



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Accelerating progress towards the economic empowerment of rural women

MPTF OFFICE GENERIC ANNUAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2014

<p style="text-align: center;">Programme Title & Project Number</p> <p>Programme Title: Rural Women Economic Empowerment “RWEE” - Niger</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Number (if applicable) • MPTF Office Project Reference Number:³ <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Participating Organization(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this program <p>FAO, IFAD, UN WOMEN and WFP</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p> <p>Total approved budget as per project document: 245,482 USD MPTF /JP Contribution⁴:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by Agency (if applicable) Agency Contribution • by Agency (if applicable) Government Contribution (if applicable) Other Contributions (donors) (if applicable) <p>TOTAL:</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.</p> <p>Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: dd.mm.yyyy</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results²</p> <p><i>Niger-</i></p> <p><i>Priority area/ strategic results</i> <i>Reduction of poverty; gender equality; food security; improved nutrition; women’s leadership</i></p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Implementing Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations <p>Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock, Ministry of Population, Advancement of Women and Protection of Children, NGOs (APEBA, AEDL-ESPOIR); women’s producer groups and unions of Producer Organisations.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Programme Duration</p> <p>Overall Duration (months)¹¹ <i>months</i></p> <p>Start Date⁵ (dd.mm.yyyy)</p> <p>Original End Date⁶ (dd.mm.yyyy)</p> <p>Current End date⁷(dd.mm.yyyy)</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Report Submitted By</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Name: Christiane Monsieur ○ Title: FAO-Dimitra Project Coordinator
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¹ The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

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

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

⁴ The MPTF /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.

NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The year 2014 has been crucial to lay the foundations for the implementation of the Joint Program (JP) on “Accelerating Progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women” (RWEE) in Niger. More than ten technical meetings were organized by FAO in order to build a common vision among the different actors involved. The main objectives were to have a better understanding of the JP, define governance processes at the country-level, identify concrete synergies and ways of action, discuss action plans and mobilize resources.

This process resulted in the setting-up of two governance mechanisms for coordination and decision-making (a Technical Advisory Committee and a National Steering Committee), the recruitment of the national coordinator of the JP-Niger, the identification of context-specific good practices and the formulation of an action plan to ensure concrete synergies at the field level. The process also helped to build a consensus on the role and responsibility of the lead agency.

I. Purpose

The goal of the programme is to secure rural women’s livelihoods and rights in the context of sustainable development and the post MDGs +15. Its design is articulated around four outcomes areas: (i) improved food security and nutrition; (ii) increased income opportunities; (iii) enhanced leadership and participation; and (iv) more gender-responsive policy environment. The programme will enhance the role of young women by specifically targeting them throughout its four outcome areas and its activities.

This program is perfectly aligned with the development objectives of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) of Niger (2014-2018)⁸, in particular with its three cross-cutting themes⁹ and with the Thematic Area 1 (resilience), Area 2 (social development and human capital) and Area 3 (governance , peace and security). In addition, the JP activities will contribute to the process of the MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF) which in Niger is oriented towards achieving food and nutrition security.

⁸ http://planipolis.iiep.unesco.org/upload/Niger/Niger_UNDAF-2014-2018.pdf

⁹ i) the realization of human rights; ii) the promotion of gender; iii) the promotion of environmental sustainability through social mobilization

By enhancing the agricultural productivity of rural communities, improving their food and nutrition security and ensuring rural women and men's access to resources and services, the JP makes an important contribution to the work carried out by the System of the United Nations (SNU) in Niger.

The interventions of the JP are also in line with the development objectives of the Government of Niger, notably the 3N Initiative ("*Les Nigériens Nourissent les Nigériens*"). The Government has introduced its 3N Initiative in 2011 to increase the country's resilience to food crises and reduce poverty through agricultural reform. Within this framework, the approach of the "communes de convergence" has been developed to accelerate the achievement of the MDGs. According to this approach development actors should conduct complementary activities in the poorest geographical areas to reduce vulnerability, maximize impact and ensure continuity between humanitarian and development interventions.

