

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

PPCR/SC.7/6
October 26, 2010

Meeting of the PPCR Sub-Committee
Washington, D.C.
November 10, 2010

STRATEGIC PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE
NIGER

Proposed Decision by PPCR Sub-Committee

The PPCR Sub-Committee reviewed document PPCR/SC.7/6, *Strategic Program for Climate Resilience: Niger*, endorses and agrees to the further development of activities foreseen in it. The Trust Fund Committee agrees to an envelope of up to \$50million in grant resources and \$60million in concessional loans in PPCR funding to finance the Program.

Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR)



Republic of Niger



Niger Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR)

Programme Stratégique pour la Résilience Climatique au Niger (PSRC)

October 2010

PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE Summary – Strategic Program on Climate Resilience

1. Country/Region:	Niger / AFR											
2. SPCR Funding Request:	Grant: US\$ 50.000.000	Concessional Loan: US\$ 60.000.000										
3. National Focal Point:	Mr. Malam Gata Zouladaini. Head, Office for Development Affairs - Ministry of Economy and Finance											
4. National Implementing Agency (SPCR coordination)	Ministry of Economy and Finance											
5. Multilateral Development Banks/focal points:	MDB HQ focal point: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>IBRD: Taoufiq Bennouna, Sr. NRM sp.</i> • <i>AfDB: Ould Ould Cheikh Ahmed, Rural Infrastructures Expert</i> • <i>IFC: Paul Mumo Kiraj, Climate Change and Energy and Environment Expert</i> 	MDB country focal point:										
6. SPCR Description:	<p>(i) Key development challenges (vulnerability) related to climate change/variability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased food insecurity due to high degrees of climate and anthropogenic pressure • Lack of capacities of major institutional national and local stakeholders to mainstream CC into policies • Exacerbation of water scarcity due to increased incidence of droughts, floods, and rainfall variability • Land degradation and soil erosion as the result of a combination of factors (including water and wind erosion) • Social exclusion and economic marginalization of a growing number of households living in CC risky areas • High vulnerability of producers to climate change and variability <p>(ii) Areas of intervention – sectors and themes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming climate change resilience into national development policies and planning • Enabling weather and climate forecasting systems • Formulating and implementing an adequate communication strategy on climate and climate-related issues • Making innovative investments aimed at reducing the vulnerability of rural households to climate change and building their resilience • Scaling up and disseminating best practices of sustainable management of land and water control • Protecting and rehabilitating social and economic infrastructure located in high risk climatic zones • Providing appropriate assistance (through ‘social security nets’) to extremely poor households vulnerable to climate risks • PPCR Program Coordination and knowledge management <p>(iii) Expected Outcomes from SPCR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate resilience is incorporated into development plans and investment programmes • Increased use of climate-related information within the sectors and by vulnerable groups • Increased resilience of the most vulnerable groups to climate hazards • Increase of climate sensitive investments • Increase awareness of main stakeholders about climate challenges <p>(iv) Key SPCR Results and Indicators of Success (consistent with PPCR Results Framework):</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>1. Climate and environmental tools are developed and used in planning processes at all levels</td> <td>Number of policy documents and sectoral initiatives which incorporate climate resilience, including SDRP and SDR</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. A scheme for risk management, guarantees against climate risks affecting agro-sylvo-pastoral production and social protection measures are in place for vulnerable households.</td> <td>Insurance mechanism against climate risk successfully piloted and ready to be adopted at a larger scale</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. An environmental early warning system is operational and climate information is disseminated</td> <td>The number of villages and <i>Collectivités territoriales</i> covered by the early warning system</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Sustainable land and water management investment is increased in vulnerable geographical areas</td> <td>Percentage of areas with best water management practices in targeted <i>Collectivités</i> (by type of SLWM)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Exchange of information on PPCR takes place both at national and international levels</td> <td>Number of knowledge products on SPCR disseminated</td> </tr> </table>		1. Climate and environmental tools are developed and used in planning processes at all levels	Number of policy documents and sectoral initiatives which incorporate climate resilience, including SDRP and SDR	2. A scheme for risk management, guarantees against climate risks affecting agro-sylvo-pastoral production and social protection measures are in place for vulnerable households.	Insurance mechanism against climate risk successfully piloted and ready to be adopted at a larger scale	3. An environmental early warning system is operational and climate information is disseminated	The number of villages and <i>Collectivités territoriales</i> covered by the early warning system	4. Sustainable land and water management investment is increased in vulnerable geographical areas	Percentage of areas with best water management practices in targeted <i>Collectivités</i> (by type of SLWM)	5. Exchange of information on PPCR takes place both at national and international levels	Number of knowledge products on SPCR disseminated
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7. Project concepts proposed under the SPCR :							
Project Concept Title	MDB	Requested PPCR Amount (\$)	Financing Modality	Co-Financing (\$)*	Source(s) of co-financing	MDB Fee (\$)	Total (\$)
Project for the Improvement of Climate Forecasting Systems and Operationalization of Early Warning Systems	AfDB IFC	25,000,000	Additional financing	31,500,000	GoN and beneficiaries	342,000	56,842,000
Project for Sustainable Management and Control of Water Resources	AfDB IFC	15,000,000	Additional financing	59,000,000	GoN and beneficiaries	335,000	74,335,000
Community Action Project for Climate Resilience (PACRC)	WB IFC	70,000,000	Additional financing	34,670,000	TBD	480,000	105,150,000
*This includes both existing and future co-financing, please see table 14 (p. 41) in the SPCR.							
8. Timeframe (tentative) – Approval ¹ milestones							
Project 1: Submission to Board approval, September 2011							
Project 2: Submission to Board approval, September 2011							
Project 3: Submission to Board approval, November 2011							
9. Other Partners involved in SPCR ² :							
UNDP							
GTZ							
European Union							
Agrhymet							
ACMAD							
10. Key national stakeholder Groups involved in SPCR design:							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) • Ministry of Agricultural Development (MDA), • Ministry of Environment and Desertification (MED), • Ministry of Water Resources (MH) • National Environment Council for Sustainable Development (CNEDD) • Ministry of Territorial Administration and Community Development (MATDC) • Ministry of Population, Social Reforms, Women Promotion and Child Protection (MPRS/PFPE), • NGO • Private sector 							

¹ Expected Date of Signature of Loan/Grant Agreement between country government and MDB

² Other national and international partners involved in design and implementation of SPCR

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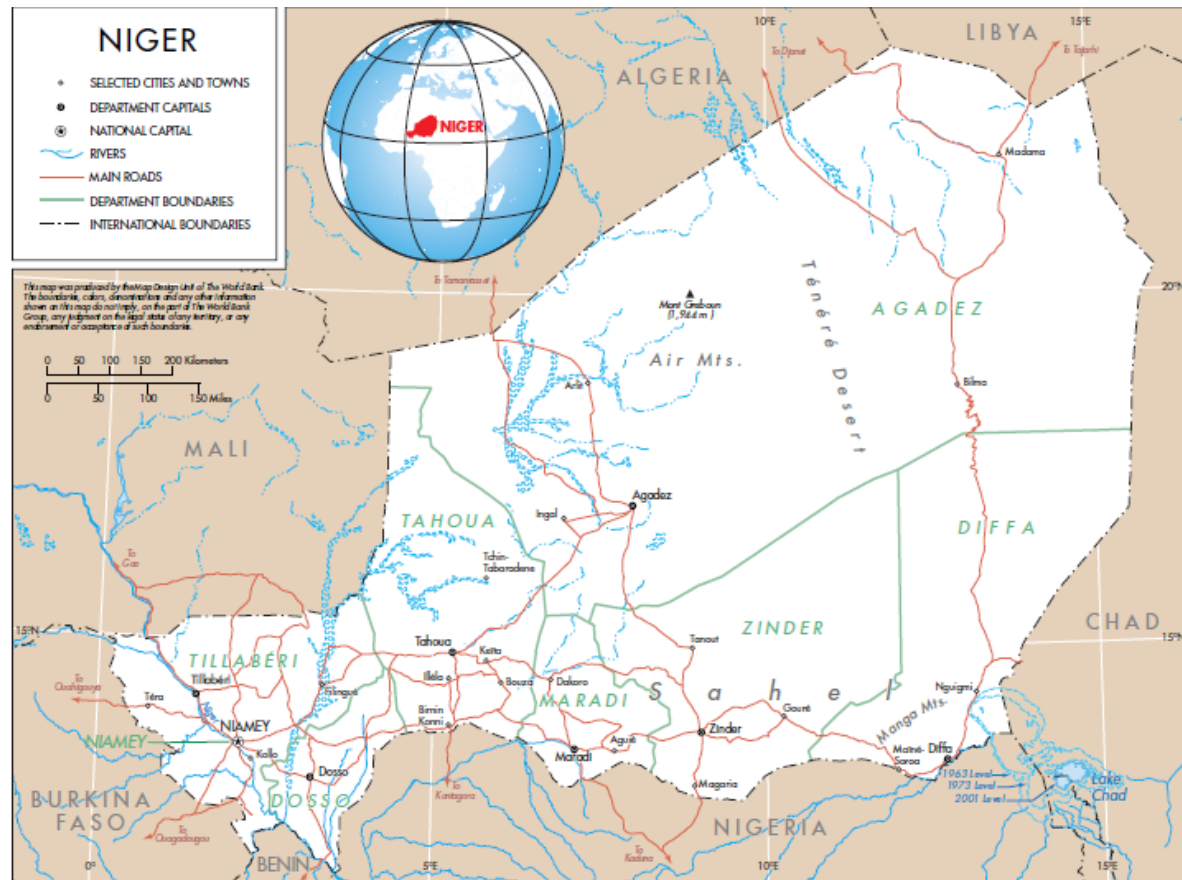
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Exchange rate: \$US 1 = FCFA 472 (19 October 2010)

MAP 1: ADMINISTRATIVE MAP OF NIGER



LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAP	African Adaptation Programme
ACMAD	African Center for Meteorological Application to Development
AGHYMET	Regional Agro-Hydro-Meteorological Training and Information Centre
ANFCT	National Agency for Local Government Financing
ASECNA	Agency for the Security of Air Navigation in Africa
AfrDB	African Development Bank
BEEEI	Office for Environmental Assessments and Impact Studies
CCNUCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
CLIMDEV	Climate Initiative for Development in Africa
CNEDD	National Environmental Council for Sustainable Development
CONGAFEN	Network of Women NGOs and Association of Niger
CTNCVC	National Technical Commission on Climate Change and Variation
DNPGCA	National Mechanism for Food Crisis Prevention and Management
EU	European Union
GEF	Global Environmental Fund
ICRISAT	International Cultivation Research Institute on Semi - Arid Tropical Zones
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IMWR	Integrated Management of Water Resources
INRAN	Niger's National Institute of Agronomic Research
INS	National Institute of Statistics
MAG/EL	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
MAT/DC	Ministry of Territorial Administration and Community Development
MDB	Multi-lateral Development Bank
ME/F	Ministry of the Economy and Finance
MEE/LCD	Ministry of Water, Environment and Fight against Desertification
MISD/AR	Ministry of Interior, Security, Decentralization, and Religious Affairs
MPPF/PE	Ministry of Population, the Promotion of Women and Child Protection
MTT/A	Ministry of Transport, Tourism and Handicraft
ONG	Non-Governmental Organization
OP	Producer's Organization
PAC	Community Actions Programme
PACRC	Community Action Project for Climate Resilience
PANA	National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change
PDC	Communal Development Plan
PDIPC	Project for the Development of Climate Information and Forecast
PIC	Communal Investment Plan
PMVRE	Project for the Mobilization and Development of Water Resources
PNEDD	National Environmental Plan for Sustainable Development
SPCR	Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience
SAP	Early Warning System
SDRP	Poverty Reduction and Accelerated Development Reduction Strategy
RDS	Rural Development Strategy
SLWM	Sustainable Land and Water Management
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WB	World Bank

Niger

Presentation of the Strategic Programme For Climate Resilience (SPCR)

PART I: BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

1. COUNTRY CIRCUMSTANCES

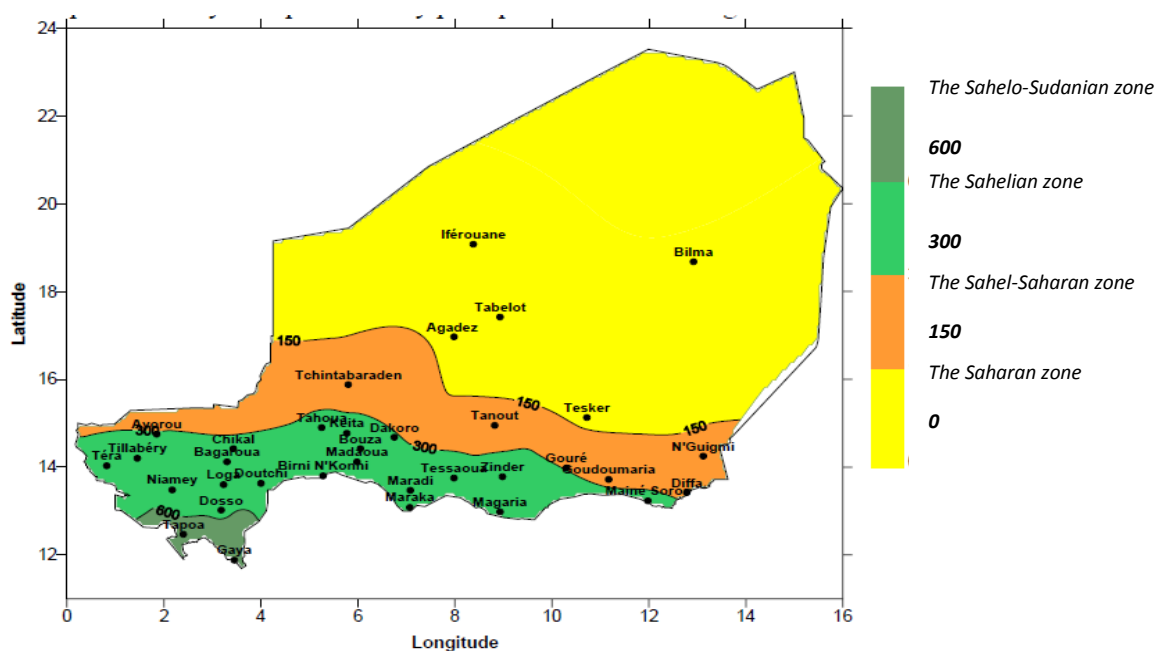
01. Niger is a Sahelian country with an **area of 1 267 000 km²**, situated between longitude 0° 16' and 16° East, and latitude 11°1' et 23°17' North. Located at the crossroads between North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa, as well as between Western and Central Africa, its neighbors are Libya and Algeria to the North, Benin and Nigeria to the South, Chad to the east and Burkina Faso and Mali to the West (see Map 1). Its population is currently estimated at **15.2 million**.
02. Niger is **one of the world's poorest countries**. In 2009, it was ranked 182nd out of 182 countries on UNDP's Human Development Index. Per capita GDP is estimated at US\$ 360 and life expectancy at 58 years. One child in five dies before the age of five. Population growth is estimated at 3.3% and women give birth on average to seven children. While Niger has considerable mineral resources, the economy is essentially based on the rural sector. Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishery comprise over 40% of GDP, 22% of exports and 84% of employment. **Subsistence farming and animal husbandry** are the main sources of income for rural dwellers. Nevertheless Niger does have substantial land and water resources as well as minerals and there is substantial potential for improved agricultural productivity.
03. Niger's climate is characterized by **high variability** especially in terms of rainfall. Over the past forty years, the country has experienced **seven episodes of droughts** whose effects on the agro-production, food security and socio-economic life have been dramatic. While on average food production meets 85% of domestic requirements, nearly half the population is estimated to suffer from chronic food insecurity, and in times of drought the country is heavily dependent on food aid, and there are outbreaks of famine. During the most recent drought in 2010, agricultural output fell 12% below average and malnutrition affected 32% of the population. Drought impacts are exacerbated by the extensive, "low-input", "low-output" agricultural and livestock practices, which leave soils exposed and vulnerable to erosion. Other climate-related hazards include floods, sandstorms and locust invasions. For Niger, **improved climate resilience and improved food security go hand in hand**.

2. DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE RISKS

2.1 Climate characteristics in Niger

04. Niger has semi-arid tropical climate, with two long seasons: a dry season, from October to May, and a rainy season, from June to September. Rainfall is not only irregularly distributed over the year, but also erratically dispersed over the country, being very low in the north and higher in the South. Rainfall contributes to define **four main agro-climatic zones**³ (see Map 2):

- *The Sahelo-Sudanian zone*, which covers about 1% of Niger's total surface area and receives 600 to 800 mm of annual precipitation, is conducive to food production and animal husbandry.
- *The Sahelian zone*, which covers 10% of Niger's total area and receives 300 to 600 mm of annual precipitation, is conducive to agro-pastoralism.
- *The Sahelo-Saharan zone* covering 12% of Niger's total area is conducive to pastoralism and annual precipitation hardly reaches 150 mm to 300 mm.
- *The Saharan zone*, which covers 77% of the country, has irrigation farming and nomadic pastoralism, with annual precipitation hardly reaching 150 mm.



Map 2: CLIMATE ZONES OF NIGER

05. About 75% of the population lives in the Sahelo-sudanian and Sahelian zones, engaged in agricultural and agro-astoral activities (mainly rainfed agriculture, with some irrigated agriculture in the Niger valley and in the Dallols). In the other areas, population practice mainly pastoral activities.

³ More specifically, the FAO distinguished 13 different agro-ecological zones, each zone having its own physical features and production systems. The following zones are identified : Lake Chad-Komadougou, Maine Soroa Watershed, Eastern Plains, the Goulbis, the Adder-Doutchi-Maggia, the Dune areas, the Dallols, the Uplands, the areas of the Niger River and its tributaries , the Nopthern Pastoral areas, the Oases, the W National Park, and the Peri-urban zone. (<ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/004/X6887F/X6887F00.pdf>).

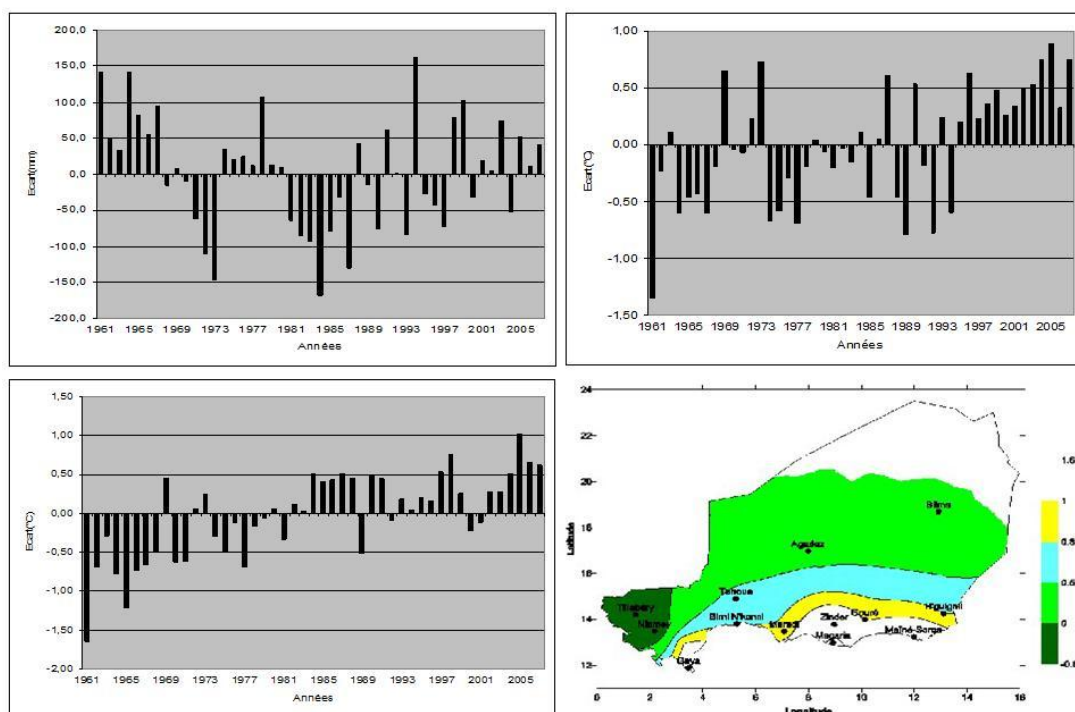
2.2 Climate variability and change

2.2.1 Climate parameters and current trends

06. There are four distinct periods of the year: (i) a dry cold period (from mid-December to mid-February), with an average shade temperatures between 19 and 27° C; (ii) a dry hot period (from March to May), with temperatures between 29 and 33° C; (iii) a rainy period (from June to September) with an average temperature of between 28 and 32° C; and finally (iv) a transitional hot period (from October to mid-December), with average temperature of about 35° C.
07. Average maximum and minimum temperatures have shown a rising trend in recent decades (see figure 3)

Figures 3: VARIATION OF THE MONTHLY AVERAGE NORMAL MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE AND OF THE ANNUAL RAINFALL FROM 1961 TO 2007

(Source: National Meteorology Department, 2008)



08. Rainfall is characterized by high variations, both in time and in space. Evolution of differences in average annual rainfall compared to the average over the period 1961-2007 (Figure 3) shows a marked increase in the frequency of years in deficit since 1970, with seven major drought years and three episodes of multi-year deficit (1969-1974, 1981-1988 and 1995-1999). The downward trend since 1970 has resulted in a southwards migration of isohyets.
09. In the Sahelo-Saharan and Saharan zones, the rainy season period has been affected by significant changes in the displacement of the 'inter-tropical convergence zone' (ITCZ) - after initial violent rains, the inter-tropical front moves southwards. In the Saharan zone, the tiny carpet of grass, which usually springs during the short wet season and attracts herds from throughout the region, has become extremely unpredictable (preventing the animals from using to key salty areas in the North). In the Sahelian zone, the rainy season tends to start later and

stop earlier, not allowing crops and pasture to properly grow. In the Far East, in a context of high climate variability, Lake Chad has tended to shrink, with huge impacts on the eco-system and local livelihoods. The overall trend is towards greater climate variability, with more frequent droughts, floods and sandstorms, leading to faster drying up of water tables, flooding in plains because of floods of seasonal rivers, more acute erosion due to runoff water, increased and more virulent bushfires, etc.

10. The Niger River flows through the densely populated south-western corner of the country. Over half the potential irrigated area of 270,000 ha is concentrated along the Niger valley, although only 80,000 ha have been developed. The average flow of the Niger has declined through the 20th century, from an average of 32 billion m³ per year from 1930 to 1960, to an average of 23 billion m³ in the late 20th century. There is great seasonal variation in the flow, with water levels at Niamey in June averaging less than one third of those in January. While irrigated agriculture has potential in the valley, and can play a role in reducing vulnerability for climate risk, ***it must be adapted to these variations.***

2.2.2 Projected climate change

11. In terms of climate projections, there are currently two dissenting opinions. While the first opinion predicts a gradual desiccation of the entire Sahel region over the next decades, the second opinion suggests that a constant humidification process should lead to increased vegetative cover within the Saharan region.⁴ However, according to a recent study carried out by the AGHRYMET regional center, the gradual desiccation of the western Sahelian zone has to be distinguished from the humidification of the eastern Sahelian zone.⁵ Given the strong correlation between summer temperatures and precipitations, we can expect decreased rainfall concomitant with increased temperature in the horizon 2020-2049.⁶
12. Major climate projections concern an increase in average maximum temperatures of about 2.3° C (B2 scenario) and up to 2.6° C (scenario A2) over the 2020-2049 period, and a small increase in rainfall, with intensification of heavy rains and their possible consequences.⁷

2.2.3 Constraints and perspectives

13. It is important to emphasize that the results of these projections should be taken with great caution because of the number of factors which do not allow more reliable analysis. These include: (i) the low quality of data used and the coarse resolution of outputs from the available model (ii) the difficulty in implementing regional models with finer spatial resolution, (iii) the difficulty to access sectoral and socio-economic models for impact assessments, (iv) the uncertainty of 'downscaling' methods and (v) the low density of the national meteorological network.

⁴ IPCC/AR 4

⁵ Ali et al. 2008

⁶ Second National Communication, 2009

⁷ IPCC/AR 4.

14. For Nigerien citizens, exposed to an uncertain climate and with limited access to reliable weather information, improved access to better quality weather and climate information, in a form they can use for decision-making, is **a key element** in enhancing climate resilience. **The SPCR can make a significant contribution in the field of climate forecasting and information** by particularly focusing on the following elements: (i) strengthening human, material and technical capacities in processing climate data; (ii) detailed analysis of the impacts of climate variability and change at local level; (iii) development of adaptation measures fitting the specific needs of different municipalities and localities; (iv) adaptation and dissemination of climate information to key local stakeholders (local government officials, local technical services, producer associations and the private sector), and, (v) improving the density and the quality of the national meteorological network.

2.3 Vulnerability to climate shocks

2.3.1 Climate risk categories

15. The **Sahel region** is considered by the *Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* (IPCC) as **one of the most vulnerable areas** to adverse effects of climate change. Major vulnerability factors include:

- Recurrent droughts that have weakened natural resources;
- Heavy dependence (60 to 80% of labor force) on rainfed farming and on livestock (highly vulnerable to climate-related hazards);
- Rapid population growth (with close to 3.3% population growth rate a year), with ensuing heavy pressure on the environment;
- Weak specialized structures and institutions
- Continuing woodland degradation due to energy needs of the population (fuel wood and related products are the main energy source).⁸

16. There are six different types of climate risks that are relevant in Niger (NAPA 2006). For each of these risks, it is possible to estimate the main impact on different sectors as well as on humans (see Table 4).

⁸ For further information on this section, see the analysis prepared during the preparation of the PPCR in Niger in 2009, as well as a study commissioned by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change by logging on to www.ipcc.ch/pub/syrgloss.pdf. According to the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI, 2006), based on the monitoring of 14 indicators for all African countries, Niger is in the 3rd or 4th category on a scale of four of countries most vulnerable to climate change.

Table 4: Impacts of different climate hazards on different sectors (NAPA)

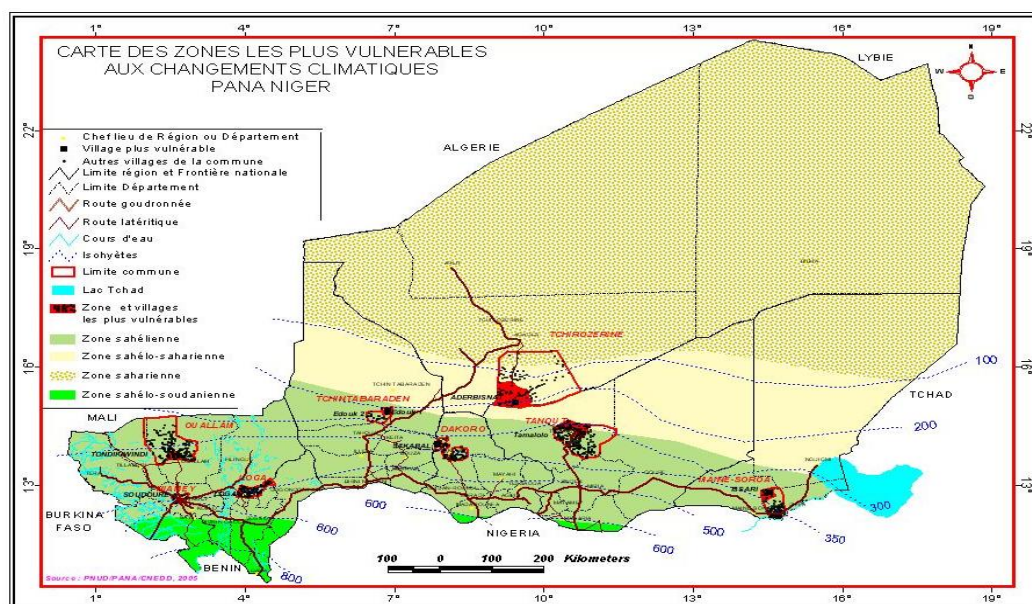
RISK	DESCRIPTION	a) Impact	b) Duration, days	c) Spatial scope, km ²	d) Frequency	e) Tendency
Droughts	Droughts have a critical impact on some stage of crop growth (increased demand for water), lower yields or crop failure, capital loss, increased poverty, food imports and aid, reduction of water resources	3	3 to 4	3 to 4	3	↑
Heavy rains/Floods/High winds	Heavy rains accompanied by high winds often cause erosion of productive land, and silting of rivers; local flooding in riverside residential areas leading to losses of young plantations, damage to buildings and infrastructure, health effects, loss of agricultural production and stocks.	3	1	3	1	↑
Sand-/dust storm	The erosion of sandy soil by strong winds causes severe damage with loss of seedlings, reduced agricultural production, damage to infrastructure, effects on health	2	2	4	?	↑
High temperatures/heat waves	Cause serious public health problems (epidemics of meningitis, measles, worsening of cardiovascular diseases among the elderly, etc.), increased energy and water consumption	3	2	4	?	↑
Invasions of locusts	Cause significant damage to vegetation, agricultural production and fodder production resulting in food insecurity / famine	3	4	4	2	↑
Bushfires/fires	Worsened by droughts and winds, they cause considerable economic and environmental damage	2	1	2	1	?

- Legend:
- a. Economic impacts: 1 = low damage, 2 = damaging, 3 = high damage
 - b. Duration, days: 1= 1 day, 2 = 10 days, 3 = 100 days (1 season), 4 = 1000 days (more than a year) (a year has only 365 days....)
 - c. Spatial scope, km²: 2 = 10 Km², 3 = 100 km², 4 = 1000 km²
 - d. Frequency: 1 = 1 to 20 % probability, 2 = 20 to 40 %, 3 = 40 to 60 %, 4 = 60 to 80 %, 5 = 80 to 100 % ; ? = information not available.
 - e. Tendency indicators: ↑ = significant increase, ↑↑ = intermediate increase

2.3.2 Spatial distribution of vulnerable zones

17. Studies indicate that the areas and the municipal lands which are the most vulnerable to climate risks are essentially located in the Soudano-sahelian zone. In other words, the most densely populated area is also the most vulnerable one (see Map 5).

Map 5: THE MOST VULNERABLE ZONES FOR CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE (Source NAPA)



2.3.3 Vulnerable sectors

18. The main anticipated direct and indirect impacts (by 2025) of climate variability and change on development sectors have been identified mainly within the framework of NAPA (2006) and confirmed in Second National Communication (SNC 2009). These are as follows:

- **Agriculture:** Food security would be very difficult to be ensured in the future due to the important gap between food needs of a rapidly growing population and agricultural output
- **Livestock:** Livestock sector, being the second engine of the national economy, can no longer contribute significantly to gross domestic product as in the past. Furthermore, the impact of the high mortality of livestock could lead to the conversion of livestock keepers to other types of productive activities, which could lead to serious social and economic consequences.
- **Forestry:** The observed reduction in forest cover since 1970 due to anthropogenic factors and effects related to climate variability and change will continue.
- **Water Resources:** Climatic factors will cause decrease in runoff, increased erosion, changes in the hydrological regime of the Niger River and its tributaries, the lower volume of water reservoirs and dams as well as declining groundwater recharge, increase in magnitude and frequency of flooding and deterioration of water quality;
- **Health:** Increases in average temperature during the rainy season will lead to increased frequency and incidence of malaria, meningitis, measles and respiratory diseases.
- **Humid zones:** Drought is a formidable enemy of wetlands. On one hand, flooding, torrential rains/ floods cause overflows of wetlands, destroying downstream infrastructure and, on the other hand, high temperatures generate the drying up of these areas.
- **Wild animals:** The decrease in rainfall is a major factor of habitat degradation and loss of biodiversity. Furthermore, floods, high temperatures, and bushfires cause the same effects on wildlife and its habitat.
- **Fishing:** Extreme weather has contributed to the drying up of water points, causing firstly decreased fish production and then declining incomes for fishermen.

19. To provide a preliminary response to the constraints of the most vulnerable sectors, the NAPA has also identified, through a participatory approach involving all key stakeholders, a set of adaptation measures at different scales (see Appendix 3). The SPCR builds on these priorities.

2.3.5 Vulnerable groups

20. The National Action Plan for Nutrition (2006) and the National Contingency Plan (2007) identify the main vulnerable groups in the country (see Box 6).

Box 6 : CATEGORIES OF FOOD INSECURE PEOPLE

- i) Subsistence farmers, who cultivate small plots of fragile land that do not allow for production and storage of enough grain to support their households.
- ii) Transhumant livestock keepers, whose herd and flocks are below 3 Tropical Livestock Units (TLU)
- iii) Pastoralists, who, having lost their herds (due to droughts or diseases), become employed shepherds of small flocks, and whose seasonal wages cannot support their households.
- iv) Agro-pastoralists and newly settled pastoralists, with small quantities of animal products for sale or marginal and unproductive land.
- v) Women who are heads of farming households, whose domestic activities do not allow them to devote sufficient time to productive activities.
- vi) Large farming households (10 people or more) with young children suffering from lack of care and food, as well as poor families with low and uncertain income.
- vii) Categories of people - usually pregnant or lactating women, children below 5 years, as well as weak and malnourished children, often with micronutrient deficiencies (anemia, vitamin deficiency) detected with difficulty by medical screening.

Source : National Action Plan for Nutrition (2006) et National Contingency Plan (2007)

21. A World Bank study on food security in Niger (World Bank 2009) found that more than 50 % of the population suffers food insecurity, with 22 % of the population chronically extremely food insecure. Evidence suggests that the targeting of food aid has been focused mainly on helping all those affected by drought rather than only poor households affected by drought. Although the need to support poor and food insecure households is substantial, safety net programmes are small, receive limited government funding, and are designed for emergency food crises (World Bank 2009).

22. **The vulnerability of women and female-headed household** is likely to increase with the negative impacts of climate change. Women are often the victims of **gender-based inequality** in rights, resources and voice as well as in household responsibilities, and consequently they are likely to suffer more damages from climate risks and have a lower capacity to adapt. According to a household survey from 2001, women have benefited relatively less than men from the fruits of economic and social progress. With respect to the gender disaggregated data for education, literacy and the representation of women in parliament, Niger has a gender gap that is significantly greater than the Sub-Saharan African averages. Women and children are largely responsible for collection of water supply and firewood, as well as other natural resources for household use. In a context like Niger where just over half of the population has access to improved drinking water, an additional impact of drought is that women may have to go further to access drinking water, affecting their ability to engage in productive labor. The burden of

heightened health risks associated with climate variability and change (water-borne diseases, epidemics) as well as negative impacts on food security and nutrition, are also likely to be heaviest for women, children and the elderly. Social protection measures, therefore, will be all the more important.

23. Mobilizing social institutions and women's groups, is essential for improving the resilience of rural communities. Moreover, concrete examples highlight the importance of particular adaptation strategies under the leadership of women's organizations, which are powerful agents of change. Decentralized, participatory approaches are key.
24. ***The failure of the 2009 harvest*** has created a situation of severe food insecurity, and malnutrition now exceeds the emergency threshold. Pastoralists and their herds were particularly hard hit. When the rains finally came during the second week of August 2010, they caused heavy flooding across the country, with the Niger River reaching its highest level in eighty years. Floods have left an estimated 200,000 people without homes, fields, livestock, and other sources of livelihood. The new government has acted swiftly in close collaboration with donors and NGOs to deal with immediate problems of food insecure households, malnourished children, and displaced people. Although immediate prospects for harvest are favorable, hopefully ending the present food insecurity problem, the ***longer-term and chronic problem*** that faces Niger in terms of vulnerability to natural disasters persists.

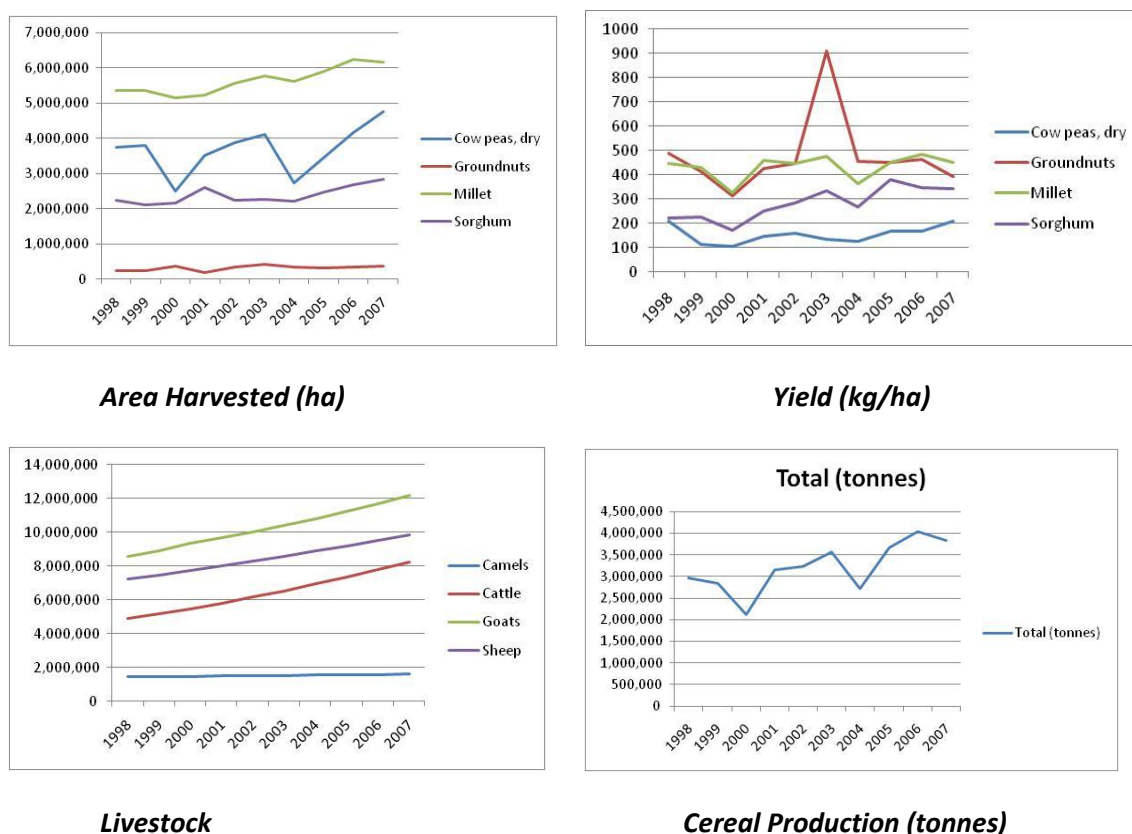
2.3.6 An important, underexploited agricultural potential

25. Niger has some ***undeniable assets***, both in the livestock industry and in some cash crops. In Sahelian countries in general, and in Niger in particular, ***food security*** is the key priority for the majority of rural producers (farmers, herders, foresters, and fishermen), and this priority is highly linked to the agro-sylvo-pastoral sector. This sector accounts for the second largest share of Niger's export earnings, after mining: its further development could contribute significantly to sustainable, pro-poor economic growth.
26. Niger boasts ***an important livestock*** that is highly valued by its neighbors. Until now, this livestock is sold on the hoof. However, the country could be the leader for the West African market on a potential livestock-meat market. The milk network also represents a great potential, but the collection system is not yet well organized. The country's second source of export after uranium is the onion and there is also a plethora of other cash crop productions, such as Arabic gum, sesame, groundnut or earth almond. The potential to export more in Africa, and elsewhere is there. But the great problem is the lack of means to achieve quality standards. Producers' capacities need to be reinforced to allow them to be competitive, and to adapt to Economic Partnership Agreements.
27. The main food crops are millet, sorghum and cassava, with cowpeas and onions grown for commercial export, as well as some garlic, peppers, potatoes, groundnuts and cotton (Figure 7). Live animals, hides and skins are also exported, mostly to Nigeria (Figure 7). The area planted to cereals averages 7.2 million ha, but ***yields are among the lowest in the world***, less than 400 kgs per ha for millet and 200 kg per ha for sorghum. Potential irrigated rice yields are 10 to 12 tons; where there is potential, therefore (mostly in the Niger Valley), irrigation has a role to play in

mitigating the impact of Niger’s climate variability and in reducing food insecurity. 15% of Niger’s land is arable, very largely in the higher rainfall, more densely populated southern part of the country.

28. Agro-sylvo-pastoral sector produces **a wide range of products** and has the capacity and potential to expand in both volume and variety of production, but it can only fulfill these promises if it is able to adapt to 21st century conditions of predicted climate variability and change and to the increasing frequency of extreme weather events.
29. Niger has **great potential for improved water use efficiency**, small-scale irrigation and increased agricultural production through wide-spread scaling-up of appropriate sustainable land and water management (SLWM) practices – and also has extensive herds of cattle, goats, sheep and camels, at a time when global demand for dairy products and meat is increasing.

Figure 7: NIGER AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS (1998-2007) (Source FAOSTAT)



2.3.7 Importance of Sustainable land and water management

30. In a context marked by increased food needs, on one hand, and low yields on the other hand, the increase in cultivated land has been the main survival strategy developed by the producers (with a doubling of the areas under cultivation every 25 years), often to the detriment of soil fertility management practices, such as fallow. This profoundly affects the recovery of minerals and organic soil stocks, increasing vulnerability to wind and water erosion. In addition, overgrazing,

deforestation for agriculture, uncontrolled exploitation of woodland mainly to satisfy energy needs of the population, poor practices of harvesting forest products and bushfires are all human activities that contribute to the decrease in forest cover and promote land degradation through wind and water erosion.

31. The livelihoods of many of Niger's people are likely to be adversely affected by projected climate change. The results of modeling (mean of 14 global climate models and 3 SRES scenarios) for the four identified farming systems in Niger show that the length of the growing period will reduce by more than 20% for all farming systems in three of the four scenarios - and for the fourth, the length of the growing period will reduce by more than 20% in the two livestock only farming systems and by between 5 and 20% in the rainfed and root-based systems. Furthermore, a recent study⁹ presents a bleak picture of Niger, with a larger area of the country (virtually all the arable areas) experiencing over 45% probability of failed growing seasons. Such changes in the length of the growing period and increased frequency of failed seasons will, without wide-scale adaptation through sustainable land and water management on arable areas, significantly reduce crop yields. Recent modeling exercise (Nelson et al, 2009) showed for Sub-Saharan Africa, production of rice will decline by 14.5% and 15.2%, maize by 9.6% and 7.1%, millet 6.9% and 7.6%, sorghum 2.3 % and 3.0% - all serious given that "already almost 2 million people are always food insecure every year" and continuing increases in human populations.
32. Climate change will exacerbate existing vulnerabilities to land degradation, floods and drought in Niger and will furthermore challenge farmers and communities to make changes to production systems and to protect natural assets. Sustainable land and water management strategies and practices can enable farmers and communities to become more resilient to climate change **by increasing** food production, **conserving** soil and water, **enhancing** food security and **restoring** productive natural resources.
33. Since the early 1980s, there has been progress with SLM initiatives to restore natural capital. The approach has been to work with land users at all levels, starting from fields and farms to micro-catchments, **encouraging farmer innovation**. A well documented "re-greening" of much of southern Niger and many other parts of the West African Sahel has been reported. Although improved rainfall since the early 1980s is responsible for much of this recovery, there are large areas of Niger in which the re-greening exceeds what can be explained by changes in rainfall alone. Other factors, including SLM programmes as well as indigenous responses to the famines of the 1970s and 1980s and changes in government policies are cited by some observers as important causes of improved land management¹⁰. In Niger, farmers in several densely populated regions protect and manage natural regeneration of trees and bushes on their farms. The process began in 1985 and has led to on-farm re-greening of about 5 million hectares: the largest scale environmental transformation to date in the Sahel and possibly in Africa. This process of on-farm protection and management of trees feeds about 2.5 million people, by growing "useful" trees such as *Faidherbia albida* (which produces nitrogen that improves soil fertility, and fodder for livestock), *Piliostigma reticulatum* (used for fodder), *Combretum*

⁹ Thornton and Jones, 2009.

