



National Action Plan

UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

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REPUBLIC OF NIGER



FRATERNITY - WORK - PROGRESS

**MINISTRY FOR THE PROMOTION OF WOMEN
AND CHILD PROTECTION**

**NATIONAL ACTION PLAN OF THE WOMEN'S AGENDA,
SECOND GENERATION PEACE AND SECURITY**

2020-2024

September 2020

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Preface

The adoption of a new NAP by the State of Niger responds to new challenges related to the national security context; to the development of national, regional and relating to the Women Peace and Security agenda; as well as the issues and challenges of the operationalization of such an instrument of public action.

Designed for a period of five (5) years, the new NAP is based on five (5) axes priorities: Prevention; Protection; Participation; Partnership ; and Coordination. He puts also in place a new mechanism for coordinating and monitoring initiatives inspired by Resolution 1325 and the Women Peace and Security agenda in Niger in order to impact favorably and sustainably the women and girls who continue to be tested by the effects of the security situation.

This desire to provide coordinated, adapted and aligned responses to the priorities national underlines the commitment of the Niger State to positively and sustainably improve the conditions of citizens for "a modern, peaceful, prosperous and proud country its cultural values in a united and united Africa" by 2035.

In an operational way, the PAN2 aims to bring together the struggles around the national priorities defined in State framework documents such as the PDES and the PNG. He wants to be accompanied by an operational coordination mechanism. The effectiveness of such system also requires the active participation of all stakeholders.

The objective being to produce public action solutions that are sensitive to the needs of women and that reduce inequalities in each key area of life national.

I express the wish that all the actors involved take ownership and participate effectively to its operationalization in order to encourage initiatives, create a dynamic collective, which meet the same requirements according to common priorities but which account of the specificities of each field in the general interest of our population.

MRS ELBACK ZEINABOU TARI BAKO

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List of acronyms

WPS Agenda: Women Peace and Security Agenda of the United Nations Security Council

ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African States

CEDAW: Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

CNC: National Communication Council

CNCCAI: National Commission for the Collection and Control of Illicit Weapons

CNESS/PRN: National Center for Strategic and Security Studies/Presidency of the Republic of Niger

CNJ: National Youth Council

CPN: National Steering Committee of the PAN

UNSC: United Nations Security Council

TC: Technical Committee

FDS: Defense and Security Forces

WPS: Women Peace and Security Agenda of the United Nations Security Council

HACP: High Authority for the Consolidation of Peace

MPFPE: The Ministry for the Promotion of Women and the Protection of Children

ONPG: National Observatory for the Promotion of Gender

UN Women: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment women

NAP: National Action Plan

NAP 1: National Action Plan 2017-2019

NAP 2: National Action Plan 2020 - 2024

PDES: Economic and Social Development Plan

PNG: National Gender Policy

SE/SDS: Executive Secretariat of the Zone Development and Security Strategy Sahelo-Saharan

SNAEF: National Strategy for the Economic Empowerment of Women

SNP: National Secretariat of the PAN

UNDAF: United Nations Development Assistance Framework

GBV: Gender-Based Violence

Summary

Niger faces a plurality of threats to security and peace. The women and girls are the main victims of this context. In addition to the violence suffered, they have a limited access to basic social services, economic opportunities and coping mechanisms peacebuilding. The government of Niger is committed to reversing this dynamic through the adoption of a National Action Plan (NAP) for the implementation of the Resolution 1325 over the period 2017-2019. The NAP aimed to improve the resilience of women and girls women in the face of the effects of conflicts by involving them more in the mechanisms and bodies to restore peace.

The inventory showed several developments, particularly on the legal and institutional. Some initiatives have produced convincing and encouraging results. However, weaknesses were noted. This is the case with the absence of a device for operational coordination; a lack of ownership of resolution 1325; the weak resource mobilization; the deterioration of the security context; and the insufficiency of public action solutions adapted to the specific needs of women and girls.

The adoption of a new NAP by the State of Niger responds to the new context confrontational; to the evolution of national, regional and international mechanisms relating to the agenda Women Peace and Security; as well as the issues and challenges of operationalizing such a instrument of public action. Designed for a period of five (5) years, the new NAP is based on five (5) priority areas: Prevention; Protection; Participation; Partnership ; and Coordination. It also puts in place a new mechanism for coordinating and monitoring initiatives inspired by Resolution 1325 and the Women Peace and Security agenda in Niger in order to have a lasting impact on women and girls who continue to be affected by the context ambient safety.

This desire to provide coordinated, adapted and aligned responses to the priorities national underlines the commitment of the Niger State to positively and sustainably improve the conditions of citizens for "a modern, peaceful, prosperous and proud country its cultural values in a united and united Africa" by 2035.

Introduction

The National Action Plan (NAP) for the implementation of Resolution 1325 is the public action instrument for the appropriation of the Women Peace and Security (WPS) agenda of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). The NAP is recommended by the United Nations and used by most ECOWAS States to materialize the commitment made by the States to achieve the goals of the WPS agenda in each country. As such, a NAP is a force driving force that channels the action of the State aimed at taking into account the gender aspects of peace and security. The government of Niger is part of this approach by October 2016 with the adoption of a first NAP for the period 2017-2019 (NAP1). This PAN1 has established the observation that women and girls represent the largest number of victims of the conflicts on Nigerien territory. Likewise, their needs are generally excluded peacemaking and peacebuilding mechanisms. The PAN was intended reverse this dynamic by improving women's resilience to the effects of conflict. It was thus part of the pursuit of the objectives of the National Gender Policy adopted in 2008 by the government of Niger with a view to promoting the fundamental rights of women, equity and gender equality.

More precisely, it was in the PAN1 of:

- Promote women's participation in conflict management and resolution as well as than to the consolidation of peace;
- Fight against violence based on gender;
- Provide specific protection, assistance and training to displaced women or repatriated following armed conflicts.

Having come to an end, the Nigerien government adopts a new NAP for the second generation for the period 2020-2024 (PAN2). Beyond the necessary updating of the NAP due to the evolution of the factors of the conflict, its effects and the evolution of the normative framework nationally and internationally, the adoption of the NAP2 is an opportunity, with all parties stakeholders, to draw lessons from the implementation of NAP1 and make adjustments to positively impact the conditions of Nigerien women and girls. As such, an assessment of the NAP1 was carried out during the year 2020 in a participatory and inclusive manner, despite the context strongly affected by the Covid-19 pandemic.

I. **Main changes of the second generation PAN**

This new NAP is the fruit of the evolution of the national and international contexts, and more lessons learned from the implementation of NAP1. As such, the current PAN induces several novelties;

New issues and challenges. The factors of the conflicts, the actors involved, the areas affected, as well as the extent and types of violence experienced by women and girls evolved. The NAP takes into account the main peace and security issues that have emerged in Niger. These are issues related to internally displaced persons and migratory phenomena; countering violent extremism and radicalization; to climate change and the scarcity of natural resources; access to social justice and basic social services in areas affected by conflicts and natural disasters; the various roles of women in the prevention, management of conflicts and the restoration of security as well as the governance at all levels; and the consideration of young people in the mechanisms of consolidation of peace in line with UNSC resolution 2250. These new challenges and challenges are broken down into 5 priorities: Prevention; Protection; Participation; Partnership ; and Coordination.