The activities of the JP in Niger are implemented through a multi-sectorial approach based on strengthening the synergies among the Participating UN Organizations in those geographical areas where all four agencies are present and have identified good practices (approaches that have achieved significant results). In line with the approach of the "communes de convergence" and in order to ensure complementarity of field actions, interventions will target the same villages/municipalities and beneficiaries so as to maximize impact.

FAO is the lead agency for the implementation and coordination of the JP in Niger. The lead unit and main entry point for the JP in Niger is FAO-Dimitra. FAO-Dimitra is a long-standing gender-sensitive programme which has developed an innovative participatory approach (the Dimitra clubs, also known as Dimitra Listeners' Clubs) in the field of gender equality, social mobilization and rural people's empowerment. The approach, which has been successfully implemented in Niger since 2008, will be useful to facilitate linkages and inclusive development interventions of the JP.

II. Results

i) Narrative reporting on results:

In terms of results, the year 2014 was crucial to establish governance mechanisms at the national level to ensure ownership of the process at country level. In addition, the recruitment process for the position of the national coordinator was dully finalized and this permitted an acceleration of the implementation of the activities.

Two committees were created with clearly defined terms of references: the Technical Advisory Committee and the Steering Committee.

A- The Technical Advisory Committee

Composition	Role and responsibilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Experts from the four agencies of the United Nations (FAO, IFAD, WFP, UN-Women) - Gender Focal Points of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock and Ministry of the Environment - Representative of the Directorate for the Economic Empowerment of Rural women within the Ministry of Population, Advancement of Women and Protection of Children - Representatives of other departments or development agencies involved on ad hoc basis - Resource persons on ad hoc basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop the plan of activities and budget of the Joint Program; - Develop a strategy for resource mobilization and propose it to the National Steering Committee; - Consolidate and submit periodic reports to the National Steering Committee for validation; - Ensure the regular monitoring of the activities of the Joint Program and develop recommendations for stakeholders in the field; - Validate the documentation prepared for the meetings of the National Steering Committee; - Provide guidelines/recommendations to the National Steering Committee; - Ensure synergies among all stakeholders; - Capitalize good practices

In 2014 the Technical Advisory Committee held several meetings related to the following main issues:

- The importance of synergies among the different activities of the JP and the recognition of this principle in the process of planning and implementation;
- Targeting and identification of the geographical area of intervention: the agencies have agreed to work in those geographical areas where all four agencies are present (regions of Dosso and Maradi). To comply with the government's efforts, the selected zones of intervention are in line with the approach of the "communes de convergence". The combination of efforts will ensure complementarity of field actions and the interventions will target the same villages/municipalities and beneficiaries so as to maximize impact. Five villages of the commune of Falwel (Dosso region) were selected to start with the implementation of the activities under the Norwegian funds.

The main activities in 2014 and until March 2015 have focused on:

- The preparation and planning of the work plan for the year 2015;
- The design of a framework for concrete synergies between all activities emphasizing the need for tangible results;
- The distribution of funds received by each agency and the best way to use them in order to have a visible and lasting impact;
- Fill the position of the JP Coordination at the national level to ensure a regular monitoring and strengthen the synergy between the agencies: the development of the terms of reference and the final recruitment process.
- The organization and coordination of the meetings among agencies, partners and other stakeholders;
- The sharing of regular information on the level of progress of the program at the national and international level and the mobilization of resources

Agencies and their partners have also agreed on the role of the lead agency. The responsibilities are defined as follows:

- Prepare and convene the meetings of the Technical Advisory Committee and the National Steering Committee;
- Gather and consolidate documents and reports for approval by the Technical Advisory Committee;
- Coordinate and ensure synergies between the agencies/partners;
- Prepare the documentation of the meetings of the Technical Committee and the National Steering Committee.
- Facilitate a smooth communication process

