

REPUBLIC OF NIGER



Fraternity - Work - Progress

NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION

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ACRONYMS

AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
AIC	Climate-Smart Agriculture
EIA	International Energy Agency
CROSSBEAM	Business As Usual
CAEP	Climate Actions Enhancement Package
CC	Climate change
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
CDN	Nationally Determined Contribution
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
CNEDD	National Council for the Environment for Sustainable Development
CNI	Initial National Communication
CO₂	Carbon Dioxide or Carbon Dioxide
COP	Conference of the Parties
CR AGHRYMET	Regional Centre for Training and Application in Agrometeorology and Operational Hydrology
CS-GDT	Strategic Framework for Sustainable Land Management
DPNE	National Electrification Policy Document
EBT	Technology Needs Assessment Project
Ex-ACT	Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (software)
FA	Adaptation Fund for LDCs
WEF	Global Environment Facility
LDCF	Small Farmer Adaptation Program Fund
FSC	Strategic Climate Funds
FTP	Clean Technology Trust Funds
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GACMO	The Greenhouse Gas Abatement Cost Model
TDM	Sustainable Land Management

GHG	Greenhouse Gases
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
Gg CO₂ eq	Gigagrams of Carbon Dioxide equivalent
HCI3N	High Commission-Nigeriens Feed Nigeriens Initiative
IGES	Greenhouse Gas Inventory
INS	National Institute of Statistics
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
I3N	Nigeriens Feed Nigeriens Initiative
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
MESUDD	Ministry of the Environment, Urban Sanitation and Sustainable Development
ME/LCD	Ministry of the Environment and the Fight against Desertification
VNM	Measurement, Reporting, Verification (CDM, REDD, etc.)
MRV	Measurement, reporting, verification
MW	Megawatt
MWp	Megawatt peak
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (Measurements Nationally Appropriate Mitigation)
NDC-Partnership	Nationally Determined Contributions (Partenariat pour la Contribution Déterminée au niveau National)
ODD	Sustainable Development Goals
NGO/DA	Non-Governmental Organization/Development Association
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
PANA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
PANEE	National Energy Efficiency Action Plan BREAD National Renewable Energy Action Plan PDAE Master Plan for Access to Electricity
PDES	Economic and Social Development Plan
ESMPS	Environmental and Social Management Plan
GDP	Gross domestic product

ICP-CDN	Climate Investment Plan for the implementation of the NDC
ICP-SR	Climate Investment Plan for the Sahel Region
LDC	Least Developed Countries
PNA	National Adaptation Plan
PNED	National Home Energy Program
PNEDD	National Environment Plan for Sustainable Development
PNEDD-2016	National Policy on Environment and Sustainable Development (2016)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
PP	Partnership Plan
PPRC	Climate Resilience Pilot Program
PRG	Global Warming Potential
PSRC	Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience
TFP	Technical and Financial Partners
QCN	Fourth National Communication
RCP	Representative Concentration Pathway Scenario
NAS	Assisted natural regeneration
SNA	Second National Communication
SDDCI	Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth Strategy
SDDEL	Sustainable Development Strategy for Livestock
SNAE	National Strategy for Access to Electricity
SNCCC	National Communication Strategy on Climate Change
NAPS/CCV	National Strategy and Action Plan on Climate Change and Variability
SNT	National Transportation Strategy
SPN2A	National Strategy and Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Agricultural Sector (2020-2035)
SSE	Monitoring and Evaluation System
TCN	Third National Communication
LULUCF	Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry

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SUMMARY

Niger's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) is part of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Climate Agreement. It is aligned with national policies and strategies, in particular the SDDCI-Niger 2035, the PDES-2017-2021 as well as the programmes/projects for the sustainable management of natural resources and access to modern energy services for all by 2030.

The NDC review process in Niger started in 2020 and foresaw the submission of the revised NDC in 2021. As a member of the NDC Partnership since 2018, Niger benefits from technical and financial support for the revision of its NDC through the CAEP Initiative and the UNDP Climate Promise Initiative. The revision of the document and its delineation into implementation plans (Partnership and Climate Investment) and the Monitoring, Evaluation-HSE System, etc. are coordinated by the Ministry of the Environment and the Fight Against Desertification (ME/LCD) through the National Committee in charge of the revision and strengthening of the NDC created by Order No. 0155/ME/SU/DD/SG of August 31, 2020.

The ESS is composed of two components (Mitigation, Adaptation) of which the Adaptation component has been completed and housed within the MOE/LCD. The Mitigation component is currently being finalized.

The revision of the NDC has made it possible to i) take stock of the implementation of the 2015 commitments, ii) raise Niger's ambitions in terms of adaptation and mitigation on the basis of new emission estimates for key sectors (AFOLU and Energy) and on new climate projections. The base year for the GHG assessment is 2014, which is also the base year for the development of the QCN. Thus, the country's overall emissions are around 28,777,299 GgCO₂eq in 2014. The AFOLU and Energy sectors remain priorities for Niger with GHG emission levels of 23,952.674 GgCO₂eq or 88.30% respectively and 3,833.789 GgCO₂eq or 9.30% of the total emissions for the same QCN reference year.

Partners (World Bank, UNDP, FAO, IRENA, Belgium, AFD, UNCDF and Save The Children) are supporting Niger in this CAEP process as well as IOM and the ILO.

The methodological approach chosen for this revision was intended to be participatory and inclusive with all stakeholders (administration, research and training institutions, CSOs, private sector, TFP). All the products of the various thematic studies delivered as part of the revision were validated by the National Committee as they were developed.

The revision of the NDC took place with a view to correcting the shortcomings noted in the 2015 NDC, such as the lack of an institutional framework that guarantees the operationalization and monitoring of the implementation of the objectives set, the system of communication, sharing, ownership at the national level and in the regions, the low level of mobilization of financial resources, including the unconditional share of commitments, the capacity building plan for institutional actors and the strengthening of the partnership with the TFPs.

The challenge of the revision process is to address these shortcomings and to make the NDC the reference base for all "Climate" interventions by Niger and non-Nigerien actors.

State institutions, the solid and dynamic governance framework that allows for the planning, monitoring and evaluation of objectives and that lays the foundations for close collaboration between government institutions on the one hand, and other actors (TFPs, private sector, research institutions, CSOs) on the other.

At the end of this exercise, the revised NDC aims for 'unconditional' and 'conditional' reductions under the BAU baseline scenario for:

- AFOLU sector: Unconditional reductions: 4.50% (BAU 2025) and 12.57% (BAU 2030) and Conditional Reductions: 14.60% (BAU-2025) and 22.75% (BAU 2030)
- the Energy sector: Unconditional reductions: 11.20% (BAU-2025) and 10.60% (BAU-2030) and Conditional reductions: 48% (BAU-2025) and 45% (BAU-2030).

The implementation of Niger's Contribution is estimated, for the period 2021-2030, at a total cost of USD 9.9081 billion, of which for:

- adaptation: USD 6.743 billion, including USD 2.40 billion (36%) in 'Unconditional' and USD 4.343 billion (64%) in 'Conditional';
- mitigation: 3.1647 billion including 0.2127 billion USD (6.72%) in 'Unconditional' and 2.9524 billion USD (93.28%) in 'Conditional'

The total 'Unconditional' and 'Conditional' cost of the NDC amounts to USD 2.6127 billion (26.4%) and USD 7.2954 billion (73.60%) respectively.

The operationalization of the new NDC requires significant financial, technological and logistical resources as well as human capacity building, provided that the support of the international community and Climate Finance is mobilized to enable the achievement of the economic and social development objectives, the NDC and the Paris Agreement.

INTRODUCTION

The update of the NDC for the period 2021-2030 presents Niger's roadmap contributing to the achievement of the objective set by the Paris Climate Agreement, in particular the maintenance of the temperature increase below 2°C or even 1.5 °C by 2050.

The four National Communications produced by Niger (INC-1990, SNA-2000, TCN-2008, QCN-2014), and the documents of PANA and NAMA report on the measures taken with regard to GHG emissions and adaptation to climate change.

As part of the implementation of the Paris Agreement, Niger has set itself the objective of contributing to the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions (2°C or even 1.5°C objective by 2050) while pursuing its low-carbon socio-economic development and resilient to the adverse effects of climate change. Also, the NDC will be implemented to contribute to the following national development goals:

- Fight poverty;
- Ensuring the food and nutritional security of Nigeriens;
- Promote the sustainable management of natural resources and the massive use of renewable energies;
- Strengthen the resilience of ecosystems and communities.

The NDC is intended to be a strategic and commitment tool for Niger for the implementation of the Paris Agreement through targeted actions in priority sectors (AFOLU, Energy). This priority is confirmed by the national GHG inventories carried out on the occasion of the National Communications. Also, all studies have confirmed Niger's high exposure and vulnerability to climate change. Despite this situation, Niger intends to contribute to the global effort through its updated NDC through increased mitigation and adaptation measures with strong co-benefits in terms of carbon sequestration and GHG emission reduction.

