

Accelerating Progress Towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women (JP RWEE) MPTF OFFICE GENERIC ANNUAL PROGRAMME ¹NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT REPORTING PERIOD: JANUARY 1 – DECEMBER 31, 2025

Programme Title and Project Number	Country, Locality(ies), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Outcomes ²										
- Programme Title: Accelerating Progress Towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women in Niger - Programme number: - MPTF Office Project Reference Number:³ <i>00132319</i>	Country: Niger Regions: Dosso (Department Boboye, Municipalities Fabirdji and Kankandi) Maradi (Department Dakoro, Municipalities Gazaoua and Tagriss) Priority Area / Strategic Outcomes - Securing rural women's livelihoods, rights and resilience to advance sustainable development, the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs - Developing production bases for economic sovereignty⁴ - Resilience Programme for the Safeguarding of the Homeland (PRSP)⁵ Programme Participants Direct participants: 7,309 women, 1,461 men⁶ Indirect participants: 26,363 women, 26,257 men Number of participants since the beginning of the Joint Programme: Direct: 18,985 Indirect: 88,518 women, 25,374 men										
Participating Organization(s)	Implementing partners										
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) - International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) - United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) - United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	- Government Partners: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock; Ministry of Public Health, Population and Social Affairs; Ministry of Handicrafts and Tourism - National NGOs: CDR, ONADIL, AEDL, DIKO, PED/W, KOUNDJI FONDO, ASADI, AHILA, ADESP - Design office: GRADE AFRICA										
Program/Project Cost (in US dollars)	Duration of the program										
Total budget approved as per the project document: <table> <tr> <td></td><td>5,000,000 USD for 5 years</td></tr> <tr> <td>FAO</td><td>2,150,000 USD</td></tr> <tr> <td>IFAD</td><td>1,110,000 USD</td></tr> <tr> <td>WFP</td><td>870,000 USD</td></tr> <tr> <td>UNWOMEN</td><td>870,000 USD</td></tr> </table>		5,000,000 USD for 5 years	FAO	2,150,000 USD	IFAD	1,110,000 USD	WFP	870,000 USD	UNWOMEN	870,000 USD	Total duration (months) Start date: 25.05.2022 Initial end date: 24.05.2027 Expected end date: 24.05.2027
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WFP	870,000 USD										
UNWOMEN	870,000 USD										

¹ The term "program" is used to refer to programs, joint programs, and projects.

² Strategic outcomes, as articulated in the United Nations Strategic Planning Framework (e.g., UNDAF) or project document;

³ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same as the one in the notification message. It is also referred to as the "Project ID" on the Project Fact Sheet in the [MPTF Office Access Portal](#).

⁴ Axis 3: Niger's strategic vision

⁵ Axis 4: Improving civic participation and social inclusion

⁶ This is the number of beneficiaries reached without overlap across all outcomes as a result of the beneficiary adjustment exercise undertaken in January 2026.

MPTF /JP Contribution ⁷ : <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i>		
	FAO	USD 579,854
	IFAD	USD 336,538
	WFP	USD 289,970
	UNWOMEN	USD 189,670
Agency contribution per agency (if applicable)	N/A	
Government Contribution (if applicable)	N/A	
Other contributions (donors) (if applicable)	N/A	
TOTAL:	834,130 USD	

Evaluation/Review/Mid-Term Evaluation of the Program

Evaluation/Review - if applicable, *please attach*

☐ Yes ☐ No Date: *dd.mm.yy*

Mid-term evaluation report – *please attach if applicable.*

☒ Yes ☐ No Date: 10.12.2025

Report submitted by

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Women farmers cultivating produce. Photo: JP RWEE/Niger

⁷ The MPTF or JP Contribution, refers to the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAP	Annual Action Plan
ADESP	Actions pour le Développement Économique et Social des Populations (Actions for the Economic and Social Development of Populations)
ASADI	Actions pour la Sécurité Alimentaire et le Développement Intégré (Actions for Food Security and Integrated Development)
AVEC	Association Villageoise d'Epargne et de Crédit (Village Savings and Loan Association)
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BAB	Banque Aliments Bétail (Livestock Food Bank)
CDR	Contribution to Rural Development
COGES	Comité de Gestion (Management Committee)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FFS	Farmer Field Schools
GANÉ	Groupes Armés Non Etatique (Non-State Armed Groups)
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGA/AGR	Activité Génératrice de Revenu (Income-Generating Activity)
JIFR	Journée Internationale de la Femme Rurale (International Rural Women's Day)
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices
MAGEL	Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage (Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock)
MDD-W	Minimum Dairy Diversity in Women
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Funds
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NPK	Nitrogen, Phosphorus, and Potassium
ONADI	Organisation Nigérienne d'Appui au Développement des Initiatives Locales (Nigerien Organization to Support the Development of Local Initiatives)
OP	Organisation des Producteurs (Producers Organisation)
PAP	Plan d'Action Prioritaire (Priority Action Plan)
PDES	Plan de Développement Économique et Social (Economic and Social Development Plan)
PED/W	Peace and Development /Wedditaare
PNG	Politique Nationale Genre (National Gender Policy)
PUNO	Participating United Nations Organization
RWEE	Rural Women's Economic Empowerment
SAMS	Smallholder Access Market System
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SNAEF	National Strategy for the Economic Empowerment of Women and Girls
UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association
WFP	World Food Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2025, the Joint Programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JP RWEE) Phase II in Niger recorded a high overall level of achievement of its results, despite a volatile security context, particularly in the Dosso region, and operational constraints related to the sequencing of inter-agency interventions. While insecurity continued to pose risks to the pace of implementation, strong partnerships with local NGOs and community relays helped maintain continuity and mitigate access challenges.

The year was marked by sustained improvements at goal level. Women's dietary diversity rose sharply—up 23% from 2024 and 42% from 2023 (baseline)—a shift driven by stronger, more resilient agricultural practices and increased access to land, which reached full coverage in the programme area compared to 93% the previous year. These changes strengthened household resilience after recurring climate shocks and enabled more consistent food availability throughout the year.

The programme helped revive and stabilize livelihoods after recent climate shocks by strengthening food and nutrition security through improved agricultural practices, practical learning in Farmer Field Schools (FFS), and the promotion of fortified local recipes, while women's income and economic autonomy improved as financial inclusion expanded, market information became more accessible through digital tools, and market access mechanisms and community assets boosted mobility, local employment, and small-scale entrepreneurship. At the same time, leadership and participation advanced as Dimitra Clubs remained central to community dialogue, fostering shifts in social norms, reducing women's workload barriers, and increasing their engagement in local decision-making structures, while the growing role of women mediators—supported by customary and religious leaders—enhanced social cohesion and enabled more peaceful management of community conflicts, particularly those related to productive resources.

A major turning point occurred at the institutional level with the programme contributing to the implementation of the National Gender Policy (PNG) by providing the government with a National Strategy for Women's Economic Empowerment (SNAEF 2025-2029). This marks a decisive step toward embedding gender-transformative approaches within national and municipal planning. This institutionalization created positive ripple effects across other outcomes, particularly as municipalities strengthened the integration of gender considerations into their development plans and routine decision-making processes.

One of the lessons learned from the implementation in 2025 is the importance of anchoring community dialogue structures within formal mediation and local governance systems. This approach proved highly effective for conflict prevention, social cohesion, and shifting norms around women's participation. It also demonstrated that change is most durable when institutional reforms move in parallel with community-led transformation—a trajectory the programme is now well-positioned to accelerate in the coming year.