B- - National Steering Committee

Composition	Role and responsibilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - President Secretary General of the Ministry of Agriculture; - First Vice President : Deputy Secretary General of the Ministry of Population, Advancement of Women and Protection of Children; - Second Vice-President: Secretary General of the High Commission of the 3N-Initiative; - A representative of FAO; - A representative of IFAD; - A representative of WFP; - A representative of UN-Women; - Two representatives of rural women by municipality (8); - Director of the Studies and Planning of the Ministry of Agriculture; - Director of the Unit of Women’s Economic Empowerment of the Ministry of Population, Advancement of Women and Protection of Children; - Deputy Secretary General of the Governorate of Dosso; - Deputy Secretary General of the Governorate of Maradi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define the strategic vision of the JP in Niger and the modalities of implementation; - Conduct advocacy activities for the mobilization of resources; - Review and approve the allocation of funds proposed by the Technical Advisory Committee for the various components of the JP Niger; - Review and validate the technical and financial periodic reports submitted by the Technical Advisory Committee; - Hold regular and ad hoc meetings; - Represent the JP-Niger within the International Steering Committee; - Propose recommendations to the International Steering Committee

Another important result achieved regards the capitalization of good practices at country level. The JP in Niger focuses on replicating, up-scaling and expanding successful experiences that are context-specific.

With the financial support from the FAO-Dimitra Programme, a participatory Forum of the Dimitra Clubs was organized on the 24th of February 2015 in Niamey. The Forum focused on the main contribution of the Dimitra Clubs in the field of socio-economic empowerment of rural women in Niger. The protagonists of this event were the women members of the Dimitra Clubs who have become leaders of their communities thanks to the dynamics of the clubs. These women had the opportunity to raise their voices and shared their stories and experiences in relation to economic empowerment. The women had also the possibility to share with FAO and other development agencies the main challenges and lessons learnt from their experiences. The good practices shared included access to land, school enrollment of young girls, food and nutrition, health and sanitation, technologies that alleviate women’s work burden and agricultural production. The

Forum affirmed the Dimitra Clubs as a valuable entry point for the implementation of the activities of the JP in Niger.

The experiences shared during the Forum included the results achieved in one of the targeted regions of the Joint Programme (Dosso) in the fields of education, income-generating opportunities for women and women's representation in community decision-making. The Forum was also an opportunity to learn from the experiences of other regions not selected by the Programme (Tahoua, Tillabéry and Zinder) in areas that are crucial for women's economic empowerment, such as access to land, sustainable agricultural techniques, sanitation and marketing. Some examples of the experiences shared by the Clubs during the Forum are described in the following table

N°	Dosso	Tahoua	Tillabéry	Zinder
1	Implementation of a literacy center with funding from the government	Implementation of stone barriers and semi-circular bunds for land conservation and restoration	Access to land. Land was provided to a group of women for 99 years to host an African vegetable garden	Contributions in kind at harvest time: 11 bags of 50 kg of cereals were obtained in the fight against food insecurity
2	Schooling for girls: 65 girls were enrolled in school in 2014-2015	Market gardening: manual activity to improve the food security of the community	Implementation of semi-circular bunds for land restoration	Support to school management committees: construction of sheds and latrines
3	Collective rice fields: women and men of the area have planted crops of rice fields. The sale of the production provides them with financial returns	Cereal collection: constitution mini-cereal banks as a strategy against the risk of food insecurity	Sanitation: installation of mechanisms in the villages to monitor sanitation at all levels	Introduction of sumps: ten sumps to do market gardening
4	In Tanda, encouraged by the women and the youth to submit her nomination, one women leader of a Dimitra Club became councilor of her village	Construction of an access road to allow the flow of the agricultural production in the village of Kalalé		Collection of acacia albida seed for reforestation and soil fertilization

The results of this Forum were shared and discussed the day after during a meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee. The technical meeting was crucial to discuss concrete synergies at the field level among the different activities of the JP and identify the villages (five) where to start the implementation of the activities.

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

It is important to note that not all agencies at the country level were able to access the funds at the same time due to some internal delays in the distribution of the financial contributions. Once the funds were

completely available to all agencies (February 2015), the recruitment of the National Coordinator was finalized and the Technical Advisory Committee took prompt action to start with the implementation of the activities. This timely reaction was possible thanks to the governance processes consolidated during 2014.

