

# NIGER: NAPA PROJECT PROFILE

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# NIGER

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## NAPA PRIORITY PROJECT 1

### NIGER NAPA IDENTIFICATION SHEET 1

#### INTRODUCING FODDER CROPS SPECIES IN PASTORAL AREAS

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##### GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

Rural district of Aderbissanat (Department of Tchirozérine / Agadez Region)

Rural district of Chétimari (Department of Diffa / Diffa Region)

##### SECTOR

Cattle breeding

##### RATIONALE

The Tadress and Issari areas represent important cattle rearing and transit zones for livestock drifting towards the North for the “Salt healing”. However, the present practices consisting of gathering fodder after the rainy season, over grazing during certain periods of the year, rainfall irregularity and erosion affecting pastoral areas represent limiting factors for fodder availability throughout the year. The introduction of high-nutritional-value fodder species can be a sustainable solution to deal with the situation. This project is in conformity with one of the priority strategic axes of the SRP regarding the rural sector i.e the agro-sylvo-pastoral development. The final recipients of the project will be the pastors and the agropastors of the concerned zones.

##### DESCRIPTION

###### **Overall objective**

Improve the fodder production in the project location in order to lessen the adverse effects resulting from climatic and human factors.

###### **Specific objectives**

- Build up fodder stock in order to prevent difficult periods;
- Improve fodder quality and quantity;
- Reduce livestock pressure on the natural resources.

###### **Technical and financial feasibility**

Technical feasibility :

- Availability of appropriate fodder crops species;
- Experience related to livestock farming;
- Existing training organizations (technical services and NGOs);
- Needs expressed by the populations during field visits;
- The project objectives match the PRS and SDR orientations.

Financial feasibility

- Support from GEF;
- Contribution from the government;
- Contribution from the local authorities;
- Contribution from beneficiary communities;

- Presence of other projects in the project area (PAC, PACE, PADL, PPEAP, AZAWAK project, LUCOP, COGERAT, ..).

### **Expected results**

- Fodder crops species production sites are delimited;
- Fodder crops species are introduced and improved;
- Fodder quantity and quality are improved;
- Populations' capacities are built.

### **Activities**

- Sites identification;
- Identification of the most valuable fodder crop species;
- Public information and awareness on the importance of improved fodder production;
- Seeding and planting of fodder crop species;
- Mastery of cultural techniques;
- Monitoring and evaluation.

### **Project related risks**

- Delay in the cash outflow;
- Climatic constraints(droughts);
- Locust invasion;
- Lack of fodder crops seeds.

### **Institutional set-up**

The project will be under the responsibility of the Ministry of Animal Resources through its decentralized technical services in Tchirozerine and Diffa departments. A running committee made up of all the parties working with the project will support it. The project will also collaborate with research centers present in the country. The project coordination and the implementation monitoring will be carried out by the National Environmental Council for a Sustainable Development (CNEDD).

### **Monitoring and evaluation**

Monitoring and evaluation indicators:

- Fodder crop species covering rate;
- Number of introduced fodder crop species;
- Techniques adoption rate;
- Estimated fodder production;
- Increasing the carrying capacity of treated plots.

Monitoring and control mechanism:

- Field visits;
- Mid-term and final assessment with comprehensive reports.

### **Project duration**

Two years

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## NAPA PRIORITY PROJECT 2

### NIGER NAPA IDENTIFICATION SHEET 2

#### PROMOTION OF FOOD BANKS FOR LIVESTOCK

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##### GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

Village of Issari (Rural district of Chétimari/ Department of Diffa/ Diffa Region)

Villages of Edouk I and Edouk II (Rural district of Kaou/ Department of Tchintabaraden/ Tahoua Region)

Rural district of Aderbissanat (Department of Tchirozérine/ Agadez Region)

##### SECTOR

Cattle breeding

##### RATIONALE

In Niger, cattle breeding and agriculture represent the main activities. The large majority of the populations are either farmers or pastors or both. However, the cattle breeding activity is seriously affected by the decrease of fodder production and the reduction of pastoral areas as a result of climatic events. This situation leads to a high mortality rate amongst the livestock resulting in the shortage of animal products and ending up with the populations' impoverishment and malnutrition amongst the most vulnerable groups (women, children...). This project which is in conformity with one of the priority strategic axes of the PRS regarding the rural sector i.e the agro-sylvo-pastoral development is aimed at alleviating the losses of livestock through an efficient supply of food supplements for livestock (cotton grains, wheat bran flour, groundnuts cakes...)

##### DESCRIPTION

###### **Overall objective**

Contribute to the improvement of the living conditions of the local populations through the increase of animal productivity.

###### **Specific objectives**

- Ensure the permanent supply of livestock food supplements;
- Alleviate fodder shortage.

###### **Technical and financial feasibility**

###### **Technical feasibility**

- Availability of livestock food in the markets;
- Existing livestock farming-related experience;
- Existing training organizations (technical services and NGOs);
- Needs expressed by the populations during field visits;
- The objectives of the project match the PRS and SDR orientations.

###### **Financial feasibility**

- Support from GEF;
- Contribution from the government;

- Contribution from local authorities;
- Contribution from beneficiary communities;
- Presence of other projects in the project location (PAC, PACE, PADL, PPEAP, AZAWAK project, LUCOP, COGERAT, ..).

### **Expected results**

- Storages are built;
- Initial stocks are supplied;
- Livestock food is available;
- Management committees are set up and trained.

### **Activities**

- Building storages;
- Purchasing and setting up of stocks;
- Training the management committees members;
- Monitoring and evaluation.

### **Project-related risks**

- Delay in cash flow;
- Livestock food cost increase;
- Delay in the supply of the stocks.

### **Institutional set-up**

The project beneficiaries are the rural populations. The Village Development Committee (CVD) is the contracting authority of the project. A running committee for the livestock food banks will be set up at the district level with the Animal Resources Service as the focal point.

This committee is made up of:

- The prefect or his representative;
- The mayor of the district or his representative;
- The representative of the traditional authority;
- The representatives of the agriculture, community development, and the agricultural engineering services.
- A representative of NGOs working in the sector of livestock farming;
- The representative of the producers' organizations;

The Executive Secretariat of the CNEDD carries out the coordination and the monitoring of the project implementation.

### **Monitoring and evaluation**

Monitoring and evaluation indicators

- Number of renewed stocks;
- Number of storages available;
- Quantity of livestock food stored;
- Number of trained committee members.

Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms

- A daily monitoring will be carried out by the Village Development Committee through the bank management committee throughout the project duration;
- A quarterly (three months) monitoring will be carried out by the running committee in order to strengthen the local development organizations;

- The evaluation will be carried out by the CVD (self-evaluation) and organization framework CP, SE/CNEDD.

**Project duration**

Two years.

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## NAPA PRIORITY PROJECT 3

### NIGER NAPA IDENTIFICATION SHEET 3

#### RESTORATION OF BASINS FOR THE PROMOTION OF CROP IRRIGATION

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##### GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

Village of Issari (Chetimari rural district/ department of Diffa/ Diffa Region).

##### SECTOR

Agriculture

##### RATIONALE

Given the fact that Niger population is mainly rural (85% live in rural area and 80% practise agriculture) the rural sector must constitute the principal engine of the economic growth at short and medium term. the agricultural sector represents about 40% of gross domestic product (GDP) of Niger. Agriculture must thus be used as lever to the economic growth in rural area. However taking into account climatic uncertainties and of the brittleness of the Niger ecosystem, the effort of the agricultural development must especially be directed towards the control of water surface and a better mobilization of underground waters. The basins in the region of Diffa represent an important zone of agriculture, cattle breeding and agro-forestry production. The deterioration of agro-ecological areas, resulting from climatic factors, is affecting the region of Diffa more than anywhere else in the country. The consequences of this situation are, among other: soils impoverishment, silting up of water courses leading to the reduction of water flow, and drying of water ponds; habitat destruction and disappearance of some flora species. This is the case of the basins located in the rural district of Chetimari, especially in the Issari village vicinity. The local populations are the beneficiaries of the project. They draw their basic livelihood from agro pastoral activities and their living conditions have considerably deteriorated as a result of climatic events. The implementation of this project will help to restore the basins and improve the socio-economic situation of the populations in Issari, in particular and in the rural district of Chétimari in general. So, the control of water is one of the options of the Strategy of Poverty Reduction, unique national framework of reference as regards to economic and social development of the country through irrigated cultures.

##### DESCRIPTION

###### **Overall objective**

Preserve the basins ecosystems in the Chétimari rural district and utilize water resources for the promotion of crop irrigation.

###### **Specific objectives**

- Restore the basins;
- Exploit the restored basins for agricultural development.

###### **Technical and financial feasibility**

###### Technical feasibility

- Existing experience on CES/DRS and dunes restoration;
- Existing experience in crop irrigation;
- Existing training organizations technical services, NGOs;
- Needs expressed by the populations during field visits;

- The objectives of the project match the PRS and SDR orientations.

#### Financial feasibility

- Support from GEF;
- Contribution from the government;
- Contribution from local authorities;
- Contribution from beneficiary communities;
- Presence of other projects in the project area (PAC, PAFEN, PADL, PIP2,PPEAP, Acacia project,..).

#### Expected results

- The basins are restored;
- Crop irrigation is realized in the basins;
- Crop production has increased.

#### Activities

- Fixation of sand dunes;
- Building of anti-erosion structures and trees planting;
- Soils enrichment;
- Agricultural exploitation of water resources;
- Capacities building;
- Setting up of management boards;
- Monitoring and evaluation.

#### Project related risks

- Rainfall: insufficient in quantity and ill-distributed;
- Outlet weakness;
- Delay in cash flow.

#### Institutional set-up

The project will be under the responsibility of the departmental service of agricultural development in collaboration with the service of water resources and environment supported by the running committee including all the parties. The coordination and monitoring will be carried out by the CNEDD.

#### Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation indicators:

- The state of the basins and their surroundings;
- The restored surface area;
- The area of fixed sand dunes;
- The length (in meters) of erected fencing;
- The length (in meters) of realized structures;
- Number of trees planted.

Monitoring and evaluation mechanism:

- Periodical field visits;
- Periodical as well as final reports will be requested;
- Mid-term and final assessment of the project will be carried out.

#### Project duration

Three years.



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## NAPA PRIORITY PROJECT 4

### NIGER NAPA IDENTIFICATION SHEET 4

#### DIVERSIFICATION AND INTENSIFICATION OF CROP IRRIGATION

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##### GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

Villages of Edouk I and Edouk II (Rural district of Kaou/ Department of Tchintabaraden/ Tahoua Region)  
Urban district of Niamey I (Urban Community of Niamey/ Niamey Region)

##### SECTOR

Agriculture

##### RATIONALE

Following interviews with the populations in the urban district of Niamey I and in the villages of Edouk I and Edouk II, it was concluded that droughts and sandstorms have led to the drying up of water ponds; the setting up of water pools, the decrease of ground water and the diminution of irrigable land. This situation resulted in the decrease of crop yield and reduction of the biological diversity causing rural drift and deterioration of the populations' living conditions. The diversification and intensification of crop irrigation can represent an alternative for improving the populations' living conditions in these areas. Indeed, it arises from the Poverty Reduction Strategy, unique national framework of reference as regards to economic and social development of the country, that the effort of the agricultural development must especially be directed towards the irrigated cultures through the control of water surface and a better mobilization of underground waters.

##### DESCRIPTION

###### **Overall objective**

Encourage sustainable crop irrigation productivity in the project areas.

###### **Specific objectives**

- Contribute to the satisfaction of basic food needs of the populations;
- Increase the producers incomes;
- Facilitate producers' access to irrigation areas both in dry and rainy seasons.

###### **Technical and financial feasibility**

###### Technical feasibility

- Existing experience on crop irrigation;
- Availability of seeds;
- Existence of training organizations (technical services and NGOs);
- Needs expressed by the populations during field visits;
- The objectives of the project match the PRS and SDR orientations.

###### Financial feasibility

- Support from GEF;
- Contribution from the government;
- Contribution from local authorities;
- Contribution from beneficiary communities;

- Presence of other projects in the project area (PAC, PAFN, PADL, PIP2, PPEAP, Azawak Project,..)

### **Expected results**

- Irrigation infrastructures are rehabilitated and/ or created;
- The irrigation potential is increased and exploited;
- Land productivity is increased;
- The producers' revenues are improved;
- Exploitations and other production factors are rationally managed;
- The know-how of the farmers is increased;
- The capacities of technical services are reinforced;
- Rural drift is limited.

