

Accelerating Progress Towards Rural Women’s Economic Empowerment (RWEE)¹
MPTF OFFICE
CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL PROGRAMME² NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2025

Programme Title & Project Number	Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results ³
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Title: Accelerating Progress Towards Rural Women’s Economic Empowerment • Programme Number (if applicable) N/A • MPTF Office Project Reference Number:⁴ 00132318, 00132319, 00132613, 00132320, 00132777, 00130803 	<p>Nepal, Niger, Tanzania, Tunisia⁵</p> <p><i>Priority area/ strategic results</i> The overall goal of the programme is to secure the livelihoods, rights and resilience of rural women to advance sustainable development, Agenda 2030 and the SDGs.</p> <p><i>Beneficiaries Reached 2025:</i> Direct Beneficiaries: 21,613 reached against a combined annual unique target of 23,100 (18,433 women; 3,180 men)⁶ Indirect Beneficiaries: 100,108⁷</p>
Participating Organization(s)	Implementing Partners
FAO, IFAD, UN Women, WFP	National counterparts (government, NGO/CSOs)
Programme/Project Cost (US\$)	Programme Duration
Total approved budget as per project document (2025):	Overall Duration <i>12.5 years</i>

¹ Also referred to as Joint Programme on “Accelerating Progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women”

² The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

³ Strategic Results, as formulated in the Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) or project document.

⁴ 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](#)

⁵ Pacific Islands is not included in the consolidated report 2025, in view of extensions for submission of their 2025 Country Annual Report and MTR until end of May 2026.

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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..). Also it reflects the sum of the reported figures in the Beneficiary Adjustment 2025 conducted in January 2026 across the countries.

MPTF /JP Contribution ⁸ : <i>by Agency (if applicable) N/A</i>			
Agency Contribution • <i>by Agency (if applicable) N/A</i>		Start Date ⁹	15.10.2014
Government Contribution <i>(if applicable)</i>		Original End Date ¹⁰	31.12.2027
Other Contributions (donors) <i>(if applicable)</i>		Current End date ¹¹	31.12.2027
TOTAL: USD \$			
Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.		Report Submitted By	
Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i> x Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>April 2026</i> Mid-Term Evaluation Report – x Yes No Date: April 2025 JP RWEE MTR Consolidated Synthesis Report		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Name: Elena Ganan ○ Title: RWEE Global Coordinator ○ Participating Organization (Lead): WFP Secretariat ○ Email address: elena.ganan@wfp.org 	



Shubhakala Kumari Sah (in the centre), a secretary of the Sitaram Women Farmers’ Group, formed under the JP RWEE, with the group members in the field harvesting greens. Photo: UN Women/Srijana Bhatta

⁸ The MPTF or JP Contribution, refers to the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁹ 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](#)

¹⁰ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BALI	Business Action Learning for Innovation
CFM	Community Feedback Mechanism
CFS	Committee on World Food Security
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FEBL	Financial Education and Business Literacy
GALS	Gender Action Learning System
GCU	Global Coordination Unit
GRB	Gender Responsive Budgeting
GRPB	Gender-responsive Planning and Budgeting
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
ISC	International Steering Committee
KM	Knowledge Management
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OPAs	Professional Agricultural Organizations
PUNOs	Participating UN Organizations
RBA	Rome-based Agencies
RWEE	Rural Women's Economic Empowerment
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SuTRA	Sub-National Treasury Regulatory Application
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
UNDG	UN Development Group
UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VG-GEWGE	Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition
VSLAs	Village Savings and Loan Associations
WEAI	Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index
WFP	World Food Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Joint Programme “*Accelerating Progress Towards Rural Women’s Economic Empowerment*” (JP RWEE) is a global initiative that strengthens rural women’s livelihoods, protects their rights, and builds their resilience in support of sustainable development, the 2030 Agenda, and the SDGs. With the programme already halfway into its second implementation phase (2022-2027), this report covers the third full year of Phase II—from January to December 2025—drawing on Annual Country Reports from Nepal, Niger, Tanzania and Tunisia.¹²

In both phases of implementation, the JP RWEE has pursued a holistic approach as the model proposed to address the interconnected barriers faced by rural women, especially those in the most remote and underserved areas. As such, the programme combines support for production, income generation and market access with interventions that enhance nutrition, leadership, voice and decision-making, contributing to the development of gender responsive policies and non-discriminatory social norms. Working simultaneously at individual, household, community and institutional levels, the programme promotes transformative changes that improve livelihoods, strengthens food security and nutrition, and elevates women’s empowerment contributing to advancing gender equality.

In 2025, the programme reached over 21,600 participants (85% women), generating measurable gains across rural women’s livelihoods, resilience, and agency. Food insecurity declined markedly across the implementing countries, while agricultural productivity rose substantially, driven by a broad expansion in climate-smart practices and access to improved inputs and technologies. These gains are translating into stronger economic outcomes, with higher on-farm and off-farm earnings and deeper engagement in value chains. At the same time, women’s agency has strengthened considerably, reflected in sharp growth in leadership and participation in decision-making structures. This progress has been reinforced by the adoption of new policy frameworks during the year and a major expansion in women’s awareness of legal rights.

Together, these results indicate a trajectory of increasing productivity, income, resilience, and influence of rural women, supported by more responsive national and local systems. Elections and social unrest in Nepal and Tanzania, as well as the closure of operations of (World Food Programme) WFP in Tunisia, affected the implementation of the JP RWEE, however it was managed by risk planning and strong coordination. Lessons learned from countries show that the positive implementation trend is sustained due to continuous reinforcing of the integrated delivery model with strong sequencing and coordination of the comparative advantages of Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), WFP, their cooperating partners, and national counterparts.

In 2025, the JP RWEE demonstrated strong resilience and continuity, sustaining programme delivery and rural women’s participation despite an increasingly constrained global environment. At a time marked by escalating conflicts, mounting pressure on the multilateral development system, and shrinking resources, implementation progressed without major disruption, with all stakeholders reaffirming their commitment and operational capacity. This performance is particularly notable given the growing global backlash against gender equality, driven by coordinated anti-rights movements and policy reversals that threatened

¹² Pacific Islands is not included as their country report will be submitted in May 2025 together with their MTR, as per waiver approved by TAC in response to a delayed start of the programme. Rwanda is also implementing JP RWEE, with funding from Gates Foundation, hence not included in this report. Up to now, Rwanda’s reports have not been published. GCU is coordinating with UNWOMEN to seek agreement from GF.

hard-won gains and weakened international gender equality agendas. Simultaneously, climate action faced renewed obstruction and diluted commitments, even as climate impacts intensified for vulnerable populations. For UN agencies, these dynamics translated into heightened operational constraints, rising needs, and reduced funding space for gender-responsive and climate-aligned programming. Within this context, the JP RWEE Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs), drawing on the stability of a single funding mechanism through the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF), were able to adapt, assess risks at organizational and country level, and ensure uninterrupted implementation—safeguarding results in a period of exceptional global uncertainty.

The Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the JP RWEE Phase II, complemented by a structured strategic dialogue with partners, confirms strong progress across all outcomes and countries, particularly in improving food security and nutrition, strengthening women’s voices and agency, and expanding access to productive resources and local economic opportunities. The integrated joint delivery model remains a key strength, with evidence showing that women’s agency and collective action have been effectively strengthened through community-based and gender-transformative approaches, including groups’ and cooperatives’ creation, Gender Action Learning Systems (GALS & GALS+)¹³, Business Action Learning for Innovation (BALI), and engagement of male champions, which together supported shifts at household and community level while also strengthening women’s entrepreneurship, market readiness and economic decision-making. The programme demonstrates high relevance and alignment with national priorities of the implementing countries, with emerging evidence of policy uptake and local government engagement. At the same time, the review highlights that market systems integration, financial graduation pathways, and institutional embedding remain areas requiring further consolidation. These findings reflect not gaps in design, but the time required for systemic change to materialise. The dialogue on the MTR reinforced a shared understanding that the remaining implementation period should prioritise deepening economic pathways and securing institutional anchoring, while generating forward-looking evidence to inform sustainability and potential continuation beyond 2027.

As the programme moves into 2026, the countries are starting to plan activities with an eye towards the end of the programme in 2027. Their exit strategies are updated to support the transition towards national ownership and sustainable results. A revised programme and budget revision to cover the rest of the programme, will be submitted to the International Steering Committee (ISC) in June 2026. This revision will facilitate smooth and timely closure of activities, thorough reporting and relevant analysis both at the country and the global levels. This is key for demonstrating not only results achieved in this second phase but also identifying priority interventions for a potential new phase of the programme from 2028 onwards

¹³ IFAD, 2022. https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714170/45173373/htdn_gals.pdf

I. Purpose

The JP RWEE continues stating an overarching goal and four complementary outcomes as a holistic and multisector approach for women’s economic empowerment and food security.

Overall Goal: Rural women’s livelihoods, rights and resilience secured to advance sustainable development, Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

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

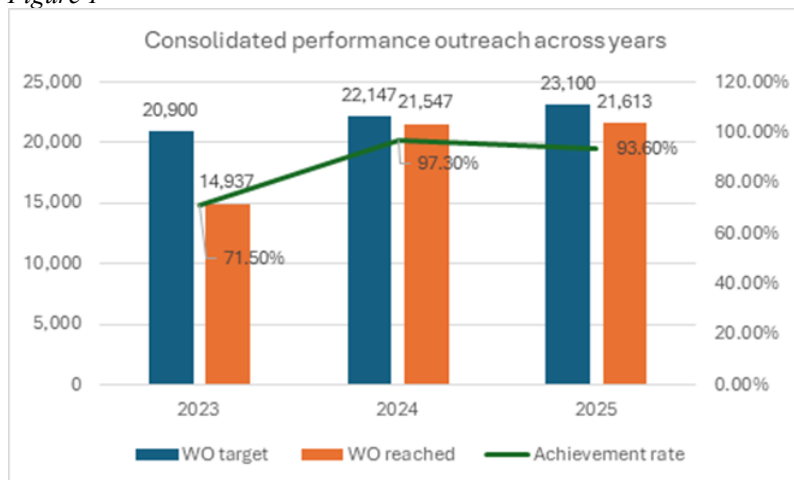
Outcome Two: Rural women’s income, decent work and economic autonomy increased to secure their livelihoods and build resilience.

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.

The JP RWEE targets rural women in vulnerable situations, particularly in remote and underserved areas, addressing the interconnected barriers they face. The programme engages a diverse cross-section of rural women, including smallholders, landless and informal workers, young women, women heads of household, widows, women with disabilities, entrepreneurs, and those from socially excluded or low-income households—many affected by overlapping constraints related to poverty, care responsibilities, limited assets, climate vulnerability, and restricted access to markets and services. Men are engaged as household members, partners and allies to promote equitable decision-making and transform restrictive norms, alongside wider household members, youth, pregnant and lactating women, children, families reliant on social protection systems and community leaders. At the same time, the JP RWEE works closely with government actors at local, provincial and national levels—including ministries, line agencies, extension services and local authorities—who are central to service delivery, coordination, policy implementation and strengthening the enabling environment for women’s economic empowerment.

Figure 1



unique target steadily over the three years of implementation, from 20,900 in 2023 to 23,100 in 2025, an increase of 10.5% over the period. (See Figure 1).

Understanding this diversity of participants, and their intersecting vulnerabilities and barriers, the JP RWEE developed a unique-target model aiming at women benefiting from all interventions in a sequenced and coordinated manner. This element of the JP RWEE model is key to understanding the holistic and multisector approach as the most effective manner to advance women’s economic empowerment. With this purpose and looking at the progress, the programme has expanded its annual

A dive into the analysis of the participants reached in 2025, across the countries¹⁴, as shown in *Table 1*, states that, the JP RWEE reached 21,613 unique participants in 2025—(93.6% of the annual target)—with three of four reporting countries¹⁵ meeting or exceeding their targets and the overall shortfall driven largely by lower-than-planned reach in Niger. Beneficiary engagement was most concentrated under Outcome 1 (14,932 participants) and Outcome 3, the latter surpassing its annual target (162.8%) and reflecting strong reach through productive and collective support pathways.

KPI	Value	Detail
Countries reporting	4 of 6	Countries that submitted beneficiary adjustment data
Total direct participants reached	21,613	Unique direct participants reached in 2025
Delivery against 2025 target	94%	21,613 reached against a combined annual unique target of 23,100
Sex distribution of total reach	85% women 15% men	18,433 women; 3,180 men
Integrated coverage across outcomes	41%¹	8,818 overlap touches over 21,613 unique participants

Considering the 94% delivery against 2025, Tunisia recorded the highest level relative to target (121%), followed by Tanzania (106%) and Nepal (102%). Niger remained below its annual unique target, reaching 79.7% of plan, and this is what pulls the consolidated result below 100%. However, most unique participants were reached in Niger (41%) and Tanzania (39%). Nepal contributed 14% and Tunisia 6%. With the achievement of the pending country’s data, this percentage is expected to grow, demonstrating the relevance of the unique target model for the JP RWEE. It is relevant as well to note that the consolidated reach across outcomes, which amounts to 43,208 participants, is distributed unevenly across outcomes.