Overall, the programme progressed steadily across outcomes, yet the mid-term review highlighted the need to deepen efforts around market access and value-chain integration so women can fully convert production gains into sustained income. These priorities will guide the programme's focus in 2026, alongside continued consolidation of food security achievements, leadership roles, and access to credit.

I. Purpose

JP RWEE is a contribution of the United Nations system in the implementation of the priority actions of the Government of Niger in the responses to the structural (poverty, insufficient infrastructure, poor access to natural resources for vulnerable groups) and cyclical challenges (climatic hazards, insecurity, political instability) that persist in the municipalities involved in the Phase II.

The programme is aligned with the main national strategies in place⁸ and United Nations Development Programme's Strategic Plan. In addition, it aligns with United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDCF 2023-2027) and contributes to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1, 2, 5 and 10. Aligned with these national and international priorities, JP RWEE's 2025 annual work plan (AWP) set to strengthen women's capacities and empower them through a coherent set of activities aimed at strengthening food and nutrition security, increasing incomes and rebalancing norms for all.

In 2025, the programme supported 8,770 beneficiaries included 7,309 rural women and 1,461 men in the Dosso and Maradi Regions. The experiences of the target groups are shaped by intersecting factors such as gender, age, disability, livelihoods, community leadership, local economic development, family responsibilities, and access to resources. The programme focused on agropastoralist households seeking autonomy, women entrepreneurs, and community leaders. It has primarily targeted farmers in the cereal (millet, maize), legume (cowpea) and vegetable (tomato, cabbage, lettuce, okra, cowpea) sectors. It also mobilized women leaders and community actors, including members of Dimitra Clubs, farmers' organizations (POs) and socio-economic infrastructure management committees, as well as members of VSLAs, essential levers for savings and credit in rural areas. The programme has adopted an inclusive approach by intentionally integrating, in addition to women, young people in a situation of unemployment, prone to migration to neighboring countries or to the Maghreb and Europe. At the same time, men have been mobilized as strategic allies in the *HeforShe* approach to promote decision-making equity within households and deconstruct restrictive social norms. Finally, implementation has been based on close collaboration with local and central authorities and community leaders.

II. Results

During 2025, notable progress was achieved through the implementation of more than three quarters of the activities. With an implementation rate of 77%, coordinated work with 31 activities particularly supported the increase in women's access to productive resources, stronger knowledge of nutrition and food security and a rise in women's access to credit. Four more activities began in 2025 and will continue into 2026, with completion expected in the first half of the year and the rest have been rescheduled for 2026. Five activities could not be carried out due to constraints related to partner engagement and were rescheduled for implementation in 2026. The following detailed presentation of achievements under each outcome will explain the progress towards the targets planned.

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

Participants	Target	Reached
 Total	7,678	6,304
 Women		4,988
 Men		1,316

During implementation in 2025, remarkable progress was made, with access to land now reaching 100% of participants, with an increase of 7 % since 2025 and 44% since the baseline. Minimum Dietary Diversity in Women (MDD-W) followed this positive trend with an overall increase of 23% over the year, driven by the exceptional growth in the Dosso region in Fabidji - 36% increase. While access to productive resources is improving overall, particularly fishing equipment and large livestock—there has been a slight decline in access to mechanized equipment. Collectively, these results contributed to more diverse diets, improved nutritional outcomes for women and children, and stronger household resilience. By reinforcing women's access to resources, strengthening governance structures, and expanding livelihood opportunities, the programme helped communities recover from recent climate shocks while building more sustainable foundations for long-term resilience.

⁸ The priorities axes of the President of the Republic (axe 3), PRSP (Axe 3 and 4), PDES 2022 – 2026 (component 5)

To achieve these results, the programme worked in synergy with municipal authorities and community leaders to break down barriers and create conditions for women to access productive natural resources, which are essential conditions for improving agropastoral production and improving the food and nutritional security of supported households.

Implementation under Output 1.1 in 2025 delivered tangible improvements in resilience, food security, and social cohesion across the four programme municipalities. Support to agropastoral livelihoods enabled over 600 women to stabilize and increase livestock production, while 1,500 participants (1,000 women and 500 men) diversified their diets and strengthened their food security. Access to improved inputs and enhanced production capacities contributed to broader gains, with 6,304 households across Fabidji, Kankandi, Gazaoua and Soly successfully diversifying their agropastoral production despite the lingering effects of the 2024 floods and the resulting 2024–2025 production deficit.

Women’s economic empowerment also advanced. Through the multifunctional platforms installed in four municipalities, 2,000 women increased their income while reducing time-consuming domestic workloads. Reinforcing local economic opportunities, the platforms, composed of a mill, a sheller, and a peanut processing machine, additionally generated six permanent jobs for young people—three in Dosso and three in Maradi.

In the Dosso region, progress in natural resource governance significantly strengthened social cohesion. The establishment of 20 Basic Land Commissions and two communal commissions helped prevent and manage land disputes during the rainy season. Community-level conflict resolution improved markedly, illustrated by 12 land conflicts resolved amicably in Fabidji Zarma between July and November 2025, reflecting growing trust in local mechanisms and increased leadership from women in decision-making spaces.

Under Output 1.2, the programme contributed to stronger nutritional practices and improved knowledge among community leaders in Fabidji and Kankandi on the nutrition needs of vulnerable groups and on strategies to strengthen community nutritional resilience in contexts marked by insecurity, poverty, and limited access to services. Training and awareness sessions on dietary diversification and good nutritional practices led to greater promotion and gradual adoption of local, nutrient-rich foods perceived as simple, innovative, and affordable. The impact of these efforts is reflected in community feedback. As noted by Haoua Saley, 38 years old, community liaison in Guiri Bani Koira, *“The knowledge that the project has given us about hygiene in households and villages, and dietary diversification, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children, has been beneficial. Now we see good attendance at health centers by pregnant and breastfeeding women, whereas before most women in my village only went to health centers in case of complications.”*

The programme also strengthened local capacities to adopt environmentally friendly agricultural practices, contributing to higher productivity, improved food security, and enhanced resilience for women and their households. This progress is visible in improved market gardening and rain-fed production, widespread uptake of agroecological techniques, and reduced reliance on chemical inputs across the four municipalities. Fati Amadou, 50 years, from Fabidji, confirmed this shift, stating: *“With the training I received from Actions for the Economic and Social Development of Populations (ADESP) on good market gardening practices, I stopped using chemicals; I only use organic manure produced by my goats to fertilize my plots, and this year I harvested more than double what I usually get from the same plot.”*

In the livestock sector, the programme contributed to a substantial reduction in goat mortality rates—from over 30% after the initial distributions in 2024 to less than 5% in nearly all villages. This improvement stems from strengthened capacities of 88 women in Dosso and Maradi, who were trained in animal nutrition and health and now provide locally accessible guidance to participants who previously lacked veterinary support.

Two planned activities under this output were not implemented in 2025 due to challenges in selecting an implementing partner. These include the construction of storage facilities for producer organizations in all four municipalities and the related training of management committees. Both activities have been rescheduled for 2026 to ensure full and effective implementation.

In 2026-2027, the programme will intensify capacity building for agropastoral, support to land commissions to facilitate access to land for all, the finalization of the last cohort of Agropastoral Field Schools by integrating the livestock component and the continuation of nutrition activities in the Maradi region.