This NDC aligns with national policies and strategies (CIDSS-2035, PDES, 2017-2021, i3N, CS-GDT, 2014-2029, SPN2A, NPS-CVC, SNAE, SNT) to initiate a transition to a low-carbon economy that is more resilient to the impacts of climate change. This is possible thanks to the adequate financial contributions of Technical and Financial Partners mobilized through the financial mechanisms dedicated to the climate and in favor of LDCs and developing countries.

Since 2019, like other countries that are parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Niger has been revising and strengthening its NDC through the Climate Actions Enhancement Package (CAEP) initiative of the NDC Partnership. This revision is under the leadership of the Ministry in charge of the environment. The latter is assisted in this task by the focal points of the AFOLU and Energy sectors, research and training institutions and civil society organizations federated by the National Committee for the Review and Strengthening of the NDC.

The revision of the NDC aims to capitalize on the achievements of the implementation of the first NDC and to fill the gaps thanks to the multifaceted support of the NDC Partnership member partners who are currently financing studies related to governance and implementation.

operational work of the NDC. The deliverables resulting from these studies were validated by two (2) bodies, namely the technical sub-committee and the National Committee in charge of the revision and strengthening of the NDC. The validated documents served as the basis for the formulation of the revised NDC that will be submitted to the UNFCCC by the Government of Niger as a prelude to the COP26 Climate Change in November 2021 in Glasgow, Scotland.

Niger's strategy in this area is based on taking into account the climate dimension and national development priorities such as the fight against poverty, food and nutrition insecurity, the intensification of the penetration of new and renewable energies, and energy efficiency.

In addition, Niger has taken the option of taking into account in its policies, strategies and NDCs, the migration, gender and social inclusion dimension and African Climate-related Initiatives, including the one on Security, Stability and Sustainability (3S).

Also, the private sector in Niger is committed to making investments to achieve the objectives of the NDC and the Paris Agreement through the effective operationalization of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and in the Vision of the SDDCI-Niger, 2035. To do this, the private sector opts for capacity building of its members in CC and climate finance, the promotion and popularization of innovative technologies for climate action, and working for the mobilization of and access to climate finance.

Finally, the NDC is aligned with the common African option of climate negotiations and financing of transnational structuring programmes for the resilience of populations and ecosystems (Climate Commission for the Sahel Region - 17 member countries).

SUMMARY OF THE NDC

<i>National circumstances</i>	<p>Population: 23.3 million (80% rural, 20% urban), (INS, 2019).</p> <p>Population growth rate: 3.9% (RGPH/2011).</p> <p>Low GDP, of USD 12.9 billion in 2018, or USD 553.65/capita, Economic growth: +7.2%, (World Bank, 2018).</p> <p>The agricultural sector provides 80% of income to the population. The agricultural sector is highly dependent on climatic hazards in Niger.</p> <p>The livestock is estimated at 52,693,034 head of all species, i.e. 20,876,240 LSUs, (DS/MAGEL2020).</p> <p>Agriculture is the main sector of activity (69% of men and 31% of women) 36% of women own at least one plot of land (compared to 55% for men) (UN Women, 2017).</p> <p>CC will lead to a change in the area of rainfed crops, a 9 to 15% decrease in grain yields of non-photoperiod millet, an 18 to 23% decrease in sorghum grain yields, a 21% to 25% increase in photoperiod millet grain yields, a 17% to 18% increase in maize grain yields (Lona et al., 2019 in SPN2A, 2020).</p>
<i>Loss and Damage:</i>	<p>Average losses due to drought: more than USD 70 million (World Bank. Climate risk assessment, Niger, 2012).</p> <p>Flood damage over the period 1990-2020 estimated at 3,115,290 people and 7,100 localities affected with more than 225,000 houses destroyed and losses of approximately 205,000 hectares of crops and 46,540 UBT (SAP, 2021).</p>
<i>Overall objective</i>	<p>Niger has set itself the objective of contributing to the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions (2°C or even 1.5°C objective by 2050) while pursuing its low-carbon socio-economic development that is resilient to the adverse effects of climate change.</p>
<i>National objectives:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fight poverty; - Ensuring the food and nutritional security of Nigeriens; - Promote the sustainable management of natural resources and the massive use of renewable energies; - Strengthen the resilience of ecosystems and communities.
<i>Emissions for the base year:</i>	<p>28,777,299 GgCO₂eq (QCN-2014) including the AFOLU Sector with 23,952,674 GgCO₂eq (88.30%), Energy with 3,833.789 GgCO₂eq (9.30%), Waste with 945.758 GgCO₂eq (2.29%) and Industrial Processes and Product Use (PIUP) with 45.078 GgCO₂eq (0.11%).</p>

<i>Coverage and scope of the contribution:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100% of the territory covered by the NDC. - Gases covered: CO₂, CH₄, N₂O. (88.7% of the gases emitted). - AFOLU sector: 88.30% of total GHG emissions; - Energy sector: 9.30% of total GHG emissions.
<i>Contribution:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribution based on a mixed 'Results and Actions' approach, unconditional and conditional according to the BAU reference scenario. - Approach Outcomes: Emission reduction rates relative to BAU, 2025 and BAU, 2030. - Equity approach: actions of the SPN2A 2020-2035; of the CS-GDT-2014-2029.
<i>Periods: 2021-2030</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BU: 2025 and 2030, built from the emissions of the QCN-2014 (28777.299GgCO₂eq) also taking into account the history of the three previous National Communications: CNI-1990, 9,000 GgCO₂eq.; SCN-2000, 30 801GgCO₂eq. ; TCN-2008, 35,900 GgCO₂eq. ; 2020: 66,821GgCO₂eq. ; 2030: 96,468GgCO₂eq. - Implementation period: 2021-2030.
<i>Reducing GHG emissions by 2030:</i>	<p>AFOLU</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unconditional discounts: 4.50% (BAU 2025) and 12.57% (BAU 2030). - Conditional Reductions: 14.60% (BAU-2025) and 22.75% (BAU 2030) <p>ENERGY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unconditional reductions: 11.20% (BAU-2025) and 10.60% (BAU-2030) - Conditional Reductions: 48% (BAU-2025) and 45% (BAU-2030).
<i>2030 GHG Mitigation Measures:</i>	<p><u>AFOLU</u> (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scaling up of good practices and techniques of SLM/E and CSA across agro-ecological zones to increase ecosystem and household resilience, and sequester carbon in soils and trees. - Sustainable management of forest formations to reduce GHG emissions from deforestation. <p><u>Energy</u> :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of the rate of access to electricity 60% in 2030. - To achieve 100% efficient networked lighting by 2030. - Off-grid lighting is expected to be 100% efficient by 2030. - To achieve 100% use of low-energy lamps by 2030. - To reach 100% of the rate of public lighting by 2030.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction of the per capita demand for wood energy through the massive distribution of improved stoves, with a penetration rate of 100% in urban areas and 30% in rural areas; - Promotion of domestic gas, biogas and biofuels on an industrial and family scale; - Butane gas penetration at 60% in urban areas, 10% in rural areas by 2030 (PANER). - Dissemination of multifunctional platforms. - Reach 402MWp for renewable energy generation by 2030. - Reach 100MW for off-grid capacity by 2030. - Improving energy efficiency in industries, households, transport and electricity distribution.
<i>Implementation process:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutional, technical and financial capacity building of actors, and technology transfer. - Development of 'bankable' structuring project/programme files arising from the ICP-NDC. - Inclusive participation (private sector, NGOs, civil society, TFP). - Popularization, communication, knowledge management.
<i>Assumptions and methodology:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fourth National Communication (QCN), - 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories. - Energy sector: GACMO, MAED, MESSAGE software. - AFAT sector: EX-ACT software
<i>Climate Change Adaptation Measures:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assisted natural regeneration: 913,932 ha. - Establishment of live dunes: 10,053 ha. - Rehabilitation of degraded classified forests: 10,000 ha. - Quickhedges: 145,000 km - Plantations of multi-purpose species: 750,000 ha. - Private forestry: 75,000 ha. - " One village, one wood " programme: 12,500 ha. - Restoration of degraded pastoral lands: 112,500 ha - Development and securing of pastoral enclaves, grazing areas and rest areas: 455,848 ha. - Development and materialisation of corridors: 279,702 ha. - Development and securing of pastoral enclaves, grazing areas and rest areas: 455,848 ha. - Improvement of livestock systems based on cattle and sheep fattening: 4500 farms. - Development of dairy farms (permanent housing): 258 farms. - Land management for irrigated or flood recession crops:

	424,000 ha.
<i>10-year financing needs, for the period 2021-2030 :</i>	<p>Total cost of the NDC over 10 years: USD 9.9077 billion (USD 990.77 million/year), of which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptation: USD 6.743 billion of which USD 2.40 billion Unconditional (36%) and USD 4.343 billion Conditional (64%) • Mitigation: 3.1651 billion including 0.2127 billion USD, Unconditional (6.72%) and 2.9524 billion USD Conditional (93.28%).
<i>Ambitious and fair:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Niger does not belong to Annex I of the Convention, so it does not have quantified objectives in terms of GHG reduction (mitigation). - However, Niger contributes to the reduction of the impacts of CC on a global scale, through a dual 'Results/Actions' approach. - Emissions of 28,777.299 GgCO₂eq in 2014 (QCN reference year) represent 1.61 t/inhabitant and 0.0001% of global CO₂ emissions. Despite its significant needs to develop its economy and fight poverty, Niger aims to limit its GHG emissions by 2030 through the implementation of this NDC. Niger relies on mechanisms and their resources such as the CIF and other climate finance mechanisms (GCF, FF, GEF, FSC, FTP, GSP/GEF, LFIF) in favor of LDCs and flexibility in accessing their resources.

