

**JOINT PROGRAMME ON ACCELERATING PROGRESS TOWARDS THE ECONOMIC
EMPOWERMENT OF RURAL WOMEN
MPTF OFFICE GENERIC ANNUAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE PROGRESS
REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Programme Title & Project Number

- Programme Title: **Accelerating Progress Toward Economic Empowerment of Rural Women in Pacific Island**
- MPTF Office Project Reference Number:³
00132613

Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results²

Pacific Islands (Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga)

Please specify the locations where the JP RWEE is being implemented.

Island Country	Provinces/ Islands	Communiti es	Year (2024) Benefici ary target	Program me Direct beneficia ries	Total Indirect beneficia ries
Fiji	2	30	500	2,080	9,000
Solomon	3	50	1500	3,000	13,500
Tonga	3	30	400	2,000	9,000
Kiribati	4	43	1600	1,480	6,660
Total	12	150	4,000	8,560	38,160

Priority area/ strategic results:

- 1) Improved food security and nutrition for rural women and their households that contribute to equitable and sustainable food systems
- 2) Rural women's income, decent work and economic autonomy increased to secure their livelihoods and build resilience.
- 3) Rural women's voice and agency increased for full and equal participation and leadership in their households, communities, organizations and governance systems.
- 4) Gender responsive legal frameworks, policies, and institutions strengthened to create an enabling environment for rural women to secure their livelihoods, rights and resilience.

Participating Organization(s)

- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)

Implementing Partners

- Fiji: Partners in Community Development Fiji (PCDF)
- Solomon Is: Kastoms Garden Association (KGA)
- Tonga: Live & Learn, Environmental Education Tonga
- Kiribati: Live & Learn Environmental Education Kiribati

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

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

³ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as "Project ID" on the project's factsheet page the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	
Programme/Project Cost (US\$) Total approved budget as per project document: USD \$5M MPTF /JP Contribution ⁴ : - by Agency (if applicable) FAO: USD 398,760 IFAD USD 749,047 UN Women: USD 264,697 WFP: USD 137,870 Agency Contribution - by Agency (if applicable) Government Contribution (if applicable) Other Contributions (donors) (if applicable) TOTAL: USD 1,550,374	Programme Duration Overall Duration: 60 months Start Date ⁵ : 25.05.2022 Original End Date ⁶ : 24.05.2027 Current End date ⁷ : 24.05.2027
Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval. Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i> ☐ Yes ☒ No Date: dd.mm.yyyy Mid-Term Evaluation Report – if applicable <i>please attach</i> ☐ Yes ☐ No Date: dd.mm.yyyy N/A	Report Submitted By - Name: Candra Samekto - Title: Regional Pacific Coordinator - Participating Organization (Lead): IFAD - Email address: c.samekto@ifad.org

⁴ The MPTF or JP Contribution, refers to the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁵ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁶ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁷ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AWP	Annual Work Plan
CIP	Contracting Implementing Partner
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
JP RWEE	Joint Programme on Accelerating Rural Women's Economic Empowerment
KGA	Kastoms Garden Association
KV20	Kiribati Vision 2030
LL&EE	Live & Learn Environment Education
LLK	Live & Learn Kiribati
LLT	Live & Learn Tonga
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning
MVA	Market Vendor Association
mVAMs	Mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Survey
MoAW	Ministry of Agriculture & Waterways
MWCSP	Ministry of Women Child and Social Protection
NDP	National Development Plan
PCDF	Partners in Community Development Fiji
PICTs	Pacific Islands Countries and Territories
PMU	JP RWEE Programme Management Unit
PUNO	Participating UN Organization
SDG / SDGs	Sustainable Development Goal(s)
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UNW	United Nations Women Programme
WFP	World Food Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2024, the JP RWEE reached a pivotal phase in its implementation across Pacific countries, marking a period of consolidation and maturity. While the programme initially faced financial constraints—particularly related to delayed disbursements—these limitations were progressively overcome, allowing for a more consistent and effective rollout of activities. Notably, coordination among partner organizations and in-country service providers significantly improved. Challenges experienced in the previous year became catalysts for positive change, fostering better communication dynamics, stronger interactions among stakeholders, and a more strategic and responsive management approach.

Despite the hurdles—including logistical barriers, budget limitations, and delays in baseline surveys—flexible and adaptive strategies enabled the continuation and acceleration of key activities. These efforts supported rural women’s economic empowerment, enhanced food security, and built greater resilience within communities. A notable milestone in 2024 was the completion of baseline surveys across the four Pacific countries, with Kiribati finalizing data collection in early 2025. The baseline survey is a priority of the programme to ensure availability of critical baseline information and data. Data is imperative to monitoring and evaluating the impacts of the interventions. This will determine if the interventions are delivering outputs and outcomes to achieve the overall objective of the programme. With robust baseline data in place, the programme can now ensure more targeted interventions and demonstrate tangible outcomes aligned with its overarching goals and ensure the programme remained relevant to building resilience and empowering rural women in the Pacific.

The programme activities implemented in the countries has contributed to the overall purpose of the programme. In Fiji and Solomon positive effects of the programme are noticeable amongst beneficiaries. Solomon Island beneficiaries reported enhanced farm productivity and yields after acquiring new skills and techniques on farm management from the JP RWEE organized trainings. In Fiji, JP RWEE beneficiaries were harvesting in the last quarter of 2024 accessing markets to sell their produce. The unfavorable weather during this period allowed JP RWEE to penetrate the local markets since flooding damaged most of the supply from the lower valley. This opportunity enabled JP RWEE women farmers to showcase their produce at the local markets, which resulted in an increase in income for these women, especially the bongo chilies (averaging FJD \$105.00 a week) and melon farmers.

The Programme encountered financial constraints, procurement delays, and socio-cultural barriers that limited women’s participation. In response, teams strengthened stakeholder engagement, streamlined reporting, introduced gender-responsive programming, and expanded financial literacy training to enhance economic inclusion.

The year 2024 has provided lessons for both JP RWEE team and beneficiaries in the Pacific. Adopting and integrating the lessons learnt is critical for adaptive planning and approaches and improvement and enhancement of implementation in the countries.

Despite initial setbacks, the programme succeeded in promoting food security, facilitating women’s access to financial services, and advancing climate-resilient agricultural practices. Strategic partnerships—with governments, NGOs, and the private sector—played a key role in sustaining these gains and fostering policy advocacy. JP RWEE has demonstrated resilience and adaptability in its implementation. Moving forward, strengthening gender-transformative strategies, enhancing access to finance, and leveraging digital tools will be essential for sustaining programme impact and fostering long-term rural women’s empowerment in the Pacific countries.

I. Purpose

The overall goal of the Joint Programme for Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (hereby JP RWEE) is to secure rural women's livelihoods, rights, and resilience to advance sustainable development, Agenda 2030, and the sustainable development goals (SDGs). The JP RWEE contributes to SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth).

The JP RWEE aligns with the Pacific United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023 - 2027 (UNSDCF) which encompasses the 14 Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs). The UNSDCF outlines the collective response of the UN system to the development priorities in the PICTs. The JP RWEE contributes to the UNSDCF outcomes—Planet, People, Prosperity, and Peace—through targeted interventions that address sustainable development challenges in the Pacific. It is specifically aligned with UNSDCF's outcome 2 on people, which explicitly states leaving no one behind and for more people to benefit from more equitable access to resilient, and gender-responsive, quality basic services, food security/nutrition and social protection systems. Outcome 4 of the UNSDCF focuses on peace, people enjoy and contribute to more accountable, inclusive, and responsive governance systems that promote gender equality, climate security, justice, and peace, ensuring participation, and protecting human rights.