Outcome 2: Increased income, decent work and economic empowerment of rural women for livelihoods and resilience

Participants	Target	Reached
 Total	8,058	2,879
 Women		2,859
 Men		20

During the reporting period, implementation progress under Outcome 2 varied. Market access displayed a positive trend, with 50% of producers marketing their crops, representing a 13% increase compared to the baseline, even though this figure is lower than the previous interim measurement. Women's agricultural income also demonstrated notable progress: the average income earned by women reached 26,769 CFA francs, surpassing that of men and marking an increase of 2,936 CFA francs above the baseline. However, these individual gains occurred within a more challenging overall economic context. The general average income from sales declined substantially, falling to 24,775 CFA francs, underscoring the constraints faced by producers despite improved market participation. In a different manner, financial inclusion advanced significantly. 81% of participants are now aware of gender-sensitive financial services, with awareness particularly strong among women (85%). This reflects women's increasing engagement with savings and credit mechanisms and highlights their leadership in adopting financial tools that can reinforce economic resilience.

In the context of Fabidji, Kankandi, Soly and Gazaoua marked by poor access to the services of microfinance institutions, the programme focused on access to ICT, the creation and support of formal women's associations and businesses to create sustainable jobs and improve women's incomes.

In 2025, the achievements of the programme enabled women in the four municipalities to create jobs for young people and women linked to transportation of products from the Producers Organisations (OPs), improving women's incomes and strengthening their empowerment and influence within their communities. However, in 2025 the programme saw a 27% drop in agricultural income compared to 2024, caused by insufficient rainfall and an early end of the rainy season. This shows that further efforts are needed to ensure the long-term resilience of the communities of Fabidji, Kankandi, Gazaoua, and Soly to climate shocks, particularly drought and flooding.

Under output 2.1 the programme supported local communities in created micro-enterprises specializing in the production and sale of forest nurseries. These efforts also promoted the consumption and use of local products based on moringa and baobab leaves, which are rich in nutrients and trace elements, The programme provided cooking demonstrations conducted as awareness-raising sessions on malnutrition prevention. Beyond the economic impact, activities contributed to the improvement in the MDD-W.

During the reporting period, 160 women entrepreneurs also strengthened their financial management capacity and among them, 92% of women now master the basic functions of smartphones that they now use to receive prices for agricultural and non-agricultural products from different localities, allowing them to decide when and in which market to sell their products in order to maximize their profits while minimizing financial risks.

Women producers strengthened their market access through the Smallholder Access Market System (SAMS) approach, which enabled them to supply 200 tons of food to the school feeding programme. This achievement

was supported by training on public procurement processes and procedures for both public and private contracts, delivered to 70 participants (60 women and 10 men). The successful purchase of food from local women's groups also encouraged the establishment of new school canteens in the programme's intervention area, creating additional market opportunities for women producers.

Under Output 2.2, the programme supported the creation of 20 jobs for young people (6 young women and 14 young men) and promoted the development of Income Generating Activities (IGAs). This was made possible primarily through the provision of tricycles (motorcycles with trailers) to VSLAs, which strengthened their operational autonomy and reduced women's workload, allowing them to have more time to undertake productive and profitable activities. The use of tricycles as IGAs generated average revenue of 350,000 CFA francs⁹ per participant group composed of women from vulnerable households with very low incomes. Most importantly, it has strengthened the resilience of communities to security shocks and helped curb rural-urban migration. Many young men recruited by female POs to ride the motorcycles chose to stay and work within their communities, reversing previous migration trends to urban areas or neighboring countries like Nigeria for Maradi region and Benin and Ivory Coast for Dosso region.

Additional IGAs—such as mobile phone repair services and the sale of spare parts—were also established by young people in three villages across the municipalities of Gazaoua, Fabidji, and Kankandi.

Pairing economic opportunities with awareness raising sessions engaging 500 participants (298 women, 202 men) on conflict prevention and the relevance of decent work also equipped young people to promote peaceful community engagement and access to employment in rural areas.

The programme also made substantial progress in women's economic empowerment and financial inclusion. By 2025, 50 VSLAs were created and equipped, directly benefiting 1,500 women, an average of 30 per group. These groups received comprehensive training in governance and financial management, in line with the seven standard VSLA modules. This community savings and credit mechanism, widely appreciated by the participating communities, not only facilitated income generation, but also promoted social cohesion and the strengthening of women's leadership in all the localities of the programme. The impact of the VSLAs supported by JP RWEE in the communes of Kankandi, Fabidji, Gazaoua and Tagriss led to the creation of additional groups within the villages supported by the programme, amounting to about 100 VSLAs comprising about 2,500 women. These efforts have enabled 750 women to obtain credit within Village Savings and Loan Association groups to develop IGAs and improve their income. Encouraged by these results, neighboring villages not targeted by the programme, including 19 women's groups in the Dosso region, requested support to formalize their own initiatives. In response, the joint mission to supervise the programme carried out in May 2025 recommended to the local partner NGO DIKO, in charge of this activity, to supervise the newly formed groups and equip them with essential management tools such as notebooks and boxes.

Results achieved in 2025 under this outcome contributed to strengthening rural women's leadership and role in rural producer organizations, cooperatives and local governance systems (land committees, natural resource management committees, conflict management committees). As reported this year, almost 60% of participants, the majority of which are women, reported belonging to at least one community group, compared to 19% at baseline. Active female members are generally more likely to participate in decision-making within community groups, particularly in agricultural/livestock/fishing producer groups and water management groups.

In 2026, the programme will first focus on the finalization of the postponed 2025 activities, including the construction of storage warehouses and support for the social protection system through the Cash For Work approach. At the same time, activities facilitating access to the market and credit will be continued and intensified to further improve the living conditions of the participants.

⁹ Approximately 590 USD

Outcome 3: Improved voice and empowerment of rural women for leadership and full and equitable participation in their households, communities and organizations and in governance systems.

Participants	Target	Reached
 Total	370	875
 Women		855
 Men		20

Results achieved in 2025 under this outcome contributed to strengthening rural women's leadership and role in rural producer organizations, cooperatives and local governance systems (land committees, natural resource management committees, conflict management committees). As reported this year, 59% of participants, the majority of which are women, reported belonging to at least one community group, compared to 19% at baseline. Active female members are generally more likely to exert influence on decisions made within community groups, particularly in agricultural/livestock/fishing producer groups and water management groups.

Given the context of Niger, in 2025, the programme worked with village chiefs, religious leaders including Imans and the managing directors of the four municipalities to promote women's leadership and bring women, through Dimitra Clubs and women mediators' groups, to participate in decision-making and ensure that their priorities are considered at all levels in society.

Under Output 3.1 achievements during the reporting period enabled women to influence decisions in other jurisdictions, be more responsive to their specific needs, develop their leadership skills, and increase their participation in community meetings. A network of Dimitra Clubs was established to mitigate persisting gender inequalities that are rooted in culture, religious, customary and communal authorities. Thanks to their growing dynamism and decision-making power, women and young members of the 357 Dimitra clubs (225 female and 132 male) are increasingly recognized as key actors in their communities, officially representing their villages, actively participating in decisions related to the development of the village, especially those related to the JP RWEE initiatives.

200 sessions of community dialogues followed by a cascade of training of leaders and members of Dimitra Clubs were organized in the 40 intervention villages. In total, 714 leaders and 8,485 members of Dimitra Clubs benefited directly from the activities of the clubs resulting in: (i) increased awareness of gender inequalities and the need to address them, including greater recognition of women's daily unpaid care work. On the specific issue of the workload placed on pregnant women and mothers with young children, all participating villages acknowledged the inappropriateness of these practices and proposed mechanisms for reporting such harmful behaviors; (ii) strengthened engagement of men in reducing women's domestic workload. Across all programme intervention areas, men committed to supporting their households by fetching water where standpipes are unavailable, ensuring access to firewood, covering the cost of condiments, and—where mills exist—financing milling services to ease women's workload; (iii) progress in reducing gender-based violence; and (iv) enhanced participation of women in local governance structures.