I. CONTEXT

Niger is a West African country that is characterized by particularly drastic climatic conditions due to the fact that 2/3 of its surface area (1,267,000 km²) is located in the Saharan zone and 1/3 in the Sudanian and Sahelian zone. It is dependent on climatic hazards with rainfall with significant interannual, spatial and temporal variability. Its population is estimated at 17.7 million in 2015, with a population growth rate (3.9%/year) (INS, 2015) and 23.3 million inhabitants in 2019, most of whom derive their income from the exploitation of natural resources (MP, 2020a). Thus, in 2019, 51.6% of young people under the age of 15 were under 15 years old. The total fertility rate, which reflects the average number of live births per woman (aged 15-49), is 7.6 for the same year.

The GDP is low (USD 12.9 billion in 2018), i.e. USD 553.65/capita and economic growth of +7.2%, [World Bank, 2018]. This GDP was USD 6.3 billion in 2015, or USD 413/capita, with an HDI of 0.374 (UNDP, 2016). Primary sector production is dominated by the agro-sylvo-pastoral sector with 37% of GDP and 80% of jobs (INS, 2018) varies greatly from one year to the next.

Like other West African countries, Niger is highly vulnerable to climate change, which is characterized by high climate variability and rainfall that leads to recurrent rainfall deficits. These deficits result in repetitive and cyclical droughts that are very harmful. The phenomena of desertification and the degradation of natural resources and land have been a major concern for the country's economic and social development for decades. Faced with this situation, the State continues to develop initiatives and carry out actions to preserve the sustainability of the productive bases, as well as appropriate mitigation and adaptation strategies.

These disturbances of climate variability and change considerably increase food and nutrition insecurity, cause migrations and rural exodus of populations, conflicts between rural producers over the management of and access to natural resources, disrupt river regimes and the availability of water resources, reduce crop yields and production, increase the persistence of land conflicts, increase the intensity of climate-sensitive diseases, increase land degradation, etc.

Niger has submitted three NCs for the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Climate Agreement. The fourth communication is currently being finalized.

1. Evolution of emissions

The four national communications (INC-1990, SNA-2000, TCN-2008 and QCN-2014) show a trend towards an increase in national GHG emissions, particularly in the two priority sectors, while maintaining the same proportion.

The values of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions are summarized in the table below for national communications (CNI-1990, SNA-2000 and TCN-2008, QCN-2014).

Table 1 : Distribution of emissions by sector according to National Communications

Year/Annual Emissions	Energy	Agriculture /Breeding	LULUCF	Industrial processes	Rubbish	Total (GgCO ₂ eq)
CNI-1990	928,47	1 839,55	6 106,26	9,56	28,22	9 000
SCN-2000	2 622	10 656	17 132	18	373	30 801
TCN-2008	1 766	12 675	21 010	34	415	35 900
QCN-2014	3 833,789	23 952,674		45,078	945,758	28777,299

Sources : (CNEDD, 2020)

The GHG inventory results for the QCN (base year 2014) established the aggregate emissions/removals for direct CO₂ gases: - 8,192.006 GgCO₂eq; CH₄: 17585.35 GgCO₂eq and N₂O: 19,384.006 GgCO₂eq. CO₂ emissions are estimated at 2,217.741 GgCO₂eq against an absorption of -10,434.735 GgCO₂eq, i.e. a CO₂ sequestration capacity of around -8,192.006 GgCO₂eq. Hence, the overall emissions/removals of the main direct gases (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O) estimated at 28,777.299 GgCO₂eq.

As an example for the reference year 2014, the breakdown of emissions between the different sectors is presented as follows:

Table 2 : Distribution of emissions by sector according to the Fourth National Communication (2014)

Base year (2014)	Emissions (GgCO ₂ eq)	Share of emissions (%)
AFOLU	23 952,674	88,30
Energy	3 833,789	9,30
Rubbish	945,758	2,29
Industrial Processes and Product Use	45,078	0,11

Sources : (CNEDD, 2020)

2. Climate trends and associated risks

Niger's climate is semi-arid tropical, characterized by two seasons: a dry season from October to May and a rainy season from June to September.

During the dry season, the average temperature varies between 18.1 and 33.1 °C. The record temperatures observed are -2.4°C (observed on 13 January 1995 in Bilma) for minimum temperatures and 49.5°C (observed on 7 September 1978 in Diffa) for maximum temperatures (PANA, Niger 2006).

During the rainy season, the average temperature varies between 28.1 and 31.7 °C. The rainfall pattern is unimodal with a maximum of precipitation occurring around August. In a normal year, rainfall allows the recharge of aquifers, the formation of water bodies and the development of plant cover.

Since the 1950s, Niger's climate has experienced 3 distinct rainfall cycles, common to the whole of the Sahel:

- between the 1950s and 1970s, Niger benefited from a cycle of wet years;
- between the 1970s and 1990s, Niger was confronted with a cycle of major droughts, marked by particularly dry episodes in 1970 and 1984, as in the rest of the Sahel;
- from the early 1990s, much better rainfall conditions re-established themselves in this region (Ali et al., 2008, 2010), accompanied by an increase in interannual rainfall variability.

In view of this situation, Niger is confronted with extreme climatic hazards that are becoming more frequent and violent (recurrent and successive droughts, floods, strong winds, extreme temperatures and sand or dust storms; the variability of rainfall is increasing and its poor distribution in time and space; the persistence of other indirect factors such as epidemics (meningitis, cholera), crop pests (leafminer caterpillars, floricultural insects, aphids, seed-eating birds), livestock diseases (epizootics), bush fires, etc.

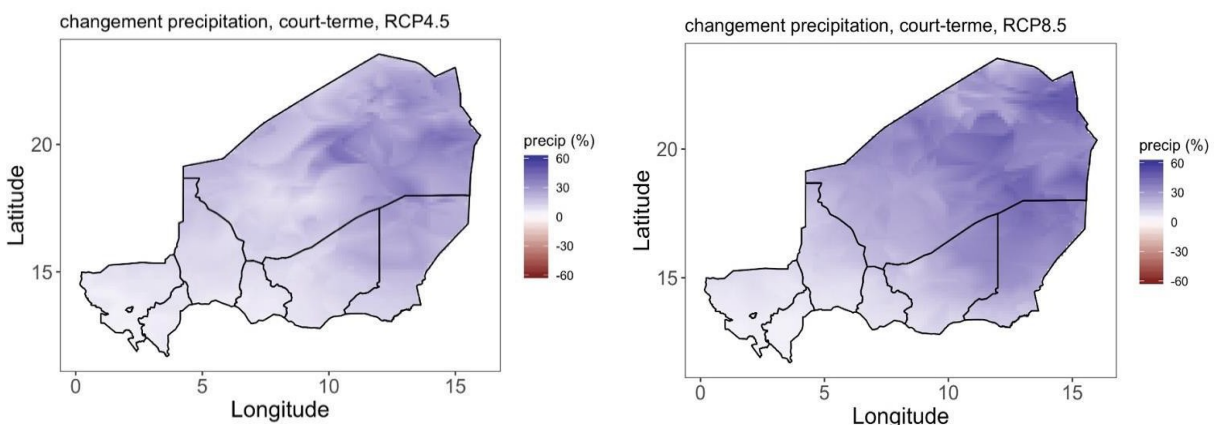
3. Precipitation trends

Figure 1 below shows the simulated evolution of the average rainy season rainfall totals (DDJAS) in the short term (top) and medium term (bottom), for the RCP4.5 (left) and RCP 8.5 (right) scenarios.

The models predict a general upward trend in rainy season rainfall totals (DDW) compared to the 1981-2010 climate baseline.

These conclusions are consistent with the trends obtained by various authors.

According to the models, the increase in rainfall is expected to be greater in the north and east of the country. The increase in rainfall is expected to be greater in the medium term than in the short term, and all the more important as we are in a pessimistic scenario of an increase in greenhouse gases (RCP 8.5 compared to RCP 4.5).