The JP RWEE is aiming to transform the lives of rural women in the Pacific, by increasing their access to financial services and markets through agriculture development. At the national level, the JPRWEE also aligns with national policies of the four (4) Pacific countries (Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Tonga) as outlined in their respective national development plans. This includes:

- Fiji's 20-year and 5-year National Development Plan (NDP) which includes actions to empower women to reach their full development potential through five broad policy areas;
- Kiribati's 20-year vision, (KV20), a long-term development blueprint for Kiribati (2016-2036) which seeks to provide equal opportunities for women and increase their participation in the economic, social and political sectors;
- Solomon Island's National Development Strategy 2016-2035 of which includes objectives on poverty alleviation and resilient and environmentally sustainable development;
- Tonga's Strategic Development Framework 2015-2025 which includes outcomes on inclusive, sustainable and effective land administration and environment management, including gender equality.

II. Results

i) Narrative reporting on results:

In 2024, the four (4) Pacific countries advanced the implementation of interventions under the JP RWEE, demonstrating positive results. Overall, a total of 29 activities (31%) were implemented out of the 93 planned for 2024. The remaining activities are interventions targeting beneficiaries residing in outer islands and provinces that require air or sea transport to reach.

In 2024, Kiribati prioritised the baseline survey due to the high costs of travelling to communities. This resulted in non-implementation of programme activities. Implementation is planned for first quarter of 2025, which will allow more time to prepare and implement several activities on one visitation. This approach will reduce costs and efforts spent on travelling to target communities. In

Tonga, the implementation is concentrated in the island of Tongatapu, while implementation for Eua, and Ha'apai has yet to commence.

JP RWEE reached 4,168 rural women beneficiaries across the four (4) countries out of the total target of 7,480 beneficiaries. Specific targets exist for each country, which has identified the most vulnerable beneficiaries and ensure they receive direct inputs from JP RWEE. This is a start-up to support agricultural activities for women with the aim of empowering and building their resilience.

Despite delays and challenges, JP RWEE made some progress on empowering women and building resilience in the face of climate change across the targeted communities in the four (4) Pacific countries. Budget constraints and logistical difficulties remain key challenges in accessing these areas, as it depends on regular shipping and flight availabilities. As a result, the JP RWEE strategy for 2024 focused on working with accessible beneficiaries and communities to maximize cost efficiency. Activities will be replicated and expanded to the outer islands of Kiribati and Tonga and the outer provinces of the Solomon Islands in early 2025. Effective planning is critical to optimizing community visits and implementing multiple activities in parallel.

Delays in conducting a baseline survey and finalizing indicators in Solomon Islands, Kiribati, and Tonga resulted in the use of qualitative assessments for 2024 achievements. These results are based on reports from country implementing partners (CIPs) and cross-checked to verify ground-level data. Although not ideal, this method remains the most feasible approach to report on 2024. A more structured monitoring & evaluation (M&E) framework is planned for 2025 to capture progress. Please refer to section Indicator Based Performance Assessment for details on the figures reported at outcome, output and activity level.

Outcome 1: Improved food security and nutrition for rural women and their households, contributing to equitable and sustainable food systems (Total 2024 Target: 4,200 women - Fiji: 500 | Solomon Islands: 1,500 | Tonga: 400 | Kiribati: 1,600)

To accelerate progress and recover from 2023 delays, implementation under outcome 1 prioritized the delivery of agricultural inputs (seeds and seedlings), home gardening tools, and the roll-out of climate-smart agriculture (CSA) training adapted to each country's agroecological and socio-cultural context. Implementation timelines varied by country: activities began in Fiji and Solomon Islands in May 2024, followed by Tonga from October to December 2024. In Kiribati, the focus was on conducting the baseline survey, with implementation scheduled from the last quarter of 2024 through the first quarter of 2025. Although Kiribati has not yet started full implementation, collaboration with local partners is ongoing to support pre-planning and resource mobilization. Interventions under output 1.1 are partially completed, with scale-up planned for 2025. Most activities under output 1.2 are yet to begin and will be carried over into 2025.

Despite beneficiaries' targets not being reached as planned, key results under outcome 1 in 2024 include the distribution of seed packs and seedlings to 3,342 women, and garden tools to 2,400 women through a cluster-based approach. A total of 2,142 women participated in agricultural and CSA training, while 642 women received support with land preparation, leading to the establishment of 660 home gardens. In addition, 137 women opened bank accounts to encourage savings and financial inclusion, and one community disaster risk management plan was delivered in Sopo, Tonga. Notably in Fiji, the increased availability of diverse crops contributed to improved household nutrition, as reported by the women⁸. The use of a training of trainers (ToT) approach further enhanced the programme's reach, equipping 140 women farmers and 30 community facilitators with skills to train peers in their communities.

⁸ Implementing partner's report

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

Fiji: In 2024, a total of 1,345 rural women farmers were identified and registered to benefit from activities under output 1.1. Among them, 500 were recognized as plot owners and received agricultural tools through their respective women's groups. Planned interventions included the establishment of three community nurseries and the clearance of 500 farming plots, alongside the distribution of home garden toolkits to 30 communities.

These efforts aimed to enhance women's access to climate-smart resilient agricultural inputs, directly benefiting approximately 2,000 women. Seedlings and seed packs were distributed to both women and men. Notably, through a public-private partnership with New Valley Processor Pte Limited, 9,350 bongo chillie seedlings were provided to 187 women. As part of this agreement, the company committed to purchasing the harvested chillies at USD 3.18 per kilogram.

By the last quarter of 2024, bongo chillie farmers had begun harvesting and selling their produce in local markets, with women earning an average of FJD 105 (USD 46.12) per week⁹. In parallel, 113 women farmers supported with land clearance harvested a total of 117 tons of melon, generating an estimated market value of FJD 324,000 (USD 142,318).¹⁰ Tomato farmers also benefited from favourable off-season pricing, with weekly incomes ranging between FJD 100 (USD 43.92) and FJD 200 (USD 87.85).¹¹

Solomon Islands: Under output 1.1, the JP RWEE aimed to strengthen rural women's access to climate-resilient agricultural inputs through two main interventions: (1) the distribution of garden toolkits and planting materials, priority root crop, vegetable, and fruit varieties to selected germplasm centres for multiplication, targeting 1,500 women across 50 communities in Guadalcanal, Malaita, and Western Province; and (2) the establishment of home garden model sites to serve as community demonstration plots.

To begin implementation, Kastom Gaden Association (implementing partner), in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, conducted beneficiary registration and awareness sessions, reaching over 2,000 rural women. The planting material network (PMN)¹² further coordinated with seven women's groups for the establishment of the model gardens and supported the registration of new group members.

Twelve model gardens were established¹³ with one having completed the planting phase, while the remaining gardens are nearing completion. These sites are expected to support 219 households each with 206 established home gardens, each receiving 500 seed packs containing a variety of seeds¹⁴. Additional inputs included 30 bags of pan and one bag of African yam.

A four-day capacity-building training was conducted in Zaita, Western Province, for 42 participants (33 women and 9 men) from 20 JP RWEE-supported communities. The training focused on CSA practices and included hands-on sessions in:

- Seed Saving: Techniques for extracting, cleaning, drying, storing seeds (eggplant, cucumber, tomato, pumpkin), and yam and taro multiplication;

⁹ 1 FJD = 0.439 USD

¹⁰ One farmer, Mrs. Kubunadakai, reported a weekly harvest of 33 kg of bongo chillies, resulting in an annual income of FJD 1,188 (USD 521.83).

¹¹ Source of data from the IFAD's Implementing Partner in Fiji.

¹² The Solomon Island Planting Material Network (PMN) is a farmer network that was initiated by farmers at NGO meeting in 1995, and now has a total of 1824 members from all over the Solomon's. PMN is a network managed by Kastom Gaden Association. The services provided by Kastom Gaden are targeted at PMN members. [About Planting Material Network - Kastom Gaden Association](#)

¹³ Locations include Zaita, Noro, United Church Women's Fellowship, Kuzi, Madekoloko, Back to Eden, and Rendova Harbor Group.