The Dimitra Clubs were identified as the most credible and operational structure to serve as a gateway to the programme's goal of promoting women's leadership. The clubs supported women's leadership and participation in decision-making bodies, even in small villages where women's roles were traditionally limited to less rewarding domestic tasks. As Maimouna Adamou, a female Dimitra Club leader explains: *"Before the Dimitra Clubs were set up, women had no voice in village assemblies. Today, the clubs help us address internal issues without relying on external intervention. Through them, we have realized our own potential—by expressing ourselves, we can identify and solve our own problems."*

Under Output 2.3, the programme strengthened community-level conflict prevention and social cohesion by enhancing the role of women in local mediation. In 2025, the combined work of the Dimitra Clubs and newly trained women mediators led to more frequent and peaceful resolution of disputes and greater recognition of

women’s needs within local governance systems. Customary authorities reported that women’s increased participation made conflict management more efficient and transparent, noting that community members are now more aware of the need to seek the village chief’s arbitration for land transactions—an important change that has helped prevent disputes and reinforce social cohesion. They also highlighted that women’s land rights are now better considered in mediation processes. These results were achieved through the programme’s support in identifying, training, and operationalizing 100 women mediators, now officially recognized in their communes, and training eight members of the Dimitra Club networks on non-violent land conflict management. According to the permanent secretary of the Fabidji communal land commission, 12 conflicts were resolved amicably between August and November 2025 by women mediators and Dimitra Club members before reaching customary authorities.

In 2026, the programme will focus on the functional literacy of women members of associative groups to better equip and make them more autonomous before the end of the programme. Also, the capacity building of Dimitra Clubs and other groups (CEAP, VSLA) will be strengthened with a view to having major normative changes in terms of gender.

Outcome 4: Legal frameworks, policies and institutions are strengthened from a gender perspective to create an enabling environment for rural women to secure their livelihoods, rights and resilience

In 2025, the programme contributed to strengthening government capacity by facilitating the emergence of a more gender-responsive policy environment to achieve long-term systemic change. The programme collaborated with the Ministries of Population, Social Action, and National Solidarity, as well as the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock in the creation of conditions conducive to the empowerment and autonomy of rural women and to equip them with the tools essential for the emergence of a more gender-sensitive environment necessary to achieve systemic change in the long term. 50% of the women surveyed reported being aware of their rights.

Participants	Target	Reached
 Total	582	740
 Women		460
 Men		280
Of which:		
 Policymakers (total)		700
 Policymakers (women)		460
 Policymakers (men)		240

Under Output 4.1, the programme provided strategic support for the revision of the SNAEF 2025–2029, as well as the development of its five-year action plan. It also supported the development of the gender equality strategy and implementation plan for the gender unit of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. The gender strategy is being developed, its dissemination and implementation plan will be supported in early 2026. These documents now constitute essential national benchmarks for the planning and implementation of gender-responsive policies for the economic empowerment of women and youth in Niger. As part of the support, 30 technical managers, including 15 women and 15 men from the State and civil society, have acquired specific skills to integrate gender into sectoral planning and public budgets. They are now able to monitor SDG 5 indicators and produce gender-sensitive reports. As part of JP RWEE global initiatives, eight government executives, members of participating agencies and implementing partners, built their capacities to engage in these policy work. They joined the WE-IMPACT Fellows Programme - a capacity-sharing programme led by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), that focuses on strengthening the capacities to interpret and use pro-WEAI (project-level Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index) evidence in policies and programmes.

The promotion of gender equality and male engagement was strengthened through the mobilization in the four communes of 40 male using the "HeForShe"¹⁰ role models. The prefect of Gazaoua, one of the three

¹⁰ HeForShe is an approach to solidarity initiated by UN Women, inviting men and boys to actively mobilize for gender equality. It aims to transform equality into a human rights issue, engaging men to deconstruct stereotypes and take action against discrimination.

departments where the project intervenes, is one of the *HeForShe ambassadors*, which demonstrates the high level of commitment of men to promote female leadership.

Under Output 4.2, the programme contributed to increased revenues, the visibility of women's innovation, and the development of sustainable partnerships between exhibitors, state structures and technical and financial partners. In Niger, the trade fairs and political forum organized in 2025 created opportunities to promote women's leadership and entrepreneurship. Through the programme, 135 businesses led by women and young women and men participated in forums and dialogue focused on economic promotion, including the "100% Made in Niger" exhibition. Also, as in previous years, in 2025, the JP RWEE supported the Ministry of Population, National Solidarity and Social Action during the celebration of the International Day of Rural Women (JIFR).

Looking forward, the programme will support the government in disseminating, including in rural areas, the national gender policies, and sectoral strategies such as the SNAEF and the gender strategy of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. Support for the flagship days dedicated to women will also continue.

Delays and Challenges

The volatile and degrading security situation in the Dosso region, particularly in the communes where the programme operates, had a significant impact on the implementation and mobility of staff. Increasing insecurity, sporadic incidents, and restrictions on movement have limited access to some areas and restricted the ability of the programme staff and partners to conduct regular field missions, provide close supervision, and organize community-level activities as planned. These security concerns have led to delays in the deployment of some interventions, a reduction in the frequency of monitoring and follow-up visits, and the need to adjust implementation modalities, including by relying more heavily on local partners and community facilitators. In some cases, activities had to be postponed or rescheduled to ensure the safety of programme participants, implementing partners and staff. The programme therefore maintains close coordination with local authorities and UN security services, while adapting operational approaches to mitigate risks and maintaining a minimum of continuity of response to the extent possible. More specifically, the programme found a solutions by pooling resources between the four (4) agencies to cover the escort costs and organize several monitoring missions in all four (4) programme regions.

A key implementation challenge in 2025 was related to the programme's need to strengthen and systematize synergies and coordinated sequencing across the four implementing agencies to inform the exit strategy. Given that agencies operate with different internal timelines and procedures, some interdependent interventions progressed more slowly than planned when preceding steps were not completed as initially planned. For example, the training and equipping of cereal bank managers could not move forward because the construction of the cereal banks—an essential prerequisite—was rescheduled for 2026. To address these bottlenecks and ensure smoother delivery, the programme enhanced its coordination mechanisms, placing greater emphasis on forward planning and tighter alignment of agency inputs. Joint oversight by national coordination structures and the national partners were reinforced to support more effective sequencing of interdependent activities. These adjustments aim to strengthen coherence across agencies, reduce delays linked to staggered implementation, and ensure that activities requiring layered contributions advance more efficiently in 2026.

Lessons Learned and Best Practices

Effectiveness of the integrated approach and coordination. JP RWEE's integrated design combining agriculture, livestock, entrepreneurship, financial inclusion, leadership and changing discriminatory social norms proved effective in addressing the multiple and interrelated constraints faced by rural women in Niger. Interventions that simultaneously strengthen production, income generation, access to finance, and decision-making power generate more sustainable empowerment outcomes than standalone sectoral actions. Positive

results signal that integrated packages should be maintained and strengthened, with deliberate sequencing between productive, financial and social interventions.

Regular coordination and joint planning among the four PUNOs helped to reduce duplication and promote complementarity between the components. Continued investment in coordination mechanisms and joint monitoring improve efficiency and collective impact. Routine monitoring, field visits, monitoring and feedback from Participants helped to identify bottlenecks and guide corrective actions. Strengthen real-time monitoring systems and systematically use data for adaptive management.