The programme also demonstrated a high degree of integrated support (41% of all participants received all interventions across the outcomes), underscoring the layering of interventions across outcomes and signaling that a substantial proportion of participants engaged in more than one outcome area. Most engagement was concentrated in work related to strengthening food security, livelihoods, and women’s decision-making power, while progress was slower in areas focused on income generation and the enabling policy and institutional environment. Country contributions varied. Niger accounted for the largest share of participants under most outcome areas, while Nepal led in efforts related to women’s voices and agency. Overall, programme delivery in 2025 leaned heavily toward direct economic and productive engagement with policy-level work representing a smaller but still important component. Importantly, the concentration of participants in core entry points and the systematic layering of additional support meant that interventions were not isolated; instead, the JP RWEE operated through an increasingly integrated model that connected participants to multiple complementary areas of support.

¹⁴ Pacific Island Countries are not included in this snapshot, as beneficiary adjustment data were not available at the time of consolidation. Annual Report 2025 and MTR report will be submitted only at the end of May, giving not enough time to redo the consolidated analysis. A new consolidated will be prepared once all data is collected, analyzed and shared.

¹⁵ This section is about cumulative reach by outcome reaching a total of 43,208 women and men participants. Should stay clearly separated from the unique beneficiary performance numbers, where the programme as a whole, reached 21,613 unique participants against a target of 23,100.

From an intersectional approach, the JP RWEE also recorded 389 unique participants with disabilities (2% of total direct reach), offering the first consolidated picture of disability inclusion within participants reporting at this level. In absolute terms, participants with disabilities are most concentrated under Outcome 1 (344 participants, 56.2%) as disability inclusion was within direct support pathways rather than institutional or policy-oriented engagement. Across the reporting countries, persons with disabilities are currently being reached through different entry points within the programme: in Nepal, mainly through groups and agency-building pathways; in Niger, through productive and livelihood support; and in Tanzania, through economic participation and service-oriented interventions.

Collective agency—or “power with”—is essential for women to advance socially, economically, and politically. Acknowledging that group participation strengthens women’s confidence, skills, productivity, and resilience, group-based engagement remained central to the JP RWEE in 2025, with 793 groups reached—9% above the target—and, after removing overlap, 376 unique groups involving 10,350 members. Nearly half of all direct participants (48%) engaged through groups, the vast majority of whom were women (92%). Group participation was highest in Nepal (98%), followed by Tunisia (60%) and Niger (58%), and lowest in Tanzania (18%). While most groups, some created by the programme and others existed already, were reached under Outcome 1 in absolute terms, Outcomes 2 and 3 had the highest concentration of group-based delivery, underscoring groups as an effective platform for scale and multi-outcome support. Beyond direct participants, the JP RWEE reach in 2025 extended not only to rural women and their households, but also to institutional actors who influence the policy and service environment supporting women’s economic empowerment, by engaging 957 policymakers, of whom 61% were women. This engagement has been key in advancing Outcome 4 and the contribution to gender-responsive policies.

Having outlined *who* the programme reached in 2025, the following section turns to *what* this engagement achieved and *how* activities were implemented throughout the year.

II. Results

Results at the end of 2025 point to a strong and coherent performance across the JP RWEE global results framework, with clear signals of significant progress toward the 2027 targets. Continued implementation under current conditions suggests a positive outlook for programme delivery as also backed up by the MTR results.

i) Narrative Reporting on Results

Across reporting countries¹⁶, the programme has achieved a 14% reduction in moderate and severe food insecurity since baseline—surpassing the 2025 target and reaching 81% of the endline trajectory. Nepal has already exceeded its endline projection, Tunisia is close behind at 95%, while Tanzania continues to improve towards it and is expected to meet the target through accelerated efforts. Capacity to manage climate shocks has also advanced, with 35% of the target achieved and 16% gain since baseline. Nepal is ahead of both annual and endline targets, Niger broadly on track, Tunisia showing moderate progress, and Tanzania remaining below its expected trajectory, where despite progress in climate-smart practices and

¹⁶ For the Goal 1 indicator- “Decrease in moderate and severe Food Insecurity”- Nepal, Tanzania and Tunisia have reported in 2025.

access to climate services, risk-transfer mechanisms (such as insurance and contingency funds) are still limited, pointing to the need for more targeted support from 2026 onward.

These results should be viewed through the programme’s integrated model, which highlights how JP RWEE’s holistic approach has unfolded over three years. In 2023, implementation focused primarily on strengthening food security, nutrition and basic livelihood stability, laying the foundation for women to acquire resources and meet practical needs¹⁷. In 2024, the portfolio became more diversified, with major focus of outreach through integrated intervention for women’s participation, leadership and the wider enabling environment—leading to the highest overall reach and positioning women to meet more strategic needs. By 2025, while maintaining meaningful engagement in women’s agency, work on the institutional environment shifted implementation modalities to capacity strengthening and dialogues, with consolidation happening also in food security and livelihood-related interventions in some countries. Together, these trends show a programme moving from foundational support toward deeper empowerment pathways, while adjusting to context-specific demands across countries.

Prior to describing results per outcome, it is worth focusing first on the countries individually, with a brief performance snapshot and analysis. This will serve to understand better how the JP RWEE model is contributing to rural women empowerment in each of the countries where implemented.

Nepal shows strong overall performance, with significant gains in income (+123% farm income from baseline) and consistent progress across most outcome indicators. However, participation in local governance remains below the 2025 target (55 vs 770 target, significant gap), indicating that improvements in economic outcomes are not yet fully matched by changes in decision-making roles. This reflects effective implementation of economic interventions alongside slower progress in institutional and agency-related outcomes. As a result, while income gains are substantial, some outcomes require more time to materialize. Overall, Nepal demonstrates a strong and consistent trajectory, with remaining gaps linked to the pace of social and institutional change.

Nepal
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High performance: Farm income (+123%)• Why high performance: Early implementation · strong integration (skills + finance + markets) · coordinated delivery• Underperformance: Women in governance (55 vs 770 target)• Constraint type: Social and institutional change · slower maturation of formal governance pathways · decision-making norms · time constraints.• Reason (implementation effect): Governance/agency interventions slower to mature → economic gains not yet translating into representation• Coping / mitigation: Continued engagement with local institutions · alignment with municipal systems · sustained multi-sector delivery

Niger shows uneven performance, with strong gains in leadership (+131%) and dietary diversity (+42% from baseline), but limited progress in farm income (+3% vs +24% expected in 2025, -21 pp gap). This reflects partial and delayed implementation of key Outcome 2 interventions, including postponed infrastructure and non-implemented activities related to self-employment, alongside sequencing

¹⁷ Practical gender needs arise from immediate, context-specific conditions and focus on short-term improvements to women’s and men’s living conditions without challenging existing gender roles, whereas strategic gender needs stem from unequal power relations and seek to transform those roles and responsibilities by addressing issues such as decision-making power, control over assets, leadership, and equality in pay and opportunities. (Source UN)

constraints across interdependent interventions. As a result, economic activities have not yet reached the scale and maturity required to translate into sustained income gains. At the same time, the programme has maintained strong outreach and continuity despite insecurity and access constraints, notably through local partners and group-based platforms, which provide a foundation for strengthening economic outcomes going forward

Niger

- **High performance:** Leadership (+131%), dietary diversity (+42%)
- **Why high performance:** Strong group-based platforms (VSLA, Dimitra Clubs) · high participation · community-level delivery
- **Underperformance:** Farm income (+3% vs +24% target)
- **Constraint type (both System and Context -related):** Climate variability; Weak market absorption; Sequencing delays in Outcome 2; Security/access constraints
- **Reason (implementation effect):** Delayed infrastructure non-implemented O2 activities · interdependent interventions slowed → weak income conversion
- **Coping / mitigation:** Use of local partners · decentralized delivery · continuity through groups despite access constraints

Tanzania shows steady and moderate performance, with strong progress in food security (–17% reduction in households with high food expenditure share from baseline) and broadly on-track results across most indicators. However, crop productivity remains below expectations (+1% vs +4% target in 2025, –3 pp gap), indicating that gains in production are materializing more gradually. This is consistent with the phased rollout and progressive uptake of production and post-harvest interventions, alongside operational bottlenecks affecting market linkages and input utilization. As a result, improvements in capacity are translating into outcomes at a slower pace. Strong implementation performance and high outreach provide a solid basis for further consolidation of economic outcomes.

Tanzania

- **High performance:** Food security (–17% HFES)
- **Why high performance:** Early start (Jan 2023) · high implementation rate (~84%) · strong delivery of O1 interventions
- **Underperformance:** Crop productivity (+1% vs +4% target)
- **Constraint type:** Value chain bottlenecks , gradual adoption of improved practices , market and post-harvest system constraints , climate-related exposure in some value chains, Nutrition/SBCC started later in Zanzibar and slowed down in other regions
- **Reason (implementation effect):** Gradual rollout of production & post-harvest components · incomplete market linkages → slower productivity gains
- **Coping / mitigation:** Continued scale-up of interventions · strong outreach · progressive consolidation of value chain components

Tunisia shows steady and balanced performance, with strong improvements in food security (reduction in moderate or severe food insecurity from 67% to 37%) and positive trends in income-related indicators. However, dietary diversity remains slightly below the 2025 target (–4 pp gap), indicating that improvements in access to food are not yet fully translating into more diversified consumption. This reflects a combination of livelihood support and institutional engagement, with economic activities still developing and not yet fully consolidated. As a result, income gains remain moderate and partly dependent on programme-supported mechanisms. Continued strengthening of economic activities alongside institutional engagement is expected to support more sustained outcomes.

Tunisia

- **High performance: Food security (67% → 37%)**
- **Why high performance:** Targeted delivery · focused support to households · consistent implementation at smaller scale
- **Underperformance:** Dietary diversity (−4 pp vs target)
- **Constraint type:** Limited access to diverse foods · market and income constraints · low financial inclusion · time constraints among active participants.
- **Reason (implementation effect):** Livelihood activities still developing · limited scale of income-generating interventions → slower diet diversification
- **Coping / mitigation:** Stable delivery · combination of livelihood + institutional work · gradual strengthening of economic activities

Further than this analysis, table 2 showcases the current status per country as of end of 2025, indicating any delay in implementation and how this is positioning their programmes within the expected trajectory.

Table 2: Status Implementation and performance category per country end 2025

Country	Start implementation	Major delay / trajectory phases	Position vs trajectory	O1	O2	O3	O4
Nepal	Apr 2023	<p>Extended inception: delivery to direct participants started around 4–6 months later than expected, mainly due to government procedures and finalization of MoU/signature processes, with the inception phase extending beyond Dec 2022.</p> <p>Initial ramp-up: after start-up, implementation accelerated and became more stable across outcomes.</p> <p>Staff continuity: changes in national coordination and at least one MEAL coordinator affected continuity but did not significantly disrupt delivery.</p> <p>Trajectory: strong integration of skills, finance, market access and municipal engagement supported steady performance from 2024 onwards.</p>	Broadly caught up and on track — strong outcome conversion, with remaining gaps mainly in formal governance/agency pathways.				
Niger	Mar 2023	<p>Extended inception: delivery to direct participants started around 4–6 months later than expected due to government procedures and MoU/signature finalization.</p> <p>Political/security disruption: changes in government, administrative slowdowns/shutdowns, insecurity and restricted access to some field locations affected field supervision and activity continuity.</p> <p>Cost escalation: major price increases affected implementation costs and the pace of delivery of planned inputs/infrastructure.</p> <p>Sequencing delays: postponed infrastructure and interdependent Outcome 2 activities slowed market access, self-employment and income-related results.</p> <p>Staff continuity: change in national coordination and at least one MEAL coordinator added pressure on coordination and follow-up.</p> <p>Adaptation: local partners, community relays, Dimitra Clubs and VSLAs helped maintain outreach and community-level delivery despite constraints.</p>	Structurally constrained but resilient — strong community engagement and leadership gains, but O2 remains behind due to delayed delivery and external constraints.				
Tanzania	Jan 2023	<p>Extended inception: although Tanzania started field delivery earlier than others, the initial delivery phase was still affected by programme start-up procedures, government coordination and MoU/signature processes.</p> <p>Geographic sequencing: nutrition SBCC started later in Zanzibar, while activities in Dodoma and Singida started earlier but slowed during implementation.</p>	Strong delivery , outcomes still maturing — broadly on track, but productivity and market conversion				

		<p>Operational bottlenecks: production, post-harvest and market-linkage components progressed gradually, affecting the pace at which capacity gains translated into productivity and income outcomes.</p> <p>Staff continuity: change in national coordination and at least one MEAL coordinator affected continuity, but implementation performance remained strong.</p> <p>Trajectory: high implementation rate and broad outreach show strong delivery capacity, with outcome-level gains maturing progressively.</p>	require further consolidation.				
Tunisia	Apr 2023	<p>Extended inception: delivery to direct participants started around 4–6 months later than expected due to government procedures and MoU/signature finalization.</p> <p>Procurement delays: delivery of production tools and equipment was delayed, with full-scale implementation only materializing in 2024.</p> <p>Implementation model: activities combined livelihood support with institutional and policy engagement, meaning some economic results developed progressively rather than immediately.</p> <p>Staff continuity: change in national coordination and at least one MEAL coordinator affected continuity but implementation stabilized over time.</p> <p>Trajectory: stable delivery after start-up and stronger institutional engagement supported balanced progress in a smaller portfolio.</p>	<p>On track within a smaller, system-oriented portfolio — food security and institutional engagement progressed, while economic outcomes are still consolidating.</p>				

Note: Across all countries, the start of direct delivery was delayed beyond the original inception expectations due to government procedures and MoU/signature finalization. In addition, all countries experienced changes in national coordination and at least one MEAL coordination role during implementation, which affected continuity to varying degrees.

