



Niger

A stock take of Niger's climate-related priorities



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Acronyms

3NI	Nigériens Nourish Nigériens
ACMAD	African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development
AF	Adaptation Fund
AFD	Agence Française de Développement (French Development Agency)
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses
AGHYMET	AGRICulture, HYdrology and METeorology
ANFICT	L'Agence Nationale de Financement des Collectivités Territoriales
ARC	African Risk Capacity
ARCAN	Africa Regional Climate and Nature Programme
ASAP	Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme
ASP	Adaptive Social Protection
ASWA	Accelerating Sanitation and Water Supply
BAGRI	Agricultural Bank of Niger (La Banque Agricole du Niger)
BEIS	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
BEN	British Embassy Niamey
BOAD	West African Development Bank (Banque Ouest-Africaine de Développement)
BRACED	Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters
CAEP	Climate Action Enhancement Package
CCRS	Climate Commission for the Sahel Region (La Commission Climat pour la Région du Sahel)
CNEDD	Conseil National de l'Environnement pour un Développement Durable (National Council for Environment and Sustainable Development)
CMP	Centrally Managed Programme
CNTCVC	The Technical Commission on Climate Change and Variability (La Commission Technique Nationale sur les Changements et Variabilité Climatiques)

CSO	Civil Society Organisations
CS-GDT	Strategic Framework for Sustainable Land Management (Cadre Strategique de la Gestion Durable des Terres)
CSSF	Conflict, Security and Stability Fund
DMN	National Directorate for Meteorology
DNPGCA	National System for the Prevention and Management of Food Crises
ECOWAS	Economic and Monetary Community of West African States
FCFA	Future Climate For Africa programme
GAFSP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme
GEF	Global Environment Fund
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GGW	Great Green Wall
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
INRAN	National Agricultural Research Institute of Niger
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
LoCAL	Local Climate Adaptive Living
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MESUDD	Ministry of Environment, Urban Hygiene and Sustainable Development
MHH	Menstrual Health and Hygiene
MoE	Ministere de l'Environnement et de la Lutte Contre la Desertification (Ministry of Environment and Fight Against Desertification)
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoP	Ministry of Planning
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NDA	National Designated Authority
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
OSS	Sahara and Sahel Observatory (L'Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel)
PAN / CD-GRN	National Action Plan to Combat Desertification and Natural Resource Management

PANGIRE	National Integrated Water Resources Management Action Plan (Plan d'Action National de Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en Eau)
PDES	Economic and Social Development Plan (Plan de Développement Economique et Social)
PIC-RS	Climate Investment Plan for the Sahel Region for 2018-2030
PNEDD	National Environmental Plan for Sustainable Development (Plan National de l'Environnement pour un Développement Durable)
PNCC	National Climate Change Policy (Politique Nationale en Matière et Changements Climatiques)
PPIAF	Public - Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SE4ALL	Sustainable Energy for All
SNPA / DB	National Strategy and Action Plan on BioDiversity
SNPA-CVC	National Strategy and Plan of Action for Climate Change and Variability (Strategie Nationale et du Plan d'Action en Matière de Changements et Variabilite Climatiques)
SRP	Shock Response Programme
SUCCESS	Supporting Africa to be Climate and Natural Resources Smart programme
UNCDF	UN Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	UN Environment Programme
WISER	Weather and climate Information and SERvices for Africa

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Summary

Niger is projected to be one of the countries most affected by the impacts of climate change and among the least well equipped to deal with these impacts. Niger is already prone to experience sudden climatic shocks, and future long-term climate change will add to these risks. The country's economy is heavily based on the agriculture sector, which accounts for 40% of GDP and is primarily rainfed and subsistence. Four out of every five people employed are reliant on agriculture, with less than 1% of arable land irrigated. Limited adaptive capacity in the agricultural sector underlines the country's vulnerability to climate change.

The climate change policy landscape

There is a high level of awareness of these risks at the national level. Vulnerability to climate change and the need for adaptation and building resilience to climate change is recognised in the main national development policies and across major sectoral policies. It is worth noting that there is also awareness of the linkages between climate change and the humanitarian challenges that the country faces. The recognition of climate change as a risk to development has led to an active and coherent policy environment on climate change. Niger has developed a number of policies, strategies and supporting documents specific to climate change and sustainable development more broadly. There exists a National Climate Change Policy that provides the overarching framework for coordinating adaptation and mitigation interventions and mainstreaming climate change within the national development policies.

These priorities have also been spelled out in the country's nationally determined contributions (NDC) published in 2015 for the Paris Agreement. The NDC reinforces the importance of climate change adaptation for the country and proposes climate change mitigation actions where mitigation is a co-benefit of adaptation, in particular where adaptation leads to carbon sequestration and reduction of GHG emissions at the same time. It therefore proposes minimal GHG emissions reduction targets. These targets take the form of a reduction of GHG emissions of 27.5% by 2020 and by 38.1% by 2030 compared to business as usual levels, using the year 2000 as the baseline. Of these targets, a 2.5% GHG reduction and 3.5% GHG reduction is binding and committed to being achieved through domestic efforts by 2020 and 2030, respectively. The additional 25% GHG reduction by 2020 and 34.6% GHG reduction by 2030 are conditional on the international community providing finance, capacity building assistance and technology transfer.

Given that the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses (AFOLU) sector represents approximately 89% of the country's total GHG emissions and is also critical for adaptation to climate change, the NDC prioritises the AFOLU sector. The measures and initiatives proposed under the national strategic framework for sustainable land management form the project pipeline for the AFOLU sector for the purpose of the NDC. Energy

interventions have been prioritised in the context of the country's dependence on biomass and the objective of providing access to modern energy services. The NDC pegs the cost of implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures until 2030 at USD 8.667 billion, of which almost 87% is dependent on access to external finance.

Implementation of the NDC has taken the form of 90 projects/programmes, mainly in the AFOLU sector, that are estimated to have cost more than three million USD. In total, 62% of these projects/ programmes are exclusively in the domain of adaptation and 38% cover adaptation with mitigation co-benefits.

Niger is in the process of formulating a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) with the objective of moving beyond urgent and immediate adaptation needs towards integrating climate risks and opportunities into medium- and long-term development planning and budgeting. The NAP builds on the National Adaptation Programme of Action of 2006, which identified 14 priority adaptation interventions across the agriculture, livestock, water and health sectors. After a delay owing to a lack of funding, the NAP process is now being taken forward with funding from the GCF and support from UNDP. The NAP process involves not only the preparation of the NAP itself, but also the preparation of an implementation and funding strategy, processes for mainstreaming climate change adaptation in national planning and budgeting, and the establishment of mechanisms for monitoring, reporting and review of implementation. The NAP is likely to be ready by March 2022.

Climate change governance

The institutional framework for climate change reflects an awareness of climate risks and political commitment to the climate change agenda. The National Council for Environment and Sustainable Development (CNEDD), working under the prime minister's office, is the main coordinating body for climate change policies and implementation. CNEDD also serves as the focal point for the UNFCCC and leads the NAP process. The Ministry of Environment, Urban Hygiene and Sustainable Development (MESUDD) supports CNEDD by preparing and implementing policies, plans, programmes and projects related to environmental protection and natural resources management. The Ministry of Environment (MoE) and Fight Against Desertification within MESUDD is responsible for the NDC. It is also the lead for the NDC partnership. MoE also leads Niger's engagement on the Great Green Wall (GGW).

CNEDD has the overall responsibility for mobilising finance for the implementation of climate actions and monitoring and evaluating the use of finance. It is the national designated authority (NDA) for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Adaptation Fund (AF). Therefore, it serves as the main point of contact for the GCF and AF.

Priorities and programming

Sectors that are a high priority in the context of climate change adaptation are agriculture, livestock, water resources and health. In general, the national priorities for adaptation relate to improving the resilience of the agriculture, livestock and forestry sectors as well as water resources, fisheries, wildlife and health. Sustainable land management is an additional challenge. These priorities connect to the national development goals of food security, poverty reduction, assuring resilience of people and ecosystems, decreasing global warming, and promoting low-carbon development and green growth.

In line with these priorities, Niger has undertaken a range of programmes and projects on climate change adaptation. Recent activities have included assessment of these programmes to identify lessons learned during the implementation and opportunities for scaling up activities. Other efforts have focused on identifying approaches to mainstream gender dimensions in climate change adaptation initiatives, technology needs assessment to identify priority technologies for climate change adaptation and mitigation, and developing a strategy to mobilise finance from the private sector. The government has also launched a project called Planning and Financing of Adaptation in Niger to mainstream climate change adaptation in the water sector.

Status of NDC revision

The process of NDC revision commenced in August 2019 with support from the Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP) of the NDC Partnership, of which the UK is currently the co-chair. A national committee has been created to lead this process. Under CAEP, Niger is receiving support from eight donors/development agencies: The World Bank, UNDP, FAO, the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), AFD, UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF or FENU in French), the Government of Belgium, and Save the Children. The delays to the revision of the NDC are attributable to the Covid-19 pandemic rather than a lack of political will. Imperfect coordination amongst donors may also have contributed to delays in activities.¹ The revised NDC is targeted for the end of September 2021 but it may be delayed into October.

Niger is expected to raise the binding and unconditional target of reducing GHG emissions by 12.57% by 2030 in the revised NDC. This target is expected to be met entirely through measures directed at the AFOLU sector. No targets have been proposed for the mitigation of emissions in the energy sector. Niger is expected to mobilise USD 2.4 million in domestic resources towards this target. This GHG reduction target is a substantial increase from the binding and committed 3.5% GHG reduction set in the current NDC. Niger is also expected to set a conditional target of 22.75% GHG reduction by 2030 (as against the current NDC target of a conditional GHG reduction target of 34.6% by 2030). This target will be contingent on the international community providing finance to the extent of USD 4.343 billion, capacity building assistance and technology transfer.

The government has already begun to plan initiatives to support the implementation of the NDC. These include the development of a resource mobilisation strategy with the support of UNDP. The government is receiving support from the World Bank to prepare an investment plan and partnership plan to support implementation.

Support from international donors

Niger receives support from a number of donors and multilateral agencies for climate action, chief amongst them being the UNDP. The AFD and The World Bank are other active donors. Bilateral funders committed USD 178 million between 2002 to 2018 towards climate action. In total, 93% of this funding was targeted at adaptation activities. There is currently no ex-DFID UK bilateral ODA development programming related to climate change in Niger. However, Niger receives funding through centrally managed programmes (CMPs). A review of this funding suggests that UK support is actively helping Niger build resilience to climate change through climate smart agriculture and improved access to water and sanitation services, and to climate-driven shocks and stressors. In doing so, the UK is helping enhance food and nutrition security and improving health outcomes in the region. This support is critical, given that Niger is still among the last ten countries in the Human Development Index published at the end of 2020. UK support has also been key to Niger accessing disaster risk finance and reducing post-crisis recovery time following extreme weather events and natural disasters.

Engagement in regional initiatives

Niger is demonstrating leadership in the G5S and more broadly in the Sahelian climatic region on climate change issues through its efforts to operationalise and empower the Climate Commission for the Sahel Region (CCRS). The president of Niger is also the president of the CCRS and this presidency is permanent. In this role, the president of Niger holds the authority to drive the CCRS to deliver on its mandate and to represent the CCRS at regional and international climate forums. The ministerial meetings of the CCRS are chaired by the Nigerien Minister in charge of the Environment.

The CCRS is extensively involved in the NDC revision process in Niger, and is understood to have coordinated additional donor support on the NDC revision. It was the CCRS that reached out to the World Bank requesting technical support from the World Bank on the NDC revision. The chief coordinator of the CCRS also sits on the national committee leading the NDC revision.

Niger also participates in the implementation of the Great Green Wall (GGW) initiative. By 2018, Niger had restored 53,000 hectares of land and put another 12,500 hectares under assisted natural regeneration under the GGW.

Access to finance

As of March 2021, Niger received USD 191.50 million from multilateral climate change funds (in addition to the bilateral flows of USD 178 million between 2002 to 2018). Over half of this funding (57%) came from the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience over five projects. The GCF, GEF and AF together account for 16% of this funding. In addition, Niger has received funding under regional projects or multi-country projects that span sub-Saharan Africa. Nearly 90% of the total funding has been targeted towards climate change adaptation. It is worth noting that despite Niger's prioritisation of the forestry sector for mitigation of emissions, climate finance flows have not been directed towards Mitigation REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) projects.

Niger does not have national entities accredited with the GCF. At the moment, the country accesses the GCF through regional entities such as the West African Development Bank and the Sahara and Sahel Observatory, or internationally accredited agencies. CNEDD is working with GIZ and the Ecological Monitoring Center of Senegal under a multi-country readiness programme of the Community of Practice for Direct Access Entities to get national entities accredited with the GCF. Niger is seeking accreditation to the GCF for the Agricultural Bank of Niger (BAGRI). BAGRI is already accredited with the AF. L'Agence Nationale de Financement des Collectivités Territoriales (ANFICT) has also applied to CNEDD for approval to go through the GCF accreditation process.

Gaps and needs

The political willingness and commitment to address climate change and environmental protection has not fully resulted in the effective implementation of policies. The gaps can be attributed to nascent inter-ministerial coordination, overlapping mandates of agencies, lack of capacity and technical know-how, and constraints on mobilising finance. Ministries often struggle to collaborate with each other.

Ministries and national implementation structures face acute staffing and capacity challenges. The government is keen to enhance engagement in initiatives such as the GGW and understands the opportunity this initiative presents but capacity constraints restrict its ability to produce diagnostic studies and proposals. Capacity constraints are understood to be more severe at the level of local authorities. Donors perceive the lack of capacity as one of the main factors impeding the government's ability to coordinate with donors and to effectively express its needs and requirements.

Capacity constraints also mean that the country is unable to prepare bankable projects for mobilising finance. The complexity of international climate finance processes and an inexperienced domestic financial industry adds to the challenge of resource mobilisation. The government has identified the following priorities to improve resource mobilisation and access to finance for climate actions:

- Getting a national entity accredited to the GCF is of utmost priority for the government;
- Mainstreaming of NDC related projects and programmes in national investment plans and budgetary processes;
- Enhancing private sector participation.

Monitoring and reporting on climate relevant programmes and projects continues to be poor. The establishment of the MRV system under the NDC revision process is expected to help overcome this challenge.

All levels of government need to enhance engagements with the private sector and civil society on policy formulation and implementation of programmes. Stakeholders pointed out that the Nigerien government brings together a range of private sector and civil society stakeholders as part of policy formulation processes. There is, however, criticism that the engagement on the NDC appears to be driven by the requirement of internationally relevant policy making processes to demonstrate that countries undertake such engagement.

The government is well aware of some of these shortcomings. For example, it has identified the need for ownership of the NDC by all levels of government and sectoral ministries as a critical factor for the successful implementation of the NDC. It also acknowledges that the implementation of the NDC necessitates inter-ministerial coordination, particularly for resource mobilisation, as well as coordination between actors and institutional processes in the AFOLU and energy sectors. CNEDD, in particular, is seeking to improve coordination with agencies responsible for project implementation. The government is also seeking support to enhance and better organise engagements with civil society, communities and the private sector.

Finally, while the country needs to adapt to and build resilience to climate change, there is a growing need to focus on mitigation, renewable energy and urban environmental challenges. Renewable energy and energy access continues to be neglected in favour of AFOLU. Despite the SE4ALL strategy, renewable-based energy access and a shift away from fossil fuels has not picked up pace. The country lacks regulatory frameworks in the energy sector to support the development and deployment of renewable energy. Awareness of the cost-effectiveness of solar energy also remains low amongst citizens. Migration to urban areas has also intensified in recent years owing to the violent conflicts in the country and the resulting internal displacement. This is leading to the unplanned growth of urban centres (cities and urban communes) and is putting stress on urban systems. Climate change is bringing the urban infrastructure deficit into sharper focus. Waste is another area that has not received adequate attention. There exist pockets of innovation in the waste management sector. However, government policy, lack of know-how, limited political will, lack of awareness amongst citizens and businesses, and lack of coordination between the government, the private sector and civil society are preventing systematic efforts in waste management.

Introduction

Niger is one of the countries most affected by the impacts of climate change and among the least well equipped to deal with its impacts. Niger is prone to experiencing sudden climatic shocks and the effects of long-term climate change. The country's economy is heavily based on the agro-pastoral sector, which, according to Niger's nationally determined contributions (NDC), accounts for 37% of GDP. Niger also has the world's highest fertility rate (6.1 children per woman) and the highest rate of child marriage (77% of women marry before their 18th birthday). All these factors combine to form a poverty trap for millions of Nigeriens; sudden climatic shocks and long-term climate change are likely to compound the effects that these socio-economic challenges pose.

In 2015, Niger published an INDC which subsequently became the country's NDC. The NDC stresses that Niger's national priority is adapting its economy and social practices to a changing climate. The country's NDC states that its GDP is largely constituted by agriculture (37%), meaning that Niger's emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) are substantially lower than those of more industrialised nations. Given its vulnerability to climate change, the country has prioritised adaptation. Climate change mitigation actions have been proposed where mitigation is a co-benefit of adaptation, in particular where adaptation leads to carbon sequestration and reduction of GHG emissions at the same time. Niger is now working through the NDC partnership to update the NDC. Progress on these commitments has been impeded by a range of factors, with access to climate finance identified as one of the key barriers by the Government of Niger. Given the political instability and wider challenges facing the country, there is a risk that climate change falls off the agenda, as more urgent issues are prioritised, in particular on the security front.

