schedules, and livestock management. This marks a shift from previous practices, where such decisions were traditionally made solely by male family members."

road construction committees. This suggests the need for continued efforts to support women's progression into more influential roles. Women also reported that discriminatory social norms, prevailing perceptions, and cultural practices historically limited women's leadership opportunities. The programme's dialogue platforms and sensitization efforts among community committees, religious groups, and spouses of women farmers on the limitations imposed by discriminatory social norms on household dynamics.

In Niger, coordination challenges, including the six-month absence of the national coordinator and changes in focal points for implementing partners, delayed some activities, however, where implemented, the Dimitra Clubs worked to challenge outdated social and household dynamics, address gender inequalities, and dismantle stereotypes and other barriers linked to gender-discriminatory social norms. These efforts highlight

the importance of addressing structural barriers and social norms to ensure the effective implementation and sustainability of initiatives aimed at increasing women's leadership. During this year, Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Tonga did not implement activities under this output. In Kiribati, activities were planned but not executed due to delays resulting from the resignation of the former project manager. The implementation of the GALS approach in Kiribati was rescheduled for 2025.

Output 3.2 Strengthened organizational capacities and social capital to form, participate in and sustain producer organizations, cooperatives and unions, savings groups and self-help groups.

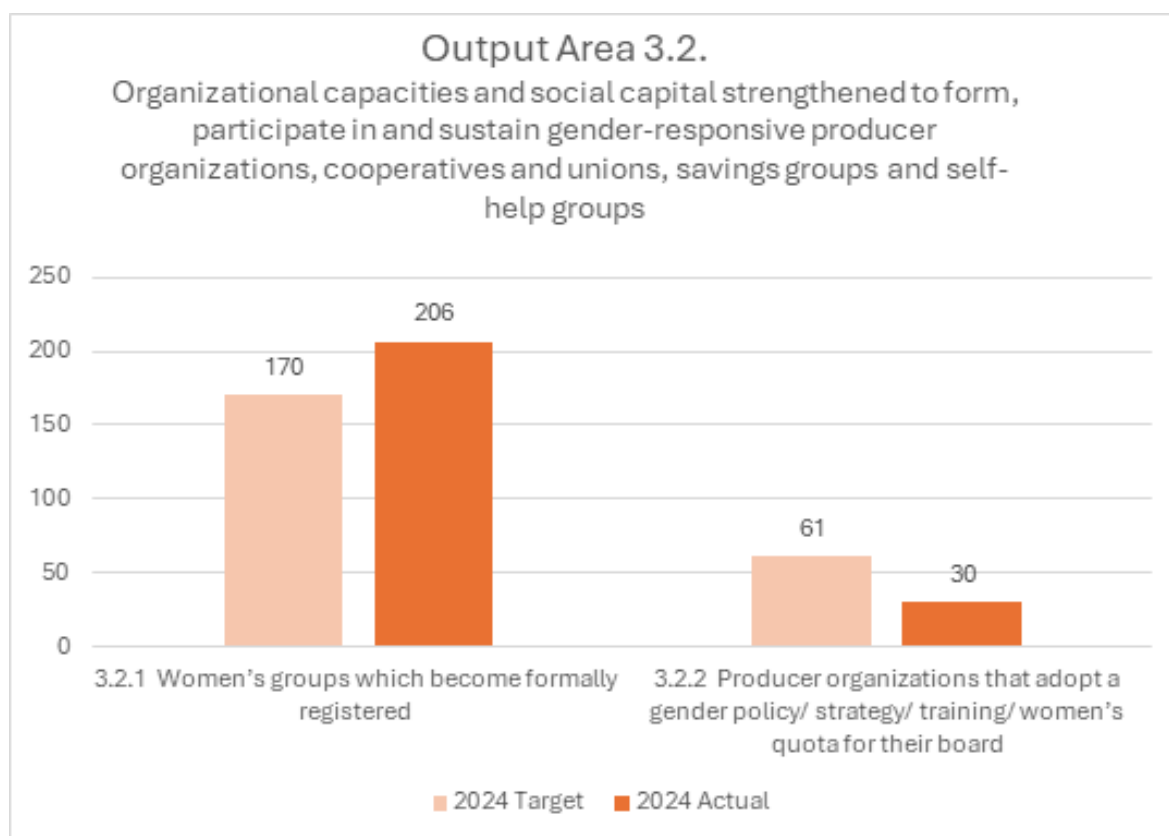
During 2024, organizational capacities and social capital were strengthened across all countries, particularly for women's groups and producer organizations. Countries emphasized increasing women's participation and leadership within these groups. This was complemented with training sessions being conducted to empower leaders and members of various organizations.

Tunisia – Woman from Kairouan

“We used to wait for someone else to speak on our behalf. Now I’m capable of doing it myself and hope that all women here can have the opportunity to leave with the same experience.”

Women from all 5 countries, participating in 206 informal groups shared that they had transitioned into formally recognized producer organizations, cooperatives, or unions, surpassing the global target of 170 by 21%. Most of this change was reported in Nepal, where 77 new women's producer organizations were established, bringing the total to 160, with 120 women's groups formally registered under local government structures, thus gaining formal recognition. In Tanzania, women confirmed that all

targeted groups had completed the transition. The programme achieved a 34% increase in the registration of farmer associations and a 25% increase in the registration of credit or microfinance groups, reaching 3,659 project participants, including 3,462 women. Ten VSLA groups were officially registered in Zanzibar. No changes were reported in Fiji or Tunisia. In Tunisia, although no official groups were formally established, there was a shift towards creating formal groups, with women actively shaping the governance of their organizations. In Fiji, worth highlighting a market vendor association (MVA) forum that was convened with 59 participants, including 31 women, representing rural farmers from 11 municipalities. This forum provided rural women farmers with networking opportunities and connections to key officials from relevant agencies.



Women from 30 producer governance. In Tunisia, participatory workshops and focus-group discussions (FGDs) helped rural women develop gender policies and advocacy messages, while workshops with key partners increased awareness of the benefits of gender equality in governance. Being part of these groups means that women can access agricultural inputs, extension services, financial literacy training, capacity building, and opportunities to be included in decision-making. It

also fosters their leadership and decision-making roles within their communities, enhancing their economic participation and collective bargaining power. However, barriers such as entrenched patriarchal norms, limited internet connectivity and the affordability of digital tools remain significant challenges. In view of this, Tunisia will continue focusing on their work on social norms in 2025.

Fewer changes were observed in Tanzania, even though support was provided to VSLAs to enhance their group methodology and functionality, facilitating linkages with government structures for official registration. In Niger, training sessions on the creation and operation of cooperative structures were conducted²⁴, and DCs' forums were organized to promote social and behavior changes. Additionally, 40 village action plans for social and behavior changes were developed. In Nepal, the programme invested in strengthening the foundation of women's producer groups, equipping them with managerial skills and engaging local governments as regulatory bodies. Peer-to-peer learning sessions within households enhanced women's knowledge and skills to organize and participate in producer groups. In the Solomon Islands, the proposed MVA forum did not happen, although rural women groups were established and affiliated with the MVA in their respective provinces. Kiribati and Tonga did not start activities under this output in 2024. These countries faced challenges in implementing activities due to leadership changes and prioritization of interventions.

organizations indicated the introduction of gender-responsive measures—such as policies, training, or women's representation, compared to a global target of 61 (-51%). The largest share of change was reported in Tunisia, where women noted increased attention to inclusive

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.

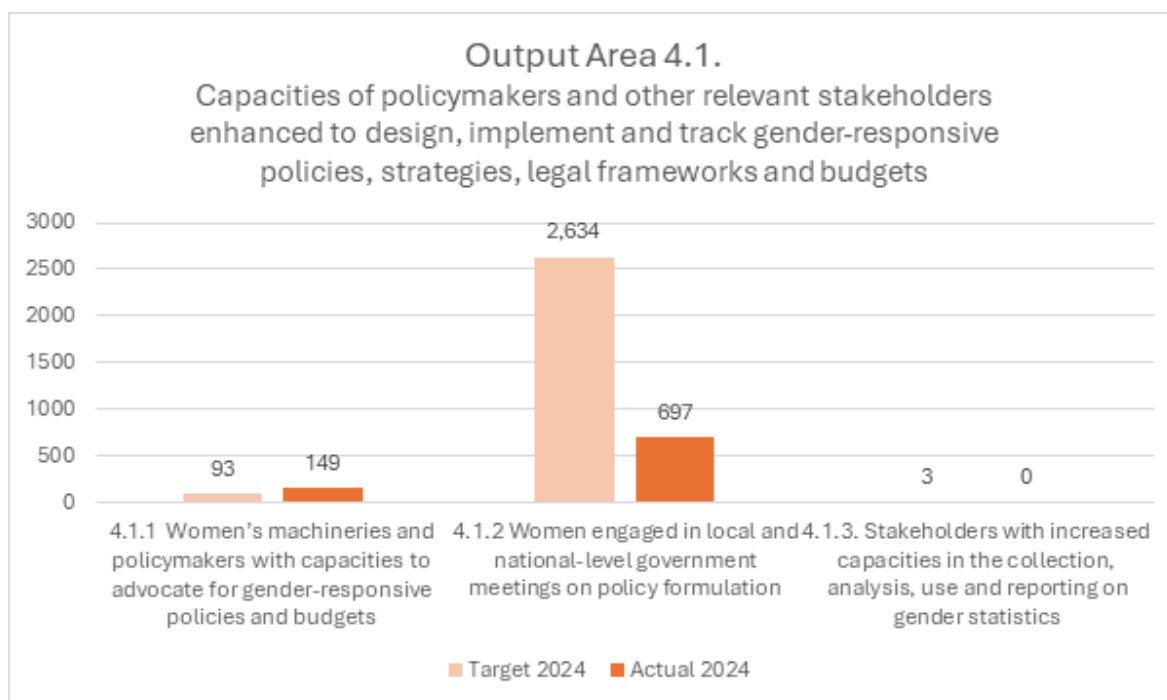
The Joint Programme supported several policy initiatives to advance a gender-responsive policy environment across the countries. From approval and revisions of national strategies and policies in Tanzania and Tunisia, to support on gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) in Nepal and Niger. The programme enhanced the capacity of government ministries by providing technical support, facilitating policy dialogues, and conducting capacity-building workshops on gender-responsive planning, budgeting, and legal literacy. In Pacific Islands, a training on data for research to influence and support policy for rural women farmers was conducted, but activities related to this outcome were postponed to 2025.

