Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

United Nations Development Programme (*Full-size Project Document)*

Project title: *Strengthening the Resilience of Small Farmers through Climate Smart Agriculture (PRP-AIC) Techniques in Tahoua Region*		
Country: Niger	**Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity):** Executive Secretariat of National Council of Environment for a Sustainable Development (SE-CNEDD)	**Execution Modality***:* Full National Implementation Modality (Full NIM)
Contributing Outcome (UNSDCF **/CPD, RPD, GPD)***:* By 2027, the most vulnerable populations, particularly women, girls, boys and persons with specific needs, improve their food and nutritional security, the management of natural resources and the living environment, and strengthen the resilience of food system to climate change, including in areas affected by conflicts and disasters, using innovative approaches. • Output 1.3. Innovative and improved techniques and technologies enhanced for the management of natural resources, including conservation of ecosystems • Output 1.4. The populations, and national, regional and local institutions have strengthened institutional, technical and technological capacities to identify and apply climate change adaptation/mitigation and disaster risk reduction measures		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: Moderate	**UNDP Gender Marker: 2**	
Quantum Award ID: 1261891	**Quantum Project/Output ID: 00131724**	
UNDP PIMS ID number: 6696	**GEF Project ID number:** 11004	
LPAC meeting date: *22 April 2024*		
Last possible date to submit to GEF: *this date must be 12 months after PIF approval for FSPs and 8 months of PIF approval for MSPs or the project is automatically cancelled by the GEF*		
Latest possible CEO endorsement date: *22 April 2024*		
Project duration in months: 60		
Planned start date: 12 September 2024	**Planned completion date:** 11 September 2029	
Expected date of Mid-Term Review (MTR) submission to the GEF: 12 March 2027	**Expected date of Terminal evaluation (TE) submission to the GEF***:* 11 June 2029	
Expected Operational Closure Date: 11 May 2030	**Expected Financial Closure Date:** 11 November 2030	

Brief project description: Niger, one of the hottest countries on the planet, is increasingly vulnerable to natural disasters and climate change. Climate shocks are leading to high rainfall variability and increasing warming that are negatively impacting the socio-economic situation of the country. In the Tahoua Region, the warming is increasing evapotranspiration and reducing the availability of surface water and the recharge of the groundwater resources.

Water constraints, desertification, reduced agricultural yields, land deterioration, food insecurity, rising food prices, rapid population growth and increased pressure on arable lands become commonplace in Niger in general and Tahoua region in particular. The objective of this project is to address the problem of food insecurity in ten targeted communes of the Tahoua Region, worsened by the impacts of climate change on the agriculture sector. Key barriers to enhancing resilient agriculture sector and techniques are identified. They include limited technical and financial support from the Government to address climate-induced land degradation; low knowledge and technical and technological capacity to adopt climate-smart agriculture and ecosystem restoration practices; vulnerable populations with no access to low-cost, long-term financing for innovative climate-resilient techniques; and finally, the unavailable, obsolete, or inaccessible climate information. This project focuses on developing solutions by implementing activities aimed at addressing the identified barriers and changing the paradigm towards the desired project outcomes of food-secured resilient communities and ecosystems in the Tahoua Region. This project will be implemented through four interrelated project components: (i) Land restoration for climate resilience agricultural production system; (ii) Promotion of climate-smart agriculture; (iii) Facilitating the development of the private sector in local communities with focus on women and youth-led enterprises; and (iv). Knowledge management and lessons learned.

At the end of the implementation of this project, the following results, among others, are expected : Reduce food insecurity for 49,000 small farmers engaged in climate smart-agriculture and restoration activities and businesses in Tahoua; Restoration and sustainable management of 8500 ha of degraded agricultural lands, natural grass and shrublands; Fifty percent (50%) of Women and youth-led micro and small-enterprises (MSEs) and entrepreneurs that are involved in the project are supported to access green line of credit from financial institutions; while 12 knowledge products are prepared and disseminated at the regional, national and international levels.:

FINANCING PLAN	
GEF Trust Fund grant	8,932,420 USD
UNDP TRAC resources	500,000 USD
Confirmed cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP	0 USD
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	**9,432,420 USD**
Government of Niger, Ministry of Agriculture	25,801,000 USD
Government of Niger, Ministry of Environment (Ministere de l'Hydraulique, de l'Assainissement et de l'Environnement)	20,000,000 USD
(2) Total confirmed co-financing	**45,801,000 USD**
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+ (2)	**55,233,420 USD**

SIGNATURES:

NOTE: IF THE PROJECT DOCUMENT IS IN FRENCH OR SPANISH, THE FINAL PROJECT DOCUMENT MUST BE CLEARED BY THE RTA BEFORE SIGNATURE.

Signature: ***Monsieur Mamane Sidi,*** *Ministre Délégué auprès du Premier Ministre, Ministre de l'Économie et des Finances, chargé du Budget*	**Agreed by Government Development Coordination Authority[1]**	**Date/Month/Year:** 02 MAI 2025
Signature: ***OUSMANE SAMBA MAMADOU,*** *Directeur de Cabinet du Premier Ministre, Président du CNEDD*	**Agreed by Implementing Partner[2]**	**Date/Month/Year:** 09 MAI 2025
Signature: ***Mme NICOLE F. KOUASSI,*** Représentante Résidente du PNUD	**Agreed by UNDP[3]**	**Date/Month/Year:** 30 Avril 2025

[1] *Other evidence of government agreement may be accepted in lieu of a signature unless the programme country government requires a signature.*

[2] *Not required when UNDP is the IP DIM). If a UN Agency or an IGO is the IP, and has signed a SBEAA with UNDP, then the Government Development Coordination Authority, UNDP and UN Agency/IGO sign the project document. If an UN Agency/IGO is the IP, and has NOT signed a SBEAA with UNDP, then the Government Development Coordination Authority and UNDP sign the project document and attach it to the Project Cooperation Agreement to be signed by the UN Agency/IGO and UNDP. If a CSO/NGO is the IP, the Government Development Coordination Authority and UNDP sign the project document and attach it to the Project Cooperation Agreement to be signed by the CSO/NGO and UNDP. CSO/NGO does not sign the Project Document.*

[3] *For NIM projects, this is the CO RR. For DIM projects in a single country, this is the CO RR. For global, regional DIM projects, this is the Head of the lead Unit (as per the Department of the project. For example, regional project managed by Regional Hub, Head of Regional Hub will sign; global project managed NCE-VF, it is the NCE-VF Executive Coordinator).*

I. TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Table of Contents 4
II. Development Challenge 6
III. Strategy 15
IV. Results and Partnerships 17
V. Project Results Framework 37
VI. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan 39
VII. Governance and Management Arrangements 42
VIII. Financial Planning and Management 47
IX. Total Budget and Work Plan 50
X. Legal Context 61
XI. Risk Management 62
XII. Mandatory Annexes 66
Annex 1: GEF Budget Template 67
Annex 2: GEF execution support letter 67
Annex 3: Project map and Geospatial Coordinates of project sites 76
Annex 4: Multi Year Work Plan 77
Annex 5: Monitoring Plan 82
Annex 6: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) 86
Annex 7: UNDP Risk Register 106
Annex 8: Overview of Project Staff and Technical Consultancies 109
Annex 9: Stakeholder Engagement Plan ..... **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**
Annex 10: Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF) and other SES frameworks/plans if required ..... **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**
Annex 11: Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan ..... **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**
Annex 12: Procurement Plan ..... **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**
Annex 13: GEF focal area specific annexes ..... **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**
Annex 14: Additional agreements ..... **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**
Annex 15: GEF Core indicators ..... **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**
Annex 16: GEF 7 Taxonomy ..... **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

I. LIST OF ACRONYMS

BAGRI	Agricultural Bank of Niger
CO	UNDP Country Office
CSA	Climate-Smart Agriculture
EA	Executing Agency (the national agency executing the project per GEF terminology; equivalent to Implementing Partner per UNDP terminology)
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FISAN	Investment Fund for Food and Nutrition Security
FSP	Full Sized Project
GEF	The Global Environmental Facility
GEFSEC	Global Environment Facility Secretariat
GGWI	Great Green Wall Initiative
Ha	Hectares
IP	Implementing Partner (equivalent to Executing Agency per GEF terminology)
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MSEs	Micro and Small-size Enterprises
MFIs	Micro Finance Institutions
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PB	Project Board
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIR	Project Implementation Report
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
ProDoc	Project Document (this document)
SES	Social and Environmental Standards
SESP	Social and Environmental Screening Procedures
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Niger is West Africa's largest country (1,267 million km2) with one of the fastest population growth rates on the planet at 3.8%[4] reaching 24.2 million inhabitants in 2020[5]. However, this large landlocked country has one of the lowest population densities on the continent. About 80% of its area is barely inhabited desert and most of the population lives in rural areas in the southern parts of the country. Niger, classified as Least Developed Country (LDC), is one of the poorest countries in the world with 42% of its population living in extreme poverty in 2021 (under $1.90 a day)[6] out of which 75% are girls and women[7]. The population is comprised by 61% of working age women, however 84% men are part of the active population[8], therefore there is room to integrate women as part of the workforce. It has a weak economic diversification and competitiveness where agriculture accounts for almost 40% of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) - mainly subsistence farming and herding. About 90% of its population works in the agricultural sector. About 90% of Niger's export revenues are related to mining including gold, uranium and thorium ores and concentrates[9].

The country, one of the hottest on the planet, is also increasingly vulnerable to natural disasters and climate change effects while barely contributing to Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions globally (0.009% in 2019[10]). Climate shocks lead to a high rainfall variability and negatively impact the socio-economic situation. Water constraints, desertification, reduced agricultural yields, land deterioration, food insecurity, rising food prices, rapid population growth and increased pressure on arable lands become commonplace.

The main development challenges facing the country and the Tahoua Region include:

Demographic Pressure: Niger has one of the highest population growth rates in the world at 3.9%. This is coupled with a high fertility rate of 7.1 children per woman in 2012[11]. The population of Niger more than tripled in 30 years with an average growth rate of 3.9% per year[12]. About 51.6% of this population is under 15 years old. This population is essentially rural (83.8%) and derives most of its income from the exploitation of natural resources. The level of extreme poverty remains very high and particularly affects woman-headed households[13]. The most populated regions (Zinder, Maradi and Tahoua) have a dependency ratio that is higher than the national average[14]. The Tahoua region is experiencing a rapid evolution of the population from 3,304,193 in 2012 to 4,776,698 inhabitants in 2022. Settlements (towns, villages, hamlets) have grown from 27,600 ha (0.66) in 2000, to 33,100 ha (0.79%) in 2016 and 36,800 ha (0.88%) in 2022, an increase of 9,200 ha in thirty years[15]. The country's economy, food security and the livelihoods of its rural communities are extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, with an increasingly hot and dry climate and major fluctuation in rainfall across years. Increasing temperatures and increasing rainfall variability have severe impacts on agriculture, which is the main source of income and livelihoods for 87% of the national population. Mean annual rainfall has decreased in recent decades and dry spells have increased, while the onset and length of the rainfall season is highly variable, and rainfall intensity is increasing. These adverse impacts on the agriculture sector result in more prevalent food insecurity, poverty, and malnutrition in Niger.

[4] https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.GROW?locations=NE, visited on 4 May 2022
[5] https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=NE, visited on 4 May 2022
[6] https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/niger/overview#1 visited on 4 May 2022
[7] https://www.concernusa.org/story/poverty-in-niger/ visited on 4 May 2022
[8] https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.CACT.FE.ZS?locations=ML-NE-BF-TD-MR visited on 4 May 2022
[9] https://www.worldstopexports.com/nigers-top-10-exports/#:~:text=The%203%20biggest%20exported%20products,of%20Niger's%20overall%20export%20revenues visited on 4 May 2022
[10] https://ourworldindata.org/co2/country/niger, visited on 4 may 2022
[11] AfDB PEPERN project
[12] INS 2020
[13] World Bank
[14] UNFPA 2020. Monographic Study on demography, peace and security in the Sahel. Case of Niger.
[15] INS Tahoua, 2022.

Food Security. Climate change is adversely affecting soil, and therefore the agriculture sector, having direct impacts on the food security of the population at the local and national level, and erodes farmer's incomes. Indeed, the various forecasts show that people's vulnerability to climate change will continue to increase in Niger, with a growing food insecurity[16]. According to sectoral studies, there will be a fall in yields of 5 to 25% if no technological innovation to improve yields is delivered at producer level[17]. Food insecurity therefore continues to be a serious concern and guides national priorities, in the context of the very high demographic growth projected for Niger. Indeed, environmental, and other shocks (such as COVID-19) seriously put at risk the agriculture sector and food security, leading to an increase in people facing food insecurity in Tahoua for 2022 and the current food crisis in the Sahel, caused by the compounded impacts of drought, floods, conflict, and the economic impacts of COVID-19.

Land Degradation: In Niger, land degradation is essentially caused by climate change and anthropogenic factors. Weather conditions characterized by insufficient average rainfalls, and frequent torrential, irregular rains, poorly distributed in space and time, as well as frequent and strong winds, are the main climate-related causes of land degradation. It is estimated that each year, at least 100,000 ha of arable land are lost due to water erosion. This situation is widespread across all regions of the country and is particularly threatening considering the reliance of rural communities in Tahoua on rainfed agriculture, projected population growth and climate change, having a structural impact on production systems. The effects of this degradation are reflected in the decline in rural production (particularly agricultural, pastoral and forestry), the reduction of household incomes and the persistence of food insecurity, resulting in the exodus of populations to urban centers and coastal countries. Considering the significant impacts of land degradation, stopping, and reversing current trends in land degradation by 2030 are among the priorities of the Government of Niger in fighting climate change and desertification[18].

Climate Change: The United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) observed in its Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) that all land regions in Africa experienced hot extremes and mean temperatures above natural variability relative to the period of 1850-1900[19]. The African continent has witnessed a rapid surface temperature increase compared to the global average, with human-induced climatic changes emerging as a dominant driver. Similarly, over the last three decades, Africa has recorded a higher rate of relative sea level increase than global mean sea level rise. Moreover, there is a projected increase in the frequency and intensity of heavy precipitation events almost everywhere in Africa from additional global warming.

The West Africa region has recorded changes in climatic parameters. The region has observed an increase in river flooding and an increase in drying, ecological and agricultural droughts[20]. The West Africa region is projected to experience an increase in meteorological drought and an increase in heavy precipitation and pluvial flooding. In Niger, the study conducted under the Third National Communication (TNC) concludes that the country will experience a temperature increase ranging from 2.5 to 3°C in the next fifty years, mostly due to human-induced climate change[21]. This will result in continuously greater rate of evapotranspiration, causing a reduction in the amount of water available for cultivation, livestock rearing, and human consumption. Inadequate water supplies prevent farmers from continuing normal production practices, which further threatens food security in vulnerable areas due to the high rate of subsistence farming[22].

Agricultural land in Niger is mainly rainfed, but considering the changing climate, characterized by erratic rainfalls and impacted volume, timing and quality of aquifer systems in Tahoua, the ongoing expansion of irrigated agriculture

[16] Project PIF Concept Note, 2022

[17] Sarr et al., 2007; AGRHYMET, 2009, AfDB/OECD, 2007 study on Niger

[18] Niger NDC 2021 and 2015; LDN 2018. Niger LDN TSP country report; Moussa et al. 2016. Economics of Land Degradation and Improvement in Niger. In: Nkonya, E., Mirzabaev, A., von Braun, J. (eds) Economics of Land Degradation and Improvement – A Global Assessment for Sustainable Development. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-19168-3_17;

[19] IPCC, 2021: Summary for Policymakers. In: Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, A. Pirani, S. L. Connors, C. Péan, S. Berger, N. Caud, Y. Chen, L. Goldfarb, M. I. Gomis, M. Huang, K. Leitzell, E. Lonnoy, J.B.R. Matthews, T. K. Maycock, T. Waterfield, O. Yelekçi, R. Yu and B. Zhou (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press. In Press.

[20] IPCC (2021)

[21] https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/nernc3.pdf

[22] http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/index/en/?iso3=NER

is a government priority[23]. In Tahoua, the population facing food insecurity or exposed to food insecurity represents 43.2% of the region inhabitants. Studies also indicate a potential increase in people in food insecurity in Tahoua from more than 500,000 in 2021 to more than 900,000 in 2022 due to drought and flooding[24]. Farmers in the project intervention area are extremely vulnerable to the projected increased rainfall unreliability and temperature increase, in particular as they rely on regular rainfalls, functioning ecosystems, and have limited financial and technical capacity to adapt[25]. Current adaptive practices include rural exodus relocation to more productive lands and pasture (including by clearing forests and wetlands) and the use of local short cycle agricultural varieties. The project intervention area is also identified as one of the most vulnerable areas to climate change in the National adaptation programme of action (NAPA) of Niger.

Past climate variability in Tahoua Region

The Tahoua region has experienced a change in climatic parameters. Temperatures in the region vary both spatially and temporally. Overall, peak temperatures can reach 47°C in April-May while low temperatures (about 15°C) is recorded in December-January. Analysis of past temperature data from the Tahoua synoptic station for a 30-year period (1988-2017)[26] revealed an increasing temperature trend (Figure 1a). Similarly, analysis of mean annual temperature from 1981-2021 for the Tahoua region revealed an increasing temperature trend over time (Figure 1b).

This warming increases evapotranspiration and reduces the availability of surface water and the recharge of the groundwater resources, particularly alluvial groundwater. As per Niger's Third National Communication on climate change (TNC, 2016), Tahoua's surface and ground water resources are already impacted, in terms of volume, timing, quality and recharge, thereby directly impacting the characteristics of the region's aquifer system. This translates into reduced water availability for crop growth and livestock, adversely affecting crop harvests and pasture availability and amplifying the impact of droughts or dry spells.