The British Embassy Niamey (BEN) has therefore commissioned a study to assess how best to use the UK programme and political resources to support Niger's efforts to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change. In line with this overarching goal, the study has three broad objectives:

- First, it conducts a stocktake of Niger's climate-related priorities, policies, climate governance architecture and existing interventions.
- Second, it analyses the gaps and needs for mitigation, adaptation and access to climate finance.
- Finally, it identifies opportunities where the UK could have an impact through programming resources, lobbying and policy work. This external version of the study's report omits such recommendations because they are FCDO-specific.

The assessment is based on desktop research, documents received from the BEN and the FCDO Sahel Department (SD), and interviews conducted with stakeholders. The assessment has also benefited from interviews conducted as part of the study commissioned by the JSD, 'Addressing regional climate change and natural resource management in the G5 Sahel' and interviews conducted for the individual country analyses for Chad and Mali.

In this report, information gathered from government ministries and regional agencies has been attributed to these agencies. However, information gathered from donors, bilateral and multilateral agencies, and civil society experts has been attributed to expert insights. These interviews were coordinated and led by BEN and SD. The list of interviews conducted is provided in Annex 4. As suggested by BEN, recommendations are framed for BEN, taking into consideration the resources available to BEN and the office capacity.

Climate risks and climate change in Niger

Landlocked in the Sahel, Niger is highly vulnerable to climate change and the risks that ensue with rising temperatures and unpredictability of rainfall. Depending on the scenario, the temperature in Niger is projected to rise by between 2.0 and 4.6 °C by 2080ⁱⁱ compared to pre-industrial levels, with higher temperatures and more temperature extremes projected for the south-west of Niger. The characteristics of rainfall are changing, with Niger observing a decrease in rainfall since the 1960s. This has contributed to several drought events. Although rainfall is less frequent and has a shorter duration, the intensity has increased and frequently leads to flooding. In 2020 Niger faced some of the worst flooding in its history, which affected over 1.5 million people.ⁱⁱⁱ Over 80%^{iv} of Niger's population is employed in the agricultural sector that is primarily subsistence based and rainfed. Currently, less than 1% of the national cropland is irrigated.^v Rising temperatures and reduced water availability therefore pose risks for agricultural production, food security and livelihoods. Limited adaptive capacity in the agricultural sector underlines the country's vulnerability to climate change.

Climate change in the national policy landscape

There is a high level of awareness of these climate risks at the national level. A review of the national policy landscape indicates that vulnerability to climate change and the need for adaptation and resilience to climate change is recognised across the main national development policies (see Table 1). It is also cited across major sectoral policies (see Table 2). It is worth noting that there is awareness of the linkages between climate change and the humanitarian challenges that the country faces. The Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs has been active on the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and has been part of the country's delegation to UNFCCC processes since 2016.^{vi} Annex 1 provides an overview of the main national policies. In general, there is consistent detailing and alignment across policies on the country's vulnerability to climate change.

The recognition of climate change as a risk to development has led to an active and coherent policy environment on climate change. Niger has developed a number of policies, strategies and supporting documents specific to climate change and sustainable development more broadly. These policies find their foundations in the National Environmental Plan for Sustainable Development of 2000. Known as the Plan National de l'Environnement pour un Développement Durable (PNEDD), it seeks to broaden development options and sustain them for future generations by creating the enabling environment for improving food security, finding solutions to the domestic energy crisis, and improving health conditions and economic development. It includes climate change, energy, biodiversity, desertification, natural resources management, human and urban environment and water as the main areas. Specifically, it consists of six major programmes:

- The National Programme of Action to Combat Desertification and Natural Resource Management (See Box 1)
- The Management of Biological Diversity Programme (See Box 1)
- The Climate Change and Variability Programme
- The Water and Sustainable Development Programme
- The Urban Environment and living Environment Programme
- The Energy and Sustainable Development Programme

Table 1: Climate change in Niger’s national development policies

Policy	Overall goal	Approach to mainstreaming of climate change	Climate change related objectives
Niger 2035 (2020–2035 Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth Strategy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build the long-term vision of Nigerien society and its development. • Provide the framework for all governments’ strategies and actions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognises climate risks to economy and national development more broadly. • Recognises the urgent need to integrate the impact of climate change in strategic thinking for national development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the resilience of rural households by reducing vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters by increasing agricultural incomes and diversifying the rural economy. • Strengthen climate information services to support risk management.
Nigeriens Nourish Nigeriens (3NI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero hunger by 2021 through increased focus on integrated water management, agro-silvo-pastoral value chains, sustainable natural resource management, and reducing vulnerability to food insecurity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies climate change as a major challenge to food security but focuses primarily on disaster risk reduction rather than on long-term adaptation and climate change issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the resilience of populations to climate change, crises and disasters.

Policy	Overall goal	Approach to mainstreaming of climate change	Climate change related objectives
Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a peaceful, well-governed country with an emerging and sustainable economy, and a society founded on the values of equity and fairness. • Strengthen the resilience of the economic and social development system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognises climate change as one of six key risks to development. • Sustainable management of the environment is a strategic priority of the plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. • Build capacity for climate change adaptation, resilience and mitigation. • Sustainable management of land, water and biodiversity. • Develop the green economy through development of ecotourism, deployment of renewable energy, improved waste management, and promotion of green employment.

Table 2: Climate change in Niger's sectoral policies

Policy	Climate change linkages
Strategy for Sustainable Livestock Development 2013-2035	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • climate change as one of the four transversal guiding principles for implementation • Recognises climate as a key risk to implementation • Pastoral mobility in enabling climate change adaptation and building resilience in the livestock sector. • support to pastoralists to strengthen their resilience capacity and develop innovative solutions to enable them to cope with climate change.
Strategic Framework for Sustainable Land Management, 2015-2029 or Cadre Strategique de la Gestion Durable des Terres (CS-GDT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable rural populations have appropriate techniques and technologies for climate change adaptation and resilience. • Climate risk is integrated into planning processes at all levels.
Strategy for Rural Development Action Plan 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognises risks from climate change.
National Integrated Water Resources Management Action Plan, 2017 or Plan d'Action National de Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en Eau (PANGIRE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aims to preserve the environment and build resilience to climate change.
Stratégie et Plan National d'Adaptation face aux changements climatiques dans le secteur Agricole - SPN2A 2020-2035.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to the integration of climate change adaptation in the planning and implementation of the development of the agricultural sector. • Guide the implementation of actions (pertaining to agriculture) laid down in the NDC.
2014-2023 Plan on Sustainable Consumption and Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responds to climate change and sustainable development challenges in general. • Outlines general measures aimed at promoting sustainable consumption and production which encompasses a broad range of sectors and activities.

BOX 1: National policies to combat desertification, promote national resource management and manage biodiversity

The National Action Plan to Combat Desertification and Natural Resource Management (PAN/CD-GRN) of 2000 serves as the framework for reference, harmonisation and overall monitoring of sectoral programmes that work in areas identified by the UNCCD at combating desertification. It seeks to bring together the efforts undertaken by different ministries, projects, local and regional authorities and other actors in the fight against desertification, land degradation and loss of vegetation under a coherent and integrated framework. It specifically seeks to implement concrete and effective actions to increase the resilience of ecosystems to the adverse effects of climate change and improve land management, in order to ensure the reduction of food crises by 2035.

The National Strategy and Action Plan on BioDiversity (SNPA/DB) came into effect in 2000 and was revised in 2012 to address cross-cutting issues such as gender, local communities, climate change, alien species, communication and resource mobilisation. It seeks to make citizens aware of the critical importance of biodiversity so that they value, conserve, restore and use biodiversity in a sustainable way in order to help guarantee an equitable and better life to all.

The National Climate Change Policy (PNCC) of 2013 (Politique Nationale en Matière et Changements Climatiques) provides the overarching framework for coordinating adaptation and mitigation interventions and mainstreaming climate change in the national development policies. The overall objective of the PNCC is to contribute to the sustainable development of the country by reducing the negative impacts of climate change. Besides promoting and facilitating adaptation to climate change, it recognises the need for mitigation measures to tackle climate change. It is not only a strategic document; it also provides concrete actions (see Figure 1).



Figure 1: Strategic pillars of the National Climate Change Policy (PNCC) of 2013
Source: PNCC, 2013

A number of additional plans and strategies support climate change response in the country. The National Strategy and Plan of Action for Climate Change and Variability (SNPA-CVC) (Strategie Nationale et du Plan d’Action en Matière de Changements et Variabilite Climatiques), which was first adopted in 2003 and revised in 2014, proposed specific measures for the period 2015–19. These measures were aligned to the strategic pillars of the PNCC. The National Climate Change Learning Strategy is centred around climate change skills development in priority sectors, the integration of climate change into national and sectoral policies, and awareness raising and knowledge sharing. The strategy was developed with UN CC: Learn and validated in August 2016.^{vii}

The main priority actions related to climate change are described in the country’s NDC to the Paris Agreement. The NDC posits that priorities related to climate change in Niger are assuring food security, combating poverty, reducing GHG emissions, promoting sustainable management of natural resources, embracing a low-carbon, green growth development pathway, and enhancing the resilience of people, agriculture, forestry, livestock and natural ecosystems. It reinforces the importance of climate change adaptation for the country and proposes climate change mitigation actions where mitigation is a co-benefit of adaptation, in particular where adaptation leads to carbon sequestration and reduction of GHG emissions at the same time.

The NDC proposes minimal GHG emissions reduction targets. This is in line with the country's negligible contribution to global emissions (0.061% of global CO₂ emissions) and the pressing need to adapt to climate change. These targets take the form of a reduction of GHG emissions by 27.5% by 2020 and by 38.1% by 2030 compared to business as usual (BAU) levels, using the year 2000 as the baseline. Of these targets, a 2.5% GHG reduction and 3.5% GHG reduction is binding and committed to be achieved through domestic efforts by 2020 and 2030, respectively. The additional 25% GHG reduction by 2020 and 34.6% GHG reduction by 2030 are conditional on the international community providing finance, capacity building assistance and technology transfer (see Figure 2).

Finance	Technology transfer	Capacity building
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilisation for NDC implementation • Enhancing private sector investments • Access to carbon markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good practices on climate-smart agriculture • Good practices for carbon management and sequestration • Renewable energy technologies • Good practices on energy efficiency • Integrated water resources management approaches • Urban waste management technologies • Knowledge on climate related risks for health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design of bankable projects • Understanding of donors' rules and procedures • Evaluation of adaptation projects through economic and financial analysis • Establishment of the measurement, notification and verification system • Conduct environmental and social impacts assessments • Land use planning

Figure 2: Niger's main needs for implementing NDC (Source: NDC, 2015)

Given that the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses (AFOLU) sector represents approx. 89% of the country's total GHG emissions and is also critical for adaptation to climate change, the NDC prioritises the AFOLU sector (see Figure 3).

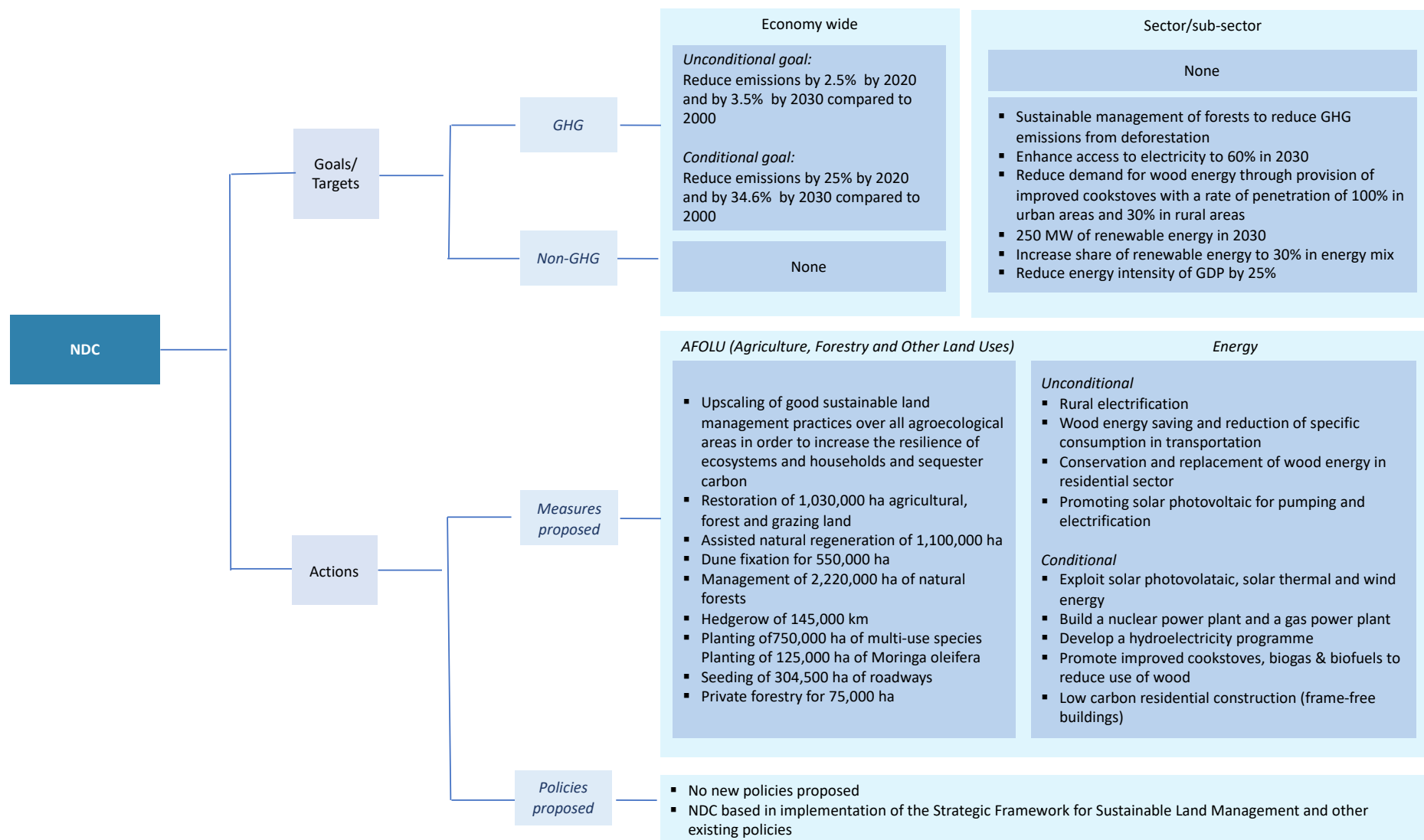


Figure 3: Overview of Niger's NDC (Source: NDC, 2015)

The NDC establishes clear priorities here but these are largely undetailed. The priorities include improving the resilience of agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry, supporting household food security, sustainably managing natural forests, and developing local agro-climate information. Other priorities highlighted are water resources, fishing, fauna and health. Once again, no measures have been detailed for these areas. However, priorities have been defined for sustainable land management and land restoration (including grazing land). Measures have been proposed in respect of land restoration, regeneration and management in line with the CS-GDT and take the form of planting of multiple plant species, dune fixation, management of natural forests, and restoration of forest, agricultural and grazing land in line with the provisions of CS-GDT.

The NDC also lays emphasis on climate smart agriculture which it defines as an approach that emphasises weather information, early warning systems, disaster risk management and index insurance, although these strategies are not explicitly listed as adaptation actions.

Energy-related priorities in the NDC reflect Niger's dependence on biomass and the objective of providing access to modern energy services. This component is based on the National Action Plan for Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) (see Box 2). The NDC emphasises conserving, replacing and economising wood energy. There is also a large emphasis on expanding renewable energy. Specifically, the NDC includes a target of 250 MW by 2030. This target is almost entirely conditional on support from the international community. Although the NDC refers to energy efficiency in the transport sector, no priorities are identified. However, energy sector measures are not proposed to be prioritised for implementation in the same manner as measures in the AFOLU sector.

BOX 2: National Action Plan for Sustainable Energy for All

Niger has action plans for renewable energy and energy efficiency including a plan under SE4ALL (L'initiative SEforALL au Niger).^{viii} Developed with the support of the ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, the national action plans target 150 MW of grid-connected solar capacity and 100 MW off-grid capacity by 2030. This translates to a 57% share of renewable energy (including medium and large hydro) in the electricity mix by 2030. Renewable energy based off-grid systems (mini-grids and stand-alone systems) are expected to provide electricity to 30% of the rural population. Finally, the plans envisage 10% of residential households, 50% of hotels, 50% of community centres and 100% of food industries to be equipped with solar water heaters. As far as energy efficiency goes, the plans target a decrease in the energy intensity of GDP (modern and traditional energy) by 25%.

*Sources: Plan d'Actions National des Energies Renouvelables (PANER) NIGER. Période [2015-2020/2030] Dans le cadre de la mise en oeuvre de la Politique d'Energies Renouvelables de la CEDEAO (PERC). 30.03.2015
Plan d'Actions National d'Efficacité Energétique (PANEE). NIGER. Période [2015-2020/2030]. Dans le cadre de la mise en oeuvre de la Politique d'Efficacité Energétique de la CEDEAO (PEEC). 30.03.2015*

The NDC pegs the cost of implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures until 2030 at USD 8.667 billion, of which almost 87% of the total or at least USD 7.5 billion is dependent on access to finance. The remaining 13% or USD 1.167 billion will be provided from domestic public resources (see Figure 4). Moreover, of the total cost of implementation, USD 6 billion is on account of the provision of access to energy under SE4ALL.