Alignment with international commitments and national priorities. The NAP2 is inspired by all the resolutions that make up the WPS Agenda. To date, this agenda is composed of 11 resolutions: 1325, 1820, 1888, 1889, 1960, 2106, 2122, 2242, 2467, 2493 and the the latest, resolution 2538 of August 28, 2020. The NAP2 integrates the objectives of the agenda 2063 of the African Union; General Recommendation No. 30 of the Committee on the Elimination of discrimination against women of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against women (CEDAW); the goals for sustainable development by 2030 including those of gender equality, the reduction of inequalities, the fight against climate, and justice and peace.

At the national level, the PAN2 is aligned with the Economic Development Plan and Social (PDES); the National Gender Policy (PNG) and the national strategies that derive; law 2019-69 of December 24, 2019 amending and supplementing law 2000-008 of 7 June 2000 which instituted a quota system in elective functions, in the Government and in the administration of the State, and its implementing decree.

Creation of a new coordination mechanism. The coordination of the implementation of the PAN is based on a device that replaces the "1325 task force" set up previously. This system is made up of a National Steering Committee (CPN) composed of representatives at the highest level of ministries and state structures

concerned, technical and financial partners and civil society. A Secretariat PAN National (SNP) is created, to serve as a coordinating body and linchpin the implementation of the NAP and compliance with the guidelines of the CPN. The SNP relies on regional offices and a network of focal points.

A flexible tracking framework. This NAP is articulated around five (5) axes which define the strategic objectives for the next five years. These areas are as follows: Prevention, Protection, Participation, Partnership and Coordination. The results framework defines the indicators of the effects, products and actions derived from these strategic axes. For a such a long implementation period, the results framework will be broken down each year by a operational and financial programming. These tools will propose the risks of each effect and products, as well as their different mitigation strategies; detailed activities; a budget ; a timeline and responsible parties for each activity.

Budgeting. Unlike PAN1, PAN2 is not based on a logical framework budgeted according to products and actions. Such an approach is often approximate and does not hold not take into account the adaptability and flexibility that such an instrument must have. That said, a budgeted and funded coordination mechanism contributes to a more effective implementation. coherent actions initiated to improve the participation of women in all efforts of peace, reconciliation and recovery . For NAP2, this coordination budget is 2,850,000 USD to be mobilized.

Longer duration. The current NAP is planned for 5 years instead of 3 years. This duration is necessary to ensure ownership of the WPS agenda and NAP2 by all parties stakeholders; the effective launch of the coordination system, which must be accompanied by a legal and administrative framework (decrees, orders, statutes and internal regulations). But moreover, this longer duration is also explained by the need to provide the means and the time to achieve the objectives and have a lasting impact on the condition of women and girls nigerians.

Leadership and broad ownership. The Ministry for the Promotion of Women and Child Protection (MPFPE) assumes the leadership of the PAN as before. From now on, this leadership is based on the active participation of all sectors of the government involved in the NAP coordination bodies. It's about business Foreign; National Defense ; Internal security and decentralization; Justice and Rights

¹ Cabrera-Balleza and Fal Dutra Santos (2017): No Funds, No NAPs: Handbook for Costing and Budgeting National Action Plans on UNSCR 1325, New York, Global Network of Women Peacebuilders .

Humans; Health ; Humanitarian action ; Plan ; National Education Finance and Budget; Youth and Sports. Other state institutions are also concerned: SE/SDS, CNCCAI, ONPG, CNESS/PRN, CNC, CNJ. The technical and financial partners as well as civil society are also involved in this leadership. These different parts must take ownership of the NAP2 at the highest decision-making level and support their actions by designation of focal points to guarantee the implementation of NAP2 objectives in each sector.

New targets and partnerships. To increase the chances of success, the present PAN aims to develop partnerships with other actors, some of whom are considered so far as non-traditional in the implementation of the NAP. It's about the leaders traditional and community, private sector and media. These new partners of PAN2 will play an active role by being carriers of initiatives aimed in particular at achieving new targets such as young people (girls and boys), changing socio-cultural practices, or invest in themes such as innovation, climate change, and sustainable management of natural resources.

II. Background and rationale

A vast country with an area of 1,267,000 km², Niger has an estimated population of 2017 to 20,651,0701 inhabitants, of which 50.1% are women and 70% young people under 25, with an annual population growth rate of 3.9%² . According to the World Bank in 2018, the nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is estimated at 414 USD while the average in Sub-Saharan Africa is 1585.8 USD. Despite a slight evolution of the Human Development Index, the value of Niger is 0.3773 while the average in Sub-Saharan Africa is 0.5414 . The vastness of the territory and population growth constitute major challenges for the socio-economic development of the country with regard to the scarcity of natural resources accentuated by climate change, the country's limited economic capacities⁵ , and further deterioration of the security context.

Indeed, for ten years, Niger has been confronted with a plurality of threats safe. In 2014, a study carried out by the High Authority for the Consolidation of Peace (HACP) had identified several types of conflicts in Niger: conflicts over access to resources

² In 2017. Source UNDAF

³ 0.353 in 2016

⁴ UNDP, Human Development Report 2019, Overview, p. 27. The closer the value is to 1, the higher the human development index.

⁵ Two-thirds of the territory of Niger is desert or semi-desert

natural (land and pastoral); conflicts over access to public resources and governance of extractive industries; conflicts related to the demographic dividend; them conflicts of access/management of power due to the persistence of social tensions as well as the recurrence of political and institutional instability; conflicts related to questions transboundary mainly due to local governance deficits that open up the voice to religious radicalism. The presence of numerous armed and terrorist groups in borders with Mali, Nigeria, Burkina, and Libya have exposed Niger to significant violence.

In addition, recently there has been an increase in community conflicts due to the scarcity of natural resources, the intensification of the migratory phenomenon and a still precarious political stability, which accentuates the recurrence of episodes of violence. This context creates an environment conducive to the infiltration of organized crime and extremism violent, in order to fuel the spiral of violence or create a climate of fear. It affects also the socio-economic activities of civilians, increases the number of internally displaced persons and contributes to fueling distrust of the state and their representatives, including the defense and security forces. These enormous security challenges cost the State, by way of illustration, 15% of its budgetary resources in 2017, reducing thus its capacity for investment in the productive and development sectors⁶ .

In addition to having bereaved several families, this violence particularly affected women and children. Women have often been targeted, particularly to serve hostages or sex slaves. They were forced into marriage, and suffered abuse and abuses of all kinds. Beyond physical and psychological trauma and stigma of this security context, they have also suffered a deterioration of their social and economic condition due to their limited access to education, health reproduction, management and control of land and natural resources, as well as their very low participation in decision-making spaces . As a result, the inequality index of gender in Niger is higher than the African average. According to the latest report of Human Development, this index is 0.647 (154th in the world out of 162) while the average index for sub-Saharan Africa is 0.5738 . That said, we note a slight evolution compared in 2016 when the index was at 0.695, 157th out of 159.

⁶ United Nations Development Assistance Framework Plan NIGER (UNDAF) 2019-2021, p. 17.

⁷ 16.9% in the National Assembly, 19% in government, 3.8% for prefects, 2.3% for municipalities and no woman as regional governor.

⁸ UNDP, Human Development Report 2019, Overview, p. 27. The closer the value is to 1, the higher the gender inequality.

In recent years, women and girls are no longer exclusively victims. They participate more and more in the violence in a direct or indirect way. That is enrolling in groups of extremist fighters following a process of radicalization ; either by providing information and the means to enable groups to undermine the integrity of the territory and of the citizens.