Engagement under outcome 4 reached 11,256 individuals, exceeding the 2024 target of 10,315. Nepal contributed significantly to this result through legal awareness and capacity-building activities, while Tanzania also met its outreach goal. Niger and Tunisia made more modest progress against their targets (44% and 8%, respectively), and coverage in the Pacific Islands remained limited (1.4%). The fourfold increase in outreach compared to 2023 (2,891 reached) reflects strengthened efforts to integrate gender in policy processes and enhance the institutional environment supporting rural women.

²⁴ In Niger, 120 leaders of producer organizations (POs) were trained, who then shared their knowledge with 3,983 people, including 3,488 women.

Output 4.1 Enhanced capacities of policy makers and other relevant stakeholders to design, implement and track gender-responsive policies, strategies, legal frameworks and budgets.

During 2024, 149 women's machineries and policymakers who are part of the individuals reached were interviewed and shared that they had strengthened their capacities to design, implement, and track gender-responsive policies, legal frameworks, strategies, and budgets 60% above the global target of 93. The most significant shifts were reported in Nepal, Tunisia, and Tanzania, where stakeholders described increased ability to engage in gender-responsive governance. No change was reported in Fiji and Niger. Rural women in five countries also reported greater participation in local and national policy discussions. A total of 697 women shared that they took part in government meetings related to policy formulation, budget allocation, or monitoring of gender commitments though still below the global target of 2,634 (-74%). The most substantial engagement was reported in Tunisia and Nepal, where women described actively contributing to these processes. No participation was reported in Niger or Fiji.



From Nepal, Tanzania and Tunisia, four (4) government policies and strategies relating to rural women's economic empowerment were strengthened as result of technical support provided by the JP RWEE:

- i. **Agricultural Development Strategy, Nepal** – the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development has committed to integrating gender-differentiated needs of women farmers in the ongoing review of the Agriculture Development Strategy (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 women in agriculture in Nepal.

- ii. **1995 Land Policy Tanzania** – support provided to the Ministry of Lands in revising the 1995 Land Policy, introducing gender-sensitive reforms that address the critical issue of land tenure security for women. These reforms, which will be formalized in the 2025 policy, promise to ensure better protection of women’s land rights, which are essential for their economic empowerment and long-term security in rural communities.
- iii. **National Clean Cooking Strategy, Tanzania** – A notable achievement is the approval and launch of Tanzania’s National Clean Cooking Strategy in March 2024, aiming for 80% of the population to adopt clean cooking solutions by 2034. This strategy directly contributes to reducing the unpaid care work on women, enhancing their economic productivity, and advancing gender equality. JP RWEE contributed in 2024 to advance the clean cooking agenda, contribute with efforts to mainstream clean cooking into development plans at local level.
- iv. **National Strategy and Action Plan (2024–2030) for the economic and social empowerment of rural women and girls in Tunisia** – The programme facilitated a high-level meeting that took place in December 2024 with the Ministry of Family, leading to the refinement of a national strategy and action plan.

The programme also supported further initiatives enhancing capacities of policy makers and relevant stakeholders at local level to design, implement and track gender-responsive policies.

Gender-Responsive Planning and Budgeting: In Tanzania, JP RWEE capacitated thirteen (13) key institutions, including the Ministries of Gender, Finance, Health, Agriculture, and Energy, to advocate for and implement gender-responsive policies and budgets. This capacity-building effort led to the allocation of TZS 59.5 billion (USD 24.2 million) towards addressing gender disparities. Additionally, local-level authorities’s capacities were strengthened through training sessions for community leaders and council staff on gender-responsive planning and budgeting. In Ikungi District Council, thirty community leaders and thirty council staff, including thirteen women councilors, participated in training sessions that enhanced their capacity to advocate for social protection and gender-responsive budgeting for the upcoming financial year 2025/26. Similarly, in Tunisia, policymakers demonstrated a stronger commitment to gender-responsive governance in 2024. Compared to 2023, there was an increase in advocacy for gender-equitable budgeting and policymaking, supported by focused training and multi-stakeholder engagement. A major catalyst for this shift was a two-day workshop held in Tunis, bringing together key ministries and organizations to address sexual harassment, equal pay, and unpaid care work. Participants reported leaving the workshop with actionable steps to reinforce legal frameworks and promote gender-sensitive reforms.

Agriculture and Climate-Resilient Policies: In Nepal, JP RWEE reinforced commitments to gender-responsive governance and addressing climate change challenges in agriculture through capacity-building initiatives. In 2024, 118 government officials and ten policymaking institutions strengthened their capacity to implement gender-responsive agriculture and climate-resilient policies. The participation of 270 rural women in national policy dialogues, provincial coordination committees, public hearings, and ward-level planning contributed to this output. Rural women actively advocated for revising the ADS to address emerging trends and challenges, such as women's increasing participation in the agricultural labor force, climate change, labor migration, and the underrepresentation of women in decision-making. In Tunisia, the capacity-building program on

the GDA practical guide further contributed to this change. For the first time, climate change and gender were systematically integrated into guidance for agricultural development actors. A training of trainers (ToT) program was organized, consisting of two capacity-building sessions covering communication skills, an introduction to climate change, gender, and social and solidarity economy. In Pacific Islands PUNOs conducted online capacity strengthening training on the collection, analysis, use and reporting of gender statistics and sex disaggregated data for research to influence and support policy for rural women farmers. Twelve (12) government officials in Kiribati (3), Fiji (4) and Tonga (5) of the Ministry of Women Child and Social Protection (MWCSP), the Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways (MoAW) participated of this training.

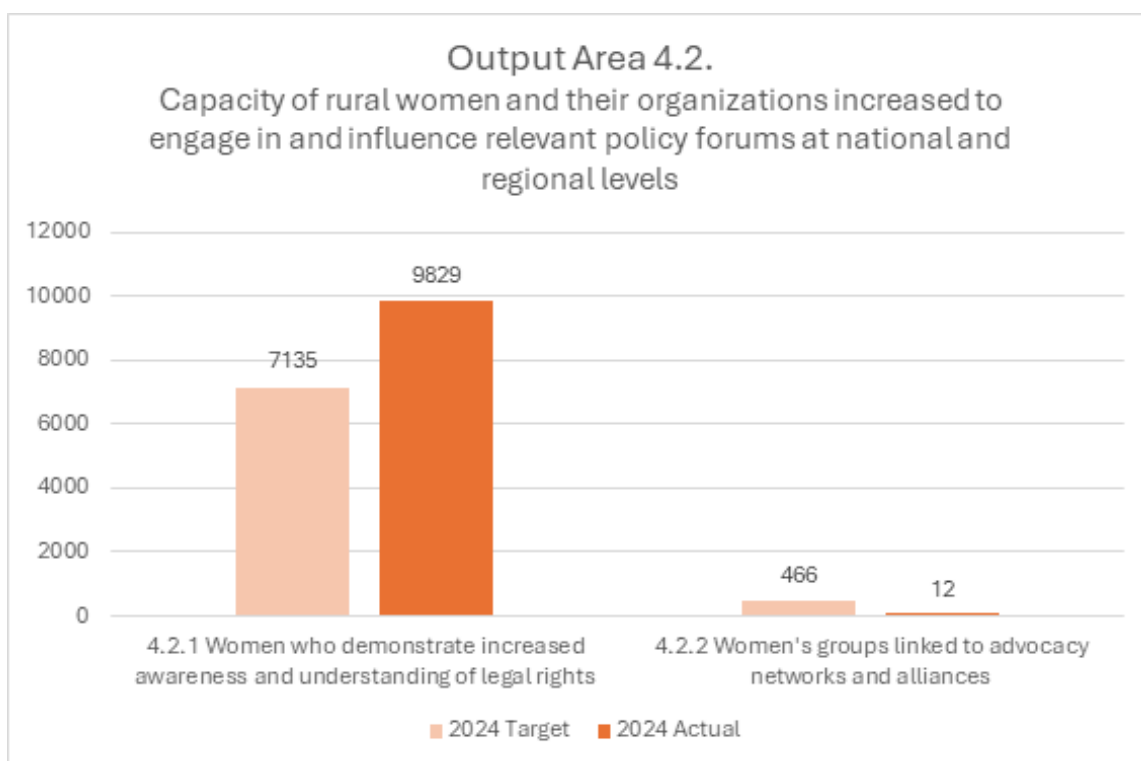
Community-Level Accountability Mechanisms: In *Niger*, JP RWEE held training sessions on community-level accountability mechanisms, focusing on the effective functioning and management of complaints. These sessions sensitized members of the Dimitra Clubs Networks and communal supervisors on the importance of these networks for the JP RWEE II accountability mechanism. Participants were educated on methods communities can use to provide feedback through toll-free numbers, ensuring the success of the program.

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.

During the implementation of the programme in 2024, 9,829 rural women reported they had increased their awareness and understanding of legal rights and policy mechanisms—38% above the global target of 7,135. Women in Nepal and Tanzania reported the most substantial changes, with Nepal showing particularly high levels of awareness. Reported figures in Fiji and Niger were slightly below target, while Tunisia aligned fully with the planned reach. However, only a total of 12 women’s groups were reported to be linked to advocacy networks and alliances in 2024. While the global target was 466, most countries did not report measurable progress, except for Tanzania and Tunisia. These results suggest that while individual awareness has grown, broader institutional linkages to advocacy structures remain limited and may require more strategic support moving forward. Pacific Islands interventions planned under this output for all countries were carried over to 2025.



JP RWEE Niger



Across the countries, the programme has supported this awareness growth by focusing mainly on enhancing legal literacy, building advocacy skills, and fostering networks and alliances.

Enhancing legal literacy has been a cornerstone of empowering rural women across the countries, but as mentioned above, with more substantial changes in Nepal and Tanzania. In Nepal, the newly reached women gained a deeper understanding of legal and policy provisions related to entrepreneurship, agriculture, economic activities, and women's rights through legal aid and referral orientation sessions. These sessions equipped them with the knowledge to advocate for their rights and support survivors of gender-based violence. Similarly, in Tanzania, participants were reached through legal literacy initiatives, including community listening clubs and community radios. These efforts resulted in increased awareness of legal rights and policy mechanisms among rural women, enabling them to actively participate in the review process of the land legal framework. These activities have been instrumental in fostering a sense of empowerment and active participation in policy forums and decision-making processes.