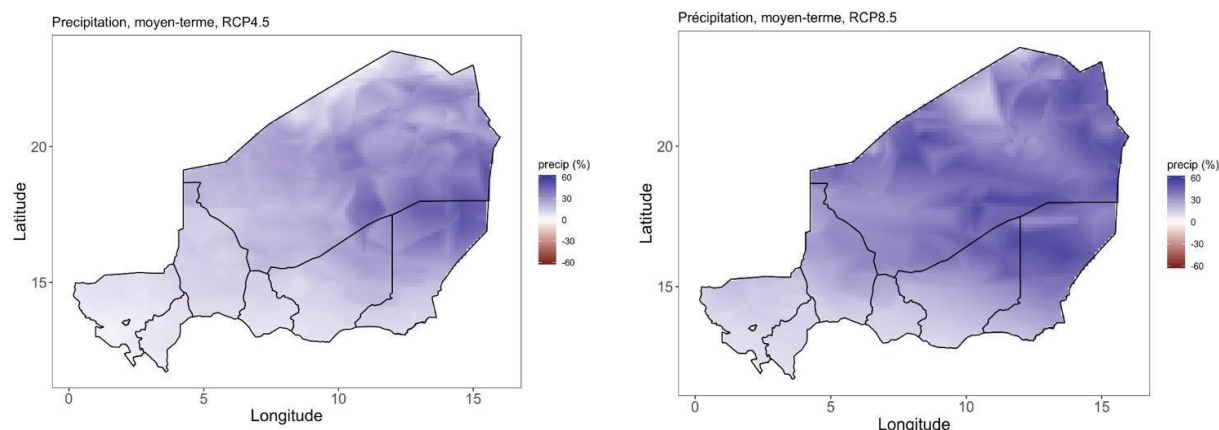


Figure 1 : Simulation of the evolution of average rainfall totals during the rainy season (DDJ) for the short and medium term, compared to the reference period 1981-2010. These results are the median of the simulations performed with 29 global models from the Global Model Intercomparison Experiment (CMIP5) for the RCP 4.5 and RCP scenarios 8.5. The values shown correspond to the percentage change from the baseline precipitation totals.

Source: MESUDD, 2020

4. Trends in temperature trends

Figure 2 below shows the simulated temperature evolution during the rainy season (JJAS) in the short term (top) and medium term (bottom) for the RCP 4.5 (left) and RCP 8.5 (right) scenarios.

Models predict temperature increases during the rainy season (JJAS) in all localities in Niger of the order of 1°C in the short term (by 2030), compared to 1.5 to 3°C in the medium term (by 2050).

The increase in projected average temperatures is significantly larger in the RCP 8.5 scenario than in the RCP 4.5 scenario, which is logical.

Models indicate slightly larger increases in average surface temperatures in the northernmost regions compared to southern and western Niger.

The conclusions obtained are consistent with the trends already noted by several authors.

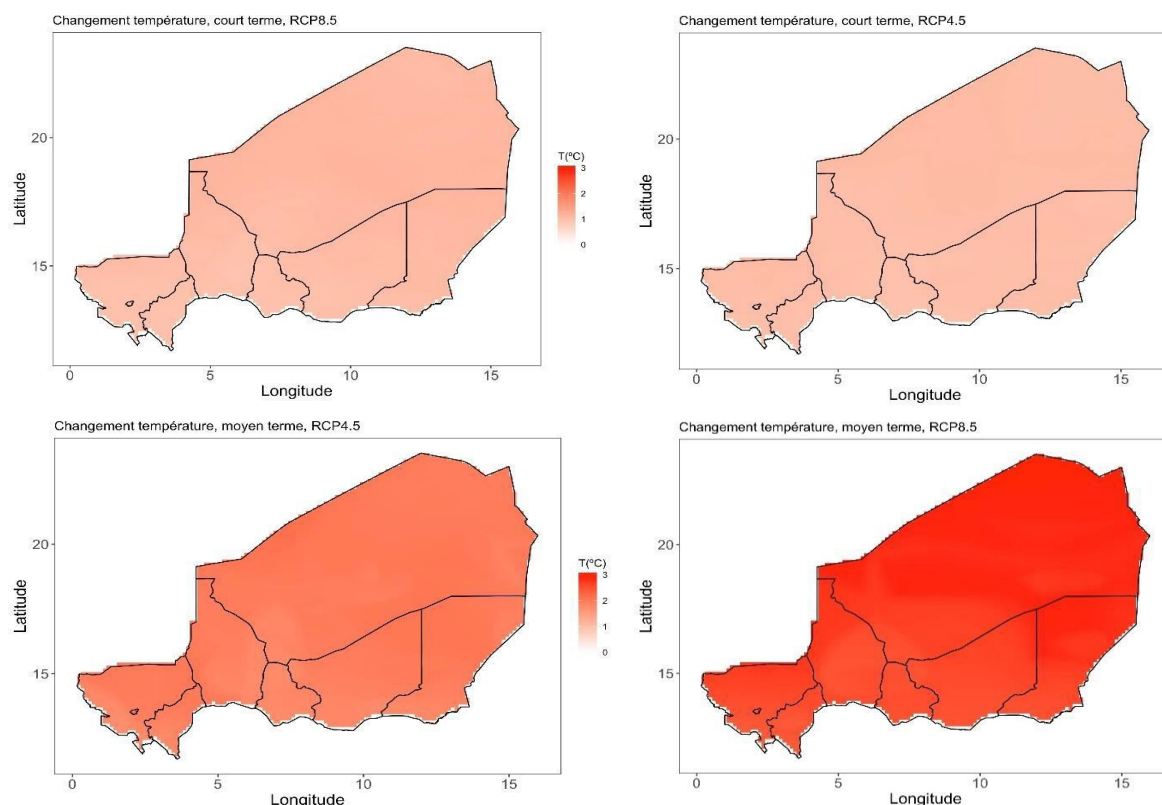


Figure 2 : Differences in average surface temperatures in Niger during the rainy season (JJAS), simulated in the short and medium term compared to the 1981-2010 reference period. These results are the median of the simulations performed with 29 global models from the Global Model Intercomparison Experiment (CMIP5) for RCP scenarios 4.5 and SmPC 8.5.

Source: MESUDD, 2020

The models tend to show a trend towards a decrease in the number of rainy days during the JJAS period over Niger as a whole. The decrease in the number of rainy days is greater in the medium term compared to the short term, but similar between RCP 4.5 and 8.5 scenarios.

In Niger, the combination of an increase in cumulative rainfall (Figure 2) and a decrease in the number of rainy days during the JJAS season (Figure 1) indicates a trend towards more intense rainfall and an increase in the duration of dry episodes during the agricultural season.

5. Impacts and vulnerabilities

The national economy is essentially based on the agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sector, which remains the main source of employment and income for more than 80% of the population. However, this sector remains dependent on climatic hazards.

In terms of impact on agriculture, attacks by desert locusts and other crop pests have damaged more than 1.6 million hectares. Hazards (drought, bushfires, floods) together account for more than 1 million hectares. More than 17 million head of cattle also perished during the events between 2001 and 2014. Economic impacts, droughts and floods have contributed to 96% of economic losses. Values

of the damage and losses caused to the agriculture and housing sectors exceed USD 3.2 billion (UNDP, 2017 in CNEDD, 2020).

Future climate changes will lead to a 10 to 20% decrease in yields of most rainfed crops by 2050, compared to 2020 (MESUDD/SPN2A, 2020).

The most recent simulations show that CCs should lead to a 9 to 15% decrease in grain yields of non-photoperiod millet by 2050 compared to the average yields over the period 1981-2010; an 18 to 23% drop in sorghum grain yields; a 21-25% increase in photoperiod millet grain yields and a 17-18% increase in maize grain yields (MESUDD/SPN2A, 2020).

All these extreme climatic events constitute an obstacle to the achievement of the objectives of the fight against poverty and for economic and social development as set out in policies and strategies (SDDCI-2035, PDES, 3N Initiative, PNEDD-2016, SPN2A, etc.). This situation is a major challenge.

6. Fairness and ambition

Niger's GHG emissions are 28,777.299 GgCO₂eq. (QCN-2014) and only 0.0001% of global CO₂ emissions. Niger does not belong to Annex I of the UNFCCC, so it does not have a quantified obligation in terms of mitigation. However, despite its significant needs to develop its economy and the need to lift a large part of its population out of poverty, Niger's ambition is to limit its emissions to 1.61 tCO₂eq/capita by 2030, as part of the conditional target. The NDC is equitable in terms of national capacities, population growth, Niger's geographical location and the aridity of its climate, and the degree of vulnerability of its economy, which depends on rainfall. The revision of the NDC puts Niger on a low-carbon development trajectory to ensure the resilience of populations, ecosystems, productive bases and its development infrastructure.

Despite this period of the COVID-19 pandemic and these decades marked by insecurity in the Sahara and Sahel area and the displacement of populations, Niger continues to apply measures to adapt and fight against the harmful effects of climate change. This situation is undermining the Government's efforts and slowing down socio-economic activities in the country.

II. MITIGATION COMPONENT

Despite Niger's vulnerable situation and its membership of the LDC group, the NDC provides for a reduction in GHG emissions during the period 2021-2030 in the two sectors (AFOLU, Energy) according to the projected emissions projections for the BAU-2025 and BAU-2030 and according to a reference scenario based on assumptions. Mitigation measures are divided into unconditional and conditional contributions.