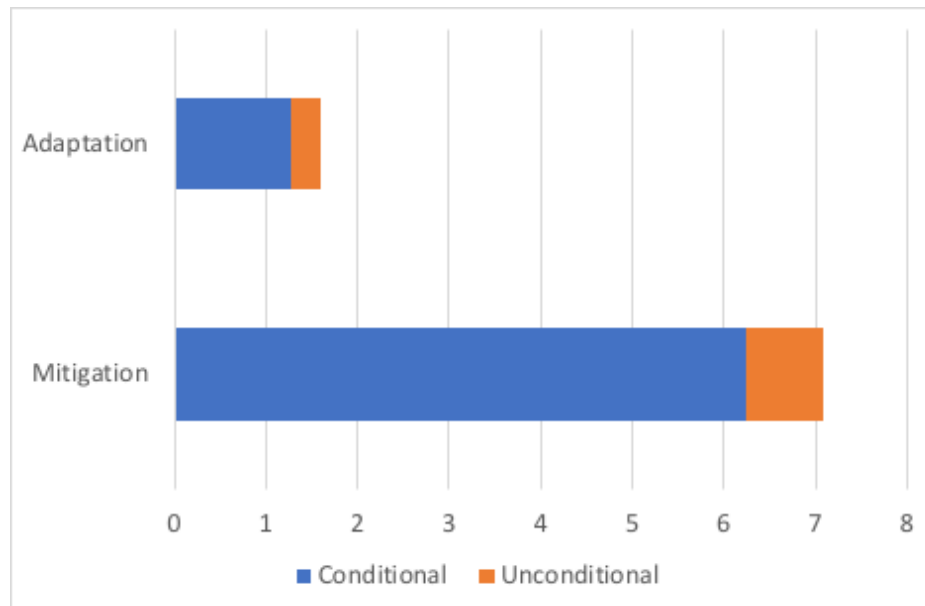


Figure 4: Costs of implementation of Niger’s NDC (in USD billion) (Source: NDC, 2015)

The measures and initiatives described in the CS-GDT form the project pipeline for the AFOLU sector for the purpose of the NDC. The NDC notes that it is implemented through this framework and that it does not replace the measures and initiatives proposed in other national policies. The NDC also proposes the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system that includes elements such as gender, project pipelines, capturing lessons learned, risk monitoring and impact indicators.

Niger is in the process of formulating a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) with the objective of moving beyond urgent and immediate adaptation needs towards integrating climate risks and opportunities into medium- and long-term development planning and budgeting. The NAP builds on the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) of 2006, which identified 14 priority adaptation interventions across the agriculture, livestock, water and health sectors (see Box 3). The process for the NAP was launched in 2014 and has been supported by a range of actors. These include the UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) UNEP (UN Environment Programme) National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme, the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD) and the AGRYHMET (AGRIculture, HYdrology and METeorology) regional centre.^x Following a stocktake of the various adaptation-related plans, policies, programmes and projects, a NAP roadmap was prepared in consultations with key national stakeholders. This roadmap outlined the main steps and timeline for advancing the NAP process.^x

After a delay caused by a lack of funding, the NAP process is now being taken forward with funding from the GCF. Being implemented during 2018–2022 and with support from UNDP, the NAP process is intended to culminate in the preparation of the NAP itself. The development of the NAP will be accompanied by an implementation strategy, processes for mainstreaming climate change adaptation in national planning and budgeting, and the establishment of mechanisms for monitoring, reporting and reviewing the implementation of the NAP. The Nigerien government will also prepare a funding strategy for implementation of the NAP. This strategy will be based on an assessment of investment needs and identifying options for mobilising these investments.

The GCF support includes capacity building to facilitate implementation, monitoring and reporting. The NAP will see climate change adaptation mainstreamed into Vision 2035 and in local governance structures.

The NAP is likely to be ready by March 2022.^{xi} A range of background studies are underway or have been completed.^{xii} The government is currently raising awareness amongst partners and setting up the process for the development of the NAP itself.^{xiii}

BOX 3: Niger’s National Adaptation Programme of Action of 2006

Prepared with support from the UNDP and Global Environment Fund (GEF), NAPA sought to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change on the most vulnerable populations, with the objective of fostering sustainable development and poverty alleviation. It identified the sectors, communities and areas in the country that are most vulnerable to climate variability and changes, and the investments needed to address this vulnerability (see Figure 2). The UNDP and UNEP note that most priorities identified in the NAPA have been addressed through pilot projects.^{xiv}

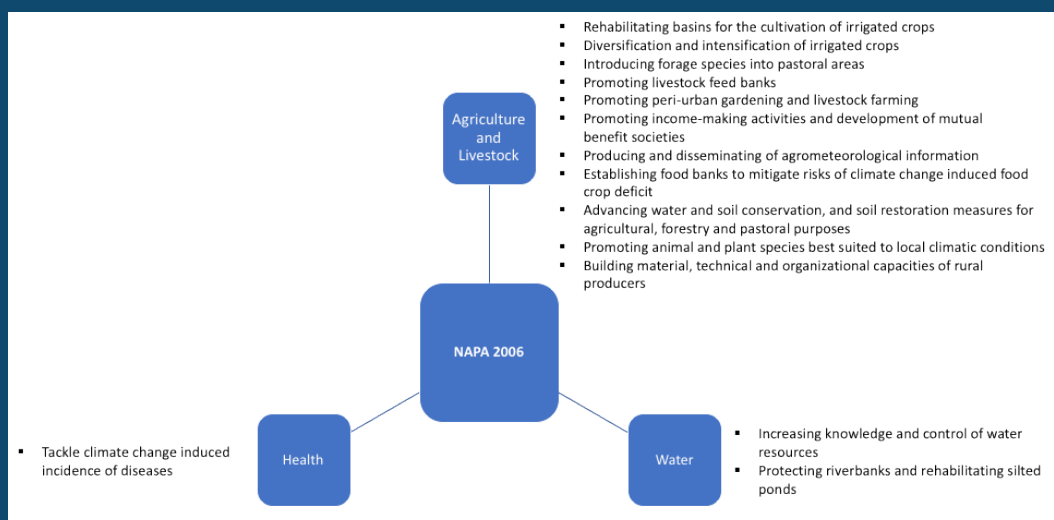


Figure 5: Adaptation priorities in Niger’s NAPA

To sum up, Niger’s main priorities on climate change, based on the various national development and climate change specific policies are mapped in Table 3. Sectors that have been identified by almost all policies are agriculture, livestock, water resources and health. In general, the national priorities for adaptation relate to improving the resilience of the agriculture, livestock and forestry sectors as well as water resources, fisheries, wildlife and health. Sustainable land management has been identified as an additional challenge. These priorities connect to the national development goals of food security, poverty reduction, assuring resilience of people and ecosystems, decreasing global warming, and promoting low-carbon development and green growth. Mitigation actions, in general, are not highly prioritised in the policies reviewed. Niger’s NDC, however, not only prioritises mitigation but specifies mitigation action in the agriculture sector and prioritises adaptation actions with mitigation co-benefits.

Table 3: Mapping of policy document for Niger’s priorities on climate change

Sector/Area	Agriculture	Fisheries	Forestry	Livestock	Land use and management	Water resources	Wetlands	Health	Renewable energy	Clean cookstoves	Electrification	Waste	Improve climate information
Vision 2035	Y			Y	Y			Y					Y
3NI	Y			Y	Y	Y							
PDES					Y				Y	Y		Y	
PNCC	Y							Y	Y	Y			Y
NDC	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		
NAPA	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y					Y
Third National Communications to UNFCCC	Y		Y	Y		Y		Y					Y

Climate Change Governance in Niger

Institutionally, the Conseil National de l'Environnement pour un Développement Durable or the National Council for Environment and Sustainable Development (CNEDD) is the main coordinating body for climate change policies and implementation. CNEDD was established in 1996 and works under the prime minister's office. Its work is led by an executive secretariat. It is responsible for overseeing and implementing the PNEDD and the six sub-programmes of the PNEDD. Under the Office of the President, advisors are appointed to take part in CNEDD commissions and committees and to coordinate the integration of cross-cutting development initiatives such as the 3N Initiative via the Commission of the 3N Initiative. CNEDD currently serves as the focal point for the UNFCCC and leads the NAP process.

The Ministry of Environment, Urban Hygiene and Sustainable Development (MESUDD) supports CNEDD by preparing and implementing policies, plans, programmes and projects related to environmental protection and natural resources management. It also chairs the commissions on biodiversity, the fight against desertification, and sustainable development within the overarching leadership of the CNEDD.

The Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte Contre la Désertification or Ministry of Environment and Fight Against Desertification (MoE) within MESUDD is responsible for the NDC. It is also the lead for the NDC partnership. The Directorate of Resilience Building and Climate Change Mitigation in the ministry leads the process for revision of the NDC. As mentioned earlier, a national committee has been created to lead the revision of the NDC. This national committee is organised into sub-committees: a political sub-committee, which is responsible for advocating, guiding and evaluating the revision process, and a technical sub-committee, whose role is to coordinate the implementation of the planned revision and strengthening activities. The NDC lead sits on the steering committee/working group for the NAP.^{xv}

MoE also leads Niger's engagement on the Great Green Wall (GGW). The ministry ensures internal coordination between departments and teams on the GGW through sharing of concept notes on GGW relevant projects. The NDC lead is kept abreast of these projects through this internal coordination mechanism.

The Technical Commission on Climate Change and Variability (CNTCVC) (known as La Commission Technique Nationale sur les Changements et Variabilité Climatiques) **is responsible for the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the National Strategy and Plan of Action for Climate Change and Variability.** Established in 1997 and placed under the supervision of the CNEDD, the CNTCVC comprises thirty members from across the government, private and civil sector. It conducts its work through five thematic working groups, each representing a group of priority sectors: Energy-Water-Road Infrastructures; Agriculture and Livestock; Forestry, Fishing and Wetlands; Industrial Processes, Waste and Health; and Clean Development Mechanisms relating to the Kyoto Protocol.

The National Directorate for Meteorology (DMN), which is part of the Ministry of Transport, chairs the commission on climate change and climate variability. It is also the main provider of climate information services. **The Office of the Prime Minister is the coordinating body on disaster and climate risk management.** It supervises the National Mechanism for the Prevention and Management of Disasters that is composed of an early warning system and a food crisis unit.

The Ministry of Finance (MoF) is involved in climate change relevant programmes and projects from the programme/project conception stage.^{xvi} The ministry is involved in the relevant processes through the working groups/steering committees and is therefore aware of programme/project concept and design.

The Ministry of Planning (MoP) is responsible for national-level planning processes. It drafts the five-year plans and the long-term development strategies, such as the SDDCI. It is therefore responsible for climate mainstreaming into national policies from a socio-economic and wellbeing perspective, i.e. the impacts of climate change on people and the economy. Along with the CNEDD, it is responsible for the follow-up and tracking of expenditure on projects following funding approval by the Ministry of Finance. **It is also the focal point for development cooperation.**¹ As with the Ministry of Finance, the MoP is also involved in climate change relevant programmes and projects through the working groups/steering committees set up for the purpose. Once the technical programme/project documents have been prepared, the process is handed over to the MoP.^{xvii}

Line ministries play important roles for climate change adaptation interventions in their respective sectors. The former include the Ministry for Regional Development and Community Development, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Livestock, the Ministry of Water and Sanitation, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Transport.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs serves as the focal point for all bilateral and multilateral cooperation and partnerships on climate change and environmental matters since it is the custodian of the country's international engagements, technical or financial.

As far as national climate finance architecture goes, CNEDD has the overall responsibility for mobilising finance for the implementation of climate actions and monitoring and evaluating the use of finance. It is the national designated authority (NDA) for the GCF and the Adaptation Fund (AF). Therefore, it serves as the main point of contact for the GCF and AF. Niger does not have national entities that are accredited with the GCF. At the moment, the country accesses the GCF through regional entities such as the West African Development Bank (Banque Ouest-Africaine de Développement or BOAD) and the Sahara and Sahel Observatory or L'Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel (OSS) or internationally accredited agencies.

1 The World Bank and the GIZ confirmed that MoP is the focal point for their cooperation.

CNEDD is working with GIZ and Centre de Suivi Écologique² or the Ecological Monitoring Center of Senegal under a multi-country readiness programme of the Community of Practice for Direct Access Entities (CPDAE) to get national entities accredited with the GCF.^{3, xviii} Niger is seeking accreditation to the GCF for La Banque Agricole (BAGRI) du Niger or the Agricultural Bank of Niger. BAGRI is already accredited with the AF.^{xix} L'Agence Nationale de Financement des Collectivités Territoriales (ANFICT)⁴ has also applied to CNEDD for approval to go through the GCF accreditation process.^{xx}

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- 2 The Centre de Suivi Écologique is a national entity located in Senegal whose core activities include environmental monitoring, natural resources management and conducting environmental impact assessments.
 - 3 The Community of Practice for Direct Access Entities is a community made up of the accredited National Implementing Entities (NIEs) of the Adaptation Fund and the accredited Direct Access Entities (DAEs) of the Green Climate Fund. Its aim is to provide an avenue for knowledge exchange, learning and experience sharing, collaboration and peer support within the community of NIEs and DAEs to increase the effectiveness of entities in accessing resources and implementing adaptation and mitigation projects and programmes through direct access. The Adaptation Fund Board provides small grants under a readiness programme to help NIEs provide peer support to countries seeking accreditation with the two funds and to build capacity for undertaking various climate finance readiness activities. See <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/readiness/community-of-practice/> and <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/readiness/>
 - 4 An autonomous and independent institution with legislative backing, ANFICT was created in 2008 to manage and distribute the resources allocated by the federal government and technical and financial partners to local authorities. It is under the dual supervision of the Ministry of Interior, Public Safety and Decentralisation and the MoF. ANFICT provides financing to local authorities through community operating grants, investment grants and technical support. It also manages the proceeds of the electricity tax and the proceeds from the sale of land. See <https://www.kmc-hlb.com/agence-nationale-de-financement-des-collectivites-territoriales-anfict-2/>

Table 4: Summary of main institutions involved with Niger’s climate change responses

Agency	Role
National Council for Environment and Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures integration of climate change into development policies, strategies and programmes • Responsible for mobilising financial resources for implementing climate change programmes and projects • Focal point for the UNFCCC • National Designated Authority for GCF • Lead for the NAP process • Responsible for overseeing and implementing the PNEDD and the NDC • Oversight of the work of technical commissions including the Commission on Climate Change and Climate Variability
Ministry of Environment and Fight Against Desertification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead for NDC Partnership • Lead for NDC revision
National Directorate for Meteorology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chair of the Commission on Climate Change and Climate Variability
Ministry of Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for mainstreaming climate change into national socio-economic policies • Monitor and track expenditure on projects, jointly with CNEDD, following funding approval by the Ministry of Finance • Focal point for implementation of development co-operation
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focal point for all bilateral and multilateral co-operation and partnerships
Office of Prime Minister	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinating body on disaster and climate risk management including supervision of National Mechanism for the Prevention and Management of Disasters
La Banque Agricole du Niger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accredited to the Adaptation Fund • Proposed for accreditation to the Green Climate Fund
Agence Nationale de Financement des Collectivités Territoriales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeking accreditation to the GCF via CNEDD

Source: Based on interviews and desktop research

Overview of recent and ongoing activities

In line with the policy landscape and priorities, Niger's efforts on climate change have focused on adaptation. Several adaptation programmes and projects have been carried out. Annex 2 provides a summary of these programmes and projects from 2006 onwards. As part of the process for developing the NAP, the government has conducted an assessment of these programmes to identify lessons learned during the implementation and opportunities for scaling up activities. The assessment demonstrated the need to mainstream climate change across key economic sectors such as agriculture, and to address climate change in the context of development needs such as food security.

The government has also conducted a study in support of gender mainstreaming into climate change strategies and programmes.^{xxi} The study identified the obstacles to the integration of gender dimensions into policies and projects, assessed the level of gender mainstreaming in existing climate adaptation plans, programmes and projects, and identified approaches to mainstream gender dimensions in climate change adaptation initiatives.^{xxii}

The government has undertaken a technology needs assessment to identify priority technologies for climate change adaptation and mitigation (see Table 5). The exercise was conducted with funding from the GEF and in partnership with UNDP, UNEP-DTU and ENDA Energie. The assessment involved examining a range of technologies to arrive at the priorities. In the case of adaptation, the priorities are based on the country's climate smart agriculture approach and are driven by the need to promote the development of sustainable agricultural systems that enhance food security while enabling adaptation to climate change and providing mitigation co-benefits through carbon storage. In the case of mitigation, technologies were filtered on the basis of their potential for reducing GHG emissions, their contribution to the socio-economic development of the country, potential market, cost, maturity and viability. This was followed by an analysis of barriers and the enabling framework for the scaling of priority technologies for adaptation (see Table 6 and Table 7) and GHG emissions reduction technologies (see Table 8).^{xxiii} The analysis also proposes measures to overcome these barriers.

