Aspects of loss and damage associated with desertification and land degradation in Niger

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Niger, climate change, and desertification

- Climate change threatens key sectors of the economy such as agriculture, livestock, and forestry (over 40% of GDP and 80% of workforce), water resources and irrigation, and natural resources.
- Impacts include water scarcity, altering rainfall patterns, temperature increase, floods, recurring droughts, health impacts, and ecosystem degradation.
- Climate change has significant effects on food and nutritional security through the decline in agrosilvopastoral and fishery production.
- In combination with underlying or heightened vulnerabilities on the household level, this leads to different forms of climate-related migration and displacement.

Loss & damage

Climate-related loss & damage includes temporary or permanent food insecurity, loss of agricultural land and land fertility, overexploitation of natural resources, resurgence of climate-sensitive diseases, loss of culture and ways of life, migration, displacement, and conflicts related to access to natural resources.

Food systems

Health and socio-cultural impacts

Human mobility

Resilience-building & addressing risk

- Resilience through multi-stakeholder engagement; youth, vulnerable communities, CSOs
- Climate and disaster risk transfer & finance options; climate insurance
- Risk management, evidence and research for scaling up good practices
- Integrated approaches and synergies with other processes (UNDRR, UNCCD, UNFCCC, SDGs) and between stakeholders

National study on climate change and migration in Niger conducted by IOM

49.5% of rural households consider that climate change and environmental degradation have led to an increase in migration

51.1% of households revealed that a family member was forced to migrate due to climate change and environmental degradation.

87.3% of internal migrants interviewed in Niamey consider that climate change has played an important role in their migration

45.6% of internal migrants would like to return to their places of origin if they had the opportunity to develop climate-resilient socio-economic activities there.

Mapping and policy analysis

Climate-induced human mobility

- Engagement of stakeholders in better understanding climate-induced migration & displacement in Niger (stakeholder input gathering through consultations and interviews)
- Case study on laws and policies related to human mobility, and integration of climate-induced migration into legal and policy processes
- Identifying entry point for integration of climate-induced migration into climate policy and planning through multi-actor partnerships
- Livelihood and entrepreneurship support for migrant communities through EthicalX Hub

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Thank you

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