



**Country Programme Workplan in Niger
October 2019 – June 2021**

<i>Total budget requested</i>	US\$ 945,000									
<i>Beneficiaries to be reached with this contribution</i>	Period	Until 2017.		Total 2017	2018-2019		Total 2019	2019-2020		Total 2020
	Sex	Women	Men		Women	Men		Women	Men	
	Direct Beneficiaries	14,700	1,300	16,000	14,745	1,375	16,120	15,961	1,625	17,586
Indirect Beneficiaries	17,041	8,568	25,609	17,041	8,568	25,609	17,587	8,568	26,280	
<i>Duration of project:</i>	1 January – 31 December 2021									

1. Background Information

Niger is a landlocked Sahel country. Its population is estimated at approximately 17 138 707 inhabitants (RGPH 2012). Women represent 50.1% of the population (RGPH 2012) and live mainly in rural areas (78.3%). In the context of the Niger, factors such as climate change, contingencies related to drought, to food and nutritional crises, regular floods, locust invasions and the massive influx of refugees, create a difficult environment that threatens the livelihoods of the rural population. Rural women and girls face specific constraints that impede their well-being and their socio-economic potential (4 out of 5 poor are women). These constraints include: illiteracy (in 2015 the literacy rate for people aged 15 and above - population who can read and write, is 19.1%, 27.3% for men and 11% for women); a high rate of fertility (fertility rate is 7,6 children per woman - (EDSN 2012); limited access to productive resources (land, agricultural inputs, finance and credit, extension services and technology). In addition, women are overloaded by household chores and have little access to public services, social protection, information, innovations, local and national markets and institutions due to deep-rooted cultural norms and to the security challenges.

In this context, in November 2012, a concept note was signed by FAO, IFAD, UN women and WFP, following a consultative workshop held in Niamey in order to develop the global joint programme document 'Accelerating Progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women'(JP-RWEEE). This document illustrates the comparative advantages and institutional forces of each agency, the synergies between activities, the description of the activities, the principles of collaboration, the outcomes of the program, roles and responsibilities. JP - RWEEE in Niger puts particular emphasis on the empowerment of women living in rural areas, poverty reduction, food security and nutrition, resilience, adaptation to climate change, social mobilization and community development. Activities in these areas seem to be a priority to break the vicious circle of shocks and humanitarian crises, as well as their effects that influence the precarious living conditions of the population.

This program is perfectly in line with the development objectives of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework of Niger (UNDAF-2019-2021), in particular on its three strategic outcomes: "RS3-social development and protection; RS2-governance, peace and security and RS1 - Resilience" and more specifically with the effects (1), (3) and (5) which are: Effect 1. By 2021, targeted rural people have access to innovative value chains that generate decent jobs

and, participate in the prevention and management mechanisms of food and nutritional crises and disasters and in the sustainable management of energy and natural resources adapted to the effects of climate change. Effect 3. By 2021, women and youth/ teenagers in targeted areas have viable economic opportunities, acquire skills and abilities necessary for their empowerment and participate in decision-making processes and the promotion of practices aimed at eliminating gender-based inequality and violence, including early marriage. Effect 5. By 2021, the populations of the targeted areas, particularly women, children and teenagers use services on an equitable basis linked to health, sexual health and reproduction, HIV/AIDS and nutrition, as well as water, hygiene and sanitation services.

Interventions of the program are also consistent with the development objectives of the Government of Niger, including the 3N Initiative ("Nigeriens Nourish Nigeriens"). In order to increase people's resilience, a national strategy for food and nutrition security and sustainable agricultural development called 3N 'Nigeriens Nourish Nigeriens' Initiative has been developed. The Nigerian Government has introduced in 2011 this strategy of the 3N Initiative, whose overall objective is to "contribute to protect Niger people against hunger and guarantee them the conditions for full participation in national production and to the improvement of their income. In this context, the 'communes de convergence' approach (municipality convergence approach) has been developed to speed up the realization of the SDGs. According to this approach, development actors should implement complementary activities in the poorest geographical areas to reduce vulnerability, maximize impact and ensure continuity between humanitarian interventions and development. According to the "communes de convergence" approach and in order to ensure complementarity and maximise the impact of field activities, the JO RWEE interventions target the same villages of the same Municipalities and the same beneficiaries.

JP RWEE aligns also with the national Gender Policy of Niger and its five-year plan (2018-2021). The National Gender Policy has been reviewed (and adopted on August 10, 2017) to take into account the contextual issues and challenges with the integration of new themes related to the acceleration of the demographic growth, climate change and humanitarian crises and emergency situations. The vision of the National Gender Policy of Niger is to "build, with all stakeholders, a society without discrimination, where men and women, girls and boys have equal opportunities to participate in its development and to enjoy the benefits of its growth". In order to implement this policy, a five-year plan (2018-2021) has been developed, divided into four (4)-axis. The joint program, 'Accelerating Progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women'(RWEE), contributes to the implementation of each one of them.

In order to ensure transparency of the process at the level of all stakeholders, including ministries, a Technical Committee was created to provide technical advice, oversee the allocation of funds to the various components and ensure synergies. This Committee is composed of representatives of United Nations agencies and officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the Direction of the economic empowerment of women within the Ministry for the Promotion of the Woman and the Protection of the child, a representative of the 3N Initiative ("Nigerians feed the Nigerians"). The Technical Committee has been very useful to facilitate a real participatory process. A high-level National Steering Committee was set up to give advice on political, strategic vision, and the implementation of the program.

For the implementation and coordination of the JP-RWEE in Niger, FAO is the lead agency, and the main entry point is its approach to Dimitra Clubs. In April 2015, the field activities began in the rural town of Falwel (Dosso region); in October 2015 in the rural community of Djirataoua (Maradi region) and in 2016 in the rural communities of Sokorbe and Guidan Amoumoune. Today, the activities are taking place in (20) twenty villages in these four municipalities: Falwel and Sokorbe in Dosso region; Djirataoua and Guidan Amoumoune in Maradi region. The villages were selected by the national Technical Committee in collaboration with the local authorities. The total allocation received to date by the Niger through JP-RWEE Trust Fund is USD 3.188.257 and allows the continuation of activities until September 2019.

Several results and changes are observable on the ground of which the main are listed below under several areas:

Access to productive resources and services/ improving production and food

- 1,399 women have benefited from access to land through various modes, the loan being access mode most used;
- 2,800 women have had access to savings and credit through support to 342 village savings and credit associations;
- 2,810 on the 3,600 targeted women have accessed agricultural integrated services and nutritional education;
- 14,705 women have had access to innovative technologies;

- 2,400 women and 1,200 men of the 4 communes of Falwel Sokorbe, Djirataoua and Guidan Amoumoune have access to participatory decision-making and local governance through the Dimitra Clubs;
- 900 women benefited from 900 small ruminants kits/ average rate of growth of the animals is 52%;
- The overall increase in plant production of women according to the crop is as follows: peanut 124.47%; Cowpea 64.25% and Sesame 20%. The dietary diversity score (SDAM) increased from 3.8 to 5 points;
- 323 members of 5 grassroots women-producer organisations benefited from the fencing of their market garden on a land of 3 hectares;
- 311 women members of a union (composed of 8 grassroots producer organisations) benefited from the construction of an infrastructure for storage and conservation of cereals of a capacity of 25 tons.