Table 5: Technologies prioritised by Niger for climate change adaptation and mitigation

Adaptation	Mitigation
<p>Agriculture & Livestock</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drip irrigation • Composting • Forage culture • Fight against Rift Valley fever • Early Warning Systems • Manufacture of densified multi-nutritional blocks 	<p>Forestry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisted Natural Regeneration⁵ • Hedges⁶ • Green spaces in urban and peri-urban areas
<p>Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Floods early warning systems • Solar pumping • Water reservoirs and ponds 	<p>Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solar pumping • Hydroelectricity • Solar photovoltaic

5 Assisted Natural Regeneration is a practice that blends active planting and passive restoration, where local people intervene to help trees and native vegetation naturally recover by eliminating barriers and threats to their growth, leaning on their knowledge of the land and on ancestral traditions. It is applied to degraded forestlands and rangelands and aims to accelerate natural successional processes, removing or reducing barriers to natural forest regeneration. Instead of replacing the natural process, the method focuses on addressing barriers, such as soil degradation, competition with weedy species, and recurring disturbances (e.g., fire, grazing, wood harvesting) to reforest the land. See <http://www.fao.org/forestry/anr/en/>

6 Hedges refer to dense, aligned formations of trees or shrubs most often used in agroforestry. They provide protection for fields, passageways, gardens, etc. Installed in bands perpendicular to the direction of the prevailing wind at the edges of or inside fields, they help mitigate the effects of wind erosion. They also makes it possible to compensate for the loss of biodiversity and the accelerated destruction of forests.

Table 6: Main barriers to scaling up of priority technologies in agriculture and livestock sectors

Technologies	Drip irrigation	Composting	Forage culture	Fight against Rift Valley fever	Early Warning Systems	Manufacture of densified multi-nutritional blocks
Barriers						
High costs of equipment and infrastructure				✓	✓	
Difficulties in accessing agricultural credit	✓	✓				✓
Low purchasing power		✓				✓
Lack of resources for R&D		✓	✓			✓
Lack of technical know-how	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lack of capacity	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Other specific barriers	Quality of equipment	Lack of knowledge of urban waste segregation		Inadequacy of disease detection systems		

Table 7: Main barriers to scaling up of priority technologies in the water sector

Floods early warning systems	Water reservoirs and ponds	Solar pumping
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High costs of operation and maintenance • Absence of adequate systems for collecting, centralising and processing meteorological and hydrological data and for producing alerts • Inadequacy of hydro-meteorological forecast models 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The high cost of infrastructure • The cost of the feasibility studies including environmental and social impact studies • Proliferation of invasive aquatic plants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High costs

Table 8: Barriers and priorities for GHG emissions reduction technologies

Priority	Barriers identified	Main priorities to overcome barriers
Energy		
Solar pumping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High capital costs • Low competition from importers, distributors and installers • Poor maintenance following installations • Poor quality equipment on the market that acts as a deterrent for uptake • Non-compliance of contractors with contractual clauses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a competitive local market for equipment supply, installation and repairs of the pump while enforcing product import standards. • Establish a sustainable fundraising mechanism for the maintenance and repairs of pumps. • Training of qualified personnel for certification.
Solar photovoltaic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inability of the government to mobilise finance • Inexperienced domestic financial industry • Inadequate regulatory frameworks in the energy sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contract foreign operators for the construction of power plants. • Training of local banking institutions.

Hydropower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High capital costs • Difficulty of relocating populations • Silting of rivers • Proliferation of invasive aquatic plants in waterways • Non-compliance of contractors with contractual clauses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilise finance through national budgets, financial institutions and developed countries. • Improve cultivation practices in the watershed of the watercourse providing hydroelectricity. • Restore degraded lands in the river basin.
Forestry		
Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of capacity and inability to access ANR practitioners • Lack of technical know-how amongst producers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen incentives to encourage producers to practise ANR. • Build awareness and capacity of producers to practice ANR, including through exchanges on good practices • Enhance monitoring
Hedges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of plants by grazing animals • Illegal cutting of wood • Lack of awareness and technical know how 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build awareness and capacity of producers on the practice of living hedges, including through exchanges on good practices • Strengthen monitoring
Enhance green spaces in urban and peri-urban areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low financial commitment from municipal authorities • Lack of awareness on importance of green spaces amongst the population at large • Insufficient monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilise finance through innovative mechanisms including but not limited to exploring a tax on environmental pollution and tax on trade in non-timber forest products • Integrate green spaces into municipal development plans and in forest regulations • Engage people in monitoring and maintenance of green spaces • Strengthen monitoring

The Government has developed a strategy to mobilise finance from the private sector. Developed in February 2021, this strategy^{xxiv} aims to enhance private sector engagement in adaptation and resilience measures and to strengthen the ecosystem for these private sector interventions. As part of this strategy, the Government conducted awareness building activities and dialogues with the private sector to understand the potential of and barriers to adaptation to climate change in the private sector.^{xxv} Targeting private sector financiers as well as businesses, the strategy considers how private sector

companies can attract investment in adaptation measures within their own business operations. The strategy identifies three sectors for private sector investments:^{xxvi}

- Agriculture (rural engineering, watershed development, irrigation systems, and agribusiness);
- Energy efficiency (for example, improved cookstoves) and renewable energy (in particular, solar energy);
- Sanitation and infrastructure

The Government is keen to access the support of development partners for the implementation of this strategy. The budget for the implementation of the strategy is estimated at USD 430,000.^{xxvii} Proposals that stand out within this strategy include the following:

- Use of financial instruments such as guarantee funds from financial institutions for Nigerien companies wishing to invest in climate adaptation equipment and technologies;
- Improving the capacity of private sector financiers to integrate climate risks into investment portfolios, to develop financing products, and to better quantify and monitor returns on investment for climate change adaptation;
- Support businesses and private sector financiers to understand and act upon current and forecasted information on climate change.



Figure 6: Five pillars of Niger's strategy to mobilise finance from the private sector (Source: Stratégie de mobilisation des financements du secteur privé, February 2021^{xxviii})

Another activity centred on assessing the coordination mechanisms for disaster risk reduction and climate risk management within the framework of the National System for the Prevention and Management of Food Crises (DNPGCA). The assessment evaluated the level of integration of climate change into the National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and proposed recommendations to this end including mainstreaming gender into this strategy. The exercise examined the alignment of the National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction with national development policies and climate policies.

In May 2021, the Government launched the *Planning and Financing of Adaptation in Niger* (PFAN) project with the objective of mainstreaming climate change adaptation in the water sector.^{xxix} Funded by GEF and being delivered with support from UNDP, PFAN aims to help vulnerable populations as well as national and local authorities to strengthen their resilience to climate risks and vulnerabilities. The project has three components and will be carried out in close synergy with the process for the development of NAP:

- Integration of adaptation to climate change into relevant budgeting and planning frameworks dedicated to water at national and local levels;
- Dissemination of hybrid village water supply systems and economically viable multipurpose infrastructure; and
- Generation of evidence-based knowledge to guide policies and investments related to adaptation in the water sector.

The Government is also working with universities to set up training modules on climate change to build awareness and facilitate learning on climate change issues.^{xxx} The government intends to develop these training manuals in local languages and work with schools and institutes of higher education.^{xxxi}

Status of NDC revision and position for COP26

Niger started the process of NDC revision in August 2019 with support from the Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP) of the NDC Partnership, of which the UK is currently the co-chair. A national committee has been created to lead this process. Under CAEP, Niger is receiving support from seven donors/development agencies: The World Bank, UNDP, FAO, the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), AFD, UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF or FENU in French), the Government of Belgium, and Save the Children. The Nigerien government is also engaging closely with the Climate Commission for the Sahel on priority projects in the NDC,^{xxxii} although the exact nature of this engagement is not known. The activities conducted through the support of these agencies are presented in Table 9.

Table 9: Activities in support of NDC revision

Nature of activities	Type of activities	Supporting partner
Stocktake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study on state of implementation of NDC 2015, including mapping of programmes and projects carried out for NDC implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of institutional capacity and coordination mechanisms for the revision and implementation of NDC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP
Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building of the national committee responsible for revising and strengthening the NDC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Save the Children
National greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collection on GHG emissions for updating the national GHG inventory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support with updating GHG inventory and projections of GHG emissions from the energy sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IRENA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inventory of halogenated refrigerant gases used in key sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Belgium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing a database for the energy sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Belgium

Nature of activities	Type of activities	Supporting partner
Stakeholder identification and engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying non-state actors relevant for the NDC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder consultation workshops (in different parts of the country) for regional councils, local authorities and civil society organisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP and FAO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organisation of awareness raising and information campaigns for stakeholders Advocacy on NDC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP Save the Children
Sectoral strategies for NDC revision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intersectoral strategy for implementation of NDC covering energy, agriculture and communications sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study on cost-benefit analysis of energy projects to aid selection of projects to be included in the NDC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy sector strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roadmap for the electricity sub-sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IRENA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate risk and vulnerability assessment in AFOLU and energy sectors to propose future adaptation measures for strengthening the resilience of communities and ecosystems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNCDF
NDC revision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revision of NDC objectives, building on and in alignment with (new) national policies and strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of indicators for NDC implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AFD

Nature of activities	Type of activities	Supporting partner
Establishment of MRV system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study on the establishment of a national monitoring and evaluation system for climate change mitigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study on baseline indicators for NDC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AFD
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and evaluation system for climate change adaptation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AFD
NDC implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment plan and partnership plan to build on NDC and support implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building of the national committee responsible for revising and strengthening the NDC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Save the Children

Source:

Discussions with the Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte Contre la Désertification

MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DE LA LUTTE CONTRE LA DESERTIFICATION. DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DU DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE. Direction du Renforcement de la Résilience et de l'Atténuation au Changement Climatique. ETAT D'AVANCEMENT DU PROCESSUS DE REVISION ET DE RENFORCEMENT DE LA CDN A LA DATE DU 23 JUILLET 2021

Synergies between the NDC revision and the NAP preparation processes are being achieved through the NDC national committee and the NAP steering committee, both of which comprise all relevant national ministries and agencies.^{xxxiii} The same individuals sit on both committees. As mentioned earlier, the NDC lead is a member of the NAP steering committee, ensuring that processes feed into each other and documents are shared.^{xxxiv}

Implementation of the NDC 2015 has taken the form of 90 projects/programmes, mainly in the AFOLU sector, that are estimated to have cost more than three million USD.^{xxxv} In total, 62% of these projects/programmes are exclusively in the domain of adaptation and 38% cover adaptation with mitigation co-benefits.^{xxxvi}

The ECOWAS guide on the Paris Agreement⁷ provides the guidelines for the revised NDC.^{xxxvii} In line with the options advocated in this guide for raising the level of ambition of NDCs, Niger's revised NDC is expected to set the overarching objective of contributing to the reduction of global GHG emissions while pursuing low-carbon socio-economic development and building resilience to the adverse effects of climate change.

Niger is expected to raise the binding and unconditional target of reducing GHG emissions by 12.57% by 2030.^{xxxviii} This target is expected to be met entirely through measures directed at the AFOLU sector. No targets have been proposed for the mitigation of emissions in the energy sector. Niger is expected to mobilise USD 2.4 billion in domestic resources towards this target. This GHG reduction target is a substantial increase from the binding and committed 3.5% GHG reduction set in the current NDC. Niger is also expected to set a conditional target of 22.75% GHG reduction by 2030.^{xxxix} This target will be contingent on the international community providing finance to the extent of USD 4.343 billion, capacity building assistance and technology transfer.^{xl}

The revised NDC is expected to be ready by end of September 2021.^{xli} The revision has been delayed on account of the Covid-19 pandemic^{xlii} and the time-consuming and complex nature of the funding processes of donors.^{xliii} The pandemic prevented the national committee leading the NDC revision process from holding face-to-face meetings or from making the process participatory and inclusive for non-government actors.^{xliv} This absence of good quality digital infrastructure and suitable videoconferencing equipment provided obstacles to hosting effective virtual meetings and maintaining progress.^{xlv} For example, the national committee needs to review and validate every study being conducted as part of the NDC revision, activities which could not go ahead during the pandemic in the absence of the necessary equipment. As far as the funding process of donors go, the complex procedures of some donors for the provision of grant funding led to delays in some activities.^{xlvi} It is worth noting that turf wars amongst donors may also have contributed to delays in activities.^{xlvii}

7 Niger is one of the 15 member states of the Economic and Monetary Community of West African States (ECOWAS). ECOWAS has published a guide to implementation of the Paris Agreement on climate change addressed to all West African states. This guide was prepared with the support of the GCCA+ West Africa project. It supports training activities in member states to help build a pool of national experts to support the development of climate change projects. ECOWAS is now developing a regional climate strategy in West Africa that will cover Niger, to provide coordinated actions at the regional level, aiming to strengthen the level of ambition of member states while protecting the populations of the region who are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. This strategy is expected to make it possible to support transnational initiatives and mobilise additional financial resources for sustainable, low-carbon and resilient development, which contributes to the fight against poverty and food insecurity, for the wellbeing of the populations of West Africa.

Given the pace and current status of work in the revision of the NDC, it is doubtful that the revised NDC will be ready by the end of September 2021. The government is currently in the process of hiring a consultant to support the writing of the revised NDC. This process is expected to be concluded by the end of August 2021.^{xlviii} The revised NDC will then need to undergo validation by the national committee. It is unclear if these activities can be accomplished by the end of September 2021.

Going forward, the government has planned several initiatives to support the implementation of the NDC. These include the following^{xlix}:

- Development of a resource mobilisation strategy with the support of UNDP;
- A study conducted with the support of UNDP that supports the alignment of private sector initiatives with the NDC and NAP goals and targets;
- Recruitment of a national consultant to support the implementation of the NDC with the support of the NDC Partnership;
- Capacity building and advocacy on the revised NDC, including but not limited to NDC objectives, adaptation measures and indicators for monitoring and evaluation of NDC implementation.

Niger's position at COP26 will be presented by the African Group of Negotiators and the negotiating group led by ECOWAS. Niger will also work via the Group of 77⁸ (G-77) to establish common negotiating positions. Niger is expected to position itself through the Climate Commission for the Sahel Region (CCRS), known as La Commission Climat pour la Région du Sahel (see section entitled 'Engagement in regional initiatives', p. 41). While the full priorities for each of these groups is not yet known, access to finance is likely to be high on the agenda.¹

8 The Group of 77 or G-77 was founded in 1964 in the context of the UN Conference on Trade and Development and now functions throughout the UN system. Developing countries generally work through G-77 to establish common negotiating positions in UNFCCC processes. However, because the G-77 and China is a diverse group with differing interests on climate change issues, individual developing country parties also intervene in debates, as do groups in the G-77, such as the African Group of Negotiators, the Small Island Developing States and the group of Least Developed Countries.

Bilateral and multilateral donor activity in Niger

UK-funded interventions

There is currently no ex-DFID UK bilateral ODA development programming related to climate change in Niger. However, Niger receives funding through centrally managed programmes (CMPs). A review of this funding suggests that UK support is actively helping Niger build resilience to climate change through climate smart agriculture and improved access to water and sanitation services, and to climate driven shocks and stressors. In doing so, the UK is helping enhance food and nutrition security and improving health outcomes in the region. This support is critical, given that Niger is still among the last ten countries in the Human Development Index published at the end of 2020. UK support has also been key to Niger accessing disaster risk finance and reducing post-crisis recovery time following extreme weather events and natural disasters.

A list of programmes that cover Niger as of March 31, 2021 is presented below.

- **Conflict, Security and Stability Fund (CSSF):** CSSF is designed to tackle the long-term drivers of instability in the region, with a focus largely on economic development, local governance and education. It is currently funding a four-year programme called Collaboration against Trafficking and Smuggling at the Nigeria-Niger border programme (CATS NN) that aims to build capacity in the Nigerian and Nigerien governments to be more effective at tackling human trafficking and smuggling of migrants, from and through their countries. The programme aims to support victims of trafficking through income-generating livelihood and to build community engagement and awareness through, amongst others, support for the provision of alternative livelihoods. These livelihoods need to be climate resilient.
- **Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP):** GAFSP is a multi-donor initiative that improves the income and food security of poor people in developing countries through investments in one or more of five key components: raising agricultural productivity; linking farmers to markets; reducing risk and vulnerability; improving non-farm rural livelihoods; and technical assistance, institution building and capacity development. It provides grant funding through governments to projects chosen through a competitive process, with support being provided by the multilateral agencies that governments want to partner with. It is also testing ways to channel funds more directly to smallholder farmer organisations through a pilot 'Missing Middle' initiative. In Niger, GAFSP funded a water mobilisation project to enhance food in Maradi, Tahoua and Zinder regions. Completed in 2019, the project sought to strengthen food security by sustainably increasing agricultural output and productivity through the mobilisation of surface and ground water resources. The project was delivered by the African Development Bank and Plan International.