### **Activities**

- Restoration and creation of irrigation infrastructures;
- Development and promotion of crop irrigation systems;
- Respect of crop schedule;
- Public awareness for the utilization of appropriate crop species;
- Making agricultural inputs accessible;
- Support for actions of Information, Education and Communication;
- Capacity Building of technical services;
- Improvement of the food and nutritional security of the populations;
- Wells drilling;
- Monitoring and evaluation.

### **Project-related risks**

- Rainfall: insufficient in quantity and ill-distributed;
- Outlet weakness;
- Delay in cash flow.

### **Institutional set-up**

The coordination and monitoring of the project implementation will be carried out by the National Environmental Council for a Sustainable Development and the implementation by the local agricultural development service with the collaboration of the local management committees.

### **Monitoring and evaluation**

Monitoring and evaluation indicators:

- Increase in output;
- Level of producers' incomes;
- Number of infrastructures restored and/ or created;
- Irrigated area;
- Number of introduced and utilized species;
- Increase in soil fertility;
- Exploitations productivity.

Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms:

- Field visits are organized periodically;
- Intermediate and final reports will be required;
- Mid-term and final assessment of the project will be carried out.

**Project duration**

Two years

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## NAPA PRIORITY PROJECT 5

### NIGER NAPA IDENTIFICATION SHEET 5

#### PROMOTION OF PERI-URBAN MARKET GARDENING AND CATTLE BREEDING

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##### GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

Urban district of Niamey I (Urban Community of Niamey/ Niamey Region)

##### SECTOR

Agriculture and cattle breeding

##### RATIONALE

Peri-urban market gardening and livestock breeding practiced by small holders play an important role in ensuring food security for the populations. But due to soil deterioration, decrease of the ground water level caused by climate variability and changes, and the use of rustic farming techniques, the agricultural output remain low. As far as livestock breeding is concerned, its potentialities made up of 35,000 individuals and some few millions of birds have so far not been fully exploited due to low food availability as a result of climatic and human factors. This lessens the development of the traditional livestock farming system. Presently, these vulnerable smallholders benefit from little support from the local authorities and government. This project implementation is aimed at building their production capacities in order to satisfy the ever-growing demand in market gardening and livestock farming products and improving their incomes and living conditions. This project which comes within the framework of the national policy as regards to the search of food security will enable the vulnerable populations to face the deficit of production relating to climate risks through the creation of the cereal banks. Indeed, the agro-sylvo-pastoral development and food security constitute one of the strategic axes defined in the PRS regarding the rural sector. The priority actions envisaged for this purpose are inter alia: control and knowledge of the productive potential; control of water; improvement of the exchanges, transformation of the agricultural products, increase of locally manufactured agricultural equipment, increase in the capacities of decentralized financing of the rural producers, development of the information system on the markets; construction of regional infrastructures of storage and seeds conservation.

##### DESCRIPTION

###### **Overall objective**

Contribute to the improvement of the populations' food security in the Urban Community of Niamey and the increase of their incomes.

###### **Specific objectives**

- Increase the agro-pastoral production;
- Enhance the supply and commercialization channels of inputs for gardening and livestock farming products;
- Capitalize the positive results for their use by other urban centers;
- Build the capacities of farmers and pastors.

###### **Technical and financial feasibility**

###### Technical feasibility

- Existing experience on market gardening and livestock farming in the project location;
- Existence of training organizations (technical services and NGOs);

- Needs expressed by the populations during field visits;
- The objectives of the project match the PRS and SDR orientations.

#### Financial feasibility

- Support from GEF;
- Contribution from the government;
- Contribution from local authorities;
- Contribution from beneficiary communities;
- Presence of other projects in the project area (PAC, PIP2, PACE..).

#### Expected results

- Peri-urban market gardening and cattle breeding are reinforced;
- The capacity building of the technical trainers is reinforced;
- The production systems and equipment are modernized;
- The cooperative organizations are vitalized;
- The producers' incomes are improved;
- The food security is improved.

#### Activities

- Setting up of self-managing animal health services;
- Support for income-making activities through livestock farming for women;
- Enhancing fodder crops production;
- Decentralized supply and management of stocks;
- Constructions of inputs storages;
- Producers training on conservation and transformation techniques;
- Creation and organization of outlet channels and installation of selling stores;
- Facilitating the products sales;
- Monitoring and evaluation.

#### Project-related risks

- Urbanization;
- Delay in cash flow;
- disease outbreaks (epizooties).

#### Institutional set-up

The coordination and evaluation of the project activities will be carried out by the National Environmental Council for a Sustainable Development (CNEDD) and the activities implementation by the departments of agricultural development and animal resources using a participatory approach for each category of actors.

#### Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and assessment indicators:

- Livestock population growth rate;
- Number of input storages built;
- Number of animal health services set up;
- Level of producers' incomes;
- Irrigated areas;
- Output improvement.

Monitoring and control mechanism

- Close range monitoring to be carried out at the district and regional level;

- Field visits are done;
- mid-term and final assessment are carried out;
- reports will be issued.

**Project duration**

Two years

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## NAPA PRIORITY PROJECT 6

### NIGER NAPA IDENTIFICATION SHEET 6

#### PROMOTION OF INCOME-MAKING ACTIVITIES AND DEVELOPMENT OF MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETIES

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##### GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

Urban district of Loga (Department of Loga/ Dosso Region)  
Rural district of Aderbissinat (Department of Tchirozérine/ Agadez Region)  
Rural district of Kaou (Department of Tchintabaraden/ Tahoua Region)  
Rural district of Sakabal (Department of Dakoro/ Maradi Region)  
Rural district of Tondikiwindi (Department of Ouallam/ Tillabéri Region)  
Village of Issari (Department of Diffa/ Diffa Region)  
Village of Tamallolo (Department of Tanout/ Zinder Region)

##### SECTOR

Agriculture and cattle breeding

##### RATIONALE

Following the field visits it was concluded that the women and the youth represent the most vulnerable groups to adverse effects of climate changes. The multi-year droughts resulting from climate changes have contributed to the decrease of agro pastoral production in the areas listed above. This situation has caused the departure of able-bodied people towards urban areas leaving only women and children who are forced into small trading activities. These activities are mainly based on gardening and the sale of products and by-products from livestock breeding, which are themselves affected by the adverse effects of climate changes. In order to improve the populations' incomes and build their adaptative capacities to the adverse effects of climate changes, the promotion of income-making activities and the development of mutual benefit societies become necessary. The implementation of a project relating to the Promotion of the Incomes Generating Activities and Development of the mutual benefit societies in the concerned areas will contribute not only to the improvement of the living conditions of the populations but also to reach the objectives of the PRS. Thus the development of incomes generating activities (AGR), through the improvement of exchanges, the transformation of the agricultural products, the increase of locally manufactured agricultural equipments, the increase in the capacities of decentralized financing of the rural producers, constitutes a priority for the Poverty Reduction Strategy.