Building advocacy skills has been crucial as well in increasing the visibility and influence of rural women in policy spaces, allowing Tunisia to reach their planned targets. In Tunisia, rural women have become more visible and vocal on issues like safe transportation and decent work. Training sessions equipped them with skills in communication, advocacy, and policy engagement. Women from Jendouba and Kairouan led local dialogues and contributed to national consultations, resulting in actionable proposals for a centralized platform for social support programs and a legal framework addressing unsafe transport. In *Nepal*, legal aid and advocacy sessions empowered women to advocate for their rights and support survivors of gender-based violence. The programme also strengthened linkages between municipalities and women's farmer groups, fostering collaboration and dialogue. These advocacy skills have enabled rural women to raise their voices on critical issues and influence policy decisions effectively.

Enhancing women's capacity in fostering networks and alliances has been also part of the capacities strengthened. In *Niger*, rural women from economic interest groups and agro-food processing unions participated in the 8th edition of the 100% Made in Niger Trade Fair and the 13th edition of SAFEM 2024 (International Crafts Fair for Women in Niger), showcasing their creativity and expanding their networks. Additionally, women from Maradi were listed in a national database, highlighting their capacities and potential. In Tanzania, rural women seaweed farmers engaged in the seaweed value chain through exposure to innovative practices and market opportunities, enhancing their economic prospects. Furthermore, women's groups were linked to advocacy networks, fostering collaboration and dialogue.

Output 4.3: Rural women's economic empowerment strengthened through regional and global policy dialogues and processes.

The following global policy briefs were published and disseminated through the JP RWEE newsletter, internal agency networks and the JP RWEE website: Support creation of transport platform for rural women workers in Tunisia²⁵; [Nutritional and Behavioral Study of Rural Women Beneficiaries of the JP RWEE Program and their Families in the Governorates of Jendouba and Kairouan](#) (in French).

On the [International Women's Day focusing on the theme "Invest in women: Accelerate progress"](#), the RBAs held an event (hybrid - Italian Conference Room IFAD HQ / Zoom) on the 8th of March, with a [Panel: Empowerment for all, Redefining Progress Together](#). Hela Hassine, a representative of the Government of Tunisia spoke on behalf of the JP RWEE. In line with work of the JP RWEE implemented jointly by the RBAs and UN Women, this event was a call to action to increase investment in programs specifically designed to empower rural women, addressing their unique challenges and providing them with new economic opportunities and to advocate for policy changes at national and international levels to dismantle systemic barriers hindering rural women's progress, as well as to promote financial inclusion for rural women by facilitating their equal access to credit, resources and markets and ensuring their full engagement in economic activities.

At the occasion of the [IGC Lunch and Learn: Seeds of Change: Promoting Gender Equality in Food Systems](#) on **Wednesday 28 August from 12:00 to 13:00 CET**. The International Gender Champions is a leadership network that brings together decision-makers determined to break down gender barriers and make gender equality a working reality in their spheres of influence. As the main speakers of the session, both Brenda Behan, Director, Gender, Protection and Inclusion Service, World Food Programme (WFP) and Ei Hnin Hlaing, Programme Officer, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), highlighted the high reach of the JP RWEE, and specifically mentioned the increase in production and significant economic gains for rural women in Niger and how in Nepal, the joint programme boosted the agricultural productivity and economic independence of women, improved their ability to bounce back from future climate shocks, and gain access to markets where they can sell their produce at fair prices.

²⁵ The document will be published on the JP RWEE website once the final version is received from the country office.

- **Describe any (i) delays and challenges in implementation (ii) lessons learned (iii) good practices:**

Based on the implementation rate analysis²⁶, in 2024, a total of 704 interventions were planned across all outcomes as per the 2024 annual workplans. By mid-year, 359 of these (51%) had been initiated, with the remaining 345 (49%) had yet to begin. Among those started, 266 (74%) were currently on track, while 81 had already been completed and only 12 were reported as off track. Notably, 49 of the interventions did not start since Q1, and were already flagged for carryover into 2025. These figures pointed to steady momentum in implementation across most thematic areas, particularly in outputs 1.1 and 2.1, which showed the highest numbers of activities under execution during the year. However, areas such as Output 3.2 and 4.3 remained relatively under-implemented in the first half of the year but got a closer support and reprioritization during the second half of the year.

(i) Delays and Challenges in Implementation

Despite the overall success of the activities and beyond the specific delays and challenges included in the results section above, this section describes external and internal factors that impacted the timely implementation of some of the key interventions.

External:

Environmental factors affected mostly Tanzania and Niger. In Tanzania, adverse weather conditions, including strong winds and tides from cyclone Hidaya (May 2024), destroyed seaweed demonstration plots. Unpredictable rain patterns hindered agricultural interventions. In Niger, flooding, bush fires, and inaccessible roads affected livestock and agricultural production. Heavy rains led to the loss of goats and the collapse of houses, causing evacuations. Niger also was affected by an outbreak of small ruminant plague affected livestock, resulting in losses; while a deteriorating security situation in Kankandi and Fabirdji, hampered overall project activities and access.

Low literacy levels of older seaweed farmers in Tanzania limited their engagement in training and their application of knowledge, affecting value-adding and financial management training uptake. Similarly, among Nepal's project participants, many rural women in Nepal with little or no formal education, could not benefit as much from the trainings, reducing the impact of capacity-building efforts. Traditional discriminatory social norms in Nepal, as a cross-cutting challenge, have limited women's participation in financial decision-making and leadership, creating resistance to their involvement in economic activities. Tanzania also witnessed community resistance to changes during the GALS implementation.

Internal:

World Food Programme (WFP), as the agency hosting the Global Secretariat, is ensuring a smooth transition between Global Coordinators, following the end of the previous Global Coordinator's

²⁶ These numbers come from the 2024 Quarterly report digital submissions (last submission for Q4 End Jan 2025) provided by the country teams and validated at country and GCU level. It must be said that Pacific Islands did not submit progresses against each Country and each planned activity. This discrepancy could have slightly affected the result of the data.

contract by the end of May 2024. From June to September, the MEAL Coordinator assisted with some tasks until WFP appointed an interim Global Coordinator. This interim coordinator has led the Global Coordination Unit (GCU) through the process of elaborating the 2025 annual work plan, organizing the International Steering Committee (ISC), and preparing the 2024 annual country reports.

At country level, various delays affected implementation of their activities. Logistical constraints in Tunisia, linked to coordinating transportation for participants across multiple regions, posed significant hurdles. Scheduling conflicts due to diverse stakeholder availability required additional efforts. Implementation in the Pacific Islands was delayed due to the remoteness of target communities, irregular transport services (e.g., flights and boats), and high logistical costs. These factors were not fully anticipated during programme design and required adaptation and bundling of activities to ensure cost-effectiveness. Significant delays occurred due to setbacks in completing foundational activities, such as the gender value chain analyses, which postponed subsequent training and support for women farmers as mentioned in output 2.1. Stakeholder engagement was weak, resulting in delays in decision-making. Leadership gaps in Niger with the departure of the national coordinator (the post was vacant until the end of September 2024), decreased agency responsiveness and motivation. Delays in the supply of multifunctional platforms and improved stoves, impacted training schedules. Difficulties in identifying appropriate service providers and transitioning to a new working platform added complexity. Tanzania's lengthy internal procurement processes for some PUNOs, delayed the acquisition of climate-smart inputs, impacting target achievements. These challenges highlight the need for continued investment in infrastructure, logistical support, and coordination with stakeholders to ensure the effective implementation of activities and the sustainability of outcomes.

(ii) Lessons Learned

Building upon the recommendations from 2023, as the first full year of implementation of the second phase, which emphasized the importance of more accurate estimation of the planning period and leveraging the comparative advantage of PUNO's operational expertise, the second year has yielded significant insights to be considered in future endeavors. While some lessons are specific to one or two countries, they should be acknowledged as part of the collective understanding necessary for implementing a multi-country programme aimed at fostering learning.

Need for Adaptive Implementation: Flexible programming and adaptation as per diverse contexts, were emphasized as a requirement in the Pacific Islands, as a multi country programme, and Tunisia, to address specific realities and logistical challenges. Specifically, the case of Pacific Islands, where the diversity in infrastructure, remoteness, and connectivity—particularly in countries like Kiribati, which spans an ocean area comparable to the size of India—posed significant implementation challenges. These factors affected not only logistics and costs, but also the pace and feasibility of delivering services to remote communities. Analysis of the specific socio-economic realities of the participants and early identification of opportunities and risks, and country-specific planning and budgeting approaches to ensure effective delivery and impact and will enhance project resilience and sustainability, allowing for proactive adjustments to unforeseen circumstances.

Community Involvement strengthens Ownership: In Niger, involving community groups like Dimitra Clubs improved the selection process and reduced complaints. Similarly, Pacific Islands recognized that community-led approaches should be promoted for early response to challenges, which will reinforce strengthening community ownership and fostering project sustainability.

Tailored Training Methods for Learning Effectiveness: Interactive and visual methods were adopted in Nepal and Tunisia, using game-based learning and hands-on exercises to enhance participation and learning effectiveness. Based on this, the programme in Tunisia underscored the need for context-specific adaptations, such as tailored interventions for rural women, to increase their confidence and participation.

Engaging Men and Boys increases Women’s Economic Empowerment: In Nepal, this helped shift perceptions of women’s economic roles, in combination with the establishment of tailored credit facilities for women entrepreneurs. Beyond Nepal, discriminatory gender norms were identified as barriers for women’s empowerment in the other countries, hence, this recommendation should be part of the upcoming planning of activities.

(iii) Good Practices

During 2024’s implementation, good practices were observed in the countries. Among them, similarities have been identified, hence, grouping them around five (5) main areas:

Proactive management and regular engagement of stakeholders was emphasized in Niger and Tunisia, ensuring effective project management and progress towards results. Niger highlighted the regular coordination meetings to address implementation issues, which foster collaboration amongst all different stakeholders. In the case of Tunisia, the adoption and reactivation of a Multi-Stakeholder Platform²⁷ not only reinforced coordination but also played a crucial role in advancing policy-level changes, such as the adoption of the presidential decree on social protection for rural women, ensuring both immediate impact and long-term sustainability.