Adaptation is essential for the country. To participate in the international community's mitigation efforts, Niger favours adaptation actions with strong co-benefits in favour of mitigation.

Mitigation in the energy sector requires significant investments to facilitate access to cheap, sustainable and clean energy.

While mobilizing its domestic resources, Niger wishes to use International Climate Finance and other international financial mechanisms and benefit from the support of international cooperation to achieve the objectives.

2.1. Reference scenario

2.1.1. AFOLU Sector

The BAU scenario of the AFOLU sector was defined through FAO's EX-ACT (EX-Ante Carbon-balance Tool) taking into account current development trends in the AFOLU sector and future human activities.

The results show that without co-benefit adaptation measures, emissions that were estimated at 24,000 ktCO₂-eq in 2014, will increase to 69,434 ktCO₂-eq in 2025 and 107,296 ktCO₂-eq in 2030 as shown in Figure 3.

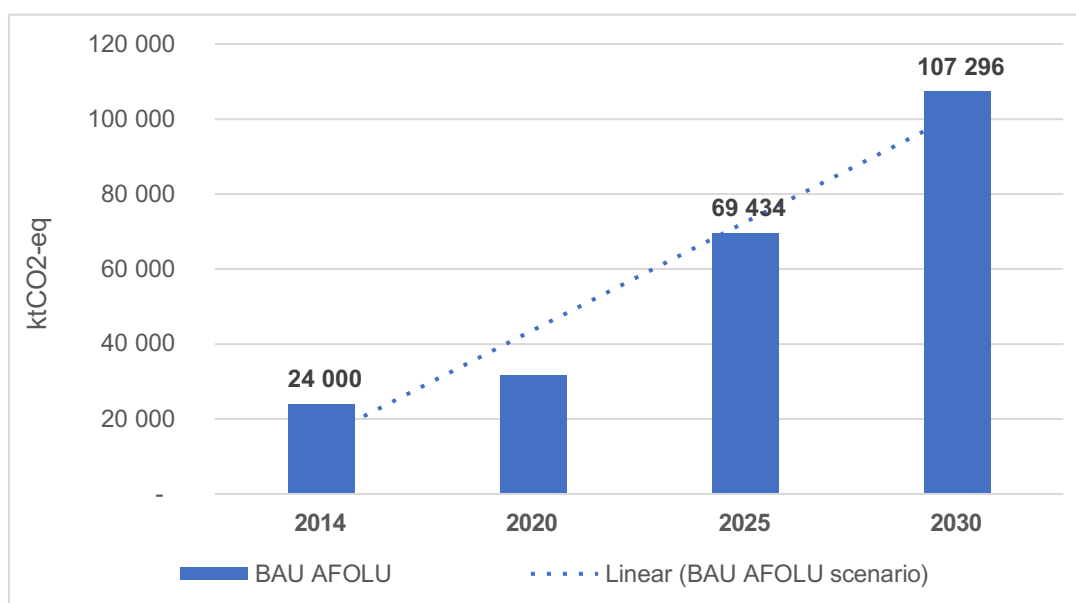


Chart 1 : Trend in AFOLU emissions over the period 2014-2030

2.1.2. Energy Sector

The BAU scenario was defined using the "**The Greenhouse Gas Abatement Cost Model (GACMO)**" tool on the basis of the energy balance of the reference year of the 2014 GHG inventory, population growth, GDP, energy demand of the different sectors of activity and emissions of the energy sector. The results of the BAU scenario over the period 2014-2030 show a trend towards an increase in emissions. Indeed, the sector's CO₂ emissions estimated at 2,146 ktCO₂ in 2014 will increase to 7,454 ktCO₂ in 2025 and 11,756 ktCO₂ in 2030. As Figure 4 shows, "without mitigation measures", the sector's development trajectory would be a source of GHG emissions.

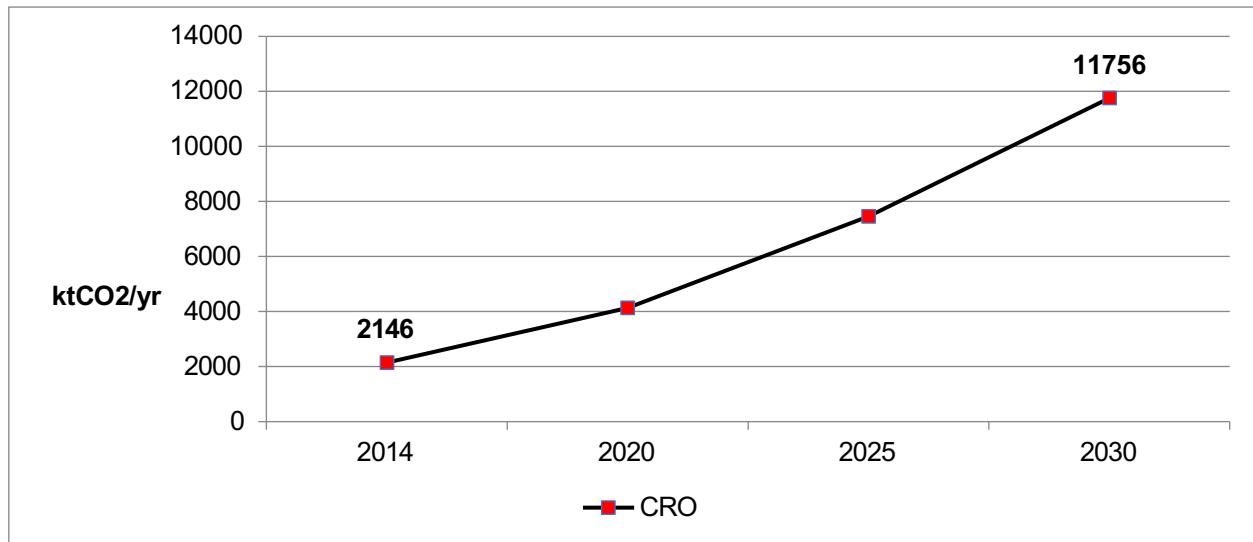


Figure 2 : Trend in emissions from the energy sector over the period 2014-2030

2.2. Mitigation measures

2.2.1. AFOLU Sector

The technologies identified are co-benefit measures. Overall, their implementation is the subject of ongoing or planned projects/programmes. The following are selected for the revised NDC: Plantations of multi-purpose species: 750,000; Promotion of assisted natural regeneration (ANR): 913,932 ha; Land development for irrigated or flood recession crops: 424,000 ha; Live hedges and windbreaks: 145,000 km; Development and securing of pastoral enclaves, grazing areas and rest areas: 455,848 ha; Development and materialization and corridors: 279,702 ha; Restoration of degraded pastoral lands: 112,500 ha; Private forestry: 75,000 ha; development of dairy farms in zero grazing (permanent housing): 258 farms; intensification of livestock systems based on cattle fattening: 1,500 farms; intensification of sheep fattening systems: 3,000 farms; "One village, one wood" programme: 12,500 ha; Establishment of live dunes: 10,053 ha; Rehabilitation of degraded classified forests: 10,000 ha; Input management: 10,822 tonnes; Fight against deforestation (land clearing) and bush fires (firebreaks): 7,500 ha; Fodder crop: 2,000 ha. Implemented on an area of 4,838,899.5

ha (i.e. 4% of the country's surface area), these technologies will allow Niger to sequester **4.2 tonnes of CO₂-eq/ha/year**.

2.2.2. Energy Sector

Unconditional and conditional mitigation options in the Energy sector concern the proportion of energy efficiency in the residential and tertiary sectors; the reduction of electricity transmission and distribution losses; the development of renewable energies and the improvement of energy efficiency in the transport sector. The selected targets are recorded in Table 3.

Table 3 : Unconditional and conditional mitigation measures and technologies in the Energy sector

Mitigation measures	Technologies	Units	Conditional 2030 targets	Unconditional targets by 2030
Promoting energy efficiency in the residential and tertiary sectors	Efficient lighting with compact fluorescent bulbs	Lamps	841 000	250 000
	Efficient lighting with LEDs	Lamps	295 000	88 000
	Efficient wood-burning fireplaces	Hearth	942 000	300 000
	Efficient charcoal fireplaces	Hearth	520 000	140 000
	LPG fireplaces	Hearth	520 000	500 00
	Office Lighting Effective with compact fluorescent bulbs	Lamps	253 000	80 000
	Efficient office lighting with LED	Lamps	310 000	90 000
	Efficient street lighting	Lamps	140 000	70 000
	Solar LED Lights	Lamps	71 000	40 000
	Efficient refrigerators	Refrigerators	283 000	113 000
	Efficient Hotel Refrigerators	Refrigerators	71 000	15 000
	Solar street lights	Lamps	40 000	8 000
Reduction of transmission and distribution losses electricity	New high-efficiency coal-fired power plant	MW	200	0
	Efficient power grids (avoided losses)	GWh	52	0
Development of renewable energies	Hydropower connected to the main grid	MW	130	0
	Electricity production from bagasse	MW	12	0
	Solar PV, Large Grid	MWp	402	0
	Solar/diesel mini-grid	MWp	24	0

	Solar PV, small insulated grid, 100% solar	MWp	100	0
	Wind turbine	MW	50	0
Improving energy efficiency in the transport sector	More efficient gasoline-powered cars	Cars	0	8000
	More efficient diesel cars	Cars	0	5000
	Restriction on the import of used cars	Cars	0	35 000

The impact of these measures on emission reductions has been assessed through the GACMO tool. The results show a significant reduction in emissions from the sector. Indeed, without the measures, emissions will increase to 11,766 ktCO₂ in 2030 and with the measures, these emissions will be 6,432 ktCO₂, a reduction of 5,324 ktCO₂. Figure 5 below shows the impact of the reduction measures (Unconditional and Conditional) compared to BAU-2025 and BAU-2030.

