



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF).

PROJECT TYPE: FULL SIZE PROJECT

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: LDCF

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Planning and financing adaptation in Niger		
Country:	Niger	GEF Project ID: ¹	8020
GEF Agency:	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	5336
Other Executing Partner(s):	National Council on Environment for Sustainable Development (CNEDD)	Submission Date:	14 Jan 2015
		Resubmission Date:	25 Mar 2015
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change Adaptation	Project Duration (Months)	60
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>	Corporate Program: SGP <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of parent program:	N/A	Agency Fee (\$)	847,875

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES²:

Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs)	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
CCA-Objective 1: Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change	LDCF	6,000,000	18,000,000
CCA-Objective 2: Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation	LDCF	1,000,000	1,000,000
CCA-Objective 3: Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes	LDCF	1,500,000	7,000,000
Project Management	LDCF	425,000	1,000,000
Total Project Cost		8,925,000	27,000,000

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To strengthen national/local institutions and communities capacities in adaptation planning & budgeting while using opportunities of water market to advance local adaptation and resilience in Niger					
Project Component	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
				GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
1. Improving planning of adaptation	TA	Integrate climate change adaptation in relevant budgeting and planning frameworks at national (2020-2035 SDDCI, CC Strategy, IWRM, multiannual/annual budget frameworks) and local levels	LDCF	1,500,000	7,000,000
2. Using sector-wide approach to access to adaptation finance at local level	INV	Promote the mass dissemination of economically sustainable hybrid village water systems and multipurpose infrastructure that transform access to water to an income-generating opportunity and	LDCF	6,000,000	18,000,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submissions.

² When completing Table A, refer to the GEF Website, [Focal Area Results Framework](#) which is an Excerpt from [GEF-6 Programming Directions](#).

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

Project Objective: To strengthen national/local institutions and communities capacities in adaptation planning & budgeting while using opportunities of water market to advance local adaptation and resilience in Niger					
Project Component	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
				GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
		increase disaster risks preparedness of vulnerable communities			
3. Evidence based policy decisions	TA	Establish an evidence based knowledge system to inform policies and investments on adaptation	LDCF	1,000,000	1,000,000
Subtotal				8,500,000	26,000,000
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴			LDCF	425,000	1,000,000
Total Project Cost			LDCF	8,925,000	27,000,000

C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE Please include confirmed co-financing letters for the project with this form.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	CNEDD	In-kind	1,500,000
Recipient Government	Ministry of Water and Environment	Grant	18,000,000
Recipient Government	Ministry of Planning and Finance	Grant	7,000,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	500,000
Total Co-financing			27,000,000

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS A)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) ^{b)}	Total (c)=a+b
UNDP	LDCF	Niger	CCA	N/A	8,925,000	847,875	9,772,875
Total GEF Resources							

- a. No need to fill this table if it is a single Agency, single Trust Fund, single focal area and single country project.
b. Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](#).

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)⁵Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes

PPG amount requested by agency(ies), Trust Fund, country(ies) and the Programming of funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee ⁶ (b)	Total c = a + b
UNDP	LDCF		Climate Change Adaptation	N/A	150,000	14,250	164,250
Total PPG Amount					150,000	14,250	164,250

⁴ For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

⁵ PPG requested amount is determined by the size of the GEF Project Financing (PF) as follows: Up to \$50k for PF upto \$1 mil; \$100k for PF up to \$3 mil; \$150k for PF up to \$6 mil; \$200k for PF up to \$10 mil; and \$300k for PF above \$10m. On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

⁶ PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the Agency fee over the GEF Project Financing amount requested.

F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS⁷

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate. N/A

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

1. Project Description

Niger, one of the world's poorest countries, has been significantly affected by climate change, particularly with regards to food security as demonstrated by three major food shortages in the last 10 years. The biggest impact of climate change in Niger include an increase in the frequency of droughts, resulting in a decrease in agricultural production, an associated increase in grazing pressure on pastoral ecosystems, and consequently soil erosion on a mass scale. Reduced food supply and income from agriculture as a result of climate change will increase the incidence of malnutrition and famine across the country. Additional socio-economic impacts of reduced agricultural yields as a result of variable climatic factors include such effects as reduction in income, land conflicts and deepening of rural poverty⁸. An increase in the frequency of droughts as a consequence of climate change has already resulted in the desiccation of numerous ponds, a process that is likely to intensify⁹. The socio-economic effects arising from the loss of these ponds are disastrous and their reduction has resulted in a vastly reduced quality of life for many people.