¹⁴ Cucumber, sweetcorn, pak choy, choy sum, lettuce, amaranthus, and green beans

- **Soil Management:** Use of mulching, compost, animal and green manure, and cover cropping with *Mucuna* beans;
- **Compost Making:** Composting with kitchen waste, garden residues, leaves, and chicken manure.

Tonga: To maximize efficiency and accessibility, the implementation of JP RWEE activities under output 1.1 initially focused on communities in the mainland of Tongatapu, with plans to expand to the outer islands of ‘Eua and Ha‘apai in 2025.

By the end of 2024, the programme aimed to support 400 rural women and their households in establishing and managing home gardens through land preparation, training, and the provision of tools, agrochemical inputs, and planting materials. During the reporting period, significant progress was made across 34 communities in Tongatapu, ‘Eua, and Ha‘apai. Of the 2,000 registered rural women farmers, 400 were selected to benefit directly from home garden support.

Home garden toolkits, agrochemical inputs, and planting materials were procured and distributed. These resources are being managed through community clusters led by women’s committees and town officers. A user’s fee system has been introduced to maintain and replace tools, ensuring the sustainability of the initiative. Additionally, the remaining 1,600 registered women will also have access to the shared resources, contributing to improved agricultural productivity and broader impact.

As of 2024, 142 home gardens have been established in 11 communities in Tongatapu, accompanied by the distribution of seedlings and gardening tools. Furthermore, Tonga has secured 12 sites for open-pollinated seed systems and is currently working to develop and populate them with diverse crop varieties, improving seed access for women farmers in the future. To support implementation, JP RWEE facilitated 11 field training sessions covering key CSA topics such as hot and liquid composting, companion planting, and optimal plant spacing. These sessions equipped women with practical knowledge to establish and manage home gardens.

Due to limited land availability for home gardening, many beneficiaries turned to traditional tax allotment lands, supported by JP RWEE’s advocacy and coordination with local actors. As a result, six (6) individual home gardens, 11 community gardens, and two (2) additional individual gardens were established on tax allotment land. While progress has been made, the rollout of home gardens faced delays due to beneficiaries not completing key preparatory steps, particularly land preparation. Nonetheless, the programme has contributed to revitalizing the traditional tax allotment system, encouraging greater land use for agriculture and supporting the adoption of more sustainable practices among women farmers.

Kiribati: In 2024, the JP RWEE programme planned to establish 250 CSA demonstration plots, targeting 1,480 rural women across 43 communities in Tabiteuea North, Tabiteuea South, Nonouti, and Onotoa. During the 2024 reporting period, 1,009 women were registered to benefit from these interventions.

Nursery sites were identified in close consultation with local communities and island councils, with agreements to secure these locations to be finalized in early 2025.

Output 1.2 Enhanced skills and capacities to increase food production, food quality and local food security reserves; reduce food losses and waste; and improve household diets

Fiji: In Fiji, field demonstrations of CSA practices targeting 500 participants was initially scheduled from April 2024 onwards but ended up shifting to July 2024 instead.

Specific training on early warning systems and weather information and on post-harvest technologies, along with provision of equipment was also planned but could not take place in 2024 and will be rolled out in 2025.

JP RWEE in Fiji has adopted a training of trainers (ToT) approach, where 140 women farmers and 30 community facilitators were trained on a number of topics in 2024.¹⁵ These trainers will subsequently train women farmers from their respective communities assisted by community facilitators. Women farmers were also trained on a variety of practices, including crop residue management (such as mulching, intercropping, and crop rotation), the use of compost and manure (including green manuring), efficient fertilizer application, improved water use, and crop diversification. The latter focused on introducing new varieties, enhancing pest management, and promoting high-yielding, drought-tolerant crops. The "*solesolevaki*" approach¹⁶ was used with 387 women to manually prepare their land for farming, especially where the land is situated in rough terrain, i.e. mountainous, and as such machineries cannot access. The women assisted each other in land preparation resulting in harvesting of melon with high returns for them and their households. The experiences of these women will be inspirational to other women from these communities.

In 2024, women have demonstrated resilience through agricultural activities implemented by JP RWEE. Furthermore, women farmers reported an increase in yield production and related income earned from farming activities. Women responded well to the inputs provided through JP RWEE awareness and mindset shifts toward self-determination and resilience. Feedback from implementing partners suggests a positive shift in dietary patterns at the household level, from predominantly high-carbohydrate diets to more diverse, vegetable-rich meals.

Solomon Islands: In the Solomon Islands, women farmers have strengthened their farming landscapes through JPRWEE-supported training in climate-smart agriculture (CSA)¹⁷, which included nursery management, field planting, and the establishment of germplasms reaching 1,200 women's farmers. A total of 15 trainings conducted for women groups from Malaita and Guadalcanal, attended by 387 participants (325 women, 62 men). They adopted key techniques such as mulching, composting, crop rotation, and optimal plant density, all of which contributed to better farm management. After applying the knowledge and practices gained from these trainings, women reported improved soil health, increased yields, and greater overall agricultural productivity. The enhancement in soil quality allowed them to avoid relocating further inland in search of fertile land, enabling them to invest more time and effort in managing their existing plots. According to implementing partners, these changes have led to the revitalization of depleted soils, notable increases in the production of slippery cabbage, melons, peanuts, and eggplants, as well as measurable improvements in household income.¹⁸

Tonga: Both Kiribati and Tonga could not start the community-based disaster risk management (CDRM) training for five (5) communities, focusing on food processing techniques for 30 participants each (planned from January to May 2024). The development of the five-gender responsive CDRM plans was rather pushed to the second half of the year.

¹⁵ Through the JPRWEE, Fiji trainers conducted trainings on crop production husbandry practices, tips on disaster risk and climate change, information on common weeds and its control, effective use of the crop farmers guide published by Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways, practical on seed bed raising and seedlings care and practical on fruit tree grafting.

¹⁶ Solesolevaki is a means for reciprocity. In Fijian, it reflects the process of working together, mutuality, give and take.

¹⁷ The trainings included pest and disease management, soil improvement and community and home garden establishment.

¹⁸ Beneficiary contact consulted by the implementing partner during regular field monitoring (IP report)

Outcome 2: Rural women's income, decent work and economic autonomy increased to secure their livelihoods and build resilience. (Total 2024 Target: 4,200 women - Fiji: 500 | Solomon Islands: 1,500 | Tonga: 400 | Kiribati: 1,600)

Under outcome 2, the programme has experienced delays in completing interventions planned since 2023, particularly those related to the gender-sensitive value chain analyses across the four (4) Pacific countries. These analyses are essential to inform the development of tailored capacity-strengthening plans that promote gender-equitable, climate-smart, and value-adding approaches for rural women entrepreneurs. Although this activity has now moved past earlier procurement delays and fieldwork has been completed, the analysis has not yet been finalized, and value chains have not been selected. The report has also not been externalized, which continues to delay the implementation of related capacity-building activities for women's groups.

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

For the four (4) Pacific countries : Progress under output 2.1 has been significantly delayed across all countries largely due to setbacks in completing foundational activities. Although the gender value chain analyses (GVCA) were planned and finalized for the region, the programme has not yet endorsed the specific, feasible value chains that rural women beneficiaries will be engaged in. Tonga and Kiribati were identified as priority countries for the GVCA, but the delay in validating the results has postponed the subsequent design and delivery of training and support to women farmers, particularly those affected by climate change.

In the Solomon Islands, JP RWEE had planned interventions to strengthen women producer groups aligned with the selected value chains. These included a participatory capacity assessment¹⁹ to identify existing skills and gaps, followed by a capacity-building initiative²⁰ to enhance women's leadership, technical, and business skills. Both activities were expected to increase rural women's ability to engage in income-generating opportunities and value chain development. However, due to delays in finalizing the GVCA, these interventions have been postponed to 2025.

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

For all four (4) Pacific countries, JP RWEE has no planned activities in 2024 under this output. However, the country team are exploring synergies with other initiatives such as the Pacific Insurance and Adaptation Programme (PICAP)²¹ implemented by UN capital development fund (UNCDF).