- **Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP):** A multi-year flagship programme of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), ASAP channels climate and environmental finance to smallholder farmers under IFAD country programmes. Activities include climate risk assessments, increasing the participation of women in climate change adaptation activities, strengthening the participation of the private sector and farmer groups in climate change adaptation and mitigation activities, strengthening the participation of smallholder farmers in decision-making processes, and improving technologies for the governance and management of climate sensitive natural resources. In Niger, ASAP funding is supporting a family farming development programme in Maradi, Tahoua and Zinder regions. The project targets watershed management through land rehabilitation, the diffusion of Natural Assisted Regeneration and the promotion of better land use management practices.
- **African Risk Capacity (ARC):** A specialised agency of the African Union, ARC helps African governments improve their capacities to plan, prepare and respond to extreme weather events and natural disasters through risk pooling and risk transfer, customised early warning, parametric insurance and contingency planning. Through a sovereign pooled insurance model, ARC offers African countries competitive pricing for insurance products, thereby providing access to pre-arranged predictable finance for humanitarian crises. UK funding covers the period March 2014–July 2034. Niger has signed up to ARC and received insurance payouts of USD 3.5 million in 2015. These were to deliver cash transfers and food following the 2014 drought in certain regions of the country. In total, 115,000 people benefitted from the cash transfer programme and 42,000 people benefitted from rice distribution.
- **Sanitation, Water and Hygiene for the Rural Poor:** This multi-country programme is working to advance access to basic sanitation and water supplies for poor and vulnerable people in Least Developed Countries. The programme is delivered through the Accelerating Sanitation and Water Supply (ASWA) project that operates as a sub-set of a wider UNICEF country programme designed in close collaboration with national governments. In Niger, the ASWA project has focused on promoting menstrual health and hygiene (MHH) at schools through advocacy for social support, knowledge sharing and capacity development, improved WASH facilities and services, and the provision of menstrual materials and supplies.⁹ UK funding from 2018 has helped UNICEF and the Nigerien government (through the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Water and Sanitation) pilot MHH interventions in 900 primary schools in the ten municipalities.¹⁰ The programme is due to be completed in March 2022.

9 It is worth noting that the project has actively supported the Nigerien government in responding to the Covid-19 pandemic through WASH interventions. Besides supporting dissemination of accessible information on Covid-19 and targeted messages on prevention and access to services, the project has actively supported critical WASH supplies and the provision of hygiene items for individuals, healthcare facilities and schools, and has trained healthcare facility staff and community health workers.

- **Shock Response Programme (SRP):** SRP is the continuation of the Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) programme that is being delivered through a World Bank multi-donor trust fund (MDTF) in six countries (G5 Sahel and Senegal) to develop adaptive government-led social protection systems to strengthen poor and vulnerable households' ability to anticipate, absorb and recover from climate shocks, by increasing their access to safety nets. SRP will focus on systematically strengthening the climate shock response capabilities of countries' ASP systems and scaling up these systems to expand the reach of shock response cash transfers. In Niger, the programme is preparing a drought response pilot programme, and developing financial analysis tools for shock response programmes, and actuarial analysis and models for understanding financial exposure. It is also conducting an analysis of shock responsive social protection and broader shock-related costs and options for financing.
- **Weather and climate Information and Services for Africa (WISER):** Managed by the UK Met Office, WISER has worked towards sustained improvements to the quality, accessibility and use of weather and climate services across East Africa and the Sahel. WISER Phase 1 ran from 2016–2017. WISER Phase 2 commenced in 2017 and is due to close in December 2021. WISER Phase 3 will be part of the planned Africa Regional Climate and Nature Programme (ARCAN), previously known as the Supporting Africa to be Climate and Natural Resources Smart programme (SUCCESS). ARCAN is built around four pillars: transboundary water management, natural resource management, weather and climate services, and low-carbon energy development.

The UK has provided USD 11.89 million to Niger via the GCF and GEF.¹⁰ As of January 1, 2021, Niger had received USD 113.7 million from the GCF and GEF. UK funding accounts for 10.45% of this.¹¹ In addition, the UK is a key funder of the NDC Partnership (through the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy) that is supporting Niger with NDC implementation and/or revision.

Niger also benefits from a range of UK-funded global and continental research, development and demonstration activities that build the capacity of governments and vulnerable populations to adapt to climate change and improve the resilience of agriculture and farming systems. Niger is a beneficiary of UK-funded climate information and services across the African continent that enable countries to better plan, prepare and respond to climate shocks and stresses.

10 Data provided by JSD.

11 Data provided by JSD.

There are a few concluded programmes that are noteworthy because they provide opportunities to share results with stakeholders.

- **Future Climate for Africa programme (FCFA):** FCFA¹² supported world-leading science and technology to enhance understanding and prediction of sub-Saharan African climate. It worked closely with a range of stakeholders to bring this knowledge into use in informing major decisions, such as infrastructure investments, urban planning and national policy. The programme had three main objectives: (i) to produce world-leading science to advance knowledge of African climate variability and change and enhance the prediction of future African climate; (ii) to drive improved knowledge, methods and tools on how climate information and services can be better designed, delivered and integrated into major decisions; and (iii) to support international collaboration and the development of scientific capacity in Africa. The programme concluded in June 2021.
- **Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters (BRACED)** programme: BRACED worked to improve the integration of disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation methods into development approaches to influence policies and practices at the local, national and international level. The programme focused on fragile states in south and south-east Asia and Africa, including the Sahel. The programme concluded in 2019.

Development partners' programmes and projects

A host of bilateral funders and multilateral agencies are active in Niger. They predominantly support programmes with a specific focus on climate change adaptation and resilience, although a holistic approach appears to be lacking. Their priorities are presented in Table 9 and Table 10.

12 The Climate Mainstreaming Facility is covered under this programme.

Table 10: Overview of priorities and projects of bilateral funders

Agency	Priority and projects
Belgium	Belgium is supporting Niger’s NDC revision under the NDC Partnership. For 2022-2026, a substantial part of the thematic portfolio ‘Sahel climate’ is expected to be allocated to Niger. ^{lii}
France	<p>The AFD’s expertise and France’s Adapt Action Facility¹³ is supporting Niger to implement climate adaptation strategies. Projects include the following:^{liii}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="454 558 2038 622">• Support the MoE and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock to integrate adaptation issues into Niger’s national agricultural development strategy.<li data-bbox="454 646 2038 678">• Identification and promotion of sustainable land management practices most resilient to climate change.<li data-bbox="454 702 2038 829">• Development of pastoral livestock farming in the Zinder and Diffa regions through a feasibility study for the Bounkassa Kiyu project. The projects aims to improve the institutional and technical environment of livestock farming, promote social agreements and collective investments for the sector, and help secure pastoral resources through sustainable land management. <p>The AFD is also supporting the development of the MRV system and capacity building for use of the system under the NDC revision process.</p>

13 This facility is helping 15 countries that are particularly vulnerable to climate change to implement adaptation strategies. It provides technical assistance and capacity-building support to strengthen climate governance.

Agency	Priority and projects
Germany	<p>Climate change is not a priority area under the bilateral cooperation agreement between Germany and Niger,¹⁴ although it features as a theme under food security.</p> <p>Under German bilateral cooperation, GIZ is currently supporting a project to improve the implementation of small-scale irrigation for the MoE and the Ministry of Water Resources. It is also planning a soil protection programme. At the regional level, GIZ is supporting transnational water management in the Niger River Basin with the objective of achieving sustainable and socially balanced development of transboundary water resources in the Niger Basin.¹⁵ Climate change, in particular climate change adaptation, features as a transversal theme. Specific support being provided by GIZ includes support to the Niger Basin Authority to develop legal frameworks, improve planning of transboundary water resources, develop an MRV system, and establish flood prediction and prevention measures. GIZ works with farmer/producer organisations, civil society and local chambers of commerce as part of its projects.</p> <p>Germany is also co-funding a regional EU project covering Mali, Niger and Chad that aims to improve climate security and resilience in a fragile environment through the water-energy-food security nexus. GIZ is implementing the project.</p>
Italy	<p>Niger is a priority country for Italian development cooperation.¹⁵ Climate change and environmental protection are addressed through activities in three areas: disaster risk management, the fight against desertification through addressing land use and intensification of agriculture, and valorisation of agricultural land and value chains to build resilience to climate change.</p> <p>Italian cooperation is also actively contributing to the European Commission's project that seeks to tackle illegal migration by supporting the creation of employment and economic opportunities through sustainable management of land. Activities under this project focus on the rehabilitation of degraded land, soil conservation and managing conflict between agriculturists and pastoralists.</p>

14 Bilateral cooperation between Germany and Niger focuses on rural development and food security, decentralisation of state structures, and basic education.

15 The Niamey office covers Burkina Faso, Ghana and Niger as part of Italy's regional strategy.

Agency	Priority and projects
Norway	<p>Norway's priorities in Niger are based on its Sahel strategy. While climate change is not a priority in Norway's work in Niger,¹⁶ climate change is a secondary objective in the work on increasing food security through climate resilient, sustainable food systems. Norway's funding is currently directed to projects that improve food security through climate smart agriculture.^{lv} In June 2021, Norway committed NOK 100 million (USD 12 million) towards this theme. The funding takes the form of a five-year collaborative project between the Norwegian University of Life Sciences, CARE Norway, and the National Agricultural Research Institute of Niger (INRAN) to develop solutions for climate smart agriculture. The project aims to support farmers in adapting their food production to climate change and increasing their revenues. It is estimated that 40,000 households will be reached by 2026. The project also targets entrepreneurship training for women and youth, thereby contributing to job creation.^{lv}</p>

Source: Interviews were conducted as part of the study and desktop research.

¹⁶ Norway's priorities in Niger cover climate smart agriculture, education, sexual and reproductive rights, and humanitarian issues.

Table 11: Overview of activities of multilateral institutions

Agency	Priority and projects
African Development Bank	<p data-bbox="524 371 1980 430">Of the G5 countries, Niger has received the largest share of AfDB funding in the last five years. The main areas of AfDB’s support have been climate smart agriculture, climate and environment, improving governance, and transport.</p> <p data-bbox="524 472 2047 671">Niger is also receiving support under the AfDB’s Desert to Power initiative, a vast regional programme aiming to promote large-scale investments for harnessing the solar potential of 11 countries across the Sahel to deploy 10 GW of solar power by 2030 and provide access to electricity to around 250 million people currently without access to electricity through a combination of on-grid and off-grid solutions. As part of the phased approach, the AfDB is setting up the Desert to Power G5 Sahel Facility. This facility is expected to add more than 740 MW of solar energy production capacity, with 650 MW of solar energy generation being delivered by the private sector in the form of independent power producers.</p> <p data-bbox="524 713 2047 912">AfDB is delivering the Integrated Programme for Development and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Niger Basin which aims to improve the resilience of the people and ecosystems of the Niger River Basin through sustainable natural resource management. The programme targets, amongst other outcomes, climate change adaptation capacity building for 1 000 000 households and the operationalisation of a sustainable financing mechanism for sustainable natural resource management activities. The programme is financed under the AfDB’s African Development Fund with co-financing from GEF, GCF and EU-AfIF PAGODA.</p> <p data-bbox="524 954 2047 1046">AfDB also supports disaster risk management and disaster risk financing in Niger. Through the ClimDev Fund, AfDB is building the capacity of national hydrological and meteorological agencies to provide high quality climate and weather information services. This support includes setting up early warning systems. Niger is one of the beneficiaries of this support.</p>

World Bank

The World Bank supports projects in Niger in the areas of water, rural development, climate smart agriculture, disaster management and resilience, and urban development. Activities include the following:

- Climate smart Agriculture Support Project that aims to scale up proven technologies and practices, at both commune and individual level to increase agricultural productivity and income while building resilience to climate change amongst the beneficiaries, and reducing or removing carbon emissions
- Financial and technical support through the Niger Electricity Access Expansion Project and the Niger Solar Electricity Access Project, to enhance access to energy and build the solar equipment market
- Social safety nets to help the poorest households improve resilience and cope with unexpected shocks, such as those associated with climate change, by providing monthly cash transfers, in conjunction with other measures to strengthen human capital and promote productive activities. The UK is a donor to this social protection programme, as mentioned earlier.

The World Bank is also supporting Niger with strategies to implement its revised NDC.

As part of its Climate Change Action Plan for 2021-25, the World Bank is currently conducting a Climate and Development Diagnostics study for Niger (under a regional G5 study). This study will provide the foundation for the World Bank's climate relevant programming in the country to deliver on its green, resilient and inclusive development approach.

The World Bank/International Development Association has received a request from the Nigerien government for budgetary support. The World Bank is keen to add climate change relevant criteria as part of provision of this support.

UNDP

UNDP has been a key player in Niger through the receipt of bilateral and multilateral finance. Its support covers both strategic interventions that mainstream climate change in national strategies and sectors and national-level programmes. UNDP is the Nigerien government's partner of choice for accessing climate finance. UNDP is also supporting Niger under the Climate Promise^{lviii} initiative that covers UNDP's contribution to the NDC Partnership's CAEP initiative.^{lviii}

UNDP is assisting the government with the preparation of its Fourth National Communication to UNFCCC.

UNDP is also the government's partner of choice for developing socio-economic policies. UNDP support has been key to the PDES 2017-2021 and Vision 2035.

UNCDF^{ix}

Niger is a focal country for the UNCDF's Local Climate Adaptive Living (LoCAL) facility. LoCAL serves as a mechanism to integrate climate change adaptation into local governments' planning and budgeting systems, increase awareness of and response to climate change at the local level, and increase the amount of finance available to local governments for climate change adaptation. It combines performance-based climate resilience grants, which ensure programming and verification of climate change expenditures at the local level, with technical and capacity-building support.

LoCAL is supporting the NDC revision in collaboration with the NDC Partnership.

PPIAF

The Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF) helps developing country governments strengthen policies, regulations and institutions that enable sustainable infrastructure with private sector participation. The UK is a donor to the PPIAF.

PPIAF activities relevant to Niger fall under a programme known as Solar Energy Planning for the Alliance for the Sahel.^{ix} This programme aims to promote access and transition to clean energy in the Sahel. Specific activities for Niger include the following:

- Assessment of solar on-grid and off-grid opportunities for private sector participation
 - Assessment of the enabling environment in Chad and Niger
 - Specialised training to Niger officials on power purchase agreement negotiations for public-private participation and independent power producers on solar PV.
-

Source: Interviews were conducted as part of the study and desktop research.

In terms of funding, bilateral funders committed USD 178 million between 2002 to 2018 to climate action in Niger.^{lxii} In total, 35.6% of the funding took the form of ODA loans and the rest was grants. In terms of themes, 93% of this funding (USD 166 million) was targeted at adaptation activities, 3.8% was directed to mitigation activities, and 2.7% was directed to activities that targeted adaptation and mitigation simultaneously. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (34% of total funding), and Water Supply and Sanitation (19.5% of total funding) were the sectors that benefitted the most. Multi-sector or cross-cutting activities received 34% of the total funding.

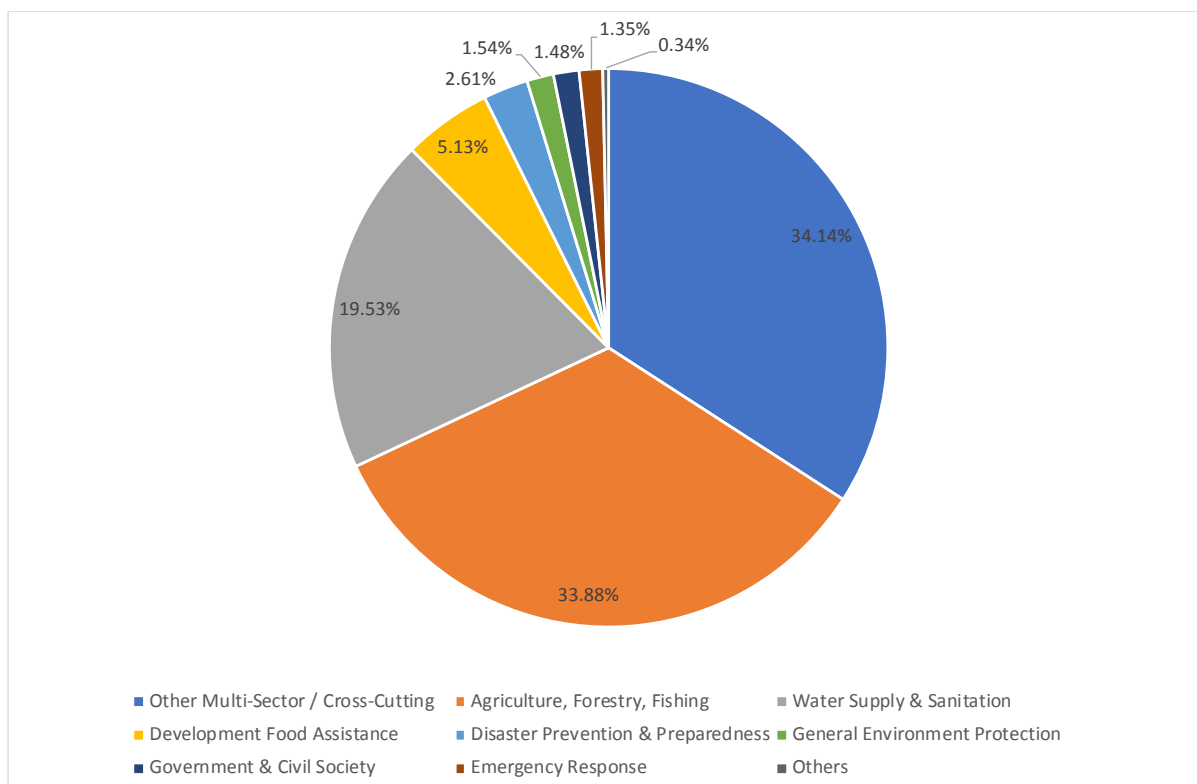


Figure 7: Bilateral funding for Niger for climate action by sector, 2002 to 2018
(Source: SEI Aid Atlas^{lxiii})

Multilateral climate change funds

Niger has access to a range of multilateral climate change funds, many of which are funded by the UK. These include the GCF, GEF and the AF. As of March 2021, Niger received USD 191.50 million from multilateral climate change funds.^{lxiii} Over half of this funding (57%) came from the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience over five projects (see Figure 8). The GCF, GEF and AF together account for 16% of this funding. In addition, Niger has received funding under multi-country projects that include one or more G5 countries and third party programmes or initiatives that cover the G5 countries.¹⁷

17 It is not possible to identify the quantum of funding directed to Niger within regional or multi-country projects.

Nearly 90% of the total funding has been targeted at climate change adaptation (see Figure 9). It is worth noting that despite Niger’s prioritisation of the forestry sector for mitigation of emissions, climate finance flows have not been directed to Mitigation REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) projects.