The new second generation NAP takes into account the diversity of these roles of women and girls in the Nigerien context and aims to propose solutions adapted to restore security and consolidate lasting peace. This, with a prominent place given to women and girls in this reconstruction process.

III. Development process

As early as August 2019, the MPFPE called on UN Women Niger, the United Nations entity for gender equality and the empowerment of women, to support it in the process revision of NAP1 with a view to adopting a NAP2. After consultation between the services MPFPE and the UN Women office in Niger, three observations were made. Firstly, it was necessary, even essential, that the evaluation of the NAP be the culmination of an inclusive and concerted approach that mobilizes all the key players in order to guarantee the quality and relevance of the analyses. Secondly, that it was appropriate that the evaluation process is carried out jointly with the development of a NAP2, for reasons efficiency, agenda constraints, and more to take advantage of the political will environment as well as the mobilization of the key actors involved in the WPS agenda in Niger. Finally, thirdly, the new instrument adopted had to lead to the creation of a operational mechanism at all levels to guarantee a better implementation of the PAN2. Thus, the MPFPE adopted a new approach to developing the NAP2 with three results keys:

- A report as well as lessons and good practices resulting from the implementation of initiatives derived from the NAP1 of Resolution 1325 are documented;
- A NAP2 is available through an inclusive and participatory approach taking account of local, regional, national and international contexts;
- An operational system for coordinating and monitoring the NAP is put in place with strengthened political commitment and institutional anchoring at its highest level to ensure the alignment, harmonization, coordination and monitoring and evaluation of all public action initiatives derived from the NAP2.

To achieve these results, a NAP revision process scoping workshop was organized from January 22 to 24, 2020 at the Noom hotel in Niamey with the objectives in particular to develop strategies for the involvement of all stakeholders in the WPS agenda at the Niger; validate the terms of reference of the NAP revision process with a sheet detailed roadmap of the review process. Thirty civil society organizations local, international (non) governmental organisations, and state institutions were invited to this work and adopted the following roadmap:

KEY STEPS	DATE OR PERIOD
Finalization of the terms of reference	From January 27 to February 02, 2020
Proposal Technical Committee (TC)	February 03, 2020
Creation of a CT by order MPFPE	February 10, 2020
Implementation of CT	February 15, 2020
Recruitment of consultants	From February 15 to April 15, 2020
Scoping meeting	April 16, 2020
Validation of tools	May 15, 2020
Regional forums and communication campaign	May 22 to 29, 2020
Drafting of the evaluation and the NAP1 by the consultant	From June 1 to July 15, 2020
Proposal of the axes of intervention of the PAN2 by the Consultant	From June 1 to July 15, 2020
Follow-up meeting	June 22 to 27, 2020/July 05 to 10, 2020
Preparatory work of the CT on the various documents	From July 16 to August 09, 2020
Retreat to finalize the evaluation of NAP1 and the development of NAP2 / Development of the SNP argument and communication campaign	August 10 to 16, 2020
Submission of the three texts to the MPFPE	August 24, 2020
Validation workshop	1 ^{er} to September 03, 2020
Creation of a coordination mechanism by ruling/decree	September 15, 2020
Adoption of the statutes and rules of procedure of the coordination mechanism by ruling/decree	September 30, 2020
Launch of PAN2/SNP and communication campaign	October 31, 2020: anniversary date of R1325

The high point of this roadmap provided for the adoption of the PAN2 and the establishment of its coordination and monitoring system, by October 31, 2020. Anniversary date of the 20 years of Resolution 1325. A Technical Committee (TC) responsible for monitoring the revision process of the PAN was instituted by order (000003MPF/PE/SG/DGPF/G/DL) on March 05, 2020. It is composed of members of the State, civil society and technical and financial partners.

It was also planned to recruit a national consulting firm to develop relevant data collection tools and administer them during forums in the 8 regions of the country. These regional forums would also be devoted to mapping the actors involved in the implementation of the WPS agenda, their areas and domains of interventions, then take stock of the actions carried out in the region concerned.

In the same vein, these regional consultations were to make it possible to collect specific needs and their prioritization according to the context of each region concerned. Thus, the consulting firm, under the supervision of the TC, would be able to propose a draft evaluation of the NAP1, as well as priority axes of the future PAN2 identified in the field. Subsequently, the TC had to enrich and propose the two documents to a workshop national validation in the presence of key players from across the territory.

Unfortunately, the initially planned roadmap has been impacted by the pandemic of Covid-19 which has profoundly changed the calendar and the data collection process in order to respect the response measures adopted by the Nigerien government. It's like that the restriction and then the prohibition of gatherings and the movement of people. To these constraints, there were also difficulties in mobilizing financial resources necessary to conduct all stages of the NAP review process.

Faced with these constraints, the stages of the roadmap have been modified. Also, the MPFPE, on the recommendation of the Technical Committee, has defined a new roadmap in 6 steps in accordance with government response measures against the Covid pandemic 19:

- Development of data collection tools for the NAP revision process by technical support from UN Women Niger;
- Validation of tools by the TC;
- Organization of a 6-day national workshop on the administration of these tools with the participation of key players from each of the 8 regions of Niger;
- Compilation and analysis of data collected by the TC, particularly in terms of assessment, lessons and recommendations;
- 5-day workshop of the TC plus resource persons in order to carry out the drafting of the PAN1 evaluation document;
- Presentation of the draft evaluation document at a national validation workshop of two days with the presence of the actors having taken part in the administration of the

data collection tools and formal delivery of the assessment document to the MPFPE.

This new adjusted roadmap has led to the adoption of this document evaluation with the technical and financial support of UN Women Niger and Counter Part International.

IV. State of play PAN1

The inventory of NAP1 noted that it did not serve as a reference instrument to which it was destined. However, state institutions, technical and financial partners, civil society organizations have initiated several projects related to the WPS agenda but without that the NAP1 constitutes the framework dedicated to organizing and coordinating all the activities relating to Resolution 1325 in Niger. We note certain achievements such as the existence of a political will and the presence of many committed technical and financial partners. Other findings were noted.

New supportive laws and policies. This is so:

- Law 2019-69 of December 24, 2019 amending and supplementing Law 2000-008 of June 7, 2000 which establishes a system of quotas in elective functions, in the Government and in the administration of the State and its implementing decree of August 26, 2020.
- The new National Gender Policy (PNG) adopted in August 2017 and which revises the of 2008.
- A National Strategy for the Economic Empowerment of Women (SNAEF) for the period 2017 to 2021 and its action plan for the period 2018 to 2022.
- A National Strategy for the Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence adopted in September 2017.
- The new rural land policy adopted in June 2020 based on a sensitive approach to gender with an area of intervention intended to promote women's access to land exploitable and fertile.

New institutional arrangements. The State of Niger has also made efforts to put in place new institutions that aim to support efforts to operationalize objectives of the WPS agenda in the country:

- The attachment of the National Observatory for the Promotion of Gender (ONPG) to services of the Minister's Office in May 2017 in order to play a decisive role in

the alignment of Niger's public policies with the PNG and the various strategies that ensue.

- The effective launch of the national coordination of the G5 Sahel women's platform in Niger, whose main mission is to improve the behavior of women, young people girls and boys facing the phenomenon of radicalization and violent extremism.

Encouraging initiatives. Several projects and actions initiated by all the stakeholders have produced catalytic results that are intended to be consolidated and duplicated.