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

Solomon Islands: This output is tailored to the Solomon Islands' activities, more specifically on assessing the participatory capacity of women producer groups. This assessment will provide grounds to identify the training needs and develop a plan for the women groups to effectively support their members (such as financial trainings). This activity has been rescheduled to 2025 as part of

¹⁹ Activity 2.1.3 in the 2024 Annual workplan

²⁰ Activity 2.1.4 in the 2024 Annual workplan

²¹ The Pacific Insurance and Climate Adaptation Programme (PICAP) was launched in December 2020 with the aim to build and improve the financial preparedness and resilience of Pacific Islanders against climate change and natural hazards through the development and implementation of market-based meso and micro insurance schemes.

prioritisation of interventions. With women equipped in 2024 with agriculture inputs, implementation of interventions to ensure continuity and sustainability will be the next phase of activities.

Outcome 3: Rural women's voice and agency increased for full and equal participation and leadership in their households, communities, organizations and governance systems. (Total 2024 Target: 3000 - Fiji : 1500 market vendors | Solomon Islands: 500 | 1000 to be trained in leadership in Solomon and Fiji)

Progress under outcome 3 in 2024 was limited, with activities implemented only in Fiji. In the Solomon Islands, plans to deliver a leadership training to 500 market vendors were not implemented. However, National Steering Committees were successfully established by implementing partners in each of the Pacific Islands, including Fiji and Solomon Islands. These committees include women's groups participating in JP RWEE, promoting their representation in the programme's decision-making processes. Their participation acknowledges the critical role of rural women in economic development and resilience building and aims to ensure that women contribute innovative ideas to strengthen JP RWEE's initiatives at the community level.

In Kiribati, two (2) interventions were planned for 2024: the introduction of the gender action learning system (GALS) for 100 participants and a leadership training programme for 25 women—both of which were not implemented due to delays resulting from leadership changes within the implementing partner. Similarly, no activities were planned or implemented in Tonga under this outcome in 2024.

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

Fiji: This output was not implemented in Fiji.

Kiribati: Live & Learn Kiribati (LLK) (implementing partner) is in the process of organising beneficiaries into groups and nominating group leaders, which is critical to ensure groups are structured and leaders empowered as focal points to drive governance and implementation at the community level. Kiribati was also earmarked for the GALS approach to be implemented in 2024, but this exercise is rescheduled for 2025. Overall implementation was delayed in 2024, with no activities executed. The delay is attributed to the resignation of the former project manager which left a gap in the LLK.

Nonetheless, the first National Steering Committee meeting was held. Local women organisations were included in these meeting including AMAK (Aia Mwaea Ainen Kiribati) and "Te Itoitningaina".²² This demonstrates an important role women play in building resilience and economic empowerment in the communities.

Solomon Islands: This output was not implemented in Solomon Islands

Tonga: This output was not implemented in Tonga.

²² AMAK is an NGO for women economic empowerment and Te itoitingaina a catholic women's group in Kiribati.

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

Fiji: In 2024, Fiji was the only country that convened the market vendor association (MVA) forum with 59 participants (31 women, 28 men) representing rural farmers from 11 municipalities. Out of these 11 municipalities, five (5) are accessible to JP RWEE beneficiaries. This increased the possibility for JP RWEE beneficiaries to participate at MVA forums. The MVA forum was an opportunity for rural women farmers to network, connect and share lessons and knowledge with farmers from other municipalities. It was also an opportunity to meet with key officials from relevant agencies. These include Ministry Agriculture, Women, Health, the Police Division and financial institutions. Women farmers are now organised and part of established networks with like-minded farmers from other municipalities. They have identified focal points within the relevant government agencies for assistance and will be able to connect with banking institutions for financial literacy training, capacity building and opportunities to be included in decision making.

Kiribati: Activities under this output were not started in 2024.

Solomon Islands: during the reporting period, the proposed MVA forum for Solomon Islands did not happen. Nevertheless, rural women groups are established, and these women groups are also affiliated to the MVA in their respective provinces. Furthermore, they have been part of the leadership training programs organised through the MVA forums.

Tonga: Activities under this output were not started in 2024.

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 (Total 2024 Target: 350 | Fiji : 200 | Solomon Islands : 50 | Tonga: 50 | Kiribati: 50)

Progress under outcome 4 has been significantly delayed across all four (4) Pacific countries, with most interventions originally planned for 2023 and 2024 still pending. While some activities are ongoing, all remaining activities under this outcome have been carried over to 2025.

The planned activities were designed to strengthen gender-sensitive legal and institutional frameworks through targeted engagement with policymakers and rural women. These include training male advocates on gender equality and women's empowerment in Kiribati, conducting policy dialogues and capacity-building workshops for government officials in Fiji, Tonga, and Solomon Islands, and organizing sessions on gender and agriculture for relevant ministries. In Kiribati and Tonga, gender and land rights assessments were planned but not started due to the late recruitment of a consultant.

Capacity-strengthening activities focused on training government counterparts in data collection methodologies were also planned. These trainings aimed at improving the ability of national actors to collect data on food security, economic growth, and community resilience—particularly in JP RWEE-supported areas. To date, only Kiribati, Tonga, and Fiji have benefited from this support. Additionally, Fiji, Kiribati, and Tonga successfully conducted mobile-based data collection on food security (mVAM).

As part of the efforts to increase the capacity of rural women and their organizations to engage in and influence relevant policy processes at national, regional, and global levels, the programme also planned to convene a regional knowledge and learning marketplace to foster exchange across the Pacific's community of practice. In addition, the programme aimed to establish 50 rural women

farmer associations with clear governance and coordination mechanisms in place. However, these initiatives were postponed and are expected to be rolled out in 2025.

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

Fiji, Tonga and Kiribati: JP RWEE PUNOs conducted capacity strengthening training on the collection, analysis, use and reporting of gender statistics and sex disaggregated data for research to influence and support policy for rural women farmers. PUNOs conducted on-line trainings for 12 government officials in Kiribati (3), Fiji (4) and Tonga (5) of the Ministry of Women Child and Social Protection (MWCSP), the Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways (MoAW). This included officials from government of Kiribati as enumerators. The training is upskilling national officials on survey basics including data collection, questionnaires and guidance/tips, knowledge sharing, and simulated mock survey calls to enhance remote data collecting skills. By providing advanced tools and training, PUNOs aim to improve the Ministries' disaster preparedness and response capabilities, ensuring better support for vulnerable populations. Leveraging existing partnerships and mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (mVAM) activities, PUNOs collaborated with the MoAW to integrate food security monitoring indicators into government monitoring systems, fostering sustainability and local ownership.

This training later led to conducting an mVAM survey in 2024 among 1,200 individuals in Fiji, Kiribati and Tonga. The information gathered provide seasonal overview of food consumption, dietary diversity, coping strategies and other important information on food security and nutrition conditions prior to cyclone season. The results will be shared with governments, relevant stakeholders and main messages will be passed on to communities covered under this programme. In 2024, PUNOs co-developed food consumption indicators with the MoAW, aligning the indicators with the MoAW's five-year Strategic Development Plan and incorporating them into national surveys systems. This will improve the targeting, particularly of rural smallholder farmers, based on gender and disability inclusion, and those primary livelihoods depending on agriculture, including communities targeted under the JP RWEE.

In 2025, the programme will continue working on assessing women's rights in relation to access to land in Kiribati and Tonga. Consultations with community leaders are planned which will lead onto the development of a national gender and land rights profile for the two countries. A national dialogue is also planned for each country to discuss the issue of women's access to land, to put a spotlight on the issue, encourage constructive debate, improve sensitization on the issues and build evidence of the benefits to the household and community for social change.

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

Fiji, Solomon Islands, Kiribati, Tonga: Interventions planned under this output for all countries have not stated yet and are carried over in 2025.