Interagency synergies and coordination: among the various coordinated efforts at national level, one stands out from the collaboration towards a cost-efficient monitoring. To contribute to output indicator 4.1.3, in Pacific Islands, JP RWEE provinces were integrated into the national mVAM²⁸ system, the team focused on tracking a set of key performance indicators rather than conducting a full outcome monitoring exercise. This collaboration not only optimized resources but also created an opportunity to engage government counterparts in data collection on Women’s Economic Empowerment (WEE), thereby enhancing national capacity in generating and using gender statistics in agriculture and rural development. Joint field missions are also organized and encouraged in all countries.

Continuous training and capacity building were crucial in Niger and Nepal, supporting long-term empowerment and resilience. The example of Niger refers to training and capacity building of the project participants, as a key success in 2024. This allowed the creation of local businesses and the capacity of women to contribute to household finances, by applying skills from training, as it is the case of Dimitra Club member Zeynabou Souley and her peers in Guilguijé village, who establish ten businesses producing Toukoudi, a traditional dried millet paste. Their initial business, funded through collective savings, generated a small profit, motivating them to continue their efforts. This success highlights the importance of practical training, organizational capacity at the community level, and harnessing local resources for sustainable development and food self-sufficiency. Nepal

²⁷ The multi-stakeholder platform was established at both national and regional levels to promote economic and social rights, with a particular focus on improving working conditions and transportation for women in agriculture. Created by COSPE, IFAD’s implementing partner, as part of the FAIRE project (*Femmes travailleuses dans l’Agriculture: Inclusion, Réseautage, Émancipation*) in 2020, it brings together key stakeholders from government ministries and civil society at local and national levels.

²⁸ Mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM).

has also invested this 2024 in continued support, mentorship and professional development for the facilitators, to equip them with the necessary skills to fulfill their roles effectively. These women facilitators are recruited from within their communities and as such, investing in their professional development strengthens their local leadership, enables adaptation to emerging challenges, and fosters sustained community engagement beyond the initial training phase.

Community-led approaches and integration of traditional knowledge with modern practices were significant in various countries, to promote sustainable development and food security. In Tanzania the active involvement of local leaders and communities has improved significantly the programme acceptance and success. Engaging with community influencers fosters trust and enhances participation levels. Also, Tunisia used peer-to-peer exchanges which facilitated knowledge-sharing and strengthened community networks, leading to enhanced leadership and gender equity advocacy within rural organizations.

- **Qualitative assessment**

The Joint Programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment has achieved significant results through various strategic interventions, collaborative efforts, and innovative approaches. From a qualitative perspective, several key factors have contributed this year to these achievements.

One of the critical factors has been the **strengthening of gender-responsive legal frameworks and policies**. This involves creating an enabling environment where women's rights and needs are prioritized, ensuring inclusive and equitable resource allocation, and better protection of women's rights. For example, in Tanzania, the launch of the National Clean Cooking Strategy and the review of the 1995 Land Policy have been pivotal. These efforts have led to systemic changes that support women's economic activities and improve food security and nutrition. The adoption of innovative approaches such as local cooling systems for horticultural produce and the integration of food for assets interventions have further enhanced productivity and food security for the rural women participating in the programme.

Another essential factor has been the **community engagement and leadership development**. This involves empowering women to have a voice in shaping policies and practices, leading to more gender-sensitive governance and collective decision-making within households and communities. In Tunisia, collaboration with regional bodies such as the CRDA and ODESYANO has facilitated mobilizing participants and strengthening local infrastructure that supports women's empowerment. This has led to significant transformations in decision-making processes at the community level and within households, contributing to increased voice and agency for rural women.

Collaborative partnerships among the four participating UN organizations (PUNOs), government bodies, private sector partners, and local communities have also been crucial. These partnerships ensure comprehensive and sustainable interventions that increase rural women's income and economic autonomy. In Nepal, the multi-agency approach has been critical in ensuring effective implementation of joint programme interventions. Annual monitoring exercises conducted collaboratively have generated field-based evidence to inform decision-making and demonstrate results. The co-funding of key interventions such as infrastructure development (e.g., deep borehole irrigation facilities and collection centers) has enhanced rural women's access to essential resources, increasing their income and economic autonomy. Another good example of this collaboration is the visit of the Tanzania team to Rwanda to learn from JP RWEE's implementation phases. They

evaluated coordination, identified collaboration opportunities, and gained MEAL insights. Key findings included the gradual impact of the GALS approach, the need for a guide for community sensitization, and the importance of local partnerships. Innovative practices like cooling systems and food for assets were highlighted. Recommendations were shared around developing a programme-wide plan to capture project participants' awareness of the programme and on supporting VSLAs to become cooperatives for sustainability.

Global advocacy efforts in key areas such as poverty reduction, gender equality, food security, and climate resilience have played a significant role in increasing rural women's voice and agency. Structured advocacy efforts have brought these issues to the attention of government bodies and stakeholders, enhancing programme visibility in national and international forums. In Fiji, the JP RWEE has become a flagship programme for the government, with the Minister in the Office of the Prime Minister prioritizing the programme as a pathway to improve the quality of life for rural women and their households. Public-private partnerships established in Fiji have created market value chains, enhancing the programme's sustainability and project participants' long-term self-sufficiency.

Enhanced coordination mechanisms have been another key factor. This involves aligning top-down and bottom-up approaches to the governance structure, resulting in a more coherent, systematic programmatic approach to programme implementation. In the Pacific Islands, the programme management unit (PMU) strengthened coordination mechanisms to address geopolitical challenges at both regional and national levels. Regular meetings among PUNOs addressed operational challenges such as beneficiary and budgetary issues, and partners, including donors, discussed project recalibration. Collaboration among PUNOs ensured that JP RWEE project participants were captured in the mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping of food systems (mVAM), providing critical data for pre and post-disaster events.

Training in gender-responsive budgeting and communal forums have enabled the issue of gender to be taken into account in the drafting of communal development plans and budget planning. In Niger, these initiatives have led to positive changes such as reduced early and forced marriages, improved schooling for girls, and better dialogue within couples. Communal forums facilitated discussions on women's needs and rights, contributing to significant transformations in decision-making processes at the community level and within households.



Monitoring and Evaluation

In 2024, JP RWEE reached a major milestone by conducting its first consolidated outcome and output monitoring (2024 Annual Monitoring) across four out of five programme countries, excluding the Pacific Islands. The monitoring process was rolled out sequentially between October 2024 and January 2025, beginning with Tanzania and concluding with Niger and Tunisia. The exercise was participatory in nature and coordinated by PUNOs, combining quantitative surveys with qualitative data collection tools (interviews and focus group discussions) involving rural women and other programme stakeholders. This approach allowed for representative and contextually grounded insights, which now inform the Global Performance Results Framework. More than 1,500 individuals and 60 groups were engaged in this monitoring effort.

The GCU played a coordinating and technical support role, providing standardized FGD and KII guides, quantitative survey templates, and direct assistance in contextualizing tools to each country. While only Tanzania has submitted a full outcome narrative report to date, findings are highlighted throughout this report and summarized in the analysis sections.

In the Pacific Islands, baseline surveys concluded in 2024 with the inclusion of Tonga, Solomon Islands, and Kiribati. The country team has delivered a tremendous effort considering human resources and financial constraints. The GCU supported this process remotely, providing enumerator guidance and onboarding materials. The JP RWEE Consolidated Baseline report has since been finalized and will be disseminated externally in 2025.

In parallel, the global 2024 MEAL Capacity Strengthening Plan (2024 MEAL CSP) was implemented, focusing on improving country-level use and understanding of the JP RWEE monitoring system. More than 15 training sessions were conducted, with emphasis on operationalizing core M&E tools. Notably, peer-to-peer learning mechanisms were established, enabling MEAL Coordinators to support one another on topics such as data analysis, beneficiary management, and process monitoring. The 2024 MEAL CSP was evaluated with the participation of PUNOs, CTs and implementing partners during a full-day review session. Feedback directly informed the development of the new 2025 MEAL Capacity Strengthening Plan, which has now been launched and focuses on streamlining the use of JP RWEE Global System and Tools at field level, support countries in managing beneficiary counting and adjustments.

Upgrades were also made to the JP RWEE Global System and Tools. Country teams now submit quarterly reports in a digitized format, enabling centralized data storage and real-time monitoring of progress against annual workplans. Tableau-based dashboards have been developed to improve data visualization and internal analysis; these will be officially rolled out in 2025.

To further strengthen the learning, JP RWEE finalized the JP RWEE MEAL Overview Strategy Paper and the Monitoring & Evaluation User Guide for Country teams, a living resource compiling all guidance and templates used under the global system. Both will be launched in 2025.

Finally, 2024 marked the start of a global partnership with IFPRI, established through a dedicated agreement with UN Women and supported by non-MPTFO donors (Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation). While led globally, the initiative benefits all programme countries. IFPRI's technical support is strengthening WEE measurement capacity using pro-WEAI, the launch of the WE-IMPACT Fellows Programme, supporting JP RWEE country teams and national stakeholders. This

work directly contributes to Outcome 4, supporting the line ministries using gender data in shaping more transformative policies and strategies at country level.

Knowledge Management and Learning

The Global Coordination Unit (GCU) facilitated learning exchanges across the participating countries and supported the enhancement of technical understanding and good practice on programme approaches, in collaboration with technical specialists at the HQ level.

- **Global Webinar Series on Outcome 4** - Organized by UN Women – 23rd May 2024
- **Global Webinar Series on Outcome 4 - Gender Responsive Budgeting** – Organized by UN Women-HQ presenting on Concepts, legal framework and good practices, and UN Women-Nepal sharing their experience. WFP-HQ also presented their new performance management tool linking results and budgets. - 8th October 2024,

Similar as in the previous year, in 2024, being the last year of the RBA Joint Programme on Gender Transformative Approaches for Food Security and Nutrition²⁹, JP RWEE and the JP GTA organized sessions aiming at exchange knowledge and experiences to strengthen the integration of transformative approaches in the JP RWEE.

- **Session on GTAs in value chain development** in the context of JP RWEE - Training workshop – Virtual – 25th - 28th July 2024 – 23 participants.

Communications

This year's communication efforts have benefited from the visibility raised in 2023, with the launched of the website and online presence.