The rainfall deficit in Niger is on average around 20% but can exceed 30% in the west and the center, with the agro-meteorological stations of Tahoua, Niamey and Tillabéry recording the greatest deficits. Early records indicated that, between 1960 and 1987, Niger's climate used to alternate between wet and dry periods every seven years. Since the beginning of the 1990s, rainfall variability has been characterized by an annual succession of wet and dry years. Tahoua's past precipitation for the period 1981-2021 shows a fluctuating pattern, with an increasing trend (Figure 2). However, as per agro-meteorological data collected at the national level, Bilma, Diffa, Tahoua, Banibangou and Filingué are the most frequently impacted by droughts in the country[27]. In terms of economic impacts, droughts and floods together accounted for an estimated 96% of economic losses[28].

[23] Niger's Third National Communication on climate change, 2016.
[24] PIF Strengthening the resilience of small farmers through Climate Smart Agriculture (PRP-AIC) techniques in Tahoua Region
[25] Niger's Fourth National Communication on climate change, July 2021.
[26] Fokabs Analysis
[27] PRP-AIC PIF
[28] Niger's Fourth National Communication on climate change (July 2021)

Figure 1a

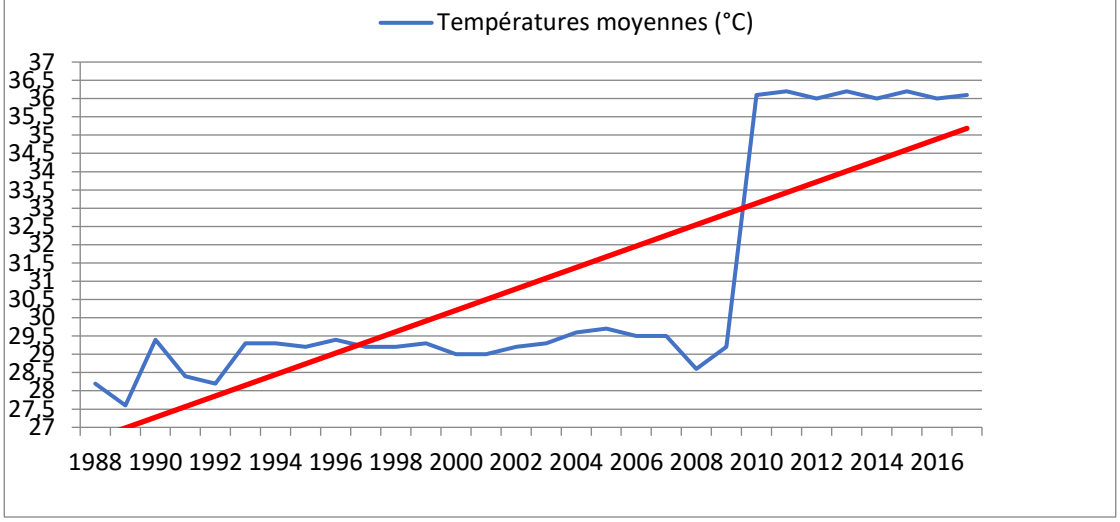


Figure 1b

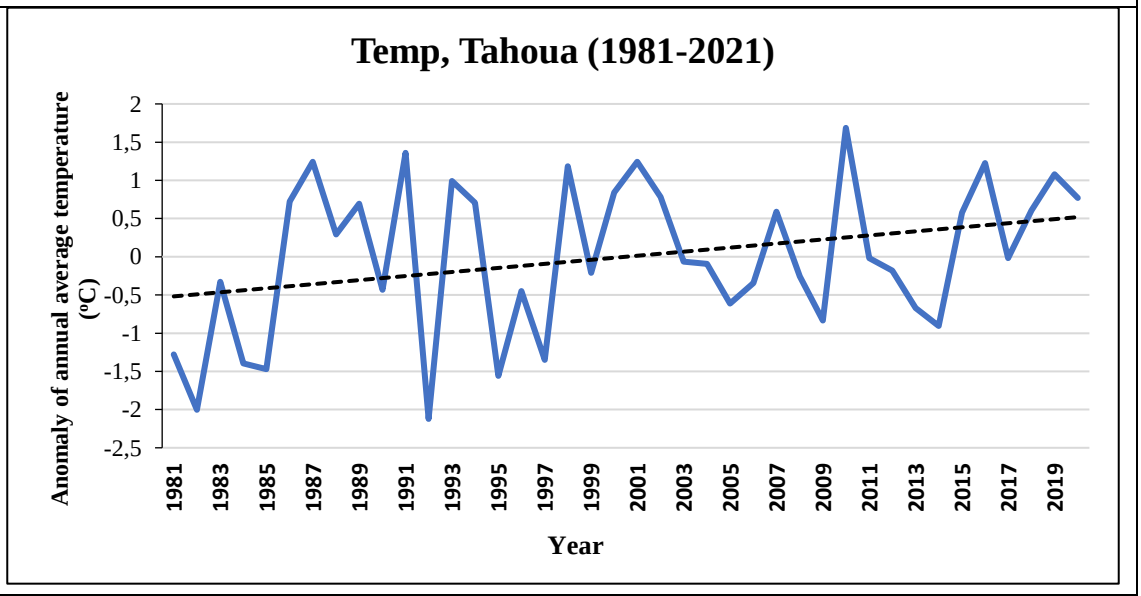


Figure 1: Analysis of past temperature for Tahoua for the period 1988-2016 (Figure 1a) and 1981-2021 (Figure 1b (Source: FOKABS)

According to the daily rainfall records of 12 stations over 1960–2000, Tahoua receives less than 400 mm/year of total rainfall and is exposed to the occurrence of dry spell extending between 8 to14 days (Barron et al., 2010). The increasingly high variability in temporal and spatial rainfall distribution, combined with high-intensity rainfall events, affect the water availability for agriculture development and food security, yield loss due to farm flooding, waterlogging of lowland crops[29], and induces an increase in surface runoff, since soil infiltration capacity is quickly exceeded. This variability in rainfall is also reflected in the changes in the onset and duration of the rainy season. In Tahoua, between 1991 and 2010 early onsets of the rainy season were observed, but were often associated with extreme dry spells and considered as false onset situations.

I. [29] SALACK ET AL. (2018). SCALES FOR RATING HEAVY RAINFALL EVENTS IN THE WEST AFRICAN SAHEL. AVAILABLE ONLINE AT: HTTPS://WWW.SCIENCEDIRECT.COM/SCIENCE/ARTICLE/PII/S2212094717301 86X

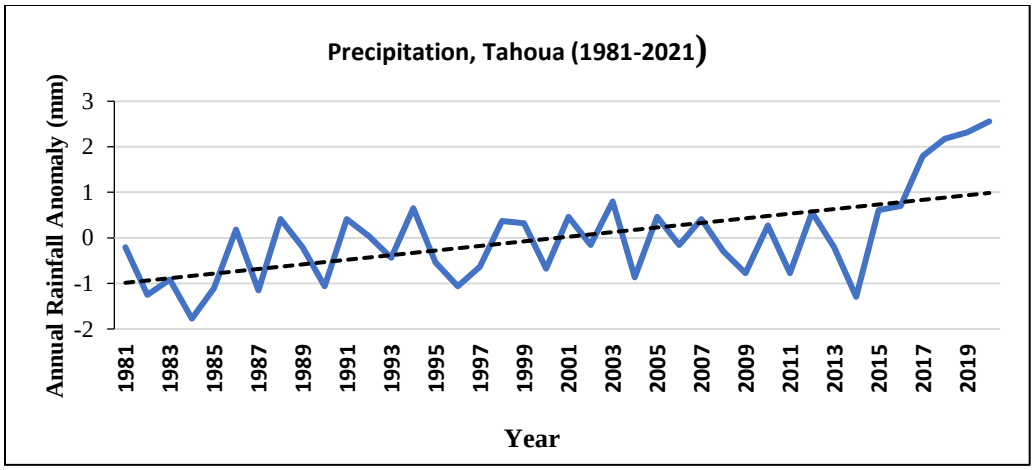


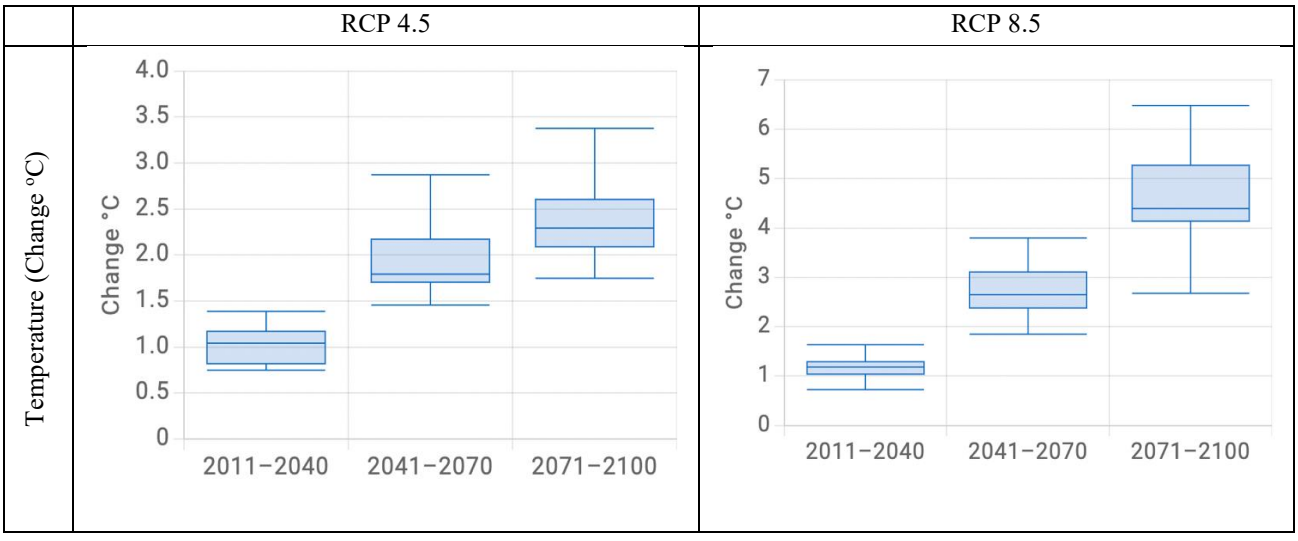
Figure 2: Analysis of past precipitation data of Tahoua (1981-2021) (Source: FOKABS)

Future climate variability in the Tahoua Region

Temperatures for Tahoua are projected to increase across the three time periods (2011-2040, 2041-2070, and 2071-2100) for the Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) 4.5 and 8.5 compared to the baseline (1981-2010). Except for the period 2041-2070 under RCP 4.5 with a projected decline in precipitation compared to the baseline, Tahoua's precipitation for other periods under both RCP 8.5 and 4.5 are projected to increase (Table 1, Figure 3). Overall, except for the temperature changes for the periods 2041-2070 and 2071-2100 under RCP 8.5 which are large, temperature changes for 2071-2100 and 2041-2070 (RCP 4.5) which are medium, all the other changes in precipitation and temperature are small.

Table 1. Projected climate parameters for Tahoua

Climatic parameter	**RCP 4.5**			**RCP 8.5**		
	2011-2040	**2041-2070**	**2071-2100**	**2011-2040**	**2041-2070**	**2071-2100**
Temperature (°C)	1	2	2	1	3	4
Precipitation (%)	2	-1	2	4	9	9



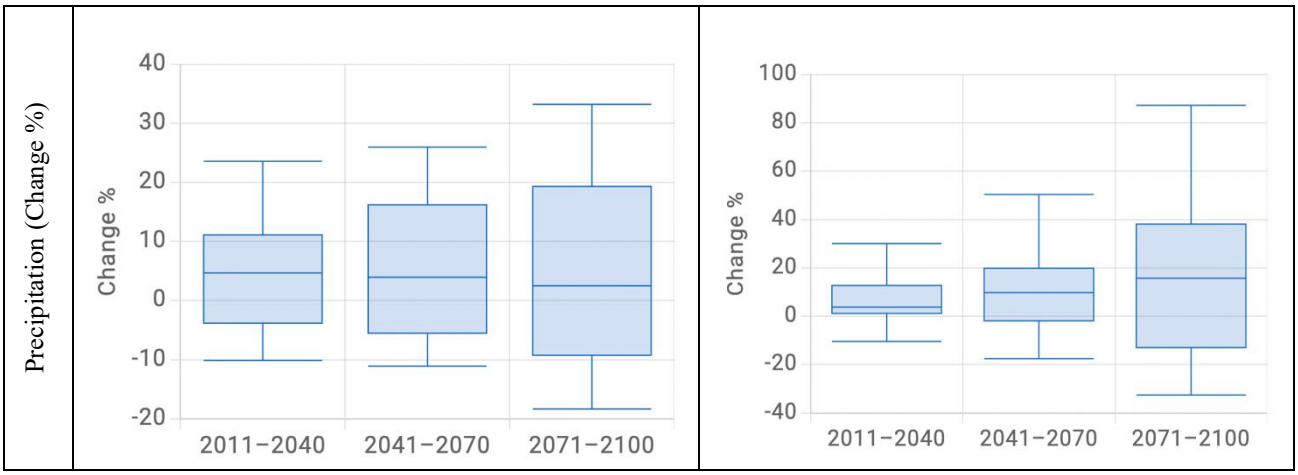


Figure 3: Temperature (annual mean) and precipitation (annual mean) projections for Tahoua under RCP 4.5 and 8.5 compared to the historical period (1981-2010) (Source: Fokabs).

The projected changes in climatic parameters are associated with negative impacts on the agricultural sector. The projections for 5-day wet extremes (maximum consecutive 5-day rainfall - RX5day) with the line representing the regional model ensemble mean and the shaded area represents the model spread for the emission scenario RCP4.5 for Tahoua (***Figure 4***) raises fears of increased flooding of agricultural crops with consequently increasing food insecurity. The number of dry days is projected to increase in frequency, affecting the productivity of major crops with likely dire consequences for national food security and income of millions of Niger's populace[30].

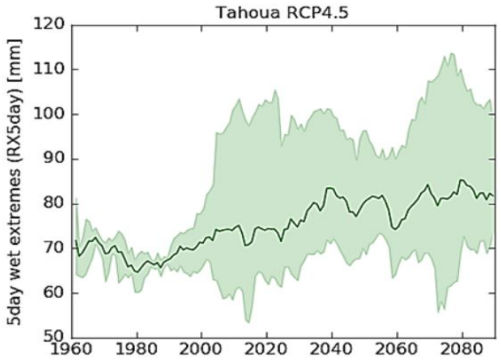


Figure 4: Projections for 5-day wet extremes for Tahoua (Source: Climate Analytics)

Overall, the trends show a past and projected increasing trend in temperatures, a past increasing trend in precipitation and a projected increasing/decreasing trend in precipitation. As of 2011, the population of Tahoua Region was 2,741,922[31] and are mostly farmers that are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. These farmers in the project intervention area are extremely vulnerable to the projected increased rainfall unreliability and temperature increase, in particular as they rely on regular rainfalls for agricultural productivity and have limited financial and technical capacity to adapt[32]. Current adaptive practices include rural exodus relocation to more productive lands and pasture (including by clearing forests and wetlands) and the use of local short cycle varieties. In the absence of technological innovation adopted and implemented by producers, a 5 to 25% decline in Niger's agricultural yields is projected Niger's Fourth National Communication on climate change, July 2021). Hence, the

[30] Alvar-Beltra´n et al. (2023). Modelling climate change impacts on crop production in food insecure regions: The case of Niger.

[31] Annulaire Statistic de Niger 2011

[32] Project PIF Concept Note, 2022

PRP-AIC project presents climate change adaptation benefits and in the absence of the project, livelihood activities could be negatively impacted.

Indeed, in the Tahoua Region (project site) the population which is made up of mostly farmers are vulnerable to climate change effects, including floods, desertification, soil degradation and related crop failure, compounded with high levels of poverty[33].

The long-term solution and barriers to project achievement

This project is designed to tackle the development challenge of increasing vulnerability of communities and ecosystems linked to food insecurity and unsustainable livelihoods, land degradation and desertification and the overall economic development in the Tahoua Region. This shall be achieved through the restoration of degraded lands, adoption of climate resilient agricultural practices, promotions of entrepreneurship, and capacity building and knowledge sharing. Achieving the project goals will not only build the resilience of communities and fragile ecosystems but will also contribute to providing better livelihood opportunities for women and youth while contributing to the larger national goal of fighting climate change and promoting green investments. By taking into account the national and regional baseline situations, the proposed project will overcome various barriers and ultimately support the Tahoua region in its efforts to be more resilient to an increasingly changing climate.

Barrier 1: Limited technical and financial support from the Government to address climate-induced land degradation: Agricultural fields are increasingly exposed to flooding, erosion and silting due to climate change and adverse practices such as deforestation. However, with limited public budget, only one agriculture advisor per 1,000 producer household is in place, and insufficient investment in infrastructure and restoration are undertaken. In addition, Niger's fiscal balance has been negatively impacted by the impacts of COVID-19 and sovereign debt became even more difficult to assume. The economic downturn, fiscal pressures, and tightening of financial conditions are giving rise to large financing gaps in Niger's public finances and balance of payments.

Barrier 2: Low knowledge and technical and technological capacity to adopt climate-smart agriculture and ecosystem restoration practices. Even though some traditional practices in terms of ecosystem restoration and protection exist and have been reintroduced, their use is still limited. Il It is therefore necessary to adjust these practices to the projected rapid impacts of climate change and to introduce Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices. Due to this lack of experience and adequate sensitization efforts, producers are reluctant to adopt new practices as such shifts are perceived risky. This is particularly true in the case of ecosystem restoration practices, which often do not yield immediately perceivable benefits due to the period needed for ecosystems to regenerate.