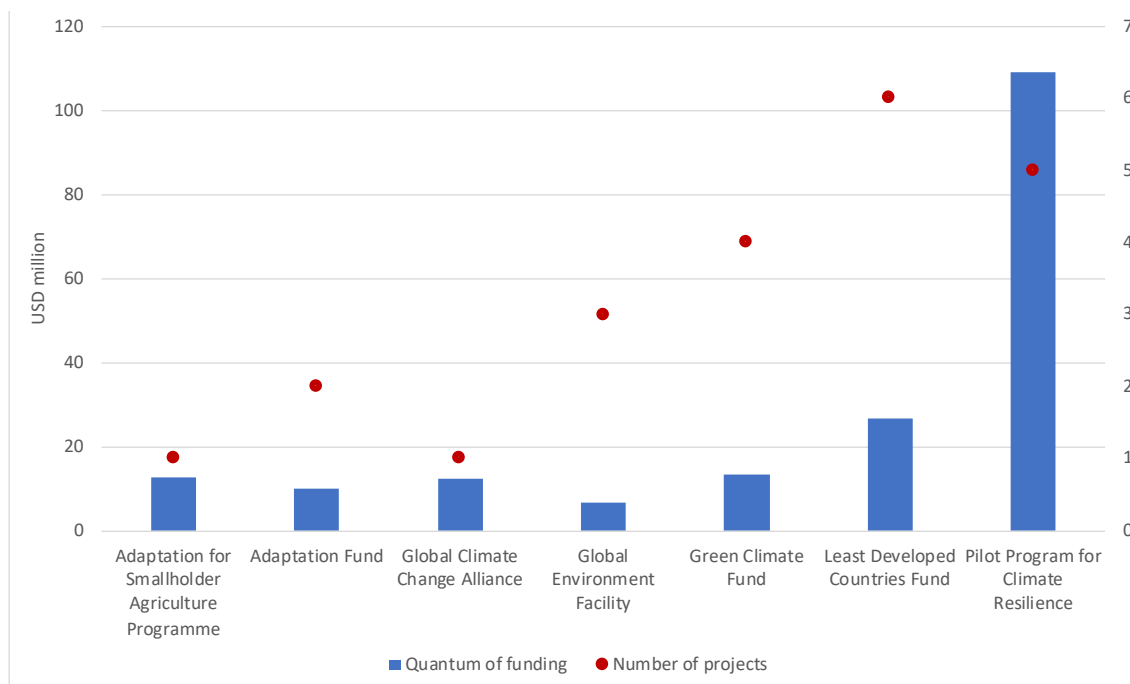


Figure 8: Climate finance received by Niger from multilateral climate change funds (Source: Climate Funds Update^{lxiv})

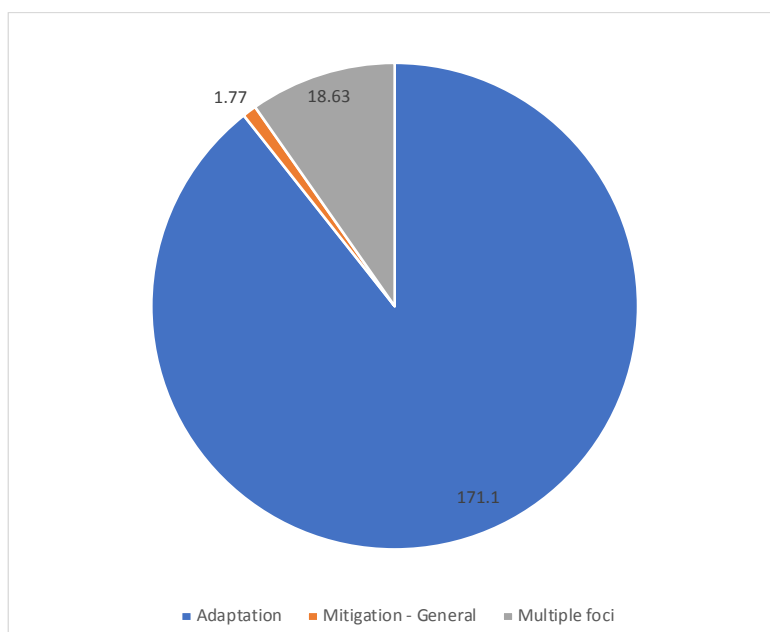


Figure 9: Climate finance from multilateral change funds by thematic area in Niger (USD million) (Source: Climate Funds Update^{lxv})

Engagement in regional initiatives

Niger is a member of the Climate Commission for the Sahel Region (CCRS), known as La Commission Climat pour la Région du Sahel, that comprises 17 countries. It derives its mandates from the heads of member states. The CCRS's mandate centres on:

- Coordination and monitoring of priority initiatives that address and help populations adapt to climate change and, more broadly, sustainable development in the Sahel region;
- Mobilisation of bilateral and multilateral partners to support member states access to resources for the implementation of climate relevant initiatives.

In doing so, the CCRS aims to mobilise finance for member states for the implementation of the NDCs.

The CCRS has developed a Climate Investment Plan for the Sahel Region for 2018-2030 (PIC-RS) as a shared long-term strategic investment plan to address the region's challenges of climate change. This plan is built on six pillars, over three phases, and is a cumulation of the investment plans of individual countries.^{lxvi} The plan pegs investments in Niger at USD 26.34 million, split as USD 1.56 million for 2018-20, USD 12.06 million for 2021-25 and USD 12.71 million for 2026-30. The largest share of investments is directed to the restoration and rehabilitation of degraded lands and ecosystems, followed by agriculture. The focus on agriculture and land use and rehabilitation is in line with the priorities cited in the NDC. It is interesting to note the importance attributed to clean energy and energy efficiency in this plan.

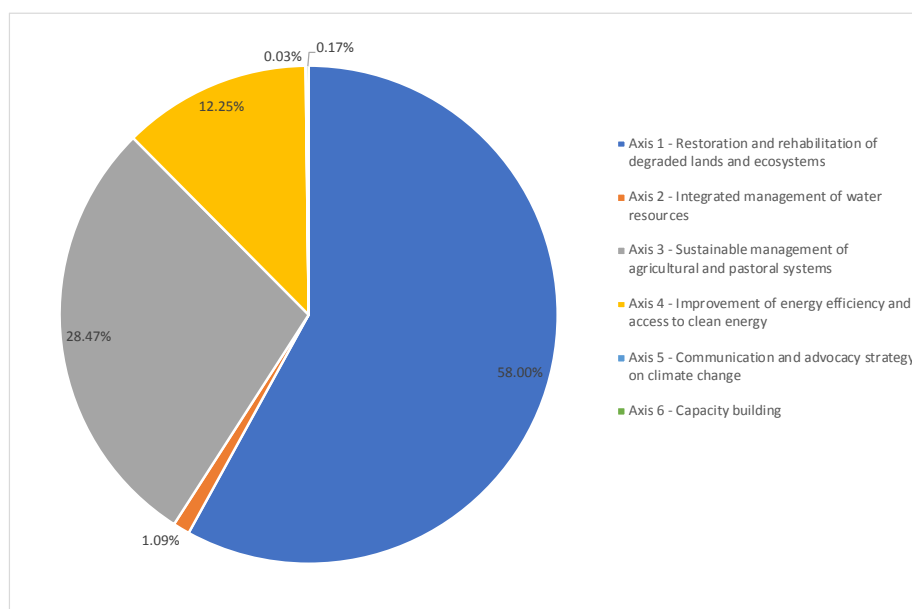


Figure 10: Breakdown of costs of implementation of Sahel Climate Commission's Climate Investment Plan by strategic pillars for Niger (Source: COMMISSION CLIMAT POUR LA REGION DU SAHEL. Volume 2. PLAN D'INVESTISSEMENT CLIMAT POUR LA RÉGION DU SAHEL (PIC-RS 2018-2030). RAPPORT FINAL)

The president of Niger is the president of the CCRS and this presidency is a permanent one. In this role, the president of Niger holds the authority to drive the CCRS to deliver its mandate and to represent the CCRS at regional and international climate forums.^{lxvii} The ministerial meetings of the CCRS are chaired by the Nigerien minister in charge of the environment.^{lxviii}

Besides Niger, Morocco has played an important role in getting the CCRS operational. Morocco is also financing the study on mobilising resources for the implementation of PIC-RS. The CCRS is working with the Centre for Competences in Climate Change of Morocco (4C Morocco) on this study. The call for proposals for this study was launched in July 2021, with the opening and evaluation of bids scheduled from mid-September 2021 in Rabat. The study is expected to take place over seven months. Other activities planned by the CCRS are as follows:

- Feasibility studies for the first generation of projects of the PIC-RS;
- Study on the feasibility of creating a climate fund for the Sahel region to support resource mobilisation for the implementation of the PIC-RS and the PPCI;
- Development of a regional programme for the promotion of green initiatives and jobs in the Sahel;
- Development of a communication plan and advocacy strategy for the mobilisation of resources for PIC-RS.

The CCRS is extensively involved in the NDC revision process in Niger,^{lxix} and is understood to have coordinated additional donor support on the NDC revision. It was the CCRS that reached out to the World Bank requesting technical support on the NDC revision.^{lxx} The chief coordinator of the CCRS also sits on the national committee leading the NDC revision. The CCRS is also expected to play a significant role in supporting negotiations for member states under UNFCCC processes going forward. The CCRS engagements are expected to be driven towards the African Group of Negotiators and G-77.

The CCRS has formed partnerships with a number of bilateral and multilateral agencies: UNDP, GIZ, the World Bank, AfDB, AFD and Rome Based Agencies.^{lxxi} The UNDP is supporting the CCRS with staffing, digital infrastructure and operational set-up. The UNDP is also supporting the engagements of the CCRS with the Green Climate Fund. The AfDB is supporting regional coordination. The CCRS is currently discussing a regional energy project with the AfDB in the hope of securing funding.^{lxxii} CCRS is seeking further partnerships with donors to create structures and build capacity in member states to achieve better access to multilateral climate funds.

Niger also participates in the implementation of the GW initiative. Stretching across 11 countries¹⁸ from Senegal to Djibouti, the Great Green Wall aims to restore 100 million hectares (Mha) of degraded land, sequester 250 million tons of carbon in the soil and create 10 million green jobs in rural areas by 2030. Combining the intervention

18 Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria, Chad, Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Djibouti.

zones reported by the 11 member states, the total area of the GGW initiative extends to 152 million ha, with the largest intervention zones located in Niger, Nigeria, Mali, Ethiopia and Eritrea.

By 2018, Niger had restored 53,000 hectares of land and put another 12,500 hectares under assisted natural regeneration as part of the GGW. However, as of early 2020, considering all activities that may be contributing to the GGW initiative by applying the wider scope and definition of the GGW, and accounting for the regional and cross-border projects and programmes, less than a quarter of the targeted 100 Mha across member states were restored or rehabilitated. The specific figure stood at 17.8 Mha across all member states.

The slow implementation of the GGW may be attributed to a number of factors, prime amongst which is the persistent lack of finance.^{lxixiii} A GGW Accelerator was announced in January 2021 at the One Planet Summit for Biodiversity co-organised by France, the United Nations and the World Bank with the objective of overcoming the financing challenges facing the GGW. At the same time, the GGW has evolved from the conceptual plan of an 8,000 km-long and 15 km-wide mosaic of trees, grasslands, vegetation and plants into an integrated ecosystem management approach. It now includes a range of activities such as sustainable dryland management and restoration, the regeneration of natural vegetation and water retention, and conservation measures. It is positioned as a flagship programme to combat land degradation, desertification, drought, climate change, biodiversity loss, poverty and food insecurity.

The GGW Accelerator will be coordinated through the Pan Africa Agency for the Great Green Wall, with initial support from the UNCCD. Working across five pillars (see Figure 11), this Accelerator has three objectives: (i) to link up more effectively the already available financing sources with the available project opportunities through better coordination among current partners, funders, implementors and beneficiaries, (ii) to record and mobilise finance through proper tracking of the ongoing activities of multilateral and bilateral ODA partners, and (iii) to mobilise additional financial resources from private and public sources. It aims to mobilise EUR 16.2 billion for activities across the five pillars.

The GGW has mobilised funding from a range of actors such as the European Investment Bank, IFAD, FAO, GEF, GCF, AfDB and the World Bank. Much of this funding is not ‘new funding’, i.e. over and above what has already been committed by these institutions in the member states. For example, projects that will be funded by the World Bank will be those that are prioritised by the respective countries under the World Bank country strategy. Some stakeholders opined that the GGW relies heavily on a desertification narrative, which needs to be revisited to also include other climate change effects such as re-greening.

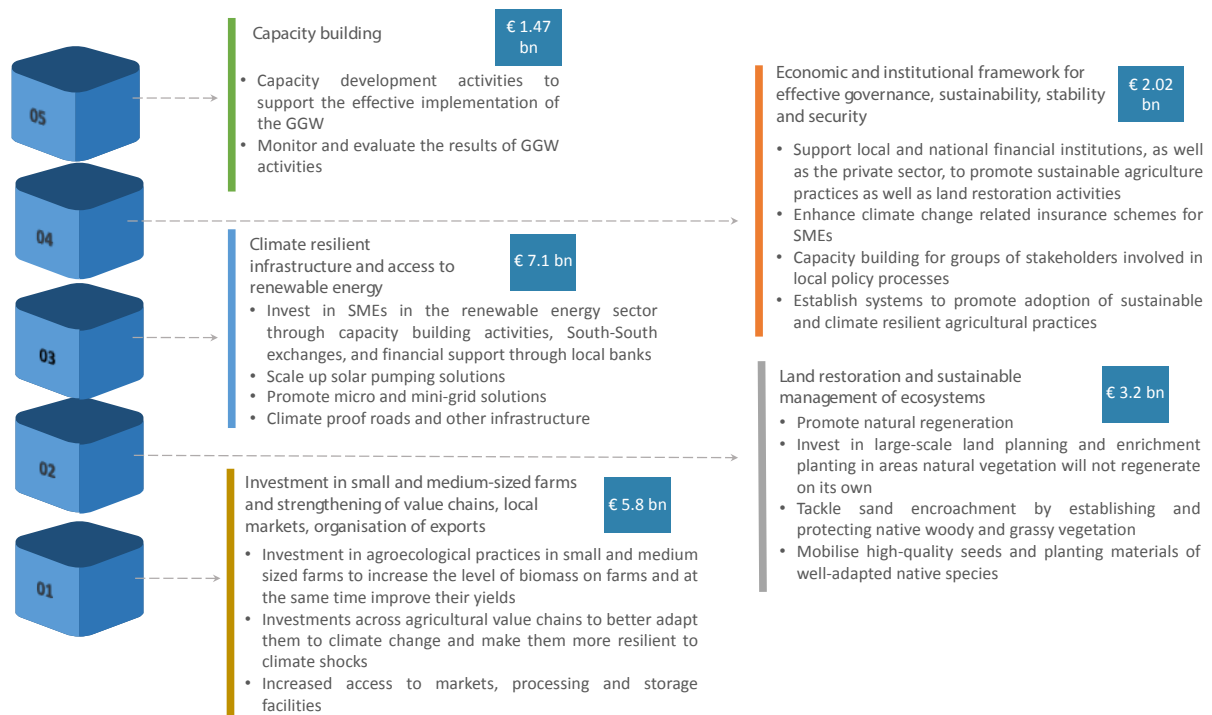


Figure 11: Strategic pillars of activity under the GGW Accelerator (Source: The Great Green Wall GGW Accelerator Strategy and the Great Green Wall Accelerator Factsheet)

Gaps and needs

Climate change and environmental protection are high political priorities in Niger.

Both issues are well recognised in national policies. There is also a rich policy landscape to address climate change. This recognition is accompanied by political willingness to implement policies, as demonstrated by the many ongoing programmes.^{lxxiv} However, the implementation of policies is hampered by several barriers. These stem primarily from imperfect inter-ministerial coordination, lack of capacity and technical know-how, and constraints in mobilising finance.

Insufficient inter-agency coordination is one of the key barriers to implementation.¹⁹

The MoF and MoP could pay more attention to the issue of climate change and climate relevant programmes and projects.^{lxxv} The need for greater coordination is said to be particularly visible in domestic arrangements for the country's preparation for UNFCCC processes. The MoF and MoP could be more involved in developing Niger's national position for discussions and negotiations.^{lxxvi} In addition, while ministries are willing to work in collaboration with the MoF, they often struggle to collaborate with each other. For example, the MoF was initially in charge of implementation of the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience. With a change in government, the MoP was put in charge of the project^{lxxvii} and the MoE has deprioritised its participation in the project since this change in ownership.^{lxxviii}

Lack of coordination is also visible in the NDC revision process. For example, the World Bank is supporting the government with the preparation of an investment plan that facilitates NDC implementation. Despite being on the national committee that is coordinating the revision of the NDC, the MoP has limited knowledge of the status of this plan.^{lxxix}

The government is aware of many of these shortcomings. It has identified the need for ownership of the NDC at all levels of government and sectoral ministries as a critical factor for the successful implementation of the NDC.^{lxxx} It also acknowledges that the implementation of the NDC necessitates inter-ministerial coordination, particularly for resource mobilisation, and coordination between actors and institutional processes in the AFOLU and energy sectors.^{lxxxi} CNEDD, in particular, is seeking to improve coordination with agencies responsible for project implementation.^{lxxxii}

Overlapping mandates and roles of different agencies complicates the challenge of coordination.^{lxxxiii}

For example, while the MoE is responsible for the NDC and the NDC revision, the CNEDD is the focal point for the UNFCCC. The national consultant who will be supporting NDC implementation will work under CNEDD.^{lxxxiv} The CCRS is now a leading actor in the NDC revision process and has also been interacting with donors.