Reducing Niger's vulnerability to climate change requires greater investments and greater integration of climate change adaptation into on-going development programmes. Given the multi-faceted and complex nature of climate change impacts, improving planning of adaptation will offer guidance for internal and donor supported development resourcing, monitoring and assistance, as part of national and sectoral strategic planning, policy and budgeting. In the pathway to transformation and resilience, greater empowering of water users groups in creating and operating profitable income-generating businesses will provide a sustainable source of local income, as well as providing an economically sustainable source of clean drinking water for the rural poor.

Following the request of Niger government on NAPs, a stocktaking mission was organized in June 2014, through the support of the NAP GSP, for a quick assessment of the institutional framework and capacities relevant to the NAP process through structured interviews and an extensive desk review. The mission identified following barriers to overcome:

Informational: Climate vulnerability assessment is not currently used to inform sectoral and national planning decisions in a systematic way. Climate modelling and scenarios that exist are not sufficient to inform sectoral and national planning. These often used are developed by regional centers such as the AGRHYMET and the ACMAD and downscaled for the Niger context. Current skills available in this area are project-based and are not generally retained once projects come to an end. In addition, data management and sharing remains an important constraint with most research data held by individuals rather than centralized databases. The availability of up to date and quality data upon which to base decisions, on prioritization or on decisions about training needs, has a very significant impact on management effectiveness for CCA. At present there is no centralized record of what training has already been delivered on climate change. Finally, there is need for a greater harmonization and standardization of CCA data and the need to build an integrated national CCA platform to support the organization, management and provision of ready access to such data as well as to align it with other existing or upcoming systems in other sectors. Achieving this requires IT and content management skills to structure and maintain the platform, as well as develop and agree data management protocols across all the sectors that would need to be involved.

Technical: CCA is in the early stages of mainstreaming into other national and sector policy, while the individual skills needed to support this work is also at a nascent stage. A number of sectors (agriculture, water resources, health) are aware of the need for integrating CCA actions within respective planning, programming and monitoring but lack necessary understanding, tools and know-how. CNEDD has a mandate to provide this support but itself has insufficient skills to help sectors to plan and implement CCA actions. Furthermore,

⁷ Provide those indicator values in this table to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the *GEF-6 Programming Directions*, will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period.

⁸ National Climate Change Policy, Government of Niger, 2013

⁹ Niger National Adaptation Programme of Action, August 2006

economic assessment and decision support tools, such as cost benefit analysis and benefits based budgeting, provide ways for sectors to translate CCA needs into the necessary language to be able to engage effectively both with the Ministry of Finance and external climate financing sources. There is a clear need for skills development in this area at both technical and management levels.

Financial: Accessing climate finance remains a critical area for skills development in Niger. Understanding what sources of financing exist, which ones are most suited to the Niger context and how to approximate to international financing standards, all need to be enhanced. There is no formal climate finance markers and dedicated systems to track climate finance are missing. A challenge to funds access at downstream levels is the absence of efficient channelling mechanisms between national and local institutions. For example, many villages do not have the institutional capacity for raising adaptation finance for the required water infrastructures.

Because of its development status (LDC), climate change risks magnify development challenges for Niger if these barriers are not overcome. The Government recognized the need to address adaptation planning and financing in the broader context of sustainable development and also the urgent need to mobilise finance for improved water availability to increase the resilience of communities to more variable climate.

Component 1: improving planning of adaptation

The LDCF funded project builds on relevant national development policy framework defined and implemented through budget allocations and can therefore, facilitate adaptation across different government levels. The co-financing contribution to this component of the project is estimated to be 7 millions USD.