In 2024, [JP RWEE website](https://www.fao.org/joint-programme-gender-transformative-approaches/en) had 5,1k users, including 4.9k new ones, visited the JPRWEE website from 135 countries. Their engagement rate was 38.6%. The top 10 (ten) countries from where the website is visited are the USA, the Netherlands, Finland, Italy, France, China, Austria, Rwanda, Ireland and Tunisia. These users found nine (9) stories and eight (8) publications, published in 2024:

- Nine (9) stories including: three (3) from Rwanda, three (3) from Nepal two (2) from Tanzania, one (1) from Niger.
- 2023 Annual Country Reports from Nepal, Niger, Tanzania and Tunisia.
- JP RWEE Targeting Good Practices.
- Nutritional and Behavioral Study of Rural Women Project participants of the JP RWEE Program and Their Families in the Governorates of Jendouba and Kairouan in French; and
- JP RWEE Nepal Baseline Study Country Report in English and Nepalese.

²⁹ <https://www.fao.org/joint-programme-gender-transformative-approaches/en>

Two (2) *newsletters* were produced by the Global Coordination Unit. First one in April 2024 to 1,258 recipients, and the second one in August 2024 reaching 1,256 recipients. In 2025, more efforts will be done to increase subscriptions aiming at reaching wider and diverse audience.³⁰

Other *social media channels* include [YouTube](#) (4 videos with 261 subscribers and an average of 7.5k views), [Instagram](#) (11 posts with 249 followers and an average engagement rate of 0.63) and [Twitter/X](#) (41 tweets, including reposting and quoting with 373 followers and an average engagement rate³¹ of 2.7). Both for X and Instagram, static posts with human stories featuring high-quality photos showed the highest rate of engagement.

iii) A Specific Story

Story One: Breaking Barriers Towards Becoming an Entrepreneur (Nepal)³²



Gita Devi Ram, the eldest of five children in a low-income family in Nepal's Saptari District, faced significant challenges due to her family's financial struggles and her Dalit background. The Dalit community, historically marginalized and discriminated against, continues to face severe social and economic disadvantages. Gita's lack of educational opportunities and the societal norms confining her to domestic chores further compounded her struggles.

³⁰ Approximately 50% of the recipients are employees from FAO, IFAD, UN Women and WFP, while the other 50% includes a diverse group of subscribers from other UN Agencies, NGOs, Governments, Academia, Private Sector, and personal emails.

³¹ Engagement rate measures how actively an audience interacts with content. It's calculated by dividing the total number of interactions (likes, comments, shares, etc.) by the total number of impressions (or sometimes followers) and multiplying by 100. **X:** Engagement includes actions like likes, retweets, replies, and clicks on links. **Instagram:** Engagement includes actions like likes, comments, shares, saves, and reactions.

³² Taken from the JP RWEE website on April 25, 2024. <https://jprwee.org/news/breaking-barriers-towards-becoming-entrepreneur>

Despite these challenges, Gita joined the JP RWEE (Joint Programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment) and became part of a women's farmers group. This group provided her with seeds, training in modern agricultural techniques, and a supportive environment to discuss and address issues of discrimination and inequality. Through this program, Gita began to generate income from farming, save money, and aspire to open her own grocery shop.

Gita's involvement in the JP RWEE has empowered her to envision a future where she can break the cycle of poverty and provide better opportunities for her children, overcoming the barriers imposed by her gender and ethnic background.

Story Two: Partnering with Tanzania's Government, Private Sector and Local Communities to Reduce Women's Unpaid Domestic and Care Work Burden (Tanzania)³³



In many communities, women bear a disproportionate burden of unpaid care work, which limits their economic participation and potential. In Tanzania, women are primarily responsible for childcare, cooking, and household duties, perpetuating gender inequalities and restricting their growth opportunities. In Zanzibar, women spend 87% of their time on unpaid domestic and care work, while men spend only 13%. Similarly, on mainland Tanzania, women devote 3.7 times more of their time to unpaid care and domestic work than men, significantly reducing their time for productive activities.

³³ Taken from the story published in JP RWEE website on July 11, 2024. <https://jprwee.org/news/partnering-tanzanias-government-private-sector-and-local-communities-reduce-womens-unpaid>

The Joint Programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JP RWEE) has recognized this challenge and designed targeted interventions to address the distribution of unpaid care work among women. These initiatives include sensitizing local government authorities, community leaders, and male gender champions using tools like SASA³⁴ and RESPECT. The program aims to prevent economic violence, promote women's access to productive resources, and ensure an equitable distribution of unpaid care work. By 2023, JP RWEE partners had reached over 19,000 rural women and men, raising awareness about gender inequalities and the importance of reducing, redistributing, and recognizing unpaid care work.

One significant effort by JP RWEE is the establishment of childcare centers in Zanzibar and Singida, in collaboration with local governments. These centers provide a safe environment for children, allowing women to engage in economic activities such as seaweed farming. Additionally, JP RWEE has partnered with private sector companies to provide subsidized gas cooking cylinders and training, reducing the time women spend on cooking. These initiatives have empowered women to adopt more efficient practices, enhancing their economic participation and overall well-being. JP RWEE plans to expand its childcare center network and explore additional time-saving technologies to further support women's economic empowerment and promote gender equality in Tanzania.

III. Other Assessments or Evaluations

Gender Responsive Social Care Infrastructure: In Nepal, 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.

KAP Survey Nutrition: In Niger, as part of the implementation of the nutrition component of the JP RWEE II programme, an initial KAP survey was conducted in *November 2024* in the communes where the Programme operates to assess beneficiaries' knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding nutrition. This baseline assessment serves as a basis for designing concrete actions to improve nutrition within the programme. The survey was conducted in the programme's four intervention communes in Niger, with a sample that reflects the overall target population's gender distribution - approximately 75% women. In terms of household responsibilities, depending on the commune, 25 to 38% of the surveyed members were heads of household. To accurately assess the impact of

³⁴ SASA is uniquely designed to address a core driver of violence against women and HIV: the imbalance of power between women and men, girls and boys. Documented in a comprehensive and easy-to-use Activist Kit, SASA! inspires and enables communities to rethink and reshape social norms.

interventions, data collection conditions must remain strictly consistent between the initial study (T) and the final study (T+), considering factors such as population, sampling, environment, risk factors, health indicators, etc.

In Tunisia, several studies, assessments and other resources were conducted in 2024 by the participating agencies, some were in 2024 under internal review and will be published in 2025.

- **Towards gender equality:** The study, undertaken by IFAD, aims at understanding issues challenges in rural communities in Tunisia & addressing them through JP RWEE (with a focus on Jendouba & Kairouan). This is currently under internal review and to be completed accordingly.
- **Empowering rural women:** This study by IFAD looks at transformative journeys from Jendouba and Kairouan through GALS within the JP RWEE framework. Also under current internal review.
- **Assessment of local markets and supply chain and potential link with professional agricultural organizations in Kairouan and Jendouba:** WFP

Baseline survey in Pacific Islands: The Fiji baseline was conducted in *January 2024* by IFAD implementing partner with the support of the GCU. It shows promising individual-level empowerment but limited structural and service access. Out of the 1,800 targeted rural women, 1,500 (83%) demonstrated leadership empowerment, and 1,100 (61%) reported decision-making power over productive assets. Additionally, 864 women (48%) owned or co-owned land. Food insecurity affected 1,680 households—suggesting widespread vulnerability—while 1,404 women (78%) met minimum dietary diversity. Agricultural productivity was relatively strong at 1,408 kg/ha. However, only 70 women (4%) had access to climate-smart inputs, and access to extension services, financial products, formal employment, and collective platforms was nearly absent. Only 20 women (1%) had improved access to markets, and no women or groups reported engagement in governance or advocacy networks. At the community level, 12 of 43 communities (28%) showed some climate resilience capacity. These findings point to a solid foundation in women’s agency but underline the need for investment in service delivery, institutional linkages, and community-level systems. Baseline surveys in Tonga, Solomon Islands, Kiribati, faced logistical challenges. Conducted between August and December 2024, they excluded control groups and, in the three Pacific countries, did not apply pro-WEAI. As spouses were not interviewed, pro-WEAI Index and GPI index cannot be calculated. Validated results for the remaining 3 countries of the PIs will be available in 2025.

2024 Annual monitoring (Outcome and output): The 2024 Performance Results Framework (PRF) Annual Monitoring, provides the first representative outcome and output-level data across all JP RWEE countries, enabling comprehensive measurement of progress against baselines and annual targets. Compared to 2023’s limited output-level reporting, the 2024 results reflect the results of a full 12 month programme implementation, with structured surveys and focus group discussions capturing the voices of over 1,500 rural women and 60 women’s groups. Key gains were observed in rural women’s access to productive resources, adoption of climate-smart practices, improved dietary diversity, and increased participation in markets and income-generating activities. Farm

incomes rose modestly overall, with strong contributions from Tanzania. Women's leadership in governance advanced in Nepal, while capacities to engage in gender-responsive policymaking grew significantly in several countries. Nonetheless, gaps remain in areas such as access to financial services, off-farm incomes, and institutional adoption of inclusive policies. The findings underscore steady, yet uneven progress toward rural women's economic empowerment across diverse contexts. All data presented in this analysis are drawn from country submissions and are consolidated throughout the main report, with indicator-specific figures also available in the annex tables. A full executive summary of key findings across all six countries will be developed in 2025, once country teams finalize their narrative reports and validation processes are completed.

Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFM):

In Nepal, the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the CFM has been finalized and is being implemented, though it has not yet been officially endorsed. The CFM is functional, with 8 participants (3 women and 5 men) using it this year. The preferred communication channel was Namaste WFP, with other channels like meetings and community gatherings also being used. There were 1 complaint and 7 feedback instances, mainly requesting information about project services, expressing appreciation for support, and complaining about inadequate assistance. All issues were resolved with the help of technical and partner teams.

Tanzania has prepared a draft SOP in November 2023, with finalization and operationalization planned for June 2025. The delay is due to late recruitment of a MEAL Coordinator and other competing priorities. While the CFM is functional through broader Accountability Frameworks of agencies like FAO and WFP, it is not yet specific to JP RWEE. Commonly used channels include face-to-face interactions, mobile phone calls, community meetings, and phone hotlines operated by implementing partners. Feedback themes include requests for expanded support, clarification on selection criteria, and concerns around implementation timelines. However, systematic mechanisms to quantify and analyze feedback are not yet in place.