##### DESCRIPTION

###### **Overall objective**

Contribute to the fight against poverty through the diversification of income-generating activities in the project areas.

###### **Specific objectives**

- Develop market gardening and intensive livestock farming;
- Encourage the creation of savings and credit institutions;
- Reinforce economic activities for women and youth.

###### **Technical and financial feasibility**

Technical feasibility

- Existing experiences on income-making activities in the project location;
- Existing training organizations (technical services and NGO);
- Needs expressed by the populations during field visits;
- Existing raw material;
- The project objectives match the SRP orientations.

#### Financial feasibility

- Support from GEF;
- Contribution from the government;
- Contribution from local authorities;
- Contribution from beneficiary communities;
- Presence of other projects in the project area ( PAFN, PADL, PAC, PIP2, PADAZ, AZAWAK project.).

#### Expected results

- The incomes of women and youth have increased;
- The outputs from market gardening have improved;
- The animal and milk production improved;
- The nutritional state of the populations improved.

#### Activities

- Supply of good quality seeds;
- Purchase, rent and land exploitation by women;
- Supply of fodder and monitoring animal health;
- Counseling women on livestock farming and monitoring animal health;
- Reinforcing and creating savings and credit institutions in the project areas;
- Providing a good financing;
- Setting up of management committees for credit allocation;
- Public information, awareness and training;
- Monitoring and evaluation.

#### Project-related risks

- Delay in the cash flow;
- Seeds shortage;
- Competitiveness of external products.

#### Institutional setup

Due to the multi-sector dimension of the project, its implementation will be carried out by many ministry departments, especially those in charge of agricultural, animal resources; communities development, handicrafts, economy and finance, women promotion, youth. The project beneficiaries are women and youth. A consultative committee made up of the representatives of the administrative authorities, district administration, traditional authorities as well as Civil Society will be set up. This committee will be in charge of project activities and monitoring. As far as the project coordination is concerned it will be carried out by the Executive Secretariat of the CNEDD.

#### Monitoring and evaluation indicators

- Level of target groups' income and rural drift;
- Number of wells drilled for market gardening;
- Level of product consumption;
- Number of transformation units set up;



- amount of credit allocated and payment rate.

Monitoring and assessment evaluation

- Monthly and mid-term monitoring of the project;
- Final assessment to be carried out.

**Project duration**

Two years

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## NAPA PRIORITY PROJECT 7

### NIGER NAPA IDENTIFICATION SHEET 7

#### WATER CONTROL: MOBILIZATION OF SURFACE WATER AND EXPLOITATION OF GROUND WATER

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##### GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

Villages of Edouk I and Edouk II, and Kaou rural district (Department of Tchintabaraden/ Tahoua Region); Tondikiwindi rural district (Department of Ouallam/ Tillabéri Region)

##### SECTOR

Water resources, agriculture

##### RATIONALE

Niger rural economy is not very competitive due to limited capacities of the intensive agricultural production systems and deterioration of the forest resulting from climatic factors and human actions. This situation is more perceptible in the villages of Edouk I and Edouk II, Tondikiwindi rural district. The target beneficiaries will be the populations living in these areas vulnerable to climate variability and changes, particularly farmers and cattle breeders. The latter will improve their production techniques to make them more adequate. These populations have suffered difficult periods due to shortage of natural resources, which represent their livelihoods. However, there are unexploited resources and available labor force. Subsequently, a new vision must be created through the initiation of a project for the mobilization of surface water and exploitation of ground water in the area. This project is in line with the national orientations and strategies particularly the PRS which promote the control of surface water and a better mobilization of underground waters in order to direct the effort of the agricultural development towards the irrigated cultures taking into account climate uncertainties and the brittleness of Niger ecosystem. The project is aimed at creating modern water points for people and their livestock. It also consists of support for the improvement of crop irrigation and promotion of livestock farming and forestry activities around the existing, created or restored water points. The volume of surface water resources to be mobilized will depend on local geological realities.

##### DESCRIPTION

###### **Overall objective**

Contribute to the reduction of poverty and improvement of food security through the mobilization of water resources.

###### **Specific objectives**

- Increase the satisfaction rate of people and livestock's needs in the project areas;
- Improve agricultural productions (agriculture, livestock farming, fisheries);
- Contribute to the environment protection.

###### **Technical and financial feasibility**

###### Technical feasibility

- Existing water potentials in the two localities;
- Mastery of water mobilization techniques by the technical services;
- Needs expressed by beneficiaries during field visits;

- Existence of a national strategy for the development of irrigation and the collection of run-off water (SNDI/CER);
- The project objectives match the PRS orientations.

#### Financial feasibility

- Support from GEF;
- Contribution from the government;
- Contribution from local authorities;
- Contribution from beneficiary communities;
- Presence of other projects in the project area ( PAC, Azawak Project, PPEAP, LUCOP, domestic and pastoral water resource resources, PMET...).

#### Expected results

- Modern water points for providing drinkable water are created or rehabilitated;
- Stretches of surface water are developed;
- Farming-oriented infrastructures for harnessing ground water (borings, wells, cesspools, etc) are created or rehabilitated;
- Irrigated crops and small livestock farming are promoted around the water points;
- Fisheries activities are carried out;
- Enrichment planting carried out on the sites.

#### Activities

- Creation and/ or restoration of modern water points for providing drinkable water;
- Development of surface water points;
- Building or rehabilitation of ground water harnessing infrastructures intended for the small irrigation;
- Improvement of crop irrigation around these water points;
- Carrying out fisheries activities;
- Reforestation;
- Monitoring and evaluation.

#### Project-related risks

- Delay in cash flow;
- Rainfall deficit.

#### Institutional set-up

The project will be implemented under the responsibility of the agricultural development departments in collaboration with the water resources services. The project will be supported by a running committee made up of all the parties working with the project. The coordination and the implementation monitoring will be carried out by the National Environmental Council for a Sustainable Development (CNEDD).

#### Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation indicators

- Rate of water needs satisfaction;
- Agricultural, forestry and pastoral production growth rate;
- Rate of youth unemployment reduction.

Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms

- The project will have mid-term and final reviews and field visits as well. Moreover, intermediate and final reports will be issued.

**Project duration**

Three years.

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## NAPA PRIORITY PROJECT 8

### NIGER NAPA IDENTIFICATION SHEET 8

#### PRODUCTION AND DISSEMINATION OF AGRO-METEOROLOGICAL DATA.

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##### GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

Chétimari rural district (Department of Diffa/ Diffa Region);  
Loga rural district (Department of Loga/ Dosso Region);  
Sakabal rural district (Department of Dakoro/ Maradi Region);  
Kaou rural district (Department of Tchintabaraden/ Tahoua Region);  
Tondikiwindi rural district (Department of Ouallam/ Tillabéri Region);  
Village of Tamallolo (Department of Tanout/ Zinder Region).

##### SECTOR

Agriculture and cattle breeding

##### RATIONALE

Multi-year droughts, locust invasion, floods and land deterioration are mainly responsible for the decrease in agro-pastoral production, thus exposing the vulnerable populations to food insecurity. Information dissemination (agro-meteorological counseling) as well as efficient preventive and alleviating measures can contribute to lessen the adverse effects of climate changes on the production. On the other hand, this information is not well known to the producers and they are often inadequately utilized. Thus, information dissemination in rural areas becomes necessary. The project is in line with the Poverty Reduction Strategy, unique national framework of reference as regards to economic and social development of the country, as it comes out from the PRS that the Niger populations being mainly rural, amply justifies that the rural sector must constitute the principal engine of economic growth at short and medium term. The agricultural sector represents alone nearly 40% of gross domestic product (GDP) of Niger. Thus, Agriculture must be used as lever of the economic growth in rural area. The production and diffusion of agroclimatic information to the rural populations will highly contribute to their adaptation to rain irregularities .

##### DESCRIPTION

###### **Overall objective**

Contribute to the achievement of food security for the population in the project areas.

###### **Specific objectives**

- Increase crop production;
- Increase livestock productivity;
- Increase the incomes of the most vulnerable populations in the project area;
- Build the populations' capacities towards a better understanding of climatic events and early alert system.

###### **Technical and financial feasibility**

###### Technical feasibility

- Existing structures for observations, concentration, analysis and dissemination of data;
- Existing tools for data processing;

- Existing of training organizations (technical services);
- Needs expressed by the populations during field visits;
- The project objectives match the PRS orientations.

#### Financial feasibility

- Support from GEF;
- Contribution from the government;
- Contribution from local authorities;
- Contribution from beneficiary communities;
- Presence of other projects in the project area ( PAC, CILSS-SVS project)

#### Expected results:

- The use of agro-meteorological counseling by the farmers whose operational planning is promoted;
- Early alert to climate risk is operational.

#### Activities

- Creation of community radios in Kaou, Sakabal, Tondikiwindi and Tamallolo;
- Identification, with producers, of relevant data to be disseminated;
- Consultation with stakeholders (local technical services) in charge of data collection and those in charge of information dissemination (community radios, farmers organizations, NGOs);
- Training of producers;
- Training of stakeholders in data collection and dissemination;
- Building of meteorological observation network and supply of technical services with equipment for data collection and processing;
- Collection and transmission of base data;
- Production of agro meteorological bulletins;
- Monitoring and evaluation.

#### Project-related risks

- Delay in cash flow;
- Delay in data flow.

#### Institutional set-up

The project is under the responsibility of the Ministry in charge of meteorology in collaboration with the decentralized departments of food crop, animal resources, local NGOs and community radios. The coordination and monitoring of project activities will be carried out by the national Environmental Council for a Sustainable Development (CNEDD).

#### Monitoring and evaluation

##### Monitoring and evaluation indicators

- Number of radio stations created;
- Number of trained people;
- Number of agro-climatic bulletins broadcast;
- Number of producers using these data.

##### Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms

- Annual surveys;
- Field visits;
- Report issued.

**Project duration**

Three years.

# NIGER

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## NAPA PRIORITY PROJECT 9

### NIGER NAPA IDENTIFICATION SHEET 9

#### PROMOTION OF FOOD BANKS

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##### GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

Village of Issari (Chétimari rural district/ Department of Diffa/ Diffa Region)  
Tondikiwindi rural district (Department of Ouallam/ Tillabéri Region)  
Aderbissanat rural district (Department of Tchirozérine/ Agadez Region)  
Loga rural district (Department of Loga/ Dosso Region)  
Sakabal rural district (Department of Dakoro/ Maradi Region)  
Tanout urban district (Department of Tanout/ Zinder Region)

##### SECTOR

Agriculture

##### RATIONALE

For decades, Niger has, especially in the above-mentioned areas, recorded multi-year crop deficit leading to food insecurity for rural populations who depend on agriculture for more than 80%. This situation is mainly related to climate hazards and deterioration of natural resources under human and natural pressure. This insecurity concerns mainly the most vulnerable groups made of women and children. To cope with the situation, the populations eat shortage-periods food (fruits and leaves), sale of domestic appliances, felling and sale of fuel wood as livelihoods. This project which comes within the framework of the national policy as regards to food security will allow vulnerable populations to tackle the production deficit related to climate risks through the creation of food banks. , agro-sylvo-pastoral development and food security constitute one of the strategic axes defined in the PRS with regard to the rural sector. The priority actions envisaged for this purpose are inter alia: control and knowledge of the productive potential; improvement of food crises prevention and mitigation mechanisms; development of information systems on the markets; reinforcement of the instruments of food crises management; establishment of cereal banks; construction of regional infrastructures for seeds storage and conservation.

##### DESCRIPTION

###### **Overall objective**

Contribute to the improvement of the populations' living conditions against food insecurity related to adverse effects of climate changes in the project location.

###### **Specific objectives**

- Supply foodstuffs permanently;
- Make security stocks;
- Reduce food crop deficit.

###### **Technical and financial feasibility**

###### Technical feasibility

- Existing foodstuffs in the market;
- Existing training by the technical services and NGOs;
- Needs expressed by the populations during field visits;



- The objectives of the project match the PRS orientations.

#### Financial feasibility

- Support from GEF;
- Contribution from the government;
- Contribution from local authorities;
- Contribution from beneficiary communities;
- Presence of other projects in the project area (PAC, PADL, Azawak project, PPEAP, LUCOP, COGERAT)

#### Expected results

- Storages are available;
- Initial stocks are made up;
- Foodstuffs are available;
- Management committees are set up and trained.