- The Niger's **Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES) 2012-2015**, is the unifying development framework that can facilitate the promotion of adaptation in sectoral policies and strategies undertaken by the Government. It contains five priorities: strengthening the rule of law, sustainable and inclusive development, food security, economic diversification, and social development. Climate change is mentioned as a key challenge to food security and for environmental sustainability. However it is only addressed in axis 2, objective 3 (on environmental sustainability) and partly in axis 3 on food security and resilience. There are no clear climate adaptation indicators, but there are 2 mitigation indicators. The PDES is meant to be the key document from which all other plans (annual and sectoral) derive. The next PDES will be drafted and adopted during the second half of 2015 after the SDDCI is approved. Comprehensive climate mainstreaming in the PDES could have a significant impact of sectoral mainstreaming and budget allocations
- Besides this broader strategic document, specific plans and strategies exist. **The 2012-2035 Livestock Sustainable Development Strategy** mentions climate change as a crosscutting principle but measures to effectively address climate change are somewhat lacking in the document. The strategy on disaster risk prevention and management is under development. Although some work has been done by various actors (AAP project, NGOs at local level), climate change is still not entirely taken into account although it is recognized as a major challenge.
- The LDCF project will also build on relevant tools developed in 2012 by CNEDD on Integrating Climate Change Dimensions (ICCD) into community planning. The guide supplements the national guidelines on creating PDCs and identifies ways to introduce dimensions of climate change into these guidelines. With this tool, local Development Plans of the eight municipalities of the NAPA Resilience Project (UNDP-GEF LDCF) have been mainstreamed, 6 six more are planned to be revised under the new UNDP GEF LDCF project on CBA, and 38 are targeted by the CR – CAP (WB – PPCR). Additional funding will be provided through the proposed LDCF funded project to particularly integrate climate changes into existing local water and sanitation plans (PLEA).
- The CNEDD (National Council on Environment for Sustainable Development of Niger) is coordinating the NAP process and will ensure that relevant ministries will be engaged. The Ministry of Planning, Regional Development and Community Development (MP/AT/DC) is in charge of development coordination, planning and monitoring in the short- and medium term. It drafts the 5-year plans as well as the long term development strategies, such as the SDDCI. The Min. of Finance has the responsibility to draft the finance bill which will eventually be voted by the National Assembly

and become a law. It prepares the functioning budget of the State and coordinated with the Min. of Planning which prepares the investment budget, based on submissions by the Ministries. The budgets are supposed to derive from a macroeconomic framing note which itself should be based on the PDES. However, there is currently no mechanism to ensure the budget proposed integrates climate change. Through this project, the national capacities for coordination through CNEDD as well as mainstreaming climate into planning and budgeting could be strengthened by building climate skills among their key staff in all the institutions. This coordinated effort of CNEDD with Planning and Finance will contribute to building up step by step procedures for climate mainstreaming in the Finance Law through the development of tools that can support climate mainstreaming in budget procedures.

Under Component 1, Niger will use LDCF resources to effectively develop cross-sectoral and multi stakeholder processes and relevant management skills to address synergies, gaps and conduct NAP process.

With **Output 1.1**, an operational coordination and consultation mechanisms will be established to ensure ownership of the process by all actors through (i) setting up of an operational coordination mechanism under the CNEDD to oversee the activities of the NAP process, maintain a communications and outreach function, and coordinate the collection of information on the NAP activities for monitoring and evaluation purposes; (ii) conduct multi-stakeholders consultation workshops at national and local levels to brief policymakers about climate change adaptation challenges and opportunities, and the NAP process in particular ; (iii) assess additional gaps and needs of the enabling environment for the NAP process (including a) strengths and weaknesses regarding the capacity, data and information, and resources required to effectively engage in the NAP process ; b) potential barriers to the planning, design and implementation of adaptation activities) ; and (iv) define a NAP framework and strategy as well as an update road map, including sequencing of various NAPs and a monitoring and evaluation plan for the NAP process.

Under **Output 1.2**, a good understanding of climate change adaptation by all stakeholders will be developed early in the process by (i) institutionalising a training kit to train ministries' staff on economics/cost-benefit analysis and climate adaptation, as well as management. Partnership will be forged with national (DGRE, ENAM, University of Niamey Department of Geography, FAST- Msc en Environment Studies, EMIG...) and regional (AGRHYMET, CILSS, ACMAD) institutions for designing and implementing training packages on climate mainstreaming, economics of adaptation and management skills; and (ii) conducting public awareness and outreach programmes to facilitate the communication, education and public access to information on climate change adaptation.

Under **Output 1.3**, Establish data collection/production, information and communication mechanisms for the NAP through (i) harmonized/standardized indicators, data processing, modeling, projections, vulnerability assessments, GIS; (ii) the assessment of climate vulnerability for targeted sectors/communes on the basis of current climate variability and future climate projections, current and future land and water resource use and socio-economic development, (iii) the realisation of an economic analysis of policy instruments (against criteria such as costs, benefits, efficiency, equity and political acceptability); (iv) the review of legal, policy and regulatory framework to identify gaps and inconsistencies in directing adaptation investments; (v) strengthening the CNEDD's climate information platform and monitoring system and ensuring alignment with existing monitoring systems such as PDES and 3N, and the early warning system of DNPGCCA; and (vi) supporting access to climate change information to sectors and other users in the country, in partnership with other institutions and programmes and projects dealing with climate information.