In Tunisia, the SOP for the CFM is developed but needs review. The CFM is functional, with feedback received from regional commissions (Commissariat Régional au Développement Agricole - CRDA) rather than directly from beneficiaries. No beneficiaries used the CFM directly, but feedback was shared via phone and transmitted to the JP RWEE team by CRDA. There were 3 complaints and 2 feedback instances, mainly related to the delivery of beekeeping and poultry equipment. The CFM has been shared with CRDA by FAO, but it needs to be communicated directly to beneficiaries, which will be included in future communication materials.

IV. Programmatic Revisions (if applicable)

No major adjustments in strategy, target or key outcomes and outputs took place during 2024, however minor adjustments linked to programmatic decisions based on monitoring and implementation took place. In Tunisia, it was decided to merge the implementation of two activities (4.2.2 and 2.3.4) provide additional funding for Activity 2.3.4 and enrich the content of the sessions, ensuring beneficiaries receive more comprehensive and impactful training.

In view of challenges encounter, a number of activities were carried over to 2025 in Pacific Islands and a mission by the lead agency (IFAD) is planned in 2025 to support the country offices and

partners in their implementation. In Nepal, activities mainly in outcome 3 were also carried over to 2025, as further preparatory work is required to ensure the effective implementation of these initiatives. This includes a mapping relevant networks and alliances and identifying potential vendors that will be undertaken in 2025

V. Resources

Financial information is available in the Financial Report, which is consolidated by the MPTF Office, the Administrative Agent. This report includes information regarding the additional resources mobilized from Ireland and Switzerland.



ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

What's new in this table

This year, figures are presented in unit numbers to align with ISC requests, without adding percentages to keep the table clear. Some values differ from last year due to the shift to absolute numbers and simple averages instead of weighted calculations. **Fiji has been added** following baseline completion in April 2024, while Tonga, Solomon Islands, and Kiribati are pending GCU validation.

Introductory note to the results table

The data presented in the table reflect the results of the Joint Programme as of the 2024 Annual Monitoring (outcome and output level), conducted by the Country Teams between October 2024 and January 2025. Figures reported in the table **represent absolute numbers** unless otherwise stated, and country-level baselines correspond to the programme country target populations identified at project start-up as they met that indicator. These baseline figures are specifically proportional to the total programme participants population (women and men, communities, groups, national stakeholders) targeted at the onset of the programme. Global aggregates are calculated based on country-level contributions, applying consistent rules for summation or averaging depending on indicator type, to ensure comparability and coherence across countries. *Where feasible, the GCU conducts quality assurance of country-level data. Figures not validated through this process are excluded from the global consolidation to ensure consistency and reliability.* The reporting structure and analysis follows the approved JP RWEE Global Programme Results Framework (PRF) Guidelines and uses standard data collection methods and calculation methodologies adapted for context-specific application in each participating country. Where data limitations occurred, or where indicators were not adopted at country level or measured annually as per guidelines, appropriate codes are used and explained below.

Terminology

- NA (Not Applicable): The indicator was not adopted by the country either because it was optional in the PRF or not scheduled for measurement during 2024.
- DL (Data Limitation): Baseline data was unavailable or deemed unreliable at program start-up. Variance is calculated based on 2024 target and actual only.
- n/a (Variance Not Available): Variance is not calculated where either the target or the actual achievement is zero to prevent misleading results.

Calculation Methods

- Absolute numbers are reported for participant counts, group formation, financial access, policy adoptions, and related outputs.
- Averaging is used for productivity indicators (e.g., kg/ha yields, kg, USD), where values represent ratios rather than counts. For instance, crop productivity improvements were averaged across all available crops per country to avoid misrepresentations from summation.
- Highest value across disaggregated indicators: For indicators disaggregated by type (such as access to financial services and access to productive resources), the highest single value reported was selected to ensure comparability across countries and to avoid double-counting.
- Global totals: For count indicators, global results are calculated by summing country-level figures.
- For ratio-based indicators, global figures are calculated as the simple average of country-level results.

- Variance is calculated using the formula: $(\text{Actual} - \text{Target}) \div \text{Target}$.

Variance Rules and Interpretation

- Variance is both in % and in absolute numbers. The one in % has to be interpreted cautiously when baseline value or yearly targets are small, as minor changes can result in large percentage variations.
- When both target and actual are zero or DL or NA for one or more country, variance is not calculated for that country and is not part of the global aggregate.
- For indicators where baseline values are present across countries, the global baseline is calculated by summing the country baselines. In cases of DL, aggregation was not performed, and global baseline is reported as NA.

Achievement Classification: Indicators were classified based on the following general rule:

- **MET:** Achievement of 95% or more of the 2024 target, or clear and meaningful progress compared to baseline where no target was set.
- **PARTIALLY MET:** Achievement between 70% and 95% of the 2024 target, or evidence of progress compared to baseline with minor limitations (e.g., data quality issues, partial implementation delays).
- **NOT MET:** Achievement of less than 70% of the 2024 target, lack of measurable progress compared to baseline, or significant data limitations preventing assessment.

Additional information:

For ease of reference, we report below the total targeted programme participants by country, along with the global totals for individuals (rural women and men), selected communities (based on the smallest administrative unit provided), and groups formed or engaged under the programme.

country	women	men	total	group	communities
Fiji	1800	200	2000	60	43
Nepal	5500	500	6000	200	13
Niger	12000	3000	15000	697	40
Rwanda	7343	1758	9101	26	210
Tanzania	6800	1200	8000	200	84
Tunisia	2700	500	3000	80	10
Global	36,143	7,158	43,301	1,263	400

Goal: To secure rural women's livelihoods, rights and resilience to advance sustainable development, Agenda 2030 and the SDGs

G.1 Decrease in the proportion of households with moderate or severe food insecurity (Food Insecurity Experience Scale - FIES, adapted from SDG 2.1.2)

Country	Baseline	Endline					Source of data
Fiji	1,680	1,512	NA (Measured every 2 years)				Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) ³⁵
Nepal	2,658	2,153					
Niger	9,540	7,250					
Tanzania	4,208	3,577					
Tunisia	1,320	1,056					
Global	19,406	15,548					

G.2 Increased proportion of rural women demonstrating empowerment as measured by the relevant Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (proWEAI)

Country	Baseline	Endline					Source of data
Fiji	720	1,080	NA (Measured at baseline and endline)				proWEAI Index
Nepal	1,210	1,815					
Niger	1,050	1,502					
Tanzania	2,856	3,142					
Tunisia	111	139					
Global	5,947	7,677					

G.3 Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks as measured by the Climate Capacity Score (CCS)

Country	Baseline	Endline					Source of data
Fiji	12	40	NA (Measured every 2 years)				CCS
Nepal	0	7					
Niger	24	40					
Tanzania	0	50					
Tunisia	5	9					
Global	41	146					

G.4 Increase in the proportion of rural women owning or co-owning land (adapted from SDG 5.a.1)

Country	Baseline	Endline					Source of data
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³⁵ FIES data is disaggregated by Household-administered and Individual-administered surveys. For the purpose of this table, only Household-administered results are presented. The number of households corresponds to the number of individual direct project participants .

Fiji	864	NA	NA (Measured at baseline and endline)	proWEAI
Nepal	495	619		
Niger	6,000	6,600		
Tanzania	5,304	NA		
Tunisia	1,953	NA		
Global	14,616	15,340		

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 against the baseline in production volume, kg/ha)³⁶

Country	Baseline	Endline	2024 Target	2024 Actual	Variance	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji ³⁷	1,408	1,971	DL	DL	0%	MET ³⁸	SAMS (Agriculture production Module)
Nepal	1,295	1,711	1,425	1,399	-2%		
Niger	65	101	77	75	0%		
Tanzania	2,009	2,210	2,070	2,070	0%		
Tunisia ³⁹	337	371	n/a	n/a	-2%		
Global⁴⁰	5,114	6,364	3,572	3,544	98% met		

1.2 Increase in the proportion of rural women who reach minimum dietary diversity (% increase from baseline, measured by MDD-W)

Country	Baseline	Endline	2024 Target	2024 Actual	Variance	Reason for variance	Source of data
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³⁶ This indicator is disaggregated by supported crops by country - therefore they are all different from one another across the countries: Crops: Fiji: Banana, Bongo, Chili, Chinese cabbage, Cucumber, Dalo, Eggplant, Long beans, Tomato, Vudi, Yams; Nepal: Nuts/Seeds, Other vegetables, Paddy, Pulses, Wheat; Niger: Cowpea, Millet, Okra, Sorghum; Tanzania: Banana, Cassava, Maize, Millet, Pulses, Seaweed, Sorghum, Sunflower; Tunisia: Beans, Capers, Carob, Chili pepper, Tomato.

³⁷ Fiji: Productivity data were not collected using the SAMS system but were based on implementing partner reports. Therefore, Fiji's data cannot be consolidated into global productivity figures.

³⁸ Progress on rural women's agricultural productivity was partially met. Niger and Tanzania maintained gains; Nepal saw a minor decline (-2%). Fiji's data, sourced from partner reports, limited comparability. Tunisia's production could not be measured due to delays in input distribution. Overall, the global variance of -2% reflects slower-than-expected progress.

³⁹ Tunisia: Production was not measured because the transfer of seeds and tools to project participants was not finalized during the reporting period.

⁴⁰ Calculation method for 1.1: The percentage increase in productivity (kg/ha) is based on the average yield across all nutritious crops with available data within each country. Productivity values (kg/ha) represent a ratio and are not additive across crops; therefore, averaging was applied to accurately reflect national productivity trends. Global totals for Indicator 1.1 were calculated by summing country-level figures, as each country's value represents a national weighted average across multiple crops.