- Improving the role of women in the prevention and mediation of conflicts and the social cohesion at the community level, in particular through the implementation of the project "Promotion of social cohesion between farmers and herders (men and women) in the regions of Dosso and Maradi through an approach based on gender and diversity"⁹, more than 600 women and girls from rural areas have been trained in conflict mediation and the culture of peace. The growing leadership of women mediators encourages their involvement in the electoral process in order to improve the registration of women on the new register biometrics, to prevent violence against women in elections and to strengthen their political role.
- Advocacy for improving the representation of women in public spaces decision-making which resulted in the establishment of a women's platform leaders whose role is to promote the establishment of networks of women from various horizons and increase the capacities of existing ones for a better participation Nigerian women's politics.
- The creation of frameworks for dialogue between civilians and the Defense and Security Forces (FDS) with a preponderant role for women which makes them more responsible in the management of their own security but also that of their different communities.
- An improvement in the fight against gender-based violence (GBV) and good practices, in particular through the Spotlight initiative, which brings about a convergence of struggles in order to prevent and reduce the consequences of such violence on women and girls nigerians.

⁹ Project funded by the Peacebuilding Fund, and implemented jointly by UN Women and FAO, from January 2019 to November 2020, for a total budget of 1,500,000 USD.

Obvious weaknesses. Beyond the absence of a coordination mechanism operational, four other types of shortcomings have marred the implementation of the objectives of the WPS agenda in Niger

- The weak local ownership of the WPS agenda and of Resolution 1325 due to a non-inclusive NAP1 development process and a lack of popularization among key players.
- The weak mobilization of resources whose responsibility is not exclusive to the partners but also attributable to the absence of gender-sensitive budgeting by the government sectors and non-involvement of the private sector.
- The deterioration of the security context which has limited the interventions of the actors where the populations needed them the most to access basic social services and benefit of protection.
- The insufficiency of public action solutions adapted to the realities insofar as it
There are few or no national studies and research in Niger.

v. NAP2 issues and challenges

The adoption of the NAP2 is justified by the emergence of new issues related to conflicts such as climate change or migratory phenomena. Likewise, the frame relating to the WPS agenda has evolved and incorporates new resolutions, and other parallel frameworks such as resolution 2250, the African Union's agenda 2063, the General Recommendation No. 30 of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against CEDAW women; the goals for sustainable development by 2030. even, because of the current context of conflict in Niger, and in light of the state of the places of the NAP1, the PAN2 responds to several issues and challenges to achieve its objectives. Those these fall into two categories: the issues and challenges related to conflict dynamics including factors and consequences; the issues and challenges related to the operationalization of PAN as an instrument of public action.

1. Issues and challenges related to conflict dynamics

Conflict affects women and girls differently from men and boys. The gender-specific needs of women as well as those of young people are little taken into account decision-making and peace-building mechanisms.

Community conflicts

The vastness of the territory and population growth are challenges socio-economic development of the country in view of the scarcity of resources natural resources accentuated by climate change and the country's limited economic capacities¹⁰. This scarcity of natural resources, in particular the reduction of fertile land, makes the management of pastoral spaces problematic, the control of transhumance corridors and cohabitation with agricultural areas. The situation is exacerbated by cattle rustling and circulation of arms within different communities. The historical relationships between pastoral and agricultural societies (manure contracts, grazing agreement, rights of way, exchange of products) have deteriorated. Many cases of conflicts between pastors and farmers, either because of the damage caused to farmers' crops by straying livestock, either because of the gradual occupation of corridors and rest areas by the extension farmers' fields. Thus, the livelihoods and food security of agro-pastoral communities are greatly reduced and women are the first affected. But more than that, these conflicts harm social cohesion and community life.

Radicalization and violent extremism

Niger is facing a recurrence of cross-border insecurity which weakens it the country on three fronts: (i) the eastern front where the Boko Haram Group is raging (Diffa region); (ii) the Western front where terrorist groups affiliated with the Islamic State and/or Al-Qaeda are making incursions from the borders of Mali and Burkina Faso (regions of Tillabéry and Tahoua); (iii) the northern front with the collapse of the Libyan State which favors the supply of terrorist groups and illegal trafficking. These groups have a great capacity to mobilize combatants quickly, carry out incursions into Niger and then escape the FDS by quickly retreating. The security responses of the G5 Sahel States and the international community have led to a strong presence of the FDS in these cross-border areas¹¹. The women are the main victims of the rise of violent extremism through the killings massive; the imposition of constraining behavioral norms such as barriers to mobility, at work: forced marriages; exposure to gender-based violence; them kidnappings and the ransoming of families. But women are no longer just

¹⁰ Two-thirds of the territory of Niger is desert or semi-desert

¹¹ This is the case with the deployment of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), the French Barkhane Force, the American Special Forces and the G5 Sahel Joint Force, in collaboration with the security and military forces. national defence.

victims. Many of them take part in this extremism and play active roles in it. miscellaneous: mobilization, supply, accommodation and intelligence of combatants. This commitment can be linked to a phenomenon of radicalization and conviction. They invest also these roles to preserve family and ethnic ties with combatants.

Unequal access to basic social services and economic opportunities

Due to conflicting violence, access to basic state social services is problem. In addition to the security and justice sector, schools, health centers, development infrastructure, decentralized administration services and decentralised, markets and economic opportunities for local populations have increased reduced. Thus, they have developed an ability to find solidarity mechanisms organization outside the structures of the State with a strong propensity to arm and communitize. This rise in social injustice has exacerbated gender inequalities especially in economic terms. The family tasks assumed by women and not wages create discrimination in the labor market, thus increasing the rate of poverty within communities by reducing their chances of control and access to resources, as well as the development of women's entrepreneurship. The underemployment rate that mainly affects rural populations (83.6%), is 34.62% on average, of which 38.33% for women and 32.93% for men. Thus, the gender inequality index in Niger is higher than the African average¹².

Persistence of gender-based violence

Despite the encouraging results and the adoption of a National Strategy for the Fight against sexual violence, these fragile achievements must be consolidated. The fight against GBV remains a priority given the diversity of conflict drivers that exposes the women and girls to this type of violence. Such phenomena are gaining momentum favor of the deterioration of the security context or specific crises such as the pandemic of Covid-19. This further exposes Nigerien women to violence. In addition to prevention, it is urgent to encourage all initiatives aimed at breaking the silence on violence suffered, but also to encourage and facilitate mechanisms for access to justice and compensation for victims. In this regard, advocacy plays a crucial role not only in

¹² UNDP, Human Development Report 2019, Overview, p. 27.

raising awareness, but also and above all by formulating avenues for immediate normative solutions and adapted to the Nigerian context.

Obstacles and barriers to the participation of women and the enhancement of their skills

The challenges of preventing violence and protecting women and girls mentioned above impact the participation of women and girls in the mechanisms for managing conflicts, public decision-making bodies but also private spaces because of the persistence of certain obstacles and socio-cultural barriers. For some years, we note an improvement in the participation of women in conflict prevention, particularly in their roles as mediators at the community level. The same is true within the public bodies thanks to the results of the constant advocacy of women's organizations and an increasingly favorable political will. This has resulted in the adoption of the law on quotas and its implementing decree. That said, women still face specific issues that may hinder their participation in public spaces or their appointment to positions of responsibility. Exclusion from access to natural resources and their control, housework, travel restrictions, lack of certain leadership abilities, illiteracy, and the popularization of certain stereotypes and pejoratives are obstacles. Similarly, insults or sarcastic comments or derogatory attitudes associated with those who take up political careers are frequently used to restrict women's inclinations towards political and public involvement. The media and social networks are vectors of the trivialization of this discrimination based on sex. This pejorative vision of the empowerment of women is well anchored in the local mores, customs and traditions that determine the social norms governing the community management. In this diagram, the public sphere, and therefore the political career, is the prerogative of men while women are restricted to the private sphere and to the tasks household or reproduction.