#### Activities

- Public information and awareness;
- Building of storages;
- Purchase and storing of stocks;
- Stock management;
- Installation of management committees;
- Training of management committee members;
- Monitoring and evaluation.

#### Project-related risks

- Delay in cash flow;
- Stock renewal.

#### Institutional setup

The beneficiaries being the rural populations, the Village Development Committee (VDC) will be the contracting manager. A running committee of all the food banks will be set up at the level of each district with the rural development service as focal point. This committee is made up of:

- The prefect;
- The district mayor or his representative;
- A representative of traditional authorities;
- A representative of the agricultural service;
- A representative of Community Development;
- A representative of the NGOs working in the field;
- A representative of the producers' organization.

The Executive Secretariat of the CNEDD carries out the coordination and monitoring of the project implementation.

#### Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation indicators

- Number of stocks turnover;
- Number of storages available;
- Quantity of food stocked;
- Number of management committees trained.

Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms

- A daily monitoring will be carried out by the Village Development Committee through the management committee of the food bank during the project duration;
- A quarterly monitoring will be carried out by the running committee so as to make the basic development structures more efficient;
- The management will be carried out by the CVD (self-evaluation), in one hand, and by all the structures of the running committee, SE/ CNEDD in the other hand.

**Project duration**

Two years

# NIGER

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## NAPA PRIORITY PROJECT 10

### NIGER NAPA IDENTIFICATION SHEET 10

#### CONTRIBUTION TO THE FIGHT AGAINST CLIMATE SENSITIVE DISEASES

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##### GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

Aderbissanat rural district (Department of Tchirozérine/ Agadez Region)  
Loga urban district (Department of Loga/ Dosso Region)  
Kaou rural district (Department of Tchintabaraden/ Tahoua Region)  
Village of Issari (Chétimari rural district/ Department of Diffa/ Diffa Region)  
Tondikiwindi rural district (Department of Ouallam/ Tillabéri Region)  
Sakabal rural district (Department of Dakoro/ Maradi Region)  
Village of Tamallolo (Department of Tanout/ Zinder Region)  
Urban district of Niamey I (Urban Community of Niamey/ Niamey Region)

##### SECTOR:

Health

##### RATIONALE

The studies of vulnerability and adaptation carried out during field visits have shown a close relationship between some climate parameters and the incidence rate of some diseases such as malaria, meningitis, measles and seasonal respiratory diseases. Beside these diseases, the extreme variations of climate parameters such as temperature, sandstorms represent a worsening factor for the propagation of other diseases (eyes irritation). Due to the weak adaptative capacity of the populations and actors involved in the health sector, building their capacities to fight efficiently these climate sensitive diseases is urgent.

Thus, the PRS, in the area of health, envisages the following actions among many others: increase the availability of human, material and financial resources; promotion and development of IEC activities for health and reinforcement of the monitoring of e diseases with epidemic potential. Thus this project is in conformity with the objectives of the PRS .

##### DESCRIPTION

###### **Overall objective**

Improve the health conditions of the local vulnerable populations that are exposed to adverse effects of climate changes.

###### **Specific objectives**

- Diminution of the incidence of major climate sensitive diseases on the vulnerable populations;
- Building the adaptative capacities of the populations to climate conditions causing these diseases.

###### **Technical and financial feasibility**

Technical feasibility

- Existing integrated health centers in the project areas;
- Existing training organizations (technical services and NGO);
- Needs expressed by the populations during field visits;

- The project objectives match the PRS orientations;
- The project objectives match those in the Programme for Health Development.

#### Financial feasibility

- Support from GEF;
- Contribution from the government;
- Contribution from local authorities;
- Contribution from beneficiary communities;

Presence of other projects in the project area (PAC, PADL, AZAWAK project, Water resources project DANIDA, LUCOP, PAGRN, COGERAT).

#### Expected results

- Satisfaction of health needs in the vulnerable areas;
- Building the adaptive capacities of the vulnerable populations;
- Reduction of the incidence rate of malaria, meningitis and measles.

#### Activities

- Public information and awareness on the practices to avoid climate sensitive diseases;
- Reinforcement of the alert system and management of endemic climate hazards;
- Training of health staff in quantity and quality;
- Distribution of treated mosquito nets;
- Treating mosquito hives with pesticides;
- Equipment of health centers with material, drugs and well-trained staff;
- Monitoring and evaluation.

#### Project related risks

- Delay in cash flow;
- Lack of products for treatment.

#### Institutional set-up

The project will be under the responsibility of the Ministry of health. It will cover the following zones : Issari, Tamallolo, Loga, Sakabal, Kaou, Tondikiwindi, Aderbissinat and the urban community of Niamey. It will involve the National Department of Meteorology, ACMAD, CERMES, SNIS, community radios, NGOs and other actors intervening in the sector. As far as the coordination and monitoring of project activities are concerned, they will be carried out by the executive secretariat of the CNEDD.

#### Monitoring and evaluation

##### Monitoring and evaluation indicators

- The incidence rate of climate sensitive diseases;
- The mortality rate linked to these diseases;
- Existing functioning health centers;
- Number of mosquito nets distributed;
- Number of equipped health centers;
- Number of warnings broadcast with regards to diseases outbreak.

##### Monitoring and evaluation

- Annual survey;
- Field visits;
- Reports issued.

**Project duration**

Two years

# NIGER

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## NAPA PRIORITY PROJECT =11

### NIGER NAPA IDENTIFICATION SHEET 11

#### DEVELOPMENT OF ANTI-EROSION INFRASTRUCTURES (CES/DRS) FOR AGRICULTURAL FORESTRY AND PASTORAL PURPOSES

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##### GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

Urban district of Loga (Department of Loga/ Dosso Region)  
Rural district of Tondikiwindi (Department of Ouallam/ Tillabéri Region)

##### SECTOR

Agriculture, Forestry, livestock farming

##### RATIONALE

The urban district of Loga and the rural district of Tondikiwindi have experienced a speeded-up deterioration of natural resources in recent years. This situation results from the adverse effects of climate changes (droughts, sandstorms, floods...). The installation of the project will reduce the vulnerability of the populations faced with climate changes adverse effects in one hand, and fight poverty in the other hand. The populations in these areas will be the target beneficiaries of the project. The implementation of this project which is in the line with the orientations in the PRS will help to reduce deteriorated land and improve the socio-economic situation of the vulnerable populations.