¹⁰ World Bank (2009).

glutinosum (used for firewood), *Adansonia digitata* (whose leaves and fruit offer high-quality nutrition) and *Guiera senegalensis* (used for fodder). The annual production value of the new trees is at least \$US 260 million, which flows directly back to the farmers, either as cash or as produce.¹¹

34. The Government of Niger and its development partners have invested more than US \$ 400 million over last 3 decades in programmes promoting sustainable land management and other activities aimed at rehabilitating fragile lands. Overall, more than 50 programmes have incorporated activities related to Sustainable Land Management (SLM) such as the promotion of measures for water collection and surface water conservation, tree planting and other measures to rehabilitate lands, etc. Reported results of such investments include increased vegetation, reduced erosion, rehabilitation and greater utilization of degraded lands, improved agricultural yields, increased forage for herds, greater availability of water, improved food security and well-being for vulnerable groups, and the reduction of poverty, among other things.
35. Niger has thus, over the course of these past decades, gained **considerable experience** in land recuperation for agro-sylvo-pastoral production. Most of the techniques utilized have demonstrated their effectiveness - to such an extent that numerous territories have significantly enhanced their land availability. Despite their success, coverage has been limited and focused in areas of more favorable agro-climatic conditions and market access. Less than 8 percent of villages in Niger, and particularly those in the regions of Dosso, Tillabery and Tahoua have participated in the major SLWM programmes.¹² The priority is to build on these programmes and scale them up to other areas.

2.4 SPCR' added value

36. Nigerien citizens, who are largely dependent on weather-based activities for survival, need a better means of managing current climate variability as well as meeting the challenges of the extreme weather events that impact welfare and are likely to become more frequent over the coming decades. They need better weather information, support for improved land and water management and agriculture intensification, social protection and insurance. In a country where about 84% of the population derives its livelihood from natural resources, use of appropriate practices for sustainable land management and water control is an essential entry point to improve resilience and reduce vulnerability.
37. The SPCR will contribute to help **the integration of climate concerns** into development programmes in order to make them more resilient to climate change and variability.

¹¹ Botoni E. & Reij, C. 2009.

¹² Pender J.L. et al. 2008

3. OVERVIEW AND LINKAGES TO EXISTING DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

3.1 Key strategies

38. From a policy point of view, Niger recognizes that its development depends largely on its ability to better manage all its natural resources, by promoting **a more holistic approach**, more oriented towards the stakeholders, particularly rural communities. It is within this context that key strategies and programmes with a direct link with climate vulnerability and change have been developed.

39. The **Poverty Reduction and Accelerated Development Strategy (SDRP)** unifies all development initiatives and integrates policies and programmes the country intends to implement at macroeconomic, structural and social levels in order to reduce poverty, enhance economic growth and promote external investment. For its implementation, the SDRP is built on a comprehensive participatory approach involving all stakeholders, including civil society and technical and financial partners. The on-going 2008-2012 SDRP includes seven main pillars:

- i. Strong, diversified, sustainable and job-creating growth.
- ii. Equitable access to quality social services.
- iii. Control of demographic growth.
- iv. Reduction of inequalities and strengthening of social protection of vulnerable social categories
- v. Development of infrastructure
- vi. Promotion of good governance.
- vii. Efficient implementation of the poverty reduction strategy

40. In terms of local governance, the SDRP highlights the need to formulate regional strategies and sub-national development plans in a participatory manner. Its key components include, among others, mobilizing adequate financial resources, and organizing and promoting decentralization, with a view to building strong partnerships between the central State, local governments and other local stakeholders. These strategies are currently being implemented, with very promising results (see the recent SDRP review). With regard to environmental issues, SDRP identifies the need 'to fight desertification and reverse the trend in environmental resource loss' through afforestation, land reclamation and forestry development measures.

41. **The Rural Development Strategy (RDS)** aims at clarifying the SDRP, by focusing on sectoral strategies and providing an operational dimension to the SDRP in the area of agro-sylvo-pastoral productions. It is 'the main reference framework ensuring consistency of the main development interventions strategic reference framework'. The RDS advocates a programme approach for implementation, using ten (10) structural programmes¹³ and four (4) priority programmes¹⁴.

¹³ The programmes are the following: 1. Local and community development; 2. Local governance of natural resources (land, water, vegetation, fauna); 3. To create the structures of local government and local coordination (inter professional platforms, reinforcement and capacity building of Professional organizations, marketing of local products, capacity building of the various rural development actors); 4. Rural Infrastructures (transport, communication, electrification); 5. Rural sector financing (microfinance), 6. Research & training; 7. Reinforcement of rural public institutions (Restructuring of public institutions, Information systems and rural knowledge); 8. Water and sanitation; 9. Reduction of households vulnerability (crisis prevention and natural disaster management); 10. Environmental protection.

¹⁴ They are the following: (i) Ensuring the safety and food security through irrigation development; (ii) Pastoral development and pastoral system reassurance; (iii) Land restoration and reforestation; (iv) ecosystem regeneration and Niger river valley Development

42. The RDS is the main tool for the implementation of the SDRP in rural area. The various technical and financial partners in the rural sector in Niger have aligned their intervention strategies on the objectives of the SDRP and especially the Rural Development Strategy. Appendix 7 presents the RDS programmes, the areas of intervention of each partner, and the linkages with climate changes issues.
43. The RDS includes few activities directly related to climate concerns and still lacks a longer term vision on issues related to climate adaptation issues. The SPCR and its investment projects will be implemented through the RDS Framework in order to reinforce the RDS programmatic approach and make it, through the RDS programmes climate resilient.
44. Niger is in the process of implementing **the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)** agenda of and the Common Agricultural Policy (ECOWAS), as part of national efforts to promote agricultural development and economic growth. This process took place in the context of the implementation of the Rural Development Strategy and the **National programme for agricultural investment** is under development. One of the four pillars comprises land and water management.
45. The **National Environmental Plan for Sustainable Development (PNEDD)**, launched in May 1995, aims to provide the country with an integrated approach to addressing environmental challenges. The PNEDD comprises six priority programmes (in the areas of water, urban environment and living conditions, climate variability and change and management of biological diversity).
46. Formulated in April 2003 in the context of the PNEDD programme on climate change and variability, the '**National Strategy**' and its '**National Action Plan on Climate change and variability** (SN/PACVC) were adopted in March 2004. This strategy constitutes the national framework for the implementation of the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*, signed and ratified by Niger respectively on 11 June 1992 and 25 July 1995. The strategy identifies the mains options for climate adaptation and mitigation in Niger.
47. The **National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change (NAPA)**, adopted by Niger in 2006, aims at implementing the National Strategy and its Action Plan on Climate change and variability, in order to mitigated the adverse effects of climate change on most vulnerable populations, in view of sustainable development and poverty reduction in Niger. The NAPA identifies priority activities to be carried out in order to address urgent needs and concerns brought up by adverse effects of climate change.¹⁵ The document is a dynamic and flexible framework to guide and manage priority activities in terms of adaptation to climate change in the country.
48. Between 1999 and 2004, the Government of Niger undertook important steps towards full **decentralization**. The Government elaborated the main laws to support this option, the most important being the **Decentralization Law**, which created 265 communes, 213 of which were rural and 52 urban, revitalized the decentralization process and culminated with municipal elections, held in July 2004. The mandates o f the communes include inter alia: (i) planning of

¹⁵ See the list of these priorities in Appendix 3.

local development activities; (ii) natural resource management; (iii) land tenure; (iv) social services; and (v) agriculture and livestock. The implementation of the Decentralization Law has been constrained by several shortcomings¹⁶. Within overall capacity limitations, the decentralization process provides Niger to a great extent with the institutional and social capital base for strategic, locally adapted, locally driven approaches to addressing climate resilience and vulnerability.

3.2 Other strategies

49. Other relevant strategies include:

- The ***National Mechanism for Food Crisis Prevention and Management (DNP-GCA)*** is a unique consultation, coordination and co-management framework for the prevention and management of food crises as well as for rehabilitation. It seeks to reduce food vulnerability through sound coordination and management of activities undertaken by various stakeholders. DNP-GCA is made up of several bodies operating at national, regional and sub-regional levels.
- Recurring food insecurity crises have led the authorities to establish ad hoc management bodies, including the ***Early warning system (Système d'Alerte Précoce - SAP)***, directly connected to the office of the prime minister. The SAP carries out several missions, which include the following: analysis of current or structural vulnerability; monitoring of conjunctural vulnerability to more directly measure the shocks to which populations are subject; the synthesis of all information produced by different information bodies, to establish a complete picture of the food situation; definition of urgent assistance needs and, sometimes, the implementation of crisis mitigations measures (food aid, etc.). Since the establishment of the 'food crisis task force' to deal with crisis management, the SAP is rather focusing on gathering information.
- The 'Action Plan for Sustainable Development of the Niger Watershed' (PADD), the 'Master Plan of the Programme against Sand Encroachment in the Niger Watershed' (BAD-ABN), and the 'Strategic Master Plan against the Degradation of Lands and Waters' (FEM/ABN) are the strategic frameworks of the Authority of the Niger Watershed (ABN) in the area of environment and climate change.

3.3 Major programmes and projects

50. To date, programmes specifically aimed at climate adaptation are limited, in scale but provide useful experience :

- The project for the '***Implementation of NAPA's priority initiatives***' to build the resilience and adaptation capacity of the agricultural sector to climate change in Niger (with US\$ 2 million from LDCF and US\$ 4 million from EU).
- The ***African Adaptation Programme (AAP)***. With funding from the Government of Japan and assistance from UNDP, the AAP assists 21 African countries, including Niger (since 2010), in implementing integrated and comprehensive climate adaptation actions and resilience plans. The programme comprises, among other aspects, the conduct of studies, the elaboration of

¹⁶ Among these shortcomings, the following: (i) Lack of progress by the Government to elaborate and disseminate implementation of additional documents for enhancing the decentralization framework; (ii) Lack of transfer of competencies from the central government to communes; (iii) Inadequate provision for human resources (administrative and technical staff for local governments) and for legal control over local government's activities; (iv) Difficulty at the local level to mobilize tax resources; (v) inadequate human resources in the decentralized technical services that have the mandate to provide technical support and advisory services to the communal councils; and (vi) Weak knowledge of the legal framework of decentralization by local elected officials and other local stakeholders.

an enabling environment and pilot projects. In Niger, UNDP implements a US\$ 3million project.¹⁷

- Many technical and financial partners – such the Danish cooperation, the German cooperation and the European Union, are currently formulating projects more specifically dealing with climate variability and change.
- Several existing programmes while formulated specifically to address adaptation to climate change, nevertheless contribute to improving the resilience of natural systems and reducing their vulnerability (see an additional list of these projects in Appendix 8). This type of projects comprises, among others:
 - the Project for the ‘Fight against Silting of Oases in Zinder and Diffa Regions’ (PLECO);
 - the ‘Niger River Basin Project’ (with AfDB funds);
 - the ‘Lake Chad Basin Project’ and the Air & Tenere Resource Management Project’ (COGERAT) (US\$ 4 million from GEF/UNDP), implemented by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the World Bank-supported PAC project. All these projects received substantial GEF funds.
 - the ‘Development Programme for Water Resources and Sustainable Management of Ecosystems’ (BM-ABN),
 - the Niger-Hycos Project (AFD-ABN), the programme of the fight against migratory locusts (WB, FAO) of the authority of the Niger Watershed (ABN),
 - the ‘Kandadji’ Programme for the Regeneration of Ecosystems and Development of the Niger Valley (P-KRESMIN): the first phase of this phase of the project, whose total cost is about FCFA 129.7 billion, started in 2009. It will put in place a consultative group made up of all the stakeholders operating in the area of adaptation to climate variability and change in the Niger Valley,
 - the sub-regional Action Programme for the Reduction of Vulnerability to Climate Change in Western Africa (PASR – RV- AO) of the CEDEAO/CILSS/CEA/ACMAD,
 - the project for ‘Earmarked funds to climate change’ for investment strategies in sustainable land management, supported by the Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD),
 - the ‘Support to Sahelian adaptation capacities to climate change Project’ and
 - the ‘Hydrological Forecasting Project for the Niger River Basin’, implemented by the AGRYMET regional center (CILSS).

51. **Several national and international NGOs** (which often establish different forms of collaboration and strategic partnership among themselves) support small-scale initiatives in the following areas: biologic diversity, i.e., agricultural land and grazing areas reclamation, protection of river banks, dune protection, and development of ponds (**CARE International**); rehabilitation of livelihoods affected by drought and assistance to vulnerable population to cope better with future crises (**Oxfam**); disaster and humanitarian emergency response (**World Vision**); children access to nutritious food and to healthcare (**Save the Children**); rehabilitation of pastoral and agro-pastoral production and livelihoods (**AREN**); savings and micro-credit programmes (**Karkara**); land reclamation and plantation of *Acacia Senegal* (**ABC-Ecologie**, especially in the

¹⁷ See the AAP Web site: <http://www.undp-adaptation.org/africaprogramme/>

Tillabeéry region); community-based initiatives in the so called ‘zones at severe environmental risk’ (*Plateforme Paysanne du Niger/PPN*, in collaboration with the Italian cooperation),¹⁸ etc.

52. These projects and programmes have already brought together a critical mass of experiences on adaptation to climate change. However, it is imperative now to scale them up and use them as part of a massive effort of environmental restoration that Niger and its people are willing to undertake at short, medium and long terms. The SPCR would aim **to support** the current process of incorporating climate resilience into development strategies and plans, to **scaling up and strengthening** lessons learned from programmes and projects, to use **existing participatory**, demand driven processes, and to **enhance successful experiments** favoring resilience of agro-sylvo-pastoral systems and disseminating them all over the country.

4. INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS

4.1 Major institutions related to climate change

53. The implementation of programmes related to *climate variability* and change is based on the active participation of all concerned stakeholders including Governmental institutions, NGOs, civil society, national institutions for training and research, and financial and technical partners. The institutions in charge of the environment and natural resource management are the following: The Ministry of Water, Environment and Fight against Desertification (MEE/LCD); the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG/EL); the Ministry of Mining and Energy (MME) and the National Environmental Council for Sustainable Development (CNEDD) (see also Appendixes 4 and 5). The importance of local government structures was discussed in the preceding paragraphs.
54. In the context of the PNEDD, by creating the **National Environmental Council for Sustainable Development (CNEDD)**,¹⁹ Niger has adopted a global approach for the implementation of the post-Rio Conventions. Under the supervision of the Prime Minister’s Office, the CNEDD is responsible for coordinating national policy on environment and sustainable development. CNEDD has established an **Executive Secretariat (SE/CNEDD)**, to formulate and implement its decisions. The SE/CNEDD comprises *Technical Monitoring Units (UTS)* in charge of monitoring and coordinating all PNEDD programmes. Furthermore, the **National Technical Commission on Climate Change and Variability (CTNCVC)** is in charge of the ‘Climate Change and Variability Programme’. The CNEDD has deconcentrated structures (at region, district and sub-district level): Regional Environment Councils for Sustainable Development (CREDD), District *Environment Councils for Sustainable Development (CDEDD)* and Municipal *Environment Councils for Sustainable Development (CCEDD)*. In terms of climate change, the CNEDD produces the National Communications, which include climate projections, the Strategy and Action Plan for Climate Variability and Change, the NAPA and its related background studies on current and projected vulnerability, as well as the ‘National Auto-evaluation Programme on Capacity Building for the Management of National and World Environment’ (ANCR) in Niger.

¹⁸ The PPN is part of the ‘Framework of African farmer organizations and producers’ /ROPPA).

¹⁹ This was created in 1997 (arrêté N° 054 /PM/CNEDD of 21 July 1997), modified and revised in 2006 (arrêté no. 0050/PM/SE/CNEDD of 7 July 2006). See the CNEDD Web site: <http://www.meteo-niger.net/html/cnedd%20index.htm>

55. The **National Technical Commission on Climate Change and Variability (CTNCVC)**²⁰ is made up of 29 members, representing state institutions, private organizations, and civil society. Five thematic groups have been established to deal with priority issues such as agriculture, livestock, energy, water and infrastructure, including projects of the *Clean Development Mechanisms*. The CTNCVC, in which each sectoral ministry is represented, is supervised by the **National Environmental Council for Sustainable Development (CNEDD)**, which is directly attached to the Prime Minister's Office. However, it is worth mentioning some discrepancies in the way this commission operates. Since its creation in 1997, only twice it was able to organize a general meeting.
56. Several other environmental and meteorological institutions, located in Niamey, constitute a *pool of expertise* on climate and environment issues:
- The African Center for Meteorological Applications to Development/ ACMAD,
 - The Niger River Basin Authority (ABN)
 - The Regional Agro-Hydro-Meteorological Training and Information Centre/AGHRYMET
 - The African School of Meteorology and Civil Aviation (EAMAC) of the ASECNA,
 - The Regional Center for Specialized Training on Agriculture (CRESA),
 - The International Cultivation Research Institute on Semi - Arid Tropical Zones/ICRISAT.
 - The Medical Research Center (CERMES).
57. These regional structures have created a '*Platform of Regional Institutions for Environment and Meteorology*' (PIREM) to establish regular consultations within this framework. Several inter-agency working groups were created in a multidisciplinary approach around topics such as climate, integrated management of water resources, communication, training and technology. In addition, in the ABN, Nigerien authorities have been particularly active in mobilizing development partners around the environmental degradation in the River Niger Basin. The revitalization of the consultation process between riparian countries and the development of the "Shared Vision" was decided in 2004. An '*Action Plan for Sustainable Development*' (PADD) was developed. In this context, several partners support the ABN, in particular, the European Commission, World Bank, AfDB, GEF and Canada. The work of the ABN forms a sound basis for improving water management in the Niger Valley.
58. In the context of the decentralization reform (see also above), local government structures (**Collectivités territoriales**) have legitimate and legal **leadership** on all aspects of social and economic development, including on issues related to climate variability and change (see Appendix 6 for the general institutional architecture at local level, including the position of the *Collectivités*).
59. At the level of civil society, there is no specific coordination on climate change. However, as far as desertification is concerned, the **National Committee for the coordination of NGOs on Desertification (CNCOD)** is a structure coordinating the various actions taken by NGOs in the

²⁰ The 'Commission Technique Nationale sur le Changement et la Variabilité Climatiques' was created by the Office of the Prime Minister in 1997 and its status was modified in 2006.

fight against desertification and the preservation of the environment. The CNCOD strategy is based, among other elements, on a specific effort to sustain the decentralization process through the synergy of the three United Nations conventions (UNCCD, CBD and UNFCCC). It is also worth mentioning that the 'Network of Women NGOs and Associations' (CONGAFEN), with its 53 participating institutions, undertakes important initiatives in the areas of social protection and women protection.

60. Interest groups, users groups and associations or networks of associations, which constitute inclusive social, political and economic communication platforms, are **generally *not actively implicated*** in initiatives aimed at reducing the impact of climate on local livelihoods. Yet, it is nowadays widely acknowledged that local social contexts and systems, including local norms and networks of civic engagement, could have a deep impact on the strength, receptivity and efficiency of local institutions.
61. **Private sector actors** do not currently play an important role in addressing climate change hazards, due to: (i) limited knowledge of climate challenges; (ii) low technical and financial capacity; (iii) unavailability of and low access to dedicated climate information; and (iv) organizational shortcomings. However, these actors are **likely to play a key role** through job creation and promotion of innovative technologies making priority sectors more resilient to climate variability and change.

4.2 The support provided by technical and financial partners

62. In Niger, the development agenda is largely dependent on the support of external technical and financial partners. Not only they provide considerable support to the national budget through budgetary assistance, but also make possible the implementation of almost the totality of development projects and building capacity initiatives.
63. As clearly pointed out before, the list of programmes and projects, which deal with issues related to climate change, is important, and multilateral institutions play an important role in climate change-related activities in Niger, namely UNDP (mainly on GEF funds) and the World Bank and, to a lesser extent, the European Commission and the African Development Bank. In terms of coordination, it should be emphasized that the donor community supports the goals and agreements reached in Paris in 2005 to better coordinate and harmonize their development assistance, especially around the 'Strategy for Rural Development' (RDS). Coordination models (at national and regional level) are developed, but their implementation still needs to be strengthened.

4.3 Role of the SPCR in strengthening institutions

64. The institutional landscape on environmental issues, in general, and on those related to climate variability and change, in particular, is **very rich and diverse** in Niger. The missions and the mandates of the structures and institutions responsible for the implementation of these strategies are clearly defined. However, the following **constraints** should also be pointed out: (i) poor communication between structures; (ii) weak scaling up of lessons learned; and (iv) weak human, technical, material and financial structures preventing efficient implementation and coordination of actions.

65. Currently, several reforms are underway to improve coordination. The preliminary focus will be on strengthening the linkage between the work of the CNEDD and the RDS (Rural Development Strategy) secretariats: much policy development takes place within CNEDD, while implementation is largely within the “rural space” governed by the RDS. .
66. In order to achieve this objective, the government decided to ensure the strategic coordination of the SPCR programme by a small **Strategic coordination unit that will be located in the Ministry of Economy and Finance**. This unit will: (i) ensure the programme “strategic” coordination by reinforcing the collaboration with main national institutions at political level and mainly between CNEDD and the RDS executive secretariats; and (ii) facilitate the programme implementation by sectoral departments²¹.
67. Hosting the programme coordination unit at the MEF is a strategic choice because of the MEF mandate of intersectoral coordination, planning and budgeting. The role of MEF is crucial: on one hand, to emphasize the importance of climate resilience in the MEF and, on the other hand, to highlight the responsibility of the MEF in coordinating the budgeting process and fostering and financing climate components of development programmes. **The MEF will thus support both the CNEDD** in its role of coordinating and implementing the national strategy on climate variability and change, and **the sectoral ministries** in their role of executing programme activities at local level.

5. RATIONALE FOR SPCR IN NIGER

68. Climate risks and vulnerabilities are well known in Niger. The main risks stem from variabilities in rainfall and extreme weather events, in particular droughts but also floods, and the impact of these events on the food security and welfare of the great majority of the population who are dependent on natural resource based activities, primarily agriculture and livestock, for their survival. Impacts are exacerbated by the subsistence-based, extensive farming methods of the bulk of the people, which leave soils exposed to erosion and degradation, by poorly developed social protection and insurance mechanisms which could provide a cushion for hard times, and by the lack of reliable weather and climate information, which could help Nigerien citizens take account of likely weather patterns in planning their livelihoods.
69. Development strategies have analyzed these risks and developed strategic approaches to address them. The institutional framework, especially at decentralized level, provides an **enabling environment** for an implementation approach which is flexible and adapted to local needs.
70. Programmes to address the key priority of poor land and water management exist and are implemented through the rural development strategy. The priority, and a major rationale for the SPCR, is **to implement them to scale**, and **to incorporate them** into the planning structures of local government structures and central and local budgeting mechanisms. These programmes also need to be integrated with measures to address longer term agricultural productivity, and to provide effective social protection mechanisms for the most vulnerable.

²¹ The rationale of this option has been presented in an official letter of the Minister of The Economy and Finance (see Appendix 13).

71. A second major rationale for the SPCR concerns the **need to upgrade the quality and accessibility** of weather and climate information. Improvement and downscaling of climate information would help citizens and the Nigerien authorities plan and prepare for droughts and floods, and reduce the severity of their impact. Making the weather and climate information that exists already available to the full range of Nigerien stakeholders, will also reduce their vulnerability.
72. The need **for improved sharing of knowledge and better coordination** between programmes provides the third rationale. Synergies between programmes, coordination between different stakeholder groups, and improved monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, will facilitate mainstreaming climate resilience into programmes across sectors. There are also certain sectors, such as transport, where strategic priorities are less well understood than in others, such as sustainable land and water management.
73. The **transformative impact** of the SPCR would come from the scaling up of existing programmes on the one hand, together with more effective integration into planning and implementation structures at central and local government level, and the sharing of knowledge between programmes and generation of new knowledge on the other.
74. Based on a 'learning by doing' approach, the SPCR/Niger aims at increasingly **applying lessons from best practices** on climate resilience to development policies and programmes and building its approach on on-going programmes. In this regard, it has to be pointed out that:
- The SPCR's design and implementation falls in line **with Government efforts** and its partners to promote sustainable development reduce poverty and improve food security, which are **key national priorities** in the area of building resilience to climate change.
 - The programme seeks **effective partnerships** with all stakeholders (state and non-state actors, technical and financial partners, private sector, local governments, grass-roots organizations), to scale up and disseminate best practices.
 - Finally, the programme helps to **bridge the gaps** that have been identified, by supporting the coordination of activities related to climate change and variability, strengthening the capacities of stakeholders, integrating adaptive efforts into planning processes and development projects and making climate information easily accessibility of to all end users.
75. Niger has acquired important experience already in terms of analysis (two National Communications and PANA); policies and institutions (a number of systems and strategies, for example the SN/PACVC), as well as techniques (measures promoting better strategies of adaptation). Niger is also aware of the principal constraints that hinder operationalization of its climate change and variability strategy, PANA, and other related development strategies. Such constraints are linked particularly to the lack and insufficiency of material, human and financial resources in the face of the magnitude of extreme climate events and the scale of the need for adaptation on the part of the most vulnerable communities.

76. These are the main elements that justify funding by PPCR, for the consolidation of gains, the scaling-up of successful practices, and the initiation of new and innovated approaches aimed at fostering climate-resilient development, and that have led the Government, in agreement with the BMD and other stakeholders to mobilize rapidly in order to **implement Phase 1 internally**, through the elaboration of the PSCR, **in order to proceed directly to Phase 2**. With this objective, the Government has announced its interest in requesting **50 million \$US** in the form of a grant and **60 million \$US** in concessional lending for the implementation of the SPCR in Niger.

6. OUTLINE OF THE STRATEGIC PROGRAMME FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE

77. In Niger, all stakeholders have agreed on the need to focus SPCR on activities promoting communities' food security and resilience, in order to reduce their vulnerability to climate crises.

78. As a strategic programme, the SPCR objective is to improve the resilience of the populations and of production systems to climate change, in order to increase national food security. To achieve this objective, the SPCR rests on three pillars:

- **PILLAR 1** : Improved mainstreaming of climate resilience into poverty reduction and development planning strategies
- **PILLAR 2** : Investing in proven and innovative approaches which increase resilience to climate change
- **PILLAR 3** : Providing strategic programme coordination and knowledge management

79. The general architecture of the Programme is the result of the integration of different priorities identified by the situation analysis carried out during the consultation process (see Figures 8 and 13). These priorities, which aim at strengthening the priority actions identified by the PNEDD and the NAPA, are the following:

- **Priority 1** : Institutionalize tools which **integrate climate variability and change** into the development agenda;
- **Priority 2** : **Improve capacities** related to climate information and climatic risks forecasting;
- **Priority 3** : **Increase investments related to sustainable land and water management** in geographical areas which are vulnerable to climate risks, and support innovative research on issues related to integrated management of water resources and erosion control;
- **Priority 4** : Support the **development of mechanisms** to protect agricultural and pastoral production against climate risks and improve social protection of the most vulnerable social categories;
- **Priority 5** : Support the **consolidation and coordination** of programmes, plans initiatives and strategies in the area of climate change.

PILLAR 1:

Improved mainstreaming of climate resilience into poverty reduction and development planning strategies

80. The *objective* of this pillar is **to introduce modalities and tools** facilitating the integration of climate risk and resilience in policy frameworks, development strategies and planning at national and local levels. This *achievement* of this objective **rests on three sets of complementary** activities (see Figure 8), which have been identified through the consultative process, notably:

(i) Development and application **of tools allowing the integration** of environment and climate into development strategies, plans, programmes and projects;

(ii) Improvement of **meteorological prediction and climate forecasting tools** and **spreading of the information**, in a simple and usable manner, both for general sensitization and planning or early warning purposes;

(iii) Implementation of a **communication strategy** on climate-related risks, with development of a capacity building programme for different stakeholders.

PILLAR 2:

Investing in proven and innovative approaches which increase resilience to climate change

81. The objective of this pillar, complementary to pillar 1 is to carry out a set of activities aimed at reducing the vulnerability of households and farmer/pastoral organizations to climate change and building their resilience. These investments correspond to the strategic areas identified by the '**Poverty Reduction and Accelerated Development Reduction Strategy (SDRP)**' and fit into the fourteen programmes of the '**Rural Development Strategy**' (RDS).

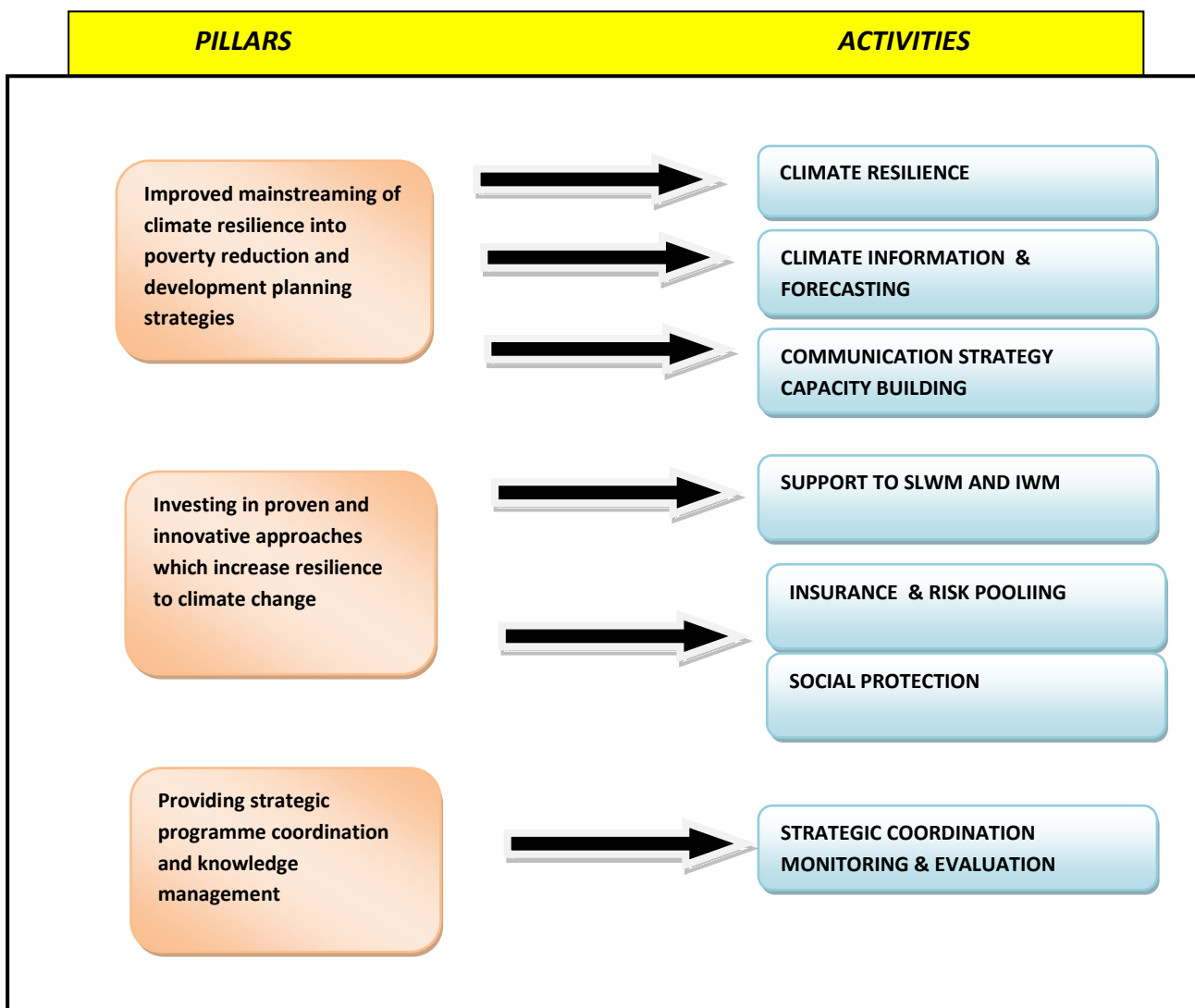
82. The pillar comprises **three complementary activities** :

(i) **Scaling up investments** in sustainable land and water management and in irrigation development, using decentralized structures and participatory approaches. These investments comprise the majority of SPCR investments in US\$ terms, and have the greatest direct impact on reducing the vulnerability of Nigerien citizens. The objective is to incorporate sustainable land and water management and climate risk reduction into local planning and service delivery processes, and to implement these approaches to scale. These elements of the programme in particular will incorporate gender-specific measures.

(ii) **Piloting schemes of weather based risk insurance and inventory guarantee for crops**, with a view to learning from experience and scaling up, thus complementing the investments in land and water management;

(iii) **Piloting social protection measures** targeted at the most vulnerable.

Figure 8: LINKS BETWEEN IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES AND SPCR ACTIVITIES



PILLAR 3:

Providing strategic programme coordination and knowledge management

83. This pillar consists of cross-cutting activities for the strategic coordination, harmonization and general monitoring and evaluation of the programme, including in terms of relations with other pilot countries. It particularly aims at drawing up a ‘road map’ concerning the programme’s future, the optimization of its results and the scaling-up of its approach.

84. In addition, in order to achieve its intended objectives, SPCR will strengthen synergies – by establishing modalities related to the implementation and financing of different initiatives - with other programmes related to climate resilience, which are implemented by other actors. Table 10 present all these programmes, the main ones are:

- **World Bank**, with programmes and projects on community development, local infrastructure, support to agro-pastoral sector, food security, water resources and social protection (see detailed list of major World Bank's programme in Niger in Table 10a).
- **African Bank Development** with projects on development of water resources, support to African institutions working on climate issues, for the production of climate and the initial Clim-Dev Africa programme (see detailed list of major AfDB's programme in Niger in Table 10a) .
- **IFC** with initiatives supporting the Chamber of Commerce and banking institutions as well as provision of financial and technical services
- **UNDP** on climate modelization, sensitization and training on climate issues,
- **UNICEF** on food security and social protection of vulnerable categories of people,
- **WFP** on innovative approaches to 'social safety nets',
- **GTZ** and **FAO** on sustainable integrated land and water management and reforestation,
- **European Union** and **DANIDA** on climate change,
- **GM/UNCCD** concerning earmarked funds for climate change in investment strategies related to sustainable land management
- Major **international NGOs**, such as Care, Save the Children, Oxfam and Counterpart International, on food security, local livelihoods, social protection and social safety nets.

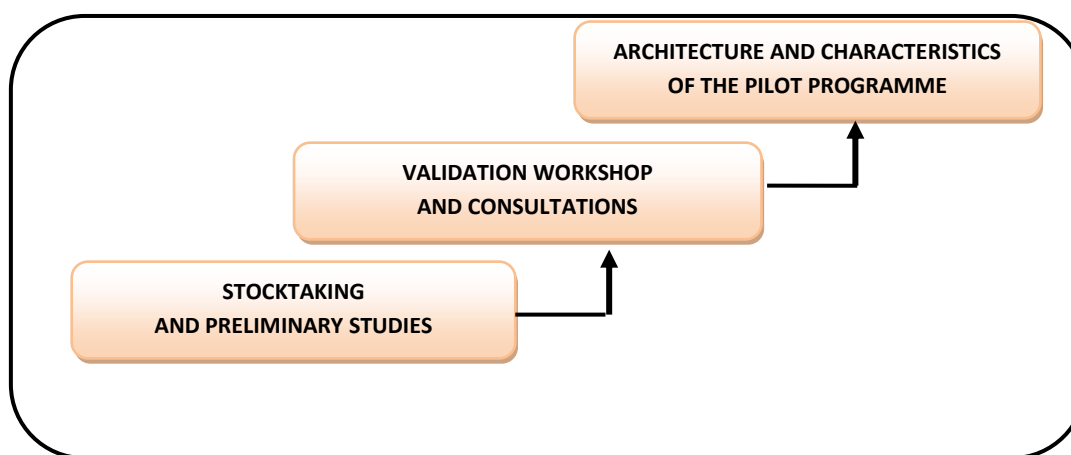
85. The need for this strategic partnership stems from a clear willingness by the programme to allow a constant financial resource mobilization and therefore sustainable climate resilience investments larger than those of the SPCR alone.

7. PARTICIPATORY PROCESS

86. The participatory process which led to the formulation of SPCR objectives and structure in Niger was based on a series of **consultative meetings with various stakeholders** under the guidance of the Government of Niger, represented by the Ministry of Economy and Finance (see separate documentation). The key elements of this consultative process were the following:

- An *analytical stocktaking exercise* was carried out to gain an overview of ongoing programmes as well as previous or current initiatives on climate resilience in Niger. This stocktaking provided a diagnostic analysis of existing knowledge on climate-related risks and their impacts on vulnerable sector and an insight into the role of climate-related risks in national development strategies information on projects and programmes currently implemented by various stakeholders, as well as a critical analysis of Niger's institutional landscape and identification of inadequacies and gaps.

Figure 9: IDENTIFICATION PROCESS OF THE PROGRAMME ARCHITECTURE



Based on this diagnosis, the study came up with *five priorities or areas of interventions*, which will be the main focus of the SPCR. These priorities, which seek to strengthen the implementation of actions already identified in the *Environmental National Plan for Sustainable Development (PNEDD)* and the *National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change (NAPA)* are aimed at: (i) Integrating climate variability and change into development plans; (ii) Improving capacity in climate forecasting and information dissemination; (iii) Multiplying investments in sustainable land and water management in geographically vulnerable zones and focusing on research and innovation in the area of integrated water resource management and erosion control; (iv) Supporting development of insurance and inventory schemes for agricultural production, together with social protection for the most vulnerable; and (v) Supporting and improving the coordination of programmes, plans, initiatives and strategies in the area of climate change.

- Subsequently, *more in-depth work* was carried out on these five strategic priorities to thoroughly assess their projected impact and means of operationalization and to identify contexts, key stakeholders, major implementation activities and funding sources and to include them in a “programmatic approach” with related investments.
- In a parallel manner, the process benefitted on the results of a detailed analysis carried out by the World Bank, particularly on ‘Land management in a changing environment, operational perspectives for Sub-Saharan Africa’ and on ‘Local institutions and climate change’.
- Regular *audiovisual conferences* were organized by the PPCR focal point, with the active participation of national and international stakeholders and resource institutions, to discuss the main aspects of the proposed strategic priorities and prepare future SPCR joint mission activities.
- A three-day *workshop* was organized in Niamey during the first joint mission (July 2010) with the participation of representatives of major stakeholders of Niger, in view of discussing and validating proposals on SPCR structure and pillars.²² In general, the discussions at the workshop focused particularly on the promising prospects for social protection of vulnerable households and insurance of producers against production risks; the need for dissemination

²² See Aide-memoire, with a detailed report on the workshop and a complete list of participants. See the following Web site: http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/Niger_post_mission_report_081010.pdf.

of key sustainable land management and water control practices; clarification of the future roles of various institutional stakeholders; and the programme's institutional architecture.

- *Extensive consultations* were held during the first and second joint missions (respectively in June-July and September-October 2010) with representatives of sectoral ministries, civil society organizations and the private sector, ongoing development projects and programmes, technical and financial partners and sub-regional institutions. Such consultative meetings allowed the identification of characteristics of strategic partnerships with various stakeholders who would eventually be involved in the implementation of SPCR in Niger. Detailed minutes of these meetings are found in Appendix 9. Here some major results by type of stakeholder:
 - **National institutions** (including governmental institutions, University Abdou Moumouni of Niamey, and coordinating units of on-going programmes or projects). The pertinence of the strategic options of the SPCR has been highlighted as well as their consistency with on-going programmes and projects, and possible synergies have been identified. During the second joint mission, all national state institutions have reiterated their commitment to the vision and the programmatic framework of the PPCR and expressed their willingness to cooperate with the MEF for its implementation. In particular: (i) the CNEDD will be closely associated to the activities aimed at integrating climate resilience into development strategies and capacity building programmes; (ii) sectoral ministries will be, within the RDS framework, closely involved in the implementation of the investment projects, namely the scaling up of innovative approaches on climate resilience; (iii) the University will participate in carrying out appropriate research, namely on climate modeling.
 - **Sub-regional technical cooperation institutions** (such as AGRHYMET, ABN, ACMAD). Most programmes and projects of these institutions have a sub-regional dimension and the PSCR is a real opportunity for strengthening their activities and initiatives in Niger (for instance the ClimDev-Africa Initiative, Vigirisc, etc.). Forms of collaboration have been identified with AGRHYMET and ACMAD on climate forecasting, as well as with ABN on scaling up lessons learned on sustainable water management and protection of the Niger River.
 - **Organizations of civil society.** Some national and international NGOs have participated in the discussions. National networks of organizations of civil society (such as CONGAFEN, Plateforme Paysanne du Niger, CNCOD, Plateforme MORIBEEN= would be associated to SPCR in order to identify (i) areas at risk and vulnerable groups; (ii) key risk insurance initiatives, and (iii) best practices on SLWM and small irrigation.
 - **Private sector.** Consultations have been held with the Niger Chamber of Commerce and Industry - the umbrella organization for the private sector, and focused discussions held with the insurance sector and a private bank. The insurance company has confirmed its willingness to participate in a pilot initiative for weather index based insurance scheme. This collaboration will be further discussed during the preparation of the investment projects.
 - **Technical and financial partners** (see Table 10b):

- *The French Agency for Development (AFD)* supports in Niger the implementation of projects contributing to mitigation and adaptation to climate change. There are significant potential synergies between these projects and PPCR within the context of the revision at the end of 2010 and beginning of 2011 of the Niger–France partnership.
- *Canadian cooperation* is active in the area of climate change in West Africa, through different sub-regional projects building capacities and adaptation. Lessons drawn from these projects will be scaled up by the SPCR.
- Over the last 20 years, the *German cooperation agency GTZ* has acquired a unique expertise in the areas of environment and sustainable land management in Niger. Priorities, established in collaboration with the Government of Niger, are similar to those of the SPCR, namely for the following aspects: (i) Local development and decentralization; (ii) Construction and maintenance of socio-economic infrastructure; and (iii) Sustainable management of natural resources. GTZ has confirmed its willingness to harmonize the preparation of its own programmes with the SPCR investment projects.
- *DANIDA, the Danish cooperation agency*, comprise among others the following components: (i) Strengthening the capacities of state and non state actors in the area of adaptation to climate change; (ii) Supporting the rural sector, through capacity building and SLWM (in Zinder and Diffa regions) and (iii) Supporting early responses to crises. Finally, partnership will be established with SPCR in the areas of water, sanitation and hygiene.
- *The Japanese cooperation agency (JICA)* supports the African Adaptation Programme (AAP), whose national component in Niger is implemented by UNDP. Collaboration with SPCR will concern, on one hand, the scaling up of PAA best practices and, on the other hand, the forthcoming preparation of water resources projects in the oases.
- Through its embassy in Niamey, the *United States of America* have expressed their appreciation of the SPCR, and highlighted their interest to contribute in the areas of food security and capacity building.
- *Agencies of the United Nations*. Because of its interest in the SPCR approach, FAO is fully available to provide advisory services to the SPCR through its ‘Investment Center’. UNDP is active in the area of the resilience of natural and human systems to climate change in Niger. It currently carries out three projects, whose objective are very close to the priorities of the PPCR/Niger, namely: (i) The ‘Agricultural Sector Resilience programme’, (ii) the ‘African Adaptation Programme’, and (iii) the ‘Community-based adaptation programme’. SPCR will scale up the lessons drawn from UNDP programmes. Moreover, UNDP is willing to participate in future missions to prepare the investment projects.