A lesson learnt which will be taken into account this year relates to the importance of early planning. From the second half of 2015, the agencies will commit to start the planning process for 2016 to ensure coherence in the continuation of the activities in 2016 and allow the timely starting of the activities in January 2016.

- **Qualitative assessment:**

From a qualitative perspective, it must be underlined that in Niger the process of the JP has been fully participatory. All four Participating UN-Agencies and relevant Government Ministries have shown commitment and willingness for the process to succeed. Due to its innovative integrated approach for the socio-economic empowerment of rural women, the JP has generated the interest of the Government of Niger who has been involved since the beginning of the process and actively participates as a main partner in the design and follow-up of the activities.

The two national governance mechanisms, the Technical Advisory Committee and a National Steering Committee, have been created to ensure transparency of the process amongst all stakeholders, including government relevant ministries.

In Niger, this process has functioned very well. The Technical Advisory Committee (composed of the representatives of the Participating UN- Agencies as well as the gender focal points of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry for the Population, Promotion of Women and Protection of Children) has been crucial to facilitate a bottom-up process which builds on each agency's added value.

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.

On the 25th of February 2015 a technical meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee was held in Niamey. One the main meeting objectives was to clearly define the modus operandi of joint activities in five villages of the commune of Falwel in the region of Dosso. During the meeting and according to the synergies identified, the participants also discussed on specific country-based indicators.

The following logical framework shows the linkages between results, indicators and activities.

Résultats	Indicateurs ¹⁰	Activités, responsabilités et synergies
Objectif global: Sécuriser les moyens d'existence et les droits des femmes rurales dans le contexte du développement durable et post-OMD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Réduction du nombre de personnes sous-alimentées - Augmentation de la proportion de femmes rurales ayant accès et contrôle sur les ressources productives (terre, eau, intrants agricoles, équipements, propriétés, technologies agricoles, information, crédit, services de vulgarisation et aux programmes de formation) 	
Effet 1 : Les femmes rurales ont une sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle améliorée.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Augmentation de la production agricole des agricultrices - Amélioration de la nutrition au sein de la famille 	
Produit 1.1: Les femmes rurales ont un accès accru aux ressources, intrants et services essentiels pour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nombre de femmes qui ont accès à l'information et à la communication participative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobilisation sociale et accès à l'information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o FAO - Clubs Dimitra et Champs Écoles Paysans (CEP) (FAO)

¹⁰ Les moyens de vérification seront déterminés en fonction des données collectées dans le cadre de l'étude de base réalisée conjointement par le FIDA et la FAO, en collaboration avec le PAM et ONU-Femmes. Ces données serviront de référence pour une évaluation (à distance de deux ans minimum) effectuée par le biais d'enquêtes qualitatives et quantitatives à plusieurs niveaux (ménages, groupements, clubs Dimitra, OP, villages, etc.). Chaque agence devra garantir et financer sur son budget le suivi-évaluation de ses propres activités.