The actions of CES/DRS are in the center of the national policy of environment restoration and protection. The environment restoration and protection will be achieved through inter alia: the rehabilitation of degraded lands by the generalization of CES/DRS activities which will be carried out by the populations and the formulation of action plan for the creation and management of agricultural, forest and pastorales stocks

The beneficiaries of this project will be the local populations.

##### DESCRIPTION

###### **Overall objective**

Contribute to the restoration of deteriorated zones and fight food insecurity facing the vulnerable populations.

###### **Specific objectives**

- Restore deteriorated lands;
- Preserve natural resources;
- Improve soil productivity;
- Improve the income of the target populations.

Technical and financial feasibility

Technical feasibility:

- Mastery of anti-erosion techniques by the technical services and the population in the project zone
- Existing training organizations (technical services);
- Needs expressed by the populations during field visits;
- The project objectives match the PRS orientations;
- The project objectives match those of PAN-LCD/GRN.

#### Financial feasibility

- Support from GEF;
- Contribution from the government;
- Contribution from local authorities;
- Contribution from beneficiary communities;
- Presence of other projects in the project area (PAC, PPEAP, PIP2, LUCOP, Italy and CILSS Fund, FLCDRPS, Care international).

#### Expected results

- The deteriorated lands are restored;
- Small nurseries are created;
- Natural resources (water, vegetation) are preserved;
- The populations' incomes are improved.

#### Activities

- Creation of small anti-erosion infrastructures;
- Setting up of anti-erosion systems;
- Reforestation, land grassing, creation of small nurseries;
- Sand dunes erection;
- Monitoring and evaluation.

#### Project-related risks

- Delay in cash flow;
- Labor shortage.

#### Institutional set up

The project will be implemented under the responsibility of the decentralized service of the Ministry of Agricultural Development in collaboration with the Ministry of Water Resources and Environment. The project will then be managed by a Village Development Committee, which will set up a specific sub-committee in charge of operations. The coordination and monitoring of the implementation will be carried out by the CNEDD.

### **Monitoring and evaluation**

#### **Monitoring and evaluation indicators**

- Level of production reached;
- Number of small infrastructures built;
- Area of restored land.

#### **Monitoring and evaluation mechanism**

- Annual surveys;
- Field visits;
- Issuing of reports;
- Installation of monitoring and evaluation structures:
  - At the local level: Village Development Committee
  - At the district level: District Development Committee
  - At the department level: service providers (NGOs, organizations, technical services)

#### **Project duration**

Two years

# NIGER

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NAPA PRIORITY PROJECT =11

NIGER NAPA IDENTIFICATION SHEET 12

**POPULARIZATION OF ANIMAL AND VEGETATIVE SPECIES THAT ARE MOST ADAPTED TO CLIMATIC CONDITIONS**

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## GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

Rural district of Aderbissinat (Department of Tchirozérine/ Agadez Region)

Villages of Edouk I et Edouk II (district of Kaou/ Department of Tchintabaraden/ Tahoua Region)

## SECTOR

Agriculture, cattle breeding , Forestry

## RATIONALE

Agro-sylvo-pastoral development and food security are one of the strategic axes identified in the PRS regarding the rural sector. The priority actions envisaged for this purpose are inter alia: control and knowledge of the productive potential; conservation and valorization of the genetic resources; creation and rehabilitation of the avicolous centers; reinforcement of research capacities and technology transfer, construction of regional infrastructures for seed storage and conservation.

However agriculture, cattle breeding and forestry are sectors depending directly on climate. In fact, for the past thirty years , the climatic conditions in Niger have been deteriorating. This results in loss of soils, genetic material and species. This situation is expressed by the decrease in productions and productivity in the three above-mentioned sectors. To deal with this situation, the local communities, deeply affected by the adverse effects of climate changes, must adopt crop species more resilient to present climatic conditions.

The direct beneficiaries of the project will be the pastors, agro-pastors and farmers of the concerned zones.

## DESCRIPTION

### **Overall objective**

Contribute to the increase of agricultural, forestry and pastoral production in the project area .

### **Specific objectives**

- Popularize animal and crop species most resilient to climatic conditions;
- Facilitate the acquisition of these species by the populations.

### **Technical and financial feasibility**

Technical feasibility

- Availability of species resilient to climate;
- Existence of training by the technical services;
- Needs expressed by the populations during field visits;
- The objectives of the project match the PRS and SDR orientations.

Financial feasibility

- Support from GEF;
- Contribution from the government;



- Contribution from the local authorities;
- Contribution from beneficiary communities;
- Presence of other projects in the project area (PAC, PPEAP, LUCOP, AZAWAK project, Care International...).

### **Expected results**

- The incomes of women and youth have increased;
- Crop productions are improved;
- Animal productions are increased;
- Forestry and pastoral productions are improved.

### **Activities**

- Making the population aware of the advantages related to the species;
- Putting the species to be popularized at the disposal of the population;
- Create nurseries;
- Popularizing of animal and crop species;
- Monitoring and evaluation.

### **Project related risks**

Delay in cash flow;  
Persistence of droughts;  
Communicable diseases.

### **Institutional set-up**

The project will be under the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with the Ministries of Animal Resources and Environment through their decentralized technical services. The project will be supported by the running committee made up of all the parties working with the project. It will also collaborate with research centers present in the country. As far the coordination of activities and monitoring of implementation are concerned, they will be carried out by the Executive Secretariat of the CNEDD.

### **Monitoring and evaluation**

Monitoring and evaluation indicators

- Rate of adoption of different species;
- Number of popularized species;
- Number of producers having adopted the chosen species.

Monitoring and evaluation mechanism

- Monthly monitoring;
- Mid-term review;
- The evaluation at the end of the project will be carried out.

### **Project duration**

Two years

# NIGER

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## NAPA PRIORITY PROJECT 13

### NIGER NAPA IDENTIFICATION SHEET 13

#### PROTECTION OF RIVERSIDES AND RESTORATION OF SILTED UP PONDS

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##### GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

Aderbissanat rural district (Department of Tchirozérine/ Agadez Region)  
Urban district of Niamey I (Urban community of Niamey/ Niamey Region)

##### SECTOR

Water resources

##### RATIONALE

For many years, the rural district of Aderbissanat and the urban district of Niamey I have been affected by the adverse effects of climate changes and the high deterioration of ecosystems. This situation requires Niger to protect watercourses and restore silted up ponds identified by the communities in the vulnerable areas. Once restored and rehabilitated, these ecosystems would allow a better supply of water for the vulnerable populations and promote the development of farming and pastoral activities. The rehabilitation actions will help reduce solid wastes and increase the volume of water in the ponds and reach a better regulation of their hydrology. The populations in these localities will be the target beneficiaries of the project. The implementation of the present project will enable to improve the social and economic situation of the vulnerable populations.