Legend: Colour shows the performance category; number of squares shows the depth of progress within that category.

- strong
 - moderate/progressing
 - constrained
 - 1 square = emerging/limited within the category
 - 2 squares = moderate/clear
 - 3 squares = consistent/strong within the category.
- This is a qualitative synthesis, not a formal score.*

Understanding the specific country related country status and contribution, we can proceed with the Outcome specific analysis of the results for 2025.

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



Outcome 1 results show strong improvements compared to baseline in food security and nutrition, with women’s crop productivity up 57%, minimum dietary diversity rising 80%, household food expenditure pressure decreasing 29% and a 13% reduction in post-harvest losses, well beyond the targeted 4% reduction. All have achieved the yearly targets and except household spending, the endline targets are already surpassed. Access to climate smart inputs and productive resources, assets, time and labour-saving technologies, and extension services has expanded. However, results vary across countries: for example, Tanzania’s annual report indicates that minimum dietary diversity remained unchanged, despite gains in production, contrasting with stronger nutrition outcomes observed in Nepal. This underscores that

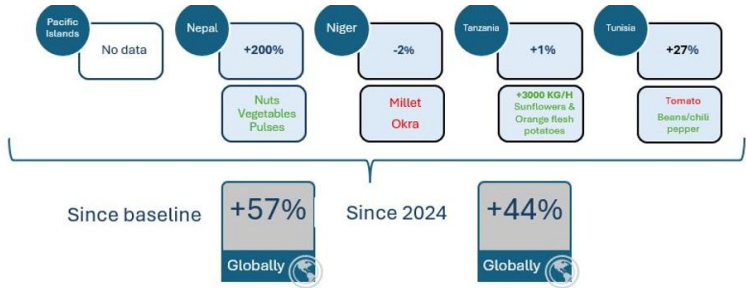
improved productivity does not automatically translate into better nutrition outcomes in all contexts, highlighting the importance of social and behaviour change interventions alongside production-focused support. While progress varies by indicator and country, the overall trajectory demonstrates consistent gains in resilience, production, and nutrition and confirms a coherent shift in food security and economic resilience outcomes.

Looking across programme countries, these results show a clear shift from early adoption to sustained behavioural and systems change, with rural women increasingly able to secure food for their families, diversify diets, stabilise production and reduce their exposure to climate and market shocks. What began as targeted support to inputs, training and basic nutrition awareness has now consolidated into routine application of climate resilient practices, strengthened post-harvest handling, and more equitable household decision-making around food production and consumption.

A central driver of this global progress has been the widespread adoption of climate-smart agriculture and nature-based practices. In several countries, large groups of women farmers—such as the 4,840 women adopting climate-smart farming methods in Nepal—demonstrated how consistent application of improved soil management, mulching, composting and diversified cropping can transition households from erratic, low-yield systems to more predictable and resilient production cycles. Similarly, in Tanzania, the programme’s sequenced learning model supported over 2,036 participants with Good Agricultural Practices and climate-smart training, contributing use of improved equipment and technologies across targeted groups. These concrete examples reflect a broader global trend of women moving beyond trial adoption to systematic, season to season integration of climate-smart approaches, increasing production stability and reducing workloads.

Nutrition outcomes also advanced from basic awareness to consistent daily practice. Across contexts, structured learning sessions, cooking demonstrations, community dialogue and tailored social behaviour change approaches enabled women to apply their knowledge in ways that directly benefit children, pregnant and lactating women and older household members. Testimonies captured through the programme illustrate these shifts well, for instance, women in Nepal report that they now prepare cleaner, more balanced meals; community leaders in Niger describe increased health centre attendance by pregnant and lactating women following nutrition training. Reinforced by improved food availability generated through stronger production systems, these behavioural changes have contributed to more stable diets and improved household nutrition resilience throughout the year.

Figure 2: Percentage increase in production/productivity of nutritious crops by rural women disaggregated by food crop. (Outcome indicator 1.1)



Improved access to productive and natural resources also played a transformative role, enabling women to become stronger economic and decision-making actors within their households and communities. In Niger, for example, community-driven governance mechanisms—such as land commissions—expanded women’s access to natural resources while preventing local disputes, creating an enabling environment for women to invest in agro-pastoral production. Elsewhere, expanded access to irrigation, small-scale mechanisation and agro-processing assets reduced workload, increased the efficiency of land preparation and harvesting, and opened pathways for women to stabilise yields or generate modest surpluses. These

examples reflect a global pattern in which women are gaining more control over the tools, inputs and spaces needed to sustain resilient and nutrition-sensitive livelihoods.

Post-harvest practices further strengthened food security gains by reducing losses and stabilising household stocks. In Nepal, for instance, 37% reductions in post-harvest losses showed how better drying, handling and storage techniques can significantly extend household food reserves. In Tanzania, more than 1,656 women received post-harvest training in sorghum alone, enabling over 82% of trained women to adopt improved storage and handling practices. Combined across countries, these improvements contribute to efficient seasonal food availability and improved market participation, reinforcing the link between production and household consumption. Qualitative findings support these results, indicating that improvements in food security are largely driven by increased own production and access to inputs, while differences in dietary outcomes across countries reflect constraints related to food prices, consumption practices, and seasonal availability.

A final but critical element of progress is the strengthening of local systems and institutions. Municipalities, agricultural extension offices, producer organisations and community governance bodies increasingly played active roles in delivering training, managing assets, resolving land issues and supporting extension functions. In several settings, local trainers, lead farmers and women leaders emerged as central drivers of knowledge transfer, reducing dependence on external facilitation and paving the way for sustainable, locally anchored solutions. This institutional grounding ensures that improvements in production, nutrition and resource governance are not only maintained but progressively scaled. This is true for all the JP RWEE countries at different level, with Nepal performing higher.

Together, these trends show that rural women across programme countries are experiencing meaningful improvements in food availability, dietary quality and resilience, driven by expanded access to productive resources, strengthened technical and behavioural capacities and growing local ownership. Women are not only growing more food—they are shaping more equitable, climate-resilient and nutrition-sensitive local food systems, and their households are better able to withstand the shocks and stresses that previously undermined their wellbeing. Looking ahead to 2027, the focus will be on sustaining these gains by deepening climate-smart practices, strengthening local food systems, and ensuring equitable access to the resources driving this progress.

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



Rural women’s economic autonomy shows strong progress, with farm incomes up 46% and off-farm incomes rising 27%, placing the programme on track toward endline targets. The proportion of women with control over their income continues to increase, while access to decent work and social protection is

expanding, reflected in gains across wage employment, savings groups, and social protection enrolment. Household redistribution of unpaid care work is also improving gradually. Overall, Outcome 2 is advancing steadily, and continued support to market access, skills development, and carework reduction will be critical to sustain momentum toward the 2027 targets¹⁸.

Since 2024, Outcome 2 has shown steady gains in income generation, with both farm and off-farm earnings rising above annual targets in 2025—driven by expanded entrepreneurship support, financial services and employment opportunities. Women increasingly reported more stable and predictable earnings, greater control over household finances and growing confidence in managing both agricultural and off-farm livelihoods. This shift was driven by stronger entrepreneurship skills, improved financial literacy and more equitable household decision-making—rooted in approaches such as GALS, FEBL and BALI that helped women plan businesses, negotiate household roles and make informed financial choices. Many women also began reinvesting profits and developing lasting market relationships, reflecting a transition from early income gains toward more independent and self-driven economic activity. Qualitative evidence helps explain these trends, showing that while income opportunities have expanded, women’s earnings remain irregular and largely informal, and access to finance and stable market linkages continues to grow towards the consolidation of economic gains.

Across all countries, women took significant steps toward building sustainable livelihoods through diversified income sources and strengthened links to markets. In Nepal, for example, thousands of women shifted from small and fragmented to more stable microbusinesses, supported by improved access to market facilities and institutional procurement systems, such as school programmes, that generated reliable demand. Notably, over 2,400 women started or expanded agribusinesses, reflecting a major expansion of women's participation in local value chains. In Tanzania, women deepened their engagement in value-addition activities—ranging from sunflower and groundnut processing to seaweed-based products—transforming previously low-value commodities into higher-margin goods and strengthening their ability to negotiate with buyers, while the introduction of the BALI methodology further enhanced women’s critical thinking, business planning, and management capacities across the value chain. Meanwhile, in Niger, women strengthened their digital and financial capacities, with large numbers mastering smartphone use to track market prices and make timely marketing decisions, illustrating how digital literacy is increasingly becoming part of women’s economic toolkit. In Tunisia, the programme further demonstrated how women’s economic empowerment can be advanced through a combination of gender-transformative support, strengthening of Professional Agricultural Organizations (OPAs)/cooperatives, and facilitated market access, including product promotion, participation in fairs, improved access to finance, and investments in value chain upgrading. This contributed not only to more dignified and structured economic opportunities, but also to stronger collective positioning of rural women in local markets through their producer organizations.¹⁹

Financial inclusion became one of the strongest drivers of women’s economic resilience. In Nepal, women’s use of savings, credit and insurance increased dramatically, with nearly 2,000 women beginning to use financial services—far exceeding the original target. In Niger, community-based savings and loan

¹⁸ With Fiji and Nepal missing 2025 data, consolidated results should be interpreted only for countries with comparable midline information.

¹⁹ Tanzania and Nepal clearly reference both digital financial inclusion and own/formal account access, Tunisia emphasizes formal financial inclusion with emerging digital pathways, and Niger prioritizes collective finance with limited but growing digital use. – for more information see country annual reports.

groups expanded rapidly, with 50 Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) created and many more spontaneously emerging, enabling over a thousand women to access small loans to grow their businesses and strengthen household stability. In Tanzania, rising participation in VSLAs and improved linkages with financial institutions allowed women's groups to mobilize significant local government loans, strengthening their ability to invest in enterprise growth. In Tunisia, cooperatives deepened their relationships with microfinance institutions, and several groups prepared and submitted loan applications for the first time, showing growing readiness to enter formal financial systems. These improvements were complemented by expanded access to social protection schemes—an example being Nepal's enrolment of more than 300 women into government social security programmes—creating a safety net that reduces economic risk by cushioning households against shocks, stabilising consumption, and enabling women to sustain livelihoods without resorting to distress coping strategies

Across Tanzania, Nepal, Niger and Tunisia, the JP RWEE reports provide converging evidence that household redistribution of unpaid care and domestic work is improving gradually, combining quantitative signals (where measured) with strong qualitative findings. In Nepal and Tunisia, Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) time-use indicators show partial but tangible progress, with men's time spent on unpaid care increasing and women's workload declining compared to baseline, alongside widespread testimony of better household dialogue, joint planning and fairer sharing of responsibilities following GALS, FEBL and men-engagement interventions. In Niger, Dimitra Clubs and community dialogues explicitly addressed care workload, leading men to commit to concrete actions (e.g., fetching water, financing milling, supporting fuel access), which communities report has reduced women's domestic workload and enabled greater economic participation. In Tanzania, while time poverty remains a constraint, qualitative evidence shows it is easing as gender-transformative approaches, peer support and flexible delivery increase men's engagement at household level, supporting women's participation in livelihoods and leadership. Overall, despite unfinished trajectories toward endline parity, the reports consistently document incremental, credible shifts in norms and practices that are redistributing unpaid care work and reinforcing women's agency across all four countries.