87. The entire consultative process was based on high level of participation of all stakeholders, in a social and political context which increasingly stresses the crucial role of democratic governance, participation, accountability and transparency in poverty reduction and economic growth.²³

²³ See in the annexes a complete list of the state and non-state institutions which have been contacted during the consultations.

Table 10a : PROGRAMMES RELATED TO CLIMATE RESILIENCE CURRENTLY IMPLEMENTED BY WB and AfDB IN NIGER

World Bank Operation / Fund	Implementation Status	Objectives
Community Action Programme (PAC2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under implementation since August 2008. • \$30m 	The PAC2 is the second phase of a program based on the CDD approach. It supports local development and decentralization across almost two-thirds of Niger's communes. It is demand-driven, and finances sub-projects derived from communal development plans. Land management and support to income-generating activities are two specialties of the broad range of sub-projects eligible under PAC2.
Local Infrastructure Development Project (PDIL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under implementation since December 15, 2008 • \$30.0 m 	The PDIL focuses on increasing and sustaining access to basic infrastructure and services for urban residents in Niamey, Dosso, and Maradi. It does this through supporting capacity development of local governments to plan, program, deliver and maintain infrastructure; finance investments to increase access to basic services as well as boost local economic development. Protection from flooding is part of project activities in all project cities, and PDIL zones of intervention include areas where Niamey was flooded.
Agro-pastoral Export Promotion Project (PRODEX)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under implementation since December 2009 • \$40m 	PRODEX focuses on seven key commodity systems that show potential for commercialization and export. Many of these are cash crops (which promote food security through income generation), but livestock products and cowpeas also have direct implications for food security. Small-scale irrigation is specifically promoted through this project.
First Emergency Food Security Project (GFRP1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • August 2008 to December 2009 • \$7 million IDA disbursed 	The project successfully increased rice production with distribution of subsidized fertilizers during the earlier part of the food crisis. Though closed, the net revenues from sales of fertilizer (\$2 million) are now transferred to the Food Crisis Unit to support a pilot cash transfer program designed under the project and presently used to support population affected by the current food crisis. This will be scaled up in the new social protection project (see below).
Second Emergency Food Security Project (GFRP2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appraisal; Board in October, 2010 \$15 million IDA plus \$13 from IFAD plus \$6.3 from OFID 	The project aims to improve food security of poor farmers and herders vulnerable to recurrent food and livestock crisis in Maradi, Tahoua, and Tillabery, as well as increase domestic cereal production. It will distribute improved seeds, small-scale irrigation kits, restocking for pastoralists, labor-intensive works for soil and water conservation, and rehabilitation of rice irrigation schemes.
Africa Emergency Locust Project (AELP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under implementation since July 2005; • \$ 9.90 m for Niger 	Regional project which aims to prevent, control and manage desert locust breeding and infestation within its territory and in the region, and to mitigate its economic, environmental, and social impact, including impact on agriculture production, livestock, and food supply. Locust invasion was responsible for the previous food crisis in 2005 and requires close surveillance across the region to avoid a repeat event.
Niger River Basin Water Resources Development Project (WRDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under implementation since June 2007 • \$2m out of \$12.6m disbursed to date. 	A regional project which includes work on rehabilitation of irrigated perimeters in Tillabery and Dosso . The project team works closely with the GFRP2 supporting on the feasibility studies, environmental aspects, and bidding documents for the rehabilitation of irrigated perimeters in Tillabery.
Social Protection for Household Food Security Project (SPHFS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under preparation • \$60 million IDA. Board in May, 2011 	The new project will aim to tackle food insecurity and chronic poverty by ensuring a minimum income for most vulnerable households in addition to productive and social investments opportunities. This is to be done through direct transfers to households and training, and cash-for-work. Forty to fifty thousand households are to be targeted every year.
Development Policy Lending (GPRG I and II)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GPRG I disbursed US\$40 million in June 2010 and GPRG II is under prep. (Board 06/2011) 	The disbursement of IDA's DPO was critical in supporting government efforts to address the food crisis while protecting priority expenditures and maintaining macro-economic and fiscal stability.

AfDB Operation / Fund	Implementation Status	Objectives
Kandadji programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under implementation • \$65m 	The program Kandadji will allow the building of a dam for regulating the flow of the Niger River to meet water needs for irrigation and other essential uses (drinking water supply , sanitation, ecology, improvement of flood recession crops, pasture and fishing), and the production of electricity. It will thus offer enormous potential for irrigation development. The site is located in the region of Tillaberi
The Project of Evaluation of Water resources in Dosso and Tillaberi (PVDT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under implementation • \$ 30m 	This project seeks to ensure greater control of surface and groundwater water of Dosso and Tillaberi, promoting the production and recovery of hydro-agricultural techniques, small-scale irrigation and sustainable management of natural resources
Local development project in Diffa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$ 25 m 	this project which is involved is focused on water and natural resource protection and includes an important local development component
Agricultural development project in Zinder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$ 10 m 	Closed in 2009, this project allowed the achievement of several hydro-agricultural dams, the recovery of 2,800 hectares of degraded land, and the construction of 68 km of trails and 35 wells.
The "Climate for Development in Africa"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 m 	This is a joint initiative of the African Development Bank, the African Union Commission and the Economic Commission for Africa which aims to find ways and means to remedy the lack of climate data, analysis and solutions needed by decision makers at all levels. This program has been agreed at various meetings of Heads of State and Government, and of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Development. In this context, the Bank hosted since 2009, the Special Fund ClimDev-Africa to finance interventions in : i) strengthening the scientific capacity to produce and distribute large-scale climate data quality; ii) capacity building of policy makers and support institutions to integrate climate change issues in the development process and iii) implement pilot projects to adapt premises to demonstrate the importance of climate data for sustainable development. In the context of this program, a first project was financed by the ADB for U.S. \$ 30 million, which objective is to strengthen the capacities of various regional centers for Climate Studies (ACMAD AGRHYMET ICPAC and DMC) to generate and provide a wide end-user access to useful and usable information
Vligrisc project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0,5 m 	This project aims to strengthen the capacities of African countries for the prevention of risks and socioeconomic impacts through products and services tailored to different sectors. The project area covers all African countries including NIGER;

Table 10b : PROGRAMMES RELATED TO CLIMATE RESILIENCE CURRENTLY IMPLEMENTED BY OTHER PARTNERS IN NIGER

Other partners projects	Implementation Status	Objectives
The Nigerian-German Programme to Fight against Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 m Euros - 2007 - 2012 	<p>The Nigerian-German Programme to Fight against Poverty (LUCOP) occurs in regions of Tillaberi, Tahoua and Agadez. The program is hosted by the Ministry of Economy and Finance and aims to support Niger in the fight against poverty in rural areas. It started operations in January 2004 and is scheduled for a period of 12 years, until December 2015. Phase II of the program began in June 2007 and will end in May 2010. The components of LUCOP are: (i) Municipal Development and Decentralization, (ii) building and management of socio-economic infrastructures and (iii) Management and development of natural resources and, (iv) support the food security system.</p> <p>The program has recently undergone a shift and focus in two areas namely decentralization and agriculture through a green program that will fund shares irrigation and cross-cutting issues such as climate change. The expected budget of the green program is about 20 million Euros.</p>
Belgian cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EUR 52 million – 2009 - 2012 	<p>The Indicative Cooperation Programme (ICP) from 2009 to 2012 amounting to EUR 52 million is to finance interventions in: health, rural development and food security, economic growth and reducing poverty. Main specific areas of intervention are i) management and security of pastoral grazing systems, (ii) prevention of risks, safety improvement and sustainable management of natural resources, (iii) the National Policy on Gender and iv) the health development plan.</p>
Danish Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<p>The priority areas of cooperation are the Danish Hydraulic, the fight against poverty through support to social and economic development for the poorest populations, strengthening the role of women in the development process, defense and environmental protection for sustainable development through the implementation of projects within the framework of natural resource management, promoting democracy and human rights, fight against AIDS.</p> <p>Danida support is implemented throughout 2 main programs: the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene program (PHASEA) and the rural support program</p>
Swiss Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 44 million F Switzerland 2004 - 2008 	<p>The Swiss Cooperation Programme is organized around three policy areas: strengthening of the local state, the implementation of local infrastructure and support to agro-forestry- pastoral.</p> <p>In addition to strategic areas, the program of cooperation Suisse acts explicitly on cross-cutting themes such as gender and governance.</p>
Support Programme of the European Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EUR 220 million; 2008 - 2013 	<p>The Programme aims to support the Government in its fight against poverty and focuses on two areas: (i) support growth in rural and regional integration, including food security (Euro 152 million - 71 million to support growth in rural areas and 81 million for infrastructure related to regional integration). (ii) The second area called "Governance and support to economic and institutional reforms will contribute to the implementation of institutional reforms and economic state with a budget of around 67 million Euros</p>
IFAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$ 33 million – 2101 -2012 	<p>IFAD support to Niger focuses on the following areas: (a) reduce vulnerability and help rural households to achieve food security; (b) help them restore and develop their production capacity and (c) address the structural constraints to poverty alleviation including lack of basic social and technical services.</p> <p>IFAD in the next years is planning to mobilize additional resources to be allocated under the 2013-2015 PBA. In the next future, IFAD will be engaged in design and develop projects and activities aiming to improve the efficiency of the resilience mechanisms of the vulnerable groups (small-scale farmers in rainfed crops areas, women, youth, transhumant pastoralists, etc) within the rural communities: under this approach, several opportunities of co-financing with the SPCR can raise.</p>
UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US 100 million - 2009 - 2013 	<p>The UNDP intervention program is based on an approach structured around three major areas: governance, poverty reduction and natural resource management.</p> <p>The expected effects of the implementation of the three programs are among others that i) vulnerable populations improve their food security, contribute to the sustainable management of natural resources and diversify their income sources, ii) use the vulnerable social services quality basic and participate in controlling population growth.</p>

Part II: PILLARS OF THE PROPOSED INVESTMENT PROGRAMME IN VIEW OF ITS FUNDING BY SPCR

88. The SPCR aims at creating the conditions for implementing a programmatic approach for climate resilience in Niger. Established **over a five-year period**, the SPCR will consist of three pillars, each pillar having its own activities and sub-activities.
89. **The general objective** of SPCR in Niger is **to improve production systems' resilience to climate change for increased food security in Niger**.
90. **Key critical conditions**, which could favor or jeopardize the success of the Programme, are related to a lasting civil and social peace and political stability and a political commitment by the government to systematically take into account the climate-related issues in its development approach.

8. PILLARS OF THE PROGRAMME

91. The Programme comprises three pillars, each with a number of complementary activities, contributing together to **a longer term and more comprehensive development goal**. Here only key activities are highlighted. Certain activities capitalize on innovative experiences already being successfully undertaken in Niger (as, for example, those concerning sustainable land management and water resource development) while others are of an innovative nature that will be implemented through an approach of 'learning by doing' (as, for example 'social safety net' initiatives for the most vulnerable households and activities to insure production against climate risks).
92. Table 11 presents the General Logical framework for the pilot programme (see complete Logical Framework in Annex 5). The programme is composed of three pillars. It should be noted; however, that activities linked to the objectives of a specific pillar (see Figure 13 below) may also contribute to the objectives of the other pillars of the programme.
93. Table 12 presents SPCR and the PPCR Logical Frameworks complementarily and underline how Niger SPCR will contribute to achieve the whole programme objectives.

9. ACTIVITIES OF THE PROGRAMME

94. **PILLAR 1** is made up of three main activities: **"Improved mainstreaming of climate resilience into poverty reduction and development planning strategies"**
- The first activity relates to **Climate Resilience**. SPCR will support the following: (i) institutionalization and capacity building in the area of *Strategic Environmental Assessments* (SEA) for major sectors vulnerable to climate in Niger; (ii) integration of climate resilience into the new *Poverty Reduction and Accelerated Development Strategy* (SDRP), that the government will prepare for the 2013-2018 period. The same support will be provided to the

Rural Development Strategy (RDS), thus targeting the strategies of the most vulnerable sectors, and will support their implementation to favor a better inclusion of climate issues (this will strengthen the support already provided by UNDP, JICA and FAO).

- In the second activity ***on climate information and weather forecasts***, SPCR will support actions aimed at: (i) Improving the quality of climate information, by strengthening the capacities of national networks in the area of gathering and processing climate data; (ii) Supporting dissemination of climate information and products by adopting a simplified language, easily understood by different categories of end users, namely agriculturalists and pastoralists; and (iii) Supporting research in order to strengthen vulnerability assessment models and improve climate projections and vulnerability assessments. Consequently, the Programme will support the definition and setting up of a proper ***early warning system on climate crisis***, in synergy with National technical commission of climate change and variability and the current early warning system on food crisis (this will include the consolidation of the network of early warning units into appropriate territorial scales).
- A third activity will focus on the definition and the implementation of a ***communication strategy and building national capacities*** in the area of climate change including the development of electronic platforms such as mobile phones for information dissemination. The pilot programme will assist in the formulation and implementation of an adequate communication strategy on climate and climate-related issues and the organization of general sensitization and information initiatives, as well as specialized training sessions addressed to main stakeholders in the area of social and economic risks related to climate change. This training will involve decision-makers, lawmakers, elected officials of local governments as well as research centers and university structures, the media, private sector representatives, officials of non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations, grass-roots associations and traditional rulers. Given the pilot approach to development adopted under the SPCR, this triptych '*sensitization-information-training*' is particularly important, as its aims at enhanced awareness of climate change and its implications, adaptation and mitigation options, need for change of mindset for pooling financial resources, and better integration between poverty reduction programmes and climate. It goes without saying that this will be based both on better linkages between ***comprehensive assessments and generation and dissemination of knowledge products***.
- Furthermore, it should be pointed out again that other activities, while being specifically integrated into the other two pillars, will contribute to achieve the objectives of this first pillar. Thus, in terms of building the capacities of major stakeholders (in the areas of social protection and risk insurance, for instance) or generating lessons to feed the national debate on policy development (in the areas of sustainable and integrated land management and water control and social protection).
- More importantly, however, the SPCR aims at promoting ***an appropriate institutional inter-sectoral architecture*** that will support a long term, sustainable mainstreaming of climate resilience into national development policy.

95. In relation to **PILLAR 2: “Investing in proven or innovative approaches which increase resilience to climate change”**

- One of the key elements of this pillar is food security improvement through **introduction of drought resistant and higher yield crops varieties** as well as **improved farming methods**. The SPCR will support the development and introduction of improved seeds and advanced farming methods and practices.
- In order to increase yield and expand agricultural production, the SPCR will support the **expanded involvement of the private sector** in farming and as well as increase access to finance to farmers.

Table 11: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR SPCR IN NIGER (Overview) (See also Annex 5)

GENERAL OBJECTIVE: Improve the resilience of populations and production systems to climate change for increased food security in Niger		
PILLARS	EXPECTED RESULTS	<u>LONGER TERM OUTCOMES</u>
1. Improved mainstreaming of climate resilience into poverty reduction and development planning strategies	<p>1.1 Tools integrating climatic and environmental concerns (such SEA, EWS) are developed and used in planning processes at all levels (including Local Governments and private sector)</p> <p>1.2 An environmental early warning system is operational and climate information is disseminated</p>	<p>1.1.1 Appropriate institutional setting (MEF & CNEDD) sustaining mainstreaming of climate resilience is defined</p> <p>1.1.2 Climate resilience is incorporated into SDRAP & RDS), sectoral plans, and investment programmes.</p> <p>1.1.3 Main instruments of climate resilience are established and used in national planning processes</p> <p>1.1.4 Private sector incorporates climate change into strategic planning and business practice</p>
2. Investing in proven and innovative approaches which increase resilience to climate change	<p>2.1 Drought resistant crops and improved farming methods</p> <p>2.2 A scheme for risk management, insurance against climate risks affecting agro-sylvo-pastoral production and social protection measures are in place for vulnerable households.</p>	<p>2.1.1 The security of the most vulnerable groups is increased.</p> <p>2.1.2 Climate resilience Investments are realized</p> <p>2.1.3 A weather index-based crop/livestock insurance scheme is introduced in Niger</p> <p>2.2.1 Innovative 'Sustainable land management and water control' practices improve agricultural productivity and reduce the impact of climate risks</p>
	<p>2.3 Sustainable land and water management investment is increased in vulnerable geographical areas</p>	
3. Providing knowledge management and strategic coordination of the programme	<p>3.1 Exchange of information on SPCR takes place both at national and international levels</p>	<p>3.1.1 Use of climate information for planning and implementation in both public and private institutions</p> <p>3.1.2 New climate based information products developed</p>

Table 12: COMPLEMENTARITY BETWEEN SPCR AND PPCR LOGICAL FRAMEWORKS

NIGER SPCR LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			Relevant elements from the PPCR LOGIC MODEL		
GENERAL OBJECTIVE			COUNTRY PPCR TRANSFORMATIVE IMPACT		
<p>Improve the resilience of populations and production systems to climate change for increased food security in Niger</p>			<p>Improved quality of life of people living in areas most affected by climate variability (CV) and climate change (CC); Increased resilience in economic, social and eco-systems to CV & CC through transformed social and economic development</p>		
PPCR CATALYTIC REPLICATION OUTCOMES					
Pillar 1 Improved mainstreaming of climate resilience into poverty reduction and development planning strategies	Pillar 2 Investing in proven and innovative approaches which increase resilience to climate change	Pillar 3 Providing knowledge management and strategic coordination of the programme	Improved Institutional Structure and processes to respond to CV and CC	Scaled-up investments in resilience and their replication	
EXPECTED RESULTS			PPCR OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES		
<p>1.1 Climate and environmental tools (such as SEA, EWS) are developed and used in planning processes at all levels (including Local <i>Collectivités'</i> authorities and private sector)</p> <p>1.2 An environmental early warning system is operational and climate information is disseminated</p>	<p>2.1 A scheme for risk management, insurance against climate risks affecting agro-sylvo-pastoral production and social protection measures are in place for vulnerable households.</p> <p>2.2 Sustainable land and water management investment is increased in vulnerable geographical areas</p> <p>2.3 Improved farming methods and drought resistant crops</p>	<p>3.1 Exchange of information on SPCR takes place both at national and international levels</p>	(relates to Pillar 1 of Niger SPCR) Improved integration of resilience into country development strategies, plans, policies, etc. ↑ Increased capacity and consensus on integration of climate resilience into country strategies ↑ Increased knowledge and awareness of CV and CC effects (e.g. CC modeling, CV impact, adaptation options) among governments/private sector/civil society	(relates to Pillar 2 of Niger SPCR) Increased resilience in investment program/project specific agriculture, water, coastal areas, priority infrastructure, etc ↑ Investments (e.g. in agriculture, water, coastal areas, infrastructure, etc)	(relates to Pillar 3 of Niger SPCR) Enhanced Integration of learning/knowledge into climate resilience development ↑ Increased learning and knowledge about climate vulnerability and adaptation
OUTCOMES					
<p>1.1.1 Appropriate institutional setting (MEF & CNEDD) sustaining mainstreaming of climate resilience is defined</p> <p>1.1.2 Climate resilience is incorporated into SDRAP & SDR, sectoral plans, and investment programmes.</p> <p>1.1.3 Main instruments of climate resilience are established and used in national planning processes</p> <p>1.1.4 Private sector incorporates climate change into strategic planning and business practice</p>	<p>2.1.1 The security of the most vulnerable groups is increased.</p> <p>2.1.2 Climate resilience Investments are realized</p> <p>2.1.3 A weather index-based crop/livestock insurance scheme is introduced in Niger</p> <p>2.2.1 Innovative 'Sustainable land management and water control' practices improve agricultural productivity and reduce the impact of climate risks</p>	<p>3.1.1 Use of climate information for planning and implementation in both public and private institutions</p> <p>3.1.2 New climate based information products developed</p>			

- The first activity related to **sustainable management of land and water control** will enable SPCR to support the scaling-up of the best integrated land and water management practices, for increased agricultural productivity for food security. An example will be climate resilient irrigation systems which withstand silting impacts of rainfall and dry spells. The SPCR will support the development of higher standard canals and finance the incremental cost of meeting the higher standard. It will also explore opportunities for establishing private-public partnerships in developing and/or maintaining irrigation systems. A second example will be sustainable land and water management, including soil/moisture conservation methods, water harvesting, reduced tillage, agro-forestry and nutrient-enhancing rotation systems. In all these domains, in the Sahelian area in West Africa, in general, and in Niger, in particular, there are already numerous good practices and techniques, that the SPCR will contribute **to scale up and disseminate**. These activities constitute the largest element of the SPCR investments in monetary terms, with the greatest direct impact.
- The second activity deals **with agricultural risk management, and inventory guarantees against climate risks**, SPCR will support the setting up of an innovative pilot programme of mutual benefit and a programme of insurance of agricultural and pastoral products against risks linked to climate change. This is coherent with an approach seeking to support and accelerate investments in actions whose long-term positive impacts have already been demonstrated. Furthermore, this initiative is aimed at strengthening the recent creation by the Government of an Agricultural insurance bank.
- Another activity links **social protection and climate risks**. By protecting and rehabilitating social and economic infrastructure located in high risk climatic zones and by providing appropriate assistance (through 'social safety nets') to extremely poor households vulnerable to climate risks, the programme aims at reintegrating the most vulnerable and marginalized social categories - particularly women and women who are heads of households - **into a dynamic of social inclusion and economic growth**. Amplification and optimization of this type of experience will better integrate climate vulnerability and resilience into the paradigm of a social protection policy appropriate to the Nigerien context (which emphasizes the specific vulnerabilities of women and children). Despite the fact that they are based on promising approaches undertaken in Niger over the last years (particularly by NGOs), these initiatives are still at an experimental phase (including for the underlying institutional setting). The lessons learned by the SPCR are likely to feed the reflection on national social protection policy, whose elaboration is currently being undertaken by the Government.
- A major aspect of this risk mitigation approach is the establishment of **a pilot weather index based crop/livestock insurance mechanism** to provide contingency funding to vulnerable populations in the event of a climate shock. The SPCR will collaborate with the 'Global Index Insurance Facility' (GIIF),²⁴ including the private sector among others, to develop the insurance index and the implementation framework. The pilot scheme will also investigate possibility of risk transfer to the international market. Insurance schemes have been shown to increase farm income stability and provide an incentive to pursue high-risk, high return strategy. They also enhance access to rural finance through reduced default rates.

²⁴ See <http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/gfm.nsf/Content/Insurance-GIIF>

96. In relation to **PILLAR 3: “Providing knowledge management and strategic coordination of the programme**

- The first activity relates to **the general strategic coordination of the programme** with a view, on the one hand, to promoting and coordinating programmes, plans and strategies in the area of climate change and, on the other hand, to promoting information exchange. The main *output* of this activity is the creation of a simple and efficient coordination mechanism which would involve all the stakeholders.
- The second activity pertains to **knowledge management and harmonization of the monitoring and evaluation framework** of the SPCR. The key objective of this activity is to set up a participatory system of monitoring and evaluation and knowledge management at all levels, by replacing a sectoral approach of knowledge management with a more efficient multisectoral approach, dealing with data related to forestry, agriculture, pastoralism, society, economy and other connected disciplines. In a permanent and comprehensive manner, knowledge management mainly aims at assessing: (i) the likely damages of climate risks at the country, sector and local level, (ii) the way municipalities and local grass-roots communities integrate climate resilience into their development planning and practices, (iii) social impacts of climate change on the poor (for instance, migrations, social conflicts and the like), and (iv) socio-economic and environmental impact of SPCR investment projects on local livelihoods.

10. INVESTMENT PROJECTS

97. The analysis of current programme and projects as well as consultations undertaken with major stakeholders led to the identification of three investment projects, which will contribute to the implementation of the different activities of the programme. (Figure 13 below presents the links between pillars, the activities of the SPCR and these three investment projects). An in-depth analysis of the MDBs activities in Niger (see Table 10a) and their comparative advantage has allowed identifying and agreeing on which agency will lead project’s implementation.

10.1. Climate Information Development and Forecasting Project (PDIPC)

98. This project, implemented by the National Department of Meteorology (DNN), will aim at (a) improving the quality of climate information and products, (b) improve climate modeling and predictions and the dissemination of the information that exists to the main users i.e, farmers and pastoralists, in a way they can easily understand c of good information and c) strengthening the SAP (early warning system) and the development of an electronic platform for weather information sharing and analysis. All these activities are related to the Pillar 1. The project will foster related activities undertaken by different programmes and projects, such as the following: the ‘NAPA-Resilience’ Programme, the CLIMDEV/AfDB Programme, the ‘Vigilance systems face to climate risk in Africa’ Programme (ViGIRisC), the ‘RADIO and InterNET Project (RANET) of the Direction of the Meteorology, the ‘Multidisciplinary Analysis of African Monsoon’ Project (AMMA). It will also establish collaboration with activities undertaken by Agrhymet and ACMAD and the Department of Meteorology (see the presentation of this project in Annex 2).

99. The **overall project goal** of this project is to generate and disseminate climate information and improve the early warning system to increase climate resilience of vulnerable populations in Niger. More specifically, it is expected that the implementation of the project will:

- Improve climate projections;
- Build capacity in the field of climate modeling;
- Enhance seasonal climate forecasts and their application in key economic sectors in the country;
- Contribute to security and food self-sufficiency by taking into account the weather and climate information;
- Reduce the impacts of extreme events associated with climate variability and climate change.

100. The project is structured around four components:

- i. **Acquiring climate data and establishing networks of weather and climate observation.** It will construct a dense and modern climate observation network and a climate database for the observation and monitoring of climate variability. These activities aim to facilitate access by development actors and local communities to climate forecasts and early warning system for extreme weather conditions.

Expected outcome: All stakeholders have access to high quality information on climate variability

- ii. **Support research in climate modeling and vulnerability assessment.** This component will develop climate scenarios tailored to national and local levels and to promote research to reduce uncertainties associated with model outputs used for vulnerability assessment.

Expected outcome: Climate scenarios have been downscaled to local level and the information is made available to end users.

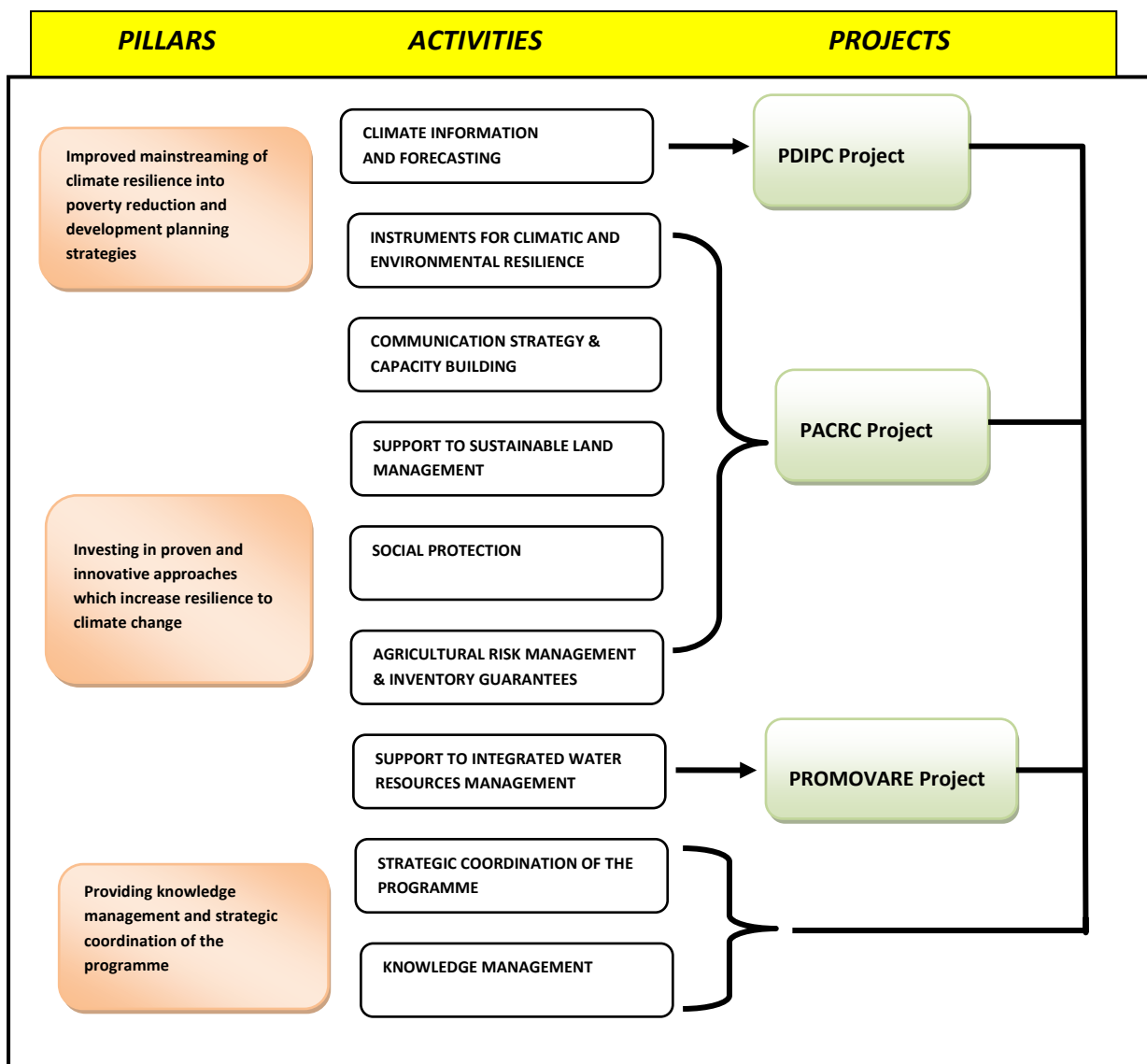
- iii. **Establishment of an early warning system on climate change.** This component will create an effective mechanism to communicate essential climate information to development actors and communities. This will help decision makers to react early and appropriately, and thus to reduce the risk of injury or property damage, losses in human lives, environmental damage and destruction of livelihoods.

Expected outcome: Early warning system on climate crises established and functioning

- iv. **Project Coordination and Management.** This component aims to ensure efficient management of all project activities to coordinate with other projects and actions undertaken under the SPCR Niger.

Expected outcome: Appropriate information concerning PDIPC activities is shared at national and international levels.

Figure 13: LINKS BETWEEN PILLARS, ACTIVITIES AND INVESTMENT PROJECTS



10.2. Project for the Mobilization and Development of Water Resources (PROMOVARE)

101. This project will focus on water control for its different uses, for adaptation to the severe of impact of climate change (all these activities are directly related to the Pillar 2). A partnership will be established with with the Kandadji program, the ‘Project for the Development of Water Resources in Tillabery Region (PVDT) and the ‘Local Development Projet in the Diffa Region (PADL-DIFFA) - three projects currently implemented by AfDB in Niger - with a focus on scaling up best practices and supporting complementarities. This project will be implemented by AfDB to develop aspects of access to finance and private public partnership opportunities (see the presentation of this project in Annex 3).

102. The project PROMOVARE will support the scaling up of best practices for integrated management of water resources, in conjunction with increasing agricultural productivity for food security. Overall objective of the project is to improve water resource management by different users in order to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change. The project is structured around four components:

- i. **Hydro-agricultural Development works.** This component aims to increase and intensify irrigated and flood recession valuing water resources available and this by structural design simple, reliable and manageable by the beneficiaries.

Expected outcome: Increased productivity of agricultural and pastoral activities

- ii. **Small-scale irrigation development.** This component aims to promote climate change adaptation by promoting the development of new irrigation techniques. Activities include more rational use of water by reducing water loss and improving irrigation practices, and development of resilient irrigation systems. Involving private sector in irrigation programmes

Expected outcome: Improved small-scale irrigation techniques are available to farmers

- iii. **Accompanying measures:** This component aims at implementing a series of actions to improve the living conditions of the beneficiaries and better monitoring of water resources.

Expected outcome: Improved access to extension services and funding sources for small-scale farmers

- iv. **Project Management and Coordination:** This component aims to ensure efficient management of all project activities to coordinate with other projects and actions undertaken under the Strategic Programme PPCR Niger.

Expected outcome: Appropriate information concerning PROMOVARE activities is shared at national and international levels

10.3. Community Action Project for Climate Resilience (PACRC)

103. This project will integrate innovative activities of SPCR in the areas of sustainable land management, social protection and pilot initiatives aimed at insuring and guaranteeing agricultural production against risks (as far as the pillar 2 is concerned) and the development of climate resilience instruments (as far as the pillar 1 is concerned). The project will strengthen the activities of the World Bank's 'Community Actions Programme' Phase 2 (PAC 2).²⁵ (See the presentation of this project in Annex 1).²⁶

²⁵ After its preliminary phase (2001-2003), the objective of *Phase 1* of PAC, implemented between 2004 and 2007, was to assist the Government of Niger to establish and put in place transparent and participatory planning and management mechanisms for decentralized development, through the involvement of local governments (*Communes*), and to promote sustainable community-based ecosystem management. By stressing the need for a tighter financial collaboration with other financial and technical partners, the objective of *Phase*

104. The PACRC includes following *three components*:

- i. **Building Institutional capacities and political frameworks.** The project will help mainstream climate challenges into the upcoming 2013-2020 *Poverty Reduction and Accelerated Development Strategy (SDARP)* and the *Rural Development Strategy (SDR)* as well into major sectoral plans. It will also facilitate the definition and implementation of an efficient and standardized tool for environmental and climatic governance.

Expected outcome: Climate resilience is incorporated into development programmes and investment plans.

- ii. **Improving the resilience of local populations.** This component will finance micro adaptation projects, comprising activities in areas such as ‘Sustainable Land and Water Management’, ‘Social Protection and Climate Resilience’ and ‘Risk pooling and Insurance of agricultural and pastoral production’.

Expected outcome: Improved resilience of production systems to climate change

- iii. **Strategic project coordination and knowledge management.** This component aims to ensure efficient management of all project activities to coordinate with other projects and actions undertaken under the SPCR Niger

Expected outcome: Appropriate information concerning PACRC activities is shared at national and international levels

105. According to the decision of the Government of Niger to request form PPCR **US\$ 50 million as grant and US\$ 60 million as concessional loan**, the budget of these three investment projects is the following:

Table 14 : BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS BETWEEN THE THREE INVESTMENT PROJECTS
(US\$ million)

PROJECT	MDB	Grant	Lending	Total PPCR	Existing financing	Co-financing ²⁷
PACRC	IBRD	35	28	63	34,67	tbd
	IFC	1	6	7		
PROMOVARE	AfDB	9.5	12.5	22	56	3
	IFC	0.5	2.5	3		
PDIPC	AfDB	3.5	9.5	13	30	1,5
	IFC	0.5	1.5	2		
		50	60	110	120,67	4,5

2 (2008-2011) is to: (i) continue to support the decentralization process as a driving force for local development; (ii) provide local authorities (municipalities) with financial resources and technical capacities to enable them to respond to the needs of their constituencies; and (iii) participate in the implementation of the national rural development strategy (RDS) taking into account the SDARP policy.

²⁶ See Web site: <http://www.pacniger.org/>

²⁷ Several donors have expressed their interest to participate to PPCR under different investment programs

11. GENERAL INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

106. The institutional structure of the SPCR is to put in place a simple and effective framework allowing, on one hand, to ensure ***an appropriate strategic coordination*** of the programme, and, on the other hand, ***an efficient execution of its activities*** through the empowerment of different institutions according to their respective mandates in order to ensure the sustainability of the activities (see Figure 15).

11.1 Key principles

107. The key principles underlying the establishment of SPCR institutional framework are the following:

- Integration to the operational framework of SDR,
- Respect of the subsidiarity principle in the implementation of the activities
- Programme management cost optimization
- Strengthening of existing achievements.

108. Based on these principles, the institutional framework is structured to distinguish between mechanisms for the strategic coordination and supervision of the project and implementation arrangements.

11.2 Framework for strategic coordination

109. ***Strategic coordination unit***: The strategic coordination function of SPCR will be undertaken by a coordination unit housed within the MEF.²⁸ This unit will include:

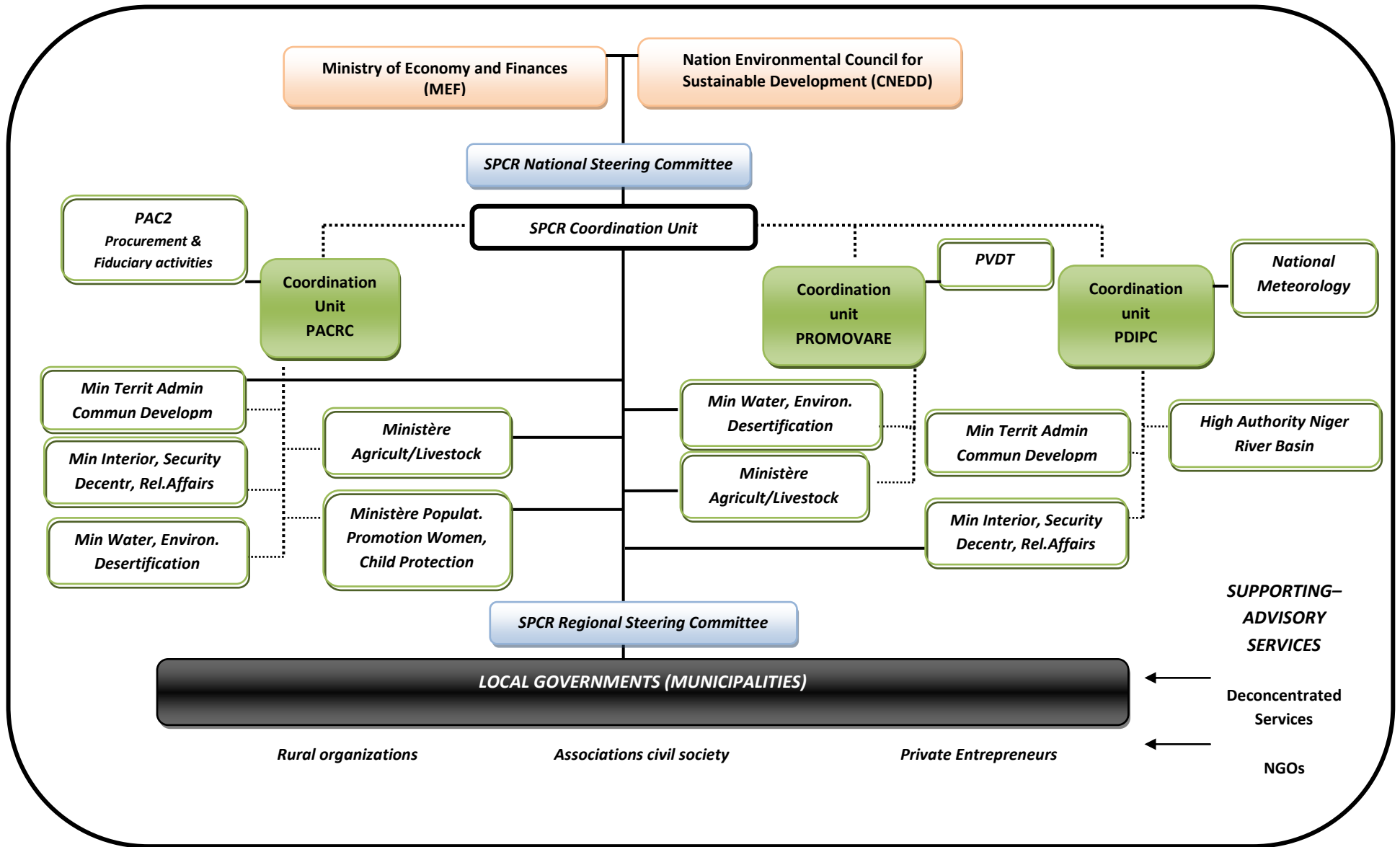
- i. An expert on institutions responsible, in collaboration with stakeholders, for planning and strategic coordination of the programme;
- ii. A monitoring and evaluation expert,
- iii. A communication specialist, and
- iv. An expert on climate change (appointed by the CNEDD).

110. This unit will benefit from *ad hoc* short-term expertise, as needed. Each expert will be linked to the programme through a 'performance contract, which will be evaluated annually. Monthly allowances of these four experts will be supported by the government, the programme covering their operating costs. The terms of reference for each expert are presented in Appendix 10.

111. ***National steering committee***: National functions of orientation and guidance of SPCR activities will be provided by the 'RDS Technical Committee for Rural Development', which will be extended to include the Ministries in charge of Decentralization, Economy and Finance, Population/Promotion of Women and Child Protection, the High Commissioner for State Modernization (HCME), as well as the Association of Municipalities of the Niger and the private sector (Chamber of Commerce). Under the SPCR, the joint committee (including public administration officials, elected officials, and representatives of private sector and civil society) will be responsible to provide policy guidance, review and approve annual work plans and logistic, financial and performance assessments. The steering committee will meet twice a year.

²⁸ The rationale of this option has been presented in an official letter of the Minister of The Economy and Finance (see Appendix 11).

Figure 15 : INSTITUTIONAL SETTING OF THE SPCR



112. **Regional steering committee:** At regional level, in the same way as for the other rural development programmes and projects, the 'RDS Regional Committee for Rural Development' will provide guidance to the SPCR. In collaboration with the other regional programmes et projects, the SPCR will support the creation and operationalization of this 'regional steering committee'.

11.3 Framework for implementation

113. Given the incremental implementation of the programme according to the subsidiarity principle, the framework for the implementation of the SPCR will be set up as follows: (i) fiduciary management framework and monitoring and evaluation, and (ii) operational framework.

114. The framework for fiduciary arrangements and procurement will ensure, through existing units, fiduciary responsibility and procurement of each investment project, namely: (i) the PAC2 implementation unit for the PACRC project, (ii) the 'Water resources development project' (PVDT, in the regions of Dosso and Tillabery) implementation unit for the PROMOVARE project; and (iii) a coordination unit to be set up at the National Directorate of Meteorology for the project PDIPC. National institutions responsible for the implementation of the activities of each project will establish partnership agreements with each project coordination unit. These agreements will establish the annual action plan to be undertaken by each institution, coupled with budget and procurement plans. Initial consultations were held with staff from these units to identify additional posts, in order to strengthen the teams and ensure the adequate implementation of activities (these consultations will be consolidated during the preparation of each project to finalize the process and identify needed qualifications and skills).

115. The operational framework will be made up of national institutions and agencies directly concerned with the activities of the programme, namely:

- National Environmental Council for Sustainable Development (CNEDD)
- Ministry of Territorial management, Urbanism and habitat
- Ministry of Interior, Security, Decentralization and Religious Affairs
- Ministry of Water, Environment and the Fight against Desertification
- Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
- Ministry of Population, Women Promotion and Child Protections
- Ministry of Transport, Tourism and Handicraft (National Meteorology)
- Ministry of Equipment
- High Commissioner for the River Valley Development
- NGOs
- Chamber of commerce

116. Each department will designate the appropriate division that will coordinate the implementation of the activities of each project and be responsible for achieving results. Like the strategic coordination unit, each division will be linked to an investment project by a performance contract that will be evaluated annually. Each division will present an annual programme / budget to be integrated into the annual work programme (PAT) of each project. Also annual audit operations of each project will cover the management of each of these structures.