Under **Output 1.4**, CCA will be integrated in relevant budgeting and planning frameworks (2020-2035 SDDCI, CC Strategy, IWRM, multiannual/annual budget frameworks at national, regional and local levels (e.g. water and sanitation plans -PLEA), through (i) identifying and appraising climate adaptation options, incl. through cost-benefit analyses; (ii) identifying climate indicators and continuous monitoring mechanisms (ii) developing pluri-annual programmatic and budgeting climate sensitive approaches, (iii) developing a coherent vision for external and national climate investments, and (iv) compiling sectoral and subnational priorities, organizing stakeholders' consultations, integrating comments and validating the NAP, and disseminating the NAP.

Component 2: Using sector-wide approach to access to adaptation finance at local level

Water resources development offers one specific avenue for the provision of climate change adaptation services at local level. The sector is recognized and promoted as a critical pillar in the overall economic development of the country. The implementation of the 2011-2015 National Programme on Access to Water and Sanitation (PNAEPA) is supported by national budget (estimate to be at least 10 millions USD per year) and by development partners (including World Bank, African Development Bank (AfDB), European Union and UN Development Programme). It specifies the necessary investment budget of public funds (State and Technical and Financial Partners) for the achievement of objectives (particularly MDG 7 on access to clean water and sanitation). The development of the PNAEPA post 2015 is underway and the expected co-financing from this Programme is to be 18 millions. Additional funds are expected from LDCF to increase access to water for vulnerable communities with a ratio of access under 25%.

With the first UNDP NAPA project, integrated household and irrigation water systems were promoted in the 8 target communes for the growing of vegetable and led to subsequent increases in income. A significant amount of potatoes, tomatoes, cabbages, and lettuce were produced in all gardening sites as a result and led to subsequent increases in income, ranging from 125,000 FCFA (250 \$US) in the urban community of Tanout to 250,000 FCFA (500 \$US) in the Rural Municipality of Tondikiwindi. This has increased the quality and quantity of agricultural goods, providing crops for consumption, sale and storage. The gardens led to increased income and improved food security and nutrition, allowing families to address crop failures in 2011. The revenue generated from these enhanced income-generating activities enable women to deal more systematically with children's health and have positive repercussions on general welfare, for themselves and their families. The project demonstrated the high value of integrating household water supply with income-generating irrigated smallholder cash crops and the need to scale up the approach to other communes surrounding the demo sites.

LDCF resources will promote the mass dissemination of economically sustainable hybrid village water systems and multipurpose infrastructure that, in addition to delivering health benefits to beneficiary households, transform access to water to an income-enhancing opportunity and increase disaster risks preparedness of vulnerable communities. Communes with a ratio on access to water less than 25% will be targeted (e.g. Takanamat in Tahoua Department, Tenhia in Tanout Department and Sinder, Inates in Tillabery Department). Following outputs are proposed:

Output 2.1: Promote hybrid system solutions generating household drinking water and smallholder irrigation systems in vulnerable communes. Resources will be provided to: (i) evaluate the feasibility of installing a sustainable income-enhancing hybrid system capable of providing a 3-5 year payout for covering maintenance and system extension costs; (ii) realisation of at least 15 hybrid systems. Each hybrid system plans could provide 6,000 l drinking water gravity tank above the target village. Following the standard drinking water system design, the separate domestic water delivery system delivers water through a pipeline to six water taps, each serving 10 families. A second pipeline from the micro-irrigation gravity tank supplies water under pressure to 30 smallholder plots of 500 m², through multiple outlet chambers; (iii) supporting villages association in developing additional income generating activities; and (iv) establish an effective water user organization that have the ultimate authority over the design and building of the hybrid systems, as well as assuming responsibility for operating it and regularly collecting fees from irrigation and drinking water users. These water user organizations will be supported in developing sustainable business plans for building and operating hybrid systems. A significant investment will also be made in training and knowledge acquisition in maintenance, management, irrigation, agronomics, and sustainable ways to increase agricultural productivity, as well as improved access to markets for their crops and training and support for improved trading practices.