Overall, Outcome 2 shows a clear shift from fragmented, low-return income activities toward more organised and resilient economic pathways, with women increasingly earning more, diversifying livelihoods and engaging more confidently with markets, financial systems and local institutions. At the same time, progress in economic autonomy—particularly women's control over income, time and decision-making—remains slower than gains in skills, business participation and access to services, indicating that changes in agency and household dynamics require longer timeframes and sustained support. To address the remaining challenges, such as business informality in Nepal, market volatility in Tanzania and climate shocks linked to income in Niger, the programme is looking ahead to 2027 to consolidate gains and necessary efforts to reach endline targets identified in three main areas: reinforcing stable and gender-responsive market linkages; strengthening financial-inclusion systems so savings groups, cooperatives and microfinance partners can operate independently; and expanding dignified work opportunities through vocational skills, cooperative formalisation and improved labour standards. By anchoring these systems more firmly in local institutions, the programme can ensure that women's growing income, financial agency and diversified livelihoods translate into durable, locally sustained economic empowerment.

Outcome 3: Rural women’s voice and agency increased for full and equal participation and leadership in their household, communities, organizations, and governance systems



Across programme countries, Outcome 3 advanced significantly, with rural women gaining stronger voice, leadership and influence in their households, community groups and local governance systems. What began as confidence building, and guided participation has evolved into more independent, substantive leadership. Women increasingly speak in public meetings, influence community priorities, and participate in decision-making platforms that had long been dominated by men. Tools such as GALS and structured community dialogues played a central role in this transformation, with thousands of women across countries applying leadership tools autonomously, mentoring peers and driving change within their own groups and networks. In Nepal alone, leadership skills were strengthened for over 3,000 women, many of whom now hold roles such as a chairperson, a treasurer or a secretary in community structures. Similar shifts were observed in Niger, where the Dimitra Clubs enabled women to become key actors in community governance. In Tanzania, the number of women in formal community leadership positions increased by over 200 in a single year, supported by expanded peer-to-peer learning and strengthened governance within women’s groups. Tunisia consolidated and formalised women’s leadership in cooperatives, producer organisations and governance bodies. These results are consistent with qualitative insights, which point to increased confidence, participation, and visibility of women in groups and community spaces, while also indicating that progress in decision-making power and control over resources remains gradual.

These gains were reinforced by changing social norms, improved household level cooperation and stronger group governance. Community dialogues engaging both men and women led to greater recognition of women’s unpaid care work, reduced discriminatory practices and increased support for women’s mobility and participation. In Nepal, longitudinal GALS analysis showed that 83% of household actions jointly planned by couples were completed, demonstrating concrete improvements in communication and shared responsibility. In Niger, Dimitra Clubs and women mediators strengthened social cohesion and peaceful conflict resolution, with women resolving land and community disputes that previously escalated to customary authorities. Tunisia’s work with men and youth further strengthened acceptance of women’s public leadership, helping embed gender-transformative approaches within local institutions.

Looking ahead to 2027, sustaining and expanding these gains will require deepening women’s influence within formal governance systems, not only community groups. The programme’s trajectory focuses on institutionalising tools, such as GALS, within municipalities and producer organisations; strengthening networks of women leaders and peer champions; expanding male allyship initiatives; and reinforcing the formalisation and governance capacity of women-led groups. Continued support for functional literacy, civic awareness and organisational strengthening—especially in settings where norms remain restrictive—will be essential for women to exercise influence beyond community spaces and into local planning, budgeting and resource allocation processes. By anchoring leadership pathways within local institutions and ensuring ongoing support from municipal actors, producer organisations and community

structures, the programme is positioned to secure durable, self-sustaining gains in women’s voice, agency and leadership through 2027 and beyond.

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



Outcome 4 shows measured but consistent progress in strengthening the enabling policy environment for rural women. In 2025, the programme recorded five revised or adopted legal frameworks, policies or strategies, the majority of which present continued support, consolidation and implementation of the frameworks supported in 2024. This meets the annual target and shows an increase from four achieved in 2024. While the annual figures remain modest, this reflects the inherently gradual and medium/long term nature of policy and institutional change.

1. National Land Policy (2023) – Tanzania: Revised and operationalised during 2025, with the JP RWEE support focusing on integrating gender-equitable land governance and aligning monitoring with SDG 5.a.2 (including joint titling and women’s land rights).
2. Blue Economy Gender Strategy and Action Plan – Zanzibar (Tanzania): Supported in 2025 to strengthen gender integration within blue-economy governance and coastal livelihoods, with application at national and sub-national levels.
3. National Clean Cooking Strategy (2024–2034) – Tanzania: Advanced in 2025 as part of gender-responsive policy efforts linking women’s time use, health, and energy access to economic empowerment.
4. National Action Plan 2030 for the Socio-Economic Empowerment of Rural Women and Girls – Tunisia: Consolidated and institutionalised in 2025, with the JP RWEE providing technical inputs and evidence to anchor gender-responsive commitments within national planning frameworks.
5. National Strategy for Women’s Economic Empowerment (SNAEF 2025–2029) – Niger: Developed and adopted in 2025 with direct programme support, serving as a key national framework to institutionalise gender-transformative economic empowerment across sectors.

Across Nepal, Niger, Tanzania and Tunisia, this progress reflects a shift from a baseline situation characterized by limited integration of gender-responsive considerations in local planning systems and institutional mechanisms that needs to strengthen for women’s representation, towards early stages of institutional uptake. At baseline, most JP RWEE countries had formal gender equality commitments, but sector-specific policies in agriculture, food security, social protection, and emerging sectors like the Blue Economy (Tanzania) were only partially gender-responsive. Institutional capacities to implement gender equality measures needed strengthening, especially at decentralized levels, highlighting the need for sustained investment in operationalizing rights and strengthening enabling environments for rural women. Country Programme’s engagement with policy and institutional actors was largely ad hoc, with minimal

evidence of gender-responsive budgeting, limited operationalization of existing frameworks, and weak linkages between community-level interventions and formal governance systems. These results reflect the programme's contribution to policy and institutional change, as identified through policy tracing, stakeholder perspectives, and evidence of uptake of JP RWEE-supported approaches. While clear attribution logic will be established with the Impact Analysis 2027 at end programme, at this stage the convergence of these elements provides a consistent indication of the programme's influence on policy processes.

In Nepal, this gap has narrowed most visibly, with five municipal-level policy instruments²⁰s aligned with Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) and Gender-Responsive Budgeting now integrated into Annual Work Plans and Budgets, alongside allocations exceeding NPR 5.6 million²¹ for women's economic priorities embedding into regular municipal planning and budgeting for gender-responsive agriculture, women's entrepreneurship, and social protection measures. Compared to baseline, where such considerations were not systematically embedded, this reflects a shift towards structured institutional ownership, driven by sustained engagement with municipalities. In Niger, baseline findings pointed to the existence of regulatory frameworks such as the *Code Rural*, but with limited functional application at local level. By 2025, strengthened engagement with land commissions (COFOB) has improved mediation processes and women's participation in land governance in areas such as Dosso and Maradi, indicating progress in operationalizing existing systems rather than creating new ones.

Tanzania shows a more gradual shift from baseline conditions where gender and climate considerations were not consistently reflected in local planning. By 2025, these dimensions are increasingly embedded within district extension and planning systems—for example through the integration of climate-smart agriculture approaches into district plans—although without yet translating into formalized budget or policy instruments. In Tunisia, baseline analysis highlighted a gap between existing legal frameworks, such as Law No. 51 on agricultural workers, and their practical implementation, particularly in relation to rural women's working conditions. Progress in 2025 reflects movement at the level of policy dialogue and representation, with the programme facilitating spaces for seasonal women workers to engage in discussions on transport safety and labour conditions, contributing to gradual alignment between policy intent and stakeholder voice.

To inform policy and decision-making, JP RWEE country teams have been developing policy papers (three) and knowledge products (two). Specifically, Nepal developed a policy paper focusing on rural women farmers' access to gender-responsive social protection services and a good practice on empowering women through community dialogues. Niger produced a good practice on Dimitra Clubs network in the country; and Tunisia produced two policy papers on rural women decent work focusing on transport. In other countries, the information was collected for knowledge products which will be produced in 2026.

20 In Nepal, the five local policy instruments include:

1. *Agriculture Policy 2025 – TilathiKoiladi Rural Municipality*
2. *Agriculture Policy 2025 – Laxmipur Patari Rural Municipality*
3. *Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) policy plus Five Years of Comprehensive Implementation Plan – TilathiKoiladi*
4. *GESI policy plus Five Years of Comprehensive Implementation Plan – Chinnamasta*
5. *GESI policy plus Five Years of Comprehensive Implementation Plan – Laxmipur Patari*

Five Years of Comprehensive Implementation Plan- Karjanha Municipality.

²¹ USD 33,685.83 (exchange rate as of 17.04.2026) 0,0067 United States Dollar

While it will be in the impact evaluation, which will be conducted in 2027, when we will be able to see if we can claim possible attribution to changes due to JPRWEE interventions, in 2025, the Mid-Term Review already brings some key findings. The reviews done at country level adopt a contribution-based understanding of policy and institutional change, recognising that JP RWEE operates within complex, multi-actor systems. Rather than attributing policy outcomes solely to the programme, the MTR highlights how JP RWEE contributes to shaping enabling environments—through policy dialogue, institutional capacity strengthening, and the creation of entry points for gender-responsive approaches within public systems. This reflects the reality that transformational and system-level changes are cumulative and long-term, resulting from the interaction of multiple actors, reforms, and investments over time.

The MTR and subsequent dialogue to disseminate the results confirm that significant progress has been made under Outcome 4 in strengthening gender-responsive policy frameworks, institutional capacities, and women’s participation in policy processes. Across countries, the programme has successfully positioned rural women’s economic empowerment within national agendas and created entry points through policy dialogue, gender-responsive budgeting, and engagement with local governance structures. However, both the MTR and partner discussions highlight that institutionalisation remains uneven and is often still dependent on programme facilitation. While policy alignment is well established, the transition toward full operational and financial embedding within government systems is progressing more gradually, reflecting structural constraints in mandate allocation, budget integration, and system absorption capacity. Stakeholder perspectives collected through KIIs suggest that these changes are associated with programme-supported dialogue, capacity strengthening, and engagement mechanisms, although their depth and sustainability vary across contexts. There is a shared recognition that sustainability by 2027 should therefore be understood as the consolidation of policy anchoring, selected institutional mandates, and co-financing pathways, rather than full programme transfer. Moving forward, efforts will focus on securing a limited number of concrete institutional anchors per country and strengthening the link between policy engagement and measurable system-level shifts.

From the MTR analysis, and looking at the programme from a global perspective, JP RWEE its building its role as a system-level catalyst and as mentioned above, part of global value already lies in its ability to act as a bridge between grassroots transformation and system-level reform, generating practical pathways for embedding rural women’s economic empowerment within public policies, institutions, and development frameworks at scale. JP RWEE demonstrates this also by supporting more coordinated and cross-sectoral approaches. Challenges in the implementation of the programme are identified such as limited financial sustainability, weak integration with market systems and financial services, and limited institutional capacity to absorb gender-transformative methodologies—continue to affect scalability. Beyond specific challenges, these reflect the reality that transformational and system-level change requires time, particularly when it involves shifts in policies, institutional practices, and social norms.

From a programmatic perspective, JP RWEE is increasingly influencing broader RBA and UN practices by demonstrating a field-tested, integrated model with tools and methodologies that can be adapted and embedded across rural development and women’s economic empowerment initiatives. This influence is not only conceptual but already visible in concrete programme design: in Niger, the country report confirms that a new joint programme financed through the SDG Funding framework was explicitly designed based on the JP RWEE model²², providing a clear example of cross-programme adoption

²² Read reference in the 2025 Niger Country Annual Report <https://jprwee.org/library/jp-rwee-niger-2025-annual-report>

within the UN system. Interest in the model is also growing: several countries have recently engaged with the Global Coordination Unit to explore adaptation and replication of the JP RWEE approach, signaling increasing demand for a structured, scalable model. This is a demonstration of how JP RWEE is progressively positioning itself as a reference implementation model within the UN system. This trajectory is expected to strengthen further in 2026, as the programme moves into its final phase and shifts toward systematizing and scaling its knowledge. Early examples already illustrate this transition at country level: in Tunisia, knowledge products and toolkits (in French and Arabic) have been developed to support work with producer organizations, while in Tanzania, JP RWEE is supporting the adaptation of GALs for use by extension officers, contributing to the integration of gender-transformative approaches within public advisory services and government-led rural development systems. Looking ahead, the next phase of JP RWEE presents a clear opportunity to consolidate and deepen these systemic gains. At country and global level, a stronger focus on knowledge products, standardised tools, and capacity transfer would further support adoption and scaling by governments and partners. In this way, a future phase can build on the programme's proven model to move from current results to durable, routinised systems, positioning JP RWEE holistic model as a long-term driver of inclusive, gender-transformative rural development.