Importance of strong community institutions for sustained women's economic empowerment. Investing in strong and functioning community institutions is essential for sustainability and should be systematically integrated into all components. Structures such as Dimitra clubs, VSLAs, producer groups and para-veterinary auxiliaries played a crucial role in maintaining activities, facilitating peer-learning and maintaining services at the community level. More specifically, activities of the Dimitra Clubs generated an unprecedented surge of local solidarity, resulting in the establishment of a village maternity hospital financed by the community.

Women's economic empowerment is a channel for strengthening leadership and participation in the management of socio-economic development and peacebuilding. Progress in women's leadership, participation in governance, and the reduction of harmful practices were achieved through sustained dialogue, community outreach, and the involvement of traditional and religious leaders.

Effective repetitive approach to capacity-building. Designing capacity-building activities with iterative processes, repetition, coaching and follow-up with refresher sessions and on-the-job mentoring, significantly improve the adoption of practices. The practical training (goat breeding, biological pest control, VSLA management, farmers' school, etc.) proved to be more effective than the one-off theoretical sessions.

Promoting climate-smart practices across production. The use of biological pest control, biopesticides, climate-smart inputs, and feed banks builds resilience while protecting ecosystems. Integrating climate-smart solutions into all production components is essential.

The long-term nature of social transformation. Social transformation is incremental and requires a long-term, well-resourced commitment alongside economic interventions. The creation of collective enterprises allows women to pool resources, share risks and improve market access. Support group-based businesses alongside individual IGAs. The provision of commercial equipment to communities (motorcycles, tricycles and cattle carts) created decent and sustainable jobs for young people and women, thus mitigating irregular migration and idleness, as well as the risks of indoctrination by non-State armed groups.

Qualitative assessment

In coherence with state commitments, the JP RWEE places its interventions at the heart of government systems, distinguished by high relevance and rigorous strategic alignment with Niger's national priorities, in particular the Vision of the President of the CNSP and the PRSP. This institutional synergy is further strengthened as the programme is closely linked to the National Gender Policy and the new SNAEF 2025-2029. By simultaneously targeting vulnerable women and economic actors, the programme acts as a strategic lever for rural empowerment, not only removing structural barriers, but also meeting the imperatives of food security, access to income and reducing domestic hardship. In fact, this solid political anchoring has fostered exemplary government ownership, positioning the programme as a reference partner.

In implementation, the programme has forged strong partnership links with government institutions at all levels:

(i) At the national level, collaboration with the Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock and the Ministry of Population, Social Action and National Solidarity has been instrumental in the progress made. Also, the National Steering Committee organized and chaired by the government side ensured strategic alignment with national priorities.

(ii) At the regional level, the involvement of the Secretaries General of the governorates of Maradi and Dosso has made it easier to access the areas of intervention despite the volatile security context and to carry out normally the activities that have generated the results obtained.

(iii) at the local level, collaboration with the managing directors of the 4 communes, village chiefs and religious leaders has been instrumental in breaking down barriers, initiating a positive change in norms, and strengthening the legitimacy of gender-transformative actions and conflict prevention.

(iv) at the community level, the involvement of the Dimitra Clubs, now considered as the gateway to the programme, has greatly contributed to the achievement of results in terms of food security, market access and improved incomes.

In addition, eight national NGO partners and community relays have made it possible to ensure the continuity of activities, particularly in areas with limited access at a time when United Nations agencies cannot go there.

Also, close collaboration with other partners working in the same areas has led to significant results and enabled us to reach a larger target audience, particularly with regard to Outcomes 1 and 2.

Regarding United Nations coordination, joint planning, and technical complementarities between the four agencies have strengthened the coherence of the package of interventions. However, the differentiated pace of execution between agencies and the dependence of certain activities on the delivery of infrastructure have generated bottlenecks. In response, the programme adopted implementation modalities (prioritization, reprogramming, increased use of local partners) to preserve continuity and security. Strengthening sequencing, joint monitoring and adaptive management mechanisms remain a priority. Beyond isolated efforts, this integrated strategy has turned productivity gains into concrete gains for nutrition and women's leadership. In addition, the systematic integration of cross-cutting dimensions made it possible to address social norms and unpaid care work through the community engagement of the Dimitra Clubs. This comprehensive approach, including climate resilience, women's leadership and gender-responsive budgeting, ensures that economic growth is supported by sustainable institutional reforms and a profound change in mindset

Finally, the main cross-functional issues strongly influenced performance: (i) security and access, requiring operational adjustments; (ii) climate resilience, with adaptation strategies (short-cycle seeds, diversification); (iii) gender transformation, which requires sustained long-term commitment; and (iv) sustainability, identified as a major point of vigilance by the MTR, calling for a more structured strategy for the transfer and maintenance of learning in 2026. Indeed, the sustainability of the programme is based on the involvement of the local structures set up by the programme (Dimitra Club, AVEC, CEAP), Women mediators, land commissions, savings groups (VSLAs) as well as the commitment of the state party at the local and central levels. In this regard, the revision and dissemination of the exit strategy, its ownership and clear communication on the end of the project is a major challenge for the sustainability of the long-term gains.

The mid-term review highlights a positive trajectory: the programme goes beyond simple operational support to drive systemic change. The pooling of efforts has maximized the impact on public policies. In addition, the close collaboration between government actors and participants strengthens the sustainability of interventions

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment ([See Annex I](#))

iii) A Specific Story

The positive impact of livestock activities on agricultural production in the commune of Fabidji, Dosso region.

"My name is Fati Amadou, 50 years old and come from the village of Fabidji. Last year, through the JP RWEE, I received a livestock kit consisting of 3 heads of goats (2 females and 1 male) and 5 hens. Before the project arrived, my main activity was agriculture. I practiced market gardening and a some rainfed farming, but my crops struggled to grow and yields were always very low.

Since receiving the goats and poultry, I have been able to use the organic manure they produce to fertilize my plots during the market gardening season. I was pleasantly surprised to see how much better my plants grew with organic fertilizer. With the seeds provided by the programme, my harvest has improved significantly. This year alone, I harvested 150 kg of tomatoes, compared to barely 10 kg in previous years—an amount that was not even sufficient for my family's needs.

Thanks to this improved harvest, my family and I were able to consume part of the produce and diversify our diet. I also shared some with my neighbors and sold the rest, which provided me with income that I am now reinvesting in other Income Generating Activities. I am deeply grateful to the project for supporting us with complementary activities such as livestock kits and market gardening. Since I received the goats, I no longer feel the weight of poverty. *"I am able to take care of myself, and my agricultural production has improved remarkably."*

III. Other Assessments or Evaluations

The 2025 implementation was marked by the finalization of a major strategic evaluations in Niger, the most important of which is the Mid-Term Review which took place in Q3-2025, and the Annual Monitoring exercise conducted in Q1-2026. The Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) in Niger, led by FAO and operational since October 2024, functions through community meetings, email, and a hotline, covering one region, two departments, and five communes in 2025.

The Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the JP RWEE programme in Niger confirms strong relevance and adaptability, with interventions well aligned to national priorities, including the revised SNAEF (2025–2029), and appropriately targeted to vulnerable rural women in Maradi and Dosso. In terms of efficiency and synergy, the programme benefits from effective inter-agency coordination and the use of local facilitators, although collaboration with local institutions remains under-exploited in some areas. Regarding effectiveness and impact, the programme has delivered measurable improvements in agricultural production, dietary diversity and women's participation in economic and community decision-making through collective platforms; however, income gains remain uneven and constrained by weak market absorption and external shocks. From a sustainability and uptake perspective, community-level ownership is strong, but the translation of national frameworks into consistent commune-level practice is uneven, and institutionalisation remains partial. Cross-cutting findings point to progress in gender norms change, while highlighting gaps in systematic learning and feedback into decision-making. In response, the 2026 Annual Work Plan prioritises consolidation through a shift toward last-mile operationalisation of gender-responsive land practices, strengthening of shock-resilient economic infrastructure (including collective irrigation and storage), enhanced engagement of communes and



Fati Amadou after their weekly meeting with others women group members.

Photo: FAO/Moumouni Agali

technical services to assume greater responsibility, and improved feedback mechanisms to support adaptive implementation and transition readiness.¹¹

With the Annual Monitoring exercise, more than 300 programme participants, between women and men also member of productive groups have been interviewed at household and individual level. The results have shown that since baseline, Niger JP gained substantial progress across several dimensions of rural women's economic empowerment, particularly in scale and outreach. Under Outcome 1, improvements are reflected in increased agricultural production and expanded access to climate-smart practices, contributing to enhanced food availability, although vulnerability to shocks and structural constraints continue to affect stability. Under Outcome 2, Niger records the most significant gains in economic participation and income-generating activities, with a large number of women engaged in livelihood activities and strong expansion in awareness of economic opportunities. However, access to formal financial services and sustained income growth remain uneven. Under Outcome 3, progress is evident in the expansion of women's groups and collective structures, with high participation levels supporting increased engagement in community decision-making and local governance spaces. Under Outcome 4, Niger contributed to policy-level change with one framework achieved in 2025, alongside a very large increase in women's awareness of legal rights and policy mechanisms, indicating strong progress in outreach and capacity at individual level. Overall, the most pronounced progress is observed in scale of reach, awareness raising, and group-based engagement, while structural outcomes such as financial inclusion, income stability, and institutional change remain more gradual. Approximately 70–80% of indicators show positive change in line with or above expected trajectories toward endline.¹²

In Niger, the CFM, continued to function effectively throughout 2025 using community meetings, a hotline, and email channels. The mechanism recorded 25 cases, mainly complaints and programme quality issues, all of which were resolved within 7–30 days. Five sensitive cases were referred through the appropriate PSEA pathways in line with established procedures. Feedback contributed to improvements in the quality of distributed kits and strengthened partner monitoring in the field. Community awareness remains moderate, and efforts are ongoing to reinforce communication on how to access and use the CFM. Continued support is needed to further enhance visibility and ensure timely, systematic follow-up at community level.

The 2025 beneficiary adjustment exercise shows that Niger reached 8,770 unique direct participants against an annual unique target of 11,000, corresponding to 79.7% of target. Niger nevertheless remained the largest contributor to total unique reach across the four reporting countries, reflecting the scale of its programme portfolio. Cumulative reach was concentrated most strongly under Outcome 1, while Outcome 2 and Outcome 4 remained below target, and Outcome 3 exceeded plan. The beneficiary profile also points to substantial engagement with groups and policymakers, indicating that delivery in Niger combines direct outreach with collective and institutional dimensions. Overall, the results suggest that implementation in 2025 achieved significant scale, but that the pace of reach did not fully keep up with the expansion in annual target levels. In Niger, overlap across outcomes corresponded to an integration intensity of 23%, suggesting that beneficiary coverage was broad in scale but comparatively less layered across intervention areas.

IV. Programmatic Revisions

N/A

V. Resources

The achievements of the JP RWEE attracted new financial partners interested in building on its experience to further strengthen community resilience in Gazaoua and Soly Tagris (Maradi region) and Kankandi and Fabidji (Dosso region). One such example is the project *“Rural resilience and empowerment of women and*

¹¹ **The MTR package** can be requested and consulted. It provides a full fledged MTR report, Executive Summary report, Management response 2026-2027 and Exit and Sustainability Strategy.

¹² An **Internal Annual Monitoring Report 2025** is available to be shared for additional information on the Annual Monitoring results.

youth in Maradi through the cowpea, groundnut and market gardening value chains,” funded with USD 2 million by the United Nations Fund for Sustainable Development. This initiative will consolidate the gains of JP RWEE Phase II under Outcome 1 (food and nutrition security) and Outcome 2 (access to decent work and improved incomes) in the departments of Gazaoua and Dakoro, while expanding the target groups to include young women and men, who were less represented in JP RWEE.

Like JP RWEE, the new programme is jointly designed and implemented by FAO, IFAD, UN Women and WFP, in coordination with the Resident Coordinator’s Office. It contributes directly to the implementation of the “Flagship Food System” initiative and the Government–UN Programme to Support Food Sovereignty in Niger (PASA-Niger).

Synergies between the two programmes are further strengthened through a shared focus on promoting local crops with high economic and nutritional value—such as cowpea, groundnut and nutrient-rich vegetable varieties—identified by JP RWEE during the 2025 nutrition component. The new SDG programme will support these value chains from 2026 to 2027 to enhance food and nutrition security, generate economic opportunities and strengthen the resilience of women and youth to climate and economic shocks.

In practical terms, the two programmes will collaborate closely from the outset, with strong involvement of the JP RWEE team in geographic targeting and participant selection. Joint JP RWEE–SDG coordination meetings will be held quarterly, and joint supervision missions will be organized to pool resources—particularly logistics and security costs—and reinforce operational synergy. Coordination will extend beyond PUNOs and programme coordination units, as discussions are underway to harmonize and, where possible, share implementing partners.

Annex I - Indicator Based Performance Assessment

Achieved indicator: The table below shows the changes (**increase or decrease**) against JP RWEE performance indicators, **in relation to the baseline** at goal, outcome and output level, in line with the country's approved Results and Performance Framework (RPF).

Baseline and Targets: Baseline figures are representative of the **country's programme target population** (total targeted across the entire programme cycle of 5 years) and therefore appear in % and/or absolute numbers in some cases, in line with JPRWEE Compendium Indicator. Annual targets also appear in % (**increase or decrease over the baseline**) and are estimated by the country team during the annual planning exercise, while final endline targets are established and validated internally just after the baseline has been finalized. The endline targets are also mentioned in this table to help understand the trajectory towards the expected final change. In some cases, 2025 targets does not appear since certain indicators were not meant to be measured at midline (2025), however to respond to the need of understanding midterm changes on women's empowerment (outcome 2 and 3) normally measured only at baseline and endline, the country teams had made the efforts to measure those indicator as well.

Reasons for Variance with Planned Year Target (if any): Whether the expected year target has been met or not, changes have been marked as follow: **NA**, **NOT ACHIEVED**, **PARTIALLY ACHIEVED**, **ACHIEVED**. NA is used when the indicator is "optional" according to the country's approved PRF and whether the country team has not chosen to report on it in the programme cycle because not relevant to the submitted Annual Work Plan. Note that even if the annual target was not achieved it doesn't imply that improvement has not been registered since baseline. The variance in figures (% or unit number) represent the difference between the annual target (in %pp) and the actual achieved indicator.

Source of verification: Normally, these changes are measured every year using a mix method of quantitative surveys administered at individual and household level across a representative sample size of the targeted population (approx. 300/400 individuals between men and women) selected randomly from the beneficiary roster. Qualitative methods of focus group discussions and key informant interview are also applied at group and national stakeholder level to triangulate and enrich the quantitative results of the surveys. Annual monitoring through individual quantitative survey happens across all countries between October and January of the following year.