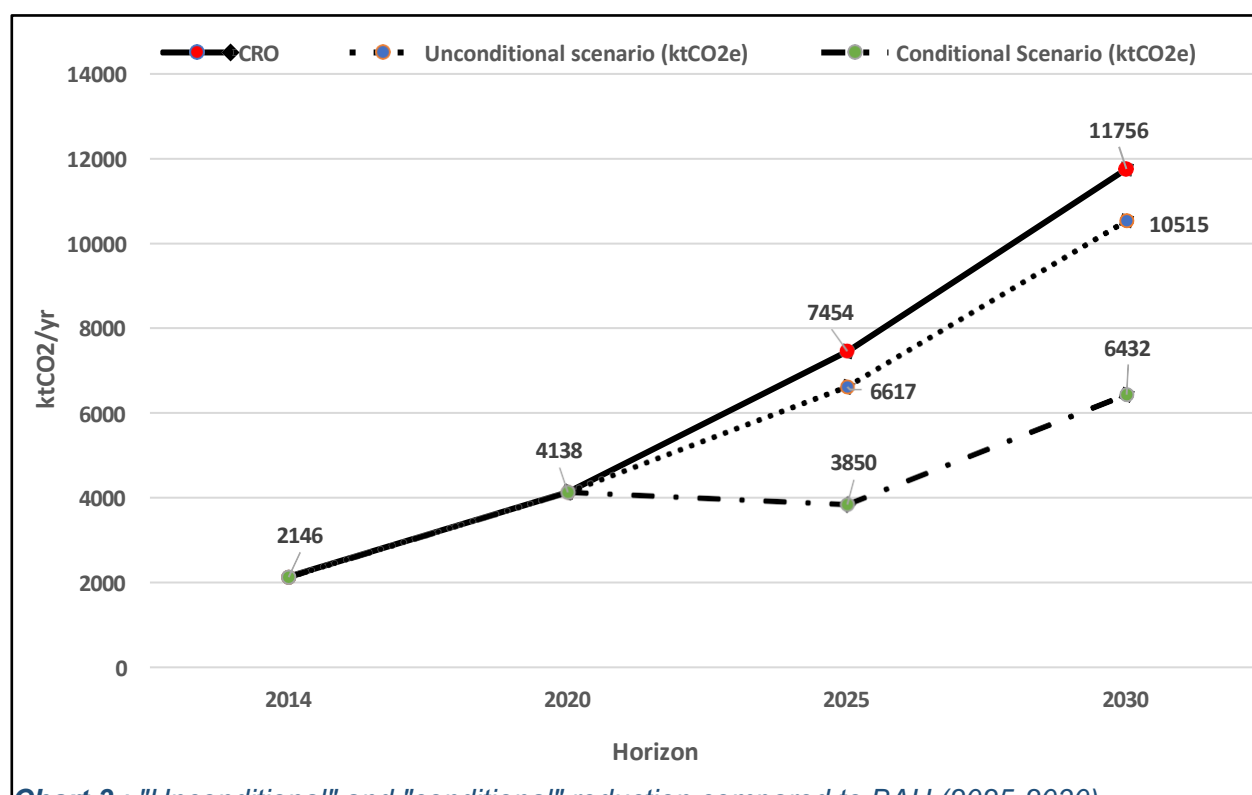


Chart 3 : "Unconditional" and "conditional" reduction compared to BAU (2025-2030)

III. ADAPTATION COMPONENT

The vulnerability assessment of the AFOLU and Energy sectors identified the following adaptation options: i) Promoting Climate-Smart Agriculture; ii) Exploitation of meteorological data by producers; (iii) Development of sustainable land and water management; (iv) Strengthening of participatory and digitalized management of forest areas; v) Development and implementation of a ten-year reforestation plan; vi) Development of urban and peri-urban forestry; vii) Subsidies for fossil fuel and solar energy kits; and viii) Development of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) for the development of new and renewable energies.

1. Priority adaptation measures by sector

Adaptation measures in the AFOLU sector focus on improving the resilience of the agriculture, livestock, forestry, water, fish and wildlife resources sub-sectors as well as the health of populations. Indeed, the emphasis is on the promotion of CSA techniques taking into account the valorization of climate information, early warning, risk and disaster management, gender and social inclusion, agricultural climate index insurance and the integration of the "climate change" dimension in local, regional and national planning.

The mitigation measures planned in the AFOLU sector relate to the scaling up of good sustainable land and water management (SLM) practices across agro-ecological zones with a view to increasing the resilience of ecosystems and households, and sequestering carbon.

For the energy sector, the measures aim to facilitate access to cheap, sustainable and clean energy as well as access to modern energy services for all in 2030. Mitigation options concern the management of the 'Residential' sub-sector (households), through rural electrification, the saving of wood energy and its substitution by other more modern fuels (butane gas, biofuels, solar); the 'Transport' sub-sector due to the decrease in its specific consumption; the management of the 'Demand, Transformation and Popularization of Renewable Energies' sectors by improving the energy efficiency of the sectors and the promotion of photovoltaic solar energy for water pumping, health and electrification.

The following Table 4 reflects the impacts and vulnerabilities in the AFOLU sub-sectors on the one hand and the adaptation measures to deal with these impacts on the other.

Table 4 : Impacts and adaptation measures in AFOLU subsectors

Subsectors	Impacts and vulnerabilities	Measures and actions
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Reduction of water resources- Storm- Upsurge in crop pests (cricket pilgrim, leafminer caterpillars, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Use of improved varieties certified high-performance products, and resources Adapted phyto-genetics- Integrated fertility management of Soil

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced yield and crop production - Disruption of the crop calendar (preparation, seedling road repairs maintenance, harvesting, etc.) - Silting some agricultural land, the decrease in contribution of agriculture to GDP - Silting some Bowls Oases - Local flooding of riparian areas of water bodies causing crop losses, loss of agricultural production and stocks, damage to agricultural infrastructure and hydro-agricultural facilities - Growth from potential evapotranspiration - Strife between rural producers - Ecosystem degradation - Accentuation from Insecurity food and nutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agricultural index insurance - Drip irrigation - Promotion and development irrigated crops - Promotion and usage Services and news Climate in favour of producers - Creation of water reservoirs in runoff and their recovery for the crops irrigated (market gardening) - Watershed treatment and koris that damage the Growing areas - Realization of books crop area protection against floods - Fight against the Enemies and climate-sensitive diseases of crops - Promotion of small-scale irrigation and off-season crops by the use of improved, innovative and efficient irrigation systems - Organization and development of the sectors and chains of Value of the main cash crops with high added value - Promotion of agroforestry and RNA - Improvement of product marketing systems local farmers for the benefit of vulnerable producers - Recovery some earths Degraded for the needs of farms Agricultural and pastoral - Integration of adaptation into CC in development plans municipal, departmental and regional elections.
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Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction of biodiversity - Degradation some Ecosystems Forest - Disappearance of certain animal and plant species - Proliferation some cash Harmful terrestrial and aquatic (water hyacinth, <i>Sida cordifolia</i>, <i>Tipha australis</i>) - Formation of ravines and/or sand dunes, the pollution of the soils, crusting - Wildlife migration - Decrease in the productivity of the forest potential. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest management - Plant production - Recovery some earths Degraded - Fixing the dunes - Fight against the plants in Invasive - Installation of protective windbreaks - Setting up hedges - Opening firewall strips - Promotion of the NAS - Realization from alignment plantings, ornamental and shading - Promotion from Livestock farming unconventional.
Breeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modification of the composition of herds through a gradual replacement of cattle by small ruminants and camels, which are more resistant to difficult climatic conditions - Reconversion of nomadic herders into sedentary populations, - Widespread decrease in forage potential - Silting up of pastoral areas - Proliferation of certain plant species not palatable to animals (<i>Sida cordifolia</i>, <i>Calotropis procera</i>) - Degradation of the courses - Increased mortality of livestock, especially cattle, due to recurrent droughts - Farmers' incomes decline - Reduction in the contribution of livestock to GDP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support for traditional livestock farming by the reinforcement some pastoral development and security capacities in the pastoral area; - Increased productivity of livestock farming by improving the genetic potential and the development of crop/livestock integration - Support for village poultry farming - Revival of the livestock and meat sector - Support at The organization Professionals from the spinneret breeding - Support for the privatization of the animal and veterinary profession - Disease control and implementation in place of health monitoring - Promotion of dairies and support for peri-urban livestock farming - Support for veterinary research and Zootechnical - Promotion from Livestock

		farming Unconventional - Support for the implementation of the plan action for the Recovery from
		livestock farming in Niger and accompanying measures. - Promotion some crops Fodder
	- Floods (heavy rains) - Strong wind, sand wind - Extreme Temperature - Droughts. - Surface and groundwater pollution - Variations some Levels Piezometric - Drying up of watercourses more and more quickly	- Improvement of knowledge and control of water resources - Valorization some Weather information - Improvement of the coverage of the water needs of the populations and their living environment - Creation of mini water supply systems in the most populated villages