117. The MEF General Finance Inspection will support the strategic coordination unit in the organization of quality control of the activities implemented under each project. To do so, it will help identify the appropriate technical services, establish partnership agreements, and monitor these conventions at the regional and district levels.

12. STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF THE PROGRAMME

118. A SEA of the SPCR was carried out²⁹ by the Government with the following objectives: (i) Identify issues and potential environmental, socioeconomic and institutional effects (as much positive as negative) associated to the investment projects identified; (ii) Integrate the environmental socioeconomic and institutional concerns into the design and implementation of the SPCR in Niger, and if necessary, recommend measures for institutional strengthening for specific stakeholders; (iii) Ensure that the SPCR meets in all respects the environmental and social requirement and safeguards of the MDBs, and benefits the most vulnerable populations; (iv) Present alternatives in the event of the non-realization of the PPCR; and (v) Propose an Environmental and Social Management Framework Plan (ESMFP) to be used for the implementation of the SPCR.

119. The analysis of alternatives highlights the fact that the programme has a global positive impact on sustainable development in Niger. By integrating a strong dimension of political, institutional and community participation and capacity building, on the one hand, and by supporting current and future initiatives, on the other hand, implemented with its ESMF the SPCR would most likely generate **positive cumulative impacts**. The SPCR brings a real added value to existing initiatives.

120. The SEE also highlights the fact that all the investments to be financed within the SPCR investment programme will be subject to and comply with the safeguards of the participating MDBs.

121. Moreover, the SPCR suggests an '*Environmental and Social Management Framework Plan*' (ESMFP), which formulate, among others, the following recommendations:

- All projects arising from the activities of the PPCR are subject to the environmental impact assessment studies under Nigerian law, through the BEEEI
- The thresholds for subjection to and environmental impact assessment study of projects are strictly respected, and that this threshold is subject to verification and monitoring by the management structure of the PPCR
- Terms of Reference for impact studies be necessarily required for projects under the PPCR including the systematic consideration of the likely impacts of activities
- Terms of Reference for impact studies for projects under the PPCR include a compliance review of such projects to the environmental and social policies of the donors, as well as to standards and requirements of Niger
- Given the equivalence between several of the donors' policies, and to ensure that each project not be analyzed against numerous standards, a list of norms should be considered as the set of mandatory minimum benchmark for all projects under the SPCR

²⁹ The SEE is still under finalization and the full report will be available before the preparation of the investment projects.

122. The SPCR-Niger is fully justified as it is designed to meet very specific needs and overcome real difficulties clearly identified at different levels of knowledge, planning and implementation. In light of the foregoing, the PPCR-Niger is likely to positively contribute to the Sustainable development of Niger along with increased resilience to climate change.

Part III: NEXT STEPS

13. PREPARATION OF THE INVESTMENT PROJECTS: PACRC, PDIPC AND PROMOVARE

13.1 Tentative timeline

123. The preparation of the three investment projects will take place according to the timeline summarized in the table 16 below. The preparation follows the procedures of both the World Bank and the African Development Bank and has been agreed with the Government of Niger.

Table 16: TENTATIVE TIMELINE OF THE PREPARATION OF THE THREE INVESTMENT PROJECTS

Stage	Steps	Deliverable	Timeline PACRC	Timeline CIDFP	Timeline PROMOVARE	Remarks
Preparation	Preparation Mission	SMO, TOR Aide-Memoire, BTOR	Jan 10 – 18	Jan 20-30	Jan 20-30	Meetings and consultations with PAC-team and regional/local stakeholders
Appraisal	Appraisal Package	Draft PAD, including ORAF Annex, Appraisal ISDS, appraisal-PID	April 29	March 18	April 11	Safeguards documents disclosed and consultations concluded before Appraisal
	Appraisal Mission	SMO/TOR BTOR, Aide Memoire	May 9 – 20	April 20-30	May 10-20	Formal appraisal mission not necessary for additional financing
	Post-Appraisal	Appraisal Completion Note	Early June	May 15	May 25	Required to proceed to negotiations
Negotiations	Prepare Negotiations Package	Negotiation package	August 15	July 15	July 15	
	Hold Negotiations		Sept 15, 2011			
Approval	Submission to Board	Package: Final PAD, including all the Annexes and clearances	November 2011	September 2011	September 2011	Everything ready for Board Approval

13.2 Estimated government budget (project preparation facility /PPF)

124. The Government of Niger requests funds under the project preparation facility (PPF) for the preliminary activities of the SPCR and the preparation costs of the PACRC. GoN will not request any funds for the preparation of the projects that will be prepared together with the AfDB.

125. For the SPCR, costs are related to consultancies and to the creation of the ‘strategic coordination unit’ as well as the costs involved by the creation of national and regional ‘steering committees’.

126. For the PACRC, costs comprise general allowances to consultants to carry out background studies for the preparation of the project, the organization of training sessions and workshops as well as operating costs. Table 17 presents the general costs (see Annex 1 more details).

Table 17: ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT BUDGET (PPF)

Category	Total amount of advanced allowances (US \$)
SPCR	
Consultants	30,000
Training and workshops	40,000
Operating costs (*)	30,000
Total SPCR	100,000
PACRC	
Advisory Services (including for audits)	282,000
Training and workshops	135,000
Operating costs (*)	132,500
Total PACRC	549,500
Grand Total	649,500

(*) ‘Operating Costs’ means the incremental expenses incurred on account of implementation of the Activities, management and monitoring, including office supplies, printing costs, maintenance and insurance for vehicles and office equipment, communication costs, utility charges, salaries of local staff, transport and field missions, but excluding salaries of officials of the Recipient.

Niger
Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience
(SPCR)

Volume 2

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ANNEX 1

NIGER

**Community Action Project
for Climate Resilience/PACRC**

Concept Note

**Project implemented by The World Bank
(private sector component implemented by the International Finance Corporation)
within the context of the *Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience in Niger*
SPCR/Niger**

A) BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

A.1 Background

01. The SPCR analysis highlighted Niger's key challenge: the inter-linkages between climate related risks, food security and sustainable land and water management. At the same time, sound land water management, combined with social protection and other risk reduction measures, provides the basis for climate resilient growth and poverty reduction. Niger recognizes these challenges in its strategic planning documents, and recognizes also that they can only be tackled with the strong participation of citizens, local organizations and local government structures. With over 80% of the population dependent on agriculture and livestock based activities, climate resilient rural strategies are key.
02. In relation to the other development policies and programmes, it should be pointed out that the decentralization process is a key building block in Niger's rural development and poverty reduction strategy. A suite of legislation between 1999 and 2004 put the decentralization policy into practice. There are now a total of 265 communes of which 213 are rural, and their mandates include local development planning, natural resource management, land tenure, social services and livestock. The World Bank and other development partners built on this base to make decentralized rural development a cornerstone of development cooperation with Niger. Further legislation included establishment of a decentralized equity fund for local governments (*Fonds de Péreéquation*), and support to "deconcentration" of certain government functions.
03. The first phase of the World Bank supported Community Action Programme, PAC 1, was designed as a long term "adaptable programme loan" to be implemented over 12 years, with the overall objective of supporting the poverty reduction and decentralization process in Niger. This first phase, implemented from 2003 to 2007, with an IDA credit of US\$ 35 million, supported over 50 communes (one-quarter the total in Niger) with development planning and implementation of micro-projects, including programmes in education, health, drinking water supply and income generating projects as well as in food crisis management. It is worth noting that the participatory processes which were core to programme design ensured strong participation of women. The programme financed 1,000 income-generating micro-projects in the areas of agriculture, fisheries and pastoral activities benefiting nearly 100,000 people of which 80 percent were women, and improved their income by over 10 percent. PAC 1 also piloted important sustainable land management activities; it supported reforestation of 21,000 ha and leveraged financing by the biocarbon fund, one of the first of such projects in Africa. PAC is regarded as one of Niger's most successful programmes, and is supported by other development partners, committed to harmonization of approaches under the Paris Declaration.
04. The second phase of the PAC is now under implementation with an IDA grant of US\$ 30 million and a GEF grant of US\$ 4.67 million. PAC 2 seeks to expand the work of PAC 1 to over 100 communes, but also to improve further the institutional framework for community development including local governance on natural resource management. It will, furthermore, support multi-sectoral coordination for implementation of the rural development strategy at both national and regional levels, together with the possibility of using the newly created governmental agency for financing local governments.¹ In addition, with GEF funding it further supports work on sustainable land management, on promoting synergies between development partners' programmes, and piloting the support to mainstreaming of climate risk in community action programmes.
05. At the same time, many other development partners (such as DANIDA, GTZ, UNDP – detailed table of these projects can be found at the end of this Annex 1) have supported sustainable land and water management initiatives. Therefore, the overarching objective of the proposed PACRC (Community Action Plan for Climate Resilience) is to drill on the existing good experiences and success stories. A new component of the programme is the involvement of the private sector, through the International Finance Corporation (IFC) – including for financial and insurance aspects – in supporting climate resilience-related initiatives.

¹ The National Agency for the Investments of Local Government (ANFCT)

A.2 Rationale and value added of the PACRC

06. The rationale behind the proposed PACRC is to build on the participatory processes and institutional mechanisms established by the CAP programme to scale up and mainstream climate resilience into local development planning and implementation. By addressing resilience at this local level, the PACRC will help meet one of the major challenges identified in development of the programme, the need to address, in an integrated manner, the priorities of sustainable land and water management, food security and social protection. The PACRC will also use the inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms established by the CAP to support knowledge sharing and mainstreaming resilience into other sectors. CAP also provides monitoring and evaluation mechanisms which can be built upon. Finally, the CAP framework will provide an umbrella for piloting weather based insurance mechanisms to be supported by IFC.
07. More specifically, the added value of PACRC 'social protection' initiatives is to build on the lessons learned and strengthen existing social protection initiatives in Niger. So far these initiatives, particularly those developed as 'social safety nets', have been carried out on a small scale, with limited funding, targeting small groups of households and/or villages and covering a very short period of time. The PACRC will make the best use of the results of these experiences, with a view to strengthen and disseminate such practices over a longer time span, as well as providing *institutional support to local governments*, to enable them to integrate social protection and climate change responses within their development and poverty reduction plans. The current concept of 'social protection' emphasizes the *social inclusion and economic growth* of the poorest categories of society and fosters their participation in local development efforts. In this context, *safety nets* are no longer seen simply as a means of poverty reduction and food security (through financial assistance or food aid) for households near or below subsistence level. Rather they are *part of a broader social and economic policy* which takes into account problems of vulnerability, risk and deprivation faced by human communities and include notions of equity, economic growth, social responsibility and human rights.
08. A large number of project activities will be based on a participatory process: identifying areas with high and moderate climate risks where the project activities will be conducted; targeting eligible municipalities, villages and households to benefit from project activities; and carrying out accurate inventories of infrastructures and resources. Such activities are important since current efforts to tackle development challenges associated with the need for increased agricultural productivity in a changing climate are complicated by the incomplete and uncertain nature of the existing information base.

B) OBJECTIVES AND KEY INDICATORS

09. The general objective of the PACRC is to *improve the resilience of the populations and of production systems to climate change, in order to increase national food security.*
10. The specific objectives are:
- To improve institutional capacities and political frameworks
 - To improve the resilience local populations to climate variability, including droughts and floods, through investment in sustainable land and water management and social protection measures;
 - To pilot weather based insurance mechanisms
 - to ensure strategic coordination and knowledge management
11. The key indicators are:
- (i) Number of policy documents and sectoral initiatives which incorporate climate resilience
 - (ii) Percentage of degraded lands with sustainable land measures increases by 20% per year
 - (iii) Percentage of communes incorporating climate resilience measures into local development plans
 - (iv) Percentage of communes in climate-vulnerable regions incorporating social protection measures in their development plans.

- (v) Insurance mechanism against climate risk successfully piloted and ready to be adopted at a larger scale
- (vi) Number of households Adopting sustainable agriculture practices – higher yield species, drought resistant varieties and improved storage and processing practices

12. The PACRC includes *three components*:

- (i) *Building institutional capacities and political frameworks,*
- (ii) *Support to adoption of climate resilience measures in Community Action Plans, including sustainable land and water management and sustainable agricultural practices, and piloting innovative activities on ‘Social Protection’ and ‘Risk pooling and Insurance of agricultural and pastoral production’,*
- (iii) *Project coordination and knowledge management, including knowledge sharing.*

13. All PACRC activities will help strengthen and disseminate existing know-how and technical knowledge in the most appropriate manner. This will require integration between climate change-related research and practical experience, through *learning by doing*, to influence both research and policies aimed at producing results at national and local levels. This will require more formal linkages between meteorological departments and agricultural research systems as well as the strengthening of wider platforms for information exchange and knowledge-sharing between different institutions at all levels and among several communities. The PACRC will adopt a global and integrated approach combining land and water management, social protection and insurance mechanisms for agricultural crops and livestock against climate risks. It will support, strengthen and help scale up current best practices and help disseminate them among the most vulnerable populations living in areas with high climatic risk, with a special focus on the situation of on women, children and the elderly.

C) PLANNED ACTIVITIES AND COMPONENTS

COMPONENT 1: BUILDING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES AND POLITICAL FRAMEWORKS

- 1.1. **Mainstreaming of climate variability and change into exiting policy and institutional frameworks.** The activities of the first component aim, among other things, to make social and economic development policies *more responsive to climate change*, by supporting the mainstreaming of climate variability and change into existing policy and institutional frameworks. Specifically, the project will help mainstream climate challenges into the upcoming 2013-2020 *Poverty Reduction and Accelerated Development Strategy (SDARP)* and the *Rural Development Strategy (SDR)* as well into major sectoral plans through assistance to planning and budgeting. It will also facilitate the institutionalization of Strategic environmental assessment tools and will support their implementation in main vulnerable sector.
- 1.2. **Institutional strengthening.** The project would strengthen key national bodies directly involved in planning and implementation of measures for climate change adaptation. At the local level, activities will focus on establishing or strengthening institutional arrangements for supporting and monitoring activities. The underlying assumption is that addressing the vulnerability of rural households and communities to climate-related hazards requires a local approach, managed by local governments and grassroots communities, in coordination with national bodies and with the advisory support of deconcentrated technical services.
- 1.3. **Information and awareness raising.** Information and training initiative would focus on the impacts of weather and climate (on the environment, on socioeconomic infrastructures, on the economy and livelihoods of agricultural and pastoral populations). This includes also working with the chamber of commerce to integrate climate variability change considerations in investment decisions.

COMPONENT 2: IMPROVING RESILIENCE OF LOCAL POPULATIONS

- 2.1. **Sustainable land and water management (SLWM)** plays a critical role in halting the downward cycle of land degradation and negative climate impacts. Practices integrating land and water management have been shown to be key to increase the resilience of rural communities to climate variability and to mitigate the effects of change by increasing agriculture productivity and profitability, building soil carbon stocks, conserving biodiversity, etc. The PACRC project adopts *a multifocal approach to SLM* taking into account all ecosystem services as well as benefits for human well-being. The main effects of SLM investments will be: a quantitative and qualitative increase in vegetation (trees, shrubs and forage species); increased productivity of agricultural and pastoral activities; and increased water availability (especially for irrigated crops and livestock) and the supply of groundwater (drinking water). This will have a decisive impact on household food security. This component will in particular focus on introduction or “sustainable agriculture practices” that combine the use of drought resistant crops and seeds and improved farming and processing techniques to increase yields and expand food production.

At community level, the project will scale up lessons learned from recent and current programmes as PAC2 and will support initiatives such as: (i) *village nursery creation and community planting* of multipurpose trees (hedges / windbreaks), (ii) *dune fixation* aimed at reducing the silting of agricultural areas, water sources and habitat, (iii) a programme delimiting *passageways for livestock* to allow livestock access to water, (iv) a community-based *irrigation programme* aimed at creating or rehabilitating small community irrigation schemes and rainwater-catchments, (v) a programme for the *integrated, community-based management of soil fertility* to increase the productivity of agricultural activities, and (vi) a programme of *reclamation of agricultural and pastoral land* (through construction of appropriate small works). At the level of individual households, the project will support a programme of construction of traditional *tassa* (also known as *zai*) and animal feeding initiatives, in order to sustain animal health and production during the difficult times of the year and in arid and semi-arid zones. Local authorities have *the legitimate leadership* for all initiatives of this component, and these initiatives will be included in their respective annual ‘municipal investment plans’. For this, they will receive the technical assistance necessary to directly manage the entire process of bidding, selection of service providers or contractors, finalization of contracts, technical supervision of public works, etc. These programmes would be designed with a strong gender dimension. Adequate support will be provided to major national and international research institutions in the area of *best practices and techniques* of sustainable land management.

- 2.2. **Social protection:** PACRC pilot activities related to social protection will have a strong economic dimension in that they serve as an appropriate way to stimulate economic growth in poor areas with high climate risk. Investments will foster implementation of a range of initiatives in support of very poor households that are vulnerable to climate stresses and risks. These include the protection and rehabilitation of socio-economic facilities located in areas with high climate risks and the implementation of a comprehensive programme of 'social safety nets' for households and household groups, in order to rehabilitate their livelihoods and revive their economies. Local authorities have the legitimate leadership for such initiatives, which will be supported by NGOs or other specialized local institutions. A programme of distributions of 'vouchers' to buy essential food items will benefit most poor and vulnerable households to enable them to purchase essential food items (such as cooking oil, salt, sugar, tea, milk for children, condiments, etc.). These programmes would again have a strong gender dimension, and are based on a social protection strategy that has been developed with a wide-spread consultative process.
- 2.3. **Weather-index based insurance.** A large part of the investments of this component will focus on the implementation of a pilot programme of weather index based insurance of agricultural and pastoral production against climate risks. This concerns essentially the protection of small farmers and livestock holders against the risks of climate change, through payment of appropriate insurance premiums proportionate to the likelihood, nature and costs of risk involved. An important aspect of

this component will involve identification and development of appropriate mechanisms to increase access to finance for many of rural populations who have been excluded for existing schemes. This will allow for greater investment in production systems and as well as storage and processing of produce for value addition and income generation.

Because of its innovative and experimental character, the implementation of this activity will include a relatively important preparatory phase which will aim to conduct a general feasibility study, carry out institutional audits (regarding the actual capacity of institutions to manage), and socio-economic studies, review available documentation concerning current experiences in Niger and organize study tours to other countries with significant experience in crop insurance against weather risks.

The implementation of this component will require key *institutional steps* undertaken in close collaboration with leading finance institutions and banks. The zone of intervention will satisfy minimal conditions for the implementation of this pilot innovative initiative. This activity will also be coordinated with the ClimDev project under AfDB to supply required data for risk assessment and management as well as the platform for data dissemination to be established. Examples of existing weather index based crop insurance will be examined and relevant ones identified for Niger.

COMPONENT 3: PROJECT COORDINATION AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT, INCLUDING KNOWLEDGE SHARING

- 3.1. The project will support institutional coordination and project management costs, at central and local level. This will include technical assistance and training in planning, fiduciary management, participatory approaches, technical, social and environmental assessment. The project will also include **support to a strategic coordination unit located** within the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF).
- 3.2. The project will support development of knowledge and learning products to be shared with major ministerial agencies, technical and financial partners and national and international NGOs. It will also support knowledge exchange with other PPCR countries, particularly those for whom drought and food security are major resilience challenges, and which have adopted community based approaches.

D) INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

14. The project will follow the implementation mechanisms established under the PAC. Implementation at local level will be the responsibility of the communes, which will be supported with training and technical assistance. They will be supported by local service providers in participatory diagnosis and in contract management related to micro-projects, and will receive technical support from deconcentrated technical services. The funding mechanism for local projects will follow that for the PAC, and is likely to evolve from the present Local Investment Fund to a basket funding mechanism, with SPCR funds dedicated to climate resilience activities. Mechanisms will be further developed during project preparation.
15. Coordination and follow up of sustainable land management activities will be under the technical control and supervision of an inter-ministerial committee made up of representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and Ministry of Water, Environment and Fight against Desertification. Technical monitoring will be entrusted to deconcentrated technical services (at regional and district levels), with the assistance of specialized national agencies. Most of the initiatives will be implemented by specialized service providers, including national and international NGOs and implementation units of on-going projects. The social protection measures would be delivered through the communes, with technical support provided by regional and district deconcentrated services, in collaboration with specialized service providers.

16. All activities related to the coordination and follow up of the risk insurance initiative will be **entrusted to a micro-finance institution**, which will be identified according to a number of clear and transparent criteria.
17. The institutional setting of the PACRC will be determined by a number of key principles and features:
 - The project will establish synergies with *the other two PPCR projects*.
 - The PACRC will establish various forms of *strategic partnership with other stakeholders*.
 - Close relationships will be established with a number of *sectoral ministries and departments* (this will allow optimal mainstreaming of project results into national development policies).
 - The project will maintain close relationships with *the private sector* (including for the use of appropriate technology and practices and the creation of jobs).
 - The project will strengthen the activities of the World Bank's 'Community Actions Programme' Phase 2 (PAC 2).
 - The IFC will particularly be involved in the development of the insurance and guarantee mechanism as well as the sustainable agricultural component.
 - The project will establish close relationships with the forthcoming 'Pilot project on Safety nets through cash transfers' (PPFS-CT), which will be implemented with the support of the World Bank.
18. The project will be coordinated by the unit of implementation of the PAC2 programme that will ensure the fiduciary and procurement activities. The project will work closely with the SPCR strategic coordination Unit and will align its monitoring and evaluation system with the strategic coordination unit system and will elaborate information and indicators to share the approach and key results with other PPCR programmes.

E) RISKS AND RISK MITIGATION MEASURES

19. *Major potential external risks* (related to the overall environment in which the project takes place) are essentially linked to lack of political stability and civil peace, inadequate level of Government political support on climate resilience issues, and lack of coordination across sectors.
20. *Major potential internal risks* (related to the very characteristics of project activities) are linked to the constraints of planned activities, namely: (i) a system of targeting beneficiary households, which, by not being sufficiently based on transparency and participation principles, could lead to social divisions within local communities; and (i) a lack of technical and organizational capacities at the level of deconcentrated technical services, which hinders proper control, supervision and monitoring of the various initiatives.
21. However, many measures can be undertaken by the project in order **to minimize the effects of these risks**, especially the internal ones. These include: (i) the definition and systematic implementation of transparent and participatory procedures in the conduct of all initiatives; (ii) a continuous and appropriate programme of capacity building for key stakeholders and (iii) the organization by the Government of regular monitoring missions, with the participation of representatives of all the MDBs involved.

F) INVESTMENT COSTS

22. The total cost of the proposed project is US\$70 million, including the private sector component (US\$7 million to be implemented by IFC. This is additional finance to the US\$ 34,67 million under the existing project "Community Action Programme (PAC2). The cost per component is estimated as follows:

COMPONENT	COST (\$US million)
1. BUILDING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES	10 (=14%)
2. INNOVATIVE CLIMATE PRACTICES	55 (=78%)
3. PROJECT COORDINATION AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT (including SPCR coordination activities)	5 (=7%)
TOTAL	70

H. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

COMPONENT	OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES	INDICATORS	CRITICAL CONDITIONS
COMPONENT 1: Improved institutional capacities and political frameworks	Main climatic and environmental governance instruments are established and used at all levels	Climate resilience is incorporated into development programmes and investment plans	Number of revised strategies and approved bills which clearly address climate resilience issues	Sectoral ministries and departments have a good understanding of climate challenges
		Climate information is increasingly used in sectoral planning at national and local levels	Number of bills putting development strategies into application	National institutions and local government actively participate in climate-related debates
COMPONENT 2: Investing in approaches for climate resilience (Innovative Climate Practices)	Increase in investments which manifestly take into account climate change and variability	Sectoral policies incorporate climate change into their investments	% of pastoral and agricultural households adopting CC resilience practices (by types)	Subsidiarity is fully put into application in local development approaches
		Improved resilience of production systems to climate change	Percentage of Local government investments explicitly addressing climate change issues	
COMPONENT 3: Providing project coordination and knowledge management	Simple and efficient mechanisms to coordinate project activities and manage knowledge are defined and utilized	Appropriate information concerning PACRC activities is shared at national and international levels	Frequency of information sharing activities on project initiatives	Different national stakeholders have appropriate technical capacities

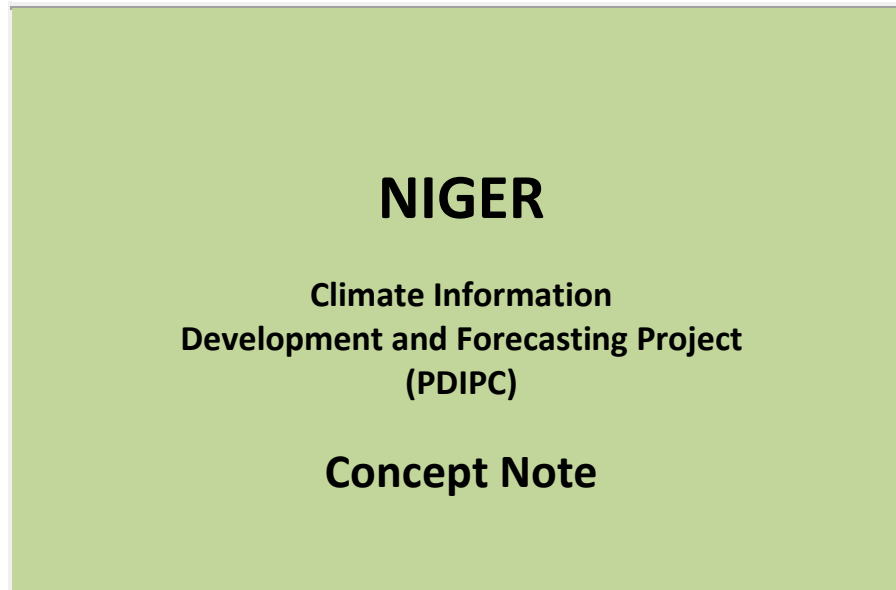
Table 1: Detailed Project Preparation facility (PPF) elements for the preparation of the PACRC

	Type of activities	Estimated Amount CFA	Estimated amount USD (1\$ US = 450 F CFA)	Length
A	ADVISORY SERVICES : CONSULTANTS	126,900,000	282,000	
A1	Operational preparations: i. Elaboration of PACRC operation manual ii. Creation of an integrated monitoring & evaluation system of the PACRC iii. Establishment of a financial management system iv. Elaboration of a manual of procedures v. PPF audits	75,150,000	167,000	6 months
A2	Technical preparations i. Socio-economic baseline study ii. Inventory of infrastructure for safety net pilots iii. Institutional audits for participating micro-credit institutions iv. Elaboration of a framework for environmental and social management v. Elaboration of communication strategy and action plan	51,750,000	115,000	6 months
B	TRAINING AND WORKSHOPS	60,750,000	135,000	
B1	Workshop : Improving Manual on monitoring and evaluation	6,750,000	15,000	1 week
B2	Workshop : Validation of zone of intervention	6,750,000	15,000	1 week
B3	Short-term training on micro insurance for key project personnel	22,500,000	50,000	1 week
B4	Preliminary activities on communication within participating communities	9,000,000	20,000	3 months
B5	Training on strategic/operational planning, procurement and financial management	11,250,000	25,000	1 week
B6	Meetings of the strategic coordination unit	4,500,000	10,000	6 months
C	OPERATIONS AND LOGISTICS	59,625,000	132,500	6 months
C1	Software : accounting and financial management	6,750,000	15,000	6 months
C2	Contribution to operating costs of the PAC2/coordination unit (Water, electricity, phone, furniture)	4,500,000	10,000	6 months
C3	Mission costs	13,500,000	30,000	6 months
C4	Cost of supporting staff	3,375,000	7,500	6 months
C5	Logistical support	31,500,000	70,000	-
	Total	247,275,000	549,500	

Table 2 : PROGRAMMES RELATED TO CLIMATE RESILIENCE CURRENTLY IMPLEMENTED BY OTHER

Other partners projects	Implementation Status	Objectives
The Nigerian-German Programme to Fight against Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 m Euros - 2007 - 2012 	<p>The Nigerian-German Programme to Fight against Poverty (LUCOP) occurs in regions of Tillaberi, Tahoua and Agadez. The program is hosted by the Ministry of Economy and Finance and aims to support Niger in the fight against poverty in rural areas. It started operations in January 2004 and is scheduled for a period of 12 years, until December 2015. Phase II of the program began in June 2007 and will end in May 2010. The components of LUCOP are: (i) Municipal Development and Decentralization, (ii) building and management of socio-economic infrastructures and (iii) Management and development of natural resources and, (iv) support the food security system.</p> <p>The program has recently undergone a shift and focus in two areas namely decentralization and agriculture through a green program that will fund shares irrigation and cross-cutting issues such as climate change. The expected budget of the green program is about 20 million Euros.</p>
Belgian cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EUR 52 million – 2009 - 2012 	<p>The Indicative Cooperation Programme (ICP) from 2009 to 2012 amounting to EUR 52 million is to finance interventions in: health, rural development and food security, economic growth and reducing poverty. Main specific areas of intervention are i) management and security of pastoral grazing systems, (ii) prevention of risks, safety improvement and sustainable management of natural resources, (iii) the National Policy on Gender and iv) the health development plan.</p>
Danish Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<p>The priority areas of cooperation are the Danish Hydraulic, the fight against poverty through support to social and economic development for the poorest populations, strengthening the role of women in the development process, defense and environmental protection for sustainable development through the implementation of projects within the framework of natural resource management, promoting democracy and human rights, fight against AIDS.</p> <p>Danida support is implemented throughout 2 main programs: the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene program (PHASEA) and the rural support program</p>
Swiss Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 44 million F Switzerland 2004 - 2008 	<p>The Swiss Cooperation Programme is organized around three policy areas: strengthening of the local state, the implementation of local infrastructure and support to agro-forestry- pastoral.</p> <p>In addition to strategic areas, the program of cooperation Suisse acts explicitly on cross-cutting themes such as gender and governance.</p>
Support Programme of the European Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EUR 220 million; 2008 - 2013 	<p>The Programme aims to support the Government in its fight against poverty and focuses on two areas: (i) support growth in rural and regional integration, including food security (Euro 152 million - 71 million to support growth in rural areas and 81 million for infrastructure related to regional integration). (ii) The second area called "Governance and support to economic and institutional reforms will contribute to the implementation of institutional reforms and economic state with a budget of around 67 million Euros</p>
IFAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$ 33 million – 2101 -2012 	<p>IFAD support to Niger focuses on the following areas: (a) reduce vulnerability and help rural households to achieve food security; (b) help them restore and develop their production capacity and (c) address the structural constraints to poverty alleviation including lack of basic social and technical services.</p> <p>IFAD in the next years is planning to mobilize additional resources to be allocated under the 2013-2015 PBA. In the next future, IFAD will be engaged in design and develop projects and activities aiming to improve the efficiency of the resilience mechanisms of the vulnerable groups (small-scale farmers in rainfed crops areas, women, youth, transhumant pastoralists, etc) within the rural communities: under this approach, several opportunities of co-financing with the SPCR can raise.</p>
UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US 100 million - 2009 - 2013 	<p>The UNDP intervention program is based on an approach structured around three major areas: governance, poverty reduction and natural resource management.</p> <p>The expected effects of the implementation of the three programs are among others that i) vulnerable populations improve their food security, contribute to the sustainable management of natural resources and diversify their income sources, ii) use the vulnerable social services quality basic and participate in controlling population growth.</p>

Annex 2



**Project implemented by the African Development Bank
(private sector component 3 implemented by the International Finance Corporation)
within the context of the *Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience in Niger*
SPCR/Niger**

A) BACKGROUND

1. Niger has been selected to be a pilot country for the Pilot Programme Climate Resilience (PPCR), which will implement plans and investment programmes to address climate risks and vulnerabilities.
2. Climatic constraints are a major concern for the sound socio-economic development of a country. Niger is characterized by highly variable spatial and temporal climatic parameters, including precipitation. This has recently caused rainfall deficits resulting in recurring droughts. Over the past forty years, Niger has experienced seven episodes of droughts whose impacts on the agro-pastoral production, food security and socio-economic life have been dramatic.
3. The plausible scenarios of climate change in Niger, namely the occurrence of extreme events such as extreme heat or heavy rain, can have huge consequences on human populations, plants, animals and infrastructure. These events are already occurring in Niger and in recent years with more frequency. There is a lot of work to do in this area, especially regarding the collecting reliable climate data.
4. The last IPCC report (IPCC 2007), indicates that the modeling results on the changes in precipitation in Niger are contradictory, some models indicating an increase, others predicting a decrease by the year 2020 to 2049. The results obtained using these models show the uncertainty in projected changes in rainfall by global climate models (IPCC, 2007).
5. Furthermore, the coarse net in the climate models and the uncertainty of downscaling methods make it difficult to undertake a detailed analysis of the impacts of climate variability and change on a local scale and the development of appropriate adaptation scenarios for the various municipalities, towns or even at regions and their communities. In addition, it is difficult to implement a regional climate model with a spatial resolution adequate for developing climate change scenarios at a given time horizon.
6. On the other hand, the national network of observations of the climate of the Niger National Meteorological Directorate (NMD) is composed of fifteen (15) synoptic stations, thirteen (13) climatological stations, two (2) agrometeorological stations and about 600 rainfall stations. This very low network density of meteorological observations, including synoptic, climatological and agrometeorological, given the size of the country, contributes significantly to inaccuracies in the analysis and weather forecasts.
7. The implementation of the Global Observatory System (GOS) in Niger has experienced significant gaps and shortcomings in recent years especially by an important decline in financial resources characterized by a lack of investment and NMD yearly operating budget cuts of. Seasonal forecasts released by NMD are limited to the central level and are not available at the departmental or municipal level. In addition, this information is too technical for end users and is not disseminated through communication channels accessible to local communities.
8. To cope with climate variability as well as with climate change, Niger should develop capacity for weather and climate forecasting and prevention. Within this context one of the priorities under the PPCR is to improve the skills to produce climate data and predict of climate hazards.

B) PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

B.1. THE OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

9. The overall project goal is to generate and disseminate climate information and improve the early warning system to increase climate resilience of vulnerable populations in Niger, and for planning and insurance purposes.
10. As for specific objectives, it is expected that the implementation of the project will:
 - Improve climate projections;
 - Build capacity in the field of climate modeling;
 - Enhance seasonal climate forecasts and their application in key economic sectors in the country;
 - Contribute to security and food self-sufficiency by taking into account the weather and climate information;
 - Reduce the impacts of extreme events associated with climate variability and climate change.

B.2. OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT

11. The proposed project will seek the implementation of subcomponent 1.2 of the SPCR and enable policy makers, organizations and populations at risk to obtain accurate climate information. This will be based on improving the national climate observatory system, research and optimization of model output, and on strengthening of the national early warning system.
12. In addition to climate projection, forecasting and disaster prevention, the climate data generated will form the basis of the weather index based crop insurance scheme to be implemented in collaboration with IFC (International Finance Corporation). The scheme will cushion farmers and pastoralists against climate related losses, particularly due to floods and drought. In so doing, will reduce the risk to farming and strengthen food production and agricultural development – to meet the food security requirements of Niger
13. The project is structured around four components:
 - i. **Acquisition of climate data and establishing networks of weather and climate observation.** It will construct a dense and modern climate observation network and a climate database for the observation and monitoring of climate variability. These activities aim to facilitate access by development actors and local communities to climate forecasts and early warning system for extreme weather conditions. Working with IFC data dissemination platforms will be strengthened with radio, and telecommunication, mobile phone and internet companies to reach target populations as well the other stakeholders such as insurance companies and goods and services providers. The data platforms will also be available for dissemination of market related data for farmers and market integrators. Discussion with insurance companies have revealed that lack of data for climate risk estimation is a barrier for developing appropriate insurance products.
 - ii. **Support research in climate modeling and vulnerability assessment.** This component will develop climate scenarios tailored to national and local levels and to promote research to reduce uncertainties associated with model outputs used for vulnerability assessment. The scenarios will help gauge the risks and develop appropriate responses and products. This will be useful for insurance companies working on the scheme.

- iii. **Establishment of an early warning system on climate change.** This component will create an effective mechanism to communicate essential climate information to development actors and communities. This will help decision makers to react early and appropriately, and thus to reduce the risk of injury or property damage, losses in human lives, environmental damage and destruction of livelihoods. A network of weather station will be operated with possible private sector involvement to ensure they are in good working conditions to provide regular data flow. Energy sources for the met stations will include solar and wind and where necessary, petroleum.
- iv. **Project Coordination and Management.** This component aims to ensure efficient management of all project activities to coordinate with other projects and actions undertaken under the SPCR Niger.

B.3. VALUE ADDED OF THE PROJECT

- 14. Vulnerabilities to specific aspects of climate change are aggravated by the lack of climate information. The project will develop the ability to implement adaptation measures and practices that are effective and high priority. These measures will generate and produce reliable climate data that could give rise to useful products for stakeholders who can use them to develop strategies and plans for adaptation.
- 15. The project will also develop weather information for the implementation of an insurance scheme to cover climate risks to farmers, and a platform that can be used for a wide range of applications
- 16. For the national early warning system, the value added of the project will be the mainstreaming of climate change in the current system to allow an evaluation and management of current (live) risks related to climate with the ultimate goal of protecting persons and property.

C) KEY INDICATORS

- 17. Particular emphasis will be focused on targeting the most relevant parameters that can be monitored and collected in-house, with the help of technical services and other partners. Monitoring will cover: (i) the number and type of equipment purchased, (ii) the number of rainfall stations transformed or built into agro meteorological and climatological stations, (iii) the number of meteorological and climate products developed for end users (iv) the number of farmers trained for the use of meteorological information and products, (v) the range of climate downscaled projections and scenarios appropriate, (vi) area and number of people covered by crop insurance scheme, (vii) the number of villages and collectivities touched by the early warning system. Monitoring will involve the farmers and project partners, and integrate the principle of results managing.

D) PLANNED ACTIVITIES AND COMPONENTS

- 18. Given the project objectives, activities revolve around the following components:

Component 1: Acquisition of climate data and establishing networks of weather and climate observation

- 19. The key activities for implementation of this component are:

- Strengthening the network of meteorological equipment and technical services for the collection and processing of climatic data;
- The establishment of reliable information networks and management platforms for climate information;
- The production and dissemination of agro-climatic conditions;
- Strengthening the capacities of actors in the processing and analysis of climatic data, hydrological and meteorological data;
- Entry into partnerships with telecommunication providers;
- Development of information products for different markets and users;

Component 2: Support research in climate modeling and vulnerability assessment

20. Activities related to implementation of this component are:

- Development of research in the field of climate modeling and impacts of climate change;
- Support for strengthening the technical capacity of national institutions in charge of meteorology and climate, universities and research institutions supported by developing partnerships with technical institutions, regional and subregional implanted in Niger (AGRHYMET, IRD, ACMAD, ICRISAT) and universities and international research centers, and major world centers of weather and climate forecasts and modeling;
- Strengthening and increasing training for the assessment of vulnerability and adaptive capacity to climate variability and climate change in all sectors of development;
- Development of the structures for the weather index insurance.

Component 3: Establishment of an early warning system on Climate Change

21. Activities related to implementing this component are:

- Support the National System for Prevention and Management of Food Crises (DNPGCA) to integrate specific climate change related problems;
- Strengthen the capacity of promising experimental structures in some municipalities, such as the Centre for Vulnerability Monitoring (OSV). Under certain conditions, the mandate of the current systems could well be extended to include the impact of climatic crises on patterns and modes of livelihoods.
- Strengthen the capacity of SAP and some state institutions in charge of tools and real time monthly-seasonal-decadal forecast.
- The establishment of a alert system against the risks associated with climate change;
- Establishment of crop weather based index insurance scheme by IFC

Component 4: Management and Coordination

22. The project will be implemented by the Directorate of National Meteorology (DMN), which will provide project management in association with universities and research institutions. This is justified by the authority of this institution which is responsible among others for: (i) coordination and harmonization of the national policy in meteorology, (ii) observing the behavior of the atmosphere and the dissemination of information (iii) the safety of persons and of meteorological properties (iv) the management and operation of networks and telecommunications and meteorological observations, (v) promotion of research and meteorological applications, especially in the areas of global climate change and environmental protection.

23. The execution of the project will be through a coordination unit which will have the following major tasks: (i) coordination, facilitation, monitoring and control of all project activities, (ii) preparation of bidding documents and the various agreements with different project partners, (iii) the development and planning of action programmes and project budgets, and (iv) the preparation of financial statements and reports for project implementation.

E) INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

24. The project will be implemented by the National Meteorological Department (DMN) in association with state structures and institutions of research and in close collaboration with technical partners, NGOs working in the field, community radio, private sector and vulnerable populations through networks formed.
25. The project will run in perfect synergy with other projects of the PPCR, by involving the collection and dissemination of appropriate climate information. It particularly supports the implementation of the sub component PACRC on agricultural insurance by defining and efficient collection of weather indices.
26. A partnership will be developed with ACMAD responsible for the implementation of the project "support to African institutions on climate" particularly in terms of the component on the production of climate-related information while emphasizing the complementarities that may exist between this component and the first two project components. Another partnership will be developed with the NAPA to capitalize on the experience the project has initiated for the production and dissemination of weather forecasts.
27. Other partnerships will be developed with regional technical institutions (AGRHYMET, IRD, ACMAD, ICRISAT) and the main centers of global weather and climate forecasts and modeling as well as with NGOs working in the field. Close relations will be maintained with the national sectoral coordination to help meet the different needs of the different sectors in information and climate forecasting.
28. The private sector will play a special role in the implementation of the project involving the acquisition of different technologies and equipment and meet its needs in climate information. In collaboration with IFC, the dissemination of data will be established with carriers and mobile phone companies in particular to reach target populations and other stakeholders such as insurance companies and service providers. The platforms will also be available for data dissemination to multiple uses, corresponding to the interests of different users. The private sector will also be explored for the construction and operation of a denser network of weather stations to ensure regular supply of data flow.

F) RISKS

29. Risks that could affect the performance of the project have been identified as mitigation measures to be taken to minimize its potential negative impacts on achieving the results indicated by the project:
- (i) The first risk relates to low level of skilled human resources to carry out project activities. Training of the executing agency and development of partnerships with the various technical national, regional and international institutions help to minimize this risk.
 - (ii) The second risk relates to the membership and ownership of the target users. This will be mitigated by awareness campaigns provided through various initiatives in the PPCR in general and in the particular projects, as well as monitoring and assessing the effects of the use of climate information.
 - (iii) The third risk is linked to the fact that national priorities are crowding out the competing concerns of climate-related national development budget. Budgeting measures to promote adaptation to climate

change as part of a National Action Plan and the creation of additional financial flows from development partners and strategies, for "no regrets" measures should allow a better appreciation and beneficial impact of the investment for development and growth.