<p>leur sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nombre de femmes qui adoptent des pratiques de nutrition améliorées - Nombre de femmes qui adoptent des techniques agricoles améliorées - Nombre de femmes qui ont accès aux services intégrés - Nombre d'organisations de producteurs et productrices qui sont renforcées 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renforcement des capacités des Organisations paysannes (OP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o CoOPéquité (FAO) o Achats au service du progrès (P4P) (PAM) - Amélioration nutritionnelle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Éducation nutritionnelle par le biais des Clubs Dimitra et des CEP (FAO); o Cantines scolaires (PAM) - Amélioration des techniques agricoles, production et compétitivité <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Achats au service du progrès (P4P) (WFP) o Champs Écoles Paysans (CEP) (FAO) o CoOPéquité (FAO) o Plate-forme multifonctionnelles (ONU-Femmes) o Clubs Dimitra (FAO) - Changement de comportements: activités visant à une transformation des rôles fondés sur le genre, y compris dans l'accès et le contrôle des ressources productives et pour un partage équitable entre les hommes et les femmes de la charge de travail et des bénéfices/avantages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Clubs Dimitra (FAO) o FIDA (mise en œuvre des stratégies et des méthodologies sélectionnées pour traiter la distribution inégale de la charge de travail) - Accès à la terre: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Clubs Dimitra et CoOPéquité (FAO) o ONU-Femmes (Plaidoyer) - Renforcer le dialogue et la mise en réseau entre les différentes parties prenantes (ONG, OP, collectivités locales, services de vulgarisation, les chefs coutumiers, etc.) et la participation à la prise de décision <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Toutes les agences o Plaidoyer auprès des décideurs gouvernementaux pour accroître la participation active des organisations et des communautés dans les processus de prise de décision au
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		<p>milieu rural - Clubs Dimitra et CoOPéquité (FAO)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alléger la charge de travail des femmes grâce à des innovations, approches participatives, technologies, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Plateformes multifonctionnelles (ONU-Femmes) o Clubs Dimitra, CoOPéquité, Champs Écoles Paysans (CEP) (FAO) o FIDA (kits d'élevage aux femmes et autres activités) - Favoriser l'accès des femmes rurales aux intrants agricoles, tels que des outils, des semences de haute qualité, machines, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Champs Écoles Paysans (CEP) (FAO) o Achats au service du progrès (P4P) (PAM) o Plateformes multifonctionnelles (ONU-Femmes) o FIDA (kits d'élevage aux femmes et autres activités)
<p>Produit 1.2: Les femmes rurales ont des capacités accrues pour renforcer et contrôler les réserves locales de sécurité alimentaire</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nombre de femmes ayant accès aux technologies innovantes - Nombre de femmes ayant accès à la terre - Nombre de femmes ayant accru leurs capacités techniques agricoles - Nombre de groupes de femmes formels et informels renforcés 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appui aux systèmes de réserves locales gérés par les femmes à travers le renforcement des OP et groupes des femmes informels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Achats au service du progrès (P4P) (PAM) o Clubs Dimitra et CoOPéquité (FAO) - Renforcer les capacités productives des femmes rurales par la promotion et l'amélioration de la transformation et le stockage des aliments, en utilisant des technologies innovantes, productives et culturellement et écologiquement acceptables <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Plateformes multifonctionnelles (ONU-Femmes) o Clubs Dimitra et Champs Écoles Paysans (CEP) (FAO) o Achats au service du progrès (P4P) (PAM) o FIDA (kits d'élevage aux femmes) - Renforcer les capacités des agricultrices dans le domaine des technologies agricoles à travers des approches ascendantes (bottom-up) en favorisant la diversification agricole <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Plateformes multifonctionnelles (ONU-Femmes) o Champs Écoles Paysans (CEP) (FAO) o Achats au service du progrès (P4P) (PAM) o FIDA (kits d'élevage aux femmes) - Renforcer les capacités des associations/OP formelles et informelles) dirigées par des femmes pour gérer conjointement