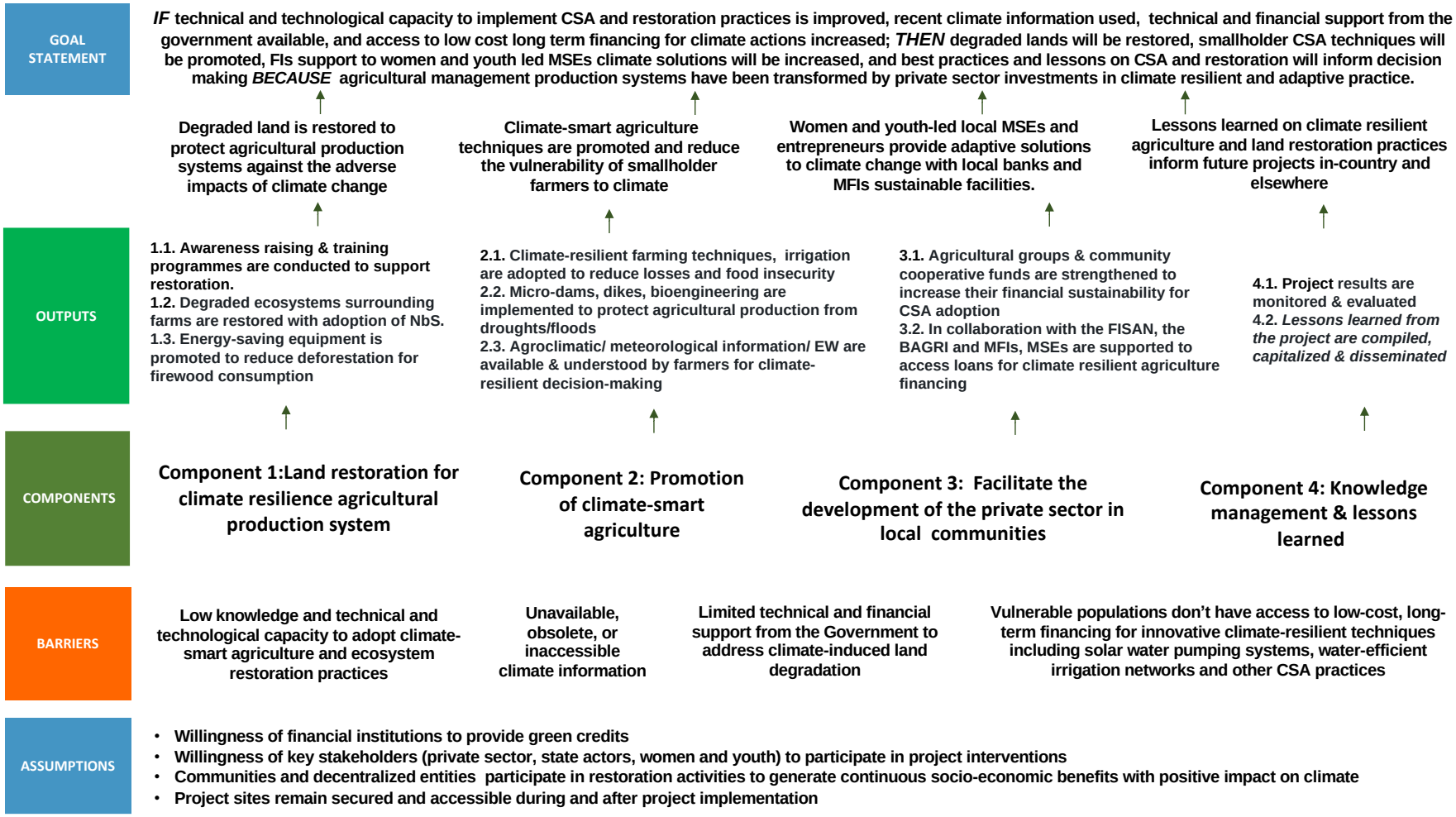
Barrier 3: Vulnerable populations don't have access to low-cost, long-term financing for innovative climate-resilient techniques including solar water pumping systems, water-efficient irrigation networks and other CSA practices. For the communities recognizing the impacts of climate change and wishing to invest in adaptive practices, they face barriers to access financing. Local communities are often perceived by traditional financing institutions as too risky and not credit worthy and in turn, local communities are not able to afford the high interest rates offered by these institutions.

Barrier 4: Unavailable, obsolete, or inaccessible climate information. Currently, reliable climate information is not available or widely disseminated for local communities. The meteorological network is scattered through the country and does not provide data specific to the local level, preventing the adoption of adequate adaptive practices. When available, the shared information provides approximately downscaled warnings and forecasts that do not provide the needed accuracy to adapt the agriculture practices in a timely manner. In addition, forecasts and early warnings are not always disseminated in a way that is understandable by local communities – for instance, most of the information is only available in French and not translated in local languages.

[33] UNHCR, 2022

The proposed project will address these barriers through the project interventions that are planned following a clear rationale and theory of change to tackle these barriers, by assessing assumptions and outlining causal pathways. The theory of change enables the definition of long-term goals while identifying the conditions for success.

Theory of Change



III. STRATEGY

This project aims to address the problem of food insecurity in the targeted communes of Tahoua, worsened by the impacts of climate change on the agriculture sector. This will be done by addressing the underlying root causes of maladaptive practices for the agriculture sector that are linked to high poverty rates and population growth. High poverty leads to the lack of sustainable adaptive practices, with the encroachment on preserved ecosystems often perceived as the most immediately available solutions. This is further reinforced by the increasing demographic pressure on natural resources. This project will therefore adopt a two-step strategic approach to achieving the theory of change (TOC) aimed at addressing the development challenges (climate change, food insecurity, land degradation, and demographic pressures). First, the TOC will focus on highlighting the barriers to increasing the resilience of the agriculture sector and the adoption of agriculture techniques for food security and climate adaptation. And second, the strategic approach will focus on developing solutions by implementing activities aimed at addressing the identified barriers and changing the paradigm towards the desired project outcomes of food-secured resilient communities and ecosystems in the Tahoua Region.

The first strategic focus presents the four key barriers to enhancing resilient agriculture sector and techniques. They include: Limited technical and financial support from the Government to address climate-induced land degradation (Barrier 1); Low knowledge and technical and technological capacity to adopt climate-smart agriculture and ecosystem restoration practices (Barrier 2); Vulnerable populations don't have access to low-cost, long-term financing for innovative climate-resilient techniques including solar water pumping systems, water-efficient irrigation networks and other CSA practices (Barrier 3); and Unavailable, obsolete, or inaccessible climate information (Barrier 4).

Understanding and addressing the above-mentioned barriers will present a set of preferred solution and activities to enhance the resilience of the agriculture sector in the selected communes of Tahoua to climate adverse impacts through climate smart agriculture (CSA) practices and hence, ensuring food security. This will involve an ecosystem approach to offer a buffer to the impacts of climate change for agricultural lands. The impacts of droughts and floods need to be understood beyond the productive areas, by considering the ecosystem services from healthy wetlands, forests, or savannahs. A functioning wetland or forest in the project area will offer significant benefits in terms of water availability and management in the event of floods and droughts, with improved water infiltration, the recharge of aquifers, improved wildlife and biodiversity, soil stabilization, among others.

The preferred solution will therefore fully integrate the restoration of surrounding ecosystems as a Nature-based Solution to climate change (component 1) to complement CSA practices (component 2). The dissemination and upscaling of these practices will be supported by the development of SMEs and the improved access to financing for vulnerable communities for CSA and the maintenance of infrastructure and investments (component 3). At end, lessons learned, and new experiences generated will be managed for upscaling in other areas and initiatives (Component 4). The strategy for this project will therefore be implemented through four interrelated project components and outcomes:

Component 1: Land restoration for climate resilience agricultural production system.

- **Outcome 1.1:** Degraded land is restored to protect agricultural production systems against the adverse impacts of climate change.

Component 2: Promotion of climate-smart agriculture.

- **Outcome 2.1:** Climate-smart agriculture techniques are promoted and reduce the vulnerability of smallholder farmers to climate.

Component 3: Facilitating the development of the private sector in local communities.

- **Outcome 3.1:** Women and youth-led local Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) and entrepreneurs provide adaptive solutions to climate change with local banks and microfinance institutions sustainable facilities.

Component 4: Knowledge management and lessons learned.

- **Outcome 4.1:** Lessons learned on climate resilient agriculture and land restoration practices inform future projects in-country and elsewhere.

The second strategic approach focuses on the different activities that the project will implement to address individual barriers with the aim of delivering several outputs that will eventually lead to outcomes under each component to contribute to achieving the overall project objective. The project activities will support producers to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change on their production. Exposure of fields to flood and silting will be reduced through climate smart agriculture and restoration of production areas as well as surrounding ecosystems. Indeed, restoration practices are currently not systematically adopted by farmers due to the perceived loss of arable lands through these practices. With the visible impacts of climate change, farmers tend to seek expand their agricultural land, at the expanse of surrounding ecosystems. This further increases their vulnerability, with the increasing risk of a total crop loss during climate shocks (flood, drought). Restoration activities supported under the component 1 will be part of a comprehensive approach, with complementary activities that provide directly perceivable benefits. Component 2 activities will provide more immediate solutions for farmers to climate change by introducing CSA practices, thereby increasing yields, and reducing vulnerability to climate change. Component 3 activities will also be closely related to land restoration, enable farmers to organize into the functional farmers groups to mobilize their collateral and access local finance, including government funding, and expand on such farmer-managed regeneration. More on the individual activities are presented in the next section.

Alignment with national priorities

To strengthen people's resilience to climate change, Niger has developed policies, strategies, plans, frameworks, initiatives, and programs such as: (i) the Sustainable Development Strategy and Inclusive Growth Vision 2035; (ii) the 3N Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agricultural Development; (iii) the Small Irrigation Strategy in Niger; (iv) the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan; (v) the National Environmental Protection Policy; (vi) the Nationally Determined Contribution; (vii) the Great Green Wall Initiative (GGWI); (viii)

The project is consistent with Niger's National Determined Contribution (NDC 2015 and 2021), particularly on promoting climate-smart agriculture (CSA) while strengthening development at the grassroots level. It meets CSA's objective by building resilience of the agriculture sector while reducing GHG emissions, improving agricultural productivity and incomes as well as the overall sustainable land management in Niger.

The National Strategy and Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Agricultural Sector 2020-2035, in its point 1.7. entitled "A Strategy Based on Climate-Smart Agriculture" states that Niger has based its agriculture interventions on the concepts of climate-smart agriculture, an approach to development aimed at identifying the measures needed to foster development sustainable agricultural production systems that jointly ensure : (i) food security, by sustainably increasing production, stabilizing supply and increasing the incomes, (ii)adaptation to climate variability and change (including extreme climate events), and (iii) where appropriate the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions produced by agriculture (including crops, livestock and fisheries) where possible, by storing carbon in trees, fields and the floors.

The NAPA's development objective is to help mitigate the adverse effects of climate change on the most vulnerable populations, with a view to sustainable development and poverty alleviation in Niger. This project will reinforce the positive impacts of the priority activities in the NAPA for the adaptation of the agriculture and water sectors (diversification and intensification of irrigated crops; mobilization of surface water and groundwater exploitation; promotion of income-generating activities...).

The National Environmental Protection Policy aims to ensure a healthy environment and sustainable development by taking the environmental dimension into account any decision that affects the design, planning and implementation of policies, plans, programmes, and development activities through the accountability and commitment of all stakeholders. It intends to: (i) actively contribute to the efforts undertaken at the sub-regional, regional, and international levels in the protection, restoration, and management of the environment; (ii) ensure

food security and the supply of products in quantity and quality; and (iii) promote job creation. The present project, through the promotion of techniques for soil conservation and improvement, agroforestry, protection of restored areas, by favoring integrated approaches, is expected to have strong environmental benefits.

This project, will also promote climate-resilient technologies, contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth Strategy (SDDCI) Vision 2035 axis “Energizing and Modernizing the Rural World" which aimed at sustainably increasing agricultural production and productivity to strengthen agricultural Rural households' resilience to climate change.

This project is in line with the Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agricultural Development “Nigeriens feed Nigeriens” (I3N) adopted by the government in May 2012, which built on the achievements of the Rural Development Strategy (SDR) while implementing the Detailed Development Plan for Agriculture in Africa (PDDAA), the common Agricultural Policy of the ECOWAS (ECOWAP) and the WAEMU Agricultural Policy (PAU). It stipulates that appropriate solutions must be found to reduce the growing need to adapt to climate change, the frequency of cereal and forage deficits, improve the nutritional quality of meals for households and especially children, and ensure a regular supply of and ensure their accessibility to all social categories in the country in a context of increasing population pressure, and the increase in livestock with the reduction of equity and regional integration.

Moreover, the climate resilient interventions proposed under this project specifically align with:

- Small Scale Irrigation Strategy of Niger (SPIN), adopted in 2015, that plans to boost the irrigation sub-sector with additional 5,600 ha of irrigated perimeters annually.
- The Great Green Wall Initiative (GGWI) that began in 2005 as a tree planting venture. Today the focus is on integrated management of natural resources to transform livelihoods and landscapes by improving crop and livestock productivity, restoring degraded lands, and promoting resilient landscapes for food security, taking into account the risks in the region, including conflicts and migrations.
- Niger commits to achieving Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) by 2030 and reducing the area of degraded land from 9% to 5%. This, with the aim of increasing vegetation cover from 17% to 19% and sustainably improving the living conditions of people.
- The Master Plan for Water Resources Development and Management, implemented between 2021 and 2040.
- Niger’s Strategic Investment Framework on Sustainable Land Management (SIF-SLM) developed in 2014 with the overall objective to prioritize, plan and guide the implementation of current and future SLM investments by both the public and private sectors and with all actors from the local to the national level.
- The national gender policy, adopted in 2008, aims to reduce the gaps that exist in the distribution, control, and management of resources between men and women in Niger.
- National Adaptation Plan (2022), aimed at contributing to the country's sustainable development by reducing the negative impacts of climate change.

The proposed project also forms part of the implementation of the UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD 2023-2027), which is aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan (SP 2022-2025) and contributes to the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF 2023-2026).

IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results*:*

The project objective is to reduce food insecurity for small farmers in Tahoua by strengthening their resilience to climate change using ecosystem restoration and climate-smart agriculture (CSA) and supporting the development of the private sector. By achieving the objective, the project will contribute to local, regional, and national climate adaptation and food security goals as well as the socio-economic development of Niger.

The four components of the project are: (i) Land restoration for climate resilience of agricultural production systems, (ii) promotion of climate smart agriculture, (iii) facilitating the development of the private sector in local communities, and (iv) knowledge management and lessons learned. All the four components will be implemented by UNDP in close collaboration with CNEDD. Other additional activities and interventions to be implemented through co-financing partners will be presented below, under the partnership section.

Project components, outcomes, and outputs

Component 1: Land restoration for climate resilience of agricultural production systems

The component focuses on restoration across different land uses in and around agro-silvo-pastoral systems in the project locations. This component will implement activities to support the Great Green Wall Initiative (GGWI) in Niger, through awareness raising and training of local actors, restoration of degraded ecosystems using nature-based solutions (NbS), and the promotion of energy saving equipment to reduce deforestation linked to firewood consumption.

Project Outcome 1: Degraded land is restored to protect agricultural production systems against the adverse impacts of climate change.

This component will align with the GGWI to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable farmers against the adverse impacts of climate change. While the GGWI has had limited results to date, with only 15% currently underway after more than 10 years of implementation, and most of the action plan for Niger still outstanding, early experiences, including from other countries (in particular Senegal) will be highly relevant to identify sustainable and adaptive practices. The project will build on a combination of traditional practices and modern/innovative approaches to restore lands and benefit farmers, including lessons learned from ongoing projects such as the Integrated Landscape Management Project (PGIP), and the project to Strengthen the Resilience of Rural Communities to Food and Nutritional Insecurity in Niger which will support the recovery of degraded land in Tahoua. Projects supporting pastoralism, including addressing conflicts between farmers and herders, such as the Regional Project to support Pastoralism in the Sahel (PRAPS 2), will also complement the restoration activities under this component by creating a peaceful discussion platform for exchange, including for the protection of restored ecosystems.

Output 1.1. Awareness raising and training programs are conducted to sensitize local authorities and communities and equip them with information, skills, and knowledge to support ecosystem restoration practices.

Activity 1.1.1. Conduct capitalization study on local agricultural / forestry knowledge and practices.

The project will work with local leaders as key partners during project design and implementation, to ensure their buy-in and their involvement in the sustainability and expansion of successful restoration practices building on their local agricultural/forestry knowledge and practices. Discussions with local community leaders and other members of the community will support the documentation of existing traditional knowledge, sustainable practices and agriculture knowledge, to build on local experience for restoration activities.

Activity1.1.2. Study of traditional knowledge and its role in preserving the region's biodiversity, particularly in the communes where we operate.

The project will work with local leaders as key partners during project design and implementation, to ensure their buy-in and their involvement in the sustainability and expansion of successful restoration practices building on their local knowledge in preserving biodiversity.

Activity1.1.3. Study of ecosystem services and goods in the Tahoua region

Discussions will be conducted with community leaders and groups to gain insights on the impacts of climate change; key ecosystems such as wetlands, savannahs and forests; their linkages with production systems; and the climate change adaptive benefits they offer through the provision of different ecosystem services.

Activity 1.1.4. Revision of Communes' AIPs to take on activities.

The engagement of local authorities and decentralized state agents will be ensured by setting up clear monitoring frameworks for the protection of restored ecosystems in the long-term. Local and regional planning and financing will be revised and supported to introduce the protection of ecosystems and the adoption and upscaling of NbS.

Activity 1.1.5. Set up management committees and take charge (at site level).

Community-based management committees will be involved in the targeted areas to ensure a common understanding and engagement in restoration activities. These measures will be implemented and the upscaling of the restoration activities achieved through the funding mechanisms set up under output 3.1.1, thereby increasing the access to funding for these groups in the long-term and ensuring the sustained protection of restored ecosystems.