19 A few donors and bilateral and multilateral agencies pointed out that the lack of inter-agency coordination is a general challenge of governance and is common to all countries across the world.

Stakeholders suggest that this has created confusion within the MoE.^{lxxxv} Similarly, although the CNEDD has responsibility and oversight of Niger's commitments to the international conventions on biodiversity, the fight against desertification and sustainable development, the MoE is responsible for implementation. While the MoP had technical ownership of projects under development co-operation, it is not responsible for or involved in the day-to-day operations and management of projects.^{lxxxvi}

Lack of sufficient, reliable, and accessible data presents a barrier to decision making and policy implementation. Even where the latest data or trends are available, ministries and agencies either do not know about it or lack access to it.^{lxxxvii} For example, lack of knowledge on forest resources and the absence of a national forest inventory, coupled with contradictory data on forest areas, complicates decision making in the forestry sector. Another example is the lack of climate information services and climate modelling; there are few effective early warning systems, for instance, in particular for extreme events such as droughts and floods, and few biophysical models to support decision making in sectors such as forestry and livestock. Variations in climate across different parts of the country mean that climate information services need to be localised. It is understood that the DMN lacks institutional capacity and tools to support such services. It is worth noting that Niger has a rich landscape of research and scientific institutions (see Annex 3), along with several universities. Stakeholders differ in opinion over whether the government sufficiently draws upon these institutions for data and policy making.^{lxxxviii} This gap could be on account of the lack of capacity in government.

Access to finance remains an issue.^{lxxxix} While Niger has direct access to the AF through BAGRI, it has no national entities with accreditation to the GCF and therefore has no direct access to the GCF. Other barriers to accessing finance include the following:

- *Complexity of international climate finance processes:* The complexity and difficulty of international climate finance processes, including understanding the requirements of donors and climate funds, poses challenges.^{xc} The government needs support to better engage with international structures that could increase the flow of climate finance.^{xcii}
- *Lack of domestic capacity:* As highlighted in the strategy developed by the Nigerien government to mobilise finance from the private sector, the country has an inexperienced domestic financial industry.^{xciii} Few local banks have experience with the mechanisms for accessing funding from multilateral climate change funds.^{xciii} A related issue is determining how to combine different sources of capital optimally in order to meet financing needs.^{xciv} The country also faces capacity gaps in the ability to plan and budget resources, manage cash flow, and be responsible for accounting and financial reporting.^{xcv} The absence of a clear definition of climate finance adds to the challenges of monitoring financial flows.^{xcvi}
- *Lack of bankable projects:* A lack of bankable projects prevents the mobilisation of finance, in particular for the implementation of the NDC.^{xcvii} An absence of institutional capacity means that the country lacks domestic capacity to prepare project proposals and design bankable projects, which are key to mobilising finance.^{xcviii}

It is worth noting that civil society and environment groups in the country have previously proposed the establishment of a National Environment Fund and a National Climate Fund.^{xcix} There is evidence that the ideas found traction with the government^c but subsequently seem to have faded, with the government not taking these ideas forward.^{ci}

The government has identified the following priorities to improve resource mobilisation and access to finance for climate actions:

- Getting a national entity accredited to the GCF is of utmost priority for the government;^{cii}
- Mainstreaming NDC-related projects and programmes within national investment plans and budgetary processes;^{ciii}
- Enhancing private sector participation.^{civ}

Institutional capacity building is necessary not just for resource mobilisation but also to enable all institutional stakeholders to effectively engage in climate change responses.

Ministries and national implementation structures face acute staffing and capacity challenges.^{cv} The government is keen to enhance engagement in initiatives such as the GGW and understands the opportunity this initiative presents, but capacity constraints restrict its ability to produce diagnostic studies and proposals.^{cvi} Stakeholders pointed out that lack of expertise and governance challenges such as lack of inter-ministerial coordination diminish the long-term sustainability of programmes. Capacity constraints are understood to be more severe at the level of local authorities.^{cvi} While donor-funded programmes and projects include discussions about necessary capacity building at the individual, group and community level, much less attention is given to higher levels of capacity at the national and sub-national level.

Donors perceive the lack of capacity in government as one of the key factors affecting the government's ability to coordinate with donors and to effectively express its needs and requirements.^{cviii} The government, on the other hand, does not fully appreciate the niches, strengths and comparative advantages of the many donors and international agencies.^{cix} In particular, the government is keen to conduct a mapping of the comparative advantages of the different accredited agencies to the GCF and AF to overcome this gap.^{cx} The government has also identified capacity building for participation in regional (i.e. cross-border and multi-country) projects as a priority, with the objective of mobilising finance for climate actions.^{cx}

Monitoring and reporting on climate relevant programmes and projects needs to improve. Niger has also not established a measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system to support the implementation of the NDC.^{cxii} Coupled with the absence of a central coordination mechanism to provide an overview of activities being undertaken by the government,^{cxiii} this means that the government has no overarching view of the various programmes and their results.^{cxiv} It is expected that the revision of the NDC and the support being provided under the umbrella of the NDC Partnership will lead to the establishment of an MRV system.

More needs to be done to mainstream climate change into public policies.^{cxv} Although climate change-related risks and vulnerability are recognised across the main national development policies, climate change is not mainstreamed into national socio-economic planning processes and projects. The Nigerien government recognises this, and is keen to bridge the gap.^{cxvi} The government is particularly keen to define and measure climate change mainstreaming into sectoral approaches.

All levels of government need to enhance engagements with the private sector and civil society on policy formulation and implementation of programmes. Stakeholders pointed out that the Nigerien government brings together a range of private sector and civil society stakeholders as part of policy formulation processes. For example, civil society has been actively engaged in studies prepared in support of NDC revision through dedicated consultations that have targeted women, youth and vulnerable groups. Stakeholders also agree that civil society is well informed on issues of climate change and environmental protection. It is understood that the government also actively supports the official accreditation of civil society participants to UNFCCC events.^{cxvii}

However, there is criticism that engagement on the NDC appears to be driven by the requirement of internationally relevant policy making processes to demonstrate that countries undertake such engagement.^{cxviii} In addition, outside of the NDC process, civil society engagement is understood to be limited to the bigger networks and is often narrow in scope.^{cxix} Civil society representatives are typically invited to attend workshops as participants, with the government not giving them opportunities to make meaningful contributions, for example through presentation of policy proposals or their position on climate relevant issues.^{cxx} Often only one civil society representative is invited to meetings.

Once again, the government is well aware of some of these shortcomings. It has acknowledged the need to create a consultation framework that allows systematic assessment and incorporation of different perspectives into the NDC.^{cxxi} It is also seeking support to enhance and better organise engagements with civil society, communities and the private sector.^{cxxii}

The nexus of climate change and security, and the links between migration, environment and climate change, are not fully recognised in policy measures. While there is an awareness of these links, the absence of evidence and solutions means that this nexus is still not sufficiently high on political priorities. This nexus is increasingly important for Niger because it is now characterised as a country of departure, transit and settlement of

migrants from neighbouring countries. In addition, migration is increasingly becoming a strategy to cope with and adapt to environmental and climate change.^{cxxiii} A number of donors and international agencies are beginning to give this nexus more attention through programming interventions. The International Organisation for Migration is addressing this through a study that seeks to reinforce the knowledge and capacity of government and non-government actors to better manage issues relating to the migration, environment and climate change nexus in Niger. GIZ is implementing the EU-BMZ project on the nexus of fragility, water, energy, food and security.

Finally, while the country needs to adapt to and build resilience to climate change, there is a growing need to focus on mitigation,^{cxxiv} renewable energy^{cxxv} and urban environmental challenges.^{cxxvi} Renewable energy and energy access continues to be neglected in favour of AFOLU. Despite the SE4ALL strategy, renewables-based energy access and a shift away from fossil fuels has not picked up pace.^{cxxvii} As noted by the government in its assessment of barriers for increased deployment of solar photovoltaic technologies, the country lacks regulatory frameworks in the energy sector to support the development and deployment of renewable energy. Awareness of the cost benefits of solar energy also remains low amongst citizens. Deployment and scaling up of renewable energy is critical for the broader energy transition in Niger. Fossil fuels pose the biggest risk to Niger's commitment to advancing climate action.

Urban development and urban environmental challenges continue. As mentioned earlier, migration and mobility, particularly migration from rural to urban areas, are increasingly becoming coping and climate change adaptation mechanisms in Niger. Migration to urban areas has intensified in recent years owing to violent conflicts in the country and resulting internal displacement.^{cxxviii} This is leading to the unplanned growth of urban centres (cities and urban communes), putting stress on urban systems. Climate change is bringing the urban infrastructure deficit into sharper focus. It is worth noting that at the current rate of population growth (3.8% per annum), the urban population is expected to increase from 3.5 million in 2017 to close to 20 million by 2050, an average of about 500,000 new urban dwellers per year.^{cxxix} Niamey is estimated to double in size by 2030.^{cxxx}

Waste is another area that has not received enough attention, although there are pockets of innovation in the waste management sector. For example, local companies such as Gestion et Valorisation des Déchets and Fortitude Reagis are providing innovative waste management solutions through the recycling of plastic bags into new products and the conversion of used car tyres and materials into garbage cans, furniture and decorative products.^{cxxxi} Government policy, lack of know-how, limited political will, lack of awareness amongst citizens and businesses, and lack of coordination between the government, the private sector and civil society are preventing systematic efforts in waste management.^{cxxxii}

BOX 4: Risks to the clean energy transition in Niger

Niger's energy system is dominated by biomass, which represented 77% of the total energy supply in 2018.^{cxxxiii} The use of biomass has contributed to deforestation problems.^{cxxxiv} Power generation in the country relies entirely on fossil fuels – coal and diesel. The country is heavily reliant on imported electricity from Nigeria, which, although cheap, poses serious energy security risks.^{cxxxv} The share of imported energy is expected to decrease significantly in the coming years owing to the energy crisis in Nigeria.^{cxxxvi} Nigeria has also launched electricity market reforms that are expected to increase the price of electricity, including for Niger.^{cxxxvii}

Many of Niger's own diesel power plants are close to the decommissioning phase but continue to operate with high generation costs.^{cxxxviii} Energy demand is growing rapidly, with significant pent-up demand being felt by businesses and socio-economic development sectors, which continue to experience shortages and blackouts. For these reasons, Niger aims to move towards greater electricity security by investing in domestic power production. There are risks that Niger will draw upon its extensive coal reserves, estimated at 90 million tons,^{cxxxix} to meet growing electricity needs.

Niger also has significant reserves of oil and uranium. Boosted by discoveries of oil and gas, Niger has been an oil producer since 2011. The Agadem perimeter has proven oil reserves estimated at over one billion barrels^{cxl} and new deposits have been identified on the Algerian border in the Kafra block.^{cxli} However, the geological potential is said to be largely under-explored owing to a previous absence of export solutions and technical data.^{cxlii} The emergence of oil has created new optimism about the country's development and balance of trade management.^{cxliii}

Niger is set to become an oil-exporting nation in 2022, following the expected completion of the Niger-Benin oil export pipeline connecting Koulélé in Niger to the port of Sèmè in Benin. The government is keen to intensify research and the proliferation of discoveries. The country's National Petroleum Policy sets out a vision for the development of the sector, in which petroleum becomes a major engine of economic and social development, while being managed in a responsible and environmentally friendly manner.^{cxliv} By 2025, the petroleum sector is expected to represent approximately 24% of GDP, 45% of tax revenues, 68% of exports and 8% to 12% of formal employment in Niger.^{cxlv} The government is keen to attract more foreign direct investment into the energy sector in order to increase Niger's oil production and increase exploration activities in under-explored or new areas.

It is also seeking to promote technical education and skills to boost employment through the sector, and promote the creation of industries using petrochemical raw materials to allow industrialisation.^{cxlvi}

Niger is one of the ten largest uranium resource-holders in the world^{cxlvii} and the world's sixth largest producer of uranium.^{cxlviii} It is interesting to note, however, that production has declined since 2011.^{cxlix} Given the uranium reserves, it is likely that several countries will tap Niger's reserves as a source of nuclear power. Uranium mining has been detrimental to the environment and continued mining is expected to pose risks to already fragile ecosystems.^{cl} The conflict and violence in the region also pose security risks to uranium mining.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Context

Niger is highly vulnerable to climate change and the risks that ensue with rising temperatures and unpredictable rainfall. This vulnerability is compounded by a range of factors. The economy is made up predominantly of agriculture, which accounts for 40% of GDP and is primarily rainfed and subsistence.^{cli} Four out of every five people employed are reliant on agriculture, with less than 1% of arable land irrigated. The country has been experiencing chronic food insecurity following the severe regional droughts experienced in 2005, 2008, 2010 and 2012. The country ranks 189 out of 189 in the Human Development Index. Finally, the country has among the fastest growing populations in the world, which is likely to further strain its natural resources. Climate change in the Sahel will simply compound these vulnerabilities.

Timing

Despite the wider challenges and political instability facing the country, climate change and environmental protection continue to be on the government's agenda. The NDC and NAP processes are on track, with delays attributable to the Covid-19 pandemic rather than a lack of political will. Niger is demonstrating leadership in the region on climate change issues, as evident in the country's efforts to operationalise and empower the CCRS.

Framing

It is recommended that all policy messaging and lobbying recognise government awareness of climate change and environmental issues and the political commitment that exists to address the challenges. The country has a rich and increasingly advancing policy landscape to this end, and has made consistent efforts to mainstream climate change across national and sectoral policies. The political commitment is also demonstrated by Niger's permanent presidency of the CCRS. Importantly, as a low-income country with no contributions to historic or current GHG emissions, Niger's proposed targets for the revised NDC are laudable.

Partnerships

Within a span of one year, BEN has established relationships with a range of key stakeholders in the Nigerien government and with the CCRS. BEN used the visit of the UK COP26 Regional Ambassador: Middle East and Africa as a platform to extend these relationships to civil society organisations, private sector enterprises and social enterprises. BEN is also the current lead of the in-country coordination group for climate and environment. The Joint Sahel Department is mapping the landscape of regional actors with the objective of extending the UK's partnerships with actors that operate in the G5 Sahel countries.

Priorities

The analysis of gaps, barriers and needs with regard to adaptation and mitigation suggests that priorities can be broadly divided into two categories:

- *Cross-cutting*: Low institutional capacity, coordination challenges, weak governance, inability to access finance, enhancing private sector and civil society engagement.
- *Sector-specific*: Focused climate change-related challenges in sectors such as agriculture, forestry, and water, market and regulatory barriers in the energy sector, waste governance and management, insufficient evidence and expertise, social protection, and urban governance.

The Nigerien government is well aware of several shortcomings. The government also demonstrates the appetite to address these gaps and is keen to mobilise support to this end. This opens an extensive range of opportunities for the UK to engage with the government. At the same time, the government's willingness to engage with a wide array of stakeholders presents an opportunity to strengthen the ability of stakeholders to engage with the government.