<p>Water Resources</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support for all production sectors while seeking a better balance between costs investment, maintenance and operation of water infrastructure - Clarification and respect for the roles of the various partners (State, local authorities, private sector, beneficiary populations) - Protection of water resources, water quality and aquatic ecosystems - Installation of windbreaks to protect bodies of water and waterways against wind erosion - Enhancement of water resources through better organization of sectors - Adequacy between the supply of water for domestic, industrial, agricultural use, etc. - Wastewater treatment - Adequacy Come in development, urbanization.
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(ME/LCD, 2021)

IV. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NDC

1. Policy, institutional and organizational framework

The intersectoral implementation of the NDC requires the mobilization of state actors under sectoral ministries and research and training institutions, including public universities, the private sector and CSOs.

The implementation of the NDC also requires a mode of governance that ensures the functions of guidance/decision-making, steering, consultation and implementation. This governance will be based on solid leadership in communication, exchanges as well as the involvement and support of the stakeholders involved. It is essential to create good institutional synergy and ownership of the process by all stakeholders.

The Permanent Secretariat (SP), the executive body for the implementation of the NDC, ensures coordination and is equipped with qualified and adequate material human resources and management autonomy. He will be specifically responsible for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the NDC with well-defined missions and attributions to avoid any conflict of competence with the other structures. The implementation of the NDC's activities will be the responsibility of the relevant sectoral administrations, NGOs/DAs and the private sector.

A steering committee will be set up to provide guidance to the SP to implement the decisions. The NDC Implementation Monitoring Committee as it currently exists in its composition (sectoral administrations, research and training, CSOs, private sector, TFP) will continue its missions.

2. Mitigation Financing

The overall amount (unconditional and conditional investment) for the implementation of the identified mitigation technologies is estimated at **USD 3.1651 billion for the period 2021-2030 in two five-year phases.**

Indeed, the costs of unconditional and conditional options are estimated at USD 0.2127 billion or 6.72% and USD 2.9524 billion or 93.28% respectively.

The summary of these costs is contained in figure 6 and table 5 below.

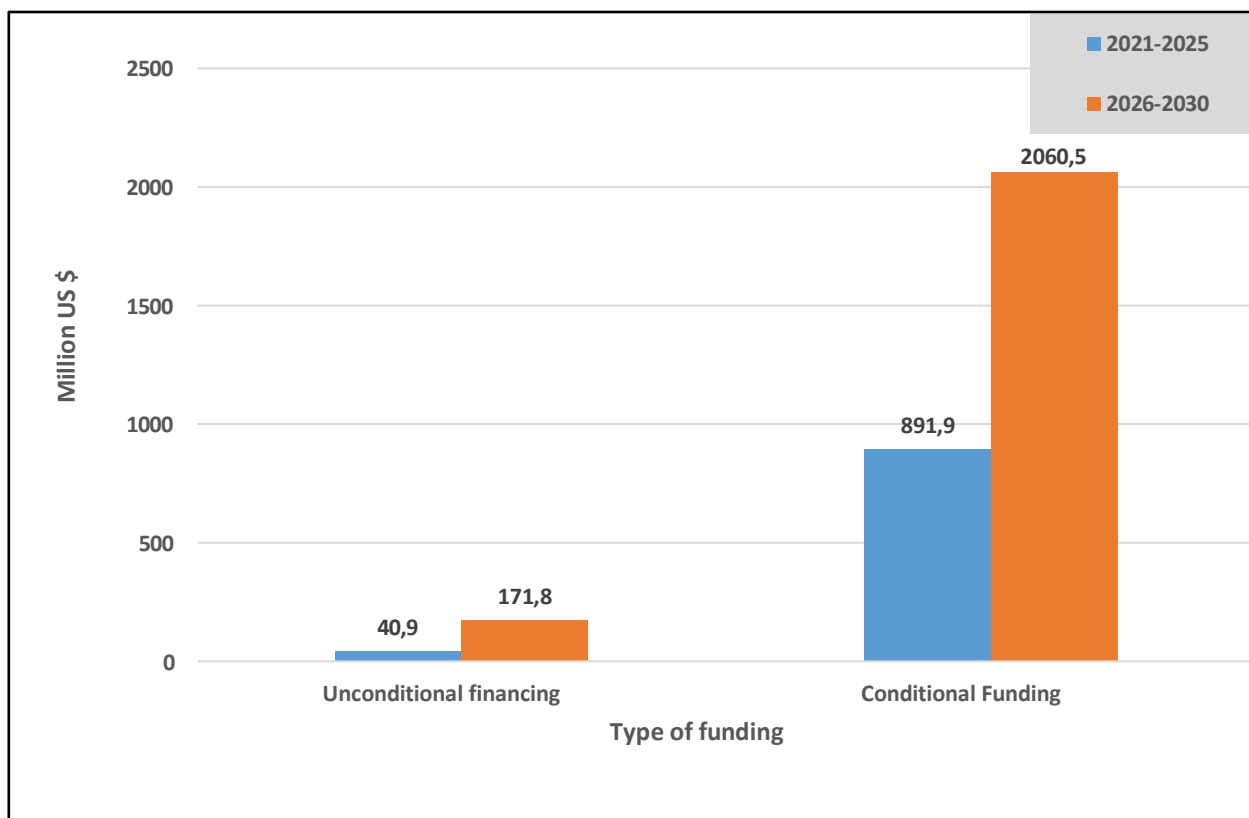


Figure 4 : Flow of finance by phase of implementation of the NDC in the Energy sector

Table 5 : Cost of Mitigation Funding

Energy	Reduction		Financing (USD billions)	
	BAU 2025	BAU 2030	2021-2025	2026-2030
Unconditional	11,2%	10,6%	0,0409	0,1718
Conditional	48%	45%	0,8919	2,0605
Total funding			0,9328	2,2323

3. Adaptation Financing

The overall amount (unconditional and conditional investment) of implementation of the identified adaptation technologies is estimated at **USD 6.743 billion for the period 2021-2030 in two five-year phases.**

Indeed, the costs of the unconditional and conditional options are estimated at USD 2.40 billion (36%) and USD 4.343 billion (64%) respectively.

The summary of these costs is contained in figure 7 and table 6 below.

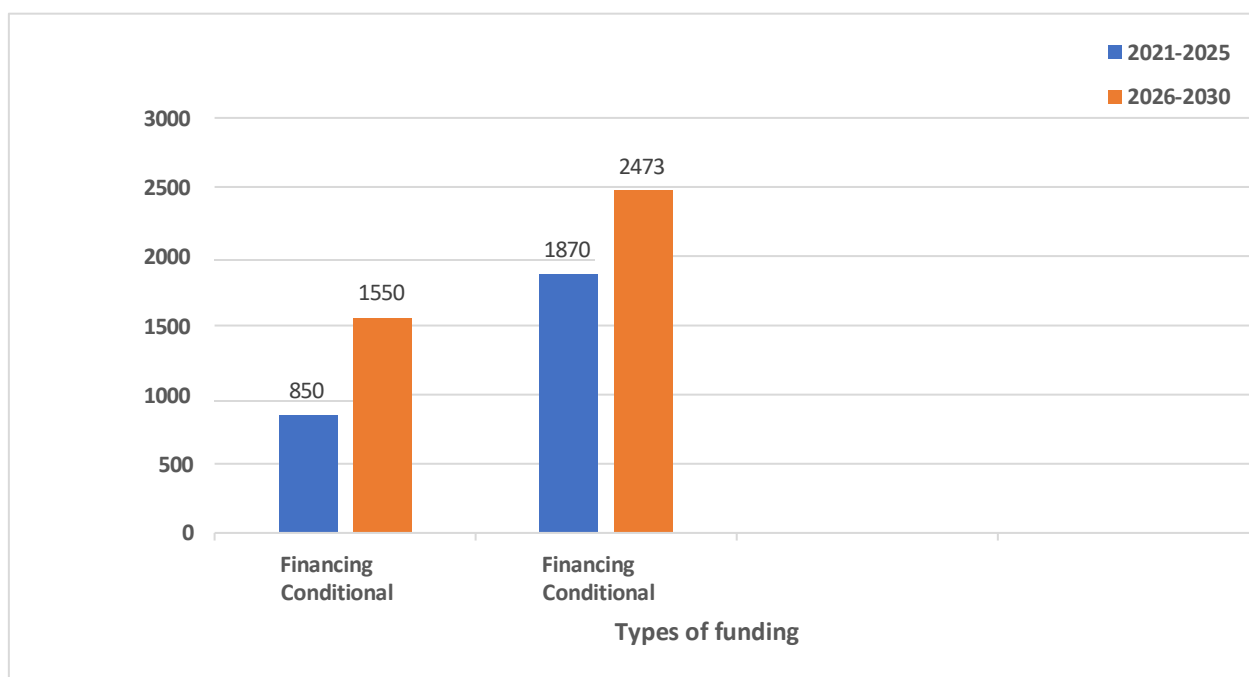


Figure 5 : Flow of finance by phase of NDC implementation in the AFOLU sector

Table 6 : Cost of Adaptation Funding

AFOLU	Reduction		Financing (USD billions)	
	BAU 2025	BAU 2030	2021-2025	2026-2030
Unconditional scenario	4,5%	12,57%	0,85	1,55
Conditional scenario	14,6%	22,75%	1,87	2,473
Total funding			2,72	4,023