Output 2.2: Establish multi-purpose infrastructures in sensitive ponds and koris to protect infrastructure and agricultural land from erosion and flooding. The investment could include (i) the construction of one mini – dam, building of 100 ha of full water control irrigation scheme downstream of the mini-dam, development and equipping of 100 ha of irrigated areas by rehabilitating/shaft sinking at least 20 market gardening wells and rehabilitating / drilling 10 boreholes, supplying 100 drip irrigation kits, 20 motor pumps, and laying 1000 linear metres of wire fence. The eroded riverbanks (at least 50 ha) will be restored to prevent agricultural land loss and reduce risks of having buildings and roads engulfed by the flooding rivers. LDCF resources will support: (i) the review of options for multi-purpose water storage capacity development, environmental and social impacts, and opportunities for small and medium enterprises to use water for irrigated agriculture, as well as private-

public partnership possibilities and financing strategies. Best environmental options will be analysed to establish infrastructures that combines the restoration of ecosystem functioning with the provision of a service (in particular for climate change adaptation and disaster prevention); (ii) the realisation of at least 2 multipurpose infrastructures. ; (iii) supporting village association in exploiting water for agriculture, fish production; and (iv) the establishment and training management committees, participation of women ensured, to supervise protection activities and maintain site after construction. The training will include river protection techniques, the maintenance of infrastructure and socio-environmental monitoring. Additional productivity gains achieved through soil fixation measures, relate to other income of which will be set aside for committee operations and maintenance. The principle of raising funds for the operation of the committee will be integrated into protocols for these structures

Component 3: Building evidence based policy decisions

The Government of Niger established the National Environmental Council for Sustainable Development (CNEDD). Under the supervision of the Prime Minister's Office, the CNEDD is responsible for coordinating national policy on environment and sustainable development. CNEDD has established an Executive Secretariat (SE/CNEDD), to formulate and implement its decisions. On December 2012, CNEDD established the coordination framework on mainstreaming climate changes into planning in Niger. The total estimated amount of CNEDD "baseline contribution" for Component 3 is **US\$ 1 million**. However, the communication of scientific information is poorly institutionalised for evidence-informed policy-making. There is a limited uptake of adaptation knowledge in development policy dialogues and decision-making processes due to many obstacles, including: low levels of scientific understanding by policy-makers, limited openness by politicians to using adaptation information, limited dissemination of research findings, a lack of incentives for the use of adaptation information in development policy-making and a lack of institutional channels for the incorporation of adaptation information into policy. There is an urgent need to improve the channels for incorporating science and experiences in adaptation into policy, ensuring that scientific knowledge is effectively shared with policy-makers in a timely and relevant manner. With GEF resources, an evidence based knowledge system will be established to inform policies and investments on adaptation. Following activities are planned.

Output 3.1: tailor information services and products to audience needs. Given the tensions inherent in linking science and policy and the particular complexities of climate change issues – especially its strong focus on the future – strategic investments will be made to tackle these challenges in an effective and context-sensitive manner. Key messages will be developed carefully considering operating language, objectives, timeframe, contacts and mediums of communication. Regular dialogues will be organised to promote greater interaction, discussion and deliberation between researchers, policy-makers and the general public. Policy briefs will be generated from the findings, and shared with policy makers through different platforms including local, national and regional policy dialogues, meetings of parliamentary committee key results will be amplified and make visible through the on Niger Position Papers on climate negotiations

Output 3.2: CNEDD will establish an Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) and learning system for evidence-based policy, including (i) monitoring plans to measure CCA causality and impact (ii) standardized definitions and measurement methodologies for climate relevant indicators in order to measure performance consistently across investments as well as to track progress on CCA relative to the baseline, and iteratively updating the national adaptation plans (iii) and, advocacy tools, products and methods to publish costs and impact information and reporting on progress and effectiveness.

Output 3.3: finally it will be established of a community platform to enable local authorities and beneficiaries to (i) conduct performance reviews, performance and impacts (ii) facilitate the consideration of the success factors of local experience into local development plan and local Water and Sanitation Plan (PLEA), and (iii) develop a scaling up strategy based on an assessment of the potential, opportunities and lessons learned from the intervention sites. Partnership and networking on adaptation research among different institutions will be strengthening including local and international universities and research centres. They will help developing methodology for assessing adaptation investment options using information from project experiences.

Adaptation benefits Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

The NAP process is designed to offer an opportunity to take a more considered approach towards increasing institutional capacity to address adaptation needs. The NAP process has been designed to create a

comprehensive system through which countries can integrate climate change adaptation into national planning, and produce national adaptation plans on an on-going basis. These plans and their implementation would be monitored and reviewed, then updated periodically. Their form is to be defined by the countries themselves, depending on their needs.