The low representation of women and young people in senior public positions and private

The pejorative vision of the empowerment of women and girls in spaces can only be lifted sustainably if women and girls decide to get involved, are accompanied and give themselves the means to overcome obstacles. Yet the aspirations women activists are numerous in terms of their involvement in civil society.

But very few make the leap to a political career due to the many obstacles aroused which accentuate the difficulty of reconciling a political commitment with a family life and community. To engage women and deconstruct this pejorative vision of empowerment of women in the public space, several levers can be activated:

- Encourage, train and sustainably support a critical mass of women in the political careers. Strict application of the law of quotas within the institutions state and political parties is an effective and quick way to overcome this problem.
- Rely on good practices such as those of women mediators, to engage the women in public decision-making, starting in particular with governance local. By involving women in the decisions that impact their daily lives, these will become hardened and demonstrate, if necessary and in the same way as men, added values of their empowerment;
- Appoint women to positions of responsibility equivalent to their skills. This particularly in areas where individual intrinsic skills are determining factors such as the FDS or the diplomatic corps;
- Multiply models of female leadership and accountability in the private sector in order to open career paths to new generations.

2. Issues and challenges related to the operationalization of the NAP

To promote the operationalization of the NAP, several challenges must be met in prelude and during its implementation period.

The requirement for strong leadership and broader coordination

Several sectors are concerned in Niger. These include in particular:

- The Promotion of Women and the Protection of Children;
- Foreign Affairs;
- National Defense;
- Internal Security and Decentralization;
- Justice and Human Rights;
- Health ;
- Humanitarian Action;
- The plan ;
- Finances and Budget
- National Education;

- Youth and Sports...

The harmonization of the action of these sectors which must carry the derived initiatives of the NAP2 requires strong leadership, particularly through the political commitment of leaders at their highest level. The goal is to make the struggles converge around the priorities defined in State framework documents such as the PDES and the PNG.

An instrument like the PAN2 can only be effective if accompanied by a operational coordination mechanism. The effectiveness of such a device also requires the active participation of all stakeholders. The objective is the harmonization of public action solutions that are sensitive to the gender-specific needs of women and that reduce inequalities in each key sector. This challenge aims to encourage initiatives, create a dynamic collective, which meet the same requirements according to common priorities but which account of the specificities of each field. To achieve this objective, it is necessary that the coordination mechanism is launched and funded from the start of the NAP2.

Box 1: mapping of the coordination mechanism

An effective coordination mechanism results in the establishment of a national steering committee (CPN) which is a body for orientation, planning, control and monitoring of the entire national process of implementation of the NAP. It is made up of representatives at the highest level of the ministries and state structures concerned, technical and financial partners and civil society. At the same time, a National Secretariat for the implementation of the NAP will be created to serve as the backbone of these committees. It is also an inclusive institution, made up of experts selected from the sector ministries involved; a representative of the High Authority for the Consolidation of Peace (HACP), Development Strategy for Sahelo-Saharan Zones (SDS), CNCCAI, ONPG, CNESS/PRN, National Communication Council (CNC), Council National of Nigerien Youth (CNJ); representatives of women's civil society organizations recognized for their leadership at the national and regional levels on the theme of Women, Peace and Security; and UN Women Niger on behalf of the UN Gender Theme Group.

The National NAP Secretariat (SNP) is a coordinating body for the implementation of the NAP. Its purpose is to ensure that the various public action solutions initiated by all the players correspond to the objectives of the NAP and the orientations of the CPN. He will also be responsible for building a dynamic database of projects related to the theme, carrying out monitoring and supervision missions, producing periodic reports on the state of implementation of the NAP, proposing updated analyzes specific to each region of Niger or provide technical contributions and assist beneficiaries in their activities. The SNP will be in charge of knowledge management, popularization of studies and research and capitalization of the results of the NAP. It will also have the role of creating frameworks that facilitate the exchange of experiences in an assiduous manner between the various public and private actors involved in the NAP. To do this, the SNP will be composed of at least an Executive Secretary, a monitoring-evaluation officer, a communication officer and a program officer. This staff will be made up of civil servants made available on a full-time basis by the sectors concerned, and appointed by the MPFPE. A committee of nine (9) experts will be associated with quarterly meetings of the SNP: three (3) from women's civil society organizations, one (1) youth civil society organization, three (3) from government sectors, 2 technical and financial partners.

Regional offices will also be set up to coordinate and monitor and evaluate projects and public action solutions initiated in each of their regions. These will be housed in the regional delegations of the MPFPE, or failing that, of the Ministry of Planning or the decentralized services at their highest level (Governorate). These branches will also be responsible for collecting data on the implementation of the NAP, and reporting the specific needs of the regions to the National Secretariat. To this end, they will be assisted by focal points in the various departments of the regions in order to cover the entire extent of the Nigerien territory.

At the national level, a "network of 1325 focal points" has been set up. Appointed in the ministries and other State institutions involved in the WPS agenda, these focal points will benefit from ad hoc and regular training on gender equality and security issues in order to disseminate them within their institutions. They are mainly responsible for integrating the priorities of the NAP2 into sectoral planning and budgeting and ensuring their implementation. They are also responsible for contributing to the reports on the implementation of the NAP and providing any analysis that should fuel the reflection of their supervisory authorities when they make decisions or when they intervene in the CPN. In principle, the focal points are in constant interaction with the National Secretariat but also the other actors involved in the pursuit of the objectives of the WPS agenda. This assumes that they carry out a permanent watch and are available to participate in all the activities that enrich their decision-making support function.

Box 2: monitoring framework

The NAP monitoring mechanism is overseen by the CPN. It will meet three times a year in normal session, and in extraordinary session at the motivated request of the MPFPE. As such, the CPN is responsible for proposing operational and strategic orientations, evaluating the state of implementation and formulating recommendations. An extraordinary session of the CPN will be organized after two years, as a mid-term evaluation of the PAN2.

The decisions of the CPN are motivated by the periodic reports of the SNP under the leadership of the MPFPE. This report is the result of data reported by the regional branches of the National Secretariat, as well as all other studies and research initiated by it at all levels. These data will allow an objective analysis of the achievement of results, and will identify bottlenecks or extend certain objectives achieved.

The reports of the SNP and the regional offices are also based on information from the network of 1325 focal points as well as the departmental focal points of each region. The objective is to produce the most reliable information possible, as quickly as possible, for a relevant and appropriate response. In all cases, the SNP provides for at least two monitoring missions per year in all regions. A special mid-term evaluation mission is planned. The last CPN session of the last year of the NAP periodicity serves as the final evaluation session.

Establishment of a relevant popularization and communication strategy

One of the factors of the lack of knowledge of the WPS agenda and the NAP1, including within of the government and civil servants, is that it does not exist on a strategy of communication to facilitate their popularization, then their appropriation. The adoption of a communication strategy that identifies targets that will have a positive impact on the implementation implementing public action solutions inspired by the NAP is a challenge. To this end, efforts popularization of the NAP and sensitization are to be done with a view to facilitating its ownership by government sectors and key actors. Such a strategy should also target mass information to instill change in practices in all levels. And this, both in the private sphere and in the public sphere. It's about informing, to educate but also to encourage citizens to become more involved and support the efforts of the Niger State; and to a certain extent, demand more accountability in this domain. This implies the multiplication of communication campaigns. In a context where financial resources do not always match needs, targeting and choice performance/success indicators for these campaigns are decisive.