Activity 1.1.6. Carry out youth, women and Tahoua Regional Council education campaigns through various channels, activities and media including among others the use of traditional knowledge and local species instead of invasive alien species in restoration.

. Youth, women, and the Tahoua Regional Council will be schooled on the use of native species and local knowledge through conservation education programmes and focus group discussions. This will aid in the restoration of the landscape through the planting of more native species.

Activity 1.1.7. Set up and run local discussion groups (in each commune on catering, management, CSAs, MSEs).

Local Community discussion groups will be established in the targeted areas to ensure a common understanding and engagement in restoration activities. This will allow for knowledge sharing on the impact of climate change, the necessity to protect ecosystems and the benefits of ecosystems to landscape restoration.

Activity 1.1.8. Regularly update the Niger's GGWI results framework and share results

The project will create links with the stakeholders involved with the GGWI, in Niger and in other regions. Effective communication will be built along the entire project to share lessons learned and results from the project and build on the results of other activities conducted under the GGWI. Effective communication channels will be established with the focal points in the ministries involved in the implementation of the GGWI (the National Agency of the GGW under the Ministry of Environment and the Fight against Desertification, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Community Development).

Activity 1.1.9. Organize training courses on ecosystem restoration practices and wood-energy resource management. Training sessions will be conducted with local communities to impart them with knowledge on the long-term benefits of preserving ecosystems for agricultural production and food security at the local level.

Output 1.2. Degraded ecosystems surrounding the farming areas are restored with the adoption of Nature-based Solutions.

Activity 1.2.1. Restoration of degraded farmland through the installation of water catchment erosion control structures on 1,500 hectares financed by this project as well as their seeding and reforestation (link to Component 3).

The restoration of degraded farmland through the implementation of a number of nature-based solutions, in particular the reclamation of farmland through agricultural half-moons, earthen and/or stone benches, trenches, Zai or Tassa, etc. or any other run-off water catchment structure adapted to the topography and according to the nature of the land to be restored. Appropriate training on these different techniques will be given to the beneficiary farmers beforehand, so that they are better able to comply with the standards and techniques for the different types of structure.

Activity 1.2.2. Restoration of degraded pastoral land through the installation of water catchment erosion control structures on 500 hectares as well as their seeding and planting.

This activity brings together the various techniques used to ensure that pastoral land fulfils its function of producing good quality pasture. Firstly, it consists of controlling invasive plants on land that are not eaten by animals, or eaten only as a source of food during periods of fodder shortage. This mainly involves the control of *Cida cordifolia*, *Pergularia tementosa*, or any plant species indicative of the degradation of pastoral areas and enclaves. The recovery of degraded pastoral land will then be carried out on pastoral land and enclaves recognised as such by all the populations of the Commune concerned.

Activity 1.2.3. Restoration of degraded forest land/reforestation through the establishment of village woods 250 hectares through the planting of forest species and the planting of village woods in the Communes for the supply of firewood.

From interviews and discussions with local people the following recommendations were proffered to ensure the restoration of degraded forest land/reforestation: (i) promote the planting of species such as Acacia senegal, *Acacia seyal, Zizipus mauritiana* (grafted with the Pomme du Sahel variety), *Acacia nilotica, Acacia raddiana*, local forest species that are of great economic value to local people) and (ii) promote the dissemination of substitute wood energy product kits. It follows from these key recommendations that the need for tree planting, not only for its contribution to food and nutritional security, but also for fuelwood or its alternative, is expressly elucidated.

Activity 1.2.4. Demarcation and seeding of 1,500 km of animal corridors, including 500 km[34] under this project to reduce conflicts between farmers and herders.

Farmer-herder conflicts are recurrent in the region necessitating the creation of animal corridors to mitigate these conflicts. Creating these corridors will contribute enormously in drastically reducing the recurrence of farmer-herder conflicts in the Tahoua region thereby improving the livelihoods of both farmers and herders.

Activity 1.2.5. Creation and restoration of 3,000 hectares of grazing areas, including 1,000 hectares under this project in the various beneficiary Communes.

Communes wishing to engage in this activity to protect degraded pastoral land will first be trained in the various techniques described above. This training will be provided by the State's decentralised technical services, with a substantial financial allocation. This activity is a response to a proposal from the people concerned in the Communes to strengthen the protection of biological diversity, improve the state of health of pastoral lands and/or enclaves with a view to increasing the carrying capacity of these pastoral ecosystems to provide goods and services for animals and people, and in addition improve the livelihoods of the people who depend on them and thus strengthen the food security of the people in the target Communes.

Output 1.3. Energy-saving equipment is promoted to reduce deforestation for firewood consumption.

Activity 1.3.1. Carry out a study on the available of improved stoves in the Tahoua region of Niger.

[34] The 500 km was converted to hectare as follows:

Length of corridor = 500 km = 500,000 m

Width of corridor = 25 m (Source of data: field consultation and observation)

Area of corridor = 500,000 m x 25 m = 12,500,000 square meter

1 square meter = 0.0001 ha

Area in ha = 12,500,000 * 0.0001 = 1250 ha

The project will closely coordinate with the activities conducted under the outcome 3 to incentivize supported MSEs to provide energy-efficient technologies to reduce fuelwood consumption. This will be ensured by conducting demonstration for the use and production of energy efficient equipment and demonstrate the viability of such investments. For instance, cook stoves are expected to reduce by 20% to 30% the wood consumption of beneficiary households.

Activity 1.3.2. Training women entrepreneurs and volunteers to build improved clay stoves (microcredits).

This will be achieved by conducting training sessions to demonstrate the use and production of energy-efficient equipment and the sustainability and viability of investments in this area. These include training in techniques for making improved clay fireplaces in families, training and equipping local blacksmiths to make the "Tchip" metal fireplaces that have been promoted for years as part of the "Home Energy" project, and training in the use of butane gas. The aim of this training is to promote a 20-30% reduction in wood consumption in beneficiary households.

Activity 1.3.3. Awareness-raising sessions through the media (local radio, television, billboards, etc.).

Awareness-raising activities will be carried out throughout the project, primarily targeting young people as agents of change. An environmental education campaign for young people will be conducted to raise awareness of the accelerated degradation of local and national wood energy resources and its consequences for ecosystems and ecosystem services, and to advocate the adoption of cooking equipment that consumes little wood energy and manages natural resources sustainably.

Activity 1.3.4. Organization of sports championships in beneficiary localities (women and young people).

Sporting championships will be organized to train women and young persons on the use and production of energy-efficient equipment and the sustainability and viability of investments in this area. These include training in techniques for making improved clay fireplaces in families, training and equipping local blacksmiths to make the "Tchip" metal fireplaces that have been promoted for years as part of the "Home Energy" project, and training in the use of butane gas. The aim of this training is to promote a 20-30% reduction in wood consumption in beneficiary households.

Activity 1.3.5. Organization of various competitions and school events on the theme of wood energy resource management.

Through various competitions and school events, the project will closely coordinate with the activities conducted under the outcome 3 to incentivize supported MSEs to provide energy-efficient technologies to reduce fuelwood consumption. This will be ensured by conducting demonstration for the use and production of energy efficient equipment and demonstrate the viability of such investments.

Activity 1.3.6. Training and equipping local nature protection brigadiers.

Training and equipping local nature protection officers and equipping them with means of transport (bicycle or motorbike) paid for by the beneficiary communities.

Activity 1.3.7. Promote wood energy substitution kits (50).

The project will also identify the sites where these technologies will be most effective, including the availability of materials for their replication and maintenance. For cook stoves, the use of local materials such as banco (a local clay) is widely available and could ensure the dissemination of best practices.

Component 2: Promotion of climate-smart agriculture (CSA)

This component focuses on the promotion of CSA through three main outputs linked to: climate-resilient farming techniques, including irrigation are adopted to reduce losses and food insecurity; micro-dams, dikes, bioengineering

and other land stabilization methods that are implemented to protect agricultural production from the increasing intensity and frequency of droughts and floods, and finally the availability of agroclimatic and meteorological information and early warnings for farmers to inform climate-resilient decision-making.

Project Outcome 2. Climate-smart agriculture techniques are promoted and reduce the vulnerability of smallholder farmers to climate change.

This component will promote climate-smart agriculture (CSA) techniques and technologies, adapted to the project intervention areas to reduce the vulnerability of smallholder farmers to climate change and enhance food security. Beneficiaries will be provided with practices and techniques for a comprehensive approach to tackle climate change. These practices will sustainably reinforce the resilience of communities against the adverse effects of climate change, improve agricultural production and beneficiary incomes, and contribute to carbon sequestration and thus GHG mitigation. Techniques and practices will include mechanical irrigation, with solar powered water pumps to reduce the impacts of water stress. The project will build on the results of ongoing adaptation and food security projects (e.g., PISA 2, AHA-AIC) implemented in Tahoua. to further improve the capacity to adopt CSA (barrier 2).

Output 2.1. Climate-resilient farming techniques, including irrigation are adopted to reduce losses and food insecurity.

Activity 2.1.1. Capacity building of local technical agents (phytosanitary brigadiers, para-veterinary auxiliaries) (100).

Producers and community groups will receive training to design and implement a mechanism for servicing and maintaining sustainable infrastructure such as water-saving irrigation, solar water pumping equipment, as well as tackling pests and diseases affecting crops and livestock. This activity will be implemented in all the communes with involvement of extension officers.

Activity 2.1.2. Setting-up of farmer field schools (800) and pastoral field schools (FFS) (300).

This involves the following sub-activities: training producers in good agricultural practices, associative life, and capacity-building for plant protection officers and technical services, etc. This activity groups together with the sub-activities relating to the training of agro-pastoralists in good agro-pastoral practices, capacity building for livestock auxiliaries and technical services. These farmer field schools will serve as relay and can be used to scale up the various best technologies and practices.

Activity 2.1.3. Training of private sector operators in community life and climate resilience irrigation (environmental education) (200).

Producers and community groups will receive training to design and implement a mechanism for servicing and maintaining sustainable infrastructure such as water-saving irrigation, solar water pumping equipment, etc. A technical study will be held at the PPG stage to clarify the sustainability use of underground water in the project zone. This will go a long way to enhance community life and climate resilience.

Activity 2.1.4. Support small ruminant fattening by women (400).

This activity will target women with support for kits for small and large ruminants, goats, ewes and poultry, equipping supply centres with zootechnical inputs, introducing fodder crops (alfalfa and bourgou) and setting up stalk grinders in all the targeted villages.

.

Activity 2.1.5. Support the establishment of mutual savings and equipment fund for young people, women, and small holder farmers (500).

MSEs supported under the component 3 will be incentivized and trained to develop businesses for the maintenance of this equipment, thereby creating sustainable frameworks for the procurement of spare parts and technical knowledge for repairing at the local level. This will be accompanied with training of young men and women for maintenance of the equipment.

Activity 2.1.6. Training producers on seed and fodder production as well as fertilization and biological control (300).

This involves the following sub-activities: training producers in good agricultural practices, farmer field schools (FFS), associative life, and capacity-building for plant protection officers and technical services, etc.

Activity 2.1.7. Setting-up of mills and grinders (1 per sector and 5 per commune) (30).

community groups will be strengthened for the basic maintenance of the equipment. The installation of the equipment will therefore be closely coordinated with the activities conducted under component 3, and contacts will be established between community groups and entrepreneurs.

Activity 2.1.8. Rehabilitation and/or construction of input banks (agricultural and zootechnical) (20).

The project will support the following sub-activities: Creation and support for producers in terms of agricultural inputs and equipment (seeds, fertilizers, plant protection products) in each commune.

Activity 2.1.9. Support model producers in CSA by providing irrigation, agricultural and zootechnical inputs (80).

Boreholes with solar pumps (kits composed of solar pumps, solar panels, inverter, regulator, and connection accessories for pumping), storage basins, piezometers, drip and California irrigation network units, reservoirs for storing irrigation water, etc. will be installed. The project will support the procurement and installation of these irrigation systems, which will be the property of community groups. The management of the procured kits will be the sole responsibility of the community groups.

Activity 2.1.10. Storage warehouses construction or rehabilitation (10).

Community groups will be strengthened for warehouse construction and rehabilitation. The installation of the equipment will therefore be closely coordinated with the activities conducted under component 3, and contacts will be established between community groups and entrepreneurs.

Activity 2.1.11. Training of young people, women, and producers on food processing and agricultural marketing techniques (300).

To facilitate the implementation of the actions promoted by the project, training will be organized for young people, women and producers. Manuals/guides and training for good practices will be adopted.

Activity 2.1.12. Onion and tomato counters construction (10).

Onion and tomato counters will be constructed to ease the marketing of these products which are among the most cultivated notably by smallholders in the region. Each commune will receive a counter of such nature.

Activity 2.1.13. Creation of 4 vaccination parks per commune (40).

Vaccination parks will also be created to ensure regular vaccination of livestock in the region. Incidence of livestock diseases decimating livestock have been recorded necessitating the creation of vaccination parks to ensure regular vaccination for better livestock health.

Vaccination parks are used to immobilize cattle while they are being vaccinated by a team of veterinary auxiliaries. These are used to ease access and for practicability during the vaccination especially when the number of animals is important. Climate change is known to have devastating effects on animal health[35]. Livestock diseases are mostly affected by increases in precipitation and temperature variation[36]. The spread of livestock diseases is

[35] Magiri, et al. (2020). Impact of climate change on animal health, emerging and re-emerging diseases in Africa. *African Handbook of Climate Change Adaptation*, 1-18.

[36] Rojas-Downing et al. 2017: Climate change and livestock: Impacts, adaptation, and mitigation. Climate Risk Management, 16, 145–163, doi:10.1016/J.CRM.2017.02.001.

projected to be adversely affected by rising temperatures, with impacts expected to differ for different regions and livestock systems[37], hence the need for vaccination. Climatic fluctuations that influence environmental conditions such as droughts, fires, floods, heat stress and unpredictable weather conditions influence the animal physiological and immune responses. These changes can also affect the distribution of disease, making epidemics more difficult to control and rendering livelihoods that depend on animals to become less robust. Protecting animal health through investments in vaccination parks is key to strengthening the resilience of livestock to climate change as livestock farmers in the project area will have an enhanced access to veterinary care. This will translate into improved food safety and food security under a changing climate.

Output 2.2. Micro-dams, dikes, bioengineering and other land stabilization methods are implemented to protect agricultural production from the increasing intensity and frequency of droughts and floods.

Activity 2.2.1 Geophysical studies prior to drilling of boreholes and wells in project intervention sites.

This study will involve the analysis of geophysical data that are collected within boreholes, wells, or test holes. This is fundamental before any activity involving drilling of boreholes and wells in the communes.

Activity 2.2.2. Reclaiming and securing agricultural land through Zaï (4000)[38].

Zai is a nature-based solution which will be used to reclaim and secure agricultural lands in the Tahoua region. This is a traditional practice which will easily be adopted by the local communities in the region. Pilot sites will be identified in which the test will be done before scaling up the practice at the level of the communes.

Activity 2.2.3. Reclaiming and securing farmland through half-moons (4000).

Half-moons is a nature-based solution which will be used to reclaim and secure agricultural lands in the Tahoua region. This is a traditional practice which will easily be adopted by the local communities in the region. Pilot sites will be identified in which the test will be done before scaling up the practice at the level of the communes.

Activity 2.2.4. Reclaiming and securing farmland through stone bonds (4000).

Stone-bonds is a nature-based solution which will be used to reclaim and secure agricultural lands in the Tahoua region. This is a traditional practice which will easily be adopted by the local communities in the region.

Activity 2.2.5. Development of market gardening sites with solar irrigation systems around dams, ponds, wells, boreholes, and riverbanks especially in Tamaské and Ibohamane (50).

Micro dams will be built to provide a reliable access to water for crops during drought periods in the rainy season. In areas where flooding is increasingly recurrent, sites will be protected by dykes lined with channels and drainage equipment. This will include the preparation of sites, drilling and protecting sites from water erosion by building anti-erosion structures, flood protection infrastructures, implementation of processing koris and tree planting around project sites.

Activity 2.2.6. Stocking of fishponds (12).

Pilot fishponds will be constructed and stocked with different varieties of fish and the catch will be for subsistence and commercial purposes which will go a long way to improve food security and enhance the livelihood of local communities. The piloting will be followed by scaling up phase during the project period. Fishponds will be

[37] Mbow et al. 2019: Food Security. In: Climate Change and Land: an IPCC special report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems [P.R. Shukla, J. Skea, E. Calvo Buendia, V. Masson-Delmotte, H.-O. Pörtner, D.C. Roberts, P. Zhai, R. Slade, S. Connors, R. van Diemen, M. Ferrat, E. Haughey, S. Luz, S. Neogi, M. Pathak, J. Petzold, J. Portugal Pereira, P. Vyas, E. Huntley, K. Kissick, M. Belkacemi, J. Malley, (eds.)]. https://doi.org/10.1017/9781009157988.007

[38] The surface area for all the three technologies (Zai, half moon, stone bonds) is the same.

constructed in areas with reliable water supply and/or in areas where micro-dams will be constructed to ensure reliable water supply. The management of the fishponds will be in the hands of trained local communities. All the fishponds will be stocked with fingerlings and local communities charged with their feeding.

Activity 2.2.7. Rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructures (weirs and dams) (3).

The maintenance and sustainability of these infrastructure will be ensured through the set-up of MSEs providing such services, with an access to the market for the procurement of spare parts or construction material and equipment. Community groups will also be entrusted the ownership of the infrastructure for their maintenance and will be trained to provide small repairs. They will also be put in contact with the set-up MSEs for larger maintenance work.

Activity 2.2.8. Construction of pastoral wells (50

Wells will be constructed to serve as watering points for livestock. This will ease the work of pastoralists who sometimes walk for several kilometers with livestock in search of pasture and water. It will also reduce farmer-herder conflicts especially in areas where farmers and herders use the same water points.