G) INVESTMENT COSTS

30. The total cost of the proposed project is US\$16.5 million, including US\$2 million for the third component to be implemented by IFC) – this total cost comprises US\$15 million under PPCR financing and US\$ 1.5 million contribution from the Government of Niger. This is additional finance to the US\$ 30 million under the existing Climate for Development in Africa project. The cost per component is estimated as follows:

COMPONENT	COST (\$US million)
1. Acquisition of climate data	9
2. Support research in climate modeling and vulnerability assessment	4
3. Establishment of an early warning system on climate change	2
4. Project coordination and knowledge management	1.5
TOTAL	16.5

H. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

GENERAL OBJECTIVE	OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES	CRITICAL CONDITIONS
Contribute to poverty reduction and improved food security through climate information development and forecasting and reinforcement of early warning system	Relevant climate data and information are disseminated and accessible to end users	Evaluation of climate risk is improved over time and in all areas	Government and national and regional institutions are committed to cooperating in project implementation
		Increased agricultural and pastoral production and security	Clarification of the roles of the different stakeholders during project preparation and signature of agreements

COMPONENT	OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES	INDICATORS	CRITICAL CONDITIONS
COMPONENT 1: Acquisition of climate data and development of meteorological information and information networks	National climate observatory network conforms with standards	Production of reliable data and information	Quantity and type of acquired equipment Number of stations in conformity with international norms	Degree of acceptance and ownership by targeted users
	Information and data are centralized, shared and exploited	Information and data are used for planning and implementation for future programmes and projects	Number of meteorological and climatic products established for end users Number of trained producers using meteorological information and products	

COMPONENT 2: Research on modeling and vulnerability assessment supported	Small scale climate scenarios are defined at national level and available for end users	Better understanding of the impacts of climate change	A range of appropriate climate projections and scenarios at small scale are established	Global and regional centers for the climate studies cooperate with national institutions
		Improved vulnerability assessment	Type of assessments undertaken	
COMPONENT 3: Improved early warning system	A climate change early warning system is established	Mitigation of the effects of climate disasters	A functioning system Negative effects mitigated	A functioning framework for consultations
		Climate integrated into the National Framework of the Management and Prevention of Crises	Climate mainstreamed into programmes	
COMPONENT 3 : Project management and coordination	Implementation, monitoring and technical and financial supervision conform with the plan of action	Achievement of project objectives	Level of technical and financial performance	Efficient coordination of activities

Project Mobilization and Recovery

of Water Resources

(PROMOVARE)

Concept Note

**Project implemented by the African Development Bank
(private sector component implemented by the International Finance Corporation)
within the context of the *Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience in Niger*
SPCR/Niger**

A) INTRODUCTION

1. Niger has been recommended by the Panel and selected by the Subcommittee PPCR to be a pilot country for the Pilot Programme Climate Resilience (CRPP). This programme will implement plans and investment programmes to address climate risks and vulnerabilities to what exposed the country.
2. The assessment conducted as part of the preparation of PPCR-Niger and the various national consultations recommended five strategic components to be considered under the PPCR in Niger, which components should be part of the architecture of a coordinated support and be structured and the strengths of a programmatic approach.
3. These strategic components are:
 - 1) Come to support the development of insurance and pooling of agricultural and livestock products;
 - 2) Develop and institutionalize strategic environmental governance tools integrating climate change into development;
 - 3) Improve the ability of prospective changes and climatic hazards;
 - 4) Focus on research and innovation in integrated management of water resources and for erosion control;
 - 5) Come to support the consolidation and strengthening of the coordination of programmes, plans, initiatives and strategies on climate change.
4. These components were integrated into the overall architecture of the proposed programme for Niger and will be executed through three investment projects implemented by AfDB and the World Bank.
5. The project mobilization and utilization of water resources (PROMOVARE) will support the scaling up of best practices for integrated management of water resources, in conjunction with increasing agricultural productivity for food security.

A.1. Background

6. Niger is a Sahelian country with three quarters of its territory desert. As a consequence of recurrent droughts, area and fertility of agricultural land continue to fall due to lack of water, loss of vegetative cover, erosion and increasing population pressure. The surface water resources in Niger are severely affected by recurrent drought and chronic. The climatic conditions are so strict that over nearly three quarters of the country, rainfall is less than 150 mm, which does not practice intensive agriculture, severely jeopardizing national food security. Sustainable water resources are mainly limited to the Niger River. The waters from stormwater runoff, concentrated in a few months this year, up about 30 billion m³ of which only 1% is actually exploited. The rest is not only lost, but is a factor in addition to severe erosion and degradation.
7. These degradation of natural resources on which rural people, especially the poor, depend for their survival and progressive loss of ecosystem resilience exposes people to a perpetuation of poverty and famine repetitive, thus endangering human health and life expectancy. These harsh conditions particularly affect 85% of the population living in rural areas and whose living conditions remain precarious.
8. It is within this context that the Government of Niger established the rural sector, especially the water control, in the heart of the actions to promote the fight against poverty and spur sustainable growth.

These priorities are clearly stated in recent policy documents of the Country Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Poverty Reduction (PRRS), Rural Development Strategy (RDS), and national strategy of development of irrigation and water harvesting runoff (UIS / ERC).

A.2. Justifications

9. Faced with climate uncertainty and fragility of ecosystems that characterize NIGER, irrigation and crop improvement through the use of rainwater collection techniques runoff appear to be the most important factors to lay the groundwork for a economic and social development.
10. Mobilization and control of water to meet the needs of irrigation and livestock become an imperative to be tackled in order to enhance food security and improve the cash income populations. The water control has also been for several years the preferred orientation by the African Development Bank, widely highlighted in the last country strategy document. ADB and IFC will contribute their experience in management of water resources for the success of the programme.
11. "Niger's vision on irrigation development is to increase the contribution of irrigation to agriculture GDP to 28% by 2015 and thus contribute to the country's food security agenda. This calls for expansion of irrigation infrastructure with the possibility of introducing public private partnership in its development of management. A key intervention is to create conditions for private sector involvement and also develop climate resistant irrigation systems that survive silting and flooding through IFC. PPCR could finance the development of the PPP arrangements as well as the incremental costs of meeting the higher irrigation standards.
12. The various studies of mobilization Runoff conducted in several regions (Dosso, Tillabery, Diffa, Maradi, Zinder, Tahoua, etc. ..) have highlighted an interesting potential but under-exploited, in terms of flows surface and underground and have proposed to improve these waters by promoting the creation of new hydro-agricultural infrastructure (small dams, wells, boreholes, irrigated gardens, etc.)
13. The proposed project intends to further contribute to the enhancement of the water potential of the regions most vulnerable country relying heavily on experiments being conducted by the Bank in the mobilization of water resources and taking into account the achievements Lessons and projects by other partners in small-scale irrigation and water conservation and soil.
14. Meanwhile, the project will also contribute to an understanding of water resources of the country through the rehabilitation and strengthening of the national hydrometric network, which will provide intensive monitoring of all hydrological units of Niger to measure the actual impact construction of various dams and weirs on the system of major rivers and monitor water bodies so created in order to ensure rational exploitation.

B) PREPARATION AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

B.1. Project Objective

15. Overall project objective involves the control of water for different uses in order to adapt to the impacts of climate change found. With regards to specific objectives, it is expected that the implementation of the project will allow in the short term:

- Increase the availability of runoff through the construction of new small dams and dikes spills;
- promote rational, effective and efficient water mobilized by the development of irrigated areas downstream of dams and flood recession areas;
- Promote irrigation development including small-scale irrigation development with irrigation systems that are resilient, able to withstand the flooding or siltation;
- Create conditions for private sector involvement in the management of water resources including irrigation. This will include the development of regulations for Public Private Partnership development and maintenance of irrigation systems.
- determine the impact of dams and on the flow regime of the main rivers;
- Build production facilities through the implementation of access roads and construction of storage units and storage of agricultural products;
- Strengthen the framework and response capacity of farmer organizations and beneficiaries in making a number of specific support (extension, land tenure, capacity building, etc. ..).
- Develop conditions for private sector involvement in the water resource management including irrigation. This will include development of regulations for public-private – partnerships in development and maintenance of irrigation systems.
- Development of resilient irrigation systems that are able to withstand silting or flooding

B.2. Project Overview

16. The project mobilization and utilization of water resources will enhance water resources for adaptation of populations vulnerable to climate change. It is structured around four components:
- Hydro-agricultural Development Works:** This component aims to increase and intensify irrigated and flood recession valuing water resources available and this by structural design simple, reliable and manageable by the beneficiaries.
 - Small-scale irrigation development:** This component aims to promote the development of new irrigation techniques for better adaptation to climate change from a more rational use of water by reducing water loss and improving irrigation practices and development of irrigation systems resilient.
 - Accompanying measures:** This component aims at implementing a series of actions to improve the living conditions of the beneficiaries and better monitoring of water resources.
 - Project Management and Coordination:** This component aims to ensure efficient management of all project activities to coordinate with other projects and actions undertaken under the Strategic Programme PPCR Niger.

B.3. Value added of the project

17. The measures focused on the control of surface water and irrigation development have been identified among the solutions appropriate for adaptation to climate change. Project PROMOVARE will amplify these measures will affect the most vulnerable areas of the country. It will also enable the development of irrigation systems that are resilient, able to withstand the flooding or siltation;
18. The project will also improve the monitoring network of surface water for a better understanding of water resources of the country.

19. The project will work to create conditions for private sector involvement in the management of water resources including irrigation. This will include the development of the regulation of public-private partnerships for development and maintenance of irrigation systems.

C) MAIN INDICATORS

20. Particular emphasis will be focused on targeting the most relevant parameters that can be monitored and collected in-house, with the help of technical services and other partners, and the definition of those related specifically to women. Monitoring will cover inter alia: (i) the number of structures built or rehabilitated (ii) the areas managed and developed, (iii) the number of acres converted into small-scale irrigation, (iv) the number of productive infrastructure constructed and used, (v) the number of management committees and groups created, (vi) land tenure of developed areas secured, (vii) the number of hydro-meteorological stations equipped, (viii) the number of hydrological campaign reports published etc. The monitoring mechanism will involve the farmers and the project partners, and integrate the principle of managing for results, taking into account the indicators defined in the SDR and the SRP. This strategy, geared towards the achievement of results, is based on continuing monitoring of outcomes, and using performance information to make the necessary changes. For the establishment of monitoring and evaluation system, the Project will be supported by a consultant who will also be responsible for establishing the baseline.

D) COMPONENTS AND ACTIVITIES

21. Given the objectives of the PROMOVARE project, proposed activities comprise four components :

- i) development works
- ii) development of small irrigation,
- iii) accompanying actions, and
- iv) project management and coordination

1 Component: Hydro-agricultural development works

22. This component includes the creation of works of surface water mobilization (dams, overflow dikes), the development of irrigated areas downstream from dams, as well as measures aimed at protecting the erosion of watershed in the upstream, in order to stabilize the soil and increase the life of mobilization works.
23. Water mobilization works: This component includes the construction and the rehabilitation of a number of surface water development works, including 12 dams, of which 6 to be rehabilitated, 35 threshold spreadings and 3 protective dams. All these works will allow the exploitation of a total area of 1500 ha, of which 400 ha for irrigation.
24. Downstream works: The project plans to provide 6 future irrigation scheme of a total area of 250 ha with an irrigation system fed by dams, a sewage system and small paths.

25. Measures against erosion: This action includes recovery of land by building sylvo-pastoral benches, stone cords, half moons and organic plantations on 3,000 ha, the construction of 200 levels (gabion), 250 km of hedgerows to be planted around water catchments.
26. This component will also entail the development of tools by IFC to encourage private sector participation in irrigation and water management. It will work with relevant authorities to develop framework for PPPs, resilient standards for irrigation canals and project financing mechanisms. IFC will work with Financial Institutions to develop financial products to support private sector involvement

2 Component: Small-scale irrigation development

27. The component includes the development of private irrigation proven techniques and the development and equipment of an irrigation scheme of 1000 ha. Irrigation technique will vary according to the configuration and the capacities of the users (Californian networks, drip systems, sumps, hand pumps, motor pumps, etc.). Irrigation systems which are resilient to flooding and siltation will also be developed within the context of this component
28. The participation of private sector will be encouraged, especially for the development and maintenance of irrigation schemes, within the context of public-private partnership.

3 Component: Accompanying measures

29. This component relates to the construction of production infrastructure (access roads, cereal banks, storage and preservation products) rehabilitation of pastoral facilities (development and deepening of ponds, rehabilitation of pastoral wells), and support to building the capacities of producers
30. This component also includes support to the rehabilitation of the national hydrometric network, including repairing stations that control major basins, the equipment of hydro-meteorological stations at several dam sites and the conduct of monitoring and data collection campaigns.

4 Component : Project management

31. The project will be implemented under the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, General Division of Rural Engineering that will delegate the management to the coordination unit of the PVDT project.
32. This option is justified by the fiduciary capacities of the unit and the interest in use its experience in the area of water resource development. In order to implement all the planned activities, the unit will be strengthened by two additional staff:
 - a rural agricultural engineer, who will handle the first and third component of the project
 - an irrigation engineer, who will coordinate the activities of the second component.

E) INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

33. The project will be implemented in synergy with the other SPCR projects. It will establish a collaboration with the PDIPC project in the dissemination of climate information to project beneficiaries and will harmonize its approach with the PACRC project for non specialized works.
34. A close partnership will be established with the implementation units of the PVDT and P-KRESMIN projects, by using their experience in water resources recovery and stressing potential complementarities with their activities.
35. Special working relations will be established with the concerned national institutions, particularly the Ministry of Water, Environment and Fight against Desertification, the Ministry of Interior, Security, Decentralization and Religious Affairs, the Permanent Secretariat of Rural Code, decentralized services at regional and district levels (rural engineering, agriculture and livestock, water and environment, land use commissions, etc.).
36. Private sector will play a key role in the implementation of the project, namely through the public-private partnership, for the development and maintenance of irrigation networks. IFC will work with financial institutions to develop adequate financial products to support the participation of private sector

F) RISKS

37. Major envisioned risks are the following:
 - The participation and mobilization of beneficiaries (acting as direct stakeholders). Participatory approaches, training sessions, literacy campaigns, creation and strengthening of associations are likely to rear the interest of the beneficiaries
 - The institutional and logistic capacities of line departments, lacking human and material resources allowing them to implement the project, hence the important risks of delaying the implementation of the different activities of the project. The involvement of a consultant – technical assistant – (in charge of supervising works, participatory approaches, monitoring and evaluation, etc.) will contribute to the success of the project.
 - The capacities of local entrepreneurs to carry out hydraulic development works. The selection of entrepreneurs will be made according to rigorous criteria, on the basis of precise terms of reference
 - Poor distribution of rainfall is a limiting factor for different agricultural activities. It could seriously jeopardize the expected results of the planned activities. The construction of surface water storage facilities will compensate for the irregular and insufficient rainfall.
 - Socio economic problems related to land use issues. The creation of and support to 'local level land use commissions' will reduce land dispute and allow for better organization of producers.
 - Management and maintenance of equipments and works is a real risk for the sustainability of planned activities. This is the reason why many advisory services will be provided, mainly focusing on the maintenance and monitoring of the works and equipment and the development of a strong public-private partnership

G) INVESTMENT COSTS

31. The total cost of the proposed project is US\$28 million, including US\$3 million for the private sector component to be implemented by IFC) – this total cost comprises US\$25 million under PPCR financing and US\$ 3 million contribution from the Government of Niger. This is additional finance to the US\$ 56 million under the existing Kandadji programme. The cost per component is estimated as follows:

COMPONENT	COST (\$US million)
1. Hydro-agricultural development works	14
2. Small-scale irrigation development	6.5
3. Accompanying measures	5.5
4. Project coordination and knowledge management	2
TOTAL	28

H) LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

GENERAL OBJECTIVE	OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES	CRITICAL CONDITIONS
Contribute to poverty reduction and improved food security through the development of water resources	Increased agricultural production and security	Improved livelihoods of targeted populations	Gouvernement continues its engagement with national priority programmes
	Improved management of water resources	Development and conservation of water resources	

COMPONENT	OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES	INDICATORS	CRITICAL CONDITIONS
COMPONENT 1: Hydro-agricultural works	Construction and use of water works development	Irrigation and agro-pastoral activities are developed and security enhanced	Number of works constructed or repaired Number of hectares irrigated	Optimal design of construction works and sustained information and sensitizations efforts for local populations
	Anti-erosion works completed	Reclamation of degraded lands and consolidation of works	Areas developed through water and soil conservation techniques	

COMPONENT	OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES	INDICATORS	CRITICAL CONDITIONS
COMPONENT 2 Irrigation developemt	Irrigation techniques developed	Increased life-span of irrigation systems	Type of techniques introduced	Effective acceptance by beneficiaries of project intervention modalities
	Resilient irrigation systems built		Number of systems tested and adopted	Implication réelle du secteur privé
COMPONENT 3: Accompanying actions	Productive insfrastructures created	Improved conditions of production	Types of infrastructure built and functioning	Providers offer quality services
	National hydrometric network is improved	Imrproved knowledge of water resources	Number of hydrological campaign reports disseminated	
COMPOSANTE 4 : Project management and coordination	Implementation, monitoring and technical and financial supervision conform with the plan of action	Achievement of project objectives	Level of technical and financial performance	Efficient coordination of activities

ANNEX 4

Private Sector interventions to support Climate Change Resilience in Niger

Introduction

The private sector is the foundation of a country's economic growth, job creation and stability. Private sector companies should have the ability to adapt to climate change in order to maintain economic and social prosperity. Private investments can also play an important role in enabling a country's economic base to adapt to climate change.

In order to effectively contribute to climate resilience, private sector companies will need to have the knowledge, capacity and financial incentives necessary to undertake appropriate and timely climate change interventions.

In the context of the Niger SPCR, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) will support the involvement of key private sector stakeholders and the Chamber of Commerce in the implementation of the three investments projects that have been identified by the government, MDBs and main stakeholders. In each investment project, a dedicated sub-component for private sector has been conceived with the objective to help make private sector activities climate resilient in the main following areas:

1. Improving climate data and information networks
2. Working with private insurers to create agricultural weather index based insurance products
3. Promotion of sustainable agriculture (through new and improved irrigation technologies and methodologies and the piloting of drought resistant seeds)

Background

The private sector in Niger is small comprising small and micro enterprises with the exception of the mining industry. Niger has about 1,000 enterprises registered with tax authorities [WB 2008]².

The financial and insurance sector represents about 20% of the country's GDP. While most of Niger's growth potential is associated with the mining sector and regional trade in the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) and Nigeria, the agriculture and livestock industries together contribute about 41% of GDP.

1. The Financial and Insurance sectors

The **financial and banking** sector employs less than 1,000 people. There are 10 retail banks with 4 banks controlling about 80% of the market (2009 figures). The Government is a major player in this sector and owns about 26 percent of the total banking assets in the country. According to the World Bank, Niger has the lowest penetration rate for microfinance institutions in the WAEMU region (0.7% as compared to 2.9 %), and overall the lowest density of financial institutions in the region. The agriculture sector is most affected by the weak financial sector; while the agriculture sector represents about 41% of GDP it only receives 1% of all credits. Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) pay on average 2.2 percent more for the same credit than larger enterprises. The lack of credit hinders the ability of private farmers to implement new technologies that address climate change impacts.

The **insurance sector** in Niger is relatively small comprising five insurance companies. One of the largest companies has expressed interest in developing a product for weather index based crop insurance if they could better understand the risks. Such an understanding would come through improved weather data monitoring and dissemination.

² The World Bank - Report No. 44611-NE

2. Agriculture and Irrigation

Drought resistant crops and improved farming methods may also be a way to improve Niger's food security and improve the country's climate resilience. The low investment levels and the lack of access to credit for agricultural producers contribute to food insecurity. The government of Niger is seeking to improve irrigation technologies and methodologies in order to increase the country's food security. Such an objective calls for the expansion of climate change resilient irrigation infrastructure (especially systems that survive silting and flooding) and could entail the introduction of public private partnerships which increase access to credit for farmers.

3. Barriers to the participation of private sector in climate change

Presently, the private sector does not play an important role in climate change adaptation but the sector would be heavily impacted in the event of a climatic shock. Participation by the private sector in climate change adaptation is limited due to:

1. Relative weak capacity and lack of knowledge of climate change issues (climate change – business nexus)
2. Unavailability of, and poor access to accurate and consistent sources of climate information
3. Low capacity to collect, analyze and apply climatic data to business risk management
4. Weak organizational and institutional capacity to coordinate private sector involvement in climate change, engage government and relevant institutions at appropriate levels.

4. Engaging the Private sector in Niger's SPCR

IFC is well positioned to mobilize private sector response to climate adaptation in Niger. IFC's primary focus will be the identification of sustainable business models that encourage adaptive capacity, as well as the provision of finance and technical capacity. This will involve support to the government with the creation of a regulatory environment that helps businesses enter the climate adaption market through private public partnerships (PPPs).

Developing commercial financing models and structures is a significant part of IFC's unique offering to the countries identified under PPCR. Engaging the private sector will generate both private and public benefits and therefore PPCR funding to the private sector will apply both grant and concessional finance.

Concessional finance will be used to support private sector projects and programs that have the potential of being replicated in the future without further subsidies. The terms and structures of each financial investment would be determined and structured on a case by case basis to address the specific barriers identified in each case. Grants may be justified when the intervention has clear demonstration effects that provide benefits beyond the company itself. Such public benefits could accrue to communities or advance market development.

Proposed Interventions by IFC

Consultations with multiple private sector clients and stakeholders during the preparation of the Niger-SPCR, have indicated that with IFC support, the private sector would be willing to effectively engage in climate resilience work, particularly in agriculture.

IFC's interventions are sub-components of the 3 projects being implemented by IBRD and AfDB and are consistent with the objectives of Niger's SPCR (agricultural productivity and food security). The private sector concepts described below have been identified during the PPCR joint missions. Further development of these concepts will be undertaken following approval of the SPCR. Private sector PPCR activities would be subject to further due diligence and program design including the identification of appropriate public and private sector partners, other bilateral programs, as well as the most appropriate use and structure of PPCR funds.

An initial US\$ 12.0m envelope has been set aside within the SPCR to be administered by IFC for agricultural climate change resilient concept refinement, solution development and testing as sub-components of the 3 projects implemented by IBRD and AfDB. US\$10 m will be a concessional loan and US\$ 2m will be in a form of grant to cover areas that have clear public good benefits. IFC will leverage these funds with additional funding from its own account and those of other donors programs. The three sub-components are detailed in the table below.

PPCR Niger
Development of the SPCR – Proposed interventions by IFC for private sector sub-components

Investment project/sub component	Problem	Proposed Intervention	Expected Outcomes	Activities	Budget
<p>PDIPC/ component 1</p>	<p>Lack of accurate and timely weather information for calculating and managing climate risk</p> <p>Farmers experience devastating losses due to droughts. This leads to lesser and lesser investment in farming contributing to the cycle of food insecurity.</p>	<p>Creation of a weather information platform</p> <p>Development of private sector capacity to maintain weather stations.</p> <p>Development of a data collection platform for weather and climate information capture and analysis. (May include collaboration with mobile phone companies.) Such a data platform is necessary to develop insurance products as well as for the education of agricultural producers and other sector stakeholders.</p>	<p>Reliable and timely weather data.</p> <p>An electronic data sharing platform to disseminate weather data, market data and educate stakeholders.</p>	<p>Assessment of existing data networks and identification of the most appropriate system for capturing, analyzing and disseminating such information.</p> <p>Identification of appropriate public and private sector stakeholders and bilateral partners (both targeted information recipients and partners in implementation)</p> <p>Design and implementation of an appropriate information platform to expand capacity, coverage and content</p> <p>Design and implementation of appropriate data dissemination methodologies and channels</p>	<p>\$2.0m</p>

<p>PACRC/ Sub-component 2.3</p>	<p>Weather index based insurance of agricultural and pastoral productions</p> <p>There is untapped opportunity for the insurance industry's involvement in the development of climate-change mitigation strategies.</p>	<p>Development of a weather index based insurance of agricultural and pastoral production</p> <p>Establishing weather index based insurance of agricultural and pastoral production following the creation of the information platform. Such a product would help compensate farmers and pastoralists in the event of a climate catastrophe based on inputs made into the farming venture and the extent of the climate shock. This would encourage higher investment in agriculture and livestock since weather risk is currently a big deterrent.</p> <p>Insurance products may include micro insurance, which provides very small amounts of traditional insurance protection with very modest premiums, perhaps as little as \$2 to \$5 per year.</p>	<p>Development of an insurance product to help compensate farmers for weather induced losses; potentially elaboration of a livestock insurance scheme to be extended to different parts of the country</p> <p>Increased investment in agriculture due to reduced risk</p>	<p>Undertake studies to map out vulnerability and risk and private sector intervention options.</p> <p>Identify suitable insurance partners, region(s) and communities to participate in the piloting of a weather insurance product</p> <p>Develop capacity of insurance companies to assess climate risk by sharing data from the weather information platform developed in Stage 1; liaise with IFC Global Index Insurance facility. Provide necessary risk support to insurance companies until a track record can be established. Explore opportunities for risk transfer.</p>	<p>\$7.0m</p>
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<p>PROMOVARE</p>	<p>Water management and food security.</p> <p>A large portion of Niger’s population depends on rain fed agriculture for food. Water resources are scarce and there are competing demands for its supply. Dry land agriculture requires prudent use of the water resources and development of appropriate infrastructure to harness its use.</p>	<p>Promotion of private sector involvement to improved irrigation systems and the piloting of new drought resistant seed strains</p> <p>PPCR could finance the development of the PPP arrangements as well as the incremental costs of meeting the higher irrigation standards.</p> <p>Work with agricultural producers, government counterparts, and technology providers to identify the irrigation technologies and new drought resistant seed varieties to address or adapt to the negative climate impacts and increase food security in Niger. Irrigation systems could include canals that withstand silting during rains and dry seasons as well as new technologies and methodologies for dry land irrigation.</p> <p>Design a program that incentivizes uptake of new crops and irrigation technologies and methodologies by agricultural producers and other private stakeholders. Such a program may include increasing access to finance from local institutions and developing private public partnerships.</p>	<p>Increase in irrigation fed agriculture</p> <p>Greater agricultural productivity and output</p> <p>PPP format developed to enable greater private sector participation</p> <p>Increased investment in agricultural sector leading to greater food production</p>	<p>Assess the potential impact of various irrigation technologies in Niger’s agriculture sector.</p> <p>Assess the potential for piloting new drought resistant seed strains in Niger.</p> <p>Review irrigation systems standards and advise on improvement. Identify appropriate public and private sector partnerships.</p> <p>Knowledge dissemination especially among agricultural producers to inform and encourage uptake of new irrigation techniques.</p> <p>Design financial incentives for private farmers to pilot new drought resistant seeds and/or take-up new irrigation technologies and/or methodologies.</p> <p>Potentially design financial incentives for financial institutions to increase access to finance to private farmers for new seeds and irrigation technologies and/or methodologies.</p> <p>Capacity development for financial institutions to develop the new line of business.</p>	<p>\$3.0</p>
<p>\$12m</p>					

ANNEX 5

SPCR / Niger

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

GENERAL OBJECTIVE	OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES	CRITICAL CONDITIONS
To improve the resilience of production systems to climate change for increased food security in Niger	Main development policies and sectoral plans integrate climate factors	Incorporation of climate resilience measures in development plans and investment programmes	The country is experiencing a situation of civil peace and sustainable social and political stability
	Main instrument related to climatic and environmental governance are established and used in national planning processes	Economic growth is continuing despite climate change	Government is fully committed to take into account climate challenges in its development policies

PILLARS	OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES	INDICATORS	SOURCES AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL CONDITIONS
PILLAR 1: Improved mainstreaming of climate resilience into poverty reduction & develop. plan. strategies	Main climatic and environmental governance instruments are established and used at all levels	Climate resilience is incorporated into development programmes and investment plans of public and private sectors	Number of revised strategies and approved bills which clearly address climate resilience issues	Proceedings of consultative workshops Strategic documents and bills Reports of follow up missions	Sectoral ministries and departments have a good understanding of climate challenges
		Improved resilience of production systems to climate change	Number of bills putting development strategies into application Chamber of Commerce minutes and strategic plans incorporate climate change		National institutions and local government actively participate in climate-related debates
PILLAR 2: Investing in proven and innovative approaches which increase resilience to climate change	Increased investments which explicitly take into account climate change and variability	Sectoral policies incorporate climate change in their investments Improved resilience of production systems to climate change	% of pastoral and agricultural households adopting CC resilience practices (by types) Private sector companies involved in CC activities	Proceedings of consultative workshops Strategic documents and bills Reports of follow up missions	Subsidiarity is fully put into application in local development approaches Legal status of rural organizations and producer associations is fully recognized

PILLAR 3: Providing knowledge management and strategic coordination of the programme	Simple and efficient mechanisms to coordinate project activities and manage knowledge are defined and utilized	Appropriate information concerning SPCR activities is shared at national and international levels	Frequency of information sharing products and activities on project initiatives	Internal progress reports Evaluation reports. Reports of joint follow up missions	Different national stakeholders have appropriate technical capacities
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ACTIVITY	OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES	INDICATORS	SOURCES AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL CONDITIONS
PILLAR 1: Improved mainstreaming of climate resilience into poverty reduction and development planning strategies					
ACTIVITY 1.1 : Improved mainstreaming of climate change in development strategies	Major development planning strategies stress the importance of measures to address climate risks	Main stakeholders incorporate a common programmatic approach in terms of climate resilience	Number of national, sectoral and local strategies which include specific budget for climate resilience measures	Sectoral plans	Decision makers at both national and local level are aware of the importance of climate challenges
ACTIVITY 1.2: Improved weather and climate forecasts	Major stakeholders have access to high quality climate information and use it efficiently	Niger has an efficient and standardized instrument of climatic and environmental governance	Weather and climate information updated and available to the public	Climate-related documentation Newsletters	All stakeholders adopt the same coordination mechanisms for climate-related information
ACTIVITY 1.3: Increased knowledge of CC threats	A complete sensitization, information and training system is defined and put in place	All concerned stakeholders fully able to integrate climate factors into development plans	% of people aware of CC issues and appropriate responses	Documentation concerning communication and training programmes	All stakeholders share a common vision on climate change

PILLAR 2: Investing in proven and innovative approaches which increase resilience to climate change

ACTIVITY 2.1 : Increased adoption of best practices in integrated land management	Investments related to sustainable land management (SLWM) in climate vulnerable areas increase	Innovative SLWM practices significantly improve the productivity of agricultural and pastoral activities and decrease the impact of food crises	Percentage of areas with SLWM in targeted Collectivités (by type of SLWM) Percentage of areas with best water management practices in targeted Collectivités (by type of SLWM)	Technical reports of deconcentrated services, Report of joint follow up missions, Report of independent evaluation	Sectoral ministries establish adequate consultative mechanisms
ACTIVITY 2.2 : Improved social protection and resilience for poorest households most vulnerable to climate risks	Investments related to social protection of poorest households in climate vulnerable areas increase	The security of groups most vulnerable to climate risks improves	Percentage of poorest households benefitting from CC social protection measures in targeted Collectivités	Technical reports of deconcentrated services, Report of joint follow up missions, Report of independent evaluation	The process of targeting beneficiary households is carried out in a transparent and participatory manner
ACTIVITY 2.3 : Increased risk pooling and insurance of agricultural and pastoral productions against climate risks	An experimental scheme of risk pooling and insurance for agricultural and pastoral production is successfully carried out in selected pilot areas	An experimental scheme of risk pooling and insurance of agricultural and pastoral production is extended to different parts of the country	Percentage of producers covered by insurance against CC risks	Technical reports of deconcentrated services, Report of joint follow up missions, Report of independent evaluation	Intended beneficiary households clearly express their commitment to participating in the micro-insurance mechanism

PILLAR 3 : Providing strategic programme coordination and knowledge management

ACTIVITY 3.1 : Improved strategic coordination of programme activities	A manual of operations is adopted by all concerned stakeholders	Simple and efficient coordination mechanisms are established	Number of knowledge products on SPCR disseminated	Technical reports of deconcentrated services, Report of joint follow up missions, Report of independent evaluation	Stakeholders have basic technical capacities
ACTIVITY 3.2 : Improved knowledge management at national and international level	Information sharing mechanisms are in place	Information sharing mechanisms on SPCR are in place at national and international levels	A framework of coordination and planning of project activities adopted by stakeholders	Project documentation	The system of monitoring and evaluation is able to generate quality information

SUB-ACTIVITY	OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	SOURCES AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION	PARTNERS
PILLAR 1: Mainstreaming resilience to climate change in development strategies and planning					
Activity 1.1: Improved mainstreaming of CC in Government development strategies					
Sub-activity 1.1.1 : Build capacities on governance instruments (to incorporate climate factors into development strategies)	The capacities of main stakeholders are strengthened	Climate resilience is integrated into development planning strategies	Number of stakeholders trained on climate resilience issues Number of people reached with CC messages	Proceedings of consultative workshops	<u>Governmental partners:</u> Conseil National de l'Environnement, CNEDD, BEEEI, HASA, CNEDD, SE/SDRP, SP/SDR, INRAN <u>Other partners :</u> AGRHYMET, ACMAD, IRD, ABN ICRISAT; CNCOD, Plateforme paysanne, CCIAN RECAN, AMMA-NET
Activity 1.2: Improved weather and climate forecasting					
Sub-activity 1.2.1 : Develop and apply modeling scenarios	Climate modeling scenarios are developed	All stakeholders have access to high quality information on climate variability	Number and quality of climate-related information in data base	Climate documentation and reports	<u>Government partners:</u> Conseil National de l'Environnement, CNEDD, BEEEI, HASA, CNEDD, SE/SDRP, SP/RDS, Direction Météorologie, DNP GCA, INRAN <u>Other partners :</u> AGRHYMET, ACMAD, IRD, AB N ; ICRISAT ; CRESA;

Sub-activity 1.2.2 : Develop and set up an 'early warning system' on climate crises	An appropriate 'early warning system' on climate crises is defined	Early warning system on climate crises established	Qualitative and quantitative aspects of the 'early warning system' (based on criteria agreed in advance)	EWS reports	<u>Government partners:</u> Office of national meteorology <u>Other partners:</u> FAO, USAID, ACF, CARE, OXFAM, UCOP/GTZ
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Activity 1.3: Increased knowledge of climate change threats

Sub-activity 1.3.1 : Develop and apply a communication strategy on climate risks	Major concerned stakeholders have a good understanding of climate factors	Major climate challenges are well known by all stakeholders at national and local level	Degree of satisfaction of stakeholders	Climate documentation on radio and TV, reports of 'Climate caravans', Web site	<u>Government partners:</u> Ministry of communication <u>Other partners:</u> Private rural radios
Sub-activity 1.3.2 : Design and implement a complete capacity building programme	Major stakeholders are fully aware of climate challenges	National debates on sectoral policies reflect a good understanding of climate challenges	Percentage of representatives of major institutional stakeholders who participate in training programmes	Training manuals	<u>Government partner:</u> MATDC <u>Other partners:</u> UNICEF, Save The Children, CARE, OXFAM,

PILLAR 2: Investing in proven and innovative approaches which increase resilience to climate change

ACTIVITY 2.1 : Improved social protection and resilience for poorest households most vulnerable to climate risks

Sub-activity 2.1.1 : Support the scaling-up of the best practices in integrated land management	Area of intervention and targeted household groups are identified	The productivity of agricultural and pastoral activities increase	Number of people supported for the adoption of the SLWM practices	Activity reports, Reports by external consultants, Reports of regular follow-up missions	<u>Government partners:</u> MDA, MED, MH, CNEA, CREA, ANFCT <u>Other partners:</u> OSC, Plateforme paysanne, RECA
Sub-activity 2.1.2 : Support the scaling-up of integrated water management best practices	Area of intervention and targeted household groups are identified	The productivity of agricultural and pastoral activities increase	Number of people supported for the adoption of the best water management practices	Activity reports, Reports by external consultants, Reports of regular follow-up missions	<u>Government partners:</u> MDA, MH <u>Other partners:</u> OSC, Plateforme paysanne, RECA

Activity 2.2: Improved social protection and resilience for poorest households most vulnerable to climate risks

Sub-activity 2.2.1 : Protect and rehabilitate collective socio-economic infrastructure in areas of high climatic risk	The main infrastructural facilities benefit from work undertaken for protection and rehabilitation.	Populations in areas of high climatic risk have improved access to basic services	Number and percentage of infrastructural facilities benefitting from work undertaken for protection and rehabilitation	Activity reports, Reports of external consultants, Reports of regular follow-up missions, Reports of deconcentrated technical services	<u>Government partners :</u> MATDC et ministères de Santé, Education et Ressources hydrauliques <u>Other partners :</u> UNICEF, Save The Children, CARE, OXFAM,
Sub-activity 2.2.2 : Provide assistance to vulnerable households through social safety nets	Activities are implemented in favour of identified households and groups of households	The vulnerability of the poorest populations to climate risks is reduced.	Number and percentage of households benefitting from support. Degree of satisfaction expressed by beneficiaries.	Activity reports, Reports of external consultants, reports of regular follow-up missions, Reports of deconcentrated technical services	<u>Government partners:</u> MATDC, MPRS/PFPE <u>Other partners:</u> UNICEF, Save The Children, CARE, OXFAM,

Activity 2.3: Increased risk pooling and insurance of agricultural and past oral productions against climate risks

Sub-activity 2.3.1 : Conduct preliminary steps (analyses and feasibility studies) in order to establish a pilot insurance programme	A better knowledge of the socio-economic situation and local livelihood systems	The key issues of insecurity and vulnerability for local producers are better known and understood	Number of feasibility studies on insurance programme completed	Reports and studies	<u>Government partners:</u> INS, MEF; MAG/EL; MME <u>Other partners:</u> OSC, Plateforme paysanne, RECA
Sub-activity 2.3.2 : Conduct pilot initiatives of micro-insurance of production against climate risks	A simple and effective systems of micro-insurance is defined and implemented	The resilience of producers to climate change and crises is enhanced	. Degree of satisfaction expressed by beneficiaries. Micro-insurance mechanisms for production against climate risks established	Activity reports. Reports of external consultants. Reports of regular follow-up missions.	<u>Government partners:</u> MAG/EL; ME/LCD <u>Other partners:</u> OSC, Plateforme paysanne,

PILLAR 3: Providing knowledge management and strategic coordination of the programme

Activity 3.1: Improved strategic coordination of programme activities

Sub-activity 3.1.1 : Provide coordination for all programme activities	A manual of operations is developed and adopted by all stakeholders	A simple and effective coordination mechanism is established	A quality system of coordination (according to agreed criteria)	Operational manual, Activity reports, reports of external consultants, Follow-up missions	<u>Government partner:</u> MEF
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Activity 3.2: Improved knowledge management at national and international level

Sub-activity 3.2.1: Facilitate information exchange with all national stakeholders and SPCR programmes in other pilot countries	Quality information is available on project activities	SPCR has a significant impact on development policies of other pilot countries	A mechanism for exchanging information is developed Project M&E framework is established	Programme documentation	<u>Government partner:</u> MEF
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ANNEX 6

ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR THE PREPARATION AND SUPERVISION OF THE THREE INVESTMENT PROJECTS

Table 1: ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR PROJECT PREPARATION AND SUPERVISION OF THE PACRC

Category	Total cost (US\$)
<i>(A) Staff and consultants</i>	150,000
<i>(B) Travel Cost</i>	65,000
<i>(C) Workshops and consultations</i>	15,000 ³
<i>(D) Supervision (50,000/year)</i>	250,000
TOTAL	480,000

Table 2: ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR PROJECT PREPARATION AND SUPERVISION OF THE PDIPC

Category	Total cost (US\$)
<i>(A) Staff and consultants</i>	85,000
<i>(B) Travel Cost</i>	47,000
<i>(C) Workshops and consultations</i>	10,000
<i>(D) Supervision (40,000/year)</i>	200,000
TOTAL	342,000

Table 3: ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR PROJECT PREPARATION AND SUPERVISION, PROMOVARE

Category	Total cost (US\$)
<i>(A) Staff and consultants</i>	90,000
<i>(B) Travel Cost</i>	45,000
<i>(C) Supervision (40,000/year)</i>	200,000
TOTAL	335,000

³ Items (A)-(C) refer to the project preparation phase, in addition to which there is a separate budget line for annual project supervision.

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APPENDIXES

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APPENDIX 1

GLOSSARY

The terms in this glossary are gleaned from glossaries featuring in the reports of the 2007 GIEC work group. Particular efforts were made to provide new entries to the said glossary using SRP and NAPA.

Adaptability

It relates to Initiatives and measures taken to reduce the vulnerability of natural and human systems to actual and expected adverse effects of climate change. A distinction can be made between several types of adaptation: anticipatory or reactive, of private or public character, autonomous or planned.

Mitigation

Modification and substitution of techniques used to reduce committed resources and emissions per production units. Though some social, economic and technological policies can contribute to reducing emissions, in the context of climate change, mitigation means implementation of policies designed to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and to consolidate sinks.

Adaptive capacity

A system's adjustment capacity to climate change (including climate variation and weather extremes) in order to mitigate their potential effects, exploit opportunities or face consequences.

Mitigating capacity

This pertains to a country's capacity to reduce anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions or reinforce natural sinks. This capacity entails the know-how, aptitudes and skills at a country's disposal and depends on technology, institutions, wealth, equity, infrastructures and information. The mitigating capacity is an essential element for any sustainable development at national level.

Climate Change

"Climate change" means changes in climatic conditions linked directly or indirectly to human activity which alter the composition of the global atmosphere and come to add to the natural climate variation observed over comparative periods (UNFCCC, 1992).

Adverse effects of climate change

"Adverse effects of climate change" mean changes in the physical environment or biota due to climate change that exert significant harmful effects on the composition, resistance or productivity of natural and improved ecosystems, on the functioning of socioeconomic systems or on human health and welfare (CCNUCC, 1992).

Extreme climatic phenomena

An extreme climatic phenomenon is a phenomenon which is rare within the framework of its statistical reference distribution in a specific milieu. The definition of the term "rare" varies, but an extreme climatic phenomenon would normally be as rare as or rarer than the 10th or 90th percentile. By definition, the features of an extreme climate vary according to areas (GIEC).

Food Security

A situation in which people have secure access to safe and nourishing food in sufficient quantities to guarantee them normal growth as well as a sound and active life. Food insecurity may stem from lack of food, lack of sufficient purchasing power, distribution problems or poor use of foodstuffs by households.

Resilience

It has to do with the capacity of a social or ecological system to absorb disturbances while maintaining its basic structure, mode of functioning, organizational capacity and capacity to adapt to stress and changes.

Drought

Generally speaking, drought refers to a "prolonged absence or marked insufficiency of precipitations", an "insufficiency of rainfall leading to water shortage for some activities or groups" or "an abnormally dry period of time long enough for the

lack of precipitations to cause a serious hydrological disequilibrium” (Heim, 2002). Drought is defined in several ways. Agricultural drought refers to a water deficit which affects farming; meteorological drought is mainly a prolonged lack of precipitations; as for hydrological drought, it is characterized by the flow of waterways and the level of lakes and subterranean water table below normal. Mega-drought refers to persistent and extended drought lasting for a period well above average.

Vulnerability

The concept of vulnerability has several meanings, depending on the setting. In the area of climate change, the Intergovernmental Expert Group on Climate Change (GIEC) recommended the following definition: “the degree to which a system is susceptible to or unable to cope with adverse effects of climate change, including climate variations and extremes. Vulnerability is a function of the character, magnitude and rate of climate variation to which a system is exposed; its sensitivity and adaptive capacity.” (www.ipcc.ch/pub/syrgloss.pdf).

As part of the Poverty Reduction Strategy, vulnerability is defined as the low capacity to guard against the high risk of coping with a state of poverty. Vulnerability is therefore a dynamic notion and manifests itself more specifically in Niger through the precariousness of some factors such as natural resources, food availability, health, education and social relationships, etc. (SRP, 2002).

Within the framework of NAPA, vulnerability is defined by the measure in which a system may be degraded or damaged by climate change. It depends not only on sensitivity, but also on adaptability of the system to new climatic conditions (NAPA, 2006).