In addition, this communication strategy should also engage models women (politicians, parliamentarians, economic actors, sports) and other personalities influential in the implementation of the objectives of the WPS agenda in Niger. Not only of

Such personalities can serve as models of success for young people, but more importantly, they can embody true ambassadors of the cause. Thus, because of their notoriety, these personalities can seize opportunities and public spaces to campaign for the implementation of the PAN; promoting good practices and innovations; and more generally moving the lines in favor of the rights of women and girls. A communications plan will be developed at the start of the implementation of the NAP2.

Strong involvement of deconcentrated and decentralized authorities

Deconcentrated authorities and decentralized communities are an essential network of the achievement of the objectives of the WPS agenda insofar as very few solutions of actions related to this theme in Niger have a national scope. The big one majority of projects and activities are implemented in specific geographical areas to respond, a priori, to specific needs. Also, it makes sense to facilitate the involvement of deconcentrated and decentralized local authorities, not only as information but as real major players in the implementation of projects related to the FPS agenda. The latter have a mastery of the stakes and the actors of their contexts which can be decisive in achieving the desired results. Moreover, they have a role of essential transmission belt to promote the implementation of actions taken at the level central; and bring forward the needs and good practices of their communities and constituencies at the central level. In a context of scarce resources, such structures can house projects or monitoring mechanisms on their premises and reduce substantially the costs or build their capacity.

Strengthening the roles of the private sector and the media

So far, the private sector has made very little commitment to achieving the objectives of the agenda FPS in Niger. However, the empowerment of women and young people is a fundamental factor in their social and economic well-being, but also a durable solution to prevent conflicts.

The experience of other States which have been confronted with this observation and which have succeeded in reversing the dynamic demonstrates that one of the most efficient gateways is to build partnerships around innovation and new technologies. These are the areas that arouse the interest of the private sector. These domains traditionally grant a place essential for young people. Also, until now, the media have been seen primarily as targets and not as true partners in achieving the objectives of the WPS agenda at the

Niger. Ultimately, these media are not equipped to grasp the issues and challenges, or even to better inform the public or identified targets. Here again, it is necessary to go beyond the prism of beneficiary passive often dedicated to the media, to make them active agents of the implementation of the PAN2 at all levels (national, regional and local).

Reinforcement of advocacy and renewal of militant effort

Given the plurality of CSOs in Niger, it would be useful to rely on a unifying movement or platform that brings together all women leaders and CSOs involved in the FPS theme and which would embody a credible interface for all of the activists committed to their diversity and beyond divisions. The same is true for young people. Such platforms could develop an advocacy force and take a stand in the forums for consultation between local actors, state institutions and partners in order to influence their agendas. They could also analyse, relay and popularize national-scale initiatives at local levels. And conversely, raise local aspirations with national and international public decision-makers.

However, the question of the renewal of the militant effort is just as essential at the risk of losing the achievements and know-how of female leaders in civil society. Thereby, the active involvement of youth organizations, as actors and as targets, in the implementation of the NAP is timely. Moreover, this also echoes the objectives of the resolution 2250 of the UNSC which encourages States to protect young people from conflicts and to grant them place in conflict resolution.

Establishment of a NAP2 financing mechanism

All the actors involved in the evaluation of the NAP1 agree to note that there is insufficient resources, particularly financial resources, to support spin-off initiatives of the WPS agenda in Niger. To increase the portfolio, the combination of several strategies mentioned above such as strong leadership, an effective monitoring system, communication relevant, efficient cooperation with public and private actors, can contribute to increase available funding.

To do this, it is necessary to adopt gender-responsive budgeting in government action. Similarly, the improvement of the budgetary allocations of the MPFPE, intended for the leadership and coordination of the NAP, could be an effective lever for the mobilization of additional resources commensurate with the objectives set out above. That

said, a commitment on the part of the main partners invested in the theme is everything also important ; just as the active involvement of the private sector is a track not negligible. Such actors should also be accountable for the results of the NAP2 by formally involving in the elaboration of such an instrument, as well as in the arrangements coordination and monitoring-evaluation.

A "Common Fund" will be created and fed by the Nigerien government as well as the technical and financial partners for the coordination of the NAP2. This Common Fund will be also intended to finance priority activities such as data collection and mapping of actors and needs; and possibly catalytic projects. This fund will be administered by the SNP. The CPN will guide the choices of financing according to the areas and priority intervention areas in such a way that there is an adequacy between the resources policies, techniques, materials available and the overall ambition of the NAP2. A budget forecast of this Common Fund for the 5 years of the NAP is available in the annexes of this document.

VI. Strategic Axes and Results Framework

1. Strategic axes

Following the inventory of NAP1, and the current issues and challenges of the contexts national and international conflictuality, and the operationalization of such an instrument, the PAN2 is based on 5 strategic axes:

Axis 1: Prevention. The human rights of women and girls are promoted and insured in all circumstances and by all.

Axis 2: Protection. Women and girls have increased access to social services basics, economic opportunities, social justice, and are protected from violence.

Axis 3: Participation. Obstacles are removed and women are involved in a way significant role in preventing conflicts in the long term and strengthening social cohesion.

Axis 4: Partnership. Intervention frameworks between public and private actors, women's and youth organizations are created to build a more resilient society.

Axis 5: Coordination. An inclusive, participatory system with adequate resources is operational to implement the objectives of the WPS agenda.

The strategic axes are broken down into effects, products and priority actions that were proposed by the actors who participated in the revision process, in particular at the workshop Administration Tools and the Development Retreat of this document. These effects,

products and actions are formulated in such a way as to enable scheduled bundles of activities operationally and financially annually by the SNP.

2. Results Framework

Axis I Prevention			
Outcome I: Key actors commit to promoting the fundamental rights of women and girls and limiting their exposure to violence		Indicator: Level of promotion of the fundamental rights of women and girls	
Output 1.1: The legal and political mechanisms dedicated to respecting the fundamental rights of women and girls are strengthened, promoted and applied, particularly in areas affected by conflict.	Indicator 1.1.a: Level of integration of new international standards for the protection of the fundamental rights of women and girls in national laws	Action 1.1.1: Adoption of regional and sub-regional human rights mechanisms	Indicator 1.1.1: Number of laws adopted and amended to incorporate the protection of the human rights of women and girls
	Indicator 1.1.b: Number of cases of violations of fundamental human rights identified	Action 1.1.2: Advocate for the application of legal mechanisms against violence against women and girls	Indicator 1.1.2: Level of application of legal mechanisms against violence against women and girls
		Action 1.1.3: Support for victims of gender-based violence and violent extremism	Indicator 1.1.2: Number of victims of gender-based violence and violent extremism treated
Output 1.2 The economic resources of women and girls are sustainably improved in order to limit their exposure to gender-based violence and the risk of recruitment into armed groups or radicalization to break the cycle of violence.	Indicator 1.2.a: Evolution of the gender development index	Action 1.2.1: Improved access of women and girls to fertile and arable land	Indicator 1.2.1: Percentage of women and girls with access to fertile and arable land
	Indicator 1.2.b: Evolution of the gender inequality index	Action 1.2.2: Improving the education and professionalization of women and girls	Indicator 1.2.2: Rate of schooling and professionalization of women and girls
		Action 1.2.3: Alleviation of domestic chores for women and girls	Indicator 1.2.3: Number of housework relief kits installed