Activity 2.2.9. Training men, women, and young people in fish farming (300).

Women, youth and men will be trained in fish farming which will serve as an alternative occupation to the predominant farming and pastoralism. The skills acquired will aid in the setting up of fish ponds and fish farming will help to reduce unemployment especially among the youths.

Activity 2.2.10. Construction and management of fishponds and stocking with fingerlings (20).

Fishponds will be constructed in areas with reliable water supply and/or in areas where micro-dams will be constructed to ensure reliable water supply. The management of the fish ponds will be in the hands of trained local communities. All the fishponds will be stocked with fingerlings and local communities charged with their feeding.

Activity 2.2.11. Support for local commissions (10).

Local commissions will be supported by local council authorities as well as other project partners. This will ease the effective implementation of project activities in each of the selected communes.

Output 2.3. Agroclimatic and meteorological information and early warnings are available and understood by farmers for climate-resilient decision-making.

Activity 2.3.1. Installation and management of weather stations (20)

Weather stations will be set up to collect and disseminate weather information. The dissemination of weather information throughmobile phones will be reinforced by radio broadcasts in local languages. This activity will be implemented in collaboration with meteorological services, the National Center for Solar Energy (CNES), AGRHYMET and the Development Department. The project will also set up an early warning system to alert community members in case of disasters (Floods, severe droughts, locust invasions, etc.), using a computerized system,

Activity 2.3.2. Revitalization of community radio stations (30).

Community radio stations will be set up to broadcasts in local languages easily understood by members of the different communities. These community radio stations will relay information pertaining to weather/climate as well as early warning. Contacts will equally be made with the local radio stations to produce radio programmes, which will be rebroadcast regularly on the concepts of CSA and climate change. These broadcasts will be hosted by researchers and developers. Researchers from INRAN, ICRISAT, universities and other officers from the Ministry of

the Environment, Agriculture and field project leaders who have been trained on the concepts of CSA and climate change.

Activity 2.3.3. Training producers in the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) (300).

Farmers' groups will be trained to: (i) acquire and install a direct-reading rain gauge kit, thermometer, and anemometric recorder in each beneficiary village, (ii) collect local weather information, and process and disseminate it using ICTs in a language understandable to producers, (iii) establish, in each village, a committee composed of at least 5 people (from different groups of producers) to ensure the relay of weather information to the rest of the producers.

Activity 2.3.4. Setting up Early Warning Systems (EWS) (10).

Establish an early warning system through a contract with the institution in charge of agroclimatic information production for treatment and analysis of data collected on site and the creation of SCAP-RU (Community System for Early Warnings and Emergency Response) and OSVs (Vulnerability Monitoring Observatories).

Activity 2.3.5. Training of climate vulnerability monitoring observatories based on climate information and early warning systems (200).

Establish an early warning system through a contract with the institution in charge of agroclimatic information production for treatment and analysis of data collected on site and the creation of SCAP-RU (Community System for Early Warnings and Emergency Response) and OSVs (Vulnerability Monitoring Observatories).

Activity 2.3.6. Purchase and installation of piezometer (10).

A piezometer will be purchased and installed. The equipment introduced will be the property of the communities and the decentralized services of the meteorological department will be responsible for maintaining them.

Component 3: Facilitating the development of the private sector in local communities.

This component focuses on the role of the private sector to build green businesses around CSA and restoration with the help of FIs. The component covers two main areas linked to: strengthening agricultural groups and community cooperative funds to increase their financial sustainability for the adoption of climate smart agriculture, and the support of FISAN, the BAGRI and MFIs, to MSEs to access green loans for climate resilient agriculture financing.

Project outcome 3. Women- and youth-led local Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) and entrepreneurs provide adaptive solutions to climate change with local banks and microfinance institutions sustainable facilities.

Since the 1980s, several initiatives have been developed by the State and its partners to finance the agroforestry sector through banks, financial institutions, and decentralized financial systems (SFDs). However, the financial resources mobilized are not accessible to producers and other value chain stakeholders and often do not meet their investment needs (barrier 3). Under this component, the project will contribute to removing this barrier by collaborating with other ongoing projects and initiatives that support private sector development, including the project to Strengthen the Resilience of Rural Communities to Food and Nutritional Insecurity in Niger, supported by IFAD.

Through this component, and the establishment of partnerships with the FISAN, the BAGRI, MFIs, IFAD, the World Bank and other stakeholders (including UNCDF), the project will address the barriers related to the limited access to funding from both public sources and private sources (barriers 1 and 3).Indeed, the project will collaborate with the FISAN, BAGRI and MFIs to support traditional and innovative approaches as defined in the FISAN strategy. The project will support banks and microfinance institutions, beyond the BAGRI, to develop customized financial products targeted towards smallholder farmers engaged in CSA, as well as alternative credit-scoring and collateral

mechanisms that can ease lending to this cohort. Other activities that will contribute towards de-risking lending include the integration of individual farming units into community-based MSEs across the CSA and forestry value chains, training on both CSA and financial management, and the dissemination of climate information and EWS. The expected combined impact of these interventions will de-risk and unlock both existing financing available for the agriculture sector through BAGRI and catalyze new agriculture sector funding from other commercial banks. An Agricultural Loan Facility will also be supported by the recently approved GCF project Hydro-agricultural development with smart agriculture practices resilient to climate change in Niger and lessons learned will be regularly shared with the project to adjust the approach and support farmers to access loans under this facility.

Output 3.1. Agricultural groups and community cooperative funds are strengthened to increase their financial sustainability for the adoption of climate smart agriculture.

Activity 3.1.1 Support communal and village nursery business run by women and youth.

Women, youth and other MSEs will be encouraged to raise plant saplings on a cost-sharing basis. The project will provide all the inputs (tools, fertilizers, seeds, plastic bags / pots, etc.) and train women and youth to establish businesses of raising plants. As the plants are ready for field plantations, if appropriate the project will purchase the saplings and the community members will be engaged to plant them in the field on a cash-for-work basis. The Community groups will also be tasked to care for the young plants in the field. The per-tree payment rate will be mutually decided by the project and community, so that the engaged members are compensated.

Activity 3.1.2 Provide small equipment for income generating activities managed by women and youth.

This project will identify opportunities and access innovative financial mechanisms on the project sites. It is expected that the loans accessed will finance (i) climate-resilient techniques for irrigation, (ii) solar-powered Californian or drip irrigation system for water control, (iii) water and energy management systems and practices, (iv) inputs for CSA (seeds, equipment, etc.), (v) the maintenance of the equipment and infrastructure introduced under the component 2; and (vii) the development of energy-efficient practices to reduce fuelwood consumption and support the activities under component 1 (in particular output 1.1.3).

Activity 3.1.3 Work with Niger's National Office of Niger's Agency for Standardization, Metrology and Certification (ANMC). - Ministry of Commerce to support robust, and traceable certification and labelling of products produced and processed by women and youth as a risk management and opportunity optimization option. This project shall support the Niger's National Office of Meteorology to make available early warning, alerts, and response to the communities in the phase of climate change and disasters. This project shall as well support the Standard organization of Niger to develop a robust, and traceable certification and labelling of products produced and processed by women and youth as a risk management and opportunity optimization option. This will permit processed products to compete in the international market and benefits the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

ANCM, established in 2019, is fully functional and has a system, capacity, and experience in working with different sectors to train and support them and carry out certification of different produce, products, and goods. ANCM has an 8-step certification procedure that can be met within the project lifetime if collaboration between the project and ANCM is initiated early on to avoid unnecessary delays especially regarding laboratory testing and evaluation by the ANCM certification committee. Examples of recent certification activities by ANCM include: (i) TASTY TOM and FESTIN tomato concentrates by NUTRIFOODS GHANA LIMITED TOMATO FACTORY Niamey, with license number 2020-07-001/Version 01. ANCM issued Certification for the granting of Niger conformity mark. Furthermore, as part of the implementation of actions planned by the "West Africa Competitiveness Program" (WACOMP) project, the ANMC organized on October 7, 2021, a national training workshop for butcher trainers on the internal control of quality raw hides in relations to hide traceability techniques and methodologies to help improve the quality of raw hide production, enhance their exports and boost the incomes of players in the "Niger hides and skins" subsector.

Activity 3.1.4 Create or revitalize consultation frameworks at regional, departmental, and communal levels with focus on women and youth.

This project will strengthen, develop, and scale up innovative consultation frameworks at levels which do not yet exist and rejuvenate those which exist already. These frameworks shall begin to be functional during the life of this project. Consulting frameworks help management personnel appraise certain factors that may directly affect how well their business functions in the market. They can include several approaches that focus on developing critical areas of a business.

Activity 3.1.5 Promote women and youth-led cattle and sheep fattening and restock livestock.

With low interest rates from banks and FIs, this activity aims at strengthening beef production in Tahoua. With the green credit lines and favorable loan access from banks and MFIs, farmers, women and youths led MSEs, and entrepreneurs will access loans to increase investments in livestock by adding stock, providing feeds or fodder with fattening capacity to cattle and sheep. The green credit lines will help them develop improved pasture, create corridors, develop drinking areas.

Output 3.2. In collaboration with the FISAN, the BAGRI and MFIs, MSEs are supported to access loans for climate resilient agriculture financing.

Activity 3.2.1 Support banks (BAGRI) and microfinance institutions to develop, integrate and implement a digital green credit line.

FISAN's Facility 1 aims to support the private sector. Under this facility, and in close coordination with BAGRI bank and other key stakeholders involved in supporting access to green finance for vulnerable communities (i.e., UNCDF, IFAD-GCF, and BOAD-GCF projects), MSEs and women and youth-led entrepreneurs will be technically supported to de-risk their businesses to easily access green credits at concessional rates.

Activity 3.2.2 Support FISAN's delivery of green subsidies that complement green line of credits and personal contributions from MSEs and entrepreneurs.

This activity will focus on supporting FISAN to provide about 40% of green subsidies that complete 10% personal contributions of MSEs and women and youth-led entrepreneurs, and 50% green line of credits provided by the BAGRI Banks and associated microfinance institutions. The 40% green subsidies from FISAN will come from three mains sources, namely, the project budget, the national treasury of Niger, and contributions from technical and financial partners supporting climate-smart agriculture and green private investments in Niger.

Activity 3.2.3 Conduct capacity building on green loans and green

This activity will involve capacity building at three levels. First, training will be conducted on the creation of, access to and repayment of green loans / lines of credit. The beneficiaries will include BAGRI, MFIs, as well as MSEs and women and youth led entrepreneurs. The second level of training will be on digital lending and locally adapted mobile banking systems with BAGRI and MFIs. Lastly, FISAN, SAHFI, MSEs, Entrepreneurs will be trained in green subsidies best practices in terms of access, reporting and effective utilization.

Activity 3.2.4 Supporting women and youths MSEs and entrepreneurs to access green line of credits and green subsidies.

Women and youths shall benefit the eligible for MSEs:(i)climate-resilient techniques for irrigation, (ii) solar-powered Californian or drip irrigation system for water control, (iii) water and energy management systems and practices, (iv) inputs for CSA (seeds, equipment, etc.), (v) the maintenance of the equipment and infrastructure; and (vii) the development of energy-efficient practices to reduce fuelwood consumption and farm-based associations, such as FOs and cooperatives to access sub-loans granted under this programme provided they meet the a determined requirements.

Component 4: Knowledge Management and Lessons Learned

Component four capitalizes on and shares the knowledge generated by the project activities. It also focuses on monitoring performance from the beginning to the end.

Project outcome 4. Lessons learned on climate resilient agriculture and land restoration practices inform future projects in-country and elsewhere.

Lessons learned from the project will be compiled and shared. This will be relevant for producer groups and farmers. This will be disseminated to municipalities, local agriculture administrations, the Government, civil society, regional institutions and donors working in the sector of climate change adaptation. In particular, innovative CSA and land restoration practices will be assessed, and results and lessons learned collected in a format that will help advance the GGWI and other national and regional initiatives as relevant. Indeed, considering its geographical and technical alignment with the GGWI, the project will specifically ensure its results are shared and, in turn, lessons learned from the GGWI in Niger and other countries will be used and built on. Under this outcome, the project team will also build partnerships with CCA projects, in particular the GCF project, but also projects focusing on governance and security to ensure security risks are integrated into the project adaptive management and mitigation strategy, and a more wholistic approach is adopted.

Output 4.1. Project results are monitored and evaluated.

Activity 4.1.1. Hold a start-up workshop and prepare a report

A project inception workshop will be held to officially launch the project and, among other aims, familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy, roles and responsibilities of the project team, and project planning instruments such as the Total Budget and Work Plan (Section IX), multi-year work plan (Annex 4), Monitoring Plan (Section 5), the Procurement Plan (Annex 11), the communication plan, ESMP (Annex 9) and the gender action plan (Annex 10), among others. The national inception workshop will be carried at the beginning of project implementation (within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project). The workshop will be planned and organized by the PMU with support from the IP.

Activity 4.1.2. Monitoring and reporting of Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) implementation.

At the start of its activities, the project will develop an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF). These two instruments will be formally adopted and their implementation monitored and regularly reported.

Activity 4.1.3 Assurer le suivi permanent du projet

As set out in the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (Section VI), data on Results Framework Indicators will be systematically collected and analyzed to provide decision-makers, managers, and project stakeholders with: (i) information on progress in the achievement of agreed objectives and the use of allocated resources, and (ii) regular feedback on performance of projects and programs taking into account the external environment. Information from systematic monitoring serves as a critical input to ongoing PMU management decisions (adaptive management), evaluation, and learning.

The GEF-8 Core indicators sheet (Annex 17) will be used to monitor adaptation benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to the project's evaluations. Namely, the mid-term review (MTR) and terminal evaluation (TE) described under Activity 4.1.6 below.

The project is accompanied by various plans including Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 8), mitigation plan for project risks (Risk Register in Annex 7), and Gender Action Plan (Annex 10). These plans will be reviewed according to the monitoring and evaluation requirements. According to the project's social and environmental risk rating, there is a need to carry out continuous monitoring of the social and environmental safeguards as proposed in the Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF) and other SES frameworks/plans (Annex 9). The environmental and social management plan (ESMP) that will emanate from the application of the ESMF will also be monitored under this activity. Data collected by monitoring GEF Core indicators, Results Framework indicators, project plans and social and environmental safeguards will be used to prepare the annual Progress Implementation Report (PIR) to report back to UNDP and/or GEF.

Activity 4.1.4 Prepare and communicate project quality assurance reports

In accordance with UNDP project management procedures, at least one quality assurance report will be produced annually for this project.

Activity 4.1.5 Prepare annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs) starting in year 2 of implementation.

At the end of each quarter, the PMU will submit an activity report covering the period in question. From year 2 of implementation, the project will prepare and submit an annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs) following the required outline.

Activity 4.1.6 Conduct project midterm and terminal evaluations.

At the half-way mark of project implementation an independent mid-term review (MTR) will take place and will be conducted according to guidance, rules and procedures for such evaluations established by UNDP and GEF as reflected in the UNDP Evaluation Guidance for GEF Financed Projects. The MTR will be made widely available to all project stakeholders in the relevant language.

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will also take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The project's terminal GEF PIR along with the TE report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lessons learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Output 4.2. Lessons learned from the project are compiled, capitalized, and disseminated.

Activity 4.2.1. Design, implement and evaluate a project communication strategy

A communication strategy will be elaborated and be rolled out and specific indicators defined in the communication strategy will be tracked to ensure the expected impacts. The communication strategy will be adapted if necessary, according to potential gaps that may arise during project implementation.

Activity 4.2.2 Document and disseminate best practices and lessons learned in different formats and medium to different national, regional, and international target groups.

With a view to sharing the project's results more widely, it is planned to participate in and present the project's results at national, regional and international forums (session of the national concertation framework on climate change, conferences and meetings, Communities of Practice - CoP, etc.).

Activity 4.2.3. Conduct learning and experience sharing travel tours between project communities and other communities in Niger.

The project will promote certain agricultural value chains for which experience has already been gained in other parts of the country: plan an experience-sharing activity between players in these value chains.

Partnerships

Two categories of partnerships are key to this project: donor-funded country and regional projects that are funded by sources other than GEF; and nationally-funded projects and initiatives. The project will work with these partners, some of which are official co-funders and they include*:*

- **Government Ministries:** Ministry of Planning is an official co-financing partner and will provide support on kind to the project. Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock, Ministry of Environment and the Fight against Desertification, Ministry of Community Development, Ministry of Hydraulics and Executive Secretariat of National Council of Environment for a Sustainable Development will be involved in various aspects of the project at national or regional level.
- **Ministry of Agriculture** Small Irrigation for Food Security project Phase II (PISA-II): sets to improve access to water for irrigation in the regions of Agadez, Tahoua and Tillabéri.
- **Ministry of Environment "**Integrated Landscape Management Project (PGIP)" aims to increase the adoption of climate-smart landscape restoration practices and improve access to income-generating activities in Niger. PGIP is co-financing this project. It was approved on September 1, 2022 and is due for closure on October 31, 2028.
- **Great Green Wall Initiative:** focused on integrated management of natural resources as a means to transform livelihoods and landscapes by improving crop and livestock productivity, restoring degraded lands.
- **IFAD**: The Project to Strengthen the Resilience of Rural Communities to Food and Nutritional Insecurity in Niger (2020-2026) implemented by IFAD aims to promote local development through the recovery of degraded land, water harvesting, irrigation, farmers' field schools, and youth and women's entrepreneurship. Another project is IFAD's Inclusive Green Financing for Climate Resilient and Low Emission Smallholder Agriculture project (2020-2025). This project is funded by the GCF and aims to improve access to green credit for smallholder farmers in Niger to implement climate-resilient and low-emission agriculture.
- **World Bank**: The Regional Project to support Pastoralism in the Sahel – Phase 2(PRAPS-2), financed by the World Bank. The project aims to improve the resilience of pastoralists and agropastoralists in the Sahel. In Niger, the project will support peaceful transhumance, cross-border pastoral rangelands and vaccination campaigns. Another project is the Community Action for Climate Resilience (PACRC) Project, funded by the World Bank.
- **AfDB**: The Project for Mobilization and Valorization of Water Resources (PROMOVARE). Financed by AfDB, the project seeks to enhance the population's capacity to access reliable water resources for irrigation and the popularization of resilient seeds and improved irrigation techniques, considering climate change impacts.
- **Other partnerships will be developed with relevant international and national NGOs, local financial instutions and research institutions.**

Risks to Proposed Strategy*:*

The key risks that can threaten the achievement of the project results and the mitigation measures are presented in Table 1 below. Further general project risks are detailed in Annex 7.