Fiji	1,404	1,516	1,432	DL ⁴¹	-2%	MET	Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women MDD-W)
Nepal	880	1,109	1,038	1,065	3%		
Niger	2,520	3,780	3,276	3,528	10%		
Tanzania	2,992	3,172	3,052	2,992 ⁴²	-2%		
Tunisia	1,287	1,544	1,365	1,338	0%		
Global	9,083	11,121	10,164	10,327	2%		

1.3 Decrease in the proportion of households spending 65% or more of their monthly budget on food (Household Food Expenditure Share)

Country	Baseline	Endline					Source of data
Fiji	260	239	NA (Measured every 2 years)				Household Food Expenditure Share (HFES)
Nepal	3,540	3,186					
Niger	9,750	7,605					
Tanzania	4,720	4,059					
Tunisia	102	97					
Global	18,372	15,186					

1.4 Decrease in rate of rural women farmers' post-harvest losses over time (measured in Kg)

Country	Baseline	Endline	2024 Target	2024 Actual	Variance	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	66	53	66	66	0	MET ⁴³	SAMS (Agriculture production Module)
Nepal	366	337	366	366	0		
Niger	DL	DL	DL	DL	0		
Tanzania	542	488	526	531	-0.01		
Tunisia ⁴⁴	440	396	440	440	0		
Global	1,414	1,555	1,398	1,403	-1.0%		

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

⁴¹ Fiji did not measure this indicator; however, the establishment of home gardens has contributed to improved healthy eating habits, as reported by implementing partners.

⁴² Tanzania recorded a slight decline, possibly linked to food security challenges or changes in the sample base with newly enrolled participants. This data is under verification.

⁴³ Only Tanzania experienced a slight decrease, though falling just short of the target. Data from Niger and Fiji have not yet been fully validated at the global level, which may slightly influence consolidated figures.

⁴⁴ Tanzania set the increase to 0 % for this indicator since no activities in 2024 were planned to produce a change.

Country	Baseline	Endline	2024 Target	2024 Actual	Variance	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	\$1,774 ⁴⁵	\$2,484	\$1,951	\$1,951	0%	MET	SAMS (Agriculture production Module)
Nepal	\$103	\$124	\$108	\$109	1%		
Niger	\$144	\$216	\$167	\$173	4%		
Tanzania	\$90	\$125	\$91	\$105	15%		
Tunisia	\$152	\$213	\$160	\$152	5%		
Global	\$453	\$632	\$496	\$498	2%		

2.2 Percentage increase in rural women's average annual off-farm incomes⁴⁶

Country	Baseline	Endline	2024 Target	2024 Actual	Variance	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	\$1,200	\$1,440	\$1,260	\$1,200	5%	MET	Business and Employment Module
Nepal	\$304	\$345	\$306	\$312	5%		
Niger	\$142	\$272	\$192	\$189	-2%		
Tanzania	\$99	\$147	\$107	\$131	24%		
Tunisia	\$500	\$625	\$550	\$595	9%		
Global	\$449	\$566	\$483	\$485	-3%		

2.3 Increase in the proportion of rural women with control over the use of their income and expenditures (proWEAI: Input in productive decisions)

Country	Baseline	Endline					Source of data
Fiji	1,440	1,728	NA (Measured at baseline and endline)				proWEAI (Uncensored inadequacy headcount ratio)
Nepal	4,345	4,997					
Niger	7,770	13,986					
Tanzania	5,916	6,508					
Tunisia	837	1,046					
Global	20,308	28,264					

2.4 Household redistribution in the average number of daily hours spent on unpaid care and domestic work (proWEAI: Work balance by gender)⁴⁷

Country	Baseline ⁴⁸	Endline				Reason for variance	Source of data
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⁴⁵ This amount has been verified as in the range based on the national available data for Fiji.

⁴⁶ This indicator is disaggregated by employment type, average between self-employed and wage employment.

⁴⁷ This indicator is reported percentage of time (hours in 24/24) spent by women compared by men.

⁴⁸ At baseline, the average daily hours spent on unpaid care and domestic work were recorded as follows: Fiji (women 3h, men 1.5h), Nepal (women 4h, men 1.6h), Niger (women 6h, men 1.5h), Rwanda (women 5h, men 0h), Tanzania (women 4.8h, men 1.6h), and Tunisia (women 7h, men 1.6h).

Fiji	67%	50%	NA (Measured at baseline and endline)	proWEAI
Nepal	72%	50%		
Niger	80%	50%		
Tanzania	75%	50%		
Tunisia	82%	50%		
Global	75%	50%		

O3. 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 (proWEAI: Input in productive decisions)

Country	Baseline	Endline					Source of data
Fiji	1,100	1,210	NA (Measured at baseline and endline)				proWEAI (Uncensored inadequacy headcount ratio)
Nepal	4,730	4,872					
Niger	2,640	4,686					
Tanzania	1,360	2,176					
Tunisia	1,485	2,153					
Global	11,315	15,097					

3.2 Increase in the proportion of rural women with empowerment in the leadership domain as measured by Pro-WEAI

Country	Baseline	Endline					Source of data
Fiji	1,500	1,620	NA (Measured at baseline and endline)				proWEAI (Uncensored inadequacy headcount ratio)
Nepal	1,320	1,386					
Niger	1,680	2,856					
Tanzania	2,040	2,346					
Tunisia	200	230					
Global	6,740	8,438					

3.3 Increase in proportion of women in elected local governance structures⁴⁹

Country	Baseline ⁵⁰	Endline	2024 Target	2024 Actual	Variance	Reason for variance	Source of data
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⁴⁹ This indicator measures the share of women in elected positions within local governance bodies in JP RWEE intervention areas. Each country must define which local structures are being assessed. For Niger adopted this indicator for the Dimitra Clubs, excluded in Phase I and for which their WEAI index resulted as not increased.

⁵⁰ This indicator was set at 0 at baseline, as the country team had not yet identified the local governance structures to be monitored. Defining these structures required a longer dialogue with local authorities.

Fiji	0	80	20	0	-20	MET	proWEAI
Nepal	0	825	0	715	715		
Niger	0	4800	0	DL	DL		
Tanzania	0	68	0	0	0		
Tunisia	0	324	0	0	0		
Global	0	6097	20	715	695		

3.4 Increase in the proportion of participating women who are empowered or whose achievements are at least as high as men in their households (proWEAI: Gender Parity Index)

Country	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Endline</i>					<i>Source of data</i>
Fiji	1,026	1,231	NA (Measured at baseline and endline)				proWEAI
Nepal	2,695	3,234					
Niger	3,600	4,320					
Tanzania	4,080	7,344					
Tunisia	1,500	1,800					
Global	12,901	17,929					

O4. 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 and adapted from SDG 5.1.1)⁵¹

Country	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Endline</i>	<i>2024 Target</i>	<i>2024 Actual</i>	<i>Variance</i> ⁵²	<i>Reason for variance</i>	<i>Source of data</i>
Fiji	0	8	2	0	-2	PARTIALLY MET	Key Informant Interview with Policy Maker (counting)
Nepal	0	1	0	0	0		
Niger	0	1	0	0	0		
Tanzania	0	3	3	3	0		
Tunisia	0	5	0	0	0		
Global	0	18	5	3	-2		

⁵¹ The reported legal frameworks by country are as follows: Fiji – Regional legal frameworks; Nepal – Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development Gender Strategy; Niger – National Strategy for Women's Empowerment; Tanzania – Blue Economy Gender Strategy, Blue Economy Action Plan, and National Clean Cooking Strategy; Tunisia – National Strategy for Women's Economic Empowerment.

⁵² Variance values are presented in absolute numbers rather than percentages. This approach was chosen because the indicator values are very small, making percentage changes misleading or exaggerated.

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

1.1.1 Increase in the proportion of rural women with access to productive resources as measured by proWEAI (% increase over baseline)⁵³

Country	Baseline	Endline	2024 Target	2024 Actual	Variance	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	603	965	639	639	0%	MET	proWEAI
Nepal	2,059	2,677	2,059	2,265	10%		
Niger	8,520	11,400	9,480	11,640	23%		
Tanzania	5,780	6,069	6,242	6,242	0%		
Tunisia	716	1,002	716	716	0%		
Global ⁵⁴	17,678	22,113	19,136	21,502	12%		

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)

Country	Baseline	Endline	2024 Target	2024 Actual	Variance	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	70	98	77	77	0%	MET	SAMS (Agriculture production Module)
Nepal	0	5,500	3,025	3,630	20%		
Niger	6,936	9,849	7,630	10,681	40%		
Tanzania	3,400	5,100	4,114	3,638	-12%		
Tunisia	0	1,080	270	540	100%		
Global	10,406	25,650	15,116	21,063	36%		

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)

Country	Baseline	Endline	2024 Target	2024 Actual	Variance	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	90	126	99	99	0%	MET	SAMS (Agriculture production Module)
Nepal	0	4,125	3,025	3,465	15%		
Niger	0	6,000	1,200	1,320	10%		
Tanzania	1,224	1,469	1,349	1,285	-5%		
Tunisia	0	1,080	270	243	-10%		
Global	1,314	12,800	5,943	6,412	8%		

⁵³ This indicator is disaggregated by type of asset owned by the beneficiary or household, including means of transportation, other land not used for agriculture, large livestock, fishponds or fishing equipment, non-farm business equipment, large consumer durables, houses or buildings, poultry, land, small livestock, small consumer durables, cell phones, non-mechanized farm equipment, and mechanized farm equipment.

⁵⁴ Global aggregates are calculated by taking the average across all productive assets reported within each country, and the global figure is the simple sum of the country averages.

1.1.4 (Optional) Increase in the number of rural women with access to time- and labour-saving technologies (% increase over baseline)

Country	Baseline	Endline	2024 Target	2024 Actual	Variance	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	0	900	504	504	0%	MET	SAMS (Agriculture production Module)
Nepal	0	550	275	55	-80%		
Niger	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Tanzania	136	163	136	136	0%		
Tunisia ⁵⁵	0	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Global	136	1,613	915	695	-24%		

OP.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)

Country	Baseline	Endline	2024 Target	2024 Actual	Variance	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	0	900	100	0	-100%	MET	Focus Group Discussions with participating rural women and men
Nepal	0	4,125	3,025	3,465	15%		
Niger	0	12,000	0	0	n/a		
Tanzania ⁵⁶	5,000	6,000	5,500	5,550	1%		
Tunisia	0	1,620	405	297	-27%		
Global	0	24,645	9,035	9,312	-2%		

1.2.2 Increase in the number of rural women accessing extension services, including weather information (% increase over baseline)

Country	Baseline	Endline	2024 Target	2024 Actual	Variance	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	0	1,800	504	504	0%	MET	SAMS (Agriculture production Module)
Nepal	0	5,500	3,025	2,970	-2%		
Niger	0	3,000	1,440	1,080	-25%		
Tanzania	0	1,020	204	204	0%		
Tunisia	0	1,350	189	324	71%		
Global	0	12,670	5,362	5,082	-5%		

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)

Country	Baseline	Endline	2024 Target	2024 Actual	Variance	Reason for variance	Source of data
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⁵⁵ Tunisia has not planned activities in 2024 directed to produce changes under this indicators due a delay in providing assets and tools and training to the beneficiaries.