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

i. Delays in implementation

Accessibility to communities compounded by irregular shipping and flight services, underscored with limited resources are key factors that contribute to the delay implementation of JP RWEE in the

Pacific countries. In response, the country team is establishing women groups to work closely with implementing partners. The women groups' lead will be responsible for field coordination with government agencies, town/islands councils including government extension officers, and be focal points for implementing partners. Formalisation of these groups is imperative for various reasons, such as creating a structure for improved field reporting and disseminating information to participants on expectations of the programme. This will also become a governance mechanism at community level to drive implementation of JP RWEE. This approach is a pathway for the activities to be implemented and integrated for continuity and sustainability in communities.

ii. Challenges

The challenges encountered in the implementation of the JP RWEE in the Pacific countries emanate from the limitation in budget and resources to enable mobilization of teams and inputs across the programme sites. Stakeholder engagement is still weak, lacking cohesion and resulting in delays in decision making on technical aspects, further isolating JP RWEE implementation. Additionally, the high cost of logistics in the countries compound the existing challenges resulting in the interruption and/or delaying of the deliverables across all the four (4) outcomes of the programme. Dedicated solutions to encourage leveraging and building synergies and complementarities are outlined below:

a) Stakeholder engagement and decision-making delays

- Challenge: The project was not properly introduced at regional and national levels, resulting in slow government uptake and misalignment with national policies.
- Solution: Establishing and strengthening governance structures at country level to enhance coordination and integration into national systems.

b) High logistics costs

- Challenge: High transportation costs limited site visits and beneficiary reach.
- Solution: Strengthening partnerships and cost-sharing mechanisms with national and regional stakeholders.

To respond to these challenges, the JP RWEE country teams established and strengthened national governance mechanism structures in countries, to improve coordination, communications and to ensure coherence with national priorities. This approach will strengthen partnerships, network building and improve collaboration and building synergies with similar project in the countries. This will ultimately lead to the integration of JPRWEE into national mechanisms and policies. A stakeholder engagement strategy is ensued to increase partnership and strengthened collaboration in countries.

iii. Lessons learned & good practices

Some key lessons learnt in 2024 is the need to adopt an adaptive and flexible approach to implementation, especially with regards to the specific realities of the four (4) countries. This points to the need to identify risks early on for flexible programming and enhancement of project resilience, relying on a robust M&E framework to capture results and enable proactive feedback resolution of issues. Additionally, community-led approaches should be promoted for early response to challenges, strengthening community ownership and fostering project sustainability, while promoting stakeholder partnerships to facilitate resource-sharing and cost-efficiency.

Qualitative assessments for JPRWEE in the Pacific

The JP RWEE was designed without full consideration of geopolitical contexts at both regional and national levels in the Pacific. This contributed to issues and challenges encountered in the implementation. To respond to the issues, the programme management unit (PMU) strengthened coordination mechanisms by aligning a top-down and bottoms-up approach to the governance structure, while advocating at all levels of JP RWEE governance, that the Pacific component is a multi-country programme. This led to the acknowledgment by PUNOs that the budget is insufficient to implement JP RWEE in the four (4) Pacific countries.

At the same time, JP RWEE beneficiary targeting process did not initially align with PUNOs existing beneficiaries. This created deviating objectives of the JP RWEE with PUNOs. For corrective measures, the PMU was heavily involved in revising programme structures and governance mechanisms to reflect the multi-country programme. This process was undertaken at the country level to allow for a more streamlined approach with well-defined coordinating, reporting and communication structures. It resulted in an improved mechanism at the regional level with a multi-country project steering committee supported by a regional technical advisory committee (TAC) to mirror the international structure. In Kiribati and Solomon Islands, national multi-stakeholder steering committee were established. This reorganization has resulted in a more coherent, systematic programmatic approach to programme implementation.

To bridge design gaps, PUNOs are meeting regularly to address operational challenges such as beneficiary and budgetary issues. Additionally, at programmatic level, partners including donors are discussing project recalibration. PUNOs are collaborating to identify solutions and leverage all agency's comparative advantages to better capture the JP RWEE beneficiaries, in all their respective programme and to address beneficiary issues such as sharing JP RWEE beneficiaries lists to ensure they are captured in the mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping of food systems (mVAM). This collaboration has led to mVAM providing critical data for JP RWEE Pacific countries for pre and post disaster events for 2025. This, for instance, is ensuring JP RWEE participants are included in the market vendors associations and that issues of market space for rural farmers are discussed.

These joint approaches at the regional level and national level are mechanisms to resolve technical operational issues and to encourage joint planning and implementation for a more effective and efficient resource mobilisation strategy. Additionally, an annual calendar was developed for JPRWEE with inputs from all partners. This will capture important events and activities where JP RWEE can be represented for more visibility.

The JP RWEE first multi-country project steering committee meeting was convened in November 2024. The outcomes of the meeting and decisions were streamlined from management level to operational, resulting in a quick turnover for the 2025 annual workplan. Strengthening and operationalising the multi-country project steering committee for the Pacific has created more awareness on the overall programme, therefore facilitating decisions at all governance levels.

In **Fiji**, the JP RWEE has become a flagship programme for the government with the Minister in the Office of the Prime Minister often prioritizing and perceiving the programme as a pathway to improve quality of life for rural women and their household. For this, the Fiji government is championing JP RWEE interventions and contributing to scaling up activities by connecting beneficiaries with markets. Through the public-private partnership (PPP) established in Fiji, the government is also bringing development partners from the private sector and donors on the provision of storage facilities

to reduce loss of produce and ensure higher yields and quality of produce for farmers and to support the need of the communities along the value chain, demonstrating a successful partnership between government, the private sector and JP RWEE. With this initiative, market value chains have been created resulting in enhancement of PPP to address these gaps.

Looking ahead, 2025 priorities for JP RWEE will focus on expanding interventions to outer islands and remote provinces. This will further increase the reach of the programme and empower more vulnerable women from the Pacific. Enhancing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms is another priority. The PMU is working on strengthening and streamlining M&E frameworks to serve the needs of the region in data collection for periodical assessment and measurement of indicators. It is imperative that government engagement is strengthened to ensure project sustainability. Lastly, scaling up of public-private partnerships is critical to support market linkages and increase market value chains for JP RWEE beneficiaries.

iii) A Specific Story (Optional)

- This could be a success or human story. It does not have to be a success story – often the most interesting and useful lessons learned are from experiences that have not worked. The point is to highlight a concrete example with a story that has been important to your Programme in the reporting period.
- In ¼ to ½ a page, provide details on a specific achievement or lesson learned of the Programme. Attachment of supporting documents, including photos with captions, news items etc, is strongly encouraged. The MPTF Office will select stories and photos to feature in the Consolidated Annual Report, the GATEWAY and the MPTF Office Newsletter.

Freda is a JPRWEE beneficiary from Falake Women's group in West Kwaraáe from the province of Malaita. Freda was a farmer before the programme. The trainings provided to JPRWEE beneficiaries on farm management and climate smart agriculture techniques has enhanced productivity and farm yield. Previously she employed slash and burn technique which was not effective especially with degraded soil.



Pic 1: Freda amongst her slippery cabbage garden and far left is peanuts plots.

Freda explained that she used to clear the entire bush and burn it to prepare her garden. After burning, she did not mark or create rows or crop beds; instead, she planted crops randomly across the entire area. Once harvesting was complete, she would remove all crop residues, clean up the field, and dispose of the waste outside the garden, leaving the soil bare and exposed to the sun, rain, and wind.

Due to soil degradation, she was only able to plant for one cropping season. She struggled with poor yields and was unable to sell much from her garden. The only crop she managed to sell was peanuts. Over time, some parts of her land became barren, with nothing growing—only dry, exposed soil. Freda relied on peanut sales to cover school fees, as other crops failed to thrive.