Social mobilization and community governance

- 3,600 members from 120 Dimitra Clubs (2,400 women and 1,200 men) have seen their analysis, organizational and action skills strengthened, which has allowed the emergence of at least 200 women leaders;
- All clubs have strengthened their capacities to discuss and participate in local decision-making through support, decentralised training and coaching;
- The Dimitra Clubs themselves have organized regular sessions for analysing their common priority issues, and proposed their solutions during village assemblies. This process has led to measures adopted collegially on various topics related to improving women and men's quality of life in the communities, including youth (community material achievements such as building of schools, health centres, roads, but also changes in social norms such as women speaking up in public, marriage of widows, fight against early marriage and violence against women; school enrolment of girls, changes in labor division at household level, social cohesion, etc.);
- Four communal Dimitra clubs networks set up in four municipalities, allowing young girls and boys to take on roles of responsibility and make the connection between the commune (municipality) and their village.

Capacity development of women and their organizations /Human Capital

- 990 members of Dimitra Clubs, including 770 women, joined 65 producer organizations;
- 1,159 women and 671 men and enrolled in Literacy centers;
- 963 girls and teenagers from elementary, college, and high school levels, received a grant to continue their schooling; these are quarterly scholarships respectively of 6,000F CFA (USD 10) 12,000 FCFA (USD 12), and 18,000 FCFA (USD 30);
- 400 women were trained on the techniques of extraction of peanut oil, couscous grain manufacturing and the production of dairy products;
- 3 advocacy initiatives supported by the municipality (communes) councils were led by women of Communes of Falwel, Djirataoua and Sokorbe for the 2016, 2017 and 2018 celebrations of the international day of rural women, with support of the Dimitra Clubs;
- Several sessions took place to raise awareness of teenage girls (at college level) on nutrition education and prevention of anaemia, as well as on life skills, financial and management, the importance of girls' education and the dangers of early marriage;
- Women and youth in the target areas have acquired more self-confidence and self-esteem and actually participate in community decision-making processes through the Dimitra clubs;
- 50 producer organizations totalling 265 women and 542 men have complied (registration) to the Act on the corporate law (OHADA) of co-operatives through capacity-building on the procedures for creating farmer organisations and their operating rules;
- 123 community trainers (members of grassroots OP and Dimitra Clubs) have benefited from training on the techniques of storage and conservation of cereals in order to improve the quality of agricultural products intended for consumption and marketing (WFP local purchases).

Reducing women's burden of work

- 10 multifunctional platforms, 75 donkey carts, standpipes and pulley wheels for community wells were installed to reduce the workload of women and strengthen their collective income-generating activities. They also save time for generating sustainable profits (AGBD), and participating in community activities; the study showed that



47% of women who have benefited from the reduction of burden of work and income generation component can save more than 4 hours per day, 33% between 2 and 4 hours and 15% of women two hours.

Increased incomes of small agricultural producers through local purchase

- 1,376 women and 618 men from 3 producer unions increased by 15.38% their income through local purchases to supply school canteens.

Sociocultural environment

- A more positive perception of the rights of rural women and more space created for their advocacy efforts during the celebration of the international day of rural women, October 15 of each year;
- Several local norms changed or in transformation. For example, previously, in the village of Mallam koira and surroundings, widows had not the right to remarry; with the Clubs Dimitra discussions followed by the village assemblies on this theme, the remarriage of widows was legitimized. It is the same for inheritance of land by women which has been accepted as a result of the awareness of the community dialogue while it was once forbidden by custom;
- Creating a space for advocacy and expression of rural women's leadership through the celebrations of the international day of rural women 15 October with awards to women and rural women's organizations. Three advocacy initiatives supported by the municipality councils were led by the "Communes" of Falwel, Djirataoua, and Sokorbe during the 2016, 2017 and 2018 editions of the international day of rural women, with strong support from the Dimitra Clubs.

It appears that the resources mobilized to date (USD 3,188,257 out of the 5,116,381.55 requested) did not cover all the activities planned, although good results/targets have been achieved. This is the reason why additional funding is requested. It will complete the implementation of the activities planned in 20 villages, and above all enable to strengthen the capitalization of the good practices on joint efforts and results achieved, carry out studies and provide evidence on the impact achieved to date; strengthen the global strategy of sustainability of the joint program in Niger, and possibly provide data for the design of a new phase.

In March 2020, Niger, as with many parts of the world, was shaken by the COVID-19 global pandemic. Restrictions on movement were put in place by government, in order to prevent the potential spread of the virus in country. Participating agency staff and implementing partners were mandated to work from home. The implementation of programme activities was severely hampered. Based on monitoring and supervision visits to the programme area following the easing of restrictions, additional support will be provided in the final four months of the programme as outlined below.

2. Project area and target groups

To consolidate the achievements of the RWEE Joint Programme, the target area will remain the same 20 villages of the 4 "communes" of intervention, namely Falwel, Sokorbe, Djirataoua and Guidan Amoumoune. In total, 17586 people of the twenty villages will directly benefit from the planned actions, among which there are 15961 women. This will enable not only to complete the activities not yet performed, but also and above all to address the challenges raised by the beneficiaries. In some communes, the number of beneficiaries will increase where the total number defined by "commune" has not been reached yet. Two activities will increase the number of targeted individuals:

- Scholarships to maintain girls in school, which will concern five hundred and forty-six (625) new beneficiaries. This is due to the fact that WFP has expanded the scholarships to girls in the "middle" levels, first and second year (CM1 and CM2) and to high school; initially only the college level was concerned.
- Labour-saving infrastructure involving men; their number will increase by 140 persons as a result of their participation in the management of standpipes and the provision of food processing kits.
- Support women in increasing the visibility of their technical and leadership skills through 15 October commemoration / International Rural Women's Day (45)



All other people targeted have already benefited from other activities of the programme in the past. For example, the women beneficiaries of the standpipes are members of women's groups who benefited from the donkey-carts. The total number of direct beneficiaries will increase by 686 individuals. About education nutrition, in addition to Dimitra Clubs who were the target, and responsible for sharing and wide dissemination, women beneficiaries of already completed or undergoing activities will be targeted; for example, women's groups, managers of standpipes, school canteens, beneficiaries of the small ruminants' kits, etc. Thus, they will also be responsible for sharing practices and disseminating knowledge learned to the other members of the community; the target will not change.

To take into account the social dynamics, measures of affirmative action and "do no harm" will be used. That is why the program targets women for several activities and expands the targeting to men for others. For example, men are also direct beneficiaries of the Clubs Dimitra, in terms of engagement in the discussions, training sessions, debates on the problems identified by the clubs themselves or brought by the implementation partners (local purchase, labour-saving technologies management, etc.). They also benefit directly and indirectly from the achievements brought by the Dimitra Clubs that improve the quality of life of all members of the communities. This contributes to mitigate the risk of tensions or conflicts between men and women, including domestic violence that could stem from an improvement of women's economic situation.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, support will also be provided to strengthening awareness, including incorporating a nutritional lens, around the prevention and containment of the virus. This is an ongoing need identified by beneficiaries and local authorities.

3. Description of activities by component

Activities to be implemented with additional resources are listed below by program outcome:

Outcome 1: Rural women's food and nutrition security improved

1. Conduct nutritional education activities in Sokorbé and complete them in Falwel and Djirataoua;
2. Conduct a study of the multifunctional platforms (PTFM) to assess their functioning and the usefulness of the tools or components, which have not been provided; purchase and install additional equipment for the ten platforms;
3. Distribute new small ruminant kits;
4. Follow and sensitize the beneficiaries on the kits for processing agro-pastoral products;
5. Development of vegetable gardens through improved seeds and tillage equipment
6. Establishment and monitoring of additional Farmers Field Schools (FFS);
7. Improvement of cereal Bank (Guidan Wari's warehouse): stock and pallets.
8. Support eight micro enterprises with a modern peanut processing kit each, and support 38 other businesses with raw materials (peanut, millet and beans).