At global level, the rural women's economic empowerment agenda was strengthened through global events and policy dialogues and platforms. At the global level, a dedicated JP RWEE event "[From Policy to Action: Investing in Women for a Just Agrifood Systems Transformation](#)," was held at the sidelines of the 53rd Session of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS53). Government representatives from Ireland, Switzerland, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania, as well as the Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples' Mechanism (CSIPM), took part of the discussion, bringing diverse perspectives on what meaningful investment in rural women looks like in practice. Panelists highlighted how the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality (VG-GEWGE) and the JP RWEE are powerful tools to accelerate transformation across food systems.

The JP RWEE was also showcased in global arena in the occasion of different side events.²³ More specifically, in crucial bilateral conversations such as a session held by UN Women Executive Director with the Dutch Committee on Foreign Trade and Development and a bilateral conversation between UN Women Deputy Executive Director with H.E. Ambassador of South Africa, Chair of the CFS. Moreover, UN Women statement for the International Day of Rural Women, on 15 October 2025, titled Rural women rising – shaping resilient futures with Beijing+30, brought great attention to rural women's voices and role in creating resilient communities and societies at large, as JP RWEE also does.

²³ *Committee on the Status of Women (CSW 69) Side Event: Rural Women Rising: Empowerment at the Nexus of Innovative Finance, Climate Adaptation and Results-Based Programming* on 11 March 2025; *CSW69 Side Event: Women's Land Rights, Economic Empowerment, and Gender Equality in Tanzania* on 13 March 2025; *CSW69 Side Event: Empowering Women through Sustainable Agriculture* on 18 March 2025; *2025 High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) 2025 Side Event: Re-imagining the future of women in agrifood systems: Promoting women's land rights, decent employment and innovative partnerships to advance the SDGs* on 14 July 2025; *RBA event "For ALL women and girls: Rights. Equality. Empowerment"* and at the *CSW69 RBA side event* both celebrating *International Women's Day*, showing relevance and alignment of the JP RWEE with the global agendas; *CGIAR conference Gender Equality in Land, Water and Food Systems* in Cape Town, South Africa, in October 2025, UN Women co-facilitated a capacity building session on RBET (Reach Benefit Empower and Transform) framework, presenting the JP RWEE RBET as a case study. Together with participants, the development of a new RBET framework tailored for locally led research was initiated as a collaboration between development practitioners and academic researchers.

Delays and challenges, lessons learned and good practices in implementation:

Based on the implementation rate analysis²⁴, in 2025, a total of 78 activities were planned across all outcomes as per the 2025 annual workplans. By the end of the year, 51% of these had been completed, 42% were on track, with the remaining 6% had yet to begin and were reported as off track and were already flagged for carryover into 2026. These figures pointed to steady momentum in implementation across most intervention areas, particularly in the components related to rural women's income, decent work and economic autonomy (Outcome 2) and those focused on strengthening women's voice, leadership and agency (Outcome 3), which showed the highest numbers of benefits delivered during the year. However, areas such as the work on gender-responsive legal frameworks, policies and institutions (Outcome 4) remained relatively under-implemented in the first half of the year but got closer support and reprioritization during the second half of the year. Understanding the delays and challenges and what actions the countries put in place to address them, will further explain this implementation rate in 2025.

Delays and Challenges in Implementation

In 2025, JP RWEE implementation advanced delivering noteworthy achievements across Tunisia, Tanzania, Niger, and Nepal despite significant political, logistical, climatic, and institutional challenges and instability. Strong adaptive management ensured continuity, safeguarded beneficiaries, and positioned programmes for stronger delivery in 2026.

Political changes, social unrest and insecurity environment were some of the contextual challenges JP RWEE countries went through in 2025, which affected the implementation, despite an initial planning taking these risks into consideration. Tanzania's election cycle and political unrest slowed government participation; market readiness gaps also constrained value chain groups. Niger's volatile security environment sharply limited staff mobility and delayed agency sequenced activities and Nepal postponed several planned outputs due to travel restrictions and the Gen Z movement demonstrations.

Climate impacts were a major disruptor in Tanzania, Nepal and Niger. Irregular rainfall, drought, and water scarcity affected agricultural cycles and harvests, contributing to drops in crop production in Nepal's Madhesh Province. Countries adopted responsive measures, including irrigation support, resilient seed provision, complementary livelihood diversification and seasonally adaptive planning for climate adaptation.

Logistical constraints further affected implementation. Tunisia and Tanzania reported rural transport limitations, while insecurity in Niger restricted field missions and slowed monitoring activities. All three countries adopted decentralized follow-up models or pooled resources to maintain operational continuity.

Barriers to women's participation persisted underscoring that market access alone does not guarantee equitable participation. In Tanzania, while improving, time poverty and domestic responsibilities still limited engagement, as well as gaps in packaging, branding, quality control equipment, and inconsistent aggregation capacity struggle to meet buyer standards. While Nepal noted that limited literacy and exclusion—particularly for Dalit women—resulted in informal agreements and reduced their

²⁴ These numbers come from the 2025 Quarterly report data entry (last submission for Q4 2025) provided by the country teams and validated at country and GCU level with exclusion of pacific Islands. This gap could have slightly affected the result of the data.

bargaining power in school meals programmes procurement processes. Programmes introduced flexible scheduling, targeted coaching on quality complacence, and planned simplified but standardized procurement contracts and literacy training. Understanding that barriers go beyond these constraints, gender transformative approaches continue to address underlying discriminatory norms.

All countries experienced certain delays linked to multi-stakeholder coordination, including alignment across government bodies, UN agencies, and local partners. Tunisia managed differing PUNO procedures and the closure of WFP operations in the country leading to a transfer to activities and budget to FAO; Tanzania faced frequent government turnover and administrative reshuffling at district and regional levels; Niger encountered sequencing delays between agency-dependent activities; and Nepal dealt with limited local capacity on gender-responsive planning and budgeting (GRP), frequent staff transfers and complex procurement processes. Programmes responded by strengthening coordination structures, increasing number of focal points to reduce dependency on single counterparts, enhancing planning, and embedding technical support within government systems by embedding mentoring and coaching in alignment with municipal planning cycles.

Across all four countries, implementation in 2026 will prioritize institutionalizing multi-tier and decentralized coordination systems, strengthening climate-resilient and shock-responsive planning, improving the sequencing of layered agency activities, expanding market readiness, procurement clarity and formalization pathways for women, and advancing gender-responsive systems within local governments. Together, these forward-looking measures build on lessons from 2025 and are designed to deliver more coherent, resilient, and scalable progress toward women's economic empowerment in 2026 and beyond.

Lessons Learned and Good Practices

Building upon the recommendations from 2024, which emphasized the need for adaptive implementation, community-led approaches and involvement to strengthen ownership, continuous and tailored training methods for learning effectiveness, men and boys engagement, and strong interagency synergies and coordination, the year 2025, as the full third year of implementation for most countries, has yielded further significant insights reinforcing some previously identified. The JP RWEE implementation across Tunisia, Tanzania, Niger, and Nepal during 2025 reinforced the value community-rooted delivery systems, adaptive implementation approaches and integrated programming. These insights directly inform programme adjustments for 2026 and strengthen the foundation for long-term sustainability and impact as we enter the last half of the programme.

Community-based structures—including Dimitra clubs, VSLAs, producer groups, community champions, and local facilitators—emerged as key enablers of programme continuity, particularly during administrative, environmental, or security disruptions. Tunisia benefitted from peer-to-peer learning exchanges; Tanzania sustained momentum through GALS facilitators and Dimitra style groups; Niger's community institutions demonstrated exceptional ownership, even mobilizing local resources to build a maternity facility and Nepal.

Following last year's lesson on tailored training methods for effectiveness, in 2025, all countries confirmed that iterative, hands-on capacity building—training reinforced through mentoring, repetition, on-the-job coaching and global exchange and learning opportunities—significantly improves adoption of practices. Practical training in agriculture and financial inclusion in Niger,

consecutive-day mentoring in Tunisia, sequenced coaching in Tanzania and hands-on, system embedded mentoring supporting practical gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) coding through Sub-National Treasury Regulatory Application (SuTRA) and aligning coaching with municipal planning cycles in Nepal, proved more effective than one-off sessions or ad hoc learning opportunities. The participation of government representatives and PUNOs officers in the WE-IMPACT Fellow Programme, in partnership with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), provided also the space for peer-to-peer learning and exchange of country level experiences around WEAI data analysis, bringing up the global dimension to country level learning. More learning opportunities at global level will be included in the 2026 Global Coordination Unit (GCU) Learning Plan.

Evidence shows that holistic approach implemented through integrated sequenced delivery models—linking training, coaching, inputs, gender-transformative methodologies, market support and support for gender-responsive policies and national political structures—lead to stronger uptake, deeper learning, and more sustainable results towards transforming the structural inequalities.

A key lesson emerging more clearly in 2025 is that women’s economic gains are stronger and more sustainable when gender-transformative methodologies are paired with entrepreneurship and market-oriented tools. In this regard, approaches such as GALS and BALI have been most effective when sequenced with technical support, access to finance, collective organization and market linkage efforts.

Tunisia demonstrated the effectiveness of participatory, context-adapted approaches and the structured sequencing of interventions, while Tanzania and Niger confirmed the importance of combining technical, financial and social norm components to address the interconnected constraints faced by rural women. The Tunisia experience further shows that strengthening OPAs and cooperatives as both economic and social platforms can help bridge the gap between empowerment, decent work and market access, particularly when accompanied by tailored coaching, peer learning, product promotion and sustained institutional engagement.

Nepal addressed preparatory actions as facilitating access to PAN registration services towards formal employment and building women’s confidence, experience and social capital needed for electoral participation. Should the programme contribute sustainable results on women’s economic empowerment at the end of 2027, these approaches need to be embedded from 2026 already in the exit strategies.

At the global level in 2025, the visibility and active dissemination of the programme activities and results are at the base of this increased attention reported from other countries and operations within the JP RWEE PUNOs, interested in replicating or learning about the JP RWEE model, leveraging in existing projects. While this is an efficient way to scale and expand, close attention should be paid as well on how the JP RWEE will or can be adopted.

Qualitative assessment

This section complements the quantitative results presented under each outcome by providing insights from key informant interviews and focus group discussions. Qualitative evidence helps explain observed trends, highlight differences across contexts, and identify remaining constraints that are not fully captured by the indicators. It also contributes to understanding the programme’s role in observed

changes by capturing stakeholder perspectives and tracing links between JP RWEE interventions and reported outcomes. As such, the findings should be read alongside the outcome-level results to support interpretation of progress and pathways of change.

Overall, the qualitative evidence points to clear progress in participation, confidence and engagement, alongside continued constraints that limit the depth and sustainability of empowerment. Across countries, women report they are more active in production, collective action and local governance, yet persistent challenges—such as unstable incomes, financial exclusion, unpaid care workload and weak institutional embedding—continue to shape their lives. These collective personal experiences enrich the results presented in previous sections.

In terms of food security, nutrition and resilience (Outcome 1), women report improved food availability primarily through own production. In Tunisia, gains in availability have not translated into more diverse diets, as high food prices limit protein intake. In Nepal and Tanzania, women highlight better access to climate information and adaptive practices through groups and networks. However, across contexts, limited storage, transport and uneven adoption of climate-smart practices, combined with recurring shocks, continue to undermine stability and resilience.

Regarding income generation and economic autonomy (Outcome 2), women's economic roles are shifting gradually from subsistence toward market engagement. In Nepal, women describe increased production for income and participation in collective marketing and institutional supply chains. In Tanzania, women report expanding micro-enterprises and small trading activities, while in Tunisia, engagement in agriculture and processing is rising but income remains seasonal and insecure. Across all countries, limited access to formal finance remains a major barrier, with women relying largely on informal or group-based savings that constrain reinvestment and growth.

Across areas related to voice, leadership and agency (Outcome 3), confidence and visibility have increased substantially. In Nepal, women describe a move from social invisibility toward active engagement with ward offices and public institutions. In Niger, participation in land governance and mediation processes has strengthened recognition of women as legitimate actors. In Tanzania, women highlight expanded group participation and early leadership roles following training, though legitimacy remains contested. Across settings, collective platforms underpin these gains, yet participation continues to outpace real decision-making power and control over resources due to persistent gender norms and time poverty.

With respect to enabling environments and institutions (Outcome 4), progress remains incremental and uneven. In Niger, strengthened land governance and conflict resolution mechanisms have improved social cohesion, but effectiveness varies due to limited resources and capacity. In Tunisia, institutional engagement is often perceived as project-based, limiting women's influence over markets and investment decisions. In Nepal and Tanzania, engagement with local authorities has increased, yet procedural barriers and weak integration into formal systems continue to constrain scale and sustainability.