Table 1. Project risks, probability, impacts and mitigating measures.

Description of risk	Probability	Impact	Mitigating measures
Acts of vandalism and theft of solar panels, electric pumps, etc.	Low	Medium	Sign agreement with groups to monitoring of the installed equipment.
Lack of support from local administrative authorities	Low	Substantial	Obtain support of local administrative authorities by involving them through meetings and public consultation workshops in each selected region, department, and commune.
Lack of local support, reluctant to adopt practices	Low	Substantial	Foster communities' buy-in through inclusive consultations, and Social Inclusion Plan

Low participation of women and youth	Medium	Substantial	Encourages strong involvement of women through sensitization and capacity building. Ensure that the sites are not subject to any problem regarding land tenure for women.
Deteriorating security conditions in the Project area	Medium	Substantial	Selected secured sites. Propose a safety action plan of the intervention sites. Cooperate with regional and communal security services. Set up an alert system. Prioritize local conflict management best practices.
Risk of misuse and poor maintenance of equipment	Low	High	Train artisans at the national and local level for the installation and repair of equipment
Fear of innovation manifested by farmers' groups reluctance to apply CSA knowledge/ practices	Low	Substantial	Organize ongoing awareness sessions on the merits of adaptation measures. Organize visits to successful achievements in other regions
Insufficient mastery of the technologies promoted by the project with consequences on the yields and production	Low	Medium	Plan training and advisory support for the beneficiaries to enable them to assimilate as soon as possible the operation of the project equipment by the beneficiaries
Fiduciary risks: funds are not used for the intended purposes; do not achieve value for money; and/or are not properly accounted for.	Low	High	A proper fiduciary risk assessment and appropriate governance arrangements will be developed by the PPG team during the project preparation phase.
Climate risks: losses and damages of assets and production as a result of extreme climate events.	Medium	Medium	Components 2 and 3 will carefully select the techniques. Early trigger mechanism is planned for the PMU to react adequately and anticipate financial consequences for beneficiaries.

Stakeholder engagement

Stakeholder engagement constitutes a key part of this project design and implementation. During the project design phase, consultations were help in February 2023 and June 2023 with different stakeholders in the Tahoua Region and at the national level. The stakeholders came from government institutions, technical and financial partners, women and youth groups, farmers' groups, cooperatives, community members /leaders, financial institutions, and research organizations. Annex 9 provides an overview of the different stakeholders.

A stakeholder engagement plan under annex 9 further presents the possible contributions and roles in the implementation of the project. For example, Government ministries (in charge of Agriculture, Livestock, Environment, Community Development, Hydraulics) will be involved in various aspects of the project to technically supporting the communities in the implementation of adaptation activities. They will also benefit from capacity building in this project. The Agency of the Great Green Wall will be closely engaged in the implementation of the project activities to disseminate lessons learned and benefit from partnerships and collaboration with other initiatives. Tahoua Regional and local administrators, local authorities (e.g., village leaders) and community organization (including women and young groups, farmers, and pastoralist associations) will be project target groups contributing to the identification of key project activities, institutional arrangements, and stakeholders' involvement. Community level stakeholder such as farmers and herders including women and youth will be the direct beneficiaries and the project will strengthen their capacity and support them to reduce their vulnerability to climate change. In addition, they will be involved in the management of field activities. Research institutions will be involved in the identification and dissemination of climate-resilient agricultural practices. NGOs such as Care International, Plan Niger, AGIR, and AREN will provide opportunities for lesson learned from ongoing projects and linkages to Nature-based solutions mainstreaming opportunities. The private sector-oriented institutions such as FISAN, BAGRI, Yarda and other microfinance institutions that are active in Tahoua Region will be engaged in the provision of micro-loans at concessional rates to benefit the supported MSEs, with a focus on women and youth.

South-south cooperation

This project provides opportunities for a south-south and triangulation cooperation, learning and replication in other Sahelian and African countries and to the global climate change community at large. In addition, to bringing the voice of Niger to global and regional platforms, fora and institutions such as the UNFCCC, UNCCD, Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS) and West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on climate change adaptation, the great green wall, food security and land degradation. The project will furthermore provide opportunities for regional cooperation with 10 other countries that are implementing initiatives on the Great Green Wall (GGWI), and nationally determined contributions to the Paris climate agreement in social, economic, and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in the Tahoua Region of Niger.

This project will also draw on lessons and experiences from other relevant projects in the past or ongoing in very similar context. In this case, a lot can be learned from other Sahelian countries who are also engaged in restoration. This is vital for component 1. Regarding component 2, a lot can be learned from climate smart agriculture techniques and technologies employed in many Sahelian countries for many decades with varying degree of success, adopting and maladaptation. A good case in point is the conservation of water and soil technologies that are commonly used by farmers in the Sahel. Under component 3, the project will be testing and at the same time will be searching for innovative inclusive green financing best practices that are relevant to the context of this project. Component 4 of the project is dedicated to Knowledge sharing and dissemination of good practices for a climate resilient agricultural sector in Niger: This activity aims to share knowledge and disseminate good practices for a climate resilient agricultural for farmers groups and cooperatives (men, women, youth), local decentralized Authorities, local agriculture and environment offices, Private Banks and Microfinance Institutions executives, as well as Niger's international technical and financial partners.

Gender equality and Women's Empowerment:

This section presents a summary of the key elements and main recommendations of the gender analysis and gender action plan (GAP) provided by annex 11. The gender element is central in the project considering the limited access of women and youth to land for agriculture production. Based on consultations during the PPG phase, the concerns of youth and women groups and associations were used in designing a number of activities especially linked to capacity building and mechanisms to support farmers and youth and women-led MSEs and businesses related to restorations and CSA. Moreover, women and youth will participate to "cash for work "activities under the component 1.

Under component 2, the CSA practices is introduced to agricultural activities performed by women. For example, mixed vegetable gardens, and diversified farming methods. The CSA measures specifically support improved practices and technologies and aim at increasing profitability. The gender analysis reviewed more thoroughly the income generating activities conducted by women in the target areas and proposed adaptive interventions aligned with the results in the GAP. Component 3 provides further support to women and youth groups involved in entrepreneurship through targeted subsector supports and general business practices aimed at increasing their credit worthiness to access green loans and green subventions from banks and microfinance institutions as well as other government and donor backed subvention facilities such as FISAN. In this regard, women and youth are exclusively targeted for financing activities under the component 3. Housewives are also important targets for communication and information efforts under component 3 and 4, to improve climate resilient agriculture practices. They are also involved in revenue generating activities, which would improve their living conditions and their financial autonomy.

In conclusion, the gender analysis and action plan defines clear actions for the project to : (i) strengthen the capacities of vulnerable groups including women in terms of gender mainstreaming in the project, as well as the technical and organizational capacities of vulnerable actors, with at least 60% of women, (ii) help women and men have equal access to decision-making bodies, and equal access to agricultural and climate-resilient technologies, (iii) ensure gender equity in the development of stakeholders' financial capacities for the promotion of climate-resilient agricultural practices, (iv) train the beneficiaries of the project on the maintenance of the equipment put in place,

(v) set up a functional relevant and gender sensitive monitoring and evaluation system for the achievement of indicators and disaggregated data according to the gender of the project, and capitalize and disseminate good and best gender experiences and practices of the project.

Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up

The innovative approach of the project translates in the adoption of a comprehensive approach in all the areas of intervention. The project formulation recognizes the strength and challenges of past interventions and aims at building on this knowledge. More specifically, the project will associate usually disassociated practices and interventions:

- An ecosystem approach and NbS to support the adaptation to climate change of local farmers. The project will adopt a broader ecosystem approach, taking into account surrounding areas and their ecosystem services, in particular in terms of adaptation. These interventions will be conducted with local farmers to get their understanding and buy-in, and demonstrate the impacts of such NbS for agriculture.
- Traditional practices and new/innovative techniques. As opposed to some NbS, which will require multiple years to yield their full potential, these practices will benefit farmers during the project duration and offer adaptive solutions during the droughts and floods that might be experienced in the coming years.
- Relying on existing structures and connecting with finance institutions. In Niger, communes have developed effective community or farmer groups that come together to share knowledge, information (including on climate) and sometimes to act as a financing mechanism for investments that individual farmers are not able to afford. The project will build on these structures and make them more attractive to finance institutions to further increase the access to finance for scaling-up after the project ends.
- Learning from very localized knowledge and lessons learned at the regional level. A strong knowledge management strategy will be developed and lessons learned will be shared and collected through the development of partnerships with local and regional intiatives. In particular, the field activities conducted at the local level will be used to strengthen the GGWI in Niger and throughout the different countries, and experiences will also be collected and applied from other countries.

The innovation also relies in the development of the private sector and the access to inclusive micro-finance for smallholder farmers. The trainings provided and the improved access to inclusive micro-financing opportunities offered through the project are expected to trigger the identification of innovative businesses, beyond the current reliance on subsistence farming and the sale of excess production for livelihoods. Smallhoder farmers, with a focus on women and youth, will be empowered to propose, design and start new business ideas that offer adaptive benefits, building on the existing opportunities in the project area. The development of new CSA businesses and other businesses such as the production of clean-energy cookstoves will have significant adaptive and mitigative benefits in the long-term by reducing the reliance on climate-sensitive agricultural practices, consequently reducing the pressure on natural resources in case of climate shock.

Sustainability

The sustainability of the project will be ensured through the strong engagement of local communities in the decision-making and the implementation. Sensitization, awareness raising and trainings will be conducted with the support of local authorities and decentralized agents. The restoration works conducted under the component 1 will use the local workforce and will also benefit from awareness raising on the benefits of these restoration works.Ecosystem restoration works will also, by nature, ensure the sustainability of the adaptive benefits of the project and the need to preserve the ecosystems in the long term. While NbS tend to need more time than grey infrastructures to yield positive adaptive impacts, their benefits increase over time and often don’t require any maintenance, only their protection by state services. These restoration practices will reduce the risk of climate change on beneficiaries, who will be able to carry out CSA practices introduced under component 2 in the long-term.

Under the component 2, resilient livelihoods will be supported to prevent any further encroachment on surrounding ecosystems as maladaptive practice,. The reliable access to water and the adoption of other climate-smart agriculture practices will reduce the risk of falling into food insecurity and, in doing so, reduce the resort to putting pressure on forest and other natural resources for subsistence.

The sustainability will also rely on the improved access to loans, supported under the component 3. By accessing finance for CSA practices, local communities will be able to finance the maintenance of their irrigation equipment, access inputs at the start of a new farming season or develop new activities in the agricultural value-chain. In addition, MSEs supported through the component 3 will be incentivized to offer maintenance services for the equipment introduced under the component 2, as well as to provide services and inputs to continue the practices and technologies introduced under components 1 and 2.

Scaling-up

The scaling-up strategy is closely linked to the sustainability strategy presented above. The restoration of ecosystem by communities and their sensitization and awareness raising will provide incentives and the adequate enabling environment to expand the restoration. The awareness raising will be essential to manage expectations with regards to the starting period for restored ecosystems to yields significant adaptive benefits, and help establish the link between restoration works and reduced impacts of floods and droughts.

The scaling-up will also be ensured by the improved access to financing for beneficiaries to expand their activities and access equipment and inputs to transform their products and/or get involved along the value chain. The support to the private sector is also expected to increase opportunities for youth to get involved in new livelihoods that will improve the living conditions in the targeted communities.

Finally, the linking with the GGWI will enable the sharing of lessons learned and knowledge to other countries and regions of the GGW. Good practices will be compiled and shared with the agencies involved at the regional level on the GGW to advance the objective of the initiative

Adaptation benefits

The project will contribute to the following adaptation benefits which are to be monitored using the LDCF Core Indicators:

1. Total of direct beneficiaries: 49,000 persons (of which 60% will be women).
2. Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha): 8,500 ha.

Most of the population in the project area is rural and depends largely on rain-fed agriculture. Droughts and floods in the area are recurrent and are increasing in frequency, experienced at least two years out of three, culminating in food insecurity and economic shocks with an accentuation of poverty and food insecurity.

The project is expected to enhance the resilience and reduce the vulnerability of its direct beneficiaries through the ecosystem restoration, CSA practices and private sector support while indirectly benefitting 200,000 individuals through improved water quality and quantity emanating from ecosystem restoration. By adopting an ecosystem approach, through Nature-based Solutions, and supporting surrounding key ecosystems (watersheds, forests, savannahs), the project will have long term adaptation benefits for the population surrounding these ecosystems. It is expected that at least 60% of these beneficiaries will be women, with a prioritization on youth and vulnerable people

Considering the reliance of communities in Tahoua on agriculture for their livelihood and subsistence, the project will significantly reduce the risks from climate change on food security. Through the component 1, farming livelihoods will be protected from droughts and floods. The CSA practices introduced under component 2 will also generate direct adaptive benefits, by reducing the pressure on inputs through a better management of resources. In particular, water resources and their access are expected to be significantly impacted by the impacts of climate

change. Introducing practices such as efficient irrigation systems will reduce the reliance on increasingly irregular rainfalls.

Finally, the development of the private sector and value chains will increase the resilience of local communities by diversifying the sources of livelihoods and thereby the vulnerability to climate shocks. The access to financing for CSA practices will also provide a sustainable opportunity for the continuation and upscaling of these practices.

Sustainability

The sustainability of the project will be ensured through the strong engagement of local communities in the decision-making and the implementation. Sensitization, awareness raising, and trainings will be conducted with the support of local authorities and decentralized agents. Ecosystem restoration works will, by nature, ensure the sustainability of the adaptive benefits of the project and the need to preserve the ecosystems in the long term. Moreover, the benefits of NbS increase over time and often don't require any maintenance, only their protection by state services. These restoration practices will reduce the risk of climate change on beneficiaries, who will be able to carry out CSA practices introduced under component 2 in the long-term. Under the component 2, the sustainability of the entire project will rely on a thriving credit worthy private sector MSEs that are engaged in green investments and businesses through improved access to and provision of green loans supported under the component 3.

Potential for scaling-up

The scaling-up strategy is closely linked to the sustainability strategy presented above. The restoration of ecosystem by communities and their sensitization and awareness raising will provide incentives and the adequate enabling environment to expand the restoration efforts. The awareness raising will be essential to manage expectations with regards to the starting period for restored ecosystems to yields significant adaptive benefits and help establish the link between restoration works and reduced impacts of floods and droughts. Furthermore, the scaling-up will be ensured by the improved access to financing for beneficiaries to expand their activities and access equipment and inputs to transform their products and/or get involved along the value chains. The support to the private sector is also expected to increase opportunities for youth and women to get involved in new livelihoods that will improve the living conditions. Finally, the linking with the GGWI will enable the sharing of lessons learned and knowledge to other countries and regions of the GGW. Good practices will be compiled and shared with the agencies involved at the regional level of the GGW to advance the objective of the initiative.

V. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): *SDG1, SDG2, SDG5, SDG7, SDG8, SDG10, SDG13, SDG15*				
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): *Outcome 2: The livelihoods of poor rural and peri-urban communities are being enhanced to strengthen their resilience to climate risks, shocks and food insecurity; Outcome 3: National and local government institutions and actors ensure the effective, efficient and transparent management of public resources for inclusive and equitable development.*				
	Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 20 indicators)	**Baseline**	**Mid-term Target**	**End of Project Target**
Project Objective: Reduce food insecurity for small farmers in Tahoua by strengthening their resilience to climate change using ecosystem restoration and climate-smart agriculture (CSA) and supporting the development of the private sector.	**Mandatory Indicator 1**: *Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment*	0 beneficiaries	20,000 beneficiaries (40% men, 60% women)	49,000 beneficiaries (40% men, 60% women)
	Mandatory GEF Core Indicators: *Indicator 2: Area of land restored*	0 ha	2250 ha	4500 ha
	Indicator 3: Area of landscape under improved practice	0 ha	2000 ha	4000 ha
Project component 1	**Land restoration for climate resilience of agricultural production systems**			
Project Outcome 1: Degraded land is restored to protect agricultural production systems against the adverse impacts of climate change	*Indicator 4:* Area of degraded agricultural lands restored.	0 ha	750 ha	1500 ha
	Indicator 5: Area of natural grass and shrublands restored	0 ha	1500 ha	3000 ha
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1	*1.1 Awareness raising and training programmes are conducted to sensitise local authorities and communities and equip them with information, skills, and knowledge to support ecosystem restoration practices.* *1.2 Degraded ecosystems surrounding the farming areas are restored with the adoption of nature-based solutions.* *1.3 Energy-saving equipment is promoted to reduce deforestation for firewood consumption.*			
Project component 2	**Promotion of climate-smart agriculture**			

Outcome 2: Climate-smart agriculture techniques are promoted and reduce the vulnerability of smallholder farmers to climate	*Indicator 9: Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems*	0 ha	2000 ha	4000 ha
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2	*2.1 Climate-resilient farming techniques, including irrigation are adopted to reduce losses and food security.* *2.2 Micro-dams, dikes, bioengineering, and other land stabilization methods are implemented to protect agricultural production from the increasing intensity and frequency of droughts, and floods.* *2.3 Agroclimatic and meteorological information and early warnings are available and understood by farmers form climate-resilient decision making.*			
Project component 3	**Facilitating the development of the private sector in local communities**			
Outcome 3: Women and youth-led local Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) and entrepreneurs provide adaptive solutions to climate change with local banks and microfinance institutions sustainable facilities	*Indicator 10: >80% of Gender Action Plan targets related to MSEs / entrepreneurs met*	No gender targets	50% of targets met	80% of targets met
	Indicator 11: 50% of Women and youth-led MSEs and entrepreneurs supported by the project access green line of credit	No access to green line of credit	20% of target met	50% of target met
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3	*3.1 Agricultural groups and community cooperative funds are strengthened to increase their financial sustainability for the adoption of CSA.* *3.2 In collaboration with the FISAN, the BAGRI and MFIs, MSEs are supported to access loans for climate-resilient agriculture financing.*			
Project component 4	**Knowledge management and Lessons Learned**			
Outcome 4: Lessons learned on climate resilient agriculture and land restoration practices inform future projects in-country and elsewhere	*Indicator 12: MTR, TE, and PIR independent quality ratings S or better*	No reviews done	Rating of S or better on MTR	Rating of S or better on TE
	Indicator 13: Number of knowledge products prepared, disseminated, and presented at communal, national, and international levels	No Knowledge product prepared	*All 4 project departments prepared at least 1 knowledge product each (total 4)*	*All 4 project departments prepared at least 3 knowledge products each for components 1 to 3 (total 12)*
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4	*4.1 Project results are monitored and evaluated.* *4.2 Lessons learned from the project are compiled, capitalized, and disseminated.*			

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP (including guidance on GEF project revisions) and UNDP Evaluation Policy **The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project M&E requirements including project monitoring, UNDP quality assurance requirements, quarterly risk management, and evaluation requirements.**

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies[39]. The M&E plan and budget included below will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed – including during the Project Inception Workshop - and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Minimum project monitoring and reporting requirements as required by the GEF:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 2 months from the First disbursement date, with the aim to:

a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework (where relevant) and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan. Finalize the TOR of the Project Board.
h. Formally launch the Project.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):
The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. UNDP will undertake quality assurance of the PIR before submission to the GEF. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. UNDP will conduct a quality review of the PIR, and this quality review and feedback will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent annual PIR.