This is an innovative approach pooling resources, strengthening capacities, sharing knowledge and working in partnership with the various organisations already in place to build on existing work and successes. Finally, innovative partnership is developed because the planning process would not only encompass government agencies and ministries, but also communities, the private sector, local municipalities, non-governmental organizations, and other relevant stakeholders.

The hybrid system opens up practical possibilities of opening access of smallholders to expanded sources of irrigation for their high-value vegetable crops, irrigated by affordable small-plot irrigation systems. When rural communities find a way to build and operate their own water supply systems, they invariably build multiple use systems, which combine access to clean household water with a variety of productive water uses. Multi-purpose rural water supply systems follow the model for multiple productive uses of water already incorporated by rural communities in the systems they build for themselves, supplemented by the implementation of methods to optimize productivity and market access that fit the village context. And since access to clean drinking water is highly valued in poor rural areas, its integration in the village water system would stimulate stronger support and participation by the village.

In terms of sustainability, Niger will use LDCF resources to develop and test adaptation-mainstreaming tools for development sector. The tools and methodologies could be used to mainstream adaptation into sectors and regions not targeted by the present project. The capacity building activities foreseen in the project will greatly foster the 'ownership' and the 'institutionalization' of tools for long-term project viability and sustainability.

Political scaling-up will be facilitated by the integration of climate change adaptation concerns into the political agenda and by fostering governmental engagement. At the same time, participatory processes and other collaborative planning approaches to be developed will enable multiple stakeholders to share knowledge, develop awareness, improve learning and improve replication. The building of skills of staff from Ministries and local government in appropriate climate vulnerability and identification of adaptation options will facilitate further upscaling of the application of mainstreaming tools developed.

2. Stakeholders. Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from civil society and indigenous people?

The National Council on Environment for Sustainable Development will facilitate the project preparation (PPG) process, organisation of preparatory inception, consultation /validation meetings, support consultants with key information and views that are critical for finalising the UNDP-GEF compliant project document. It will also support with the securing of co-financing letters.

CNEDD will commence a comprehensive consultations process involving government actors (head of state's office, environment, finance and planning bodies, sector and sub-national bodies, political parties and parliament, national statistics office and judicial system), non-governmental actors (civil society, academia, business and industry, general public and communities, and the media) and development actors

Relevant partners such as multilateral (WB, AfDB, EU) and bilateral cooperation (GIZ) and also regional platforms (ACMAD, AGRHYMET) will be engaged in the consultations and technical support.

3 Gender Considerations. *Are gender considerations taken into account? briefly describe how gender considerations will be mainstreamed into project preparation, taken into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of men and women.*

The project will include gender considerations in order to ensure that there is equal participation of men and women in decision-making processes and the implementation of adaptation activities. It is also important to ensure that these activities do not exacerbate gender inequalities. The project believes that gender mainstreaming will lead to more resilient communities and therefore, more successful adaptation.

It will be ensuring the participation of the most vulnerable groups, including women, in the preparation of the document process, and, as in the NAPA project upon which this is building, women and young will be the

largest beneficiaries of investments (Component 2). This includes integrating the perspectives of women and drawing on their unique adaptation knowledge and local coping strategies.

4 Risk. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable):

Risk	Level	Mitigation
Weak coordination with on-going adaptation process	M	An operational coordination and consultation mechanisms will be established to ensure ownership of the process and engagement by all actors
Low knowledge & technical skills of personnel (e.g. from Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Meteorology) and target Ministries for supporting NAP process	M	The project intends to develop the technical capacities of organizational structures supporting the NAP process in terms of climate change knowledge and institutional capacity.
Low capacity of local communities to maintain and sustain water infrastructures	M	Relevant training will be organised to ensure that communities will maintain investments on water (Component 2)

5. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other initiatives:

Name/ Lead institution/Donor/Budget	Basic information	Relevance to the GEF project	Opportunities/complementary
Scaling-up Community Based Adaptation in the Maradi Region. Institution responsible: UNDP, Executing Entity: SE/CNEDD Budget: \$4.876m, Donors: UNDP, GEF-LDCF, Government, Dates: 2014-2017	The project focuses on mainstreaming climate issues into development plans and strategies at the local and regional levels, creating the necessary capacity to adopt and implement adaptive rural and farming systems and measures informed by good climate and farming technical advice, and supporting a process to achieve more climate resilient economies.	Through the project, the capacities of the municipalities' authorities will be built with regards to climate change. The local development plans will be revised to mainstream climate change, using the guide and methodology developed by the CNEDD.	The project is a good entry point in mainstreaming climate changes into Local development plan. Experiences from the project will help to apply the methodology in revising local water and sanitation plan.