Overall, the qualitative evidence shows that the JP RWEE is driving meaningful gains in participation, confidence and collective organisation, particularly at community level, while also underscoring that structural barriers remain decisive. Sustaining and deepening empowerment will require shifting from participation toward greater control over resources and decisions, stronger institutional anchoring, and continued efforts to address social norms, unpaid care workload and financial exclusion.

Monitoring and Evaluation

In 2025, the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) function of the JP RWEE focused on strengthening the programme's joint evidence architecture, improving data integration, and supporting decision-making through structured learning processes. Key efforts centered on the MTR, the annual monitoring cycle, strengthened data systems, and expanded accountability and capacity support.

Mid-Term Review (MTR): The MTR was implemented across 5 countries (including Rwanda) from Q2 to Q3 2025 following the development and dissemination of global guidelines by the GCU. The process combined quantitative and qualitative methods and concluded with national validation workshops involving government stakeholders, implementing partners and women's group representatives. Direct GCU support was provided through in-person missions in Nepal and Tunisia, while regional coordination and Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) engagement supported Tanzania and Niger in-country. The review produced a full package of outputs for each country, including reports, synthesis briefs, management responses, and forward-looking considerations on sustainability and exit strategies. The participatory process informs an internal dialogue and planning conducted in Q1 2026 with the ISC members and relevant government stakeholders. The Pacific Islands were granted a waiver due to the early stage of implementation, with their MTR underway in Q1 2026 and expected to conclude in Q2 2026.²⁵

2025 annual monitoring and measurement enhancements: The 2025 annual monitoring exercise was initiated in Q4, with data collection extending into early 2026. A mixed-methods approach was applied, covering more than 12,000 individuals (approximately 80% women), alongside engagement with over 50 women's groups and more than 100 national stakeholders. Country-level reports were produced, together with a consolidated global analysis to support cross-country comparison. This year a pro-WEAI M&E survey was piloted with IFPRI to measure women's economic empowerment at mid-term, providing an additional analytical layer ahead of endline. Data collection in the Pacific Islands under this approach began in early 2026, with results expected to inform the 2026 annual workplan review.²⁶

Data systems and integration: Efforts in 2025 focused on improving the measurement of integrated programme delivery. A beneficiary adjustment exercise was introduced to capture overlaps across outcomes and refine the estimation of unique beneficiaries, strengthening the analysis of programme integration at country and global levels. Tableau dashboards were deployed to country teams, partners, and TAC members in Q3 to support real-time visualization and cross-country analysis. Development has also started on a public-facing dashboard to enhance transparency and visibility, with release planned by the end of 2026.

Accountability and feedback mechanisms: Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFMs) in-country continued to strengthen, with approximately 52 cases recorded across four countries (excluding the Pacific Islands). Most cases related to feedback and information requests, alongside a smaller share of complaints, with responses generally provided within 7 to 30 days. In Niger, feedback contributed to adjustments in programme delivery, while Nepal and Niger strengthened coordination with protection and PSEA systems. Nepal is an example of interagency CFM led by WFP and worth to be replicated in other countries, while Tunisia, where the CFM was introduced in mid-2025, recorded no cases due to low

²⁵ Address to GCU if you want to consult the Country MTR report Package (Management response and Exit and sustainability Strategies)

²⁶ Address to GCU if interested in consulting the Country Annual Monitoring Report 2025 for each country.

uptake, with corrective actions underway. Persistent challenges include limited community awareness, uneven partner engagement, and the need for continued capacity strengthening.

Global synthesis and forward-looking evidence: Work on the global synthesis was initiated with IFPRI, focusing on the selection of core indicators and triangulation of data across countries. In parallel, preparatory discussions were launched with country teams and TAC on a qualitative research component to complement endline data collection in 2026–2027 and strengthen the analysis of programme contributions and pathways of change.

Capacity strengthening: Capacity strengthening remained a core function of the JP RWEE M&E system, with 18 sessions delivered by the GCU to country teams and an average of seven sessions delivered by countries to implementing partners, reinforcing capacities for data collection, analysis, and use. Targeted support included a donor mission to Tanzania in August 2025 and an IFAD-led recalibration mission in the Pacific, which emphasized the need to strengthen market linkages, align activities with outcomes, refine targeting, and improve the sustainability of income pathways.

Knowledge Management and Learning

The 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.

In partnership with IFPRI, and with financial support from Gates Foundation, the WE-IMPACT 2025 Fellow Program. This programme feeds into the efforts of the JP RWEE in indicator 4.3.1.²⁷ It was successfully delivered a blended learning experience to two cohorts (English and French) between June and October 2025, with certificates issued in December. A total of 74 participants registered (51 English, 23 French) at the start of the program. While many of them engaged partially, 16 (8 from Nepal and Tanzania, 8 French from Niger, Tunisia and global level) fellows completed all requirements and received certificates. Participants from Ministries of Agriculture and Ministry of Gender joined from Tanzania, Niger and Tunisia. Post-programme survey responses indicate strong satisfaction and reported ‘met or exceeded expectations’, and all expressed interest in staying connected for future activities. Feedback highlights the programme’s relevance, practical application of pro-WEAI, and peer learning opportunities, alongside suggestions to guide adjustments for the future cohorts planned for the second half of 2026.

To further support the learning and understanding of the JP RWEE Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) system’s structure, the GCU developed a *Reference Document* for external audience providing an overview of the MEAL system established by JP RWEE in response to recommendations from the Phase I Final Decentralised Evaluation. Developed in alignment with UN Development Group (UNDG) Guidance Note on a new Generations of Joint Programmes, builds on the monitoring and evaluation frameworks of the Participating Agencies. The MEAL system enables consolidated measurement of programme results across the four JP RWEE outcomes and supports global aggregation of changes in gender equality and women’s empowerment among targeted populations. In 2025, the Reference Document was distributed among PUNOs. This will be a key piece for the ongoing

²⁷ This programme feeds into the efforts of JPRWEE in indicator 4.3.1 Increase in the number of policy briefs and/or knowledge products published on rural women’s economic empowerment topics and measurement strategies by supporting the understanding on how to measure women economic empowerment in agriculture and how to use the data to design policy.

resource mobilisation efforts in 2026, demonstrating unique features of the JP RWEE to be maintain and improved for the potential upcoming phase.

Training efforts also expanded, with both global and country level sessions aimed at harmonizing knowledge management (KM) and communication practices across teams. GCU conducted one global training on KM and communications that also served as a platform to disseminate the 2025 KM and Communications plan, introduce Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). Two similar country-specific sessions were conducted for Tunisia and Rwanda country teams. One training on the KM cycle and good practices in communications was held with the Nepal country team in person during the GCU mission in November 2025. By the end of the year, country teams showed higher engagement with the GCU reaching out for advice to ensure alignment with the JP RWEE branding and consistent messaging across visibility materials.

Looking forward, GCU will leverage the established systems and enhance engagement among country teams and PUNOs to support peer-to-peer learning, sharing of best practices and retention of knowledge to ensure quality, alignment and capturing of programme's learnings.

Communications

In 2025, the JP RWEE made notable progress in strengthening its visibility and advocacy impact. In addition to the programme being highlighted at two major international platforms (Rome-based Agencies' (RBA) International Women's Day event and CSW69), and creating a global platform for policy discussion at CFS53, visibility efforts were made at the local level with Nepal convening a Provincial Policy Dialogue in Madhesh Province highlighted women's leadership and their vital role in building equality and resilience in agriculture; Tunisia organizing the First Fair for Jendouba and Kairouan regions aimed to promote the products of women participating in the JP RWEE and their OPAs. This increased exposure reflects stronger engagement from UN leadership, governments, and civil society, demonstrates that the programme is now better positioned within global advocacy spaces.

Online visibility grew overall: the website reached more new users (6.6k) and countries (149). This shows 32% increase in new users and 14 more countries reached compared to 2024, and 340% increase in new users and 105 more countries since the website launch in 2023. The traffic patterns in 2025 showed clear links between communication outputs—such as newsletters (three produced in 2025)—and user activity, suggesting that timely and strategic content drives attention. Social media performance was largely positive, with Twitter/X and Instagram showing higher engagement (25% and 204% respectively) and follower growth (7% on X and 10% on Instagram) thanks to more dynamic formats and collaborations. YouTube activity decreased, but this aligns with a shift toward using the platform primarily as a video repository rather than an engagement tool.

Content production increased significantly, with 10 more articles (19 total) and three more publications (11 total) than in the previous year, reflecting stronger focus on packaging JP RWEE results and expanded evidence generation. The content was disseminated through JP RWEE Newsletters produced in April, September and December covering three topics respectively: i) Engaging Boys and Men in community dialogue to shift discriminatory social norms; ii) From Harvest to Market: Boosting women's income; iii) Climate-Resilient Farming: Equipping women for the future. The newsletter has 1,371 subscribers – 8% more than last year – including 50% - PUNOs, 50% - other UN agencies, NGOs, CSO, Governments etc.

While the KM platform remained actively used, its planned revamp was delayed; nevertheless, improving it is set as a key priority for early 2026 to better support learning and coordination.

Improved visibility and increased production of stories, publications and other materials is a result of the coordinate work between the GCU and country teams where information collected at the local level was packaged and disseminated both by the country teams and GCU.²⁸

- ii) **Indicator Based Performance Assessment (Annexes – page 33)**
- iii) **A Specific Story**

Where Knowledge Grows: Cultivating Change and Climate Resilience in Rural Siraha

Shubhakala Kumari Sah is a woman whose life story radiates courage, determination and quiet resilience. Married at 18, she set aside her own dreams of higher education in order to care for her elderly and ill in-laws. After a 24-year gap, she summoned the bravery to return to school, and, at the age of 42, she proudly passed her Grade 12 exams - an achievement that has inspired her entire community.

Shubhakala's village faces complex and compounding challenges. Nearly half of the men have migrated for work, leaving behind women, elderly people and children to manage farms and households. As a predominantly agricultural community, they also stand on the frontlines of the climate crisis. In summer 2025, the effects felt especially harsh—local drinking water sources dried up completely, forcing families, including Shubhakala's, to purchase bottled water.

In these difficult circumstances, the JP RWEE introduced climate-smart agricultural practices, including promotion of drought-resilient crop varieties, distribution of green manure seeds to improve soil moisture and fertility, and use of mulching techniques to reduce evaporation and conserve soil moisture in vegetable cultivation.

Through the programme, Shubhakala and many group members have started earning income from vegetable and crop farming, gaining confidence and control over their livelihoods.



Shubhakala picking vegetables grown on her plot.

Photo: UN Women/Nepal/Srijana Bhatta

One of her proudest achievements has been reviving finger millet cultivation – a drought-resistant crop that long dismissed, as it was considered food for low-income households, but now recognized for its climate resistance and nutritional value.

Shubhakala's journey also reflects strong personal growth. Supported by the JP RWEE, she became the secretary of the Sitaram Women Farmers' Group, formed under the JP RWEE, actively participating in the meeting, engaging with local leaders and gaining confidence to speak in public. This shift demonstrates increased decision-making power, mobility, confidence and collective leadership.

²⁸ See details of the global visibility efforts in the [2025 Knowledge Management and Communications report](#), and country-specific KM and Comms activities in the [2025 All country KM Comms Tracking.xlsx](#).

“It’s not just about economics or farming technology,” she said. “The most important thing we’re learning is to speak up, organize and take part in decision-making, both at home and in our community.”

Shubhakala’s journey illustrates the ripple effect of empowerment: when women gain knowledge, solidarity, and a platform to lead, the benefits extend far beyond the individual, creating lasting change for families and communities across generations.

See more details [here](#).

A spark of opportunity – how clean energy stoves are improving women’s incomes in Tanzania

Neema Mnyara is a mother of four and a food vendor, who has spent years perfecting her chapati (flatbreads) recipe. She prepares her chapatis over a charcoal stove - the most affordable option available to her, though physically demanding, time-consuming, and harmful to her health.



Neema in front of her chapati stand.

Photo: JP RWEE/Tanzania

As part of a clean cooking initiative under the JP RWEE she received a free gas canister and burner. The support, delivered in partnership with the Government of Tanzania, aims to expand access to clean, affordable cooking solutions for women in Singida, Dodoma, and Zanzibar.

So far, 461 women have received clean cooking stoves through the JP RWEE, as well as comprehensive training sessions to support them with the skills to become community ambassadors and advocates for clean energy solutions.

Eight months after Neema started using the gas burner, she has seen her business profits increase.

“With the faster cooking time, I am also able to make more chapatis, selling five times the amount I used to per day”, said Neema.