Climate Variation

This relates to medium variations and other statistical climate variables (standard deviation, extreme phenomenon, etc.) at all temporal and spatial scales beyond the variations peculiar to particular climatic phenomena. Variation may be due to the internal natural process within the climatic system (internal variation) or variation of internal anthropogenic or natural forcing (external variation).

APPENDIX 2

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APPENDIX 3

Adaptation measures identified by NAPA/Niger (2006)(by sector)

SECTOR	MEADSURES
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research improved genetically drought resistant cereals and agriculture techniques • Effective crop protection against pests • Diversification and intensification of irrigation practices and species • Support for peri-urban gardening promotion • Promotion of coop related income generating and development
Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowledge and mastery of water resources • improved coverage of water needs of populations and their environment • support for all production sectors while seeking a better balance between investment costs, maintenance and operation of water infrastructure • full public participation in the design and implementation of hydraulic infrastructure • protection of water resources and aquatic ecosystems • development of water resources through better supply chain organization • balance between the supply of water (for domestic, industrial, agricultural ...) and wastewater treatment • adequate management of facilities disrupting the water management regime
Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support for traditional farming through the strengthening of pastoral systems and capacity of security structures in the pastoral zone • increased livestock productivity through improved genetic potential and development of integrated agriculture / livestock • support for village poultry sector • revival of livestock beef sector, beef • support the organization of livestock industry professionals • support for the privatization of the zoo-veterinary professions • fight against animal diseases and development of health monitoring • promotion of dairy production and support for peri-urban livestock • supporting veterinary and zootechnical research • promotion of non-conventional breeding • Support for the implementation of an action plan for the revival of the livestock in Niger and accompanying measures
Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establishment of a Road Information Data Bank • inspection of the road network • establishment of an institutional framework to govern vehicle importation • regulation and monitoring of imported-vehicle greenhouse gas emissions
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • management of climate-sensitive endemic and epidemic disease cases • promotion of preventative measures and of the fight against epidemics • capacity building for the data collection systems needed for decision-makers to cope with epidemics of climate sensitive diseases • introduction of appropriate action research system to enable rapid and effective decision-making • establishment and strengthening of a and adequate continuous biological monitoring system • adequate and free support for cases of meningitis • popular awareness raising amongst of protection against and prevention of climate sensitive diseases • decision and action coordination against epidemics at all levels • implementation of strategies for efficient and effective vaccination • establishment of a system of communication and social mobilization in the event of outbreaks • routine and systematic immunization

APPENDIX 4 :

List of key national actors involved in environmental and climate related matters

NATIONAL LEVEL

The Presidency

GOVERNEMENT LEVEL – OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

National Advisory on Environment and Sustainable Development (CNEDD) ;
High Commission on Management of the Niger Valley (HCAVN) ;
Emergency Warning System Disaster Management (SAP/GC).

SECTOREL LEVEL OF GOVERNEMENT

• Ministerial Institutions

Ministry of Agriculture Livestock (MAG/EL)
Ministry of Water, Environment and the Fight Against Desertification (ME/LCD);
Ministry of Transportation (MT);
Ministry of Equipment (ME);
Ministry of Mining and Energy;
Ministry of Economy and Finance (ME/F);
Ministry of Public Health and the Fight Against Epidemics (PSP/LCE);

• National Training and Research Institutions

Abdou Moumouni University (UAM) ;
National Research Institute of Agronomy of Niger (INRAN) ;
Medical and Social Research Center (CERMES) ;
National Solar Energy Research Center (CNES) ;
National Geographical Institute of Niger (IGNN).

CIVIL SOCIETY LEVEL

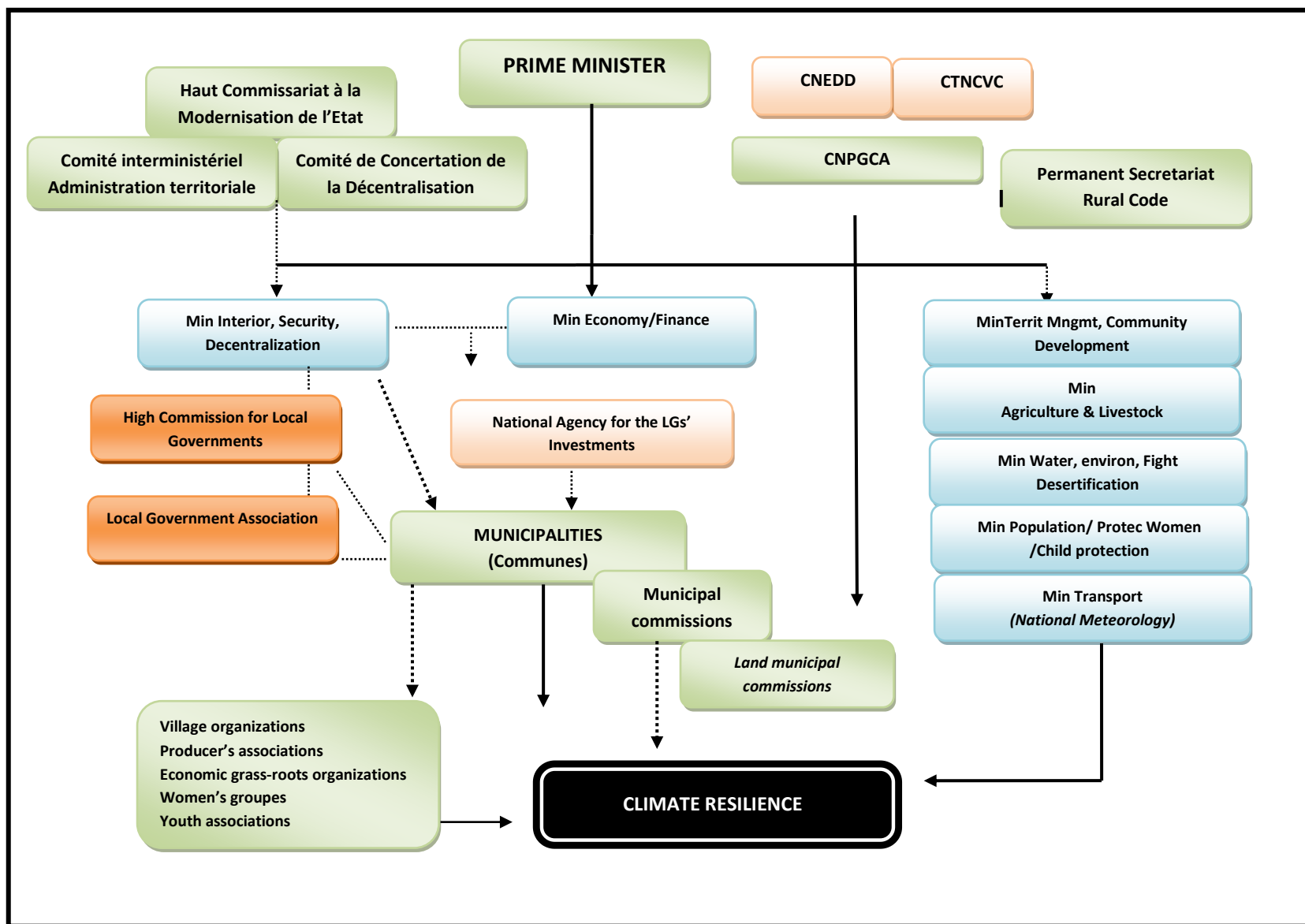
• Civil society organizations

- In Niger, there over one hundred NGOs, associations, networks and community based organizations (CBOs). These civil society organizations find themselves in the networks, NGO groups and Platforms. The structures mentioned above, working in the field of environment and the fight against desertification are members of the National Coordinating Committee for NGO Coops (CNCOD).
- **Quelques ONG internationales œuvrant dans le domaine de l'environnement.**
- Fonds Mondial pour la Nature (WWF);
- Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature (UICN) ;
- SOS-Faune Sauvage
- Care International

REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

Niger Basin Authority (ABN) ;
Lac Tchad Basin Committee (CBLT) ;
Integrated Development Liptako-Gourma Region Committee (ALG)
Regional Center AGRHYMET (CRA) du CILSS ;
Institut de Recherche et Développement (IRD) ;
African Center for Applied Meteorology for Development (ACMAD) ;
International Research Center for semi-arid agriculture (ICRISAT) ;
Observatory of Long Term Ecological Systems Network (ROSELT/OSS).

APPENDIX 5 : General presentation of the institutional architecture supporting climate resilience in Niger



APPENDIX 6:**Administrative bodies at local level**

TERRITORIAL DIVISION	NUMBER	AGENCY	RESPONSABLE	DELIBERATIVE BODIES
REGION	8	Regional administration [Regional governments not yet in place]	Governor	Regional council
DISTRICT (DEPARTEMENT)	36	District administration [District governments not yet in place]	Commissioner (Préfet)	District council
URBAN COMMUNITY	4	Town administration	Governor	Urban community council
SUB-DISTRICT (ARRONDISSEMENT)			Sub-commissioner (<i>Sous-préfet</i>)	
COMMUNES (rural & urban)	265	LOCAL GOVERNMENT (COLLECTIVITE TERRITORIALE)	Mayor	Municipal council

APPENDIX 7:

List of SDR programmes and projects dealing with climate change in Niger

- 1. List of Rural Development Strategy programs and Development partners support**
- 2. List of main projects dealing with climate change in Niger**

List of Rural Development Strategy programs and Development partners support

Notes :

1 Pour le programme 5, le FMI assurera la fonction de chef de file.

2 La BOAD fait également partie du cadre de concertation du programme 8

PTF qui finance des interventions dans le programme

PTF qui souhaite participer au cadre de concertation du programme

PTF qui souhaite participer au cadre de concertation et se positionner comme chef de file du programme

	Coop. Allemande	Coop. Suisse	Coop. Danoise	Coop. Luxembourg.	Coop. Belge	Coop. Française	Coop. Japonaise	Coop. Américaine	Coop. Canadienne	Coop. Espagnole	Coop. Italienne	D. C. Européenne	Banque Mondiale	PNUD	FAO	PAM	UNICEF	BAD	FIDA	SNV
Coordination générale SDR (niveau stratégique)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	CF	X	X	X	X			X	X
Programmes de mise en œuvre (niveau opérationnel)																				
Prog. 1 « Développement local et communautaire »	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	CF	X		X	X			
SP. 4.3 « Infrastructures de communication »																				
Prog. 2« Gouvernance locale des ressources naturelles »	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X	X					CF
Prog. 3 « Organisations professionnelles et structuration des filières »																				
SP. 3.1 « Cadres de concertation interprofessionnels »																				
SP. 3.2 « Renforcement et structuration des organisations professionnelles »																				
SP. 3.3 « Mise en marché des produits agro-sylvo-pastoraux »	X	X		X		X	X	X		X		X	CF	X	X	X	X			X
SP. 3.4 « Renf. des capacités des agents éco. et dév. du tissu éco. rural »																				
SP. 4.2 « Infrastructures de transport »																				
SP. 9.2 « Santé – nutrition »																				
SP. 4.1 « Infrastructures hydro-agricoles»				X	X		X			X	X	X	X		X ?					
Prog. 11 « Lutte contre l'insécurité alimentaire par le dév. de l'irrigation »																				
Prog. 5 « Systèmes financiers ruraux » ¹		X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X						X
Prog. 6 « Recherche – formation – vulgarisation »		X	X			X	X			X		CF ?	X		X					
Prog. 7 « Renforcement des institutions publiques du secteur rural »																				
SP 7.1 « Restructuration des institutions publiques du secteur rural »	X	X	X	X			X			X		X		X	CF	X				
SP 7.2 « Systèmes d'information et connaissance du secteur rural »																				
Prog. 8 « Eau potable et assainissement » ²		CF	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X			X			
SP. 9.1 « Prévention et gestion des crises et catastrophes naturelles »	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		CF	X	X	X	X	X			X
SP. 9.3 « Augmentation des revenus des plus vulnérables »		X		X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X			X
Prog. 10 « Préservation de l'environnement »																				
SP. 4.4 « Electrification rurale»	X	X		X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	CF	X	X				
Prog. 13 « Restauration des terres et reboisement »																				
Prog. 12 « Aménagement pastoral et sécurisation des systèmes pastoraux »	X	X	X?		X	X		X		X	X	X			X	X				CF
Prog. 14 « Kandadji : Régén écosyst. et mise en valeur de la vallée du fleuve Niger »													X	X		X				

List of main projects dealing with climate change in Niger

- The CLIM-DEV AFRICA Programme: The first phase of the programme aims to strengthen the capacities of sub-regional organizations. Financed by the AfDB, it is coordinated by ACMAD and jointly executed with AGRHYMET
- The ‘Interdisciplinary and Participatory Research Programme on Interactions among Ecosystems, Climate and Societies in Western Africa (RIPIECSA); and The Multi-disciplinary Analysis of African Monsoon Programme (AMMA), implemented by the Research Institute for Development (IRD).
- Le Programme “Desert Margin” est mis en œuvre conjointement par ICRISAT et INRAN.
- The ‘International Programme’ (PHI) and the ‘Man and Biosphere Programme (MAB) which has been implemented over the last thirty years by the UNESCO.
- The ‘Environmental Action Plan (PAE)’ of the NEPAD: One of the six areas of intervention of this programme, adopted in 2002, concerns climate change. The implementation of the PAE will not be closely monitored, most of its initiatives being still in the project design stage.
- The ‘CEDEAO and CILSS sub-regional Action Programme for the Reduction of Vulnerability to Climate Change in Western Africa’ (PASR – RV- AO), of the CEDEAO/CILSS/CEA/ACMAD: The programme document will be a unifying tool for all adaptation actions at different levels.
- Project for the Implementation of NAPA’s priority measures aimed at strengthening agricultural sector resilience and adaptation to climate change in Niger: The primary objective of this first NAPA project (financed by UNDP) is to strengthen the adaptation capacities of the agricultural and water sectors to climate change.
- Forthcoming MDP PIN projects: These will focus on : (i) solar pumping for irrigation of vegetable products, with the National Center for Solar Energy (CNES); (ii) Hydroelectric Kandadji project, of the High Authority for Niger Valley Development (HC.AVN), (iii) Solar water system in 10 villages in the Niger Valley, by the NGO ‘Energy and Environment for Rural Development’.
- The “Great Green Wall” initiative, with funds from African Union and FAO, concerns 11 African countries. In Niger, the initiative is still at its initial phase, but the process of planning concrete activities is due to start soon (about US\$ 2 million from GEF).

	Coûts	Coûts	Coût	Financement exécuté	Financement Acquis	Gap
	2006-2009	2010-2015	2006-2015	2006-2009	2010-2012	financement
Programmes et sous-programmes						
1. Développement local et communautaire	180	270	450	50.46	35.28	364.26
2. Gouvernance locale des ressources naturelles	38	74	112	18.3	8.54	85.18
3. Organisations professionnelles et structuration des filières						
3.1 Cadres de concertations interprofessionnelles	30	44	74	6.28	2.2	65.52
3.2 Renforcement et structuration des organisations de producteur	14	14	28	14.24	11.06	2.7

3.3 Mise en marche des produits agro-sylvo-pastoraux	2.8	4	6.8	1.06	1.04	4.7
3.4 Renforcement des capacités des agents économiques et développement du tissu économique rural	2.4	3	5.4	2.28	6.88	-
4. Infrastructures rurales						
4. 1 Infrastructures hydro-agricoles	170	260	430	68.88	41.58	319.54
4. 2 Infrastructures de transport	16	25	41	17.92	11.52	11.54
4. 3 Infrastructures de communication	1.36	0.48	1.86	0	0.02	1.84
4.4 Electrification rurale	2.6	3.4	6	0.08	0	5.92
5. Systèmes financiers ruraux	19.2	24.4	43.6	25.28	2.24	16.08
6. Recherche-formation-vulgarisation	13.2	20.6	33.8	6.66	4.54	22.6
7. Renforcement des institutions publiques du secteur rural						
7.1 Restructuration des institutions publiques du secteur rural	5	6	11	1.76	7.4	1.84
7.2 Systèmes d'information et connaissance du secteur rural	5.2	5.4	10.6	3.78	3.02	3.8
8. Eau potable et assainissement	297	545	842	95.52	37.16	709.32
9. Réduction de la vulnérabilité des ménages						
9.1 Prévention et gestion des crises et catastrophes naturelles	49	74	123	60.34	34.44	28.22
9.2 Santé-nutrition	24	36	60	1.7	5	53.3
9.3 Augmentation des revenus des plus vulnérables	22	34	56	20.82	3.88	31.3
10. Préservation de l'environnement	42	64	106	23.2	21.54	61.26
11. Lutte contre l'insécurité alimentaire par le développement de l'irrigation	244	50	294	3.7	4.1	286.2
12. Aménagement pastoral et sécurisation des systèmes pastoraux	61	46	107	43.02	52.76	11.22
13. Restauration des terres et reboisement	282	443	725	35.2	32.2	657.6
14. Kandadji – régénération des écosystèmes et mise en valeur de la vallée du Niger	63.6	214.2	277.8	16.52	259.44	1.84
Programme TOTAL	1584.36	2260.48	3844.8	517.02	585.84	2745.76

APPENDIX 8:

Operations of major technical and financial partners (by priority sector)

DOMAINES PRIORITAIRES	BAILLEURS DE FONDS INTERVENANT ACTUELLEMENT	ANALYSE DES INTERVENTIONS
<p><u>SECTEUR PRODUCTIF</u></p> <p>Agriculture, forêt, élevage, pêche, commerce, tourisme et artisanat (secteurs liés aux changements climatiques)</p>	<p><u>Chef de file</u> : Union européenne pour le secteur rural (agriculture, élevage et pêche).</p> <p><u>Autres Intervenants</u> : FAD/BM/PNUD/PAM/UE/FIDA/AFD/BADEA/BID/France/UNICEF / FAO/Allemagne/Belgique/Danemark/Japon.</p>	<p>-L'Union européenne, la Banque mondiale et la Banque soutiennent sécurité alimentaire les sous secteurs agriculture, élevage, forêts.</p> <p>-La Banque, la Belgique, la Banque mondiale apportent leur aide au développement local ;</p> <p>-Le FIDA apporte son soutien à la promotion de la microfinance</p> <p><u>UNICEF assure le leadership en matière de nutrition, de prévention et de gestion des crises alimentaires</u></p> <p>-La Banque et le FIDA sont complémentaires dans la réhabilitation du secteur agricole.</p>
<p><u>SECTEUR SOCIAL</u></p> <p>Education et Santé, genre</p>	<p><u>Chefs de file</u> : Banque mondiale pour l'éducation</p> <p><u>Autres intervenants</u> : Banque mondiale, BAD/FAD, France, AFD/FAD/IDA/BID/UE/PNUD/France/Japon/Suisse/FINUAP/ Canada/ Danemark/UNICEF/ PNUD/ PAM/UNFPA/GTZ/KFW/Hollande/OXFAM</p> <p><u>Chefs de file</u> : Belgique pour la Santé VIH SIDA ONUSIDA</p> <p><u>Autres intervenants</u> : BAD/FAD/France/UE/Japon//OMS/ Luxembourg/ Banque mondiale.</p>	<p>-Des synergies existent entre la Banque mondiale, le FAD, les agences du système des Nations Unies et les bilatéraux. Cependant, la coordination est fortement instaurée et entretenue dans le domaine de l'éducation.</p>
<p><u>INFRASTRUCTURES ET EQUIPEMENTS COLLECTIFS</u></p> <p>Travaux publics, Mines, Industrie, eau, Energie, Assainissement et Urbanisme</p>	<p><u>Chefs de file</u> : Union européenne (Transports) : Suisse (hydraulique)</p> <p><u>Autres</u> : FAD/UE/IDA/France/PNUD/BOAD</p>	<p>Les principaux partenaires intervenant dans ce secteur sont la Banque mondiale et l'Union européenne et BAD.</p>
<p><u>QUESTIONS TRANSVERSALES</u></p> <p>Promotion de la femme, gouvernance, décentralisation, renforcement des capacités</p>	<p><u>Chefs de file</u> : France (gouvernance locale et Changements climatiques) PNUD (Environnement et Renforcement des capacités) Genre FINUAP Allemagne Biodiversité</p> <p><u>Autres intervenants</u> : FAD/IDA/AFD/ Allemagne/Suisse/ FMI-Afritac/Afristat/ Banque mondiale/Coopération française/Belgique/AFD/PNUD</p>	<p>Une coordination des actions doit être entreprise par les autorités dans ce domaine</p>
<p><u>REFORMES ECONOMIQUES</u></p> <p>Appui aux réformes et allègements de dettes</p>	<p><u>Chefs de file</u> : FMI Cadre macroéconomique : Banque mondiale Réformes structurelles France Réformes judiciaires</p> <p>FMI/IDA/FAD/UE/France/Belgique/BOAD/Pays Club de Paris</p>	<p>Une coordination étroite est entretenue.</p>
<p><u>MULTINATIONAL/ VISION PARTAGEE BASSIN DU NIGER</u></p> <p>Programme prioritaire 2008/2012 de l'ABN comprenant le programme Kandadji</p>	<p><u>Chef de file</u> : Banque mondiale UE/France/Canada/FAD/Allemagne/UEMOA avec ABN comme agence d'exécution</p> <p><u>Chefs de File P-KRESMIN</u> : BAD/BID</p> <p><u>Autres intervenants</u> : KFAED :FSD/ABU DHABI/OFID/BADEA/BOAD/BIDC</p>	<p>Une coordination étroite est entretenue dans le cadre de coopération des partenaires de l'ABN</p>

Appendix 9:

Detailed minutes of concertations held during the joint missions (June-July and September-October 2010)

Introduction

À la suite d'un atelier national de trois jours (27, 28 et 29 juin 2010), qui a réuni plus de 100 personnes de divers horizons du Niger, notamment des institutions et organisations nationales, du secteur privé, des instituts académiques ainsi que de la société civile, des consultations plus pointues auprès des organisations nationales ont eu lieu le 1er Juillet, 2010. Dans le cadre de la première phase du PPCR, un inventaire analytique avait été dressé afin de dégager une vue générale de l'ensemble des initiatives, programmes et travaux antérieurs ou en cours sur la résilience climatique au Niger. Les consultations, comme l'Atelier, viennent à la suite de cet inventaire.

Environ 33 participants étaient présents à la réunion (voir Annexe 1), représentant divers ministères, instituts ou centres nationaux. Sauf exception, tous les participants avaient également participé à l'Atelier National.

L'étude analytique de la première phase avait recommandé cinq volets stratégiques à considérer dans le cadre du PPCR au Niger, volets qui devraient s'inscrire dans l'architecture d'un appui coordonné et structuré et constituer les éléments forts d'une approche programmatique. Cette approche programme- incorporant ces axes prioritaires- a été avalisée par l'Atelier National. La réunion avait pour objectif de reprendre les 5 axes proposés du PPCR, et de répondre aux trois questions indiquées dans les TDR des consultations. (1) Quelles sont les stratégies et programmes déjà lancés qui touchent aux axes prioritaires?; 2) Comment favoriser le "mainstreaming"- la systématisation- de la prise en compte du changement climatique dans la planification?; et enfin, 3) Comment faciliter davantage la synergie et la coordination entre les différents programmes?

La réunion a surtout passé en revue les programmes en cours sur les cinq axes en tentant de répondre à ces trois questions.

Axe 1: Régime d'assurance et de mutualisations des productions agricoles et des produits d'élevage

Les contributions des participants renseignent la mission conjointe à l'effet que :

- À la connaissance des participants, il n'y a pas de programme en cours qui réponde directement à cet axe. L'Assurance agricole n'existe pas et la mutualisation existe à des niveaux et des échelles limités.
- Le ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Élevage, au sein de sa Direction de la Coopérative et de la Promotion des Organismes Ruraux (DACPOR) prépare une stratégie qui touchera accessoirement au secteur de la micro finance agricole et pastorale, et qui pourrait constituer une étape importante dans la préparation d'un tel programme.
- Il y a eu par le passé des expériences de mutuelles villageoises (Union des Mutuelles d'Épargne et de Crédit- UMEC) dont il faudrait chercher à comprendre les raisons de l'insuccès.
- Il existe une coopérative mutualiste fonctionnelle à l'échelle de la Vallée du Fleuve Niger, et qui porte seulement sur la production du riz; il s'agit de la FUCOPRI, une fédération de 10 unions de producteurs mutualisés seulement pour la gestion et l'acquisition des intrants de la production (semences et engrais).

Axe 2: Instauration et utilisation des outils de gouvernance environnementale Stratégique intégrant la variabilité et les changements climatiques dans le développement

Les contributions des participants renseignent la mission conjointe sur les aspects suivants :

- Le Niger dispose d'un dispositif d'évaluation environnementale (La Loi sur l'évaluation d'Impact environnementale, constituée en 1997, amendée en 1998). Un Bureau d'Évaluation Environnementale et d'Études d'impact (BEEEI) a été constitué qui a développé des guides sectoriels ainsi que des structures de fonctionnement déconcentrées. Toutefois, cette loi et cette structure se situent au niveau des projets et il n'existe pas à ce jour, ni de loi, ni de structure qui situe les évaluations au niveau stratégique (plans, programmes et stratégies);
- Le Plan d'Action National Environnemental, ainsi que le Cadre de Dépenses à Moyen Terme constituent des cadres de gouvernance environnementale stratégique;
- Le PNUD a appuyé le développement de la Stratégie nationale de Développement Durable qui comprend une série d'ateliers participatifs au niveau national et régional;
- Les Plans Nationaux de la GIRE à l'échelle du Bassin du fleuve Niger, ainsi qu'à l'échelle du bassin du Lac Tchad, ont incorporé le changement climatique dans leurs approches stratégiques.

Axe 3: Améliorer la capacité prospective des changements et des risques climatiques

Les contributions des participants ont édifié la mission conjointe sur les éléments suivants:

En termes de systèmes d'alerte,

- La Direction Nationale de la Météorologie prépare des informations météorologiques tous les 10 jours pendant la période des cultures, et ces informations sont largement diffusées. Elle prépare également des informations spécifiques orientées vers différents secteurs d'utilisateurs.
- Le Niger dispose également d'un mécanisme qui lui permet annuellement d'établir la vulnérabilité de l'ensemble du pays et de chacune de ses régions et communes. Il s'agit d'un Comité constitué de plusieurs gestionnaires de programmes, de la Direction nationale de la Météorologie et de la Cellule de Gestion de la Crise Alimentaire. A la suite des analyses des données saisonnières météorologiques, le Comité analyse les secteurs et régions vulnérables et prépare des plans d'intervention. Les recommandations de ce Comité sont adressées aux décideurs.
- Un des dispositifs de la Stratégie de Développement Rural (SDR) comprend un système de suivi et d'alerte écologique qui a mené à la création du Centre National de Suivi Écologique et Environnemental (CNSEE), qui a incorporé la portion nationale d'un autre dispositif originellement conçu et développé sous l'égide de l'Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel (OSS) et du Comité Inter-état de Lutte contre la Sécheresse (CILSS), soit le réseau ROSELT (Réseau d'Observation et de Suivi Écologique à Long terme).
- Il y a eu (années non précisées) un projet pilote au Niger (impliquant également le Kenya et la RD Congo), avec l'appui du PNUE qui visait l'échange d'observations satellitaires pour la gestion des ressources naturelles. Le projet était en lien avec le programme GEO (Global Environment Outlook) des Nations Unies. Ce programme pilote a été discontinué, mais son infrastructure de réception et traitement des images, est encore en place et pourrait être réhabilité dans le cadre du PPCR.

En terme de prospective climatique,

- La Direction Nationale de la Météorologie bénéficie d'un financement du Programme Africain D'Adaptation (sur fonds du Gouvernement du Japon via le PNUD), aux fins d'améliorer la capacité de modélisation du climat du Niger. Le programme comprend un volet de dissémination d'information climatique à la population
- Le Programme Kandadji inclut l'exécution d'un Plan de Gestion Environnemental et Social qui a incorporé, avec l'appui de l'ACMAD, les aspects de prospective climatique.
- La BAD appuie le Ministère des Mines et de l'Énergie dans les prévisions hydrologiques en appui à la planification, la conception et la gestion des installations hydro-électriques.

Axe 4: Investissements dans le domaine de la Gestion Durable des Terres et de l'Eau

Les contributions des participants renseignent la mission conjointe sur le fait que :

- Globalement le Niger possède beaucoup d'expériences dans la restauration des terres et la gestion des eaux et beaucoup de programmes, nationaux ou régionaux sont donnés en exemple.
- La BAD appuie financièrement plusieurs programmes et projets visant la Gestion de l'Eau (collecte des eaux de pluie et de ruissellement, irrigation de proximité, recharge des nappes, etc..)
- Il existe, depuis 2001, une Stratégie pour la relance de l'élevage
- La Stratégie de Développement Rural (SDR) 2010-2013 est en cours de mise en œuvre, avec de nombreux aspects de GDT et de GIRE, incluant les mesures de CES (Conservation des Eaux et des Sols) et de Récupération des Terres (PNRT).
- Le Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Élevage a souligné l'importance de l'intensification de production sur les périmètres cultivés dans une stratégie globale de sécurité alimentaire et de résilience; plusieurs programmes en cours ont été cités.
- Le Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Eau et de la Lutte contre la Désertification souligne l'existence de nombreux Programmes ou Plans d'action nationaux sur le "Renversement de la tendance à la perte des eaux et des sols", de "Lutte contre l'ensablement", de "Programmes de Réhabilitation des terres" (incluant une partie placée dans le cadre du Programme présidentiel Spécial), ainsi qu'à l'échelle du Bassin du Niger (Autorité du Bassin du Niger) de plans d'action (sur 20 ans) pertinents pour le Développement Durable, incluant la GDT et la GIRE et la CES.
- Le Ministère de l'Environnement et le BEEI rappellent également le succès de nombreux projets, principalement sous financement des gouvernements allemand et italien, de Lutte contre l'Érosion éolienne et hydrique, ainsi que de nombreux projets de type "cash for work" visant l'instauration de pratiques agricoles antiérosives.

Axe 5: Consolidation et coordination des programmes en matière de variabilité et changement de climat

Les contributions des participants renseignent la mission conjointe sur le fait que :

- La coordination peut être intersectorielle, mais un élément important de la coordination se trouve et se fait également dans les ministères sectoriels responsables pour la mise en œuvre des programmes sectoriels.
- Le CNEDD (Conseil National pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable) est une structure de coordination nationale en matière de développement durable. Elle a créé une Commission technique Nationale sur les Changements et la Variabilité Climatiques", présidée par la Direction Nationale de la Météorologie et vice-présidée par le Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Eau et de la Lutte contre la Désertification.
- Le CNEDD a également créé une Unité d'Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques, avec l'appui du Programme Africain Pour l'Adaptation (PAA) , aux fins d'assurer la synergie et la coordination des initiatives en matière de changement climatique.
- La structure de coordination interministérielle du SDR (Secrétariat Exécutif de la Stratégie de Développement rural) est fonctionnelle et peut constituer un modèle, ou agir elle-même comme structure de coordination du PPCR
- Il existe également, outre le CNEDD, ou la SDR, d'autres structures nationales fédératrices, telle que la Commission Nationale sur l'Eau et l'Environnement, etc.
- La Stratégie De développement Durable assure l'incorporation de la durabilité dans les programmes de développement

Conclusion

La réunion a donné l'occasion de passer en revue certains programmes clefs. Elle a servi également à compléter l'exercice d'inventaire de la Résilience au Niger, et de partager les différents points de vue à ce sujet.

MISSION CONJOINTE PPCR AU NIGER

CONSULTATION AVEC LES ORGANISATIONS DE LA SOCIETE CIVILE

NIAMEY, 02 JUILLET 2010

Introduction

La mission conjointe a eu une consultation avec les organisations de la Société civile impliquées dans les actions de résilience climatique au Niger ; l'objectif de la consultation étant de recueillir les opinions de la société civile sur les éléments importants à inclure dans la proposition de la Phase I, et en particulier son rôle dans la mise en œuvre du PPCR.

Ont pris part à cette consultation les organisations suivantes : Care International, Chambre de concertation des ONG et associations de développement, Counterpart International, Plateforme Paysanne, Comité des collectifs des ONG qui luttent contre la désertification (CNCOD), Action Commune Citoyenneté, AFD, Direction de l'Environnement, WWF, ONG Jeunesse-Femmes-Santé, CONGAFEM (Coordination des ONGs et organisations féminines nigériennes), Réseau des ONGs et Associations du Secteur Santé, Coordination des ONG de la Protection Sociale, Organisation Nationale des Radios Communautaires, Réseau Nigérien des Journalistes de l'Environnement. La liste des Participants est annexée à ce Rapport.

Après une brève présentation du PPCR, de ses objectifs, ses principales composantes, et de son financement pour le Niger (soit une enveloppe totale de 110 millions USD dont 50 millions en dons et 60 millions en prêt optionnel), les participants ont été invités à se prononcer sur trois questions qui leur ont été soumises, à savoir :

- ◆ Comment les ONG intègrent-ils d'ores et déjà la résilience climatique dans leurs activités propres ?
- ◆ Comment peuvent-ils soutenir l'intégration de la résilience au changement climatique dans les politiques nationales et coordonner leurs activités avec les autorités de l'Etat afin de gagner en efficacité ?
- ◆ Quels arrangements et mécanismes incitatifs leur permettraient de favoriser une meilleure participation de ces acteurs dans la mise en œuvre des stratégies et programmes nationaux de l'Etat

Les discussions ont été centrées autour des cinq axes identifiés lors de l'étude analytique et validés lors de l'atelier des parties prenantes.

Axe 1: Régime d'assurance et de mutualisations des productions agricoles et des produits d'élevage

Les discussions sur les mécanismes d'assurance et mutualisation ont permis de ressortir les éléments suivants :

- ◆ Une politique de protection sociale est en cours de développement au Niger, avec l'implication des ONGs impliquées dans la protection sociale ;

- ◆ Des approches en matière de mutualisation sont développées au Niger par les ONGs et concernent essentiellement la mutualisation des productions agropastorales et la gestion des stocks. C'est le cas notamment de l'approche développée par Care International sur les banques céréalières actuellement utilisées par la cellule crise alimentaire. La mutualisation est faite essentiellement au niveau communautaire ; c'est le cas aussi du réseau des groupements des femmes qui mettent ensemble leurs épargnes en vue du développement des microcrédits dans le cadre de la lutte contre la pauvreté. Counterpart International, pour sa part, dispose d'un système axé sur la mise en place des banques céréalières et des boutiques agricoles pour résoudre les problèmes d'accès aux intrants agricoles, aux semences améliorées, à l'outillage agricoles et aux microcrédits.
- ◆ Les leçons à tirer des expériences actuelles de mutualisation/assurance se résument comme suit : i) nécessité de bâtir sur les expériences réussies au Niger et dans d'autres pays africains, d'harmoniser ces expériences et de combiner les approches axées sur la distribution des vivres, l'approvisionnement et la commercialisation des productions agropastorales (exemple du warrantage) avec celles portant sur l'appui à la production agricole ; ii) nécessité d'associer les actions de résilience climatique aux efforts actuels de lutte contre la pauvreté ; et iii) nécessité de préciser la démarche en matière d'assurance et mutualisation dans le cadre des changements climatiques, notamment sur la garantie pour les producteurs.
- ◆ En matière d'assurance/mutualisation, deux principaux défis restent cependant à relever : i) l'institutionnalisation des systèmes de mutualisation existants ; ii) l'implication des établissements financiers (banques) pour sécuriser, garantir et assurer les pertes des productions à travers des fonds de garantie, l'agriculture et l'élevage étant considérés par les structures d'assurance comme des secteurs à risque, et le système d'assurance actuel est inadapté au contexte d'intervention au niveau communautaire.

Axe 2: Instauration et utilisation des outils de gouvernance environnementale stratégique intégrant la variabilité et les changements climatiques dans le développement

Il n'existe pas au Niger d'instruments qui rendent contraignant le recours à l'application des outils de gouvernance environnementale/climatique. Cependant, la réalisation des études d'impacts sur l'environnement est institutionnalisée au Niger, avec la mise en place du BEEI, rendant ainsi obligatoire l'application des EIE pour les projets de développement d'envergure. Il se pose cependant un problème d'application des mesures d'atténuation définies dans les EIE.

Il ressort des discussions avec la société civile que, compte tenu du fait que l'environnement et les changements climatiques sont des questions transversales, l'utilisation des outils de gouvernance environnementale/climatique s'avère importante pour diverses raisons, dont les suivantes: i) faire le lien entre différentes préoccupations environnementales (biodiversité, dégradation des terres, habitats, etc.) ; ii) identifier et diffuser les meilleures pratiques agro écologiques qui intègrent la résilience climatique au niveau communautaire en vue de pouvoir influencer la planification aux niveaux communal et national ; iii) capitaliser sur le programme en cours au Niger sur les zones à risque environnemental et social élevés où les aspects CC sont pris en compte ; iv) renforcer la collaboration partenariale, la coordination, la communication et la synergie des interventions.

Axe 3: Améliorer la capacité prospective des changements et des risques climatiques

Diverses approches de prospective climatique sont utilisées par les organisations de la société civile. A titre d'exemple, Counterpart International, à travers un accord de coopération avec USGS (United States Geological Survey) a développé un outil de prévision météorologique axé sur la télédétection et la modélisation pour le suivi des récoltes, des risques, des chocs climatiques.

WWF, pour sa part, en collaboration avec l'ABN et le PNUD, apporte un appui à l'observatoire environnemental de l'ABN et au réseau Niger Web (dont le but est de mettre en réseau les écosystèmes aquatiques du Niger, sensibles aux CC).

Care international intervient dans le cadre du Système d'Alerte Précoce (SAP) au niveau de la collecte des données et informations au niveau communautaire.

Quant à la Plateforme paysanne (2 millions de membres), elle est intéressée par les outils qui permettent aux utilisateurs finaux de la prospective climatique, à savoir les producteurs, pour leur permettre d'accéder aux informations climatiques (par exemple les bulletins météorologiques).

Les organisations des femmes se servent des informations climatiques transmises par les radios communautaires (120 radios communautaires existent sur l'ensemble du Niger).

Les enseignements suivants peuvent être retenus des discussions sur cet axe : i) les efforts de production et de diffusion des informations climatiques ne couvrent pas l'ensemble du territoire nigérien ; c'est le cas par exemple des zones pastorales où il n'existe pas de stations météorologiques (ex : pluviomètres), et où il manque d'informations sur l'accès aux ressources en eau et aux ressources fourragères ; ii) nécessité pour les services météorologiques de se servir davantage des radios communautaires et des technologies de l'information (téléphones cellulaires en l'occurrence) pour rendre l'information climatique disponible à temps réel et dans les langues locales ; iii) nécessité de travailler davantage sur la prévention des risques climatiques dans une perspective de protection sociale et de transformation sociale.

Axe 4 : Gestion Durable des Terres et de l'Eau

Les organisations de la société civile ont des acquis certains en matière de gestion durable des terres et des ressources en eau qui nécessitent d'être capitalisées.

WWF par exemple travaille dans la gestion durable des écosystèmes, à travers des programmes de lutte contre l'ensablement et des plans de gestion communautaire.

Care International met en place une initiative dénommée « Adaptation Learning Programme » basée sur l'apprentissage des expériences locales pour influencer les politiques. Care International a aussi initié un projet d'accès à la terre à l'endroit des femmes à Maradi.

L'expérience du Projet « Keita » a été plusieurs fois évoquée comme un exemple de bonne pratique en matière de reverdissement, qui nécessite d'être répliquée.

Cependant, un certain nombre de problèmes a été soulevé par les organisations de la société civile : i) les organisations de la société civile ont participé au processus de conception de la Stratégie de Développement Rural (SDR) du Niger, mais elles ne sont pas associées aux étapes actuelles de sa mise en œuvre ; ii) le PPCR pourrait appuyer la mise en œuvre de la SDR, par la régionalisation de celle-ci et l'intégration des aspects climatiques en amont et en aval. Aussi, le PPCR constitue une opportunité de restauration du rôle de l'Etat dans la coordination des interventions en matière de gestion durable des terres et de l'eau, avec une forte implication de la société civile ; iii) les capacités des organisations de la société doivent être renforcées en vue de leur permettre d'être plus efficaces et de mieux coordonner leurs interventions ; un Cadre de concertation de la société civile existe déjà au Niger, mais il se pose un problème de financement de ce cadre ; iv) nécessité de sensibiliser les populations sur l'importance des investissements, afin d'assurer la réussite et la durabilité des programmes.

Axe 5 : Coordination

Un cadre global de concertation des ONGs existe au Niger ainsi que de nombreux autres cadres sectoriels.

A titre d'exemple, le réseau des ONGs du Secteur de Santé a son cadre de concertation qui existe depuis 2000, mais fait face à de nombreuses difficultés de fonctionnement, d'insuffisance de capacités et de ressources financières.

Quant à la Plateforme Paysanne, elle a mis en place un consortium de plusieurs organisations, avec une charte de responsabilité.

De son côté, Counterpart International a signé un mémorandum d'entente avec le Ministère de l'environnement sur les questions liées aux changements climatiques, ainsi que des accords avec les structures de recherche.

Quant à Care International, dans le cadre de son programme changements climatiques, il fait appel à deux niveaux de coordination : local avec les élus locaux ; et national pour la déconcentration de structures nationales et la révision des textes.

Il ressort des discussions sur cet axe qu'il n'est pas nécessaire de multiplier les cadres de coordination pour la gestion de nouveaux programmes, mais de se baser sur les structures existantes, avec une meilleure implication de la société civile à tous les niveaux de mise en œuvre.

Conclusion

En conclusion, la consultation avec les organisations de la société civile a permis d'informer la mission conjointe sur leurs actions en cours dans les différents axes visés par le PPCR au Niger, et de recueillir leurs opinions sur les éléments de coordination et d'échange d'informations, et comment les renforcer dans le cadre du PPCR.

PPCR Niger - Consultation avec les parties prenantes

Groupe 4 : Rencontre avec « Le Secteur Prive »

Date, Heure, et Lieu : Vendredi 2 juillet 2010, 10h30 à 12:30 a la Chambre de Commerce

Participants : voir liste détaillée en annexe

Objectif de la consultation : Les consultations avec ce groupe de parties prenantes devront permettre de répondre aux questions suivantes :

- Quels sont les stratégies et programmes déjà lancés et/ou envisageables par le secteur privé qui touchent aux axes prioritaires définis dans le cadre du présent programme sur la résilience au changement climatique au Niger ?
- Comment faciliter l'intégration des actions initiées par le secteur privé avec ceux mise en œuvre par les autres parties prenantes afin de gagner en efficacité ?
- Quels sont les arrangements institutionnels et mécanismes incitatifs recommandables afin de favoriser une meilleure participation du secteur privé dans la mise en œuvre de stratégies et programmes pour la résilience aux changements climatiques ?