		Action 1.2.4: Improved access of women and girls to sexual and reproductive health	Indicator 1.2.4: Maternal and infant mortality rate
Axis 2: Protection			
Outcome 2: The State undertakes to guarantee the protection of women and girls and access to basic social services in all circumstances		Indicator: Level of protection of women and girls and access to basic social services.	
Output 2.1: Spaces for dialogue and consultation between civilians and the FDS are multiplied to restore confidence and strengthen the security of women and young people.	Indicator 2.1.a: Number of incidents involving FDS and civilians	Action 2.1.1: Multiplication of consultation frameworks between FDS and civilians	Indicator 1.2.1: Number of operational consultation frameworks
	Indicator 2.1.b: Level of improvement in the skills of women and girls in mediation techniques, peacebuilding	Action 2.1.2: Capacity building of FDS and community leaders in preventing conflicts between FDS and civilians.	Indicator 1.2.2: Number of FDS and community leaders whose capacities have been strengthened in the prevention of conflicts between FDS and civilians.
		Action 2.1.3 Awareness campaigns on the rights and duties of civilians with regard to the FDS and vice versa	Indicator 1.2.3: Number of people sensitized
Output 2.2: Access for women and girls to education, health, hygiene and sanitation, justice and natural resources, including in areas exposed to conflicts and natural disasters, is guaranteed.	Indicator 2.2.a: Gender Development Index	Action 2.2.1: Improvement of the quality of basic social services in areas exposed to conflicts and natural disasters	Indicator 2.2.1: Level of quality of basic social services in areas exposed to conflicts and natural disasters
	Indicator 2.2.b: the gender inequality index	Action 2.2.2: Facilitate access for women and girls to basic social services in areas affected by conflicts and natural disasters	Indicator 2.2.2: Number of women and girls with new access to basic social services in areas affected by conflict and natural disasters
Output 2.3: Protection of civilians, particularly women and girls, leaders	Indicator 2.3.a: Number of displaced civilians	Action 2.3.1: Improvement of the deterrent presence of the FDS in areas exposed to violence	Indicator 2.3.1: Number of attacks in conflict-affected areas

communities is ensured by the FDS	Indicator 2.3.b: Number of women, girls and community leaders who are victims of targeted violence, killings or kidnappings.	Action 2.3.2: Improvement of mechanisms for the protection of witnesses and informants	Indicator 2.3.2: Number of witnesses and informants victims of violence
		Action 2.3.3: Limitation of FDS blunders against women and girls	Indicator 2.3.3: Number of women victims of FDS abuses
Axis 3: Participation			
Outcome 3: Women and youth mobilize and engage more in community management and good governance at all levels		Indicator: Level of women's engagement in community management and good governance at all levels	
Output 3.1: Obstacles and cultural barriers to women's participation in public and private decision-making spaces as well as in positions of responsibility are permanently removed.	Indicator 3.1.1: Rate of representation of women in public and private decision-making spaces as well as in positions of responsibility	Action 3.1.1: Strengthening leadership and supporting women and girls in public and private decision-making spaces as well as in positions of responsibility	Indicator 3.1.1: Percentage of women and girls in positions of responsibility
		Action 3.1.2: Promotion of female FDS staff to positions of responsibility suited to their skills	Indicator 3.1.2: Number of female senior officers appointed
		Action 3.1.3: Facilitate the creation of SMEs by women and girls	Indicator 3.1.3: Number of new SMEs created by women and girls
Output 3.2: The skills of women and girls in mediation, negotiation and conflict management, re-establishment of security are strengthened and enhanced in order to improve social cohesion at the community, national, sub-regional and international levels.	Indicator 3.2.a: Rate of representation of women and girls in mediation and peacebuilding bodies	Action 3.2.1: Strengthening the capacities of women and girls in mediation techniques, peacebuilding	Indicator 3.2.1: Number of women and girls whose capacities have been strengthened girls in mediation techniques, peacebuilding
		Action 3.2.2: Advocate for the improvement of the representation of women and girls in decision-making bodies	Indicator 3.2.2: Number of women and girls trained in mediation techniques and

		mediation and peacebuilding at all levels	peacebuilding at all diplomatic levels
		Action 3.3.3: Appointment of women and girls to high diplomatic positions	Indicator 3.3.3: Rate of women appointed to senior positions
	Indicator 3.2.b: Level of integration of the needs of women and girls in the decisions of community, national, sub-regional and international conflict management spaces and mechanisms.	Action 3.2.4: Permanent advocacy for the consideration of the needs and interests of women and girls with conflict management spaces and mechanisms at the community, national, sub-regional and international levels.	Indicator 3.2.4: Percentage of actors in community, national, sub-regional and international conflict management spaces and mechanisms whose capacities have been strengthened
Output 3.3: Women and girls are actively involved in innovation, the sustainable management of natural resources and the limitation of the effects of climate change.	Indicator 3.3: Level of involvement of women and girls in innovation, sustainable management of natural resources and limitation of the effects of climate change.	Action 3.3.1: Capacity building for women and girls in the face of the effects of climate change	Indicator 3.3.1: Number of women's and girls' projects adapted to climate change created
		Action 3.3.2: Support for young people for innovative management of natural resources and new technologies	Indicator 3.3.2: Number of new youth initiatives for innovative management of natural resources and new technologies
Axis 4: Partnership			
Effect 4: Non-traditional public and private actors engage in the implementation of the NAP to support the change in practices.		Indicator: Level of involvement of non-traditional public and private actors at the highest level in the appropriation and implementation of the NAP	
Output 4.1: Religious and traditional leaders become decisive actors in initiatives inspired by the NAP	Indicator 4.1.a: Number of partnership agreements with religious and traditional leaders, local communities and decentralized authorities	Action 4.1.1: Support for the initiatives of religious and traditional leaders, local communities and decentralized authorities for the development	Indicator 4.1.1 Number of local gender-responsive development plans drawn up

		gender-sensitive local development plans	
	Indicator 4.1.b: Level of involvement of religious and traditional leaders, local communities and decentralized authorities in the implementation of partnership agreements	Action 4.1.2. : Commitment of religious and traditional leaders, local communities and decentralized authorities in promoting the inclusion of women in the prevention and management of conflicts	Indicator 4.1.2: Number of women newly admitted to local conflict prevention and management mechanisms
Output 4.2 The private sector and the media are involved in encouraging innovative practices in defending and taking into account the gender-specific needs of women and girls.	Indicator 4.2.a: Level of involvement of the private sector and the media to encourage innovative practices in defending and taking into account the gender-specific needs of women and girls.	Action 4.2.1. : Support for media initiatives, in particular community radio stations, for conflict prevention and better involvement of women in peacebuilding Action 4.2.2: Involvement of the private sector in the development of conflict prevention	Indicator 4.2.1: Number of citizens sensitized on conflict prevention and better involvement of women in peacebuilding through community radios
	Indicator 4.2.b: Number of innovations created for better consideration of women and girls in conflict prevention and management.	and management tools and technologies	Indicator 4.2.2: Number of innovations in conflict prevention and management produced by the private sector
		Action 4.2.1. : Development of social entrepreneurship projects by private sector actors.	Indicator 4.2.3: Level of impact of social entrepreneurship projects developed private sector actors
Axis 5: Coordination			
Outcome 5: Public and private actors are mobilized to guarantee the effectiveness of the coordination of the NAP		Indicator: Level of implementation of the NAP	
Output 5.1: NAP coordination and monitoring bodies are effective	Indicator 5.1: Number of annual reports produced	Action 5.1.1: Launch of NAP coordination bodies from the first year of the NAP	Indicator 5.1.1: Launch date of NAP coordination bodies