This story illustrates how access to clean energy has far-reaching benefits for women, serving as a pathway to economic resilience and an enhanced quality of life.

JP RWEE’s work supports the Government of Tanzania’s National Clean Cooking Strategy (2024-2034) which aims to transition 80% of Tanzanians to clean cooking solutions by 2034.

See details [here](#).

III. Other Assessments or Evaluations

Please refer to the section of monitoring and evaluation where MTR and Annual Monitoring is included. Annual country reports include specific assessments done at country level.

IV. Programmatic Revisions

No major adjustments in strategy, target or key outcomes and outputs took place during 2025, however minor adjustments linked to programmatic decisions based on changes at UN Agency level and monitoring on implementation.

In Tunisia, in view of the closure of WFP operations at the end of 2025, the JP RWEE underwent a planned transition following the closure of the WFP country office, with all remaining activities and budgets transferred to FAO after a phased handover that began in August. National and regional partners were progressively engaged to ensure alignment and continuity, enabling the programme to continue without interruption. FAO will fully integrate the transferred work in 2026—ranging from developing an e-market platform and supporting newly formed cooperatives to providing equipment for strengthening value chains—into its operational framework, ensuring seamless continuation of beneficiary support.

While Pacific Islands in not included in this consolidated report, it is worth mentioning the IFAD²⁹-led recalibration mission in May 2025 identified key delivery delays and issued country-specific recommendations to strengthen implementation. In Kiribati, coordination gaps prompted the recruitment of a national coordinator and four Island Field Officers, improving planning, community engagement and monitoring, along with a proposal to introduce integrated livestock farming to diversify diets, incomes and climate-resilient livelihoods. For Fiji, Solomon Islands and Tonga, the mission recommended small-scale chicken initiatives to complement existing food security work, with final adoption to be determined based on MTR findings and feasibility. Overall, the recalibration provided crucial insights that informed targeted adjustments to improve coordination, responsiveness and the relevance of JP RWEE interventions across the Pacific. Their upcoming report will detail the adoption of these recommendations in 2025 and what is envisioned for 2026.

V. Resources

Financial information is available in the Financial Report, which is consolidated by the MPTF Office, the Administrative Agent. No further additional resources were mobilized in 2025. Agencies will be working on resource mobilization and leveraging partnerships in 2026, with a view of a potential next phase of the programme from 2028 onwards.

²⁹ IFAD is the lead agency in the Pacific Islands.

Annexes

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

1. Introductory note to the results table:

The table below reports achievements (the increase or decrease) against the performance indicators yearly targets and baseline figures collected with the Annual Monitoring exercises at country level. The changes have been registered in both unit numbers and %. A total of 1500 women and men across the 4 reporting countries (Nepal, Niger, Tanzania and Tunisia) has been surveyed between October 2025 and January 2026. The PRF reports only quantitative results. Qualitative assessment is provided in the section of the report under “Qualitative assessment”, where the voices of women and men collected through focus group discussions and key informant interviews have been also reported.

2. Terminology:

- **Baseline:** Initial value measured at programme start
- **Target:** Planned value for the reporting year (2025)
- **Actual:** Measured value achieved in 2025
- **Endline:** Expected value by programme completion (2027)
- **Variance:** Difference between target and actual results

3. Calculation Methods:

Results are calculated using standardized tools and methodologies across countries, including household surveys, proWEAI, MDD-W, FIES, and Climate Capacity Score. Consolidated figures reflect aggregated country-level results, excluding countries where data were not available for 2025. If you want to know more about the PRF in JPRWEE please see the MEAL reference document and annexes.

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

- **MET:** Actual meets or exceeds the annual target
- **PARTIALLY MET:** Actual shows progress but remains below target
- **NOT MET:** Actual does not meet the target or shows no progress

5. Additional information about calculations

For the 2025 consolidation, the baseline is recalculated using only the countries that reported a valid 2025 value for the indicator. This creates a consistent “reporting cohort” for baseline, 2025 target, and 2025 actual. The endline (2027) target remains unchanged, as originally approved.

The coverage-adjusted baseline is therefore computed solely from the countries with a 2025 data point. The 2025 target is recalculated from the same cohort, and the 2025 actual is aggregated only from these reporting countries. This method avoids bias caused by missing data—non-reporting countries are excluded rather than interpreted as having no progress—and ensures an apples-to-apples comparison across baseline, target, and actual results.

Percentage-based indicators are aggregated by averaging country results using agreed weights where available (such as sample size, household counts, or area). When consistent weights are not available, a simple mean is used and noted as such. Additive indicators (counts and quantities) are summed across reporting countries only. Indicators with structural zero baselines are treated as “new (from 0 to N)” and are not used to calculate percentage change. Countries with NA or data-limitation (DL) values are excluded from calculations, with reasons recorded.

All consolidated results include a mandatory coverage statement indicating the number of reporting countries out of the total programme countries (e.g., “Reporting cohort: n/N countries”). Indicators that are not scheduled or not measured in 2025 are excluded from that year’s consolidation and are not carried forward into the numerator or denominator.

Please refer to the [JP RWEE MEAL Reference Document](#) for more information about the MEAL system and its performance result framework. Consult the [JPRWEE Annual Performance Result Framework Analysis](#) for more in-depth read of the consolidated PRF results.

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	2025 Target	2025 Actual	2025 change in %	Variance (target vs Actual)	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	400	360	-				MET	FIES
Nepal	3,276	2,654	2,981	2,555	-22%	-14		
Niger	9,750	7,410	8,775	-	-			
Tanzania	4,080	3,468	3,672	3,835	-6%	4		
Tunisia	1,350	1,080	1,215	1,100	-19%	-9		
Global	8,706	14,972	7,868	7,490	-14%	-5		
G.2 Increased proportion of rural women demonstrating empowerment as measured by the relevant Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index (proWEAI)								
Fiji	720	1,080	proWEAI index is calculated at baseline and endline					proWEAI
Nepal	1,210	1,815						
Niger	1,050	1,502						

Tanzania	2,856	3,142							
Tunisia	111	139							
Global	9,104	7,677							
Country	Baseline	Endline	2025 Target	2025 Actual	2025 change in %	Variance (target vs Actual)	Reason for variance	Source of data	
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)									
Fiji	12	40	20	-	-	-	NOT ON TARGET BUT INCREASED SINCE THE BASELINE	Climate Capacity Score	
Nepal	0	7	4	9	0.69	0.38			
Niger	24	40	30	30	0.75	0.00			
Tanzania	0	50	30	6	0.07	-0.29			
Tunisia	5	9	5	5	0.50	0.00			
Global	29	106	69	50	0.34	-13.00			
G.4 (Optional) Increase in the proportion of rural women owning or co-owning land (adapted from SDG 5.a.1)									
Fiji	864	NA	This optional indicator is calculated at baseline and endline					proWEAI (G5)	
Nepal	495	619							
Niger	6,000	6,600							
Tanzania	5,304	NA							
Tunisia	1,953	NA							
Global	6,495	7,219							
O1. 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)									
Country	Baseline (kg/hectars average)	Endline	2025 Target Abs	2025 ActualAbs	2025 Actual%	Variance 2025	Reason for variance	Source of data	
Fiji	0%	30%	20%	-	-	-	MET	SAMS (Agriculture production Module)	
Nepal	0%	61%	56%	200%	200%	144%			
Niger	0%	33%	24%	-2%	-2%	-26%			
Tanzania	0%	5%	4%	1%	1%	-3%			
Tunisia	0%	7%	5%	27%	27%	22%			

Global	0%	27%	22%	57%	57%	35%		
1.2 Increase in the proportion of rural women who reach minimum dietary diversity (% increase from baseline, measured by MDD-W)								
Fiji	1,404	1,516	1474	-	-	-	MET	Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women MDD-W)
Nepal	880	1,109	1074	1602	82%	60		
Niger	2,520	3,780	3528	7,584	201%	161		
Tanzania	2,992	3,172	3052	2972	-1%	-3		
Tunisia	821	1,544	900	790	-4%	14		
Global	7,213	11,121	7,480	12,948	80%	61		
1.3 Decrease in the proportion of households spending 65% or more of their monthly budget on food (Household Food Expenditure Share)								
Fiji	260	239	-	-	-	-	MET	Household Food Expenditure Share (HFES)
Nepal	3,540	3,186	3363	2089	-41%	-36		
Niger	9,750	7,605	-	-	-	-		
Tanzania	4,720	4,059	4248	3920	-17%	-7		
Tunisia	102	97	-	-	-	-		
Global	8,260	15,186	7,611	6,009	-29%	-21		
1.4 Decrease in rate of rural women farmers' post-harvest losses over time (% decrease over the harvest)								
Fiji	0%	-20%		-	-		MET	SAMS (Agriculture production Module)
Nepal	0%	-8%	-4%	-15%	-15%	-9		
Niger	0%	-9%	-4%	-	-			
Tanzania	0%	-10%	-3%	-10%	-10%	-7		
Tunisia	0%	-10%	-5%	-15%	-15%	-10		
Global	0%	-11%	-4%	-13%	-13%	-8		
O2. 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								
Country	Baseline	Endline	2025 Target Abs	2025 ActualAbs	2025 Actual%	Variance 2025(pp)	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	\$1,774	\$2,484	\$2,129	-	-	-	MET	SAMS (Agriculture production Module)
Nepal	\$103	\$124	\$113	\$230	123%	10		
Niger	\$144	\$216	\$187	\$148	3%	-27		
Tanzania	\$90	\$125	\$108	\$107	19%	-1		
Tunisia	\$152	\$213	\$182	\$208	37%	17		

Global	\$489	\$3,161	\$590	\$693	46%	26		
2.2 Percentage increase in rural women's average annual off-farm incomes (USD) - Average of self employed and wages)								
Country	Baseline	Endline	2025 Target Abs	2025 ActualAbs	2025 Actual%	Variance 2025(pp)	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	\$1,200	\$1,440	-	-	-	-	MET	Business and Employment Module
Nepal	\$304	\$345	\$317	\$446	48%	43		
Niger	\$142	\$272	\$212	\$136	-4%	-54		
Tanzania	\$99	\$147	\$126	\$221	38%	10		
Tunisia	\$500	\$625	\$575	\$629	26%	11		
Global	\$1,045	\$2,829	\$1,230	\$1,432	27%	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)								
Fiji	1,440	1,728	-	-	-	-	NA: This indicator increased of almost a quarter when calculating across the reporting countries only	proWEAI
Nepal	4,345	4,997	-	-	-	-		
Niger	7,770	13,986	NA	7560	-3%	-210		
Tanzania	5,916	6,508	NA	6120	3%	204		
Tunisia	837	1,046	NA	1265	51%	428		
Global	14,523	28,265	NA	14,945	3%	422		
2.4 Percentage of women/men reporting having sufficient time across key domain of: Average of sleep, Care, Leisure (2025 light indicator)								
Fiji								proWEAI (M&E tool) ³⁰
Nepal				71%				
Niger								
Tanzania				78%				
Tunisia				57%				
Global								
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)								

³⁰ Since time allocation with pro-WEAI module is measured only at baseline and endline - to have a mid term measurement as well we used a light WEAI Module to calculate the time allocation as "Perceived time sufficiency as a proxy for workload balance and agency (WEAI M&E Tool)". There fore no baselines and targets are are showed here. Full picture of how this indicator evolved will be found in the endline - final evaluation.