		<p>des actifs productifs et fournir des services efficaces à leurs membres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Achats au service du progrès (P4P) (PAM) ○ Clubs Dimitra et CoOPéquité (FAO)
Effet 2 : Les femmes rurales ont augmenté leurs revenus pour sécuriser leurs moyens de subsistance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Les revenus générés par les coopératives de femmes rurales grâce à leurs ventes au PAM et aux autres marchés 	
<p>Produit 2.1: Les femmes rurales ont amélioré leurs compétences entrepreneuriales et leur place dans les filières pour accéder aux marchés avec leurs produits.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nombre d'OP féminines ou mixtes (avec des femmes aux postes de décision) qui participent aux programmes d'achats au service du progrès du PAM (P4P) - Nombre de femmes des groupes/OP formels et informels qui ont reçu des formations sur l'entrepreneuriat et l'amélioration des techniques agricoles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activités génératrices de revenus (diversification, conservation, transformation et commercialisation des produits agricoles et le petit élevage) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Plateformes multifonctionnelles (ONU-Femmes) ○ Champs Écoles Paysans (CEP) (FAO) ○ Achats au service du progrès (P4P) (PAM) ○ FIDA (kits d'élevage petits ruminants) - Allègement des tâches des femmes rurales à travers des approches participatives sensibles au genre <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Clubs Dimitra (FAO) ○ FIDA (kits d'élevage petits ruminants destinés aux femmes) ○ Plate-forme multifonctionnelles (ONU-Femmes) - Renforcement de la gouvernance et équité des OP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ CoOPéquité (FAO)
<p>Produit 2.2 : Les femmes rurales bénéficient d'un accès accru à des possibilités d'emploi salarié décent.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nombre de membres de groupes de femmes informels ayant reçu des formations formelles en matière de genre, communication participative, bonne gouvernance et leadership - Preuves tangibles de groupes de femmes informelles qui deviennent formels - Preuves tangibles d'allègement de la charge de travail des femmes rurales - Preuves tangibles d'amélioration d'accès et de contrôle de la terre (témoignages, histoires, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renforcement de la capacité des femmes en mobilisation sociale, action collective, communication participative, bonne gouvernance et leadership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Clubs Dimitra et CoOPéquité (FAO) - Allègement des tâches des femmes rurales à travers des approches participatives sensibles au genre <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Clubs Dimitra (FAO) ○ FIDA FIDA (kits d'élevage petits ruminants destinés aux femmes) - Achats locaux de la production agricole <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Achats au service du progrès (P4P) (PAM) ○ CoOPéquité (FAO)

<p>Effet 3 : Les femmes rurales ont accru leur leadership et participation dans leur communauté, dans les institutions rurales, ainsi que dans l'élaboration des lois, des politiques et programmes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proportion de femmes rurales élues dans des conseils ruraux - Proportion de femmes rurales qui sont membres de comités fonciers - Proportion d'OP et/ou groupes informels dirigés par des femmes - Preuves/évidence d'une amélioration du pouvoir de décision de la femme rurale au sein des ménages, organisations et communautés. 	
<p>Produit 3.1: Les femmes rurales, y compris les jeunes femmes, ont davantage confiance en elles et ont acquis la capacité de participer à la gouvernance locale</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nombre des femmes rurales ayant reçu une formation en communication participative et leadership féminin - Preuves/évidence de femmes rurales qui ont accru leur confiance et estime de soi (ex. histoires des femmes élues aux conseils ruraux et/ou postes de direction au sein des OP ; participation formelle de femmes aux réunions villageoises, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renforcement des capacités des femmes en communication participative et leadership féminin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Clubs Dimitra et CoOPéquité (FAO) o Plateformes multifonctionnelles (ONU-Femmes)
<p>Produit 3.2: Les femmes rurales disposent de meilleures capacités d'organisation pour créer, maintenir et participer à des organisations paysannes, coopératives et syndicats.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nombre de femmes rurales d'OP ayant reçu une formation en genre, bonne gouvernance et efficacité des OP - Preuves/évidence tangibles de femmes rurales qui ont accru leurs capacités à s'organiser et agir collectivement au niveau communautaire - Nombre d'OP mixtes qui adoptent une stratégie genre et/ou des mesures pour augmenter la participation de femmes aux postes de direction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renforcement des capacités des femmes en communication participative, mobilisation sociale, développement organisationnel et leadership féminin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Clubs Dimitra et CoOPéquité (FAO)