Outcome 2: Rural women's incomes to secure their livelihoods increased

9. Develop the capacities of female producer's unions on marketing techniques, and access to institutional markets;
10. Purchase local products from women's and/or mixed farmer organizations;
11. Conduct an exercise of topographic mapping to scale-up and install standpipes.

12. Purchase and install two multifunctional platforms for the 2 Maisons du paysan (Farmer Houses) of Sokorbe and Guidan Amomoune (subject to results of a feasibility study - if not, purchase of labour-saving technologies and conduct a study on the Credit and Savings Groups).
13. Conduct economic and financial training for young women willing to boost their existing small enterprises and support them to develop business plans (and participate in a contest to get some support for its implementation).
14. Training in the management of multifunctional platforms, standpipes and animal carts will be carried out, including local level field trips to areas from the first beneficiary cohort where there is strong municipal management in place.

Outcome 3: Rural women’s leadership and participation in their communities and rural institutions and in shaping laws, policies and programmes enhanced

15. Strengthen and support the sustainability of the achievements through the Dimitra Clubs.
16. Help women's groups to get organized into unions and federations and/or join existing ones.
17. Contribute to school enrolment of girls (through school canteens) and support teenage girls education enrolment via scholarships.
18. Assess the impact of the trainings of producer organizations that were conducted.
19. Support women in increasing the visibility of their technical and leadership skills through 15 October commemoration / International Rural Women’s Day.
20. Awareness raising on COVID-19 prevention will be carried out through multiple means including audio-visual messages, role-plays, drama, mainstream and community media and Dimitra clubs. Implementing partners, administrative and traditional authorities will carry out the awareness raising, which will include a nutritional lens.

Outcome 4: A more gender-sensitive enabling environment is in place that guarantees rural women’s economic empowerment¹

21. Disseminate the following national guidance documents: (i) the revised Note de cadrage and the Manuel type de la gestion de la Maison du Paysan (Guides on how to manage the Farmer Houses); (ii) the National Strategy for Local Purchase from small producers (SNALAPP) and (iii) the National Policy of nutrition security through the district “cadres de concertation des acteurs de l’initiative 3N” (consultation frameworks at district level of 3N (CCCA).
22. Strengthen the capacities in gender of the National Gender Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture.
23. Conduct a quantitative and qualitative study on women’s contributions in the household economy and market economy in the regions of Dosso and Maradi
24. Conduct a quantitative and qualitative study on the labour force requirements of the agricultural sector in the regions of Dosso and Maradi
25. Conduct an impact assessment of the small ruminants’ kits on beneficiaries.
26. Jointly coordinate, supervise and support the monitoring and capitalization by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of the RWEE achievements.
27. Realization of a video on RWEE achievements and challenges in Niger.
28. Organization of a national forum with all stakeholders on potential scale up and continuation of the JP-RWEE, including resource mobilization strategies.

4. Implementation approach

¹ Policy-makers and parliamentarians’ enhanced capacity to effectively integrate the gender approach in policies, laws and budgets related to land, food, agriculture, nutrition, and rural employment.

JP-RWEE's activities in Niger are implemented in synergy between the four UN agencies and the Government. Support for each package of activities is provided according to the mandate, comparative advantage and institutional strength of each agency.

UN Women strengthens the skills and entrepreneurial capabilities of rural women for developing women's economic leadership through labour-saving activities.

FAO is in charge of several components: setting up and supporting the Dimitra Clubs; providing agricultural inputs and equipment and training on agricultural techniques to increase and diversify production, as well as developing small producers' capacities on technical and organizational aspects and nutritional education.

IFAD is focusing its interventions on strengthening resilience capacity of rural women through distribution to women of small ruminant's kits, promoting micro-enterprises and conservation of agricultural products.

WFP is implementing its School Canteen and Local Purchase Programs. It provides meals to students in targeted schools, while promoting local production. Scholarships are also allocated to adolescent girls to encourage girls' school enrolment and attendance and to keep them at school.

All agencies work in collaboration with government technical services and in partnership with local NGOs. Special attention is paid to sustainability of results obtained. Several discussions on synergies took place in 2018 and have guided implementation in 2019. On the whole, the approaches used for implementing the activities will remain the same but will be based on lessons learned to date.

Dimitra Clubs: They are the entry point of all activities and allow mobilizing entire communities around all activities undertaken by the program. They have stimulated many changes and transformations and amplified the results of the four agencies' activities. Evidence shows an improved self-esteem and self-confidence of women and girls. Overall, the capabilities for expression, reflection and analysis have been strengthened and many tangible results have been achieved. The Dimitra Clubs will be accompanied with a view to capitalizing on the program's achievements through the organization of forums as part of the exit strategy of the program. The municipal (commune) networks of clubs will receive support. For these activities, FAO will continue to work with a local NGO for implementing the activities.

Dimitra Clubs as business ideas incubators, including economic and financial literacy of rural women: This activity will be implemented as follows: select in each municipality one village where the clubs have proved to be creative and established collective businesses on their own initiative and idea. Further reflection will be stimulated through a call of proposals for businesses directed at young women, under support of the Dimitra Clubs.

2) Conduct adapted training on financial and economic literacy (AEDL partner).

3) Select (by the Project Technical Committee) the four best ideas/initiatives that will then be boosted (success and sustainability analysis).

4) Support the development of the businesses to increase the results and encourage other initiatives.

Nutrition Education: A Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) study will be conducted to assess the beneficiaries' level of nutrition and the linkages with other programme interventions, such as the Farmer Field Schools, the Producer Organizations, the Dimitra Clubs in each targeted village, the training activities as well as awareness raising and community actions. The level of ownership will be appreciated through a final KAP survey, to assess the changes of behaviour, and to understand if the multidimensional nature of the interventions has had an impact in the community. FAO collaborates with local partners for the operational implementation of activities. Joint supervision missions, and if necessary technical support, will be carried out with the other agencies in order to respond to the principle of synergy of actions.

Capacity development for Producer Organizations (POs): To improve the marketing of agricultural production (one of the elements of the value chain), it is planned to build the capacity of PO members on "agricultural marketing techniques and institutional market access". Members of PO Unions and Federations will improve their capacity to respond to calls for tender of public and private institutions. As part of the implementation of capacity-building activities of rural

organizations and to ensure the basic conditions for improved ownership of the programme achievements, FAO is working with DAC/POR Direction (Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock), which oversees the Producer Organizations in Niger. In addition to the umbrella structures and in order to enhance the synergies among the RWEE agencies, UN WOMEN, WFP and IFAD are involved in planning the activities and their local partners are involved in training. To have local expertise able to multiply training in the field and reach the maximum number of beneficiaries, training sessions for community trainers will be organized. To enable POs in the area of intervention to better meet the requirements of WFP (local purchases) and i3N (local purchases strategy), contract templates used by some institutions will serve as tools for practical work. A monitoring of the changes obtained following the previous training will be conducted with the agriculture technical services.