⁵⁶ Figures at endline and baseline are currently under review with the country team for validation.

Fiji	0	396	108	198	83%	MET	SAMS (Agriculture production Module) and IP reports (counting)
Nepal	0	3,300	1,485	550	-63%		
Niger	0	3,000	240	0	-100%		
Tanzania	5,100	6,375	6,171	5,712	-7%		
Tunisia	0	1,080	270	378	40%		
Global	5,100	14,151	8,274	6,838	-17%		

1.2.4 (Optional) Number of local food security reserves in target groups disaggregated by household and cooperative level (% increase from baseline)

Country							
Fiji	NA (Not adopted by any country)						
Nepal							
Niger							
Tanzania							
Tunisia							
Global							

OP.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)

Country	Baseline	Endline	2024 Target	2024 Actual	Variance	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	0	500	0	0	n/a	MET	Focus Group Discussions with participating rural women
Nepal	0	5,500	1,485	1,540	4%		
Niger	600	1,200	900	870	-3%		
Tanzania	3,400	4,012	3,537	3,502	-1%		
Tunisia	0	810	270	297	10%		
Global	4,000	12,022	6,192	6,209	0%		

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)

Country	Baseline	Endline	2024 Target	2024 Actual	Variance	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	0	504	0	0	n/a	MET	Focus Group Discussions with participating rural women
Nepal	0	1,485	495	990	100%		
Niger	0	960	240	360	50%		
Tanzania	2,924	3,275	2,982	3,626	22%		
Tunisia	0	810	135	162	20%		
Global	2,924	7,034	3,852	5,138	33%		

2.1.3 Increase in the number of rural women with improved physical access to markets, processing and/or storage facilities (% increase over baseline) ⁵⁷							
Country	Baseline	Endline	2024 Target	2024 Actual	Variance	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	20	1,200	300	0	-100%	MET	proWEAI
Nepal	1,962	2,550	2,139	2,065	-3%		
Niger	3,600	10,400	7,844	9,020	15%		
Tanzania	3,763	5,456	4,449	5,021	13%		
Tunisia	1,184	1,404	1,280	1,315	3%		
Global	10,529	21,010	16,012	17,421	9%		
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							
Country	Baseline	Endline	2024 Target	2024 Actual	Variance	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	0	60	5	4	-20%	PARTIALLY MET	Focus Group Discussions with participating rural women
Nepal	0	150	50	60	20%		
Niger	0	100	50	0	-100%		
Tanzania	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Tunisia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Global	0	310	105	64	-39%		
2.1.5 (Optional) Increase in value of sales in USD by rural women-owned micro-enterprises or producer organizations							
Country	Baseline	Endline	2024 Target	2024 Actual	Variance	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	MET	Business and Employment Module
Nepal	\$105	\$121	\$107	\$114	7%		
Niger	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Tanzania	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Tunisia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Global	\$105	\$121	\$107	\$114	7%		
OP.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)							
Country	Baseline	Endline	2024 Target	2024 Actual	Variance	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	0	160	0	0	n/a	MET	
Nepal	0	1,100	500	660	32%		

⁵⁷ This indicator is disaggregated by type of places visited (market, groups meeting or training, other important places). The aggregation of the different type is by silpme average.

Niger	456	593	502	456	-9%		Business and Employment Module
Tanzania	408	424	412	412	0%		
Tunisia	888	1,332	915	1,146	25%		
Global	1,752	3,609	2,329	2,674	15%		
2.2.2 Increase in number of rural women covered by social protection systems (% change over baseline)							
Country	Baseline	Endline	2024 Target	2024 Actual	Variance	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	340	400	340	340	0%	MET	Individual Interview with the rural women (Quantitative Survey)
Nepal	0	1,375	0	495	n/a		
Niger	0	1,080	600	0	-100%		
Tanzania	4,760	5,236	4,760	4,760	0%		
Tunisia	0	270	81	0	-100%		
Global	5,100	8,361	5,781	5,595	-3%		
2.2.3 Increase in number of government entities and/or companies that develop and/or implement gender-responsive procurement and employment policies							
Country	Baseline	Endline	2024 Target	2024 Actual	Variance	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	NA	NA	NA	NA	n/a	NOT MET	Key Informant Interview with Stakeholders
Nepal	0	1	0	0	n/a		
Niger	0	100	40	0	-100%		
Tanzania	NA	NA	NA	NA	n/a		
Tunisia	0	5	1	0	-100%		
Global	0	105	41	0	-100%		
OP.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)							
Country	Baseline	Endline	2024 Target	2024 Actual	Variance	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	0	160	40	0	-100%	MET	proWEAI
Nepal	13	14	13	13	0%		
Niger	675	675	878	NA	n/a ⁵⁸		
Tanzania	0	3,400	748	1,292	73%		
Tunisia	351	383	351	351	0%		

⁵⁸ For Niger, the 2024 actual value was not considered in the global consolidation to avoid distortion due to an exceptional outlier. However, Niger's baseline, endline, and target figures were included to ensure consistency across aggregated results.

Global	1,039	4,632	2,030	1,656	-18%		
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)							
Country	Baseline	Endline	2024 Target	2024 Actual	Variance	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	0	80	20	0	-100%	PARTIALLY MET	Individual Interview with the rural women (Quantitative Survey)
Nepal	0	1485	595	495	-17%		
Niger	0	1800	960	360	-62%		
Tanzania	0	3740	3,607	3,740	4%		
Tunisia	0	405	135	108	-20%		
Global	0	7510	5315	4703	-12%		
2.3.3 Number of community savings and credit groups established and functional (additional number compared to baseline)							
Country	Baseline	Endline	2024 Target	2024 Actual	Variance	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	0	20	5	0	-100%	NOT MET	Focus Group
Nepal	0	50	0	0	n/a		Discussions with
Niger	0	NA	NA	NA	n/a		women's group and
Tanzania	0	40	20	0	-100%		IP report (counting)
Tunisia	0	NA	NA	NA	n/a		
Global	0	110	25	0	-100%		
OP.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							
Country	Baseline	Endline	2024 Target	2024 Actual	Variance	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	DL	80	20	40	100%	MET	proWEAI

Nepal	660	1,320	858	957	12%		
Niger	2,335	4,203	3,222	3,946	22%		
Tanzania	1,700	2,380	1,785	1,887	6%		
Tunisia	821	1,149	944	1,059	12%		
Global	5,516	9,052	6,809	7,889	16%		

3.1.2 Increase in the proportion of women leaders in community decision-making bodies, producer organizations, cooperatives, unions and local food security reserves

Country	Baseline	Endline	2024 Target	2024 Actual	Variance	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	DL	80	20	0	-100%	PARTIALLY MET	proWEAI
Nepal	DL	30	40	12	-70%		
Niger	308	463	404	389	-4%		
Tanzania	DL	1,020	680	408	-40%		
Tunisia	DL	24	12	12	0%		
Global	n/a	1,617	1,156	821	-29%		

OP.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

Country	Baseline	Endline	2024 Target	2024 Actual	Variance	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	DL	12	3	0	-100%	MET	Focus Group Discussions with women's group and IP report (counting)
Nepal	DL	200	80	120	50%		
Niger	19	170	0	0	n/a		
Tanzania	86	116	86	86	0%		
Tunisia	DL	3	1	0	-100%		
Global	n/a	501	170	206	21%		

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.

Country	Baseline	Endline	2024 Target	2024 Actual	Variance	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	0	8	0	0	n/a	PARTIALLY MET	Focus Group Discussions with women's group and IP report (counting)
Nepal	0	2	0	0	n/a		
Niger	0	90	0	0	n/a		
Tanzania	0	160	60	28	-53%		
Tunisia	0	6	1	2	100%		
Global	0	266	61	30	-51%		

OP.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 women’s machineries and policymakers with capacities to advocate for gender-responsive policies and budgets							
Country	Baseline	Endline	2024 Target	2024 Actual	Variance	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	0	8	2	0	-100%	MET	Key Informant Interview with Stakeholders
Nepal	0	200	70	118	69%		
Niger	0	5	4	0	-100		
Tanzania	0	20	2	13	550%		
Tunisia	0	50	15	18	20%		
Global	0	283	93	149	60%		
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							
Country	Baseline	Endline	2024 Target	2024 Actual	Variance	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	0	160	40	0	-100%	PARTIALLY MET	Focus Group Discussions with women's group and IP report (counting)
Nepal	0	400	50	270	440%		
Niger	0	6,000	2,400	0	-100		
Tanzania	0	200	90	127	40%		
Tunisia ⁵⁹	0	300	54	300	456%		
Global	0	7,060	2,634	697	-74%		
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							
Country	Baseline	Endline	2024 Target	2024 Actual	Variance	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	0	0	0	0	0%	NOT MET	Key Informant Interview with Stakeholders and Agency's report
Nepal	0	15	0	15	n/a		
Niger	0	4	0	0	0		
Tanzania	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Tunisia	0	6	3	0	-100%		
Global	0	25	3	0	-100%		
OP.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							

⁵⁹ Tunisia: The baseline for this indicator appears to have been modified, although the reason for the change has not yet been clarified. As the baseline for this indicator is consistently reported as zero across all countries, the figure of 880 individuals seems unusually high. Further verification is also underway regarding the 300 individuals reported as achieved.

Country	Baseline	Endline	2024 Target	2024 Actual	Variance	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	980	1,470	1,029	980	-5%	MET	Individual Interview with the rural women (Quantitative Survey)
Nepal	0	4,500	1,000	2,888	n/a		
Niger	340	578	408	367	-10		
Tanzania	2,992	5,984	3,113	4,009	29		
Tunisia	1,554	1,709	1,585	1,585	0%		
Global	5866	14241	7135	9829	38%		

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.)

Country	Baseline	Endline	2024 Target	2024 Actual	Variance	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	0	18	5	0	n/a	NOT MET	Focus Group Discussions with women's group and IP report (counting)
Nepal	0	1,200	0	0	n/a		
Niger	0	1,500	450	0	n/a		
Tanzania	0	2,000	10	11	10		
Tunisia	0	6	1	1	0%		
Global	0	4,724	466	12	n/a		