Country	Baseline	Endline	2025 Target Abs	2025 ActualAbs	2025 Actual%	Variance 2025(pp)	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	1,100	1,210	NA	-	-	-	NA: Increased over baseline of almost 1/4	proWEAI
Nepal	4,730	4,872	NA	-	-	-		
Niger	2,640	4,686	NA	-	-	-		
Tanzania	1,360	2,176	NA	1,584	16%	224		
Tunisia	999	1,449	NA	1,265	27%	266		
Global	2,359	14,392	NA	2,849	21%	490		
3.2 Increase in the proportion of rural women with empowerment in the leadership domain as measured by Pro-WEAI								
Fiji	1,500	1,620	NA	-	-	-	NA: Increased over baseline of almost doubled.	proWEAI
Nepal	1,320	1,386	NA	-	-	-		
Niger	1,680	2,856	NA	3,888	131%	2,208		
Tanzania	2,040	2,346	NA	4,438	118%	2,398		
Tunisia	200	230	NA	-	-	-		
Global	3,720	8,438	NA	8,326	124%	4,606		
3.3 Increase in proportion of women in elected local governance structures								
Fiji	0	80	-	-	-	-	MET	proWEAI
Nepal	0	825	750	550	55	-200		
Niger	0	4800	1500	1839	1839	339		
Tanzania	0	68	35	50	50	15		
Tunisia	0	266	300	400	400	100		
Global	0	6,039	2,585	2,839	2,344	254		
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)								
Fiji	1,026	1,231	Reported at baseline and endline only					proWEAI
Nepal	2,695	3,234						
Niger	3,600	4,320						
Tanzania	4,080	7,344						
Tunisia	1,500	1,800						
Global	16,058	17,929						

04. 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)

Country	Baseline	Endline	2025 Target Abs	2025 ActualAbs	2025 Actual%	Variance 2025(pp)	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	0	8	-	-	-	-	MET	Key Informant Interview with Policy Maker (counting)
Nepal	0	1	1	1	1	0		
Niger	0	1	1	1	1	0		
Tanzania	0	3	1	1	1	0		
Tunisia	0	5	2	2	2	0		
Global	0	18	5	5	5	0		

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)

Country	Baseline	Endline	2025 Target Abs	2025 ActualAbs	2025 Actual%	Variance 2025(pp)	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	603	965	-	-	-	-	MET	proWEAI
Nepal	2,059	2,677	2224	3212	56%	48		
Niger	8,520	11,400	8520	11,736	38%	38		
Tanzania	5,780	6,069	5953	6528	13%	10		
Tunisia	716	1,002	859	-	-	-		
Global	16,359	22,113	16,697	21,476	31%	29		

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)

Fiji	70	98	-	-	-	-	MET	SAMS (Agriculture production Module)
Nepal	0	5,500	4,125	4,455	81%	6		
Niger	6,936	9,849	8,323	10,500	51%	31		
Country	Baseline	Endline	2025 Target Abs	2025 ActualAbs	2025 Actual%	Variance 2025(pp)	Reason for variance	Source of data

Tanzania	3,400	5,100	3,740	6,684	48%	38		
Tunisia	0	1,080	666	855	39%	9		
Global	10,336	21,627	16,854	22,494	118%	55		
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)								
Fiji	0	1,226	-	-	-	-	NOT MET, BUT INCREASED SINCE BASELINE	SAMS (Agriculture production Module)
Nepal	0	4,125	3,850	4,840	4,840	990		
Niger	0	6,000	3,600	750	750	-2,850		
Tanzania	0	1,469	1,285	1,444	1,444	159		
Tunisia	0	880	444	420	420	-24		
Global	0	13,700	9,179	7,454	7,454	-1,725		
1.1.4 (Optional) Increase in the number of rural women with access to time- and labour-saving technologies (% increase over baseline)								
Fiji	NA	900	-	-	-	-	MET	SAMS (Agriculture production Module)
Nepal	0	550	275	1,705	1,705	1,430		
Niger	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Tanzania	0	163	180	147	147	-33		
Tunisia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Global	0	713	455	1,852	1,852	1,397		
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	2025 Target Abs	2025 ActualAbs	2025 Actual%	Variance 2025(pp)	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	0	900	252	-	-	-	MET	Quantitative survey
Nepal	0	4,125	3575	4,675	4,675	1100		
Niger	0	12,000	6000	8,160	8,160	2160		
Tanzania	0	6,000	5600	6,120	6,120	520		
Country	Baseline	Endline	2025 Target Abs	2025 ActualAbs	2025 Actual%	Variance 2025(pp)	Reason for variance	Source of data
Tunisia	0	1,620	666	420	420	-246		
Global	0	24,645	15,841	19,375	19,375	3,534		

1.2.2 Increase in the number of rural women accessing extension services, including weather information (% increase over baseline)								
Fiji	0	1,800	990	-	-	-	MET	SAMS (Agriculture production Module)
Nepal	0	5,500	3850	5115	5115	1,265		
Niger	0	3,000	1800	1440	1440	-360		
Tanzania	0	1,020	340	350	350	10		
Tunisia	0	1,350	333	0	0	-333		
Global	0	10,870	6,323	6,905	6,905	582		
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)								
Fiji	0	396	198	-	-	-	NOT MET, BUT INCREASED SINCE BASELINE	SAMS (Agriculture production Module) and IP reports (counting)
Nepal	0	3,300	1,650	1,540	1,540	-110		
Niger	0	3,000	1,800	-	-	-		
Tanzania	0	6,375	5,865	5,576	5,576	-289		
Tunisia	0	888	444	420	420	-24		
Global	0	13,959	7,959	7,536	7,536	-423		
1.2.4 (Optional) Number of local food security reserves in target groups disaggregated by household and cooperative level (% increase from baseline)								
Fiji	No country has adopted this optional indicator							
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	2025 Target Abs	2025 ActualAbs	2025 Actual%	Variance 2025(pp)	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	0	500	200	-	-	-	MET	Ad hoc survey questionnaire with women
Nepal	0	5,500	4,015	4,015	4,015	0		
Niger	0	1,200	1,020	9,300	9,300	8,280		
Tanzania	0	4,012	3,502	4,624	4,624	1,122		
Tunisia	0	666	333	95	95	-238		
Global	0	10,870	6,323	6,905	6,905	582		

Global	0	11,878	7,850	18,034	18,034	10,184		
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)								
Fiji	0	504	0	-	-	-	MET	Business and self-employment survey module
Nepal	0	1,485	990	4,235	4,235	3,245		
Niger	0	960	600	-	-	-		
Tanzania	0	3,275	3626	3,860	3,860	234		
Tunisia	0	666	222	133	133	-89		
Global	0	6,890	4,838	8,228	8,228	3,390		
2.1.3 Increase in the number of rural women with improved physical access to markets, processing and/or storage facilities (% increase over baseline)								
Fiji	20	1,200	500	-	-	-	MET	proWEAI
Nepal	1,962	2,550	2,315	2,786	42%	471		
Niger	3,600	10,400	6,480	-	-	-		
Tanzania	3,763	5,456	5,021	4,696	25%	-325		
Tunisia	1,184	1,404	1,381	1,604	35%	223		
Global	6,909	21,010	8,717	9,086	32%	369		
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								
Fiji	0	60	-	-	-	-	NOT MET, BUT INCREASED SINCE BASELINE	Business and self-employment survey module
Nepal	212	1850	1700	1091	415%	-609		
Niger	0	100	-	-	-	-		
Tanzania	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Tunisia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Global	0	2010	1700	1091	1091	-609		
2.1.5 (Optional) Increase in value of sales in USD by rural women-owned micro-enterprises or producer organizations								
Country	Baseline	Endline	2025 Target Abs	2025 ActualAbs	2025 Actual%	Variance 2025(pp)	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	MET	Business and Employment Module
Nepal	\$105	\$121	\$116	\$305	\$305	\$189		
Niger	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Tanzania	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		

Tunisia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Global	\$105	\$121	\$116	\$305	\$305	\$189		
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	2025 Target Abs	2025 ActualAbs	2025 Actual%	Variance 2025(pp)	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	0	160	100	-	-	-	MET	Business and Employment Module
Nepal	0	1,100	825	1463	1463	638		
Niger	456	593	524	-	-	-		
Tanzania	408	424	412	408	0%	-4		
Tunisia	888	1,332	1154	1687	90%	533		
Global	1,752	3,609	2,391	3,558	103%	1,167		
2.2.2 Increase in number of rural women covered by social protection systems (% change over baseline)								
Fiji	340	400	100	-	-	-	MET	Individual Interview with the rural women (Quantitative Survey)
Nepal	0	1,375	825	2,750	2,750	1,925		
Niger	0	1,080	840	-	-	-		
Tanzania	4,760	5,236	4,903	5,997	26%	1,094		
Tunisia	0	222	135	1,088	1,088	953		
Global	5,100	8,313	5,863	9,835	3,838	3,972		
2.2.3 (optional) Increase in number of government entities and/or companies that develop and/or implement gender-responsive procurement and employment policies								
Fiji	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	MET	Key Informant Interview with Stakeholders
Country	Baseline	Endline	2025 Target Abs	2025 ActualAbs	2025 Actual%	Variance 2025(pp)	Reason for variance	Source of data
Nepal	0	1	1	35	35	34		
Niger	0	100	-	-	-	-		
Tanzania	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		

Tunisia	0	5	-	-	-	-		
Global	0	105	1	35	35	34		
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	2025 Target Abs	2025 ActualAbs	2025 Actual%	Variance 2025(pp)	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	0	160	-	-	-	-	MET	proWEAI
Nepal	40	2,000	262	1489	3623%	1227		
Niger	1073	8,000	1,776	1250	16%	-526		
Tanzania	0	3,400	680	680	0%	0		
Tunisia	456	497	474	533	17%	59		
Global	1,569	14,057	3,192	3,952	152%	760		
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)								
Fiji	0	80	50	-	-	-	MET	Individual Interview with the rural women (Quantitative Survey)
Nepal	0	1485	990	3135	3135	2145		
Niger	0	1800	600	5544	5544	4944		
Tanzania	0	3740	3502	3420	3420	-82		
Tunisia	0	333	270	-	-			
Global	0	7,438	5,092	12,099	12,099	7,007		
2.3.3 Number of community savings and credit groups established and functional (additional number compared to baseline)								
Fiji	0	20	-	-	-	-	MET	Focus Group Discussions with women's group and IP report (counting)
Nepal	0	50	40	120	120	80		
Niger	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Tanzania	0	40	25	44	44	19		
Tunisia	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Global	0	110	65	164	164	99		
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	2025 Target Abs	2025 ActualAbs	2025 Actual%	Variance 2025(pp)	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	0	80	60	-	-	-	MET	proWEAI
Nepal	660	1,320	990	1,003	52%	13		
Niger	2,335	4,203	3,970	7,020	201%	3051		
Tanzania	1,700	2,380	1,870	4,706	177%	2836		
Tunisia	821	1,149	1,066	1,687	105%	621		
Global	5,516	9,052	7,895	14,416	161%	6,521		
3.1.2 Increase in the proportion of women leaders in community decision-making bodies, producer organizations, cooperatives, unions and local food security reserves								
Fiji	0	80	40	-	-	-	MET	proWEAI
Nepal	0	600	550	550	550	0		
Niger	0	4630	4160	4968	4968	808		
Tanzania	0	1020	680	680	680	0		
Tunisia	0	500	444	399	399	-45		
Global	0	6,830	5,834	6,597	6,597	763		
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	2025 Target Abs	2025 ActualAbs	2025 Actual%	Variance 2025(pp)	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	0	12	5	-	-	-	MET	proWEAI module (G5) survey
Nepal	0	200	160	169	169	9		
Niger	19	170	100	-	-	-		
Tanzania	86	116	98	104	104	6		
Tunisia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-		
Global	105	501	198	273	273	75		
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.								
Fiji	0	8	0	-	-	-	MET	

Nepal	0	2	2	10	10	8		Focus Group Discussions with women's group and IP report (counting)
Niger	0	90	50	-	-	-		
Tanzania	0	160	70	-	-	-		
Tunisia	0	6	3	4	4	1		
Global	0	266	5	14	14	9		
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	2025 Target Abs	2025 ActualAbs	2025 Actual%	Variance 2025(pp)	Reason for variance	Source of data
Fiji	0	8	4	-	-	-	NOT MET, BUT INCREASED SINCE BASELINE	Key Informant Interview with Stakeholders
Nepal	0	215	165	150	150	-15		
Niger	0	5	4	-	-	-		
Tanzania	0	20	20	20	20	0		
Tunisia	0	50	30	-	-	-		
Global	0	298	185	170	170	-15		
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								
Fiji	0	160	100				MET	Focus Group Discussions with women's group and IP report (counting)
Nepal	0	400	300	323	323	23		
Niger	0	6000	3600					
Tanzania	0	200	150	192	192	42		
Tunisia	0	300	300					
Global	0	7,060	450	515	515	65		
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								
Fiji	0	0	-	-	-	-	NOT MET, BUT INCREASED SINCE BASELINE	Key Informant Interview with
Nepal	0	15	15	5	5	-10		
Niger	0	4	4	-	-	-		
Tanzania	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		

Tunisia	0	6	3	-	-	-		Stakeholders and Agency's report
Global	0	25	15	5	5	-10		
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								
Fiji	980	1,470	1,176	-	-	-	MET	Individual Interview with the rural women (Quantitative Survey)
Nepal	0	4,500	3,500	4,622	4,622	1,122		
Niger	340	578	510	6,048	1679%	5,538		
Tanzania	2,992	5,984	3,172	3,536	18%	364		
Tunisia	1,554	1,709	1,632	2,220	43%	588		
Global	5866	14,241	8,813	16,426	180%	7,613		
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.)								
Fiji	0	18	10	-	-	-	NOT MET, BUT INCREASED SINCE BASELINE	Focus Group Discussions with women's group and IP report (counting)
Nepal	0	1,200	20	10	10	-10		
Niger	0	1,500	750	-	-			
Tanzania	0	2,000	12	20	20	8		
Tunisia	0	6	2	1	1	-1		
Global	0	4,724	34	31	31	-3		