Discussions

- **Problématique du changement climatique pour le secteur privé** : Comment améliorer la capacité du secteur privé à pouvoir faire face aux effets néfastes des changements climatiques, notamment à la variabilité du climat et aux conditions extrême (telles que la sécheresse et les inondations) tout en maintenant plus ou moins sa structure de base et son niveau de fonctionnement et d'organisation, ainsi que sa capacité de s'adapter au stress et au changement. Comment accroître et améliorer l'efficacité de la contribution du secteur privé dans le cadre de la résilience aux changements climatique.
- L'enveloppe budgétaire mise à la disposition du Niger par les MDBs (WB, IFC, AfDB) dans le cadre du PPCR est d'un montant total maximum de \$110 millions, dont \$60 millions en dons et \$50 millions en prêt concessionnels (conditions IDA).
- Les 5 axes prioritaires identifiés dans le cadre du PPCR sont les suivants :
 - 1) Venir en appui au développement d'un régime d'assurance et de mutualisation des productions agricoles et des produits d'élevage ;
 - 2) Instaurer et institutionnaliser des outils de gouvernance environnementale stratégique intégrant les changements climatiques dans le développement ;
 - 3) Améliorer la capacité prospective des changements et des risques climatiques ;
 - 4) Multiplier les investissements dans la gestion durable des terres et de l'eau dans les zones géographiques vulnérables et privilégier la recherche et l'innovation en matière de gestion intégrée des ressources en eau et en matière de contrôle de l'érosion ;
 - 5) Venir en appui à la consolidation et au renforcement de la coordination des programmes, plans, initiatives et stratégies en matière de changements climatiques.
- Actions déjà menées :
 - Plantations industrielles :
 - arbres acacia pour la production de gomme arabique pour l'importation,
 - oignons (400.000 tonnes/an, un des premiers pays producteurs), limitée par les capacités des stockage
 - « souche »
 - Construction de hangars de stockage, notamment pour les oignons ou une technique de conservation « gravitaire » (sur la base de l'expérience observée en Arabie Saoudite) est utilisée, avec succès (cependant il existe un petit problème à corriger).
 - Programme « Niger Gap » : mise à disposition des femmes par le Gouvernement du Niger de 100 ha de terres au bord du fleuve. Besoin d'accroître ce programme
 - Unité de transformation :
 - cuir et peaux d'une capacité de 3000 peaux/jour (Maradi)
 - Unité de transformation du lait de bétail
 - Irrigation : quelques petits projets mis en œuvre
 - Mutuelles d'épargne et de crédit (UMEC – Niger)
 - Crie en juin 2003 grâce l'appui de la GTZ dans le cadre du projet « Promotion des Mutuelles Rurales », cependant cet appui a été annulé en décembre 2003. Compte tenu du manque de fonds, l'activité n'a pas été vraiment décollée et a été arrêtée en cours
 - 43 mutuelles ont été créées
 - Base de fonctionnement : warrantage et banques céréalières

- Opportunités identifiées par le secteur privé pour un appui technique et/ou en investissement dans le cadre du PPCR
 - Sécurité alimentaire : élevage, agriculture, pisciculture (leçons à tirer des expériences du Mali)
 - Accroître la diversification des plantations industrielles et des produits d'exportation : gomme arabique, oignon, « souché »
 - Accroître la lutte contre la désertification à travers par exemple les récupérations des terres dégradées et la vulgarisation de cultures telles que les arbres Acacia qui permet la production de la gomme arabique pour l'exportation.
 - Transformation de produits : gomme arabique, cuir et peaux, oignons et sésame,
 - Accroître les capacités de stockage, notamment pour les produits tels que l'oignon. Régions cibles de localisation des unités de stockage : Niamey, Tahoua, Agadez, Tilabéri
 - Irrigation industrielle. Les zones d'opportunités, pour lesquels des études ont été menées, sont : 1) autour du fleuve Niger, 2) liée au barrage dans la zone de Tahoua, 3) liée au projet de barrage de Kanadadji, 4) autres zones dont la liste est disponible au MEF
 - Transport : financement des transporteurs routiers afin d'acquérir des camions. En effet le parc actuel est vétuste, ce qui limite les capacités de distribution
 - Routes : amélioration et accroissement des routes
 - transport ferroviaire : à prolonger sur le Niger (à partir du Burkina et/ou du Bénin)
 - Approvisionnement en eau potable et Énergie : accroître la capacité de production
 - Relancer le projet de mutuelle, UMEC – Niger, cependant les points suivants sont recommandés par le secteur privé:
 - Maintenir concept de warrant et de banques céréalières
 - Maintenir concept de mutuelle et éviter le concept de « privatisation » qui pourrait avoir comme conséquence l'application de taux d'intérêts exorbitants
 - Renforcement des capacités :
 - Acteurs de la filière oignon afin de vulgariser et accroître la culture
 - Voyages d'études vers d'autres pays pour voir les idées innovantes en vue de leur application au Niger (exemple de méthode de conservation observée en Arabie Saoudite et mise en œuvre au Niger). Domaines d'opportunités identifiés : irrigation, conservation et conditionnement, techniques d'exportation
- Du point de vue des arrangements institutionnels pour une meilleure contribution du secteur privé et une collaboration avec les autres parties prenantes, le secteur privé recommande la mise en place d'un « Comité de Sages » (« advisory board »), dont l'ambition n'est pas de se substituer aux comités/unités d'exécution. Toutes les parties prenantes seraient représentées de façon plus ou moins égale au sein de ce comité afin de permettre la transparence relativement : à la prise de décision, aux allocations, et au suivi.

PROGRAMME PILOTE POUR LA RÉSILIENCE CLIMATIQUE AU NIGER

CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES: PARTENAIRES TECHNIQUES ET FINANCIERS

NIAMEY, 1 JUILLET 2010

Introduction

Dans le cadre de la mission conjointe conduite par le gouvernement du Niger pour identifier les priorités du programme d'investissement du PPCR au Niger, et suite aux travaux de l'atelier national de trois jours (27, 28 et 29 juin 2010), qui a réuni plus de 100 participants représentant les différentes parties prenantes, des consultations plus pointues auprès de chaque partie eu lieu les 30 juin et 1er juillet, 2010 afin d'approfondir les échanges sur les collaborations potentielles. Dans le cadre de la première phase du PPCR, un inventaire analytique avait été dressé afin de dégager une vue générale de l'ensemble des initiatives, programmes et travaux antérieurs ou en cours sur la résilience climatique au Niger. Les consultations, comme l'Atelier, viennent à la suite de cet inventaire.

Environ 30 participants étaient présents à la réunion avec les partenaires techniques et financiers et les organisations sous-régionales, il s'agit en particulier de: Contrepart, la GTZ, la FAO, ACMAD, l'IRD, le FIDA, JICA, CERMES (centre de recherche médicale et sanitaire), World Vision,

PAM, OMS, Agrhymet, ICRISAT, Ambassade de Belgique, PNUD et IUCN.

Les participants ont été invités à donner leur point de vue sur les différents axes prioritaires identifiés pour le PPCR au Niger ainsi que d'identifier les liens potentiels avec les opérations et activités qu'ils mènent.

Principaux résultats de l'atelier :

- ◆ confirmation des axes prioritaires de l'étude analytique

- ◆ adhésion au programme
- ◆ bâtir sur l'existant, et amplifier
- ◆ diversité d'acteurs (Etat, OSC, Privé, Recherche) à différentes échelles (locale, nationale, régionale)
- ◆ Rappel des axes importants : assurance/mutualisation, protection sociale, prospective climatique

Axe 1 : Assurance/Mutualisation

Les partenaires confirment l'originalité de cet axe, ils proposent de l'orienter principalement sur la mutualisation et la garantie des productions agropastorales et de construire sur les acquis de certains programmes, en particulier : le système de petites assurances au sein du programme spécial sécurité alimentaire intégré au niveau du crédit accordé aux agriculteurs. Dans le cadre du programme 12 de la SDR, la Belgique ainsi que l'ICRISAT préparent chacun un projet qui intégrera le Warrantage.

Agrhymet entend travailler sur l'Assurance industrielle/climatique

La FAO a mis en place un système de mutualisation au sein des groupements d'agriculteurs, développé dans le cadre du programme spécial sécurité alimentaire (au niveau de deux régions : Zinder et Tahoua), d'environ 2 millions USD

La coopération belge travail sur un système de Système de warrantage ; et programme d'élevage en cours de préparation axé sur résilience et adaptation

World Vision encourage à travers ses activités la mise en place de mutuelles avec les banques céréalières dans le cadre d'un ses programmes depuis 7 ans.

ICRISAT a deux projets en exécution ; un sur le warrantage, et un autre projet de développement qui prend aussi en compte les aspects warrantage

ACMAD suggère de ne pas s'engager dans un esprit d'assurance axée sur les pertes, mais serait intéressant d'axer sur l'appui à la production

Résumé

Des expériences dans ce domaine existent tant au Niger que dans d'autres pays africains sur lesquelles on peut construire. Il s'agirait d'un mécanisme qui ne sera pas isolé, mais étroitement lié au programme d'investissement à la production.

Axe 2 : gouvernance environnementale/climatique

Dans le cadre de la gouvernance environnementale et climatique, l'UICN a développé l'outil CRISTAL, avec Care International qui permet d'analyser les risques climatiques au niveau communautaire et prendre en compte la vulnérabilité dans les interventions. En phase d'expérimentation. Tous les projets de l'UICN utilisent cet outil et prennent en compte les aspects CC.

Le PNUD accompagne la mise en œuvre du programme PANA et travaille sur cet axe à travers plusieurs de ses programmes : Une Etude prospective en préparation, le Projet résilience financé par JICA, le programme d'adaptation dans les différentes régions en préparation

La GTZ a lancé un processus dans les régions de Tillabéry et Tahoua dans le domaine de GRN intégrant la dimension climatique, au niveau communal, surtout pour une intégration de deux programmes GTZ qui démarrent en 2011. Aussi, une réflexion qui va au-delà pour prendre en compte la question foncière.

La GTZ a aussi développé l'Outil de « climate-proofing » pour permettre aux intervenants d'intégrer le risque climatique dans les actions de développement

Synthèse

Existence de plusieurs outils de renforcement des capacités qui sont efficaces et adaptés aux interventions spécifiques (gestion de l'eau, GDT, etc.) qu'il faut renforcer et appuyer.

Axe 3 : Prospective climatique

ACMAD

Problème de production et d'accès aux données et informations sur le climat

Projet ClimDev : appui aux institutions africaines pour produire les informations climatiques, de 30 millions USD au bénéfice de 4 centres (ACMAD, Agrhymet, ICPAC, DMC).

Développe aussi à travers un projet complémentaire Vigiris appuyé par le FFEM sur Kandadji.

Besoins en renforcement des capacités des services météorologiques

Agrhymet

Efforts en cours sur les projections climatiques, à travers l'utilisation des modèles régionaux mis à l'échelle à partir des modèles globaux

IRD

Programme AMMA pour la compréhension des mécanismes de la mousson africaine : stations arrêtées pour faire tourner des modèles.

D'autres programmes de production des outils de production d'informations sur les événements pluvieux à partir des images radar

Recherche sur le suivi de l'hydrologie du fleuve Niger et le Lac Tchad en cours

Résumé

Il y a des programmes en cours sur l'information climatique. Il se pose cependant un problème d'accès aux informations climatiques par les utilisateurs finaux, bien que des expériences pilotes aient été tentées au niveau communautaire avec peu de succès.

Axe 4 : GDTE

GTZ : interventions depuis une vingtaine d'années sur la GDT. 30 millions USD en cours sur la GDT (récupération d'environ 20 000 ha par an). Sur GRN : 60 millions USD de 2011 à 2013

Objectif : intensifier les actions de récupération des terres, avec accent sur la petite irrigation pour renforcer les capacités des ménages à faire face à leurs besoins alimentaires.

PAM : programme de gestion/mobilisation des eaux de ruissellement avec pour but d'accroître la production agro sylvo pastorale.

PPCR une opportunité de financement des programmes qui seront formulés par le PAM

Agrhyment : Projet avec appui ACDI sur le Niger, le Mali et Burkina sur la récupération des terres, amélioration de la fertilité, amélioration des pâturages. Deuxième phase en cours d'étude.

FAO : Projet de petite hydraulique pour amélioration de la sécurité alimentaire, par la mobilisation de l'eau et gestion participative des terres dans les régions de Zinder et Tahoua, avec appui de la coopération espagnole.

Sur un autre aspect, mais relié à cet axe, Counterpart International intervient sur des aspects sécurité alimentaire (maîtrise de : l'eau et dégradation des terres). 100 banques céréalières installées à Diffa ainsi que des boutiques agricoles pour résoudre les problèmes d'accès aux intrants agricoles, semences améliorées, outillages agricoles et microcrédits. Approche participative dans une perspective de durabilité. Développement des actions basées sur le savoir local et les connaissances scientifiques, notamment pour la préservation des sols et lutte contre l'érosion. Combinaison des approches de distribution des vivres et appui à la production agricole par la valorisation des sols.

Coopération belge : Programme d'irrigation 2008-2012 (environ 7-8 millions d'euros, doublement avec apport de l'UE)

ICRESAT : Projet pour l'implication des femmes dans la mise en valeur des terres dégradées

PNUD : Projet PLECO, avec cofinancement FEM sur la lutte contre l'ensablement des cuvettes oasiennes (Gouré, Mainé)

Initiative GIRE en cours, avec appui de la BAD ; acquis en matière de GIS sur l'eau

Les acquis du PGRN capitalisés dans le cadre du PAC et autres. Mais nécessité de cadre de concertation.

Synergie existe de façon ad hoc.

Eviter de faire des chevauchements avec la coordination effectuée au niveau de la SDR.

IRD : Il existe des programmes de recherche de l'IRD sur les aspects de contrôle de ruissellement et mécanisme d'érosion.

La recherche a beaucoup avancé sur la compréhension des états de surface, par la connaissance des déterminants de l'érosion. Programme de recherche sur le ramassage des résidus des récoltes et leurs impacts sur l'érosion.

Coopération belge : Nécessité de se situer dans une coordination pilotée par les acteurs nationaux, avec implication des PTF ; ce en vue d'une meilleure durabilité.

Résumé

Il existe beaucoup d'expériences en matière de GDTE

Ces expériences pourraient être davantage liées avec les programmes de renforcement de la production et intensifications agropastorales

Echange d'information et coordination

Mise en œuvre du cadre stratégique d'investissement dans la GDTE

DEUXIEME MISSION CONJOINTE (Septembre – Octobre 2010)

2nd MISSION CONJOINTE PPCR DU 27 SEPT. AU 08 OCT. 2010

Liste de l'équipe du Gouvernement

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Liste détaillée de tous les membres de la mission.

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Watta Issoufou : Directeur du Centre national de la surveillance écologique et environnementale du MEELCD

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M. Taoufiq Bennouna, Co Responsable de la Mission, Expert NRM (AFTEN) ;

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M. Angelo Bonfiglioli, Consultant ;

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M. Ould Cheikh Ahmed Mohamed Ali, expert en Infrastructures

M. Hanny Raouf Shalaby, Environnementaliste Principal

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M. François Tapsoba, Conseiller Régional Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre

SOCIETE FINANCIERE INTERNATIONA (SFI)

M. Serge Eric Touré, chargé d'investissements en infrastructures

M. Paul Kirai, Chargé de programme

Fonds d'Investissement Climat

Erik W. Reed, Consultant

4.1. CONCERTATION AVEC LES INSTITUTIONS NATIONALES

1. **Date : Mardi 28 Septembre 2010**
2. **Objectif de la rencontre**
 - a. Présenter le document de programme stratégique et recueillir les commentaires, remarques et amendements des institutions nationales (institutions gouvernementales et de la société civile).
 - b. S'assurer que le contenu du programme stratégique reflète les préoccupations des ministères sectoriels.
3. **Déroulement :**
 - a. Introduction de la rencontre par le Point Focal PPCR (rappel des conclusions de la première mission ; rappel des objectifs de la mission actuelle (finalisation du programme stratégique) et présentation de la méthodologie de travail pour la 2nde mission conjointe).
 - b. Échanges sur le contenu du document stratégique.
4. **Résultats.**

Points de discussion	Conclusions
La place des infrastructures rurales, en particulier les infrastructures routières dans la version actuelle du document stratégique	Question prise en compte dans le volet « désenclavement interne ». Ministère de l'équipement invité à compléter la partie « contexte et justification » par un paragraphe reflétant ses préoccupations ; et un autre paragraphe dans la partie « piliers du programme » sur les réponses que devrait apporter le PPCR
La place des questions de transport, en particulier (i) les projets de port sec de Niamey et Dosso, (ii) les infrastructures aéroportuaires et les équipements météorologiques. Ces questions visent l'amélioration de l'approvisionnement du pays, la facilitation de l'import export des produits alimentaires et la diversification des sources d'approvisionnement et les capacités de stockage du pays	La question des ports secs a été prise en compte dans le document. Il a été rappelé que la SFI/IFC a proposé une note conceptuelle de projet relative aux ports secs. Le Ministère des transports a été invité à coopérer avec le Ministère de l'équipement pour (i) envoyer leurs observations sur la note conceptuelle proposée par IFC ; (ii) faire une proposition de paragraphe sur les questions de transport. La proposition concernera aussi bien la position du / des problèmes et les solutions possibles en termes d'investissements.
La mécanisation agricole. Le Niger a engagé un programme de 120 milliards de FCFA sur la question.	La question pourrait être prise en compte dans le volet « gestion durable des terres et de l'eau ». Mr Moussa est chargé de faire une proposition dans ce sens.
La place des Organisations de la Société Civile. Cette question devrait faire l'objet d'une analyse plus approfondie dans la partie du document relative à l'analyse institutionnelle (paragraphe 22 à 24). L'analyse devrait aller au-delà des ONG internationales et intégrer les ONG et OCB nationales	Il a été retenu que la CNCOD et la plate forme paysanne développeront des paragraphes (analyse de la situation et réponses possibles dans le cadre du PPCR) sur le sujet. D'ores et déjà, on peut envisager un appui du PPCR pour la cartographie des interventions des ONGs.
Analyse des institutions concernées par le PPCR. Élargir à l'INRAN, à l'Université Abdou Moumouni et le Centre de suivi écologique.	Il a été retenu que Mr WATA fera une proposition de réécriture mettant l'accent sur (i) qu'est-ce que l'on veut que le PPCR couvre ? (ii) voilà les institutions, voilà leurs

Points de discussion	Conclusions
	carences, voilà ce qui peut être fait pour améliorer les performances de ces institutions.
Gestion durable des terres et de l'eau : élargir à (i) la lutte contre les ennemis des cultures, (ii) la lutte contre les plantes aquatiques invasives et les déchets plastiques	Il existe des projets en exécution ou en cours de formulation sur ces questions. La question pourrait être de voir comment le PPCR peut intervenir dans le changement des mentalités
Gestion des connaissances et renforcement des capacités. Il faut que le PPCR prenne en compte les formations diplômants et de longue durée	Les formations diplômants sont prise en compte par un programme en cours d'exécution au niveau du CNEDD sur financement de la JICA. La question est donc de voir comment le PPCR va appuyer le CNEDD à produire des résultats.
Analyse de la vulnérabilité. Prendre en compte la question de la femme dans l'analyse des groupes vulnérables.	Question abordée au niveau des paragraphes 18 et 19. Il est demandé à la §CONGAFEM d'enrichir ces deux paragraphes.
Cadre logique. Certains ont voulu que le cadre logique soit celui de la gestion axée sur les résultats utilisé en ce moment au Niger	Le cadre proposé a été retenu suite aux discussions pendant l'atelier organisé pendant la première mission de formulation. Le cadre logique proposé dans le document se réfère à un programme stratégique et non opérationnel. Le cadre logique des projets qui seront développés à l'issue de l'acceptation du document de programme par le comité PPCR pourrait être différent et mieux correspondre aux outils utilisés en ce moment au Niger.

4.2. CONCERTATION AVEC LES REPRESENTANTS DE LA SOCIETE CIVILE

Introduction

La mission conjointe a eu une consultation avec les organisations de la Société civile impliquées dans les actions de résilience climatique au Niger ; l'objectif de la consultation étant de recueillir les opinions de la société civile sur les éléments importants à inclure dans la proposition de la Phase I, et en particulier son rôle dans la mise en œuvre du PPCR.

Ont pris part à cette consultation les organisations suivantes : Care International, Chambre de concertation des ONG et associations de développement, Counterpart International, Plateforme Paysanne, Comité des collectifs des ONG qui luttent contre la désertification (CNCOD), Action Commune Citoyenneté, AFD, Direction de l'Environnement, WWF, ONG Jeunesse-Femmes-Santé, CONGAFEM (Coordination des ONGs et organisations féminines nigériennes), Réseau des ONGs et Associations du Secteur Santé, Coordination des ONG de la Protection Sociale, Organisation Nationale des Radios Communautaires, Réseau Nigérien des Journalistes de l'Environnement. La liste des Participants est annexée à ce Rapport.

Après une brève présentation du PPCR, de ses objectifs, ses principales composantes, et de son financement pour le Niger (soit une enveloppe totale de 110 millions USD dont 50 millions en dons et 60 millions en prêt optionnel), les participants ont été invités à se prononcer sur trois questions qui leur ont été soumises, à savoir :

- ◆ Comment les ONG intègrent-ils d'ores et déjà la résilience climatique dans leurs activités propres ?
- ◆ Comment peuvent-ils soutenir l'intégration de la résilience au changement climatique dans les politiques nationales et coordonner leurs activités avec les autorités de l'Etat afin de gagner en efficacité ?
- ◆ Quels arrangements et mécanismes incitatifs leur permettraient de favoriser une meilleure participation de ces acteurs dans la mise en œuvre des stratégies et programmes nationaux de l'Etat

Les discussions ont été centrées autour des cinq axes identifiés lors de l'étude analytique et validés lors de l'atelier des parties prenantes.

Axe 1: Régime d'assurance et de mutualisations des productions agricoles et des produits d'élevage

Les discussions sur les mécanismes d'assurance et mutualisation ont permis de ressortir les éléments suivants :

- ◆ Une politique de protection sociale est en cours de développement au Niger, avec l'implication des ONGs impliquées dans la protection sociale ;
- ◆ Des approches en matière de mutualisation sont développées au Niger par les ONGs et concernent essentiellement la mutualisation des productions agropastorales et la gestion des stocks. C'est le cas notamment de l'approche développée par Care International sur les banques céréalières actuellement utilisées par la cellule crise alimentaire. La mutualisation est faite essentiellement au niveau communautaire ; c'est le cas aussi du réseau des groupements des femmes qui mettent ensemble leurs épargnes en vue du développement des microcrédits dans le cadre de la lutte contre la pauvreté. Counterpart International, pour sa part, dispose d'un système axé sur la mise en place des banques céréalières et des boutiques agricoles pour résoudre les problèmes d'accès aux intrants agricoles, aux semences améliorées, à l'outillage agricoles et aux microcrédits.

- ◆ Les leçons à tirer des expériences actuelles de mutualisation/assurance se résument comme suit : i) nécessité de bâtir sur les expériences réussies au Niger et dans d'autres pays africains, d'harmoniser ces expériences et de combiner les approches axées sur la distribution des vivres, l'approvisionnement et la commercialisation des productions agropastorales (exemple du warrantage) avec celles portant sur l'appui à la production agricole ; ii) nécessité d'associer les actions de résilience climatique aux efforts actuels de lutte contre la pauvreté ; et iii) nécessité de préciser la démarche en matière d'assurance et mutualisation dans le cadre des changements climatiques, notamment sur la garantie pour les producteurs.
- ◆ En matière d'assurance/mutualisation, deux principaux défis restent cependant à relever : i) l'institutionnalisation des systèmes de mutualisation existants ; ii) l'implication des établissements financiers (banques) pour sécuriser, garantir et assurer les pertes des productions à travers des fonds de garantie, l'agriculture et l'élevage étant considérés par les structures d'assurance comme des secteurs à risque, et le système d'assurance actuel est inadapté au contexte d'intervention au niveau communautaire.

Axe 2: Instauration et utilisation des outils de gouvernance environnementale stratégique intégrant la variabilité et les changements climatiques dans le développement

Il n'existe pas au Niger d'instruments qui rendent contraignant le recours à l'application des outils de gouvernance environnementale/climatique. Cependant, la réalisation des études d'impacts sur l'environnement est institutionnalisée au Niger, avec la mise en place du BEEI, rendant ainsi obligatoire l'application des EIE pour les projets de développement d'envergure. Il se pose cependant un problème d'application des mesures d'atténuation définies dans les EIE.

Il ressort des discussions avec la société civile que, compte tenu du fait que l'environnement et les changements climatiques sont des questions transversales, l'utilisation des outils de gouvernance environnementale/climatique s'avère importante pour diverses raisons, dont les suivantes: i) faire le lien entre différentes préoccupations environnementales (biodiversité, dégradation des terres, habitats, etc.) ; ii) identifier et diffuser les meilleures pratiques agro écologiques qui intègrent la résilience climatique au niveau communautaire en vue de pouvoir influencer la planification aux niveaux communal et national ; iii) capitaliser sur le programme en cours au Niger sur les zones à risque environnemental et social élevés où les aspects CC sont pris en compte ; iv) renforcer la collaboration partenariale, la coordination, la communication et la synergie des interventions.

Axe 3: Améliorer la capacité prospective des changements et des risques climatiques

Diverses approches de prospective climatique sont utilisées par les organisations de la société civile. A titre d'exemple, Counterpart International, à travers un accord de coopération avec USGS (United States Geological Survey) a développé un outil de prévision météorologique axé sur la télédétection et la modélisation pour le suivi des récoltes, des risques, des chocs climatiques.

WWF, pour sa part, en collaboration avec l'ABN et le PNUD, apporte un appui à l'observatoire environnemental de l'ABN et au réseau Niger Web (dont le but est de mettre en réseau les écosystèmes aquatiques du Niger, sensibles aux CC).

Care international intervient dans le cadre du Système d'Alerte Précoce (SAP) au niveau de la collecte des données et informations au niveau communautaire.

Quant à la Plateforme paysanne (2 millions de membres), elle est intéressée par les outils qui permettent aux utilisateurs finaux de la prospective climatique, à savoir les producteurs, pour leur permettre d'accéder aux informations climatiques (par exemple les bulletins météorologiques).

Les organisations des femmes se servent des informations climatiques transmises par les radios communautaires (120 radios communautaires existent sur l'ensemble du Niger).

Les enseignements suivants peuvent être retenus des discussions sur cet axe : i) les efforts de production et de diffusion des informations climatiques ne couvrent pas l'ensemble du territoire nigérien ; c'est le cas par exemple des zones pastorales où il n'existe pas de stations météorologiques (ex : pluviomètres), et où il manque d'informations sur l'accès aux ressources en eau et aux ressources fourragères ; ii) nécessité pour les services météorologiques de se servir davantage des radios communautaires et des technologies de l'information (téléphones cellulaires en l'occurrence) pour rendre l'information climatique disponible à temps réel et dans les langues locales ; iii) nécessité de travailler davantage sur la prévention des risques climatiques dans une perspective de protection sociale et de transformation sociale.

Axe 4 : Gestion Durable des Terres et de l'Eau

Les organisations de la société civile ont des acquis certains en matière de gestion durable des terres et des ressources en eau qui nécessitent d'être capitalisées.

WWF par exemple travaille dans la gestion durable des écosystèmes, à travers des programmes de lutte contre l'ensablement et des plans de gestion communautaire.

Care International met en place une initiative dénommée « Adaptation Learning Programme » basée sur l'apprentissage des expériences locales pour influencer les politiques. Care International a aussi initié un projet d'accès à la terre à l'endroit des femmes à Maradi.

L'expérience du Projet « Keita » a été plusieurs fois évoquée comme un exemple de bonne pratique en matière de reverdissement, qui nécessite d'être répliquée.

Cependant, un certain nombre de problèmes a été soulevé par les organisations de la société civile : i) les organisations de la société civile ont participé au processus de conception de la Stratégie de Développement Rural (SDR) du Niger, mais elles ne sont pas associées aux étapes actuelles de sa mise en œuvre ; ii) le PPCR pourrait appuyer la mise en œuvre de la SDR, par la régionalisation de celle-ci et l'intégration des aspects climatiques en amont et en aval. Aussi, le PPCR constitue une opportunité de restauration du rôle de l'Etat dans la coordination des interventions en matière de gestion durable des terres et de l'eau, avec une forte implication de la société civile ; iii) les capacités des organisations de la société doivent être renforcées en vue de leur permettre d'être plus efficaces et de mieux coordonner leurs interventions ; un Cadre de concertation de la société civile existe déjà au Niger, mais il se pose un problème de financement de ce cadre ; iv) nécessité de sensibiliser les populations sur l'importance des investissements, afin d'assurer la réussite et la durabilité des programmes.

Axe 5 : Coordination

Un cadre global de concertation des ONGs existe au Niger ainsi que de nombreux autres cadres sectoriels.

A titre d'exemple, le réseau des ONGs du Secteur de Santé a son cadre de concertation qui existe depuis 2000, mais fait face à de nombreuses difficultés de fonctionnement, d'insuffisance de capacités et de ressources financières.

Quant à la Plateforme Paysanne, elle a mis en place un consortium de plusieurs organisations, avec une charte de responsabilité.

De son côté, Counterpart International a signé un mémorandum d'entente avec le Ministère de l'environnement sur les questions liées aux changements climatiques, ainsi que des accords avec les structures de recherche.

Quant à Care International, dans le cadre de son programme changements climatiques, il fait appel à deux niveaux de coordination : local avec les élus locaux ; et national pour la déconcentration de structures nationales et la révision des textes.

Il ressort des discussions sur cet axe qu'il n'est pas nécessaire de multiplier les cadres de coordination pour la gestion de nouveaux programmes, mais de se baser sur les structures existantes, avec une meilleure implication de la société civile à tous les niveaux de mise en œuvre.

Conclusion

En conclusion, la consultation avec les organisations de la société civile a permis d'informer la mission conjointe sur leurs actions en cours dans les différents axes visés par le PPCR au Niger, et de recueillir leurs opinions sur les éléments de coordination et d'échange d'informations, et comment les renforcer dans le cadre du PPCR.

4.4. CONCERTATION AVEC LES REPRESENTANTS DU SECTEUR PRIVE

Groupe 4 : Rencontre avec « Le Secteur Prive »

Date, Heure, et Lieu : Vendredi 2 juillet 2010, 10h30 à 12:30 a la Chambre de Commerce

Participants : voir liste détaillée en annexe

Objectif de la consultation : Les consultations avec ce groupe de parties prenantes devront permettre de répondre aux questions suivantes :

- Quels sont les stratégies et programmes déjà lancés et/ou envisageables par le secteur privé qui touchent aux axes prioritaires définis dans le cadre du présent programme sur la résilience au changement climatique au Niger ?
- Comment faciliter l'intégration des actions initiées par le secteur privé avec ceux mise en œuvre par les autres parties prenantes afin de gagner en efficacité ?
- Quels sont les arrangements institutionnels et mécanismes incitatifs recommandables afin de favoriser une meilleure participation du secteur privé dans la mise en œuvre de stratégies et programmes pour la résilience aux changements climatiques ?

Discussions

- **Problématique du changement climatique pour le secteur privé** : Comment améliorer la capacité du secteur privé à pouvoir faire face aux effets néfastes des changements climatiques, notamment à la variabilité du climat et aux conditions extrêmes (telles que la sécheresse et les inondations) tout en maintenant plus ou moins sa structure de base et son niveau de fonctionnement et d'organisation, ainsi que sa capacité de s'adapter au stress et au changement. Comment accroître et améliorer l'efficacité de la contribution du secteur privé dans le cadre de la résilience aux changements climatiques.

- L'enveloppe budgétaire mis a la disposition du Niger par les MDBs (WB, IFC, AfDB) dans le cadre du PPCR est d'un montant total maximum de \$110 millions, dont \$60millions en dons et \$50millions en prêt concessionnels (conditions IDA).
- Les 5 axes prioritaires identifiés dans le cadre du PPCR sont les suivants :
 - 6) Venir en appui au développement d'un régime d'assurance et de mutualisation des productions agricoles et des produits d'élevage ;
 - 7) Instaurer et institutionnaliser des outils de gouvernance environnementale stratégique intégrant les changements climatiques dans le développement ;
 - 8) Améliorer la capacité prospective des changements et des risques climatiques ;
 - 9) Multiplier les investissements dans la gestion durable des terres et de l'eau dans les zones géographiques vulnérables et privilégier la recherche et l'innovation en matière de gestion intégrée des ressources en eau et en matière de contrôle de l'érosion ;
 - 10) Venir en appui à la consolidation et au renforcement de la coordination des programmes, plans, initiatives et stratégies en matière de changements climatiques.
- Actions déjà menées :
 - Plantations industrielles :
 - arbres acacia pour la production de gomme arabique pour l'importation,
 - oignons (400.000 tonnes/an, un des premiers pays producteurs), limitée par les capacités des stockage
 - « souche »
 - Construction de hangars de stockage, notamment pour les oignons ou une technique de conservation « gravitaire » (sur la base de l'expérience observée en Arabie Saoudite) est utilisée, avec succès (cependant il existe un petit problème à corriger).
 - Programme « Niger Gap » : mise à disposition des femmes par le Gouvernement du Niger de 100 ha de terres au bord du fleuve. Besoin d'accroître ce programme
 - Unité de transformation :
 - cuir et peaux d'une capacité de 3000 peaux/jour (Maradi)
 - Unité de transformation du lait de bétail
 - Irrigation : quelques petits projets mis en œuvre
 - Mutuelles d'épargne et de crédit (UMEC – Niger)
 - Cree en juin 2003 grâce l'appui de la GTZ dans le cadre du projet « Promotion des Mutuelles Rurales », cependant cet appui a été annulé en décembre 2003. Compte tenu du manque de fonds, l'activité n'a pas été vraiment décollée et a été arrêtée en cours
 - 43 mutuelles ont été créées
 - Base de fonctionnement : warrantage et banques céréalières
- Opportunités identifiées par le secteur privé pour un appui technique et/ou en investissement dans le cadre du PPCR
 - Sécurité alimentaire : élevage, agriculture, pisciculture (leçons à tirer des expériences du Mali)
 - Accroître la diversification des plantations industrielles et des produits d'exportation : gomme arabique, oignon, « souché »
 - Accroître la lutte contre la désertification à travers par exemple les récupérations des terres dégradées et la vulgarisation de cultures telles que les arbres Acacia qui permet la production de la gomme arabique pour l'exportation.
 - Transformation de produits : gomme arabique, cuir et peaux, oignons et sésame,
 - Accroître les capacités de stockage, notamment pour les produits tels que l'oignon. Régions cibles de localisation des unités de stockage : Niamey, Tahoua, Agadez, Tilaberi
 - Irrigation industrielle. Les zones d'opportunités, pour lesquels des études ont été menées, sont : 1) autour du fleuve Niger, 2) liée au barrage dans la zone de Tahoua, 3) liée au projet de barrage de Kanadadji, 4) autres zones dont la liste est disponible au MEF
 - Transport : financement des transporteurs routiers afin d'acquérir des camions. En effet le parc actuel est vétuste, ce qui limite les capacités de distribution
 - Routes : amélioration et accroissement des routes
 - transport ferroviaire : à prolonger sur le Niger (à partir du Burkina et/ou du Benin)
 - Approvisionnement en eau potable et Energie : accroître la capacité de production
 - Relancer le projet de mutuelle, UMEC – Niger, cependant les points suivants sont recommandés par le secteur privé:
 - Maintenir concept de warrant et de banques céréalières
 - Maintenir concept de mutuelle et éviter le concept de « privatisation » qui pourrait avoir comme conséquence l'application de taux d'intérêts exorbitants
 - Renforcement des capacités :
 - Acteurs de la filière oignon afin de vulgariser et accroître la culture
 - Voyages d'études vers d'autres pays pour voir les idées innovantes en vue de leur application au Niger (exemple de méthode de conservation observée en Arabie Saoudite et mise en

œuvre au Niger). Domaines d'opportunités identifiés : irrigation, conservation et conditionnement, techniques d'exportation

- Du point de vue des arrangements institutionnels pour une meilleure contribution du secteur privé et une collaboration avec les autres parties prenantes, le secteur privé recommande la mise en place d'un « Comité de Sages » (« advisory board »), dont l'ambition n'est pas de se substituer aux comités/unités d'exécution. Toutes les parties prenantes seraient représentées de façon plus ou moins égale au sein de ce comité afin de permettre la transparence relativement : à la prise de décision, aux allocations, et au suivi.

4.5. CONCERTATION AVEC LES PARTENAIRES TECHNIQUES ET FINANCIERS

Introduction

Dans le cadre de la mission conjointe conduite par le gouvernement du Niger pour identifier les priorités du programme d'investissement du PPCR au Niger, et suite aux travaux de l'atelier national de trois jours (27, 28 et 29 juin 2010), qui a réuni plus de 100 participants représentant les différentes parties prenantes, des consultations plus pointues auprès de chaque partie eu lieu les 30 juin et 1er juillet, 2010 afin d'approfondir les échanges sur les collaborations potentielles. Dans le cadre de la première phase du PPCR, un inventaire analytique avait été dressé afin de dégager une vue générale de l'ensemble des initiatives, programmes et travaux antérieurs ou en cours sur la résilience climatique au Niger. Les consultations, comme l'Atelier, viennent à la suite de cet inventaire.

Environ 30 participants étaient présents à la réunion avec les partenaires techniques et financiers et les organisations sous-régionales, il s'agit en particulier de: Contrepart, la GTZ, la FAO, ACMAD, l'IRD, le FIDA, JICA, CERMES (centre de recherche médicale et sanitaire), World Vision,

PAM, OMS, Agrhymet, ICRISAT, Ambassade de Belgique, PNUD et IUCN.

Les participants ont été invités à donner leur point de vue sur les différents axes prioritaires identifiés pour le PPCR au Niger ainsi que d'identifier les liens potentiels avec les opérations et activités qu'ils mènent.

Principaux résultats de l'atelier :

- ◆ confirmation des axes prioritaires de l'étude analytique
- ◆ adhésion au programme
- ◆ bâtir sur l'existant, et amplifier
- ◆ diversité d'acteurs (Etat, OSC, Privé, Recherche) à différentes échelles (locale, nationale, régionale)
- ◆ Rappel des axes importants : assurance/mutualisation, protection sociale, prospective climatique

Axe 1 : Assurance/Mutualisation

Les partenaires confirment l'originalité de cet axe, ils proposent de l'orienter principalement sur la mutualisation et la garantie des productions agropastorales et de construire sur les acquis de certains programmes, en particulier : le système de petites assurances au sein du programme spécial sécurité alimentaire intégré au niveau du crédit accordé aux agriculteurs. Dans le cadre du programme 12 de la SDR, la Belgique ainsi que l'ICRISAT préparent chacun un projet qui intégrera le Warantage.

Agrhymet entend travailler sur l'Assurance industrielle/climatique

La FAO a mis en place un système de mutualisation au sein des groupements d'agriculteurs, développé dans le cadre du programme spécial sécurité alimentaire (au niveau de deux régions : Zinder et Tahoua), d'environ 2 millions USD

La coopération belge travaille sur un système de Système de warrantage ; et programme d'élevage en cours de préparation axé sur résilience et adaptation

World Vision encourage à travers ses activités la mise en place de mutuelles avec les banques céréalières dans le cadre d'un ses programmes depuis 7 ans.

ICRISAT a deux projets en exécution ; un sur le warrantage, et un autre projet de développement qui prend aussi en compte les aspects warrantage

ACMAD suggère de ne pas s'engager dans un esprit d'assurance axée sur les pertes, mais serait intéressant d'axer sur l'appui à la production

Résumé

Des expériences dans ce domaine existent tant au Niger que dans d'autres pays africains sur lesquelles on peut construire. Il s'agirait d'un mécanisme qui ne sera pas isolé, mais étroitement lié au programme d'investissement à la production.

Axe 2 : gouvernance environnementale/climatique

Dans le cadre de la gouvernance environnementale et climatique, l'IUCN a développé l'outil CRISTAL, avec Care International qui permet d'analyser les risques climatiques au niveau communautaire et prendre en compte la vulnérabilité

dans les interventions. En phase d'expérimentation. Tous les projets de l'UICN utilisent cet outil et prennent en compte les aspects CC.

Le PNUD accompagne la mise en œuvre du programme PANA et travaille sur cet axe à travers plusieurs de ses programmes : Une Etude prospective en préparation, le Projet résilience financé par JICA, le programme d'adaptation dans les différentes régions en préparation

La GTZ a lancé un processus dans les régions de Tillabéry et Tahoua dans le domaine de GRN intégrant la dimension climatique, au niveau communal, surtout pour une intégration de deux programmes GTZ qui démarrent en 2011. Aussi, une réflexion qui va au-delà pour prendre en compte la question foncière.

La GTZ a aussi développé l'Outil de « climate-proofing » pour permettre aux intervenants d'intégrer le risque climatique dans les actions de développement

Synthèse

Existence de plusieurs outils de renforcement des capacités qui sont efficaces et adaptés aux interventions spécifiques (gestion de l'eau, GDT, etc.) qu'il faut renforcer et appuyer.

Axe 3 : Prospective climatique

ACMAD

Problème de production et d'accès aux données et informations sur le climat

Projet ClimDev : appui aux institutions africaines pour produire les informations climatiques, de 30 millions USD au bénéfice de 4 centres (ACMAD, Agrhymet, ICPAC, DMC).

Développe aussi à travers un projet complémentaire Vigiris appuyé par le FFEM sur Kandadji.

Besoins en renforcement des capacités des services météorologiques

Agrhymet

Efforts en cours sur les projections climatiques, à travers l'utilisation des modèles régionaux mis à l'échelle à partir des modèles globaux

IRD

Programme AMMA pour la compréhension des mécanismes de la mousson africaine : stations arrêtées pour faire tourner des modèles.

D'autres programmes de production des outils de production d'informations sur les événements pluvieux à partir des images radar

Recherche sur le suivi de l'hydrologie du fleuve Niger et le Lac Tchad en cours

Résumé

Il y a des programmes en cours sur l'information climatique. Il se pose cependant un problème d'accès aux informations climatiques par les utilisateurs finaux, bien que des expériences pilotes aient été tentées au niveau communautaire avec peu de succès.

Axe 4 : GDTE

GTZ : interventions depuis une vingtaine d'années sur la GDT. 30 millions USD en cours sur la GDT (récupération d'environ 20 000 ha par an). Sur GRN : 60 millions USD de 2011 à 2013

Objectif : intensifier les actions de récupération des terres, avec accent sur la petite irrigation pour renforcer les capacités des ménages à faire face à leurs besoins alimentaires.

PAM : programme de gestion/mobilisation des eaux de ruissellement avec pour but d'accroître la production agro sylvo pastorale.

PPCR une opportunité de financement des programmes qui seront formulés par le PAM

Agrhymet : Projet avec appui ACIDI sur le Niger, le Mali et Burkina sur la récupération des terres, amélioration de la fertilité, amélioration des pâturages. Deuxième phase en cours d'étude.

FAO : Projet de petite hydraulique pour amélioration de la sécurité alimentaire, par la mobilisation de l'eau et gestion participative des terres dans les régions de Zinder et Tahoua, avec appui de la coopération espagnole.

Sur un autre aspect, mais relié à cet axe, Counterpart International intervient sur des aspects sécurité alimentaire (maîtrise de : l'eau et dégradation des terres). 100 banques céréalières installées à Diffa ainsi que des boutiques agricoles pour résoudre les problèmes d'accès aux intrants agricoles, semences améliorées, outillages agricoles et microcrédits. Approche participative dans une perspective de durabilité. Développement des actions basées sur le savoir local et les connaissances scientifiques, notamment pour la préservation des sols et lutte contre l'érosion. Combinaison des approches de distribution des vivres et appui à la production agricole par la valorisation des sols.