Name/ Lead institution/Donor/Budget	Basic information	Relevance to the GEF project	Opportunities/complementary
<p>Community Action Project for Climate Resilience (CAP-CR) – Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR)</p> <p>Institution responsible: Min. of Planning, Spatial Planning and Community Development (MP/AT)</p> <p>Executing Entities : Min. of Agriculture, SE/CNEDD, MP/AT, Min. of Water</p> <p>Budget : \$63m (\$28m loan, \$35m grant)</p> <p>Donors : IBRD, AfDB, IFC</p> <p>Dates: 2012 - 2017</p>	<p>The project is part of the \$110m PPCR of Niger. A significant part of its activities are operational actions to enhance climate resilience in the 38 municipalities, especially through improved agricultural production.</p>	<p>Activities of relevance are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming of climate change in the ongoing SDDCI as well as in local development plans in the 38 communes of intervention. • Develop guidelines and help mainstream climate change in the health, water and transport sectors. • An important number of studies will be conducted to support climate resilient policy development 	<p>LDCF project will take advantage of mainstreaming tools developed under PPCR to integrate climate changes into the SD2020-2035 SDDCI, CC Strategy, IWRM, and multiannual/annual budget frameworks at national and regional levels.</p> <p>It will be created links with the work at local level in the 38 municipalities, specially regarding the mainstreaming of climate changes into the water and sanitation plan.</p>
<p>Climate Information Development and Forecasting Project (PDIPC) - Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR)</p> <p><i>Project under development</i></p> <p>Institution responsible: Min. of Planning, Spatial Planning and Community Development (MP/AT)</p> <p>Executing Entity : National Meteorological Directorate (DMN/Min of Transport)</p> <p>Budget: \$15m (\$11m loan, \$4m grant)</p> <p>Donors: AfDB, IFC</p> <p>Dates: <i>Project under development</i></p>	<p>The project is part of the \$110m PPCR of Niger and will aim at (a) improving the quality of climate information and products, (b) improve climate modeling and predictions and the dissemination of the information that exists to the main users, i.e farmers and pastoralists, in a way they can easily understand good information and c) strengthening the SAP (early warning system) and the development of an electronic platform for weather information sharing and analysis.</p>	<p>Climate information quality and availability are crucial in the NAP process. This project focuses on building capacities of the National Meteorological office which plays a central role in providing climate information, such a climate data and producing vulnerability assessments and scenarios.</p>	<p>The funded LDCF project will use climate information platform created to assess climate vulnerability for targeted sectors/communes on the basis of current climate variability and future climate projections, current and future land and water resource use and socio-economic development</p>

Name/ Lead institution/Donor/Budget	Basic information	Relevance to the GEF project	Opportunities/complementary
<p>Project for the Mobilization and Development of Water Resources (PROMOVARE) - Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR).</p> <p>Institution responsible: Min. of Planning, Spatial Planning and Community Development (MP/AT).</p> <p>Executing Entity : National Meteorological Directorate (DMN/Min of Transport).</p> <p>Budget: \$25m (\$15m loan, \$10m grant).</p> <p>Donors: AfDB, IFC. Dates: <i>Project under development</i></p>	<p>The project will improve the resilience of the population in communities targeted by water control for agro-pastoral activities.</p> <p>The project will focus activities in 10 districts namely: Abalak, Afala, Agadez, Baleyara, Illelera, Kaou, Loga, Ouallam, Soukoutoutan and Tabelot</p>	<p>Activities of relevance are:</p> <p>(i) Construction and rehabilitation of mini-dams, broad irrigation sills and irrigated areas for the development of a surface area of 1023 ha; (ii) protection of watersheds; and (iii) building the capacity of producers to enable them to adopt resilient techniques and practices.</p>	<p>LDCF resources will contribute to the National Programme on Access to Water and Sanitation (PNAEPA) by promoting the mass dissemination of economically sustainable hybrid village water systems in communes with a ratio on access to water less than 25% (e.g. Takanamat in Tahoua Department, Tenhia in Tanout Department and Sinder, Inates in Tillabery Department).</p>

6. Consistency with national priorities *Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions?). Which ones and how: NAPAs, ASGM NAPs, MLAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, etc.:*

The **2012-2015 Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES)** was adopted in August 2012 by the Council of Ministers of Niger. It followed the Poverty Reduction Strategy and the Accelerated Poverty Reduction Strategy and aims to be the framework for all development strategies in Niger. It contains five priorities: strengthening the rule of law, sustainable and inclusive development, food security, economic diversification, and social development. It aims to achieve economic growth of eight percent on average and to ensure that the general public can truly share in the benefits of growth. Comprehensive climate mainstreaming in the PDES could have a significant impact of sectoral mainstreaming and budget allocations.