4. NDC Monitoring, Reporting and Verification

A monitoring and evaluation mechanism for the NDC has been set up to monitor performance indicators and Niger's efforts in terms of adaptation and mitigation in the context of the implementation of the Paris Agreement. Regular monitoring and annual evaluations will be carried out for necessary adjustments taking into account relevant and objectively verifiable indicators. Monitoring and evaluation will be carried out by a Permanent Secretariat housed in the MOE/LCD and will be carried out in a participatory manner with all representatives of the steering body responsible for the implementation of the NDC. Monitoring and evaluation will focus on both physical and financial achievements.

The monitoring and evaluation mechanism of the NDC provides for two types of monitoring, namely: implementation monitoring, which will use data from the activity reports of national structures and partners, and the preparation of activity reports by the Permanent Secretariat; Impact monitoring will be based on performance indicators at two levels (national, local) and in both internal and external forms.

Also, the MRV system (*Measurable, Reporting and Verifiable*), is a " vector of trust between countries, by transparently exposing their mitigation actions as well as the financing obligations of developed countries ". As soon as the MVR system is developed and adopted by Niger, it is important to strengthen the capacities of key actors in the implementation of the NDC.

VI. NDC'S NEEDS FOR CLIMATE GOVERNANCE TOOLS

Niger's financial need for the implementation of the NDC during the period 2021-2030 is USD 9.9081 billion, of which USD 2.6127 billion (Unconditional scenario) or 26.37% supported by the State, and USD 7.2954 billion (conditional scenario) or 73.63% to be mobilized from TFPs and International Climate Finance.

The NDC contributes to the achievement of the SDGs and to Niger's economic and social development objective through its policies and strategies. The achievement of this objective requires the consideration or implementation of the main elements of the various support action plans and climate governance tools of the NDC during its period. These are:

- Capacity building of stakeholders and institutions implementing the NDC;
- Pre-feasibility/feasibility studies and development of projects and programs in the Energy sector;
- Development of project/programme documents ';
- Ownership by partners of the Partnership Plan (PP);
- Development of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) for the development of new and renewable energy projects;
- Development some Notes Conceptual from Projects/Programs Mitigation and adaptation;
- Development of the NDC Climate Investment Plan;
- Transfer of appropriate technologies;
- Finalization of the NDC monitoring and evaluation system;
- Registration system and MRV procedures;
- Establishment of the NDC Governance Bodies (execution, steering and guidance, monitoring, etc.);
- Implementation of a Communication and Climate Change Strategy;
- Adoption of the NDC Implementation Roadmap;
- Organization of national structures for the collection of data and information, and the mobilization of the necessary resources for the conduct of a GHG inventory, storage to archiving and the constitution of a database. The IGES will take into account new gases used in Niger and with a high GWP, in compliance with Niger's commitments to other Multilateral Environmental Agreements.

1. National MRV System

The national MRV (Measurement, Reporting and Verification) system is crucial for measuring progress in the implementation of the NDC, particularly for mitigation measures. The MRV system will demonstrate Niger's willingness to work transparently with partners.

2. Technology transfer

Priority needs for technology transfer are identified in the framework of the project "Technology Needs Assessment (TBA)" and a portfolio of projects and programs has been identified, to address the adverse effects of CC through the transfer of and access to clean technologies. Technology transfer is indeed about adaptation and mitigation.

3. Mobilization of financial resources

Niger is counting on international cooperation to mobilize sufficient financial resources to achieve the objectives of the NDC. The resources that can be mobilized at the national level are limited and insufficient, hence Niger's strong interest in accessing the Climate Funds. To this end, it is therefore important to strengthen the capacities of actors to facilitate access to financial mechanisms and resources to promote the implementation of the NDC. The resource mobilization strategy will be based on the following axes: strengthening the existing partnership network, designing decision-making tools, developing advocacy actions, diversifying funding sources and leveraging funding opportunities.

The Climate Investment Plan for the implementation of the NDC will concern all adaptation and mitigation projects/programmes identified or decided by the project leaders and the Government.

In addition, it is necessary to strengthen the awareness of stakeholders on the challenges of the NDC at all levels, but also to identify and mobilize the sources of financial mechanisms to face the challenges of the implementation of the NDC and the economic and social development of Niger. The following sources of funding could already be mobilized: the Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Fund for LDCs, the Strategic Climate Funds (CSF), the Adaptation Program Funds for Small Farmers, the GEF's Small Grants Programme (SGP), the Clean Technology Trust Funds, etc.

Also, climate governance in Niger is marked by the strong political will for the implementation of the Paris Agreement, the strengthening of local governance, gender mainstreaming and inclusion, CC issues in national policies and strategies, the implementation of the Climate Investment Plan for the Sahel Region and its Priority Program to Catalyze Climate Investments in the Sahel.

Finally, the commitments of the partners announced for the financing of the NDC open up prospects in terms of mobilizing financing and developing 'bankable' structuring projects for Niger and the Sahel Region and the ECOWAS zone.

VII. OTHER INFORMATION

Niger has begun a process of developing concept notes and pre-feasibility/feasibility and cost-benefit studies for projects and programmes in the fields of Agriculture, Environment, Water Resources, Energy, Health, Transport and Equipment, Livestock, GGW, etc. These initiatives will be subject to international climate finance mechanisms, including the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

These projects and programs fall under the two priority sectors AFAT and Energy and are included in the Partnership Plan and the Climate Investment Plan of the NDC for which financial resources must be mobilized as part of the operationalization of the NDC. Some projects are already funded by the GCF for the next few years.

AFOLU sector projects concern the sustainable management of natural resources (land, forestry, pastoral, water). The projects in the Energy sector are those of the Roadmap for the Electricity Sub-Sector to 2035, including power plants decided or planned by the Government and new options to be selected by the model.

All these projects and programmes contribute to both adaptation and mitigation for the resilience of communities and ecosystems.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The revision and submission of the NDC before COP-26 in Glasgow reflects the willingness of the Government of Niger to honour its commitments under the Convention and the Paris Agreement with a view to contributing to the reduction and limitation of the global temperature increase to 2°C or even 1.5°C

This update of the GHG mitigation and adaptation objectives and measures as well as the financing of the priority sectors (AFOLU, Energy) are determined for the period 2021-2030 to allow all national parties to prepare for human, institutional and logistical capacity building actions, to reassess all investment projects and programs. This update took into account the climate governance tools of the revised NDC, including the Implementation Roadmap, the Resource Mobilization Strategy, the MRV System, the Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism, the Communication and CC Strategy, the NDC Climate Investment Plan and the establishment of the database on the national GHG inventory.

The proposed new objectives are aligned with Niger's strategic and policy frameworks: SDDCI-Niger 2035, PDES, I3N, SPN2A, DPNE, SNPA/CVC, PNCC, PNEDD-2016, SNT, etc.

The implementation of the mitigation and adaptation technologies identified in the Energy and AFOLU sectors respectively will contribute to the achievement of these new objectives for the period 2021-2030 and will require a total investment of **USD 9.9081 billion, of which USD 2.6127 billion (Unconditional scenario) or 26.37% supported by the State, and USD 7.2954 billion (conditional scenario) or 73.63%** to be mobilized from the TFPs and International Climate Finance.

Through the implementation of the Contribution, Niger will contribute to the achievement of the Paris Agreement's objective of "intensifying the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping the increase in global temperature well below 2°C, and to make even further efforts to limit this increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels".

Also, the revision of the NDC is an opportunity to intensify the mobilization of partners and resources for the implementation of the Roadmap and the Climate Investment Plan to finance investment projects and programs to reverse the trend of climate change on the one hand, and on the other hand to enable the valiant populations and ecosystems of Niger to be more resilient to the climate.

In addition, Niger has taken into account the gender dimension and inclusion and fully involved the private sector in the entire process of reviewing, planning and implementing the Contribution.

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