Coopération belge : Programme d'irrigation 2008-2012 (environ 7-8 millions d'euros, doublement avec apport de l'UE)

ICRESAT : Projet pour l'implication des femmes dans la mise en valeur des terres dégradées
PNUD : Projet PLECO, avec cofinancement FEM sur la lutte contre l'ensablement des cuvettes oasiennes (Gouré, Mainé)
Initiative GIRE en cours, avec appui de la BAD ; acquis en matière de GIS sur l'eau
Les acquis du PGRN capitalisés dans le cadre du PAC et autres. Mais nécessité de cadre de concertation.
Synergie existe de façon ad hoc.
Eviter de faire des chevauchements avec la coordination effectuée au niveau de la SDR.
IRD : Il existe des programmes de recherche de l'IRD sur les aspects de contrôle de ruissellement et mécanisme d'érosion.
La recherche a beaucoup avancé sur la compréhension des états de surface, par la connaissance des déterminants de l'érosion. Programme de recherche sur le ramassage des résidus des récoltes et leurs impacts sur l'érosion.
Coopération belge : Nécessité de se situer dans une coordination pilotée par les acteurs nationaux, avec implication des PTF ; ce en vue d'une meilleure durabilité.

Résumé

Il existe beaucoup d'expériences en matière de GDTE
Ces expériences pourraient être davantage liées avec les programmes de renforcement de la production et intensifications agropastorales
Echange d'information et coordination
Mise en œuvre du cadre stratégique d'investissement dans la GDTE

* * *

Au cours de la seconde mission conjointe, des réunions avec les PTFs suivants ont été tenues

451 LA COOPERATION TECHNIQUE ALLEMANDE (GTZ)

Date : Mardi 28 Septembre 2010

Présents:

- Gouvernement du Niger: Dieudonné GOUDOU et Ibrah SANDA
- Banque Mondiale: Taoufiq Bennouna
- Climate Investment Fund/BM : Eric Reed
- IFC : Serge Eric Touré
- GTZ : Madame Andréa WETZER

Prise de Notes: Serge Touré

Agenda:

- Résumé du PPCR, des réalisations à ce jour, des prochaines étapes et des projets d'investissements proposés
- Revue du document préliminaire du « Programme Stratégique du Niger pour la Résilience Climatique »
- Revue des programmes des parties prenantes concernées par cette rencontre et opportunités de collaboration avec le PPCR
- Recommandations pour améliorer le document préliminaire du « Programme Stratégique du Niger pour la Résilience Climatique »

points clés de la rencontre

- Raison de notre rencontre avec GTZ :
 - ✓ Allemagne est un pays donateurs au CIF
 - ✓ Il est par conséquent opportun d'informer les institutions allemandes au Niger des objectifs du projet, de l'état d'avancement, de voir les opportunités pour « leverage » dans le cadre du PPCR les activités sur au Niger
- GTZ a plus de 20 ans d'activités en Afrique dans le domaine de l'environnement, notamment :
 - ✓ La gestion, la récupération et la mise en valeur des terres dégradée, notamment a Tillabéri et Tahoua
 - ✓ GTZ a complété une étude d'évaluation de l'impact de son programme sur l'environnement.
- Les 3 programmes de GTZ au Niger sont :
 - 1) Développement communal et décentralisation
 - 2) Planification, réalisation et gestion des infrastructures socio économiques
 - 3) Gestion et mise en valeur des ressources naturelles
- Potentiel de collaboration PPCR-GTZ dans le domaine de l'irrigation

4.3. CONCERTATION AVEC LE PNUD

Date : Mardi 28 Septembre 2010

Présents:

- Gouvernement du Niger: Dieudonné GOUDOU et Ibra SANDA
- Banque Mondiale: Taoufiq Bennouna
- Climate Investment Fund/BM : Eric Reed
- IFC : Serge Eric Touré
- PNUD : El Hadji MAHAMANE M. Lawali, Célestin PIERRE

Prise de Notes: Serge Touré

Agenda:

- Résumé du PPCR, des réalisations à ce jour, des prochaines étapes et des projets d'investissements proposés
- Revue du document préliminaire du « Programme Stratégique du Niger pour la Résilience Climatique »
- Revue des programmes des parties prenantes concernées par cette rencontre et opportunités de collaboration avec le PPCR
- Recommandations pour améliorer le document préliminaire du « Programme Stratégique du Niger pour la Résilience Climatique »

Points clés de la rencontre

- Intérêt du PNUD pour le PPCR
 - ✓ Le PNUD travaille déjà sur la thématique de la résilience climatique
 - ✓ Le PNUD reconnaît qu'il a des limitations, notamment une capacité financière limitée par rapport aux besoins énormes relatifs. Par conséquent, le PNUD accueille positivement la mise en œuvre du PPCR qui devrait permettre d'accroître de façon significative les activités au Niger dans le domaine de la résilience climatique.
 - ✓ PNUD souhaiterait vivement être impliqué dans le PPCR
- Le PNUD et la Mission Conjointe PPCR s'accordent et reconnaissent que les programmes du PNU relatifs à la Résilience Climatique ont été pris en compte dans l'étude d'analyse diagnostique des connaissances sur la résilience climatique au Niger commanditée par la Mission Conjointe PPCR
- Programme 1) du PNUD relativement à la résilience climatique : « Résilience du secteur agricole »
 - ✓ Couvre 8 communes les plus vulnérables.
- Programme 2) du PNUD relativement à la résilience climatique : « Programme Africain d'Adaptation (PAA) »
 - ✓ Objectif du programme : la mise en œuvre d'actions intégrées d'adaptation au climat et de plans de résilience. Entre autres aspects, le PAA inclut la conduite d'études, l'élaboration d'un cadre politique approprié et des projets pilotes.
 - ✓ Programme en cours dans 21 pays Africains dont le Niger. Programme actif au Niger depuis 2010 et couvre 8 communes les plus vulnérables aux effets néfastes des changements climatiques. Le PPCR pourrait bénéficier de l'expérience de ce projet.
 - ✓ Programme mis en œuvre avec l'assistance du PNUD
 - ✓ Budget du PAA au Niger est US\$ 3 millions (dons du Gouvernement du Japon)
- Autres programme du PNUD relevant du PNUD : Programme de micro financement (« Small Grant Community Based Adapatation)
- PNUD a exprimé quelques inquiétudes par rapport au fait que le programme soit logé au MEF, notamment relativement à la capacité de mise en œuvre de la cellule
- Programme national d'Accès aux Services Energétiques (PRASE) est en cours d'élaboration par le PNUD. Il couvre 20 communes du Niger. Son Budget est US\$ 2 million dans le domaine de l'atténuation. Ce programme est une plateforme multifonctionnelle pour l'accès aux services énergétiques. Les sources envisagées sont le solaire, l'éolien et les biocarburants. Relativement à ce sujet, le PNUD a fait mention des études qu'il dispose relativement aux potentialités en énergie renouvelables au Niger. Il a aussi mentionné le projet de génération d'énergie que AREVA envisage de mettre en œuvre. Il semblerait que la source d'énergie pour ce projet serait le charbon minéral compte tenu que le site est localisé dans une zone de production de charbon minéral. Les participants ont échangés brièvement sur l'opportunité d'influencer AREVA afin d'utiliser une source moins polluante d'énergie, ainsi que d'amener AREVA à revendre le surplus d'énergie au NIGELEC.

4.4 CONCERTATION AVEC L'AGENCE FRANCAISE DE DEVELOPPEMENT

1. **Date: Mardi 28 Septembre 2010**

2. **Liste des participants :**

- a. AFD : Mr Ali BETY, chargé de mission, Secteur rural, Environnement et projets régionaux, betya@afd.fr
- b. GoNiger : Mr Chaibou Danbakoye
- c. AfDB/BAD : Mr Ould cheick Ahmed Mohamed Ali
- d. IFC : Mr Paul Kirai
- e. Mécanisme Mondial de l'UNCCD : François Tapsoba

3. **Objectif de la rencontre**

- a. Présenter le document de programme stratégique et recueillir les commentaires, remarques et amendements de l'AFD ;
- b. S'assurer que ce qui se fait au niveau de la coopération française au Niger est reflété dans le document ;
- c. Identifier les pistes de partenariat possible entre les activités de la coopération française au Niger et le PPCR

4. **Résultats.**

Points de discussion	Conclusions
Commentaires de l'AFD sur le contenu du document de programme stratégique	L'AFD n'a pas pu prendre connaissance du document (retour de vacances du chargé de mission) et promet envoyer ses commentaires pour le vendredi 1 ^{er} Octobre
Activités de l'AFD au Niger	Les secteurs de concentration sont la santé, l'éducation, l'eau potable et l'assainissement. L'AFD n'a pas de projet spécifiquement changement climatique. Mais il existe des projets qui contribuent à l'adaptation et à la mitigation (interventions dans le domaine de la GDT, projet de protection des zones des cuvettes (zones humides) contre l'ensablement ; projet de gestion du bassin versant du Fleuve Niger d'un montant de 11 millions d'Euros ; projet d'hydraulique pastorale d'un montant de 7 millions d'euros). En outre, l'AFD soutient des projets régionaux à travers les institutions de coopération technique comme l'ABN (Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en Eaux) ; l'ACMAD (renforcement des capacités de prévision et de gestion des risques climatiques); la CEDEAO/CILSS (programme régional de Sécurité Alimentaire en Afrique de l'Ouest et de renforcement des capacités de prévision) ; le Centre régional AGRHYMET du CILSS (projet de prise en compte du CC dans l'agriculture).
Portefeuille de l'AFD au Niger	Les décaissements annuels sont de l'ordre de 20 à 22 millions d'Euros ; Les engagements annuels sont de l'ordre de 18 à 25 millions d'euros ; Les engagements non décaissés en septembre 2010 sont d'environ 50 millions d'Euros
Partenariat possible avec le PPCR	Tout en réservant son point de vue sur cette question en attendant la lecture du document de programme stratégique, le représentant de l'AFD indique que le document cadre de partenariat Niger-France fera l'objet d'une révision en fin 2010 – début 2011. Il revient donc au gouvernement du Niger d'inscrire le PPCR dans ses priorités de coopération avec la France.

4.5 CONCERTATION AVEC COUNTERPART INTERNATIONAL (CPI)

1. **Date: Mercredi 29 Septembre 2010**
2. **Liste des participants :**
 - a. CPI : (i) Mr Moustapha NIANG, Représentant Résident mniang@counterpart.org et (ii) Mr Karimou Idrissa, Conseiller Technique en développement durable et en partenariat, kidrissa@counterpart.org
 - b. GoNiger : MM Chaibou Danbakoye, Dieudonné Goudou, g42dieudonne@yahoo.fr , Ibrah Sanda, ibrahms@yahoo.com
 - c. AfDB/BAD : Mr Ould Cheikh Ahmed Mohamed Ali
 - d. IFC : Mr Paul Kirai
 - e. Mécanisme Mondial de l'UNCCD : François Tapsoba
3. **Objectif de la rencontre**
 - a. S'assurer que ce qui se fait au niveau de CPI au Niger est reflété dans le document et recueillir ses inputs complémentaires ;
 - b. Identifier les pistes de partenariat possible entre les activités de CPI au Niger et le PPCR.
4. **Déroulement :**
 - a. Introduction de la rencontre par MM Dieudonné Goudou pour le gouvernement et OULD Cheick pour les banques multilatérales (rappel des conclusions de la première mission ; rappel des objectifs de la mission actuelle (finalisation du programme stratégique) et objectifs et attentes pour la réunion avec CPI.
 - b. Présentation powerpoint de CPI centré sur (i) sa vision du CC ; (ii) le changement climatique au Niger et les actions de CPI ; (iii) les partenariats possibles entre CPI et le PPCR (voir présentation en annexe).
5. **Résultats.**

Points de discussion	Conclusions
Contribution de CPI au PPCR	CPI a organisé des concertations avec le GoNiger, la BAD (Tunis) et la Banque Mondiale (Bamako) pour préparer la 2 nd e mission de formulation. CPI peut amener une contribution financière et une contribution technique à la mise en œuvre du PPCR
Vision de CPI sur le CC	CC = domaine vaste et tous les acteurs peuvent se retrouver dans les trois axes du PPCR. Adaptation aux CC = processus qui lie le passé au futur et les mesures d'adaptation requièrent un rapport coût-efficacité élevé. PPCR ne devrait pas se focaliser sur un pays. Il suffit pour cela de prendre le cas du fleuve Niger. Si rien n'est fait dans les autres pays du bassin, les actions au Niger ne seront pas efficaces pour préserver les fonctions du fleuve. Les gens font de l'adaptation (et cela depuis longtemps) sans le savoir.
CC au Niger	Phénomène qui va en s'amplifiant. La crise alimentaire en 2005 avait touché 3 millions de personnes. Celle de 2010 a touché 7 millions de personnes, soit 47,7% de la population nigérienne. Les inondations de 2005 ont coûté la vie à 7700 têtes de bovins. Ce chiffre représente cette année, les pertes en une seule nuit dans la seule région de Maradi. 1300 cuvettes sur 2300 au Niger sont menacées d'ensablement. Ces cuvettes représentent les zones humides du Niger (4 à 6 mois d'humidité) et leur exploitation permet d'assurer la sécurité alimentaire de tout le Niger.
Partenariats possibles	CPI peut mobiliser dans le cadre du PPCR de l'expertise internationale, en particulier l'expertise et les moyens techniques et technologiques de USGS avec qui il a un accord de partenariat CPI peut mobiliser des ressources financières et matérielles

Points de discussion	Conclusions
	pour renforcer l'unité de coordination nationale et internationale du programme.
	CPI peut mobiliser des ressources financières et de l'expertise technique pour la formulation et la mise en œuvre des activités du programme (phase de formulation des projets), surtout au niveau local
	CPI peut soutenir la révision et/ou l'intensification des curricula
	Possibilité de mobiliser les experts de USGS pour la formation des experts de l'INRAN, d'AGRHYMET, ... et pour la mise en place de bases de données, pour l'analyse des risques climatiques et de la vulnérabilité des secteurs clés, pour la cartographie des vulnérabilités, etc.
	CPI peut soutenir/appuyer le Niger pendant la réunion de Washington (comité PPCR).

4.6. CONCERTATION AVEC LA FAO

5. **Date: Mercredi 29 Septembre 2010**

6. **Liste des participants :**

- a. FAO : Dr Amadou H. Saley, Assistant du Représentant Résident de la FAO au Niger pour les programmes, amadou.saley@fao.org
- b. GoNiger : Mr Dieudonné Goudou, g42dieudonne@yahoo.fr
- c. AfDB/BAD : Mr Ould Cheikh Ahmed Mohamed Ali
- d. IFC : Mr Paul Kirai
- e. Mécanisme Mondial de l'UNCCD : François Tapsoba

7. **Objectif de la rencontre**

- a. S'assurer que ce qui se fait au niveau de la FAO/Niger est reflété dans le document et recueillir ses inputs complémentaires ;
- b. Identifier les pistes de partenariat possible entre les activités de la FAO au Niger et le PPCR.

8. **Déroulement :**

- a. Introduction de la rencontre par MM Dieudonné Goudou pour le gouvernement et Ould Cheick pour les banques multilatérales (rappel des conclusions de la première mission ; rappel des objectifs de la mission actuelle (finalisation du programme stratégique) et objectifs et attentes pour la réunion avec la FAO.
- b. Échanges avec Mr Saley.

9. **Résultats.**

Points de discussion	Conclusions
Contribution de la FAO au PPCR	La FAO n'a pas reçu le document et les réunions préliminaires, en particulier la concertation avec les PTFs lors de la 1 ^{ère} mission de formulation a été suivie par quelqu'un d'autre. Toutefois, un des principes de la FAO est que si le PPCR est une expression des préoccupations du gouvernement du Niger, alors il correspond aux préoccupations de la FAO qui est là pour appuyer le gouvernement. En outre, il convient de rappeler que il y a deux ans, la FAO a organisé une conférence internationale sur CC et bio-carburant et, à l'issue de cette conférence, appuie de nombreux pays a accroître leur capacité de résilience aux CC.
Interventions de la FAO au Niger	Maîtrise de l'eau (petite irrigation ou irrigation à moindre coût). Intrants agricoles (mise à disposition et/ou organisation des circuits d'approvisionnement des semences améliorées, de la fumure chimique par le développement des boutiques d'intrants coopératifs – 500 au total pour le Niger). Renforcement des capacités organisationnelles des acteurs

Points de discussion	Conclusions
	<p>(mise en place d'organisations faitières, subvention aux groupements pour l'achat d'intrants, etc.). Warrantage. Recensement général dans le domaine de l'agriculture et de l'élevage. Les résultats pour l'année 2008 sont disponibles au niveau des ministères concernés et au niveau de l'INS. Appui à la mise en œuvre de la muraille verte. La FAO a reçu un financement de l'UE pour une expérience pilote au Niger. Initiative régionale (Niger, Burkina, Mali, Sénégal, Guinée) de capitalisation des bonnes pratiques en matière de SA.</p>
Possibilités de partenariat	<p>Protection sociale/Assurance et mutualisation. FAO a conduit une étude sur les assurances en matière de production agro-pastorale. Le document est disponible au niveau du Secrétariat Exécutif de la SDR et peut être mis à la disposition de la mission. Évaluation de la vulnérabilité. C'est une question importante pour la FAO qui, pour ses interventions, est parfois obligé de faire des enquêtes rapides et/ou complémentaires. GDT. C'est une question clé au Niger pour l'augmentation des productions agro pastorale et la sécurité alimentaire. Si il ya un faible niveau d'investissement dans la GDT au Niger, la FAO, dont les points de vue en cela sont confirmés par de nombreuses études, pensent que cela est lié aux problèmes de propriété foncière ; d'accès aux ressources foncières. En outre, Terre et Vulnérabilité sont des questions liées. Les principaux acteurs vulnérables sont les femmes et les jeunes en raison de leur faible accès aux / contrôle des ressources foncières. La FAO pourrait être partie prenante au programme et sa contribution pourrait être technique, en particulier via le centre d'investissement de la FAO (Rome).</p>
Considérations générales	<p>La FAO salue le retour des donateurs et des gouvernements dans le développement rural. Dans le cas du Niger, une évaluation réalisée en 2008 a montré que malgré les déclarations de principes et les annonces médiatiques, le Gouvernement n'a consacré que 5% du budget national aux investissements productifs dans le secteur du développement rural. La FAO considère que le financement de l'urgence prend le dessus / prend le pas sur le financement du développement rural. Or avec les CC, si on ne s'attaque pas aux problèmes structurels / aux problèmes de développement, on ne peut pas faire face efficacement aux coûts de la résilience.</p>

4.7 CONCERTATION AVEC LA COOPERATION DANOISE

Date : Mercredi 29 Septembre 2010

Période: 16:30 - 17:30 GMT+1

Présents:

- Bureau de la Coopération Danoise au Niger : Boubacar GAMATIE
- Gouvernement du Niger: Mr de l'Elevage A COMPLETER
- Banque Mondiale: Taoufiq Bennouna
- IFC: Serge Eric Touré

Prise de Notes: Serge Touré

Agenda:

- Résumé du PPCR, des réalisations à ce jour, des prochaines étapes et des projets d'investissements proposés
- Revue du document préliminaire du « Programme Stratégique du Niger pour la Résilience Climatique »

- Revue des programmes des parties prenantes concernées par cette rencontre et opportunités de collaboration avec le PPCR
- Recommandations pour améliorer le document préliminaire du « Programme Stratégique du Niger pour la Résilience Climatique »

Points clés de la rencontre

- Les activités de la coopération Danoise dans le domaine de l'environnement au Niger incluent:
 - ✓ L'attribution de bourses pour le renforcement des capacités dans le domaine de l'adaptation climatique pour des acteurs étatiques et non étatiques. Notamment, la coopération danoise à appuyer et collaboré avec l'Institut International d'Ingénierie de l'Eau et de l'Environnement (2iE)
 - ✓ Projet d'appui au secteur rural qui comprend un volet renforcement de capacité et un autre touchant notamment des programmes tels que le la GDT dans la région de Zinder et Diffat. Le projet a une durée de 5 ans et un budget de 13 milliards de FCFA.
 - ✓ Projet hygiène et assainissement qui apporte un appui dans les secteurs de l'eau potable, de l'hygiène et de l'assainissement. Ce projet d'une durée de 5 ans prévu de prendre fin en décembre 2009 a été étendu à fin 2010. Il a un budget de 21,5 milliards de FCFA
- Les autres activités de la coopération Danoise au Niger incluent :
 - ✓ L'appui a la bonne gouvernance qui appui les activités genre a travers le FNUAP
 - ✓ Le programme PAVEC qui apporte un appui a un consortium d'ONG dans le cadre de la maitrise d'ouvrages communaux dans la region de Zinder
- Les activités ad-hoc de la coopération Danoise au Niger incluent :
 - ✓ L'appui aux élections
 - ✓ Divers appuis circonstanciels
- La coopération Danoise a réalisée en 2008 une évaluation de l'impact de ses activités sur les changements climatiques en Afrique
- Le Bureau de la coopération Danoise au Niger a remis à la mission PPCR un CD contenant des informations relatives à ces activités.
- La coopération Danoise au Niger a confirme sa disposition à collaborer avec le PPCR Niger.

4.8 CONCERTATION AVEC OXFAM-QUEBEC

1. Date: Mercredi 29 Septembre

2. Liste des participants :

- a. OXFAM-QUEBEC : Mme Marie Christine NAMA, Conseillère en développement et en Gestion, cirmiermc@oxfam.qc.ca
- b. GoNiger : Dieudonné Goudou, g42dieudonne@yahoo.fr
- c. AfDB/BAD : Mr Ould cheick Ahmed Mohamed Ali
- d. IFC : Mr Paul Kirai
- e. Mécanisme Mondial de l'UNCCD : François Tapsoba

3. Objectif de la rencontre

- a. S'assurer que ce qui se fait au niveau de Oxfam au Niger est reflété dans le document et recueillir ses inputs complémentaires ;
- b. Identifier les pistes de partenariat possible entre les activités de Oxfam au Niger et le PPCR.

4. Déroulement :

- a. Introduction de la rencontre par MM Dieudonné Goudou pour le gouvernement et Ould Cheick pour les banques multilatérales (rappel des conclusions de la première mission ; rappel des objectifs de la mission actuelle (finalisation du programme stratégique) et objectifs et attentes pour la réunion avec la FAO.
- b. Échanges avec Mme NAMA.

5. Résultats.

Points de discussion	Conclusions
Considération générale	<p>L'interlocutrice n'a pas reçu le document et n'a donc pas pu l'exploiter pour permettre des discussions fructueuses sur les différents points de l'Agenda.</p> <p>En outre, les différents Oxfam (UK, Québec, Pays Bas-Novib) sont dans un processus d'unification/mutualisation des moyens. Dans ce cadre, chaque Oxfam se spécialise dans un domaine. Novib en sécurité alimentaire et humanitaire (aide d'urgence) ; UK en éducation et Québec en intégration du genre, spécialement dans la lutte contre les violences faites aux femmes.</p> <p>Les questions de protection sociale/assurance mutualisation des producteurs agro-pastoraux qui étaient au centre de l'entretien avec Oxfam sont traités par Oxfam – Novib dont le représentant n'était pas disponible pour recevoir la mission. Il a été retenu qu'en fonction de l'agenda de la mission, des dispositions seront prises pour recontacter Oxfam-Novib.</p>
Oxfam-Québec au Niger	<p>Oxfam-Québec ne fait pas des interventions directes, mais appuie des partenaires de terrain, principalement des mouvements associatifs et des ONG locaux. Les activités des partenaires de Oxfam en lien avec le programme PPCR sont : (i) le maraîchage par le biais de l'irrigation goutte à goutte et la valorisation des déchets organiques. Les femmes qui exercent ces activités sont cependant dans un recommencement perpétuel, du fait des questions de propriété foncière. Une fois que le système de goutte à goutte et la fumure bonifient le sol, les propriétaires terriens retirent les parcelles aux femmes.</p> <p>La réhabilitation des terres (GDT).</p> <p>Le renforcement des capacités et notamment la mise en place de Groupements d'Intérêt Économique pour peser sur les prix des produits (notamment les produits pastoraux).</p>
Considérations générales	<p>Les trois Oxfam sont en train de préparer une stratégie commune d'intervention qui prend en compte le CC. Cette stratégie sera prête avant fin Octobre 2010 et pourrait permettre de jeter des ponts entre les interventions des Oxfam et le PPCR.</p>

4.10 CONCERTATION AVEC L'UNION GÉNÉRALE DES ASSURANCES DU NIGER

Date : Vendredi 1 Octobre 2010

Période: 10:30 - 11:30 (GMT+1)

Présents:

- UGAN : Seydou BOUKARI (DGA), Binta TINI (SG), Mme Mohammed (Responsable technique)
- Gouvernement du Niger: Chaïbou Danbakoye
- IFC : Paul Kirai, Serge Eric Touré

Prise de Notes: Serge Touré

Agenda:

- Résumé du PPCR, des réalisations à ce jour, des prochaines étapes et des projets d'investissements proposés
- Revue du document préliminaire du « Programme Stratégique du Niger pour la Résilience Climatique »

- Revue des programmes des parties prenantes concernées par cette rencontre et opportunités de collaboration avec le PPCR
- Recommandations pour améliorer le document préliminaire du « Programme Stratégique du Niger pour la Résilience Climatique »

Points clés de la rencontre

- La mission conjointe a présenté le PPCR, les réalisations à ce jour, les prochaines étapes et des projets d'investissements proposés.
- Le secteur de l'assurance au Niger est composé de 5 entreprises, dont 4 exerçant dans l'IARD (LEYMA, CAREN, NIA, UGAN) et une dans le secteur de l'assurance vie (UGAN Vie). Les chiffres d'affaires pour le marché du Niger en 2008 pour ces deux secteurs sont respectivement : 11,8 milliards FCFA et 2,5 milliards FCFA. L'assurance auto, obligatoire, représente à elle seule plus de 60% du CA du marché des IARD au Niger.
- Le secteur de l'assurance au Niger est régulé par le CIMA, l'autorité régionale dont le siège est au Gabon. En outre, les compagnies d'assurances au Niger sont membres de l'association des assureurs qui défend les intérêts de la profession et conduit le dialogue avec les autorités et les parties concernées.
- UGAN est une entreprise régionale privée d'assurance avec les caractéristiques suivantes :
 - ✓ Operations dans plusieurs pays africain, outre le Niger.
 - ✓ 2 unités légalement indépendantes : 1) UGAN IARD et 2) UGAN Vie.
 - ✓ UGAN est numéro 1 pour l'IARD, suivi de LEYMA (Société d'Etat) avec des CA respectifs en 2008 de : 3,5 milliards FCFA et 3,1 milliards FCFA.
 - ✓ Produits IARD : automobiles, incendies, vols, transport de marchandises, santé, évacuation sanitaires, responsabilité civile hors véhicule, multirisques, etc. ; Produits assurance vie : capitalisation, assurance vie et épargne.
 - ✓ Même si de façon théorique UGAN pourrait couvrir les catastrophes climatiques à partir du produit assurance multirisque, dans la pratique UGAN n'a pas d'activités couvrant les catastrophes climatiques. Les raisons principales évoquées sont : 1) le manque de données et de projections liées aux risques climatiques, 2) la capacité des clients potentiels à y souscrire de façon viable pour les compagnies d'assurances.
- De façon générale, les responsables de l'UGAN estiment les points suivants comme enjeux pour la mise en œuvre d'une assurance liée aux risques climatiques :
 - ✓ La disponibilité et les projections de données climatiques fiables
 - ✓ La sensibilisation des clients au bien fondé de tels produits
 - ✓ Le renforcement des capacités des assurances et autres professionnels impliqués
 - ✓ La capacité de recourir à une réassurance pour ces produits
 - ✓ Les capacités des organes de réglementation relativement à ce produit
- Les autres initiatives relatives à l'assurance dans le cadre du PPCR ont aussi été discutées, notamment la mutualisation par laquelle un producteur utiliserait sa production agricole à venir comme collatéral pour l'octroi d'un prêt auprès d'un organisme financier. A la récolte les revenus obtenus serviraient à payer les échéances du prêt. Dans ce contexte, les compagnies d'assurance pourraient intervenir à deux niveaux : assurer la récolte, c'est-à-dire en cas d'une récolte en deca des attentes, la compagnie d'assurance pourrait payer la différence. En outre, les emprunteurs pourraient souscrire une assurance vie liée au prêt en question.
- Les responsables de l'UGAN ont confirmés leur intérêt et leur disponibilité à être impliqués dans la mise en œuvre du PPCR au Niger.

4.11 CONCERTATION AVEC LA JICA

Date : Lundi 05 Octobre 2010

Période: 10:00 – 10:30 GMT+1

Présents:

- JICA : Mme KOMAZAKI Mariko
- Gouvernement du Niger: Chaibou Danbakoye,
- Banque Mondiale: Taoufiq Bennouna
- Banque Africaine de Développement : Ould Cheikh Ahmed

L'objectif de la rencontre est de recueillir l'avis de la JICA sur le document du PSRC et discuter les possibilités de partenariat dans le cadre de sa mise en œuvre.

Points clés de la rencontre

- La coopération japonaise intervient au Niger dans trois secteurs clés : l'éducation, la santé et le développement rural.

- Le Gouvernement du Japon contribue de façon significative au financement du PPCR de façon globale au niveau des différents pays pilotes.
- Le Gouvernement du Japon finance un programme régional d'adaptation dont une composante nationale est en cours d'exécution à travers le PNUD.
- La JICA estime que document du PSRC est cohérent et n'appelle pas d'observations spécifiques de leur part.
- Un partenariat avec le PPCR-Niger est envisageable au niveau de l'activité relative à la maîtrise de l'eau d'autant plus que la JICA va préparer un projet de valorisation des ressources en eau au niveau des oasis sahariennes dans les régions de Tahoua et Maradi.

2nd MISSION CONJOINTE PPCR DU 27 SEPT. AU 08 OCT. 2010

Liste de présence de la rencontre avec les institutions nationales : 28/09/2010

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Deuxième mission conjointe PPCR du 27 septembre au 08 octobre 2010-10-07

**Liste des participants à l'atelier de partage des résultats préliminaires de l'étude sur l'évaluation
environnementale stratégique du Programme Stratégique de Résilience climatique dans le cadre
du PPCR.**

Niamey le 05/10/2010

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APPENDIX 10

Terms of reference of experts of the PSRC

TERMS OF REFERENCE

1.

Coordinator

Strategic coordination unit, PSRC/Niger

I. BACKGROUND

Niger is one of nine countries involved in the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) of Multi-lateral Development Banks (World Bank; African Development Bank and International Finance Corporation). With PPCR funds, the Special Programme for Climate Resilience (PSRC) may contribute to offer Niger an opportunity to effect significant changes in scaling up its investment in efforts to reinforce climate resilience and incorporating climate resilience into its overall development strategies and planning. The PSRC will be implemented over a five-year period and includes three investment projects, in the areas of climate information and early warning system, development of water resources, and community actions to improve climate resilience at local level.

II. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

II.1 Tasks

The PSRC adopts a multifocal approach to climate resilience in Niger, by involving numerous Nigerien ministries and institutions, with their respective policy frameworks and strategies, three Multi-lateral Development Banks (MDBs) and a variety of national and international stakeholders, including community organizations and private sector. An efficient coordination is a key element in order to efficiently attain the objectives of the PSRC/Niger.

The PSRC/Niger will be coordinated through a 'Strategic coordination unit' to be hosted in the Office of the Commissariat of Development in the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF). In this context, a coordinator will be appointed to be responsible for the overall strategic coordination of the activities of the programme. The Coordinator will work under the responsibility of the Development Office of the Economy and Finance Ministry and in close collaboration with the National Environmental Council for Sustainable Development (CNEDD) and the Rural Development Strategy secretariats, as well as with the programme 'Steering committee'. A team work will be developed with the representatives of the sectoral ministries involved in the implementation of the different activities of the PSRC/Niger.

II.2 Duties

The Coordinator will be responsible of all the strategic coordination of the PSRC/Niger and implementation of the programme activities. More particularly, the coordinator will:

- Supervise and coordinate the timely implementation and completion of PSRC/Niger activities
- Ensure adherence of the programme to relevant Government and MDBs rules and regulations on all financial and administrative issues
- Ensure collaboration with the coordinators of the implementing units of the three investment projects for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the programme, by identifying bottlenecks in the implementation of the activities and by devising solutions to minimize or eliminate such bottlenecks
- Ensure synergies with main technical and financial partners operating, more or less directly, in the area of climate resilience
- Organize the conduct of Government/MDBs joint supervision missions and of mid-term and final evaluation of the programme
- Organize the meetings of the PSRC/Niger steering committee

- Supervise the preparation of the annual work program report and submit it to the PSRC/Niger steering committee
- Coordinate the management of the all the assets of the programme, including office equipment, premises, and facilities.

II.3 Competencies, Qualifications, and Experience

- Excellent communication skills (written and oral)
- Excellent knowledge of the institution architecture in Niger
- Adequate knowledge of climate and environment issues in Niger
- Self-motivated, able to organize personal and team work
- Advanced university degree in one of the following fields: Social and or Political sciences, Public administration, Economic sciences, Development studies or affiliated discipline
- Excellent writing and speaking French and adequate reading and speaking English
- Previous experience in working with development programmes/projects

2.

Monitoring & Evaluation specialist Strategic coordination unit, PSRC/Niger

I. BACKGROUND

Niger is one of nine countries involved in the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) of Multi-lateral Development Banks (World Bank; African Development Bank and International Finance Corporation). With PPCR funds, the Special Programme for Climate Resilience (PSRC) may contribute to offer Niger an opportunity to effect significant changes in scaling up its investment in efforts to reinforce climate resilience and incorporating climate resilience into its overall development strategies and planning. The PSRC will be implemented over a five-year period and includes three investment projects, in the areas of climate information and early warning system, development of water resources, and community actions to improve climate resilience at local level.

II. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

II.1 Tasks

Monitoring and evaluation is a key element of the PSRC/Niger, in order to efficiently attain its objectives. Result-based management will provide the programme with a coherent framework for strategic planning and management, by improving learning and accountability.

The PSRC/Niger is seeking a suitable person responsible for all the monitoring and evaluation activities of the programme. The Monitoring & Evaluation specialist will work under the responsibility of the Coordinator of the programme 'Strategic coordination unit', in collaboration with the other experts of the PSRC and the three investment projects, as well as and in synergy with the M&E units of concerned sectoral ministries.

II.2 Duties

To be responsible of all the PSRC/Niger activities aimed to :

- Develop solid M & E mechanisms for the PSRC/Niger
- Supervise the implementation of the M & E system in collaboration with all the experts of the programme and particularly with the persons in charge of M & E at the level of the three investment projects

- Ensure compliance of all the action plans of the programme and the projects in relation to the Log frame of the programme
- Ensure the consistency between financial data and actual physical performances of the programme
- Assist programme and project teams in interpreting and presenting relevant data (in concise and simple formats) for decision making and improved programme's design and implementation
- Supervise the preparation of periodic programme performance reports and, in collaboration with the Communication specialist, disseminate and present them in different ways.
- Prepare terms of reference and contracts of external consultants involved in the area of monitoring and evaluation activities of the PSRC and supervise their activities
- Prepare regular comprehensive reports on M & E activities, to be included in the general PSRC/Niger annual report
- Undertake other tasks as agreed with the PSRC/Niger national coordinator

II.3 Competencies, Qualifications, and Experience

- Excellent communication skills
- Adequate knowledge of issues related to climate and environment in Niger
- Self-motivated, able to organize personal work and willing to work as part of a multidisciplinary team
- University degree in one of the following fields: Social sciences, Development studies
- Excellent writing and speaking French. Knowledge of English is an important asset
- Previous experience in working with development programmes/projects in the area of monitoring and evaluation
- Good knowledge of the institutional setting in Niger

3.

Communication specialist

Strategic coordination unit, PSRC/Niger

I. BACKGROUND

Niger is one of nine countries involved in the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) of Multi-lateral Development Banks (World Bank; African Development Bank and International Finance Corporation). With PPCR funds, the Special Programme for Climate Resilience (PSRC) may contribute to offer Niger an opportunity to effect significant changes in scaling up its investment in efforts to reinforce climate resilience and incorporating climate resilience into its overall development strategies and planning. The PSRC will be implemented over a five-year period and includes three investment projects, in the areas of climate information and early warning system, development of water resources, and community actions to improve climate resilience at local level.

II. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

II.1 Tasks

Awareness of climate variability and change issues of all the stakeholders, at national and local level, is a key element of the PSRC/Niger, and communication is a pertinent tool to attain its objectives. The pilot dimension of the PSRC will need an efficient knowledge management in order to efficiently assess results and share them with national stakeholders at all levels as well as with PSRC teams in other PPCR pilot countries.

The PSRC/Niger is seeking a suitable person responsible for all the communication component of the programme. The Communication specialist will work under the responsibility of the Coordinator of the programme 'Strategic coordination unit', in collaboration with the other experts of the PSRC and the three investment projects, as well as in synergy with the communication specialists of concerned sectoral ministries.

II.2 Duties

1. To be responsible for the development of an adequate communication strategy for the PSRC/Niger:
 - Develop communication instruments to disseminate adequate information on climate variability and change in Niger at national level
 - Supervise the creation and maintenance of a Web site gathering all the information related to the PSRC, including main documents and reports and news about the progress of programme' activities
 - Collaborate with the Monitoring & Evaluation expert to identify key information about the general approach adopted by the PSRC/Niger and main lessons learned, and share them at international level.

2. To be responsible for the organization of appropriate sensitization and training initiatives on climate change, adapted to different audiences, including community-based organizations:
 - Organize, in close collaboration with all the experts of the investment projects, general sensitization initiatives for rural communities on climate change and adaptation measures
 - By involving all the experts of the investment projects, organize more specialized training sessions, addressed to main stakeholders, including decision-makers, elected authorities and representatives of deconcentrated services, in the areas of socio-economic risks related to climate change
 - Prepare terms of reference and contracts of external consultants involved in the area of PSRC/Niger communication activities and supervise their activities

3. Other tasks as agreed with the PSRC/Niger national coordinator

II.3 Competencies, Qualifications, and Experience

- Excellent communication skills
- Adequate knowledge of issues related to climate and environment in Niger
- Self-motivated, able to organize personal work and willing to work as part of a multidisciplinary team

- University degree in one of the following fields: Education, Social sciences, Communication
- Excellent writing and speaking French. Knowledge of English is an important asset
- IT literacy is an important asset

- Previous experience in working with development programmes/projects
- Good knowledge of the institutional setting in Niger

APPENDIX 11:

**Official letter by His Excellency Mr. Saman Malam Annou
Minister of Economy and Finance
(Letter of 28 July 2010)**

**Designation of the institution hosting
the Management and Coordination Unit
of the Strategic Programme of Climate Resilience (PSRC/Niger)**

REPUBLIQUE DU NIGER
CONSEIL SUPERIEUR POUR LA RESTAURATION DE LA DEMOCRATIE
MINISTRE DE L'ÉCONOMIE ET DES FINANCES
COMMISSARIAT CHARGE DU DEVELOPPEMENT
DIRECTION GENERALE DES PROGRAMMES SECTORIELS

Niamey, le 28 JUL 2010

☎ : 20 72 32 58 ✉ : 20 72 40 20 📠 : 389

N°.....MF/E/CCD/DGPS
N° - 0 0 1 3 7 9

LE MINISTRE

à

Monsieur Taoufiq BENNOUNA
Coordonnateur Régional PPCR
Banque Mondiale

Objet : désignation de l'institution d'ancrage de la cellule de gestion et de coordination du Programme Pilote de Résilience au Climat (PPCR) Niger

Monsieur le Coordonnateur Régional,

J'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance, la décision du Gouvernement du Niger, de confier la tutelle de la cellule de gestion et de coordination du PPCR au Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances.

Cette décision se justifie au regard des objectifs assignés au programme dans son document de conception (PPCR/SC.1/CRP.1) et des critères de choix retenus à savoir :

- Bâtir sur l'existant au niveau national et garantir la coordination et la synergie avec les programmes déjà existants ;
- Asseoir une entente institutionnelle de façon à amener les différents ministères à travailler ensemble ;
- Mobiliser toute la diversité d'acteurs ;
- Impulser une certaine transformation des secteurs en impliquant le secteur privé dans les attributions sectorielles ;
- Œuvrer pour la création d'avantages économiques ;
- Créer les conditions d'un alignement entre développement économique et climat.

Partant de ces indications, il paraît important que le processus de préparation et de mise en œuvre du PPCR soit dirigé par le Ministère ayant un mandat de coordination, de planification et de budgétisation intersectorielle. A cet effet, plusieurs avantages découlant de ses attributions justifient le choix du Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances comme institution d'ancrage de la Cellule de gestion et coordination du PPCR. On peut entre autres relever que :

- Le Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances, en raison de sa mission transversale et de sa neutralité, a déjà fait l'unanimité des acteurs pour assurer la fonction de Point Focal National PPCR et a conduit avec succès le processus de préparation et l'organisation de la mission conjointe ;
- Il assure une mission qui témoigne de l'expérience du Ministère en matière de coordination des programmes multisectoriels et de mobilisation de l'ensemble des acteurs, notamment la société civile et le secteur privé ;
- La stabilité institutionnelle que connaît le Ministère comparativement aux autres institutions ;
- La bonne connaissance du portefeuille des différents partenaires au développement du Niger, qui facilitera l'alignement du PPCR à l'ensemble des projets et programmes en cours et en préparation et la mobilisation des ressources additionnelles ;
- La connaissance approfondie des procédures de l'ensemble des partenaires techniques et financiers, notamment la Banque Mondiale et la Banque Africaine de Développement témoigne de la capacité fiduciaire du Ministère à bien gérer les ressources du PPCR au profit des populations locales les plus vulnérables ;
- La mission régalienne de préparation des Lois de Finances et des Programmes des Investissements de l'Etat qui incombe au Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances confirme sa capacité à œuvrer pour une meilleure budgétisation intersectorielle ;
- Le Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances à travers le Commissariat Chargé du Développement, assure déjà les fonctions de Point Focal PPCR et de Point Focal Opérationnel du Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondiale (FEM). A ce titre, il assure la présidence du Comité National FEM, coordonne les activités du FEM au Niger dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des conventions de Rio et post Rio.
- Le Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances coordonne la mise en œuvre et le suivi de la déclaration de Paris sur l'efficacité de l'Aide Publique au Développement. Il coordonne et assiste les ministères techniques sectoriels dans l'élaboration de leurs politiques et stratégies et de leurs cadres de dépenses à moyen terme (CDMT). A ce titre, il est bien placé pour conduire le processus de relecture et de mise en cohérence des stratégies nationales en intégrant la dimension des risques climatiques et de l'adaptation au changement climatique.
- Le Ministère dispose d'une capacité de collecte et de production des données nécessaires pour établir la situation de référence dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du PPCR à travers l'Institut National de la Statistique dont il assure la tutelle.

Aussi, Monsieur le Coordonnateur, je voudrais saisir cette opportunité pour vous réaffirmer la volonté du Gouvernement de profiter au maximum du prêt concessionnel dans le cadre du PPCR. Ce prêt constitue une occasion unique pour particulièrement le secteur privé qui doit être mobilisé face aux risques et catastrophes climatiques.

Ainsi, le Gouvernement confirme son engagement à utiliser les 110 millions de dollars dont 50 millions de dollars en don et 60 millions en prêt concessionnel, prévus pour le compte du Niger dans le cadre du programme.

Le Gouvernement se félicite des résultats très positifs de la mission conjointe et exprime par ma voix, sa satisfaction de l'appui technique et stratégique des BMD (BM, BAD, IFC) qui accompagnent le Niger dans le processus.

Je vous saurais gré des dispositions utiles que vous voudriez bien prendre en vue de la bonne poursuite du processus PPCR dans l'intérêt du Niger et de son peuple.

En vous réitérant mes remerciements pour votre constante disponibilité, je vous prie de croire, Monsieur le Coordonnateur régional, en l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.



Maman Malam Annou

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