		Action 5.1.2: Compliance with the NAP monitoring framework	Indicator 5.1.3: Reporting rate of the monitoring framework
Output 5.2: Communication, popularization, and capitalization of good practices derived from NAP are ensured.	Indicator 5.1.b: Level of popularization of the NAP	Action 5.2.1 Dissemination of the NAP to the sectors and state institutions involved	Indicator 5.2.1: Number of initiatives taken by the sectors and state institutions involved for the implementation of the NAP
		Action 5.2.2: Raising public awareness, particularly among women and young people, of resolutions 1325 and 2250	Indicator 5.2.2: Level of knowledge of resolutions 1325 and 2250
		Action 5.2.3: Capitalization and dissemination of good practices to a national and international audience	Indicator 5.2.3: Number of good practices capitalized on and disseminated
		Action 5.2.4: Launch of a web interface of the National PAN Secretariat	Indicator 5.2.4: Level of accessibility of the web page
Output 5.3: Sufficient technical and financial resources are mobilized to ensure effective implementation of the NAP	Indicator 5.3: Rate of resources mobilized according to overall NAP budget	Action 5.3.1: Funding of the operating budget of coordination bodies for a period of 5 years	Indicator 5.3.1: Rate of financing of the operating budget of coordination bodies
		Action 5.3.2: Operation of a common fund for NAP catalytic projects	Indicator 5.3.2: Rate of resources mobilized
		Action 5.3.3: Recruitment of full-time experts for the functioning of the Secretariat PAN National	Indicator 5.3.2: Number of full-time experts recruited.

VII. Appendices

has. Coordination mechanism budget

Budget items (USD)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Expenses
Catalytic projects (mapping of actors and needs, research studies)	150,000	100,000	150,000	100,000	150,000	650,000
Monitoring and evaluation	75,000	50,000	100,000	50,000	100,000	375,000
Knowledge management.	25,000	25,000	50,000	50,000	75,000	225,000
Communication	120,000	120,000	150,000	150,000	200,000	740,000
Equipment, SNP and CPN operating costs	200,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	200,000	850,000
Totals	570,000	455,000	600,000	500,000	725,000	2,850,000
						USD

b. List of organizations that participated in the development of the NAP2

Framework workshop for the NAP revision process: from January 22 to 24, 2020

- Ministry for the Promotion of Women and the Protection of Children (MPFPE)
- United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN WOMEN)
- United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
- Secretariat of the Peacebuilding Fund (UN PBF)
- Counterpart International
- National Youth Council of Niger (CNJ)
- National Gendarmerie (GN)
- Ministry of National Defense (DND)
- Women's Peace and Security Network in the ECOWAS region (REPSFECO)
- G5 Sahel Women's Platform (PF-G5S)
- High Authority for the Consolidation of Peace (HACP)
- Networks of Women for Peace (REFEPA)
- Coordination of Non-Governmental Organizations and Women's Associations Nigerien (CONGAFEN)
- European Union (EU)
- National Center for Strategic and Security Studies (CNESS/PRN)
- National Police (PN)
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation of African Integration and of Nigeriens Abroad (MAE/C/IA/NE)

- Security and Development Strategy for the Sahelo-Saharan Zones of Niger (SDS).

Tools Administration Workshop: August 26-28, 2020

- Women Action and Development (FAD NGO)
- Niger Association for the revitalization of local initiatives (NGO KARKARA)
- Women and Children Victims of Violence (SOS FEVVF)
- Directorate for the Advancement of Women and Child Protection Tillaberi
- NGO ADKOUL (Emergence, Development in Tamasheq)
- Tahoua Youth Associations Consultation Framework (CCAJ)
- Women and Children in Need Niger (FEED)
- Network of Trainers for the Promotion of Local Agropastoral Organizations (
- Directorate for the Advancement of Women and the Protection of Women Tahoua
(DR/PF/PE)
- Democratic Rally of Women (RDR NGO)
- Association for the Promotion of Women's Education (APEF)
- Women and Children Victims of Domestic Violence (SOS FVVF)
- Union for the Defence, Protection and Promotion of Children's Rights (UDPPD)
- Directorate for the Advancement of Women and Child Protection Dosso
(DR/PF/PE)
- NGO Leadership Challenge (LC)
- Himma Local Development Support Association (ADL)
- Coordination of Non-Governmental Organizations and Women's Associations
(CONGAFEN)
- Directorate for the Advancement of Women and Child Protection Maradi
(DR/PF/PE)
- TIMNAS cooperative;
- Associations of Nigerien women against the war (AFFG)
- Coordination of Non-Governmental Organizations and Women's Associations
(CONGAFEN)
- NGO Women and Family (FEFAM)
- Directorate for the Advancement of Women and Child Protection Agadez
(DR/PF/PE)
- Coordination of Non-Governmental Organizations and Women's Associations
(CONGAFEN)
- Citizen Space Alternatives (AEC)
- Centers for Economic and Social Studies of West Africa- (CEESA-Pole
Regional Niger)
- West Africa Network for Peace (WANEP Niger)
- Directorate for the Advancement of Women and Child Protection Zinder
(DR/PF/PE)
- Women and Children Victims of Family Violence (SOS FEVVF)

- Fight against drugs, corruption and human trafficking (ADDENA)
- Coordination of Non-Governmental Organizations and Women's Associations
- Directorate for the Advancement of Women and Child Protection Diffa (DR/PF/PE)
- Women and Children Victims of Domestic Violence (SOS FEVVF)
- Alternative Citizen Spaces (AEC)
- Initiatives for Green Development (ID VERT)
- Non-Violent Conflict Management (GENOVICO) •

Ministry for the Promotion of Women and the Protection of Children of Niamey
(DR/PF/PE)

- Counterpart International
- Department of National Defense (DND)
- National Youth Council of Niger (CNJ)
- United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
(UN WOMEN)
- NGO DOUBANI (Development in the Djerma language)
- National Gendarmerie (GN)
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation of African Integration and
of Nigeriens Abroad (MAE/C/IA/NE)
- High Authority for the Consolidation of Peace (HACP)
- National Center for Strategic and Security Studies (CNESS/PRN)
- National Police (PN)

Retreat for the development of the 2017-2019 NAP assessment document, and the second generation NAP

- Ministry for the Promotion of Women and Child Protection (M/PF/PE);
- Public Policy Analysis and Government Action Evaluation Unit
(CAPEJ);
- High Authority for the Consolidation of Peace (HACP);
- The National Police (PN);
- National Center for Strategic and Security Studies (CNESS/PRN)
- Security and development strategy for the Sahelo-Saharan Zones of Niger
(SDS)
- G5 Sahel Women's Platform (PF-G5S);
- Ministry of Defense (DND);
- Coordination of Non-Governmental Organizations and Women's Associations
(CONGAFEN);
- National Youth Council of Niger (CNJ);
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation, African Integration
and Nigeriens Abroad (MAE/C/IA/NE)

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