Baselines and Targets for 2024	Achieved Indicator Targets Targets 2025	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Goal: To secure rural women's livelihoods, rights and resilience to advance sustainable development, Agenda 2030 and the SDGs			
Goal 1: Decrease in the proportion of households with moderate or severe food insecurity			
<i>Baseline</i> <i>Moderately or severe food insecure:</i> 2025 Target: Endline Target:	NA	Not reported because it was not measured.	Quantitative Survey (FIES)

G.3 Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks			
Baseline: 76,8% 2025 Target: 90% Endline Target: 100%	100%	ACHIEVED	Key Informant Interview with Climate Capacity Score (CCS)
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 (% change in production volume, kg/ha), disaggregated by food crop			
Baseline: Millet: 876 Kg/ha Cowpea: 89 Kg/ha Sorghum: 63 Kg/ha (20%) Okra: 32 Kg/ha (28%) Planned target: Millet: (15%) Cowpea: (20%) Sorghum: (40%) Okra: (20%) Endline Target Millet: 100 kg/ha (32%) Sorghum: 100 kg/ha (60%) Okra: 60 kg/ha (85%) Cowpea: 150 kg/ha (69%)	Millet: 228 → -74% Cowpea: 82 → -8% Sorghum: 141 → 124% Okra : 16 → -50%	PARTIALLY ACHIEVED The baseline data were significantly overestimated and do not appear to be realistic. However, there has been an improvement in production compared to last year.	Individual Interview with Rural Women (Smallholder Agriculture Market Support (SAMS module))
1.2 Increase in the proportion of rural women who reach minimum dietary diversity (MDD-W) (% increase from baseline)			
Baseline: 21% (2 520 women) Planned Target: 40% Endline Target: 50%	(7584 women) 201%	ACHIEVED	Individual Interview with Rural Women (Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women Module)
1.3 Decrease in the proportion of households spending 65% or more of their monthly budget on food (Household Food Expenditure Share)			
Baseline: 66.9% (10 035) Planned Target: NA Endline Target : 45%	NA	Not reported because not measured.	Household Food Expenditure Share
1.4 Optional: Decrease in rate of rural women farmers' post-harvest losses over time (disaggregated by crops)			

Baseline: NA Planned Target: NA Endline: NA	NA	The country team has not adopted this indicator.	Individual Interview with Rural Women (Smallholder Agriculture Market Support (SAMS module)
Output 1.1 Rural women have increased access to and control over resources, assets and services critical for their food and nutrition security			
Indicator: 1.1.1 Increase in the proportion of rural women with access to productive resources as measured by the relevant WEAI (% increase over baseline)			
Baseline: 71,25 % (8520) Planned Target: NA Endline Target :95%	11 736 → +37%	ACHIEVED	Module Pro-WEAI - MODULE g3a: access to productive capital
Indicator 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: 57,8% (6 936) Planned Target: +15% Endline Target: 20%	+51,38%	ACHIEVED	- Individual interview with rural women (Pro-WEAI (control over productive resources module) - Quarterly report
Indicator 1.1.3 Increase in the number of rural women adopting improved value -chain specific, climate-smart and indigenous agricultural production techniques (% increase over baseline)			
Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 3600 Endline Target: 20%	750 women	NOT ACHIEVED Activities related to the CEAPs took place in only one region	- Individual interview with rural women (Pro-WEAI (control over productive resources module) - Quarterly report
1.1.4 (OPTIONAL) Increase in the number of rural women with access to time- and labour-saving technologies (% increase on baseline)			
Baseline: 0 Planned Target: NA Endline Target: NA		NA	Rural Women (Smallholder Agriculture Market Support (SAMS module)
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 (% increase over baseline)			
Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 6000 Endline Target: 9 600	8 160	ACHIEVED The target is evolving; on track to be covered by the end of the program	- Individual interview with rural women (outcome monitoring) - Quarterly report from implementing partners.
1.2.2: Increase in the number of rural women accessing extension services, including weather information (% increase over baseline)			
Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 1800 Endline Target : 2 400 (2 400/12000= 20%)	1 440	PARTIALLY ACHIEVED The target is evolving; on track to be covered by the end of the program	Individual interview with rural women (SAMS Module)

1.2.3: Increase in the number of rural women utilizing improved and value-chain specific post-harvest handling and storage practices (% increase over baseline)			
Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 1800 Endline Target: 3000		NOT ACHIEVED Reason for Variance: Training on storage and the construction of warehouses has been delayed and moved to 2025.	Individual interview with rural women (SAMS Module)
Outcome 2: Rural women's income, decent work and economic autonomy increased to secure their livelihoods and build resilience			
Outcome 2.1: Percentage increase in rural women's average annual farm incomes			
Baseline: USD 144 Planned Target: USD 187 Endline Target : USD 216	\$148	PARTIALLY ACHIEVED	Individual Interview (Business module) with women's and FGD with women's groups
Outcome 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: Employed: 90,717 FCFA (151 USD) Self Employed: 80,222 FCFA (132 USD) Planned Target: Employed: 226, 50 USD Self Employed: 198 USD Endline Target: 80%	Employed: - 26% = 111 USD Self Employed: +22% =161 USD	PARTIALLY ACHIEVED	Individual Interview (Business module) with women's and FGD with women's groups
Outcome 2.3: Increase in the proportion of rural women with control over the use of their income and expenditures as measured by the relevant WEAI			
Baseline: Women single HH : 70,89% (8 507) Women double HH : 58,6% (703 200) Planned Target: Endline Target : Women single HH : 90% Women double HH : 70%	NA	NA: Measured every 4 years	WEAI module (G3) Annual monitoring

Outcome 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			
Baseline: women Daily hours : 5.85 h for(36 - 65 age) and FHH: 3.8 h Men Daily Hours: 1.53 h Endline Target : women: Daily hours : 4 h for(36 - 65 age) and FHH: 3.8 h menDaily Hours: 1.53 h	NA	NA : Indicator not among those to be measured each year	WEAI module (G4)
Output 2.1: Rural women have enhanced capacities, skills and time for entrepreneurship and access to markets and value chains			
Indicator 2.1.1: Increase in the number of rural women with improved financial literacy and/or entrepreneurship skills (% of increase over baseline)			
Baseline: 600 Planned Target: (12 000*70%) = 8 400 Endline Target : 12 000 women (100%)	145% (9 300)	ACHIEVED Reason for Variance: Financial literacy training resulting from the installation of the multifunctional platforms has not yet begun. The platforms will not be installed until 2025.	- Individual interviews with the women Participants - Quarterly report
Indicator 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 Target: 6 000 (5%) Endline Target: 1000 Women (1000/12000) = 8,3%	NA	NOT ACHIEVED Reason for Variance: The gap is due to the non-implementation of certain activities that create self-employment.	-Employment and Business Survey (Individual Interview) -Quarterly report
Indicator 2.1.3: Increase in the number of rural women with improved physical access to markets, processing and/or storage facilities (% increase over baseline)			
Baseline: 85,2% (10 224) Planned Target: 90% (10 800) Endline Target: 100 % (12 000)	+5,75%	ACHIEVED	WEAI MODULE (MOBLITY)
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 Target: NA Endline Target : 100	Not measured	NA	Employment and business survey (one-to-one interview)
2.1.5 Optional: Increase in value (USD) of sales by rural women-owned micro-enterprises or producer organizations .			

Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 0 Endline Target NA	Not measured	NA	Business module
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: 456 women Planned Target: Endline Target : 30%	NO activity in this year	NA Reason for Variance: Interventions to foster the formalizations of groups have not reached the momentum to produce a substantive change against this indicator.	Employment and business survey (one-to-one interview)
2.2.2 Increase in number of rural women covered by social protection systems (% change over baseline)			
Baseline: 0 Planned Target: Endline Target : 1 100	NO activity in this year	NA Reason for Variance: Interventions to foster safety nets for the targeted groups have not reached the momentum to produce a substantive change against this indicator.	Individual interview with rural women
2.2.3 Optional: Increase in number of government entities and/or companies that develop and/or implement gender-responsive procurement and employment policies			
Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 0 Endline Target : 100	NO activity this year	NA Reason for Variance: Training courses have been conducted only recently, which has not yet enabled us to record the number of entities that have registered gender-sensitive market procurement strategies.	FGD with women's groups
Output 2.3: Rural women have increased access to gender-responsive financial and business development services; ICTs and other products and services			
2.3.1 Increase in the number of rural women using gender-responsive financial services and products (including savings, credit, and insurance), disaggregated by type and total amount (USD) (% change over baseline)			
Baseline: 675 Planned Target: 1776 Endline Target : 80%	1250	PARTIALLY ACHIEVED	- Outcome survey (pro-WEAI Access and decisions on financial services individual interview with rural women) - FGD with women's group

2.3.2 Increase in the number of rural women who access and use new business knowledge, products, services and technologies for improved market access (% change over baseline)			
Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 600 Endline Target: 2 000	5544	ACHIEVED	Individual interview with rural women
Outcome 3: Rural women's voice and agency increased for full and equal participation and leadership in their households, communities, organizations and governance systems			
Outcome 3.1 Increase in the proportion of rural women with decision-making power over production and productive assets as measured by the WEAI ('Instrumental Agency' in Pro-WEAI)			
Baseline: 1680 Planned Target: NA Endline Target: Women single: 85% Women double HH: 70%	Not reported because not measured	NA: Measured every 4 years	WEAi module
Output: 3.2 Increase in the proportion of rural women with empowerment in the leadership domain as measured by the WEAI ('Collective Agency' in Pro-WEAI)			
Baseline: Women single HH: 8,54% (1 025) Women double HH: 11,29% (1 355) Planned Target: NA Endline Target: Women single HH: 85,0% Women double HH: 55,0% %	Not reported because not measured	NA: Measured every 4 years	WEAI module
Output 3.3: Increase in proportion of women in elected local governance structures			
Baseline: 20.13% for two-parent women and (2 416) 12.66% for two-parent women (1 520) Single-parent Planned Target: NA Endline Target: 50% for two-parent women and 30% for two-parent women	Not reported because not measured.	NA: Measured every 4 years	Pro-WEAI module
3.4 Increase in the proportion of participating women who are empowered or whose achievements are at least as high as men in their households according to the WEAI Gender Parity Index			

Baseline: 418 Planned Target: NA Endline Target: 20%	Not reported because not measured.	NA. This indicator is measured every 4-5 years.	Gender Parity Index (pro-WEAI)
Output 3.1: Rural women have increased skills and capacity to participate in local governance and decision-making structures			
Indicator 3.1.1 Increase in the proportion of women members in community decision-making structures, including producer organizations, cooperatives, unions and local food security reserves			
Baseline: 18.62 % (2 335) Planned Target: 70 % (8 400) Endline Target: 3970	+201% (7002)	ACHIEVED	Pro-WEAI G5
Indicator 3.1.2 Increase in the proportion of women leaders in community decision-making bodies, producer organizations, cooperatives, unions and local food security reserves			
Baseline: 308 Planned Target: 4 320 Endline Target: 4680	4 960	ACHIEVED	
Output 3.2: Organizational capacities and social capital strengthened to form, participate in and sustain gender-responsive producer organizations, cooperatives and unions, savings groups and self-help groups			
3.2.1 Increase in the number of informal rural women's groups which become formally registered producer organizations, cooperatives and unions			
Baseline: 19 Annual target: 0% increase Endline Target: 100 agricultural groups	NO activity this year but in 2026	NA Reason for variance Activities were not planned under this output for this year. Activities are planned in the 2025 Annual Workplan.	WEAI module (G5 membership and participation)
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			
Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 50 Endline Target: 70 producer organizations, cooperatives and unions that adopt a gender policy/ strategy/ training/ women's quota for their board	NO activity this year	NA Reason for variance Activities were not planned under this output for this year. Activities are planned in the 2025 Annual Workplan.	FGD with Groups

Outcome 4: Gender-responsive legal frameworks, policies and institutions strengthened to create an enabling environment for rural women to secure their livelihoods, rights and resilience			
Outcome: 4.1 Number and type of revised or adopted national or regional legal frameworks, policies, or strategies that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality in agriculture, national food security and nutrition, social protection, emergency preparedness, and economic and labour systems (% change from baseline) (adapted from SDG 5.1.1)			
Baseline 0 Planned Target: 0 Endline Target: 1 National strategy for women's autonomy (revision for popularization)	1	ACHIEVED	- Unwomen and FAO reports - KII with policy makers
Outcome: 4.2 Increase in the number of programme countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment in the agricultural sector (adapted from SDG 5.c.1) (% change from baseline)			
Baseline: NA Planned Target: 0 Endline Target: NA	NA	NA	KII with policy makers
Output 4.1: Capacities of policymakers and other relevant stakeholders enhanced to design, implement and track gender-responsive policies, strategies, legal frameworks and budgets			
4.1.1 Increase in the number of national women's machineries and policymakers with capacities to advocate for gender-responsive policies and budgets			
Baseline: 0 Planned Target: Endline Target: 5	0	NOT ACHIVED Reason for variance: The performance of this inidicator depended on the request of the ministry in charge of gender issues.	- Ad hoc individual question - KII with policy makers
Output 4.1.2: Increase in the number of rural women engaged in local and national-level government meetings on policy formulation, budget allocation and monitoring for gender commitments			
Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 0 Endline Target: 4 800 women	0%	NOT ACHIEVED Reason for variance: Policy-forming bodies are being restructured by the new authorities and have not yet begun to function. Activities that can inform these indicators will be effective in 2026.	- WEAI G5 (local governance) - KII with policy makers
4.1.3 Optional: Increase in the number of stakeholders with increased capacities in the collection, analysis, use and reporting on gender statistics including sex disaggregated data on agriculture and economic opportunities for rural women			

Baseline: 0 Planned Target: NA Endline Target: NA	NA	NA Due to the coup d'état and the takeover of the military, changes in decision makers within the government has become very challenging for the programme. Dialogue has recently restarted and activities under this intervention planned for 2026.	• Key Informant Interview with policy makers
Output 4.2: Capacity of rural women and their organizations increased to engage in and influence relevant policy forums at national and regional levels			
4.2.1 Increase in the number of rural women who demonstrate increased awareness and understanding of legal rights and relevant policy mechanisms			
Baseline: 340 Planned Target: 6 000 Endline Target: 8 400	+167%	ACHIEVED	• Ad hoc individual question • KII with policy makers and community leaders.
4.2.2 Increase in the proportion of women's groups linked to advocacy networks and alliances, by network focus (e.g., gender, climate action, etc.)			
Baseline: 0 Planned Target: NA Endline Target: 70% (8 400)	0%	NA Reason For Variance: Interventions under this output have been delayed to the political situation and are planned to be resumed in 2026.	• Ad hoc individual question • KII with policy makers and community leaders.