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- xlvi One example cited by the Ministere de l'Environnement et de la Lutte Contre la Desertification is that of FAO.
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- lxvii Processus d’opérationnalisation de la Commission Climat pour la Région du Sahel (CCRS). Presentation by M. Idrissa Mahamadou Soumana, Expert au Pôle Suivi-Evaluation du CTO-CCR at L’ATELIER REGIONAL DES EXPERTS POINTS FOC AUX CHANGEMENT CLIMATIQUE ET FONDS VERT CLIMAT DES PAYS MEMBRES DE LA COMMISSION CLIMAT POUR LA REGION DU SAHEL. Niamey, Niger du 09 au 10 août 2021.
- lxviii Processus d’opérationnalisation de la Commission Climat pour la Région du Sahel (CCRS). Presentation by M. Idrissa Mahamadou Soumana, Expert au Pôle Suivi-Evaluation du CTO-CCR at L’ATELIER REGIONAL DES EXPERTS POINTS FOC AUX CHANGEMENT CLIMATIQUE ET FONDS VERT CLIMAT DES PAYS MEMBRES DE LA COMMISSION CLIMAT POUR LA REGION DU SAHEL. Niamey, Niger du 09 au 10 août 2021.
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- lxxxiii Based on interviews conducted as part of the study.
- lxxxiv Based on discussions with the Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte Contre la Desertification.
- lxxxv Based on interviews conducted as part of the study.
- lxxxvi Based on discussions with the Ministry of Planning.
- lxxxvii Based on interviews conducted as part of the study.
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- xc Besoins en Financements Climatiques du Niger. Présenté au nom de l'équipe du Niger par: Mr Mahamadou Laoualy, Conseiller au Secrétariat Exécutif du CNEDD, Atelier Virtuel de la CEDEAO sur le Financement Climatique basé sur les Besoins. 26 - 27 Octobre 2020 and Fonds Vert pour le Climat: Experience du Niger, Niamey, le 10 Août 2021. Presentation by Dr Kamaye Maazou, Secrétaire Exécutif du CNEDD. Point Focal Fonds Vert pour le Climat.
- xci Based on discussions with the Ministry of Planning.
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- cx Fonds Vert pour le Climat : Experience du Niamey, le 10 août 2021. Presentation by Dr Kamaye Maazou Secrétaire Exécutif du CNEDD. Point Focal Fonds Vert pour le Climat.
- cxI Fonds Vert pour le Climat : Experience du Niger Niamey, le 10 août 2021. Presentation by Dr Kamaye Maazou Secrétaire Exécutif du CNEDD. Point Focal Fonds Vert pour le Climat.
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- cxiii Based on interviews conducted as part of the study.
- cxiv Based on discussions with the Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte Contre la Desertification.
- cxv Based on discussions with the Conseil National pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable.
- cxvi Based on discussions with the Conseil National pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable.
- cxvii Based on interviews conducted as part of the study.
- cxviii Based on interviews conducted as part of the study.
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An aerial photograph of a river delta, showing a complex network of channels and distributaries. The water is a deep blue, while the surrounding land is a mix of light and dark brown, indicating different soil types and vegetation. The word "Appendices" is written in a bold, white, sans-serif font, centered over the image. The overall composition is a high-angle, top-down view of the natural landscape.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Overview of key national and sectoral policies in Niger

Strategie De Developpement Durable et de Croissance Inclusive (SDDCI)

Popularly known as Niger 2035, the 2020-2035 Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth Strategy is the current guiding framework for national development and planning in Niger. It aims to transform Niger into a 'united, democratic, and modern country, peaceful, prosperous and proud of its cultural values, supported by sustainable, fair and balanced development in a united and solidary Africa' by 2035. It aims to strengthen the rule of law and advance sustainable and inclusive development, food security, economic diversification and social development. It is organised around six strategic axes: territorial security, development of a dynamic private sector, demographic transition to control demographic growth, revitalisation and modernisation of agro-pastoral systems and rural economy, human capital development, and the modernisation of government institutions. Climate change, sustainable environmental and natural resource management are specifically addressed under the axes on modernisation and revitalisation of rural areas, with a specific focus on increasing food security, farming incomes, and diversification of the rural economy.

The SDDCI provides an assessment of climatic trends and risks for the country and projects. There is a significant reduction in the flow of rivers, disappearance of most of the permanent water sources, yield reduction of 4.6% to 25% for the main cereal crops (millet, sorghum and cowpeas), depending on the cereals and modelling approaches, and decline in the production of dry biomass (dry cereals or fodder for breeding). It notes that this heightens the risks of rural-urban migration. Climate change is also expected to lead to an increase in vector-borne pathologies such as malaria, meningococcal meningitis and measles.

L'Initiative 3N, Les Nigériens Nourrissent les Nigériens (3NI)

The Nigeriens Nourish Nigeriens initiative is the country's framework for sustainable agricultural development and food and nutrition security. First formulated for 2012-15, the current action plan focuses on 2016-2020 and aims to achieve zero hunger by 2021 through an increased focus on integrated water management, agro-silvo-pastoral value chains, sustainable natural resource management, and reducing vulnerability to food insecurity. It recognises climate change as a key risk to its implementation, and the third of five axes is to improve resilience to climate change, crises and disasters. The initiative aims to scale proven adaptation and mitigation technologies, scale sustainable land management practices with adaptation and mitigation co-benefits, and implement a range of resilience-building strategies.

Plan de Développement Economique et Social (PDES)

The current Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES) covers 2017–2021 and is designed as the first five-year plan for implementing Niger 2035. It is built around eight priorities: promoting a cultural renaissance, consolidating democratic institutions, ensuring the security of people and goods, guaranteeing access to water for all, ensuring food and nutritional security through the I3N, developing a communication and energy infrastructure, developing social sectors, in particular education and health, and increasing youth employment. It recognises climate change as one of six key risks to development. Adaptation to climate change is included as one of eleven policy programmes (along with improvement of the built environment). Targeted actions relevant to climate change include capacity building and development of the green economy. PDES also acknowledges the country's conflict over natural resources and includes a focus on sustainable land management and the prevention and management of rural land resource conflicts.

Strategie De Developpement Durable De L'élevage 2013–2035

The Strategy for Sustainable Livestock Development (SDDEL) 2013–2035 is the national livestock development policy and contributes directly to the achievement of the goals and objectives of the 3NI and the PDES. To be implemented over three phases, the policy is built around three strategic axes: sustainable improvement of animal health and hygiene of animal products, diversification and promotion of animal production, and development of the enabling legal and institutional environment to foster sustainable development of livestock. It aims to promote sustainable economic and ecological management of pastoral resources. It also notes that Niger's approach to livestock breeding is founded on extensive production systems based on feeding herds on natural pastures. This approach has a modest carbon footprint compared to intensive farming which has a higher carbon footprint. It emphasises that mainstreaming climate change is a guiding principle, making it possible to ensure that pastoralism is given due consideration in the government's strategy to produce carbon credits.

Strategie de Developpement Rural, Plan D'Action (SDR)

The Strategy for Rural Development Action Plan (SDR) 2006, and its 2010 Investment Plan (Strategie de Developpement Rural, Plan D'Action) were developed to operationalise what was then called the Poverty Reduction Strategy, 2002. This strategy is now the PDES. The SDR aims to achieve economic growth and stability through developing the agro-silvo-pastoral sectors and diversifying rural incomes with non-agricultural activities. The strategy is built around three pillars: economic growth; risk reduction, food security and natural resource management; and capacity building. Programmes under the SDR address pastoral systems, local governance of natural resources, land restoration and rural infrastructure, among others. The SDR does not mainstream climate change but recognises climate risks.

Cadre Strategique de la Gestion Durable des Terres (CS-GDT)

The Strategic Framework for Sustainable Land Management and its Investment Plan 2015–2029 seeks to prioritise, plan and guide the implementation of current and future land-related investments by both the public and private sectors through a participatory and inclusive approach that involves all stakeholders from the local level to the national level. It recognises climate change as a key driver of land degradation and is oriented towards adaptation. It specifically seeks to:

- create a framework for mobilising financial resources for sustainable land management;
- ensure the sustainability of the agricultural production base (water, land, vegetation, wildlife) by focusing on the sustainable management of ecosystems;
- increase forest production;
- build capacity of all stakeholders;
- establish a monitoring and evaluation system and a dedicated database to measure the impact of sustainable land management; and
- improve the synergy of land-related interventions, avoiding duplication of actions and making judicious use of financial resources.

Climate-related measures primarily focus on integrating climate change into planning, climate change communication, disaster risk reduction, and research on adaptation options.

Appendix 2: Overview of programmes and projects on climate change adaptation

The table below presents a selection of programmes and projects that directly target climate change adaptation in Niger. Several projects have been implemented specifically in areas such as agriculture and water. Given Niger’s vulnerability to climate change, these projects contribute to building resilience to climate change. A full list of projects is available in the following study conducted as part of the development of the NAP:

CNEDD, UNDP, GCF. ÉTUDE SUR LES ACTIVITÉS D’ADPTATION RÉALISÉES ET EN COURS ENTRE 2006 ET 2019. May 2020. FAIRE PROGRESSER LA PLANIFICATION ET LA BUDGETISATION DE L’ADAPTATION A MOYEN ET LONG TERMES AU NIGER-PNA

Programme/Projects	Overview	Implementing Ministry/ Institution	Funded by	Timeframe
Enhancing the resilience of agriculture to climate change to support food security through modern irrigation techniques	<p>The project is a pilot project aiming to strengthen the resilience of populations and prevent maladaptation. It targets the problem of expenses related to fetching water together with the management of water resources. The project aims to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> strengthen the capacity of stakeholders on resilient irrigation systems to climate change and disseminate lessons learned during the project execution; support the development of efficient technologies for sustainable management of water resources, conserve soil of irrigated areas and reduce energy costs associated with pumping irrigation water; support the diversification of livelihoods to improve the incomes of farmers. 	Ministry of Agriculture	Adaptation Fund Implemented by BOAD	2020-2025

Programme/Projects	Overview	Implementing Ministry/ Institution	Funded by	Timeframe
Promoting Climate Smart Agriculture	<p>This is a regional project covering Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Niger and Togo. The project aims to reduce the vulnerability of farmers and pastoralists to increased climatic risk, which undermines the level of food security, income generation, and ecosystem services in poor communities. The specific objectives of the project are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> strengthening knowledge and technical capacity through regional and local interactions for the promotion of agriculture practices resilient to the adverse effects of climate change; scaling up best practices related to climate change adaptation in agriculture and pastoralism at the local and regional level; and sharing knowledge and disseminating lessons learned on resilient agricultural best practices related to climate smart agriculture. 	ECOWAS Regional Agency for Agriculture and Food, in collaboration with Directorates in charge of Environment, Agriculture, and Livestock in each country.	Adaptation Fund Implemented by BOAD	2020-2024
Projet d'appui à l'Agriculture Sensible aux Risques Climatiques	<p>The project contributes to the implementation of the 3NI and the Action Plan for the Management of Agricultural Risks developed in June 2014 with the support of the World Bank. The project is working in 66 communes to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improve adaptation to climate risks; improve agricultural productivity; and improve beneficiary capacity to respond quickly and effectively to a crisis or emergency. 	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	International Development Association, Millennium Challenge Corporation, Nigerien Government	2016-2022

Programme/Projects	Overview	Implementing Ministry/ Institution	Funded by	Timeframe
Project to support climate resilience for sustainable agricultural development in Niger (PARCDAD)	The project aimed to build the capacities of various actors to manage food and nutritive security in a more integrated, sustainable and resilient manner in the face of climate change and related risks. It focused on the local and regional level in Dosso and Zinder with concrete agro-sylvo-pastoral activities. It also supported strengthening of the 3NI M&E system, implementation and governance mechanisms.	MoE, Regions of Dosso and Zinder, High Commissioner for the 3NI, CNEDD	EU Global Climate Change Alliance	2015-2019
African Climate Adaptation and Food Security (ACAFS)	ACFAS was a regional UNDP project and was implemented in six countries, including Niger. It aimed to enhance the adaptive capacities of governments, communities and regional institutions to address climate change impacts on food security and other development priorities through (i) the enhancement of climate information systems for informed and integrated decision making, and (ii) testing and scaling up selected climate adaptation and risk management measures.	CNEDD	Japan Implemented by UNDP	2015-2019

Programme/Projects	Overview	Implementing Ministry/ Institution	Funded by	Timeframe
Community Action Project for Climate Resilience	The project was part of the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience of Niger. The project sought to enhance climate resilience in 38 municipalities, particularly targeting agricultural production.	Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Agriculture, CNEDD, Ministry of Water	IBRD, AfDB, IFC	2012-2017
Implementation of NAPA priority interventions to build resilience and adaptive capacity of the agriculture sector in Niger	This project focused on eight communes in eight different regions. The project aimed to raise awareness of climate change, enhance resilience through IGA and more resilient agricultural techniques, strengthen the livelihoods of local population, and disseminate best practices.	CNEDD, municipalities, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Water	GEF-LDCF, Canada, UNDP, Nigerien government Implemented with support from UNDP	2010-2015
Projet D'Actions Communautaires pour la Résilience Climatique	Part of the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience of Niger, the project was working in 38 communes to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> integrate climate resilience and knowledge into sectoral and local policies, and improve the resilience of agro-sylvo-pastoral systems and local populations. 	MoP	The World Bank, Nigerien government	2012-2019

Programme/Projects	Overview	Implementing Ministry/ Institution	Funded by	Timeframe
Climate Information Development and Forecasting Project	<p>Part of the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience of Niger, the project aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve the quality of climate information and products; • improve climate modeling and predictions and the dissemination of information that exists to the main users, i.e. farmers and pastoralists, in a way they can easily understand; • strengthen the early warning system; • develop an electronic platform for weather information sharing and analysis. 	MoP, National Meteorological Directorate	AfDB, IFC	

Sources:

- CNEDD, UNDP, GCF. ÉTUDE SUR LES ACTIVITÉS D'ADPTATION RÉALISÉES ET EN COURS ENTRE 2006 ET 2019. May 2020. FAIRE PROGRESSER LA PLANIFICATION ET LA BUDGETISATION DE L'ADAPTATION A MOYEN ET LONG TERMES AU NIGER-PNA
- UNDP UNEP National Adaptation Plans Global Support Programme. Niger's National Adaptation Plan Process. Stocktaking report and recommendations for a road map for advancing Niger's NAP process
- <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/enhancing-resilience-of-agriculture-to-climate-change-to-support-food-security-in-niger-through-modern-irrigation-techniques-2/>
- <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/promoting-climate-smart-agriculture-west-africa-benin-burkina-faso-ghana-niger-togo/>
- <https://pasec-niger.org/>
- <https://www.gcca.eu/fr/programmes/la-resilience-climatique-pour-un-developpement-agricole-durable-au-niger>
- <http://www.cnedd.ne/index.php/programmes-et-projets/parc-dad>
- <http://psrcniger-ppcr.ne/index.php/projet-d-actions-communautaires-pour-la-resilience-climatique>

Appendix 3: Other institutions of interest

A list of other institutions and funds that were identified during the course of this study and that may be of interest for future engagement:

- National Solar Energy Agency or Agence Nationale d'Énergie Solaire (ANERSOL)
- National Solar Energy Centre or Centre National d'Énergie Solaire (CNES)
- National Agency for the Promotion of Electrification in Rural Areas or Agence Nigérienne de Promotion de l'Électrification en milieu Rural (ANPER)
- National Association of Solar Professionals or Association des Professionnels d'Énergie Solaire (APE-Solaire)
- Association of Mayors of Niger (AMN)
- Food and Nutrition Security Investment Fund or Fonds d'Investissement pour la Sécurité Alimentaire au Niger (FISAN)
- Abdou Moumouni University (UAM)
- Institute of Agronomic Research of Niger (INRAN)

Appendix 4: List of interviews conducted for this study

Organisation	Representatives
Ministry of Environment	Ramata Harouna Directrice de Renforcement de la Résilience et de l'Atténuation au Changement Climatique Lead for Niger's NDC Revision
Conseil National pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable	Mr. Maazou Kamaye Executive Secretary
Commission for Climate in the Sahel Region	Mr. Issifi Boureima Chief Coordinator
Plateforme Nationale Sur le Changement Climatique	M. Sani Ayouba Executive Director
Ministry of Planning	Mr. Saadou Bakoye Secretary-General
GIZ Niamey	Andreas König Joschen Rudolph
Embassy of Italy, Niamey	Laura Pala Programme Officer, Italian Agency for Development Cooperation Daniel (surname was not recorded) Coordinator for EU project on desertification
IOM	Orlane Mathieu Maincent Project Officer - Migration, Environment and Climate (MECC) Change Focal Point at IOM - UN Migration Marcello Goletti Head of Programmes and Officer in Charge in Niger
UNDP Niger	Elhadji Mahamane M. Lawali Chargé Programme Energie Environnement Programme Résilience

The study also benefitted from interviews conducted as part of the FCDO Sahel Department's regional study and country studies for Mali and Chad.

Organisation	Representatives
GIZ, Bamako	Hartmut Behrend Directeur du Projet d'adaptation aux Changements Climatiques
West African Development Bank	Elie Aloko Director of Environment and Climate Finance Latif Abdoulaye Chef de la Mission Résidente du Mali
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands	Dr Elizabeth Carabine Regional Senior Expert, Climate Change Inclusive Green Growth Department (IGG) Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
The World Bank	Ellysar Baroudy Lead Carbon Finance Specialist, Sustainable Development Network
UNDP	Dr Christelle ODONGO-BRAUN Energy and Climate Change Specialist Nature, Climate and Energy Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS)/Global Policy Network (based in Dakar) Catherine Diam-Valla Country Coordinator for the Climate Promise in Burkina Faso and Mali (based in New York) Clotilde Goeman Regional Technical Advisor - Climate Change Adaptation (based in Istanbul) Thomas Pitaud Regional Advisor - Climate Resilience and DRR (based in Dakar) Clara Proutreau Programme Analyst, Climate Risk and Resilience (based in Dakar) Julie Teng Country Coordinator for the Climate Promise in Niger and Chad (based in Bangkok) Reshmi Theckethil Project Manager - Climate Resilience and DRR (based in Abuja)

French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs	Remy Ruat Climate change, development, adaptation specialist, environment and climate change team
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Héloïse van Besien Biodiversity, Desertification, Land Degradation Policy Officer
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United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification	Sarah Toumi Monitoring officer - Great Green Wall Accelerator
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Commission for Climate in the Sahel Region	Mr. Issifi Boureima Chief Coordinator
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European Commission

Ambassade Royale de la Norvège, Bamako	Johan Kristian Meyer Outgoing counsellor and chargé d'affaires
	Mohamed Ag Inorene Programme Officer Agriculture climate change and humanitarian situation for Mali and Niger

Embassy of Sweden, Bamako	Karin Isaksson Counsellor, SIDA Program Manager Environment and Climate Change
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UK Export Finance	Caroline Healy Head of Government Engagement
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CDC Group	Nicolas Pitiot Investment Director, Project Finance
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Toby Bateman Global Affairs Advisor
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African Development Bank	Arona Soumare Principal Climate Change and Green Growth Officer Focal point for UNFCCC
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Gareth Phillips Division manager, Climate Finance OIC Director, Climate Change Department