<p>Produit 3.3: Les femmes rurales, y compris les jeunes femmes, disposent de capacités accrues à s’engager dans les forums politiques aux niveaux national et régional et à y exercer leur influence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Les OP au niveau apex ayant reçu une formation en genre et équité, représentent les besoins des membres femmes et hommes des OP de base aux processus décisionnels - Témoignages/évidence/preuves de femmes rurales qui font entendre leur voix au niveau de la prise de décisions - Les autorités coutumières demandent de plus en plus la participation formelle de femmes aux réunions villageoises dans des rôles traditionnellement dévolus seulement aux hommes - Évidence/ preuves de la réduction de l’isolement rural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renforcement des capacités des femmes et hommes en communication participative, mobilisation sociale, genre et leadership féminin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Clubs Dimitra (FAO) - Renforcement des capacités des OP Apex pour mieux répondre aux exigences des membres OP de base <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o CoOPéquité (FAO) - Appui à la mise en réseau des communautés rurales et de leurs organisations grâce à la communication participative et l’accès à l’information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Clubs Dimitra (FAO)
<p>Produit 3.4: Les femmes rurales, y compris les jeunes femmes, sont davantage conscientes de leurs droits dans un environnement communautaire/local favorable.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nombre de femmes qui participent à l’approche des Clubs Dimitra - Nombre de villages/communautés qui s’approprient de l’approche des Clubs Dimitra 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobilisation sociale, genre, communication participative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Clubs Dimitra (FAO) en collaboration avec les efforts locaux en matière d’alphabétisation des femmes et jeunes filles
<p>Effet 4 : Un environnement politique plus sensible au genre est garanti pour l’autonomisation économique des femmes rurales.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Garantir des financements : Augmentation de bailleurs de fonds intéressés à financer le Programme au Niger - Reconnaissance aux différents niveaux (lois, programmes, stratégies, plateformes de dialogue) du rôle des femmes productrices pour le développement agricole. 	
<p>Produit 4.1: Les décideurs politiques et parlementaires disposent de meilleures capacités pour intégrer efficacement l’approche genre dans les</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mesure dans laquelle les politiques nationales et les lois (domaines : foncier, alimentation, nutrition, agriculture) prévoient des dispositions pour l’égalité des sexes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plaidoyer et lobbying auprès des décideurs politiques à différents niveaux (locaux, régionaux, et nationaux) pour mieux intégrer le genre et l’autonomisation économique de femmes rurales dans les programmes, lois et stratégie du développement rural.

<p>politiques, lois et budgets fonciers, alimentaires, agricoles, nutritionnels et en matière d'emplois ruraux.</p>	<p>et l'autonomisation des femmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mesure dans laquelle les OP participent comme acteurs actifs dans les plateformes de dialogue avec les autorités locales et régionales en matière de développement agricole, y compris l'équité et le genre. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Les quatre agences - Renforcer les institutions nationales et les mécanismes de coordination des donateurs pour la mise en œuvre des programmes et stratégies sensibles au genre. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Les quatre agences sous la coordination de la FAO
<p>Produit 4.2: Disponibilité accrue d'outils et données pour suivre les progrès en matière d'autonomisation économique des femmes rurales</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Application de l'Indice d'autonomisation des femmes dans l'agriculture (<i>Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Développer une étude de base en utilisant l'Indice d'autonomisation des femmes dans l'agriculture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o FAO et IFAD, en collaboration avec PAM et ONU-Femmes - Développement d'outils communs de suivi et d'évaluation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Les quatre agences sous la coordination de la FAO
<p>Produit 4.3: Un environnement propice est promu pour refléter les priorités des femmes rurales dans les processus politiques régionaux.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nombre de mécanismes de dialogue régionaux en matière de développement rural qui impliquent les groupes et OP de femmes rurales 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plaidoyer et lobbying pour que les OP et associations de femmes soient impliquées dans les mécanismes de dialogue au niveau régional et national. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Les quatre agences sous la coordination de la FAO

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.

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.

The UN agencies part of the JP agreed to commit efforts to mobilize resources for the activities of the Programme. During a technical meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee (on the 25th of February, 2015) development agencies such as LuxDev and the CTB (Belgian Technical Cooperation) were invited to attend the meeting and obtain more information on the JP.

In addition, a communication process has been started by FAO with the international Inter-Parliamentary Union between the Belgian and Nigerien groups of this international body. The members of the Union have been invited to the evaluation workshop at the end of 2015 in order to advocate to mobilizing funds for the activities of the Joint Programme.

FAO, as the lead agency in Niger, will follow-up the interactions with these development actors to further explore potential ways of collaboration.