After attending the JP RWEE training, Freda returned home and transformed her garden using climate-smart agricultural practices modeled after the community demonstration farm. She established a well-organized small farm (40m x 10m) with designated plots: Plot 1 (10m x 10m): Taro ; Plot 2 (10m x 10m): Slippery cabbage ; Plot 3 (10m x 10m): Eggplant and Plot 4 (10m x 10m): Three beds of long yard beans and cucumber.

By applying the techniques she learned, Freda used thick mulch and compost to improve soil quality. She spread mulch 45 cm wide and at a height between the 1-meter crop beds, regularly collecting mulch to nourish her crops—especially the slippery cabbages and root vegetables.

Freda and her husband, Peter, began selling slippery cabbages to individual households in their community of Falake and at the nearby roadside market in Auki town. Priced at \$10 per bundle, they have earned \$600 so far. Demand for their cabbages has been high due to their soft texture and healthy appearance.

With more crops yet to be harvested, Freda also sets aside some produce for family consumption. The income generated from selling slippery cabbages is carefully budgeted to pay school fees for their three children in high school.

Freda is proud of the new skills she has gained and has shared her knowledge with her husband. Together, they continue to cultivate their small climate-smart model farm in Falake village, located in the central part of Kwara'ae, Malaita Province. Their success has inspired other women in the community, who are surprised to see how well slippery cabbages are thriving on previously degraded land.

Margret Kere and John Wishly – Ziata, Western Province

Margret and John practiced slash-and-burn gardening, focusing primarily on sweet potatoes and cassava. Their farm lacked proper organization, and they followed a mono-cropping approach, planting only one or two crops in large fields. Without crop rotation, the soil became exhausted, and their yields were inconsistent.

Following the training, Margret and John adopted a mulching system and crop rotation. They reorganized their farm into smaller, more manageable plots, including a 30x21 meter plot. The couple diversified their crops, now growing peanuts, sweet potatoes, cassava, bananas, slippery cabbages, and other local greens. Their crops have grown healthier and faster, and they are already in the process of marketing their produce. Margret and John are thrilled with the results and plan to expand their farm further.



Pic. 1. Mary alongside John and Margret Kere on their farm



Pic. 2. Margret's slippery cabbage garden



Pic.3. Margret Kere stands confidently with the gardening tools she received through the JPRWEE project. With a bright smile, she holds the tools, a symbol of the support and empowerment she's gained through the project

JPRWEE Beneficiaries from Fiji – harvesting garden produce.



Pic.1. An elderly woman farmer with freshly harvested tomatoes.



Pic.2. An elderly woman farmer with freshly harvested tomatoes.



Pic.3. Rural Women farmers with newly opened bank accounts, to encourage savings of surplus income from garden.



Pic.4. Rural Women farmer on her land beaming with harvest of long beans.

III. Other Assessments or Evaluations (if applicable)

- Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken.

IV. Programmatic Revisions (if applicable)

- Indicate any major adjustments in strategies, targets or key outcomes and outputs that took place.

V. Resources (Optional)

- Provide any information on financial management, procurement and human resources.
- Indicate if the Programme mobilized any additional resources or interventions from other partners.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

Using the **Programme Results Framework from the Project Document / AWP** - provide an update on the achievement of indicators at both the output and outcome level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, clear explanation should be given explaining why, as well as plans on how and when this data will be collected. The table below reports changes (increase and decrease) of the interventions over the baseline and against global programme indicators at **Outcome and Output level** as per the approved Country's Performance Result Framework (PRF). Baseline figures are representative of the Country targeted population (total) and therefore they appear in % as per the JP RWEE M&E guidelines. Yearly targets also appear in % (in most cases and as per the indicator requirement to calculate changes overtime) and are established by the country team during the Annual planning exercise, while endline targets are established and validated internally right after the finalization of the baseline. Endline targets are also mentioned in this table to understand the progress against the final expected change. The achievement is marked as: **NA**, **NOT ACHIEVED**, **Not measured**, **PARTIALLY ACHIEVED**, **ACHIEVED**.

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

Not measured: For the Pacific Islands, Annual Monitoring using the source of verifications required by the JP RWEE PRF has not been conducted in 2024. Achieved indicators (actuals) have been measured only for some of the output indicators and where the sources of verification were available (implementing partner reports) and cross checked by the country team and the global coordination unit.

IMPORTANT: In all four (4) Pacific countries, pro-WEAI index has not been measured at baseline due to financial and logistic limitations. No control groups were interviewed either.

Baseline survey in Tonga, Solomon and Kiribati was conducted between August-December 2024. The country team has not provided the final baseline figures. Only Fiji is provided below.

FIJI - INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

Baselines and Targets for 2024	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
OUTCOME 1: Improved food security and nutrition for rural women and their households that contribute to equitable and sustainable food systems			
1.1 Percentage increase in production/productivity of nutritious crops by rural women disaggregated by food crop (% change in production volume, kg/ha) disaggregated by food crop			
Baseline: (kg/ha) Banana: 4,325 Cassava: 1199 Dalo: 1565 Vudi: 2691 Yams: 1,621 Bongo Chillies: 282 Chinese cabbage: 784 Cucumber: 644 Eggplant: 1079 Long beans: 392 Tomatoes: 692 Pumpkin: 691 Watermelon: 2045 Average: 1,385 Planned Yearly Target: 10% Endline Target: 40% increase from baseline (target of 13 crops)	10% ²³	ACHIEVED²⁴	- IP report - SAMS - Agriculture production module (outcome monitoring)
1.2 Increase in the proportion of rural women who reach minimum dietary diversity (MDD-W) (% increase from baseline)			

²³ Exact % increase TBD with Annual Monitoring in 2025.

²⁴ Based on IP reports, seeds distributed include long bean, French bean, Chinese cabbage, okra, tomatoes, cucumber and eggplant. Bongo chilies seedlings were also distributed. There was no survey done to ascertain the percentage increase in production and productivity of seeds and seedlings distributed as well as those purchased by beneficiaries like watermelon. However, general observation and feedback from Community Facilitators there were notable improvement in food security and nutrition for rural women and their households due to the increases in the production of nutritious vegetables and crops which contributed to.

Baselines and Targets for 2024	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Baseline: 78% Planned Yearly Target: 2% Endline Target: 86% (8% increase from baseline)	0%	Not measured	MDD-W survey (individual Interview with rural women)
1.3 Decrease in the proportion of households spending 65% or more of their monthly budget on food (Household Food Expenditure Share)			
Baseline: 13% Planned Yearly Target: -1% Endline Target: -4%	0%	Not measured	Food Expenditure Share (FES) Survey (Household interview)
1.4 Decrease in rate of rural women farmers' post-harvest losses over time (disaggregated by crops)			
Baseline: kg Banana: 4,368 Cassava: 1231 Dalo: 1,580 Vudi: 2,280 Yam: 1,715 Longbean: 400 Eggplant: 1080 Pumpkin: 1691 Tomato: 641 Cucumber: 644 Watermelon: 2223 Average: 1623kg Planned Yearly Target: -2% Endline Target: -8% decrease from baseline	0%	Not measured	Small Holder Smaller Support Agriculture Survey (Individual Interview)
OUTPUT 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 the relevant WEAI (% increase over baseline)			

Baselines and Targets for 2024	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Baseline: 950 Planned Yearly Target: 10% Endline Target: 2% increase from baseline	0%	Not measured	Pro-WEAI module (individual Interview)
1.1.2: Increase in the number of rural women with access to climate-smart inputs, assets and natural resources for agricultural production such as high-quality drought resistant seeds, tools and machinery, water and irrigation, land, greenhouses/ polytunnels (% increase over baseline)			
Baseline: 70 Yearly Target: 10% increase Endline Target: 40% increase ²⁵	15%	ACHIEVED	IP report
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) ²⁶			
Baseline: 90 women Planned Yearly Target: 10% Endline Target: 40%	0%	NOT ACHIEVED Interventions under this output have not been finalized and therefore did not reach the momentum from creating changes against this indicator.	Individual interview with rural women (SAMS Module)
1.1.4: Increase in the number of rural women with access to time- and labour-saving technologies (% increase over baseline)			