The Niger Government created a **High Commission for the 3N Initiative (“the Nigeriens Nourish the Nigeriens Initiative, or I3N)**, in 2011 and a strategy was adopted in April 2012. The I3N is integrated in the PDES as the third priority axis. Its objective is to build national capacities with regards to food production, supply and resilience to food crises and disasters. The I3N is a high level initiative supported by the President. It has a lot of visibility and its cross-sectoral nature would also constitute a good entry point for climate mainstreaming, especially as food security and climate change are closely linked in Niger. Climate change is supposed to be addressed in one of the working groups. There could be a focus in ensuring climate change activities are monitored through its M&E system under development.

National Mechanism for Disaster and Food Crises Prevention and Management (DNPGCCA). The DNPGCCA and the CNEDD are both under the Prime Minister’s office and this should in theory facilitate synergies. The DNPGCCA is developing a database which could be linked to the climate information platform as there are some overlaps in data collection and management. Climate change mainstreaming could also intervene at local level with closer relations between DRR/DRM mechanisms and CCA activities, especially with regards to information management and early warning systems.

The **National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change (NAPA)**, adopted by Niger in 2006, aims at implementing the National Strategy and its Action Plan on Climate change and variability, in order to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change on most vulnerable populations, in view of sustainable development and poverty reduction in Niger. The planned activities with LDCF support would add value to the 2006 NAPA by addressing medium- and long-term adaptation needs as part of development planning

processes. It will also provide a strong strategic plan and policy dialogue embracing and integrating sector-wide and programmatic approaches in a coherent policy institutional and regulatory framework. Furthermore, the project is supporting the implementation of following NAPA priorities:

Priority #3: rehabilitation of ponds for the development of irrigated agriculture. Under component 2, the project expects to establish multi-purpose infrastructures in sensitive ponds allowing surrounding communities to restore agriculture practices;

Priority #4: diversification and intensification of irrigated agriculture. With the promotion of hybrid system solutions, sufficient water will be made available to meet the participating villagers' needs both for clean drinking and small plot irrigation.

Priority #13: bank protection and rehabilitation of silted ponds with the realisation of multi-purpose infrastructures to protect infrastructure and agricultural land from erosion and flooding; and

Priority #14: strengthening technical capacity of rural producers. training will be providers to young and women on river protection techniques, the maintenance of infrastructure and socio-environmental monitoring, etc.

7. Knowledge management

The Project will establish a community platform to enable local authorities and beneficiaries to scale up lessons experiences based on an assessment of the potential, opportunities and lessons learned from the intervention sites. Currently the Govt of Niger does not have the ability and the tools to plan in the medium to long term, and most of the actions on climate change are urgent, short term and not integrated across sectors. This programme will strengthen Govt capacity to integrate climate change adaptation in planning and local investment processes through which gender sensitive adaptation solutions will be integrated, budgeted and delivered on the ground. Currently Niger has a planning process that is mostly ad hoc and does not integrate climate change. The LDCF funding will support Niger in strengthening its planning ability, to become more forward looking and to integrate climate change into routine development planning. The results of the project is inherently sustainable in that once climate change issues have been integrated into medium- to long-term climate policy and planning process at national and sub-national level, Niger will be able to mitigate better the negative effects of climate change on its economy. This project has potential for scaling up at the national scale: By capacitating relevant government departments within the Govt of Niger to monitor, model, forecast and disseminate climate information, the scaling up of suitable pilot adaptation interventions will be supported.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. Record of Endorsement¹⁰ of GEF Operational Focal Point (S) on Behalf of the Government(s): (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template.

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
M. Seydou Yaye	General Director of Planning	Ministère du Plan, de l'Aménagement du Territoire et du Développement communautaire	24 DECEMBER 2014

B. GEF Agency Certification

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies¹¹ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Adriana Dinu, Executive Coordinator, UNDP/GEF		03/25/2015	Ms. Mame Dagou DIOP	+221 77 635 9185	mame.diop@undp.org

¹⁰ For regional and/or global projects in which participating countries are identified, OFP endorsement letters from these countries are required even though there may not be a STAR allocation associated with the project.

¹¹ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF