

République du Niger



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IMPLEMENTING THE PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN NIGER

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Outlines

- ◉ **National circumstances & key challenges**
- ◉ **Vulnerability & Adaptation**
- ◉ **Lessons learnt FROM THE STOCKTAKING EXERCISE**
- ◉ **RECOMMAND ATIONS for the PPCR 1rst Phase**

National Circumstances

Niger



Area: 1,267,000 km²
~2/3 – Sahara Desert




West African Country, member of
CILSS & ECOWAS

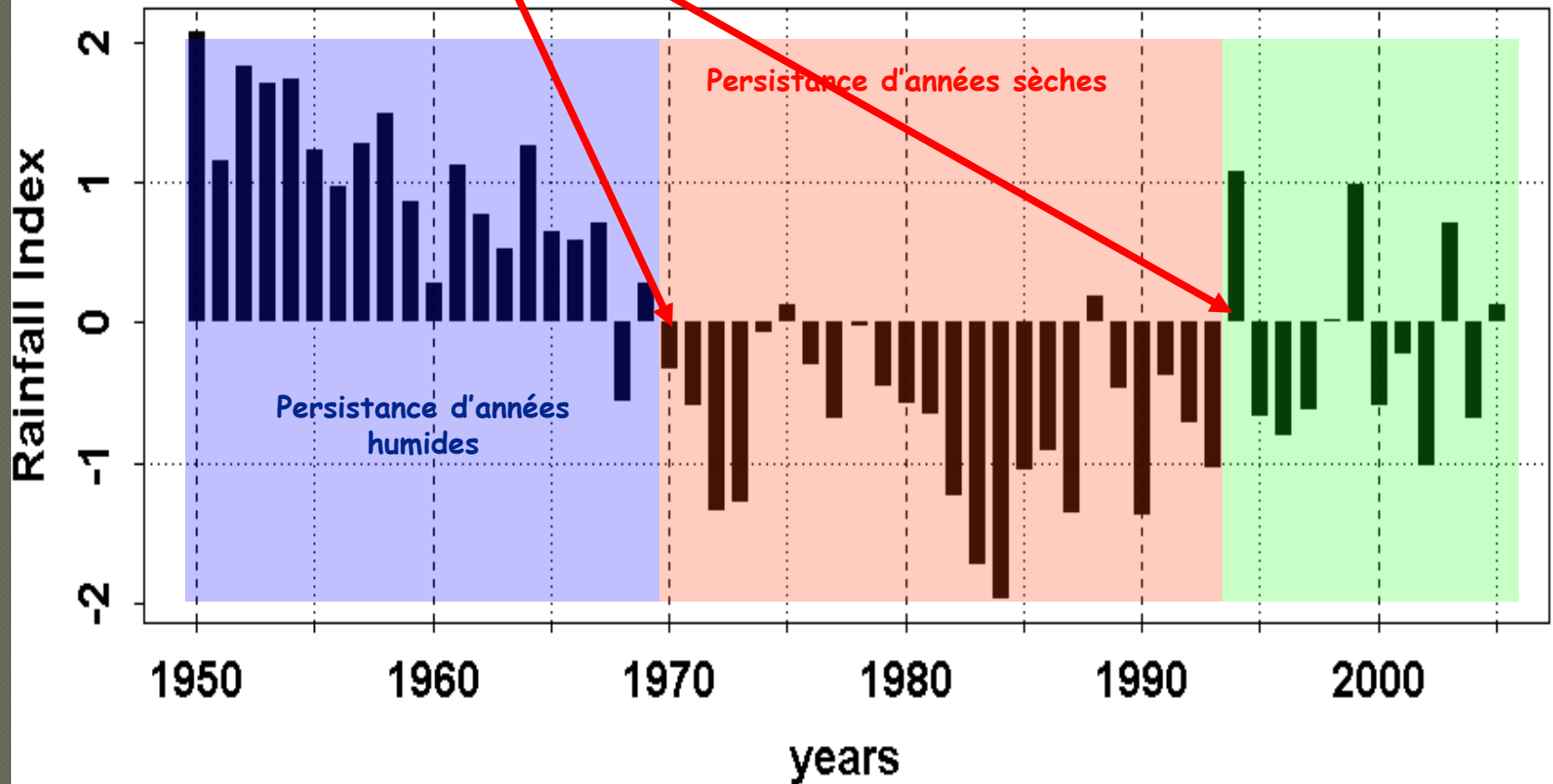
National circumstances (ctnd)

- **Population:** 15 Million, 84% rural, women ~ 51%, under 15 years - 49%, food insecurity ~ 30%, poverty ~ 59.5%
- **Natural resources**
 - **Agricultural potential** ~ 12% of the total land area;
 - **Water resources:** River Niger, part of Lake Chad, underground waters ~30 Gm³, only 1% exploited;
 - **Vegetation:** mostly *Acacia tortilis* & *Aristida mutabilis*;
 - **Fauna:** 168 species of mammals, 512 of birds, 150 of reptiles and amphibians, and 112 of fishes and invertebrates
 - **Mineral resources:** Uranium, Coal, Oil, Phosphates, Tin, Gold, Platinum, Manganese,etc
- ❖ **Energy consumption** ~150 kep/hab/yr, ligneous - 87%, petroleum products – 7%, access to electricity – 2% of the population

Vulnerability to climate variability and change & Adaptation

- The Climate Challenge in the Sahel 
- Climate Scenarios for Niger
- Sectoral vulnerability
- Building Climate resilience and Adaptation

The Sahel was XX century biggest challenge in terms of rainfall as far as time persistence is concerned



After A. Ali et al., 2008

The Sahel was XX century biggest challenge in terms of rainfall as far as spatial extent is concerned

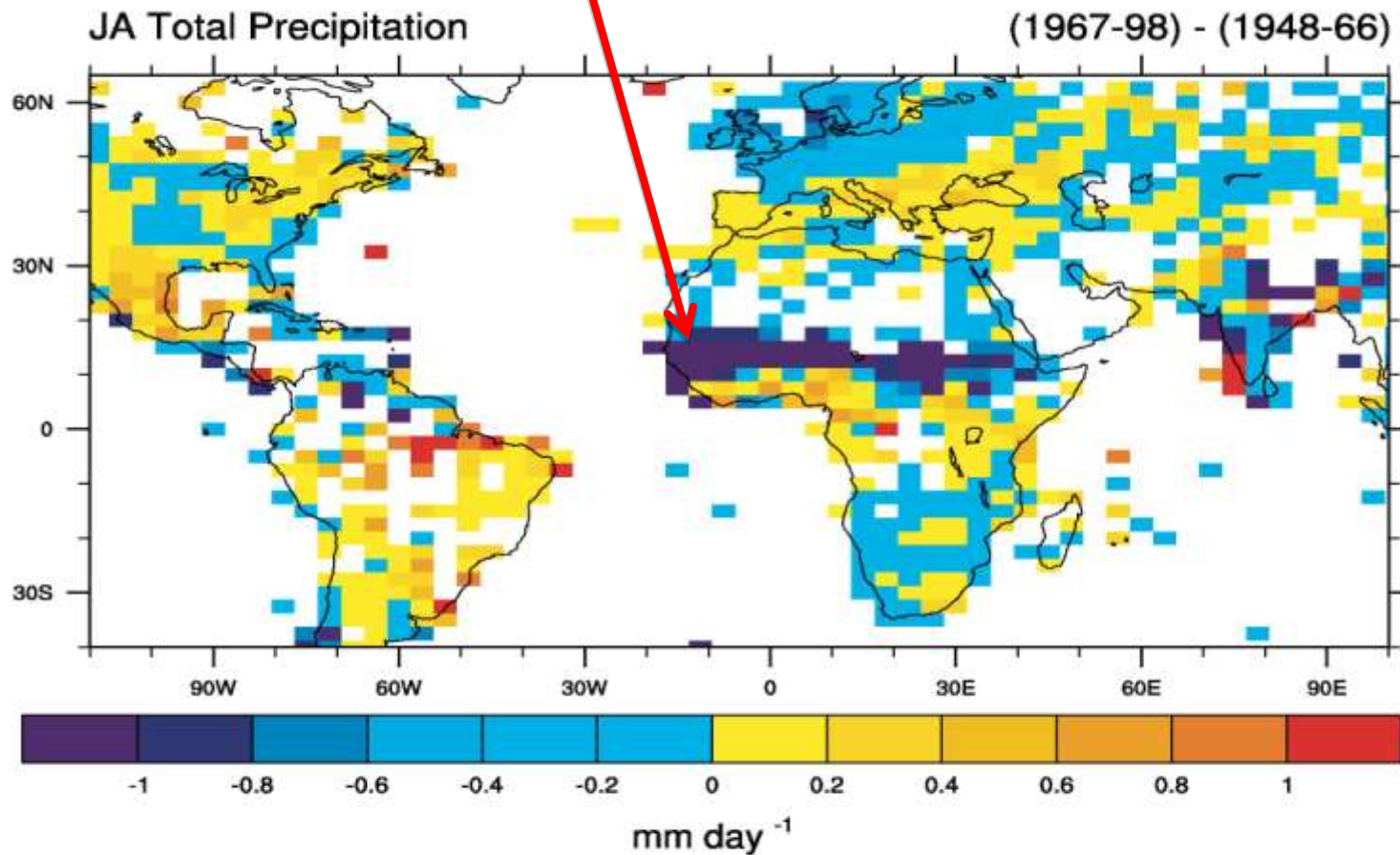


Fig. 3: The change in high summer (July-August) total precipitation (mm day⁻¹), 1967-1998 minus 1948-1966, estimated from land surface records ('g55wld0098.dat' constructed and supplied by Dr. Mike Hulme at the Climatic Research Unit, Univ. of East Anglia, Norwich, UK).

Sectoral vulnerability

- ◎ **Agriculture:** mainly rainfed with predominantly cultivated cereals being millet and sorghum;
 - Precipitation accounts for ~42% change in millet yields,
 - GCMs & Crop Models under 3 precipitation & temperature scenarios indicate 20, 35 and >50% millet yield reductions by 2020, 2050 and 2080
- ◎ **Water resources:** River Niger runoff reductions were 40 to 60% higher than precipitation deficits (-20 to -40%) between 1970 and 2000; most the vanished part of Lake Chad is in Niger.

◎ **Health: children under pressure**

Adding to malnutrition, the main climate-sensitive diseases affecting mostly children in Niger are:

- **Malaria:** the expected increase in winter time minimum and summertime maximum temperature by 2020-2049 , combined with higher frequencies of extreme events will lead to higher transmission rates.
- **Meningitis and measles epidemics:** longer dry season length/longer onsets of rains combined with higher minimum temperatures and higher frequencies of Saharan dust storms will lead to higher attack and mortality rates.

The Sahelian Dust factor :

November through March: major mineral dust production area

- Day 0: 1300, $V = 4.5$ km
- Day 2: 1300, 0.7km
Concentration = $1,700 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$

Approximately 1t/sq. km over millions sq.km (satellite estimates)



← Effects: radiative (regional climate forcing) + Health

Adaptation

NAPA as the main adaptation framework

- ◎ Fourteen adaptation options have been defined for agriculture, water resources, breeding, health and transport sectors.
- ◎ These measures aim to build resilience to climate variability, and alleviate poverty in rural areas;
- ◎ Key vulnerable areas have been identified for priority actions.
- ◎ Implementing NAPA priority interventions to build resilience and adaptive capacity of the agriculture sector to climate change in Niger Project has just been approved (US\$ 3.7 M).

WHAT DO WE FIND FROM STOCKTAKING EXERCISE

ASSETS and Wicknesses

ASSETS

Building on NAPA. Resilience

Involvement in AAP

Designing BCPR

*Completion of SNC and enlarging the vision for adaptation
and TT*

Synergetic dynamics issues linked to from CPH Acc

Wicknesses

- ✓ *Lack of synergy between a profusion of actions and programs, by various organisations and at various scales;*
- ✓ *Problems in acquiring a clear picture of evolving climate in the region due to coarse resolution of the GCMst;*
- ✓ *Lack of adequate environmental governance tools, transversal and upstream enough, to allow the integration of climate resilience into planning and decision making;*
- ✓ *Institutional framework for Environmental issues*

- ✓ ***The relative inefficiency of proposed measures to date due either to their complexity, inadequacy, poor implementation or a combination of those;***
- ✓ ***The lack of dedicated to Climate related hazards of financial resources despite the large amount of money which feeds a profusion of programs;***
- ✓ ***A clear need for capacity building of almost all involved parties, so that a common view and common approaches can be developed;***
- ✓ ***Other needs notably related to information, or to urgently correct some damageable agricultural practices.***

RECOMMENDATIONS for the PPCR 1st Phase

Key basic concepts

- **Mainstreaming:**
 - Integrating Environment & Development in Decision-Making
 - WB: CC – Adaptation and Mitigation in Development Programs, A Practical Guide.

- **Resilience:** "Resilience" as applied to ecosystems, or to integrated systems of people and the natural environment.

Priority strategic axes

ENSURE AN EFFICIENT COORDINATION AND LINK THE VARIOUS ONGOING PLANS, PROGRAMS AND INITIATIVES ON CLIMATE CHANGES AND VARIABILITY

DEVELOP TOOLS OF ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE SUCH, MAINLY THOSE WHICH INTEGRATE CLIMATE RESILIENCE INTO PLANNING AND DECISION MAKING (PRS)

IMPROVE CLIMATE MODELING AND DOWSCALING CAPABILITIES COMPATIBLE WITH DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

DEVELOPING ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER INCENTIVES (INSURANCE SYSTEM, MUTUAL-COOPERATIVE PRODUCTION SYSTEM) FOR AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK SECTORS TO ASSIST RURAL PRODUCERS

PROMOTE AND SUSTAIN RESEARCH AND INNOVATION IN WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND SOIL DEGRADATION CONTROL

Actions up to now and next coming steps

16/01/09	Publication de la liste des pays pilotes sélectionnés par le groupe d'expert du PPRC
29/01/09	Réception par le Ministre de l'Économie et des Finances (MEF) du Niger de l'invitation à participer au PPRC avec la lettre d'acceptance et le questionnaire à compléter
Fév. 2009	Réunions de consultation entre les parties prenantes
26/02/09	Lettre du MEF à la BM confirmant l'intérêt du Niger à participer au PPRC et nommant Mr. Yakoubou Mahaman Sani comme point focal du Niger pour le PPRC
14/03/09	Envoi par le Gouvernement du Niger à la BM de la lettre d'acceptance du Gouvernement ainsi que le questionnaire dûment rempli
12/05/09	Réception par le Gvt du Niger de la lettre du CIF confirmant officiellement que les documents soumis par le Niger ont été analysés et demandant aux BMD d'appuyer le pays à mettre en place son programme PPCR
01/07/09	Publication du guideline du PPCR pour les missions conjointes
27/07/09	Réunion BM et BAD à Tunis → Plan d'action PPCR Niger , TDRs de la scoping mission et de la mission conjointe finalisés
Sept. 2009	Lancement étude analytique sur les changements climatiques au Niger (Financement BM)

PPRC : Plans

Fin Novembre

Finalisation de l'étude analytique sur les changements climatiques par les consultants

Janvier 2010

Adoption de l'étude par les Parties prenantes

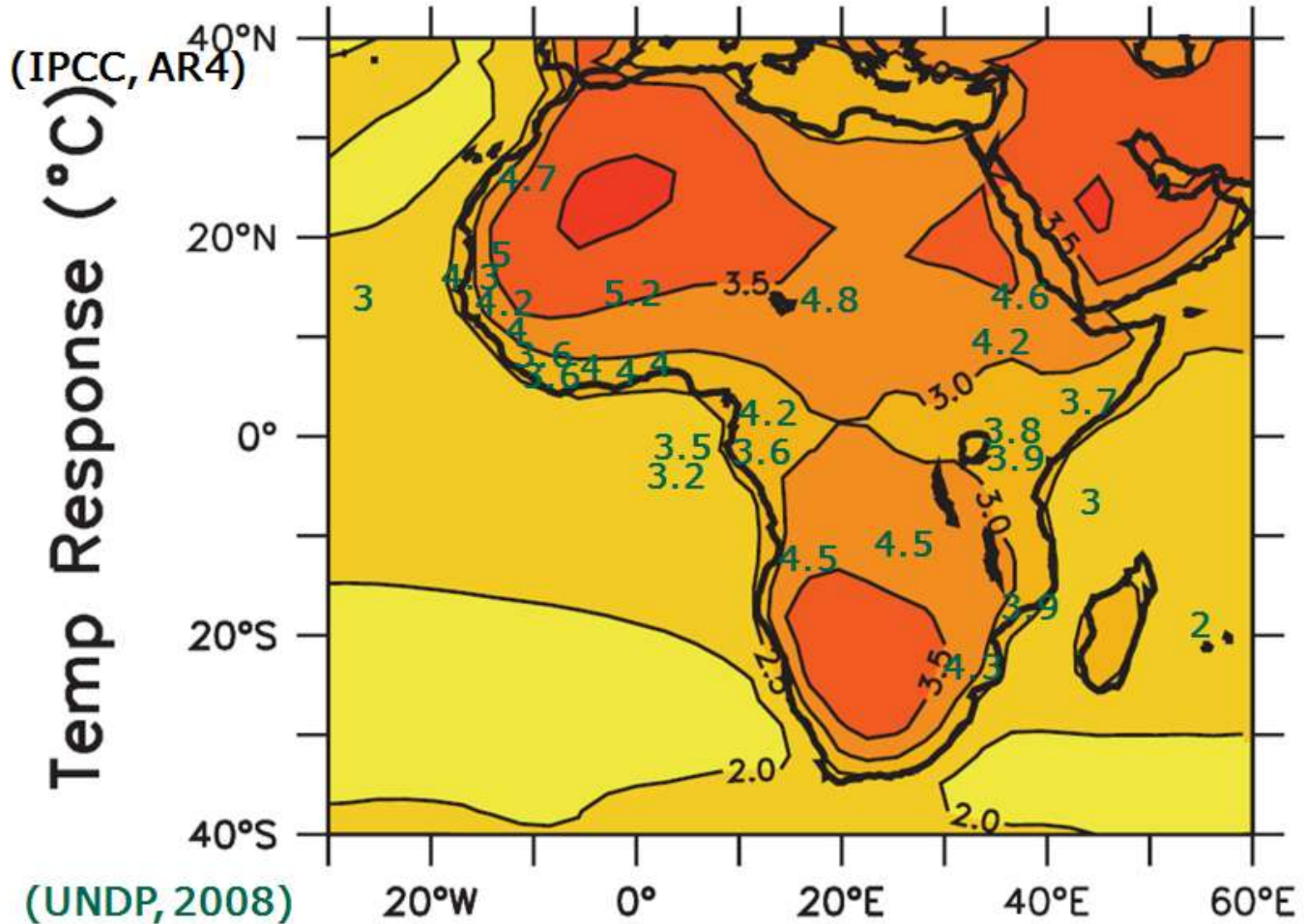
Février – Mars 2010

Consultations des Parties prenantes et travaux des consultants pour l'élaboration du Programme stratégique de la phase 1.

Fin Mars- Avril 2010

Mission conjointe au Niger (programmation)

Conclusion



Thank you