Small ruminants' kits: The implementation of these activities will follow the same procedure. This is information/awareness; identification of beneficiaries; reception of kits, training of beneficiaries, monitoring of activities. It should be noted that this is a multi-stakeholder approach in which activities are implemented together with the administrative and customary authorities, the Dimitra Clubs, the technical services (central, regional, departmental and municipal), the municipal authorities, implementing partners, as well as with the involvement of other agencies in one of or several steps. A qualified service provider will be hired by IFAD to conduct an evaluation of the provision of the small ruminants' kits, in particular key benefits, performance challenges and sustainability. It is also about trying to reach the same number of women beneficiaries of small ruminants' kits per village. The evaluation aims also at identifying the success factors as well as the challenges that would lead to its potential replication in Phase II of the Programme.

In the five intervention villages of the first municipalities of Falwel and Djirataoua, there were 35 female beneficiaries per village. However, in the municipalities of Sokorbé and Guidan Amoumoune, the 5 villages were allocated 10 female beneficiaries each, which means a gap of 25 female beneficiaries per village. This led to propose 10 additional beneficiaries per village in each of the municipalities of Sokorbé and Guidan Amoumoune under the 2019 programme, making a total number of twenty (20) beneficiaries per village in these municipalities. To bridge the gap between the villages, it was proposed that the additional funding covers 10 more beneficiaries per village. Thus, there will be a total of 100 beneficiaries, including 50 in the municipality of Sokorbé and 50 in Guidan Amoumoune, in addition to the 900 former beneficiaries already supported.

Technical support to beneficiaries of processing kits for marketing and management of processed agricultural products: As part of the processing kits operation, IFAD has made available to beneficiaries a number of equipment and small processing equipment in the 20 villages. This was followed by the training of 402 women on processing techniques, hygiene and manufacturing practices, and some awareness sessions on the quality of products on the market. Thus, technical support will enable women engaged in transformation to improve product presentation, marketing and management.

Local purchases to supply school canteens and complementary activities: Local purchases constitute a major component of the value chain; it is also one of the intervention strategies of WFP's school feeding programme, which is based on local production and has a dual role: (1) to improve the school enrolment of rural areas children and (2) to contribute to the endogenous development of communities. When targeting more rural women, the activity contributes to their economic empowerment through increased income. It is an opportunity for women to sell marketable surplus at remunerative prices, which protects them against crooked traders. In addition, women's organizational, technical and financial capacities will be strengthened so that they are better structured and can access market opportunities. Beyond the former Producer Organisations (POs) in the intervention area, WFP will work in synergy with other agencies to integrate new women POs, in line with recommendations made during the supervision missions. WFP will ensure linkages between local communities and farmers' organizations to empower them in food purchases, direct school supply and strengthen ownership of the program by local stakeholders. This will be facilitated through the signing of an agreement with the Ministry of Basic Education. Synergy will be conducted with UN WOMEN and FAO to identify new women's organizations that meet the criteria and can be enlisted in the process.

As for school mills, it is a complementary activity to school canteens which, on the one hand, makes it possible to easily process local products and, on the other hand, promote young girls' school enrolment. By enabling women to save time

they can spend on Income generating activities, this activity also contributes to empower rural women. Multifunctional platforms already exist and WFP will strengthen them by repairing broken ones and exploring existing possibilities with solar energy.

Regarding scholarships, there will be an update of the targeting of the girls who benefit from the programme, done in collaboration with the decentralized services of the Ministry of Secondary Education. The update will be done at the beginning of the academic year to take into account possible new beneficiaries entering the eligible sections (CM1 / CM2 [Form 5/Form 6], college and high school) and the outgoing beneficiaries. Partnership agreements will be signed with international and national NGOs to strengthen complementary activities in schools.

Study and supervision

Quantitative and qualitative studies under Result 4 will be conducted by consultants with the technical support of the agencies and under the coordination of the relevant line ministries. This is about the updating of the database on women's groups in Niger requested by the Ministry for Women's Empowerment.

Two joint supervision missions are planned for 2020.

Synergies and complementarity

Measures taken to ensure that there is no overlap between the activities of the Program for the Acceleration of the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women (JP-RWEE) and the Support Program for Gender Equality and Change Climate and Agriculture in Niger (GCCASP-Niger)

The program entitled "African Gender, Climate Change and Agriculture Support Program (GCCASP)" better known under the name "Support Program for Gender Equality, Climate Change and Agriculture in Niger has the main objective of empower small-scale women farmers and other vulnerable groups within communities in decision-making, improving their productivity and their ability to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change. It has three specific objectives which are as follows:

- Integrate gender issues into national policies and plans;
- Strengthen institutions to improve the participation of women in planning and decision-making processes; and
- Improve women's access to livelihoods, agricultural inputs, smart technologies, markets and rural infrastructure and enable them to benefit from the adoption of good practices.

This program has started its activities in the field in the regions of Tillabéry and Tahoua.

- **At the institutional level**, the two programs have focal points at the level of the Ministry for the Promotion of Women and the Protection of the Child (the Directorate of Studies and Programming for the GCCASP and the Directorate of Empowerment Economic for the JP-RWEE) as well as at the level of the High Commission for the 3N Initiative. These 4 focal points ensure that there is no duplication in institutional support activities. Also, the Ministry for the Promotion of Women and the Protection of the Child set up in September 2019, a consultation framework on the empowerment of women in Niger in order to better coordinate the interventions of government and its partners, to avoid the overlap of interventions and / or their poor distribution in the country, to facilitate the circulation of information, the exchange of experiences, the sharing of good practices and capitalization.

- **Operationally**, the two programs operate in different regions. While the JP-RWEE intervenes in Dosso and Maradi, the GCCASP intervenes in Tillabéry and Tahoua. However, the exchange of experiences will be strengthened within the

consultation framework and in the fields of intervention of the four Outcomes of the JP-RWEE and the four sub-programs of the GCCASP.

∞ Synergy and complementarity

Synergies and complementarity with the Women and Energy project implemented by Plan International in collaboration with CARE International will be strengthened as well as with partners operating in the same area of intervention.

5. Justification for the intervention

A cross-analysis of the recommendations made by headquarters support, the team's joint supervisory missions, and the lessons learned from implementation, subject to prioritization, helped to retain below activities. Three main principles have guided the prioritization of activities:

1. Focus on Sustainability

The team agreed to build on the existing results to complement and/or consolidate some of the achieved ones. Ongoing activities to be completed and/or strengthened have been identified. Generally, these are activities resulting from the recommendations made by the team either during its joint supervision or HQ support missions. Based on these, the activities have been re-planned and the focus will be on community ownership and the implementation of the recommendations made during the workshop on “synergies” organized in the framework of the JP. There are also activities planned in the project document which haven't been implemented so far due to lack of resources and for which the targets will be met during this phase. These are:

- Nutritional education in Sokorbé (the fourth commune where this activity has not taken place so far) and the reinforcement of what has been done in Falwel, Guidan Amoumoune and Djirataoua;
- Additional equipment for the multi-functional platforms, added following a direct request of the Prime Minister and the Minister for the Promotion of Women and the Protection of the Child during the Niger's National Women's Day (13 May 2019), during which they prioritized the promotion of multi-functional platforms in rural areas. To reinforce sustainability, the JP has decided to link the processing kits of agricultural products already distributed with the Multi-Functional Platforms;
- Discussion on the sustainability of all programme's activities within Dimitra clubs / strengthening of communal networks of Dimitra clubs to improve communication with municipalities; Dimitra clubs members' joining of formal POs will also be promoted;
- Local purchase in the twenty villages; Strengthening structuring/OP and scholarships for girls' school retention
- Increase the number of beneficiaries of small ruminants' kits in Sokorbé and Guidan Amoumoune
- Distribute Labor-saving technologies for easier access to drinking water.

2. Emphasis on value chain development,

An analysis of what has been done, and/or is being done on the links of the value chain gives the table below by link and has allowed to retain what remains to be done.

The Four core functions (links) in the chain	Actions carried out or in progress
Production	Distribution of improved seeds; distribution of small ruminant kits, putting fences on market garden's sites; training in Farmers fields school
Aggregation	Training on storage and conservation of agricultural products, construction of storage buildings
Processing	Training on agricultural products transformation, distribution of processing kits
Distribution	Local purchases for school canteens; marketing of agricultural products

Because what is put forward is the creation of value at the level of each core functions; it appeared necessary to strengthen the roles of beneficiaries in each of them, improve their governance and reinforce the interconnections among them.

In the same way, support will be provided to the Dimitra Clubs as business ideas incubators, including economic and financial literacy of rural women: the activity proposed is to consider the Dimitra Clubs as potential incubators for ideas of business by women, particularly young women, and to select the best ideas and business proposals/plans in four villages where collective initiatives have already taken place. To achieve this, the women entrepreneurs will be supported to enable them to finalize their idea of collective business and help implement it. This will also reinforce their self-esteem and confidence. Furthermore, the business capacities of young women entrepreneurs (economic and financial literacy) will be strengthened to help them realize their potential and advice will be provided on business strategies and networking. This will also help them assess the viability and development of their business, ensure quality assurance and sustainability of the results. As an incentive to stimulate these businesses, a competition will be organized with four prizes/awards (one per village). The prizes (for a value of USD 5,000 each) will be defined according to the needs expressed in the proposals and could be equipment/material, training or others. The awards will not be monetary. Another planned outcome is to strengthen women's POs so that they will also be able to access formal markets.

3. Strengthening Outcome 4 in collaboration with government' stakeholders

Meetings with the technical ministries involved in the implementation of the JP RWEE have allowed the identification of activities included in their national priority plan but yet to be funded:

- For the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, a training has been planned for the gender unit, and for agricultural statistics services and will be implemented soon. To reinforce this activity, a quantitative and qualitative study on the labour force requirements of the agricultural sector in the regions of Dosso and Maradi was identified in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock's "Vegetable Production Programme" (a programme to which the JP-RWEE contributes). This study will provide data, which will help the decision-making related to future interventions. The other planned training included in the previous phase will be implemented during the upcoming one as additional resources are needed due to a revision of the amount of perdiems applicable to government's partners².
- With regard to the Ministry of Women's Promotion and Child Protection, a study on women's contribution in the national economy, which was part of the national strategy for women's empowerment in Niger, will be carried out with support from the JP RWEE. However, as the resources are not sufficient to cover the national study, its scope has been revised to cover the two regions targeted by the JP RWEE.
- The High Commissioner for the 3N Initiative (HCI3N), a long-standing partner of the JP RWEE, proposed two activities:
 1. Organization of the Joint Consultation Frameworks of the Actors of the 3N Initiative in order to popularize:
 - the National Nutrition Security Policy (NSNP)
 - the Revised framing note and the standard management manual of the Farmer's House
 - the National strategy of Local Purchasing from Smallholders Farmers (SNALAPP).
 2. Setting up multifunctional platforms in the Farmer's House of Sokorbé and Guidan Amoumoune

6. Sustainability

At the level of individual beneficiaries

² En effet la grille des perdiems octroyés par les UN aux fonctionnaires de l'état a connu une hausse, de 25000F à 50 000F ce qui impacte aussi bien la cible que la durée des formations prévue dans la planification qui est en train d'être mise en œuvre. Le Ministère de l'Agriculture a proposé de planifier le GAP dans la planification en cours

Capacity building of women and strengthening of their leadership skills, working with both men and women and promoting the philosophy of self-reliance and the spirit of dialogue, are all results that facilitate ownership at the individual level and other levels, as follows:

At community level

The entry point (Dimitra Clubs) will also be the exit point. As agreed at the synergy workshop held in October 2018, the beneficiaries need to be at the centre of the decisions affecting them. In this sense, the support of the programme through the Dimitra Clubs fora will be crucial as it will enable the beneficiaries to analyse the results obtained (self-evaluation) and plan for the future.

Indeed, the Dimitra Clubs are a melting pot for scaling up the outcomes of RWEE partner agencies and guaranteeing the sustainability of the actions. The clubs have already achieved getting the ownership of the process of reflection and community action and have improved human and social capital to address situations by themselves.

To ensure that the dividends of the programme's topics are shared by the maximum number of beneficiaries, it is important to share knowledge through the following actions:

1. As a starting point, the clubs organize, at the level of each village, a forum whose conclusions are presented during a municipal forum (commune) in the presence of the partners in order to, first, draw the results of each component of the program to be consolidated and sustainably conserved and, on the other hand, to get to know the new indicators to be informed and the actions underpinning them;
2. The municipal Clubs networks make a summary statement of their actions and determine the areas of support and sustainability of the activities of the municipality's clubs;
3. In each village, two (2) leaders (one man and one woman) are trained as endogenous facilitator to carry out their actions in other villages and communities, in addition to guaranteeing the sustainability of the dynamism of their Clubs, linking them and the facilitators via a continuing training group on WhatsApp.
4. Arrangements will be made to allow endogenous Club facilitators to benefit from specific training organized by the partners for the benefit of the target groups and to provide them with second-level capacity to mobilize the skills to reach several other groups of people.

Thus, the Dimitra Clubs can guarantee:

- 1) The ownership of the actions and the necessary expertise to make the outcomes sustainable and ensure the management of the public properties within the scope of the community, such as actions like the connection with the multifunctional platform made at Tégozé koirra for the extraction of drilling water;
- 2) Strengthening achievements and mobilizing trained people from the village to develop other skills, make knowledge accessible and democratize know-how;
- 3) Develop village-specific initiatives to leverage the investments made by the programme and other partners such as the management of Maradi red goats, which continued to be everyone's business for 4 years and will continue forever as a decision of the communities within RWEE.

Beyond this community vision, each agency will focus on its operational activities to address sustainability issues at local level.

For WFP, the focus will be on complementary activities in the school canteen programme to make schools more autonomous in managing school feeding. This is about strengthening the activities of school mills, school gardens and school herds, so that they can generate more resources for the school; an implementation guide giving details on the process is already developed to that end.

UN WOMEN adopts an approach aiming to facilitate targeted populations' ownership of the interventions through training in functional literacy (women) and milling (women and men), and organizational capacity building for women.

To ensure achievements sustainability, IFAD has adopted a strategy based on a participatory approach, the rotation system of kits between beneficiaries, capacity building for women and engagement of technical and municipal services to conduct operations. Two examples are provided here.

The small ruminants' kits

This sustainability strategy is based on IFAD's experiences in this area and following an agreement of all stakeholders. It is based on the following points:

- The participatory approach in the implementation of all activities related to pastoral and processing kits, allows in itself to perpetuate the achievements;
- The identification of beneficiaries, the kits' distribution, and the signing of the contract of commitment between the beneficiary and the one on the waiting list at the village general assembly allow everyone to be taken as witnesses. This encourages each beneficiary to respect his engagement.
- The rotation mechanism (consists of the first recipient handing over to a second recipient on a waiting list after the goats are given birth and weaning); this is to ensure that the operation is perpetuated in space and time and profit from the whole village. Synergies with the clubs have ensured smooth implementation of the mechanism which was improved by the beneficiaries themselves.
- The public signing of the individual contract of commitment between the beneficiary and the one on the waiting list whose clauses are read to both interested parties and once accepted, they put their fingerprints.
- A village committee made up of the leaders of the Dimitra Clubs of that village is set up and a lump sum is awarded to each club leader to monitor the activities, including the redistribution of livestock to the women who are on waiting lists and finally share information with stakeholders.
- The head of the communal network of the Dimitra Clubs and the head of the municipal livestock department are responsible for the proximity monitoring and of health system monitoring in the twenty villages. They report directly to the mayor on the situation by village because it is the municipality that is called to take charge of the situation after the project. It is also an effective way to share information. The structuring of beneficiaries is also envisaged to develop income-generating activities from milk produced by red goats and other initiatives.

Agro-silvo-pastoral processing kits

In order to ensure their sustainability, the proposed actions will be part of an approach of value chains development of targeted products (milk, degué, peanut oil and cowpea flour). The actions will focus on products with a better processing performance and a better selling price in order to strengthen the capacity of women processors to self-finance their activities, guaranteeing a sustainable activity.

In order to obtain quality products, quality raw materials and appropriate equipment must be available in the right quantity. To do this, processors will be put in contact with quality grain suppliers, including producer unions or federations (synergy with WFP). The multi-functional platforms already available in the villages will also be endowed with complementary equipment (synergy with UN Women). A participatory management system will be put in place (synergy with FAO and UN Women).

At institutional level



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of the United Nations



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Building institutional capacity at the local and national levels also provides an opportunity to develop local and national capacity to leverage actions of the program. The heads of the technical services and NGO partners support beneficiary communities in implementing several activities and decision-making, and guarantee the sustainability of actions.

At institutional level, WFP and the Ministry of Basic Education have already engaged in a process of national ownership of the school feeding program by the Government. This is achieved thanks to innovative approaches, including cash transfer, through which WFP has provided technical assistance to the Government Technical Services, which was the lead actor in conducting food purchase and distribution operations for schools, in collaboration with POs and local suppliers. This method aims both at the accountability of government actors in the conduct of food-acquisition operations, but above all it is to create a direct link between schools and local OP/providers in the supply's circuit.

At municipality level (commune)

The Niger Government has identified the municipality (commune) the entry point for development interventions and project management. Therefore, training on gender-responsive planning and budgeting was provided for the four municipalities of the program and a WhatsApp exchange group was established for post-training exchanges. The review of municipal planning is upcoming, and this training is expected to improve women's involvement in planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of development actions at municipal level. Two Gender Focal Points per municipality have been identified to maintain the waking state at the time of decision-making and in general with respect to access to information. Relationships between the municipal networks of the Dimitra Clubs and the POs and the municipalities are excellent. This allows exchanges between these different actors, scaling up of good practices and the development of other initiatives based on the achievements of JP-RWEEE at the "commune" level.

The Dimitra Clubs networks were strengthened, which made it possible to establish solid links between the municipal level - via the governmental decentralized services and the Mayors (*Maires*) and the villages targeted by RWEEE. Monthly meetings are organized by these networks of clubs which integrate gender-based representatives of the clubs of each village, identified among the youth. This "commune-village" dialogue is supported by mayors and village leaders.

Are also concerned: the platform of exchange with the NGOs of implementation extended to the technical services of the government, the partnerships with local NGOs, the reinforcement of their capacities through a specific framework of exchange; creating a link between the exchange framework with local partners and decentralized government services, which reinforces the availability of technical expertise at the municipal level.

At national level

The joint program "Accelerating the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women" in Niger is being implemented by the four agencies of the United Nations system in collaboration with technical ministries and the Office of the High Commissioner for the 3N Initiative (HCI3N). Decentralized representations at the regional, departmental and communal levels of the various technical ministries are strongly involved in the implementation of this program. These decentralized representations, and in particular the regional coordination of the HC3N, support the technical supervision of the beneficiaries and are fully engaged in monitoring, evaluation and supervision of the activities. The "communes de convergence" approach makes the municipality the main coordinator for the development actions. This approach also helps to cultivate synergy and complementarity at the local level, to design new projects and programs based on the achievements of those that end and to replicate in other villages in the same municipality. Trainings for Government services (Statistical Services, Gender Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture) will give them capacity to provide support to communities after the program.

At the level of participating UN agencies, several studies (a quantitative and qualitative study on the labor force requirements of the agricultural sector in the regions of Dosso and Maradi, impact study of pastoral kits, impact of OP training, etc.) have been planned to produce evidence and guide decision making on the design of a new phase of the program. The ongoing planning resource mobilization activity, will serve as a springboard to mobilize donors around

funding for a future phase of the program. At the level of the United Nations system in Niger, more coordinated assistance to the government efforts is planned at the UNDAF level and is an opportunity of resource mobilization.

7. Monitoring & Evaluation

The monitoring & evaluation mechanism will be enhanced and will be implemented at many levels. The focus will be on monitoring sustainability indicators and capitalization activities.

Monitoring: Operational monitoring is guaranteed at different levels: the first level includes close monitoring by the national coordinator and the implementing NGOs. The sub-offices of the regional agencies / offices also closely monitor activities, as well as decentralized technical services and partners. The second level of operational monitoring is carried out during joint supervision missions: the agencies and focal points of the ministries concerned organize joint supervision missions with their representatives at the central, regional or departmental level. A platform for exchanging experiences and good practices was set up in February 2016 between the technical committee and NGOs. This platform will also be used for monitoring activities and results. Regular meetings of platform stakeholders monitor the implementation of the activity in the field and make recommendations on operational challenges. NGOs will provide a regular report on the findings of their interventions.

Strategic Monitoring: The regular meetings of the Technical Committee (monthly and ad hoc) and the Steering Committee (annual) are opportunities to share information on activities with relevant stakeholders.

Data collection: each agency is responsible for providing data on activities under his responsibility. Data on agricultural production (animal and plant) will be collected in collaboration with the Departmental Technical Services of Agriculture. Several studies have been planned with a view to produce evidence that will provide strong elements for capitalization and design of a future phase of the programme. There will be a review of the pilot phase in collaboration with the agencies' monitoring and evaluation teams, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, partner NGOs and participating communities. At the global level, a guide to identify good practices has just been developed and made available to teams. Niger will use it within its framework of exchanges with the partners to identify good practices resulting from the implementation. A final study using the "Women's Empowerment Index in Agriculture" tool will be conducted to provide benchmarking data for the baseline study, thus measuring progress. The results of all these analyzes will be enriched by the studies proposed in this plan, the study on small ruminants kits to be conducted by IFAD, the study on the employability of women in agriculture proposed by the Ministry of Agriculture, updating of the directory of women's groups proposed by the Ministry for the Advancement of Women, Monitoring of POs training impact and new needs collection planed by FAO, Monitoring of WFP activities' impact in the 20 villages and new needs collection. All of these studies will provide evidence for resource mobilization for a new phase.

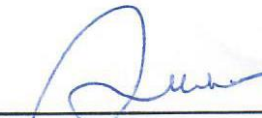
Capitalization: Capitalization and sharing of lessons learned will continue. The overall capitalization on joint work will be made in 2020. To carry out this process, the various themes to be capitalized will be identified before proceeding to the mobilization of the actors within the different agencies and implementing partners of the joint program. Once the themes and actors have been identified, the capitalization supports will be chosen and the activities will be planned taking into account the specifications of the various actors involved. The collection of data will be done through different sources before proceeding to writing capitalization documents (note, sheet, article ...) and the production of audio, audio-visual. At village level, and municipality level; Dimitra Clubs will be accompanied with a view to capitalizing on the programme's achievements through the organization of forums as part of the exit strategy of the programme. After that, National forum with all stakeholders on potential scale up and continuation of the JP-RWEE, including resource mobilization strategies will be held.

8. Budget

PROGRAMME BUDGET (amount requested this time) en USD					
CATEGORY	FAO ³	IFAD	WFP	UNWOMEN	TOTAL
1. Staff and other personnel costs	43,615	13,000	11,064	20,321	88,000
2. Supply, Commodities, Materials	54,306		24,207		78,513
3. Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation			4,582		4,582
4. Contractual Services	46,158	148,393	1,383	138,090	334,024
5. Travel	30,077	8,000	2,861	15,000	55,938
6. Transfers and Grants Counterparts	95,532		134,238		229,770
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs	77,275		5,937	10,000	93,212
Total Programme Costs	346,963	169,393	\$184,272	183,411	884,039
8. Indirect Support Costs	24,287	11,857	11,978	12,839	60,961
TOTAL	371,250	181,250	196,250	196,250	945,000


³ Il faut noter que la FAO recevra la même somme que les autres agences pour les activités à réaliser, soit 100 000 USD. La différence de 100 000 USD est due aux dépenses suivantes : rémunération de la coordinatrice nationale du projet ; missions de suivi et de supervision, y compris des membres du Comité technique; activités de formation et ateliers de coordination; études ; activité d'évaluation, etc.

9. Names and signatures of participating UN organizations


(On behalf of FAO)



Name: M. ATTAHER MAIGA
Title: FAO REPRESENTATIVE IN NIGER
Date: 16/03/2021


(On behalf of IFAD)




Name: M. CHERIF LAWAN
Title: C.P.O of IFAD IN NIGER
Date: 16/03/2021


(On behalf of WFP)



Name: M. IBRAHIM SORY OUANE
Title: WFP REPRESENTATIVE IN NIGER
Date: 16/03/2021


(On behalf of UN Women)

Name: M. ADAMA MOUSSA
Title: UN WOMEN REPRESENTATIVE IN NIGER
Date: 16/03/2021



ANNEX I: Workplan

Please fill the below workplan with activities linked to the specific Outputs:

Activity description	Related indicator	Number of beneficiaries (women/men)	Timeframe	Place of implementation	Lead Agency	Activity cost
Outcome 1 Rural women's food and nutrition security improved						
Output 1.1. Rural women' increased access to and control over resources, assets and services critical for their food and nutrition security						
Conduct nutritional education activities in Sokorbé and complete them in Falwel and Djirataoua.	Indicator: 1.1.1 Number of women adopting improved nutrition practices	60 members of Dimitra clubs 43 women and 27 men 60 women (food processors) 30 women and 15 men (school canteens and stand manager) who will in turn train 900 people (600 women and girls and 300 men and boys) / they are all new beneficiaries for this activity	January 2020– Mars 2021	Sokorbé, Falwel and Djirataoua	FAO	45,658
	Indicator 1.1.2: Decrease in the rate of malnutrition in the area / Decrease in the rate of malnutrition compared to that of the basic survey					
	Indicator 1.1.3: Household dietary diversity score and individual / Greater than or equal to the average of 4.5 at the individual level and 6 at the household level					
	Indicator 1.1.4: Improved knowledge of good practices / improved percentage compared to basic food survey					

Establishment and monitoring of ten Farmers Field Schools (FFS) in the villages that have requested them	Number of women who adopt improved agricultural techniques	250 women (new beneficiaries for this activity)	June - November 2020	Council areas of Falwel and , Sokorbé in Dosso region, Guidan Amoumoune and Djirataoua in Maradi region	FAO	8,000
Distribute 150 new small ruminant kits (animals, vaccines, livestock feed) and training and technical support on animal health, feeding and husbandry	Increase of animal production	150 new beneficiaries and 900 former beneficiaries (all women)	January -March 2021	The communes of Sokorbé and Guidan Amoumoune for the new beneficiaries and the communes of Falwal, Djirataoua, Sokorbé and Guidan Amoumoune for the former beneficiaries	IFAD	114,250
Development of vegetable gardens through improved seeds and tillage equipment + 2 FFS-vegetable	Number of women who adopt improved agricultural techniques	323women new beneficiaries for this activity	January 2020-February 2021	Falwel and Sokorbe in Dosso region	FAO	12,000
Output 1.2 Rural women have greater capacity to enhance and control local food security reserves and their production						
Assess the functioning of multifunctional platforms (PTFM) and the usefulness of their tools or components	Indicator 1.2.1. Number of women having access to innovative technologies	5,000 former beneficiaries: / 3,500 women and 1,500 men	January-december2020	Council areas of Falwel and, Sokorbé in Dosso region, Guidan Amoumoune and Djirataoua in Maradi region	UN WOMEN	5,000
Purchase and install additional equipment for the ten platforms.	Indicator 1.2.1. Number of women having access to innovative technologies	5,000 former beneficiaries: / 3,500 women and 1,500 men	February-September 2020-	Council areas of Falwel and, Sokorbé in Dosso region, Guidan Amoumoune and Djirataoua in Maradi region	UN WOMEN	25,241

Scale-up and install standpipes	Indicator 2.2.1. Tangible Evidence of Alleviating the Workload of Rural Women	5,000 former beneficiaries: / 3,500 women and 1,500 men	January September 2020	Council areas of Falwel and , Sokorbé in Dosso region, Guidan Amoumoune and Djirataoua in Maradi region	UN WOMEN	79,152
Purchase and install two multifunctional platforms for the 2 Maisons du paysan (Farmer Houses) of Sokorbe and Guidan Amomoune (subject to results of a feasibility study - if not, purchase of labor-saving technologies and conduct a study on the Credit and Savings Groups)	Indicator 1.2.1. Number of women having access to innovative technologies	3,500 beneficiaries: 2,000 women and 1500 men	March 2020- September 2020	Council areas of Falwel and, Sokorbé in Dosso region, Guidan Amoumoune and Djirataoua in Maradi region	UN WOMEN	30,000
Improvement of cereal Bank (Guidan Wari's warehouse): stock and pallets	Number of rural women who control local food reserve	311women former beneficiaries	January to September 2020	Guidan Amoumoune	FAO	4,000
Technical support to beneficiaries of agro-silvo-pastoral products processing kits for packaging, marketing and management of processed products.	Number of women having access to innovative technologies	402 former women	September 2020- Mach 2021	Municipalities of Falwal, Djirataoua, Sokorbé and Guidan Amoumoune	IFAD	40,143
Support two micro enterprises with two modern peanut processing kits and support 38others in raw materials (peanut, millet and beans)	Number of women having access to equipment and materials	293 women 2 peanut processing kits	March 2021 – June 2021	Municipalities of Falwel, Sorkorbé 'Dosso region, and Djirataoua and Guidan Amoumoune of Maradi region	FAO	22,500

	Number of peanut processing kits purchased Quantity of raw material purchased and distributed	2 tons of raw materials				
Strengthen the capacity of women in the use of labour saving technologies (e.g. multifunctional platforms)	Number of women and men who have received training Local level exchange visits with 48 beneficiaries on the management of installed multifunctional platforms	350 women and 150 men 48 beneficiaries including 32 Women and 16 Men	March – June 2021	Municipalities of Falwel, Sorkorbé ‘Dosso region, and Djirataoua and Guidan Amoumoune of Maradi region	UN Women	13,950
subtotal outcome1						385,950
Outcome 2 Rural women’s incomes to secure their livelihoods increased						
Output 2.1 Rural women have enhanced entrepreneurship skills and value chains to access markets for their products						
Conduct trainings for women's unions on marketing techniques, warrantage and how to access institutional markets	Indicator 2.1.2. Number of women of formal and informal groups/POs who received training on entrepreneurship and improvement of agricultural techniques	40 women from 20 former female POs beneficiaries	November - December 2020	Municipalities of Sokorbé, Falwel, Djirataoua and Guidan Amoumoune	FAO	18,000
Conduct local purchases from women's and mixed farmers' organizations	Percentage increase in PO income	5,950 of whom 3,839 former beneficiary women	October 2020	Municipalities of Sokorbé, Falwel, Djirataoua and Guidan Amoumoune	WFP	104,272
Output 2.2 Rural women have increased access to decent wage employment opportunities						

Conduct economic and financial training for young women willing to boost their existing small enterprises and support them to develop business plans (and participate in a contest to get support for its implementation)	Number of young women who received training on economic and financial literacy	80 young women from 4 villages in 4 municipalities (individual and groups); new beneficiaries for these new activities	January-June 2020	Municipalities of Sokorbé, Falwel, Djirataoua and Guidan Amoumoune	FAO	20,000
	Number of women supported to develop their business plans					
	Number of business plans received					
Financing of four business plans/project (one by municipality)	Four prizes given to the best ideas for boosting small enterprises led by young women from the Dimitra Clubs		October 2020to May 2021-	Municipalities of Sokorbé, Falwel, Djirataoua and Guidan Amoumoune	FAO (all agencies)	20,000
subtotal outcome2						162,272
Outcome 3 Rural women's leadership and participation in their communities and rural institutions and in shaping laws, policies and programmes enhanced						
Output 3.1 Rural women, including young women, have enhanced confidence and leadership skills to participate in local governance						
Strengthen and support the sustainability of the achievements through the Dimitra Clubs	Number of networks of Dimitra Clubs strengthened	3,600 former beneficiaries (2,400 women and 1,200 men)	January-December 2020	Municipalities of Sokorbé, Falwel, Djirataoua and Guidan Amoumoune	FAO	30,800
	Number of Fora held					
Support women in increasing the visibility of their technical and leadership skills through 15 October commemoration /	number of women and women groups whom received gratification	100women from whom 45 new beneficiaries	15 October	all regions	FAO in collaboration with IFAD; UN Women and WFP	20,000

International Rural Women's Day						
Output 3.2 Rural women have greater organizational capacities to create, sustain and participate into POs, cooperatives and unions						
Strengthen the vertical structuring of women's VLSA groups	Number of women's group Union created number of women and women groups strengthened	3,500 women and girls	January-December 2020	Council areas of Falwel and , Sokorbé in Dosso region, Guidan Amoumoune and Djirataoua in Maradi region	UN WOMEN	30,000
Monitoring of POs training impact and new needs collection	Changes brought by POs training	167 POs/5,397 former beneficiaries (of which 4,277 women)	October December 2020	Council areas of Falwel and , Sokorbé in Dosso region, Guidan Amoumoune and Djirataoua in Maradi region	FAO	4,000
Output 3.3 Rural women, including young women, have increased capacity to engage in and influence relevant policy forums at national and regional levels						
Awareness raising for the prevention of COVID-19	Number of men and women sensitized	15,291 women +1,500 men	March – June 2021	Municipalities of Falwel, Sorkorbé 'Dosso region, and Djirataoua and Guidan Amoumoune of Maradi region	FAO	5,394
Output 3.4 Rural women, including young women have enhanced awareness on their rights in a more supportive community/local environment						
Provide scholarships to support teenage girls' school enrolment	Number of girls having received scholarships	970 girls' beneficiaries out of which 345 former	January to December 2020	Municipalities of Sokorbé, Falwel, Djirataoua and Guidan Amoumoune	WFP	35,000
Girl's education (school canteens)	Indicator 3.1.1. Increased attendance rate of girls through school canteens / Students attendance rate	6,309 girls and 7,792 boys	January to December 2020	Municipalities of Sokorbé, Falwel, Djirataoua and Guidan Amoumoune	WFP	20,000

subtotal outcome3						159,144
Outcome 4 A more gender-sensitive enabling environment is in place to guarantee rural women's economic empowerment						
Output 4.1 Policy-makers and parliamentarians have enhanced their capacity to effectively mainstream gender in policies, laws and budgets related to land, food, agriculture, nutrition, and rural employment						
Disseminate the 3N Initiative Stakeholders' Municipal Concertation Frameworks (CCCA) PNSN, the revised scoping note and the Standard Management Manual of the Maison du Paysan/ SNALAPP	Number of policy designers strengthened	64 of which 14 women	March September 2020- January 2021	Falwel, Sokorbé, Guidan Amoumoune and Djirataoua	FAO in collaboration with IFAD, WFP and UN Women	3,000
Strengthen the gender capacity of the National Gender Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture	Number of government services staff trained	30 beneficiaries including 15 men and 15 women	September 2020 to December 2020	Dosso	FAO in collaboration with IFAD, WFP and UN Women	7,000
Output 4.2 Greater availability of tools and data to track rural women's economic empowerment progress						
Conduct a quantitative and qualitative study on women's contributions in the household economy and market economy in the	Extent to which data on agricultural and rural development take into account gender equality and women's empowerment	To be determined	July 2020- January 2021	Regions of Dosso and Maradi	FAO in collaboration with IFAD, WFP and UN Women	26,157

regions of Dosso and Maradi						
Conduct a quantitative and qualitative study on the labor force requirements of the agricultural sector in the regions of Dosso and Maradi	Extent to which data on agricultural and rural development take into account gender equality and women's empowerment	To be determined	August 2020 – February 2021	Dosso and Maradi regions	FAO in collaboration with IFAD, WFP and UN Women	20,000
Conduct an impact assessment of the small ruminants' kits on beneficiaries.		To be determined	March 2021	Council areas of Falwel and Sokorbé in Dosso region, Guidan Amoumoune and Djirataoua in Maradi region	IFAD	15,000
Monitoring of WFP activities' impact in the 20 villages and new needs collection	NA	To be determined	January-December 2021	Council areas of Falwel and Sokorbé in Dosso region, Guidan Amoumoune and Djirataoua in Maradi region	WFP	10,000
Coordinate and jointly supervise and support the monitoring and capitalization	NA	NA	January-June 2021	Council areas of Falwel and Sokorbé in Dosso region, Guidan Amoumoune and Djirataoua in Maradi region	FAO	57,810
Produce a video on RWEE achievements and challenges	NA	NA	July to November 2020	Council areas of Falwel and Sokorbé in Dosso region, Guidan Amoumoune and Djirataoua in Maradi region	WFP	15,000

Output 4.3 An enabling environment is promoted to reflect rural women's priorities in regional policy processes

Support the capitalization of achievements of RWEEE by the MAG / EL	NA	10 of which 4 women	November 2020- May 2021	Council areas of Falwel and Sokorbé in Dosso region, Guidan Amoumoune and Djirataoua in Maradi region	FAO	2,500
National forum with all stakeholders on potential scale up and continuation of the JP-RWEE, including resource mobilization strategies	NA		February-May 2021	Niamey	FAO in collaboration with IFAD, UNWOMEN and WFP	20,000
subtotal outcome4						176,467
Total activities cost						883,831
Indirect Costs						61,169
TOTAL PROGRAMME COST						945 000