The action envisaged at this level is in the line with the national policy on water and cleansing and particularly with one of its four (4) priority axes namely , the improvement of the knowledge on water resources, their management, and protection as well as environment conservation .

##### DESCRIPTION

###### **Overall objective**

Contribute to the protection and restoration of ecosystems to supply the vulnerable populations with sufficient water resources.

###### **Specific objectives**

- Contribute to the satisfaction of water needs for livestock and crops;
- Fight against silting up of water ponds;
- Stock water in the ponds for pastoral activities.

###### **Technical and financial feasibility**

###### Technical feasibility

- Mastery of riversides protection techniques and rehabilitation of ponds by the technical services and the populations in the two localities;
- Existence of training by the technical services;
- Needs expressed by the populations during field visits;
- The project objectives match those of the PAN-LCD/ GRN;
- The project objectives match the SDR orientations.

#### Financial feasibility

- Support from GEF;
- Contribution from the government;
- Contribution from local authorities;
- Contribution from beneficiary communities;

Presence of other projects and NGOs (PAC, PPEAP, PIP2, LUCOP, COGERAT, AZAWAK project, Care International...).

#### Expected results

- Water needs for livestock and crops satisfied;
- Deteriorated water courses are treated;
- Fisheries activities resumed in the restored ponds.

#### Activities

- Building of sand seats to treat water courses embankments;
- Plantation of live fences and erection of other fences;
- Ponds dredging;
- Monitoring and evaluation.

#### Project-related risks

- Delay in cash flow.

#### Institutional set-up

The project will be implemented under the responsibility of the technical service of the Ministry of Agricultural Development. The project will be managed by a Village Development Committee, which will set up a specific sub-committee in charge of operations. The coordination and the implementation monitoring will be carried out by the National Environmental Council for a Sustainable Development.

#### Monitoring and evaluation

##### Monitoring and evaluation indicators

- Number of ponds rehabilitated;
- Quantity of water supply increased;
- Level of reduction of solid wastes.

##### Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms

- Yearly surveys;
- Field visits;
- Report issuing;
- Establishment of a monitoring and evaluation plan
  - At local level - Village Development Committee;
  - At district level - District Development Committee;
  - At department level - service providers (NGOs, Organizations, technical services) will support the beneficiary populations in the infrastructures implementation techniques.

#### Duration

Two years

# NIGER

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## NAPA PRIORITY PROJECT 14

### NIGER NAPA IDENTIFICATION SHEET 14

#### BUILDING MATERIAL, TECHNICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITIES OF RURAL PRODUCERS.

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##### PROJECT LOCATION

Village of Issari (Chétimari rural district/ Department of Diffa/ Diffa Region);  
Villages of Edouk I and Edouk II (Kaou rural district/ Department of Tchirozérine/ Agadez Region);  
Tondikiwindi rural district (Department of Ouallam/ Tillabéri Region);  
Aderbissanat rural district (Department of Tchirozérine/ Agadez Region);  
Loga urban district (Department of Loga/ Dosso Region).

##### SECTOR

Agriculture, cattle breeding , and Forestry.

##### RATIONALE

In the above-mentioned localities, the rural sector is affected by the climatic restraints (droughts, sandstorms), which led to the lessening of agricultural, forestry and pastoral productions aggravating thus the populations' living conditions. This was emphasized by the weakness of adaptation capacities of rural producers on the material, technical as well as organizational point of view. These producers mainly rely on family production structures and traditional techniques not very productive.

This project aims at remedying this weakness through the organization and training of rural producers in order to deal with the adverse effects of climate changes.

This project "Reinforcement of the material, technical and organisational capacities of the rural producers" is in perfect adequacy with the strategic axis n°3 of the Rural Development Strategy which constitutes the national framework of reference for all the actions of rural development. This axis focuses on the reinforcement of the public institutions and e rural organizations capacities to improve the management of the rural sector.

##### DESCRIPTION

###### **Overall objective**

Build capacities of rural producers in the project zone to achieve a sustainable development.

###### **Specific objectives**

- Design and implement, by rural producers, mechanisms allowing them to develop their own strategies for a better management of the rural sector;
- Develop and improve peasants' knowledge;
- Build the capacities of rural organizations.

###### **Technical and financial feasibility**

###### Technical feasibility

- Existing of training organizations (technical services, NGOs);
- Existence of organized structures;
- Needs expressed by the populations during field visits;

- The project objectives match the PRS and SDR orientations.

#### Financial feasibility

- Support from GEF;
- Contribution from the government;
- Contribution from local authorities;
- Contribution from beneficiary communities;
- Presence of other projects and NGOs (PAC, PADL, PPEAP, LUCOP, COGERAT, AZAWAK project, Care International...).

#### Expected results

- Infrastructures are rehabilitated, created and developed;
- Processes of decision making for an efficient management of the infrastructures are designed;
- Know-how of rural actors is updated;
- The productivity of agricultural and pastoral systems is improved;
- The incomes of rural producers are increased;
- Farms and other production factors are rationally managed;
- Rural drift is lessened;
- Food and nutritional security of the populations is improved.

#### Activities

- Rehabilitation and creation of infrastructures;
- Support for Information, Education and Communication initiatives by rural producers;
- Support for the creation of adequate financing facilities;
- Support for physical and economic accessibility to inputs;
- Monitoring and evaluation.

#### Project-related risks

- Delay in cash flow;
- Mobility of certain parties working with the project.

#### Institutional set-up

The coordination and the implementation monitoring of the project will be carried out by the National Environmental Council for a Sustainable Development. The implementation will be carried out by the local technical service in collaboration with local management committees.

#### Monitoring and evaluation:

Monitoring and evaluation indicators:

- Output growth rate;
- Level of producers' income;
- Number of rural producers trained;
- Number of infrastructures rehabilitated and/ or created.

Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms:

- Field visits will be carried out;
- Intermediate and final report will be required;
- A mid-term review of the project will be made.

#### Project duration

Two years