²⁵ Endline Target: 43.5% (40% increase from baseline – 800 women)

Seeds (or stems) : 50% (1,000 women)

Seeds (or stems) with short term germination times) 26% (520 women)

Climate-resilient crops: 2% (40 women)

Organic fertilizers: 13% (260 women)

Average 40%

²⁶ Specific techniques at Baseline:

Mulching: 36% (720 women)

Agroforestry: 15% (300 women)

Waste Product Management, Use the Knowledge Gained on Agriculture, and Crop Rotation (Nitrogen Fixing): 9% (180 women)

Non Usage: 18% (360 women)

Baselines and Targets for 2024	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Planned Yearly Target: 500 women</i> <i>Endline Target: 1000 women</i>	500 ²⁷	ACHIEVED	• IP report • Agency Quarterly Activity Report
Output 1.2: Rural women have enhanced skills and capacities to increase nutritious food production, food quality and local food security reserves; reduce food losses and waste; and improve household diets			
1.2.1: Increase in the number of rural women and men with improved skills and capacity for nutrition, health and food safety disaggregated by sex (% increase over baseline)			
<i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Planned Yearly Target: 100 women</i> <i>Endline Target: 1000 women</i>	0%	NOT ACHIEVED Training on food preservation methods and health food preparation practices will be implemented in 2025. Thus, there are no new improved skills and capacity for nutrition, health and food safety.	• IP report • Annual Monitoring Exercise
1.2.2: Increase in the number of rural women accessing extension services, including weather information (% increase over baseline)			
<i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Planned Yearly Target: 500 women</i> <i>Endline Target: 2000 women</i>	500	ACHIEVED	• IP report • Annual Monitoring Exercise
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)			

²⁷ With the provision of tractors to do land preparation and clearing for farm plots, 500 women had access to time and labour – saving technologies

Baselines and Targets for 2024	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Baseline: 0 Planned Yearly Target: 100 women Endline Target: 400 women	0	NOT ACHIEVED No investment or training on improved value-chain specific post-harvest handling and storage practices. Therefore, no women utilizing the facility.	- IP report - Annual Monitoring Exercise
1.2.4: (Optional) Number of local food security reserves in target groups disaggregated by household and cooperative level (% increase from baseline) -Not applicable.			
Outcome 2: Rural women's income, decent work and economic autonomy increased to secure their livelihoods and build resilience			
2.1: Percentage increase in rural women's average annual farm incomes			
Baseline: FJD 4,016 (USD1,774) Planned Yearly Target: 10% increase Endline Target: 40% increase from baseline	10%	ACHIEVED²⁸	IP report
2.2: Percentage increase in rural women's average annual off-farm incomes (including from micro-enterprises and wage employment promoted by the project), disaggregated by employment type			
Baseline: FJD 3,012 (USD 1,200) Planned Yearly Target: 5% increase. Endline Target: 20% increase from baseline	0%	NOT ACHIEVED No new employment created. Many women are self-employed in their own farms.	- Individual interview with rural women (non-farm employment and income survey module) - IP report
2.3: Increase in the proportion of rural women with control over the use of their income and expenditures as measured by the relevant WEAI			

²⁸ According to IP reports women were selling their produce in the village and municipal markets. Therefore, new income sources generated by JPRWEE thus increasing rural women's average annual farm incomes. Women were also selling bongo chilies to New Valley Food Processors Pte Limited at the rate of FJD 7/kg (USD3). According to New Valley they paid out approximately FJD5,000 (USD2,165) to women farmers for purchase of bongo chilies.

Baselines and Targets for 2024	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Baseline: 1440 Planned Yearly Target: NA Endline Target: 20% increase from baseline	NA	NA: Measured every 5 years (baseline and endline)	Individual interview with rural women (Pro-WEAI Module – Access to Productive Capital)
2.4: Household redistribution in the average number of daily hours spent on unpaid care and domestic work, by sex and age (adapted from SDG 5.4.1) as measured by the relevant WEAI (Gender gap in hours per day)			
Baseline: Men 1.5hour: Women 3 hours Planned Yearly Target : NA Endline Target: 2.5 hours: Women 2 hours – Men 2 hours	NA	NA: Measured every 5 years (baseline and endline)	Individual interview with rural women (Pro-WEAI Module – Time Allocation)
Output 2.1: Rural women have enhanced capacities, skills and time for entrepreneurship and access to markets and value chains			
2.1.1 Increase in the number of rural women with improved financial literacy and/or entrepreneurship skills (% of increase over baseline)			
Baseline: 0 Planned Yearly Target : 0 Endline Target: 500 women	0	NOT ACHIEVED Interventions under this output where not conducted during the reporting year	• Annual Monitoring Exercise • IP's report and • Agency's report
2.1.2: Increase in the number of rural women who initiate new agribusiness and/or self-employment activities, disaggregated by sector (% increase over baseline)			
Baseline: 0 Planned Yearly Target : 0 Endline Target: 500 women	0	NOT ACHIEVED Interventions under this output where not conducted during the reporting year	• IP's report and • Agency's report • Annual Monitoring Exercise
2.1.3: Increase in the number of rural women with improved physical access to markets, processing and/or storage facilities (% increase over baseline²⁹)			

²⁹Access to processing and storage facilities.

Baselines and Targets for 2024	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Baseline: 0 Planned Yearly Target : 300 women. Endline Target: 1200 women	0	NOT ACHIEVED ³⁰	• IP's report • Agency's report • Outcome Monitoring Exercise 2024
2.1.4 Optional: Increase in the number of rural women-owned micro-enterprises or producer organizations engaged in formal partnership, agreements and/or contracts with public and private entities (% increase over baseline), by sector			
Baseline: 0 Planned Yearly Target: 5 women's producers' organization. Endline Target: 60 women's producers' organization	4 ³¹	PARTIALLY ACHIEVED	• IP's report • Agency's report • Focus Group Discussion
2.1.5 (Optional) Increase in value (USD) of sales by rural women-owned micro-enterprises or producer organizations ³²			
Baseline: 0 Planned Yearly Target: TBD Endline Target: TBD	NA	Not measured	• IP's report • Agency's report • Annual Monitoring exercise
Output 2.2: Rural women have increased access to decent work, including off-farm work and social protection			
2.2.1 Increase in the number of rural women who enter employment in the formal labour market (% increase over baseline)			
Baseline: 0 Planned Yearly Target: 0 Endline Target: 160 women	0	NOT ACHIEVED Interventions under this output have not been programmed and planned in 2024.	• IP's report • Agency's report • Individual interview with rural women (non-farm employment)

³⁰ Most women still travel for 3 hours to reach the market. With JPRWEE's support, the government is planning to establish collection centers at the nearest government station. This will improve physical access to markets, processing and/ or storage facilities.

³¹ Four (4) women organizations signed bongo chilies supply contract with New Valley Food Processors Ltd to supply bongo chilies at FDJ7/kg

³² The baseline will be calculated across the first groups established due to programme interventions and possibly in 2025.

Baselines and Targets for 2024	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
2.2.2: Increase in number of rural women covered by social protection systems (% change over baseline) ³³			
<i>Baseline: 340 women</i> <i>Planned Yearly Target: 0</i> <i>Endline Target: 400 women</i>	0	NOT ACHIEVED Interventions under this output have not been programmed and planned in 2024.	• IP's report • Agency's report • Annual Monitoring exercise
2.2.3 Increase in number of government entities and/or companies that develop and/or implement gender-responsive procurement and employment policies.			
NA	NA	NA	• Agency's report • Key Informant Interview
Output 2.3: Rural women have increased access to gender-responsive financial and business development services; ICTs and other products and services			
2.3.1: Increase in the number of rural women using gender-responsive financial services and products (including savings, credit, and insurance), disaggregated by type and total amount (USD) (% change over baseline)			
<i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Planned Yearly Target: 40 women.</i> <i>Endline Target: 160 women</i>	0	NOT ACHIEVED JPRWEE in collaboration with Bank of the South Pacific (BSP) have developed gender responsive financial services to access working financial capital. 64 eligible women are currently under screening for participating. Due to the delay in implementation the programme did not create the momentum to produce change against this indicator.	• IP's report • Agency's report • Annual Monitoring Exercise
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)			

³³ Not reported because not measured. The IP will have to work with community leaders, women's group leaders/committee and the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Protection to create awareness for eligible recipients of social protection system. This intervention is not planned in 2024 and 2025.

Baselines and Targets for 2024	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Planned Yearly Target: 20 women.</i> <i>Endline Target: 80 women</i>	0	NOT ACHIEVED Trainings planned were not implemented because propaedeutic to the finalization of the gender sensitive value chain analysis (not finalized).	• Annual monitoring Exercise • IP's report • Agency's report
2.3.3 Number of community savings and credit groups established and functional (additional number compared to baseline)			
<i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Planned Yearly Target: 5 credit groups</i> <i>Endline Target: 15 credit groups</i>	0	NOT ACHIEVED No activity in the AWP for this output. With the formalization of women's group, they will be encouraged to establish savings and credit groups.	• IP Progress Reports
Outcome 3: Rural women's voice and agency increased for full and equal participation and leadership in their households, communities, organizations and governance systems			
3.1 Increase in the proportion of rural women with decision-making power over production and productive assets as measured by the WEAI ('Instrumental Agency' in Pro-WEAI)			
<i>Baseline: 1100</i> <i>Planned Yearly Target: NA</i> <i>Endline Target: 69%</i>	NA	NA: Measured every 5 years (baseline and endline)	• Individual interview with rural women (Pro-WEAI Module – Access to Productive Capital)
3.2 Increase in the proportion of rural women with empowerment in the leadership domain as measured by the WEAI ('Collective Agency' in Pro-WEAI)			
<i>Baseline: 1500</i> <i>Planned Yearly Target: NA</i> <i>Endline Target: 80%</i>	NA	NA: Measured every 5 years (baseline and endline)	• Individual interview with rural women (Pro-WEAI Module – Autonomy in Decision-making)

Baselines and Targets for 2024	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
3.3 Increase in the proportion of participating women who are empowered or whose achievements are at least as high as men in their households (according to the WEAI Gender Parity Index)			
<i>Not applicable (In Fiji, WEAI index and therefore GPI has not been adopted due to financial limitation and little magnitude of planned interventions directed to influence the WEE as measured by the pro-WEAI).</i>			
3.4 Increase in proportion of women in elected local governance structures			
<i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Planned Yearly Target: 20 women.</i> <i>Endline Target: 80 women</i>	0	NOT ACHIEVED Activities planned under these interventions have not started yet due to delay in implementing GALS activities with women's groups.	• Annual monitoring Exercise • IP's report • Agency's report
Output 3.1: Rural women have increased skills and capacity to participate in local governance and decision-making structures			
3.1.1: Increase in the proportion of women members in community decision-making structures, including producer organizations, cooperatives, unions and local food security reserves			
<i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Planned Yearly Target: 20 women.</i> <i>Endline Target: 80 women</i>	0	NOT ACHIEVED Activities planned under these interventions have not started yet due to delay in implementing GALS activities with women's groups.	• IP's report • Agency's report • Individual interview with rural women (Pro-WEAI Module-Group Membership)
3.1.2: Increase in the proportion of women leaders in community decision-making bodies, producer organizations, cooperatives, unions and local food security reserves			
<i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Planned Yearly Target: 20 women.</i> <i>Endline Target: 80 women</i>	0	NOT ACHIEVED Activities planned under these interventions have not started yet due to delay in implementing GALS activities with women's groups.	• IP's report • Agency's report • FGD with rural women's groups

Baselines and Targets for 2024	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Output 3.2: Organizational capacities and social capital strengthened to form, participate in and sustain gender-responsive producer organizations, cooperatives and unions, savings groups and self-help groups			
3.2.1: Increase in the number of informal rural women's groups which become formally registered producer organizations, cooperatives and unions			
<i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Planned Yearly Target: 3 women's groups</i> <i>Endline Target: 12 women's groups</i>	0	NOT ACHIEVED JPRWEE is still in the process of supporting formalization of groups and the support provided have not gained momentum due to the delay in implementing activities under this output.	• IP's report • Agency's report • FGD with rural women's group
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.			
<i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Planned Yearly Target: 0 organizations.</i> <i>Endline Target: 8 organisations</i>	0	NOT ACHIEVED Activities under this output are planned for 2026.	• IP's report • Agency's report • FGD with rural women's group
Outcome 4: Gender-responsive legal frameworks, policies and institutions strengthened to create an enabling environment for rural women to secure their livelihoods, rights and resilience .			
4.1 Number and type of revised or adopted national or regional legal frameworks, policies, or strategies that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality in agriculture, national food security and nutrition, social protection, emergency preparedness, and economic and labour systems (% change from baseline) (adapted from SDG 5.1.1)			
<i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Planned Yearly Target: 2 regional legal frameworks, policies, or strategies revised.</i> <i>Endline Target: 8 regional legal frameworks, policies, or strategies.</i>	0	NOT ACHIEVED Interventions towards this indicator were not implemented as planned this year.	• KII with government officials, policymakers, and representatives of civil society organizations involved in the development or revision of legal frameworks, policies, or strategies.

Baselines and Targets for 2024	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
			Reports documenting advocacy efforts
4.2 Increase in the number of programme countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment in the agricultural sector (adapted from SDG 5.c.1) (% change from baseline)			
<i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Planned Yearly Target: 0</i> <i>Endline Target: 2: 1 Central Agency (Ministry of Finance) and 1 Line Ministry (Agriculture/Education/Employment)</i>	0	NOT ACHIEVED Interventions towards this indicator were not implemented as planned this year.	- Agency's annual country reports - National Government Reports.
Output 4.1: Capacities of policymakers and other relevant stakeholders enhanced to design, implement and track gender-responsive policies, strategies, legal frameworks and budgets			
4.1.1: Increase in the number of national women's machineries and policymakers with capacities to advocate for gender-responsive policies and budgets			
<i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Planned Yearly Target: 2</i> <i>Endline Target: 8 women's machineries</i>	0	NOT ACHIEVED Interventions towards this indicator were not implemented as planned this year.	- IP's report - Agency's report - KII
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			
<i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Planned Yearly Target: 40 women</i> <i>Endline Target: 160 women</i>	0	NOT ACHIEVED Interventions towards this indicator were not implemented as planned this year.	- IP's report - Agency's report
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			

Baselines and Targets for 2024	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Planned Yearly Target: 20 stakeholders</i> <i>Endline Target: 80 Stakeholders</i>	12	PARTIALLY ACHIEVED	Agency's progress report
Output 4.2: Capacity of rural women and their organizations increased to engage in and influence relevant policy forums at national and regional levels			
4.2.1: Increase in the number of rural women who demonstrate increased awareness and understanding of legal rights and relevant policy mechanisms			
<i>Baseline: 980 women³⁴</i> <i>Planned Yearly Target: 5%</i> <i>Endline Target: 20 %</i>	0	NOT ACHIEVED Interventions towards this indicator were not implemented as planned this year.	- IP's report - Agency's report - FGD
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.)			
<i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Planned Yearly Target: 5 women's groups</i> <i>Endline Target: 18 women's groups</i>	0	NOT ACHIEVED Interventions towards this indicator were not implemented as planned this year.	- IP's report - Agency's report - FGD

³⁴ Awareness of legal rights or inherit land: 44%

Awareness National Council of Women/Sqosoqo Vakamarama Gender Monitoring Office role: 49%

Awareness of legal mechanism to support and promote women against GBV: 53%