GEF and/or LDCF Core Indicators:
The GEF and/or LDCF Core indicators included as Annex 15 will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the core indicators status. The updated monitoring data must be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to

[39] See https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/policies-guidelines

required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent groundtruthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF.

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):
An independent mid-term review (MTR) will be completed by the mid-point of the project. The terms of reference, the MTR process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and MTR guidance for UNDP-supported GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. The MTR must be submitted to the GEF by the mid-point of the project but no later than 48 months after CEO Endorsement.
Provisions must be taken to complete and submit the MTR within the submission deadline. Therefore, the MTR process must start no later than 8 months before the expected date of submission of the MTR.
The MTR will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluator(s) that UNDP will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be reviewed. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the MTR process. Additional quality assurance support is available from BPPS/NCE.

The final MTR report will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by the MTR submission date included on cover page of this project document. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report's submission to the GEF.

Terminal Evaluation (TE):
An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and TE guidance for UNDP-supported GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. TE must be submitted to the GEF no later than 6 months after the Completion Date. This is a hard deadline that, if not met, can only be extended through a formal extension request.

Provisions must be taken to complete and submit the TE within the submission deadline. Therefore, TE must start no later than 8 months before the expected date of submission of the TE (or 11 months prior to the estimated operational closure date).

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluator(s) that UNDP will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from BPPS NCE.

The final TE report will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDPHY ERC by the TE submission date included on cover page of this project document. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report submission to the GEF.

Per the GEF Terminal Evaluation requirements, for cancelled full-sized projects, Terminal Evaluations are required if the GEF grant expenditure exceeds more than US$ 2 million.

Final Report:
The project's final GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans**.**

Monitoring Plan: The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored by the Project Management Unit annually, and will be reported in the GEF PIR every year, and will be evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. Project risks, as outlined in the risk register, will be monitored quarterly.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:		
GEF M&E requirements	**Indicative costs (US$)**	**Time frame**
Inception Workshop	10,000	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Inception Report	None	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
M&E of GEF core indicators and project results framework	*45,312.5 (9,062.5/year)*	Annually and at mid-point and closure.
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	*30,312.5 (6,062.5 /year)*	Annually typically between June-August
Monitoring of ESMF, GAP, and ESMP	*30,000 (400*15 days/year)*	On-going.
Supervision missions	None	Twice/year
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)	*49,989*	*12 March 2027*
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	*49,989*	*21 November 2027*
TOTAL indicative COST	*215,603*	

VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Section 1: General roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism:

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is the Executive Secretariat of National Council of Environment for a Sustainable Development (ES-NCESD/SE-CNEDD).

The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

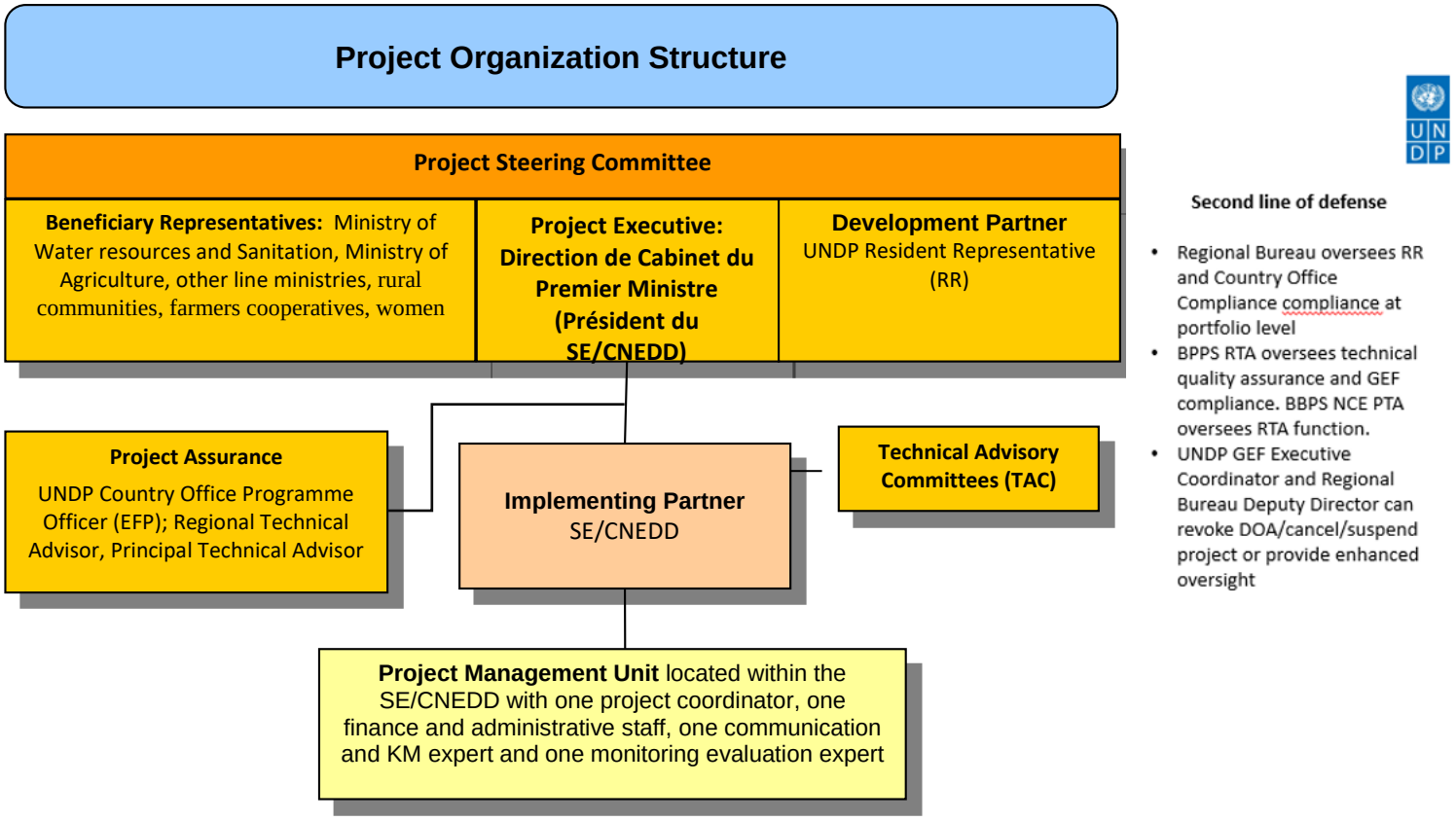
The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

Project stakeholders and target groups:
UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. **The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Implementing Partner, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project.** UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Board and attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

Section 2: Project governance structure

Figure xx: Project Organization Structure



The UNDP Resident Representative assumes full responsibility and accountability for oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GEF-specific requirements and UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework. A representative of the UNDP Country Office will assume the assurance role and will present assurance findings to the Project Board, and therefore attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

Section 3: Segregation of duties and firewalls vis-à-vis UNDP representation on the project board:

As noted in the Minimum Fiduciary Standards for GEF Partner Agencies, in cases where a GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) carries out both implementation oversight and execution of a project, the GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) must separate its project implementation oversight and execution duties, and describe in the relevant project document a: 1) Satisfactory institutional arrangement for the separation of implementation oversight and executing functions in different departments of the GEF Partner Agency; and 2) Clear lines of responsibility, reporting and accountability within the GEF Partner Agency between the project implementation oversight and execution functions.

In this case, UNDP is only performing an implementation oversight role in the project vis-à-vis our role in the project board and in the project assurance function and therefore a full separation of project implementation oversight and execution duties has been assured.

Section 4: Roles and Responsibilities of the Project Organization Structure:

a) Project Board: All UNDP projects must be governed by a multi-stakeholder board or committee established to review performance based on monitoring and evaluation, and implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of results. The Project Board (also called the Project Steering Committee) is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a project.

The two main (mandatory) roles of the project board are as follows:

1) **High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner** (as explained in the "Provide Oversight" section of the POPP). This is the primary function of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The Project Board reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The Project Board is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.
2) **Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner** with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner (as explained in the "Manage Change" section of the POPP).

Requirements to serve on the Project Board:

- ✓ Agree to the Terms of Reference of the Board and the rules on protocols, quorum and minuting.
- ✓ Meet annually; at least once.
- ✓ Disclose any conflict of interest in performing the functions of a Project Board member and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest. This disclosure must be documented and kept on record by UNDP.
- ✓ Discharge the functions of the Project Board in accordance with UNDP policies and procedures.
- ✓ Ensure highest levels of transparency and ensure Project Board meeting minutes are recorded and shared with project stakeholders.

Responsibilities of the Project Board:

- ✓ Consensus decision making:
  - The project board provides overall overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation.
  - Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report;
  - The project board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.
  - In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.
  - In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP representative on the board will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.
- ✓ Oversee project execution:
  - Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded.
  - Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Implementing Partner for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner.
  - Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance;

- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP BPPS Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies);
- Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.
- Track and monitor co-financed activities and realisation of co-financing amounts of this project.
- Approve the Inception Report, GEF annual project implementation reports, mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports.
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.

✓ Risk Management:
- Provide guidance on evolving or materialized project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
- Review and update the project risk register and associated management plans based on the information prepared by the Implementing Partner. This includes risks related that can be directly managed by this project, as well as contextual risks that may affect project delivery or continued UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project's area of influence that have implications for the project.
- Address project-level grievances.

✓ Coordination:
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

Composition of the Project Board: The composition of the Project Board must include individuals assigned to the following three roles:

1. **Project Executive:** This is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs (or co-chairs) the Project Board. The Executive usually is the senior national counterpart for nationally implemented projects (typically from the same entity as the Implementing Partner), and it must be UNDP for projects that are direct implementation (DIM). In exceptional cases, two individuals from different entities can co-share this role and/or co-chair the Project Board. If the project executive co-chairs the project board with representatives of another category, it typically does so with a development partner representative. The Project Executive is: Executive Secretariat of National Council of Environment for a Sustainable Development (ES/NCESD/SE-CNEDD) – *President of the Direction de Cabinet du Premier Ministre*
2. **Beneficiary Representative(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of those groups of stakeholders who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often representatives from civil society, industry associations, or other government entities benefiting from the project can fulfil this role. There can be multiple beneficiary representatives in a Project Board. The Beneficiary representative (s) are: *Ministry of Water Resources and Sanitation, Ministry of Agriculture, other line ministries, rural communities, farmers cooperatives, women*
3. **Development Partner(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding, strategic guidance and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner(s) is: *UNDP Resident Representative*

b) **Project Assurance:** Project assurance is the responsibility of each project board member; however, UNDP has a distinct assurance role for all UNDP projects in carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. UNDP performs quality assurance and supports the Project Board (and Project Management Unit) by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, including compliance with the risk management and social and environmental standards of UNDP. The Project

Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

A designated representative of UNDP playing the project assurance role is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative. It should be noted that while in certain cases UNDP's project assurance role across the project may encompass activities happening at several levels (e.g. global, regional), at least one UNDP representative playing that function must, as part of their duties, specifically attend board meeting and provide board members with the required documentation required to perform their duties. The UNDP representative playing the main project assurance function are: *UNDP Country Office Programme Officer (EFP); Regional Technical Advisor, Principal Technical Advisor*

c) **Project Management – Execution of the Project:** The Project Manager (PM) (also called project coordinator) is the senior most representative of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The project manager typically presents key deliverables and documents to the board for their review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk registers.

   A designated representative of the PMU is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative.

   The primary PMU representative attending board meetings is: Executive Secretariat of National Council of Environment for a Sustainable Development (ES/NCESD/SE-CNEDD) *consisted of One project coordinator, one finance and administrative staff, one communication and KM expert and one monitoring and evaluation expert.*

VIII. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is *USD 55,233,420.* This is financed through a *LDCF* grant of *USD 8,932,420* administered by UNDP, *USD 500,000* in cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP and additional support of *USD 45,801,000* will be administered by the Ministry of Livestock, Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Rural Engineering), Ministry of Environment, and the Ministry of Planning (include GEF grant administered by other GEF Agencies as relevant) UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the oversight of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

Co-financing: The actual realization of project co-financing will be monitored during the *mid-term review* and terminal evaluation process and will be reported to the GEF. Note that all project activities included in the project results framework that will be delivered by co-financing partners (even if the funds do not pass through UNDP accounts) must comply with UNDP's social and environmental standards. Co-financing will be used for the following project activities/outputs:

Sources of Co-financing	Type of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Investment Mobilized	Amount ($)
Recipient Country Government	Grant & In-kind	Ministry of Environment (Ministere de l'Hydraulique, de l'Assainissement et de l'Environnement)	Investment mobilized & Recurrent expenditure	20,000,000
	Grant & In-kind	Ministry of Agriculture	Investment mobilized & Recurrent expenditure	25,801,000
GEF Agency	Grant	United Nations Development Programme	Investment mobilized	500,000
Total Co-financing				46,301,000

Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP POPP, the project board may agree with the project manager on a tolerance level for each detailed plan under the overall multi-year workplan. The agreed tolerance should be written in the project document or approved project board meeting minutes. It should normally not exceed 10 percent of the agreed annual budget at the activity level, but within the overall approved multi-year workplan at the activity level. Within the agreed tolerances, the project manager can operate without intervention from the project board. Restrictions apply as follows:

Should the following deviations occur, the Project Manager/IP through UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the BPPS/NCE-VF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF. It is **strongly encouraged** to maintain the expenditures within the approved budget at the budgetary account and at the component level:

a) Budget reallocations must prove that the suggested changes in the budget will not lead to material changes in the results to be achieved by the project. A strong justification is required and will be approved on an exceptional basis. Budget re-allocations among the components (including PMC) of the approved Total Budget and Work Plans (TBWP) that represent a value greater than 10% of the total GEF grant.
b) Introduction of new outputs/activities (i.e. budget items) that were not part of the agreed project document and TBWP that represent a value greater than 5% of the total GEF grant. The new budget items must be eligible as per the GEF and UNDP policies.
c) Project management cost (PMC): budget under PMC component is capped and cannot be increased.

UNDP is not in a position to increase the total budget above the amount approved by the donor, therefore any over-expenditure would have to be absorbed from non-GEF resources by the Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity)

Project extensions: The UNDP-BPPS-NCE team Executive Coordinator must approve all requests for extension of the Project Completion Date and for other milestone extensions with hard deadlines. All extensions impose additional time and cost burdens at all levels and the GEF project budget cannot be increased beyond its originally approved amount. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and subject to the conditions and maximum durations set out in the UNDP POPP. The project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs shall be covered by non-GEF resources; the additional UNDP oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources, in accordance with UNDP's policy as set out in UNDP POPP.

For any extension request, UNDP CO and IP will consult and jointly present a clear plan indicating how and from which specific sources the additional oversight costs that will be incurred by UNDP will be covered during the extended period. The BPPS-NCE Executive Coordinator will consult the Regional Bureaux (RBX) and may reject the extension request if no (external co-financing by the IP or internal UNDP CO resources) can be identified.

All extension requests, along with all supporting documentation, shall be submitted by the IP to the UNDP CO in line with the requirements and within the deadlines set out in the UNDP SOPs and policies in UNDP POPP.

Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop. If the Implementing Partner is an UN Agency, the project will be audited according to that Agencies applicable audit policies.

Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project, however **must be done before the operational closure date**. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file[40]. The transfer should be done before Project Management Unit complete their assignments.

Completion Date: The project completion date is the date of Project Document Signature plus project duration. This date can only be extended through a formal extension request. Prior to completion date, all UNDP-financed inputs must be provided and related activities for the Project completed. No activities, except for the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report and the corresponding management response and the end-of-project review Project Board Meeting should take place after the Completion Date.

Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP. All costs incurred to close the project must be included in the project closure budget and reported as final project commitments presented to the Project Board during the final project review. The only costs a project may incur following the final project review are those included in the project closure budget.

- **Operational Closure**: **Operational closure must happen within 9 months from project completion date.** Prior to operational closure, the Terminal Evaluation must have been submitted and the corresponding TE management response and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting must have been completed. The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. Before Operational Closure, the project must have completed the transfer or disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

[40] See https://popp.undp.org/ https://popp-prod.acquia.undp.org/policy-page/close-and-transition.

- **Financial Closure: Financial closure must happen within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation.** The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) the project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) the Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).
  Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to BPPS/NCE for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Quantum by the UNDP Country Office.

Cancellation and Suspension: All projects considering going through cancellation or suspension must follow UNDP and GEF requirements. Guidance can be found in the UNDP POPP (SOPs for management actions of Vertical Fund projects escalated to the Executive Coordinator and Guidance for GEF project revisions).

Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the BPPS/NCE team Directorate in New York. No action is required by the UNDP Country Office on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF. Unspent project balance is not permitted to be transferred to any other projects.

IX. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Quantum Business Unit	UNDP-NER10		
Quantum Project ID:	00131724	Quantum Project Title:	Strengthening the resilience of small farmers through Climate Smart Agriculture (PRP-AIC) techniques in the Tahoua region
Quantum Award ID:	1261891	Quantum Award Title:	Strengthening the resilience of small farmers through Climate Smart Agriculture (PRP-AIC) techniques in the Tahoua region
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	6696		
Implementing Partner	Executive Secretariat of National Council of Environment for a Sustainable Development (SE-CNEDD)		

Quantum outcome (GEF Component)	Quantum output (GEF Outcome)	Quantum Activity (GEF Output)	Quantum Responsible Party (UNDP, IP, or Responsible Party)	Quantum Fund ID	Quantum Donor ID	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Account Description	Amount Year 2024 (USD)	Amount Year 2025 (USD)	Amount Year 2026 (USD)	Amount Year 2027 (USD)	Amount Year 2028 (USD)	Total (USD)	*See Budget Note:*
COMPONENT 1: Land restoration for climate resilience of agricultural production systems	**Outcome 1: Degraded land is restored to protect agricultural production systems against the adverse impacts of climate change.**	**Output 1.1: Awareness raising and training programs are conducted to sensitize local authorities and communities and equip them with information, skills, and knowledge to support ecosystem restoration practices**	SE-CNEDD	**62160**	**10003**	71200	International Consultants	10,000					10,000	*1*
						71300	Local Consultants	18,000	88,000				106,000	*2*
						71600	Travel	27,000	26,140				53,140	*3*
						75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	150,000	30,860	5,000	5,000	5,000	195,860	*4*
						74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	14,688					14,688	*5*
			Total for SE-CNEDD					219,688	145,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	379,688	
		Total for Output 1.1						**219,688**	**145,000**	**5,000**	**5,000**	**5,000**	**379,688**	

		Output 1.2: Degraded ecosystems surrounding the farming areas are restored with the adoption of Nature-based Solutions.	SE-CNEDD	**62160**	**10003**	71300	Local Consultants		51,200	19,200	9,600		80,000	*6*
						71800	Contractual Svcs-indiv Imp-Ptnr		418,240	418,240	209,120		1,045,600	*7*
						72300	Good and materials		60,800	60,800	30,400		152,000	*8*
						71600	Travel		43,096	10,536	5,268		58,900	*9*
						74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,000					1,000	*10*
			Total for SE-CNEDD					1,000	573,336	508,776	254,388	-	1,337,500	
		Total for Output 1.2						**1,000**	**573,336**	**508,776**	**254,388**		**1,337,500**	
		Output 1.3. Energy-saving equipment is promoted to reduce deforestation for firewood consumption	SE-CNEDD	**62160**	**10003**	71300	Local Consultants	8,000	20,000				28,000	*11*
						72100	Contractual Services-Companies	25,000	120,242				145,242	*12*
						72300	Good and materials		17,500				17,500	*13*
						71600	Travel	4,070	6,105				10,175	*14*
						75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	37,930	13,965				51,895	*15*
						72600	Grants		20,000				20,000	*16*
						74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	5,000	5,000				10,000	*17*
			Total for SE-CNEDD					80,000	202,812				282,812	
		Total for Output 1.3						**80,000**	**202,812**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**282,812**	
Total for Component 1								**300,688**	**921,148**	**513,776**	**259,388**	**5,000**	**2,000,000**	
COMPONENT 2: Promotion of Climate Smart Agriculture	**Outcome 2: Climate-smart agriculture techniques are promoted and reduce the**	**Output 2.1: Climate-resilient farming techniques, including**	SE-CNEDD	**62160**	**10003**	71200	International Consultants	27,500					27,500	*18*
						71300	Local Consultants	122,000	46,000				168,000	*19*

	vulnerability of smallholder farmers to climate change.	**irrigation are adopted to reduce losses and food insecurity.**				72100	Contractual Services-Companies		495,963				495,963	*20*
						71600	Travel	58,170	22,850				81,020	*21*
						75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	614,832	143,385				758,217	*22*
						75700	Training, Workshops and Confer		30,000				30,000	*23*
						74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,163					1,163	*24*
			Total for SE-CNEDD					823,665	738,198	-	-	-	1,561,863	
		Total for Output 2.1						**823,665**	**738,198**				**1,561,863**	
		Output 2.2: Micro-dams, dikes, bioengineering and other land stabilization methods are implemented to protect agricultural production from the increasing intensity and frequency of droughts and floods.	SE-CNEDD	**62160**	**10003**	71300	Local Consultants		10,000				10,000	*25*
						71800	Contractual Svcs-indiv ImpPtnr		680,000	360,000	360,000		1,400,000	*26*
						72100	Contractual Services-Companies		1,131,129				1,131,129	*27*
						75700	Training, Workshops and Confer		27,904				27,904	*28*
						72300	Good and materials		172,289				172,289	*29*
			Total for SE-CNEDD					-	2,021,322	360,000	360,000	-	2,741,322	
		Total for Output 2.2							**2,021,322**	**360,000**	**360,000**		**2,741,322**	

		Output 2.3: Agroclimatic and meteorological information and early warnings are available and understood by farmers for climate-resilient decision-making.	SE-CNEDD	**62160**	**10003**	71200	International Consultants			22,500			22,500	*30*
						71300	Local Consultants		4,000	16,000	4,000		24,000	*31*
						72100	Contractual Services-Companies		291,204	118,915	118,915		529,035	*32*
						71600	Travel		1,667	17,947	1,667		21,280	*33*
						75700	Training, Workshops and Confer		13,333	73,333	13,333		99,999	*34*
			Total for SE-CNEDD					-	310,204	248,695	137,915	-	696,814	
		Total for Output 2.3							**310,204**	**248,695**	**137,915**		**696,814**	
Total for Component 2								**823,665**	**3,069,724**	**608,695**	**497,915**	-	**4,999,999**	
COMPONENT 3: Facilitating the development of the private sector in local communities	**Outcome 3: Women- and youth-led local Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) and entrepreneurs provide adaptive solutions to climate change with local banks and microfinance institutions sustainable facilities.**	**Output 3.1. Agricultural groups and community cooperative funds are strengthened to increase their financial sustainability for the adoption of climate smart agriculture.**	SE-CNEDD	**62160**	**10003**	71300	Local Consultants	8,000	8,000				16,000	*35*
						72100	Contractual Services-Companies	32,000	87,000	55,000			174,000	*36*
						72300	Good and materials		83,333	83,333	33,333		200,000	*37*
						71600	Travel	4,855	4,855				9,710	*38*
						75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	40,145	40,145				80,290	*39*
			Total for SE-CNEDD					85,000	223,333	138,333	33,333	-	479,999	
		Total for Output 3.1						**85,000**	**223,333**	**138,333**	**33,333**		**479,999**	
		Output 3.2. In collaboration with the	SE-CNEDD	**62160**	**10003**	71200	International Consultants		16,875	16,875			33,750	*40*

		FISAN, the BAGRI and MFIs, MSEs are supported to access loans for climate resilient agriculture financing.				72100	Contractual Services-Companies	100,000	100,000				200,000	*41*
						71600	Travel		5,320	5,320			10,640	*42*
						75700	Training, Workshops and Confer		22,305	22,305			44,610	*43*
						72600	Grants		76,667	76,667	76,667		230,000	*44*
						74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,000					1,000	*45*
			Total for SE-CNEDD					101,000	221,167	121,167	76,667	-	520,001	
		Total for Output 3.2						**101,000**	**221,167**	**121,167**	**76,667**		**520,001**	
Total for Component 3								**186,000**	**444,500**	**259,500**	**110,000**	-	**1,000,000**	
COMPONENT 4: Knowledge Management and Lessons Learned	**Project outcome 4. Lessons learned on climate resilient agriculture and land restoration practices inform future projects in-country and elsewhere.**	**Output 4.1. Project results are monitored and evaluated.**	**UNDP**	**62160**	**10003**	71200	International Consultants		30,000		30,000		60,000	*46*
						71300	Local Consultants	6,000	16,000	6,000	16,000	6,000	50,000	*47*
			Total for UNDP					6,000	46,000	6,000	46,000	6,000	110,000	
			SE-CNEDD	**62160**	**10003**	71800	Contractual Svcs-indiv ImpPtnr	14,125	14,125	14,125	14,125	14,125	70,625	*48*
						71600	Travel	1,000	10,989	1,000	10,989	1,000	24,978	*49a*
						75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	10,000					10,000	*49b*
			Total for SE-CNEDD					25,125	25,114	15,125	25,114	15,125	105,603	
		Total for Output 4.1						**31,125**	**71,114**	**21,125**	**71,114**	**21,125**	**215,603**	
		Output 4.2. Lessons learned from the project are compiled, capitalized, and disseminated.	SE-CNEDD	**62160**	**10003**	71800	Contractual Svcs-indiv ImpPtnr	16,125	16,125	16,125	16,125	16,125	80,625	*50*
						71600	Travel		33,750	8,750	33,750	8,750	85,000	*51*
						75700	Training, Workshops and Confer			20,000	39,920	59,920	119,840	*52*

						74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs			2,500		2,500	5,000	*53*
						74500	Miscellaneous Expenses					1,000	1,000	*54*
			Total for SE-CNEDD					16,125	49,875	47,375	89,795	88,295	291,465	
		Total for Output 4.2						**16,125**	**49,875**	**47,375**	**89,795**	**88,295**	**291,465**	
Total for Component 4								**47,250**	**120,989**	**68,500**	**160,909**	**109,420**	**507,068**	
Project management costs	**PMC**	**PMC**	SE-CNEDD	**62160**	**GEF LDCF**	71800	Contractual Svcs-indiv ImpPtnr	55,900	55,900	55,900	55,900	55,900	279,500	*55*
						71600	Travel	9,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	49,000	*56*
						72500	Supplies	1,000					1,000	*57*
						72200	Equipment and Furniture	10,853	-	-	-	-	10,853	*58*
						75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	60,000	*59*
			UNDP	**62160**	**10003**	74100	Professional Services	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000	*60*
						Sub-total PMC GEF-LDCF		**93,753**	**82,900**	**82,900**	**82,900**	**82,900**	**425,353**	
			UNDP	**4000**	**UNDP**	71800	Contractual Svcs-indiv ImpPtnr	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500	72,500	*61*
						72200	Equipment and Furniture	114,000					114,000	*62*
						73410	Maint, Oper of Transport Equip	14,700	14700.00	14,700	14,700	14,700	73,500	*63*
						71500	UNV	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	240,000	*64*
						Sub-total PMC UNDP		**191,200**	**77,200**	**77,200**	**77,200**	**77,200**	**500,000**	
						Total Project Management		**284,953**	**160,100**	**160,100**	**160,100**	**160,100**	**925,353**	

SUB-TOTAL GEF	**1,451,356**	**4,639,261**	**1,533,371**	**1,111,112**	**197,320**	**8,932,420**
SUB-TOTAL DONOR 2	**191,200**	**77,200**	**77,200**	**77,200**	**77,200**	**500,000**
PROJECT TOTAL	**1,642,556**	**4,716,461**	**1,610,571**	**1,188,312**	**274,520**	**9,432,420**

Summary of Funds: [41]

Budget Notes	
1	Pro-rata for the International Safeguards Consultant to conduct ESIA and develop safeguard management plans in Y1(26% of $37500): @750/day
2	Pro-rata for the National Safeguards Consultant to conduct ESIA and develop safeguard management plans in Y1(50% of $20000): @400/day National consultants for a total of $96,000: - The realization of a capitalization study on local agricultural/forestry knowledge and practices (@ $400/day for 40 days - $16,000) - Organize training courses on ecosystem restoration practices and wood energy resource management (@ $400/day for 20 days - $32,000) - Study of traditional knowledge and its role in preserving the region's biodiversity (@ $400/day for 80 days - $8,000) - Study on ecosystem services and goods in the Tahoua region (@ $400/day for 100 days - $40,000)
3	Travel in connection with activities in Output 1.1, but not lumped into consultants' offers $53,140
4	Cost for organizing workshops for the following: $195,860 - Establishment and operation of a management committee - Revision of commune's AIP - Establishment and operation of local discussion groups - Updating and sharing of Niger's GGWI results - Training on ecosystem restoration practices and wood-energy resource management
5	Cost for the production of sensitization and awareness-raising materials for the education campaigns including the use of traditional knowledge and local species for restoration. $14,688
6	National consultants for a total of $80,000: - Restoration of degraded forest land (@ $400/day for 40 days - $16,000) - Demarcation and seeding of animal corridors (@ $400/day for 40 days - $16,000) - Creation and restoration of grazing areas (@ $400/day for 120 days - $48,000)
7	Fees for local labour for restoration of degraded farmland and rangeland: - Installation of water catchment erosion control structures to restore 1500 ha of degraded farmland ($525,000) – installation of erosion control structures is labour intensive. Human labour cost for the installation of the structures was estimated at $350/ha[42]. Hence the total cost estimate is $350 * 1500 = $525,000 - Reforestation of 250 ha of degraded forest land ($33,220) – estimated at $133/ha based on consultations with local stakeholders - Creation and restoration of 1000ha of grazing areas (($174,660) - estimated at $174/ha based on consultations with local stakeholders

[41] *Summary table should include all financing of all kinds: GEF financing, co-financing, cash, in-kind, etc...*

[42] The estimate is based on consultations with local actors in the Tahoua coupled with with feedback and consultations with Niger's National Coordinator for the Great Green Wall Initiative.

	- Restoration of degraded pastoral land through the installation of water catchment erosion control structures on 500 hectares ($175,000) – estimated at $350/ha. - Demarcation and seeding of 1500 km of animal corridor (1000 ha) ($122,650) – estimated at $122/ha based on consultations.
8	Cost for procuring goods and materials for the following: $152,000 - Restoration of degraded forest land - Demarcation and seeding of animal corridor - Restoration of rangelands
9	Travel in connection with activities in Output 1.2, but not lumped into consultants' offers – $58,900
10	Unforeseen programme cost, such as FX gain and loss, bank charges etc., which is unrelated to implementation/service fee (component 1)
11	National consultants for a total of $188,000: - Training of women and volunteers to build improved cookstoves (this will be done by a community champion in each commune engaged in fabrication of efficient stoves) (@ $400/day for 20 days - $8,000) - Conduct study on the available of improved stoves in the Tahoua region of Niger (@ $400/day for 40 days - $16,000) - Training of nature protection brigardiers (@ $400/day for 10 days - $4,000)
12	Cost for contracting media outlets for conducting awareness-raising sessions ($25000) Cost for contracting a company to provide wood energy substitute kits ($120,242)
13	Cost for procuring goods and materials for the following: $17,500 - Organization of sports championship - Training and equipping of local nature brigadiers
14	Travel in connection with activities in Output 1.3, but not lumped into consultants' offers $10,175
15	Cost for organizing workshops for the following: $51,895 - Training of women on the fabrication of improved cookstoves - Training of local nature protection brigadiers
16	Grants for the organization of school events and competitions on wood energy resource management $20,000
17	Cost for the production of sensitization and awareness-raising materials for the following events: $10,000 - Education campaigns including the use of traditional knowledge and local species for restoration. - Organization of sports championship
18	Pro-rata for the International Safeguards Consultant to conduct ESIA and develop safeguard management plans in Y1(74% of $37500): @750/day
19	National consultants for a total of $168,000: - Pro-rata for the National Safeguards Consultant to conduct ESIA and develop safeguard management plans in Y1(50% of $20000): @400/day - Capacity building of local technical agents (@ $400/day for 15 days - $6,000) - Establishment and operation of farmer field schools (50 days/year @ $400/day, for 5 years of project implementation) - Training of private sector actors on community life and climate smart agriculture (@ $400/day for 15 days - $6,000) - Training of producers on seed and fodder production (@ $400/day for 40 days - $16,000) - Training of women and youths on food processing and agricultural marketing techniques (@ $400/day for 50 days - $20,000)
20	Contractual services for the: - Setting up of mills and grinders in communes - Rehabilitation/construction of input banks - Support model producers on climate-smart agriculture through provision of agricultural and zootechnical inputs - Construction of warehouse for the storage of agricultural produce - Construction of onion and tomatoes counters - Creation of four vaccination parks (40 parks, 4 per region) ($160,000) – the vaccination parks are estimated at $4000/park. A total of 4 parks will be established per commune, amounting to a total of 40 parks for the 10 communes.
21	Travel in connection with activities in Output 2.1, but not lumped into consultants' offers - $81,020

22	Cost for organizing workshops for the following: $758,217 - Capacity building of local technical agents - Establishment and operation of farmer field schools - Support to women on ruminant fattening - Training of private sector actors on community life and climate smart agriculture - Training of producers on seed and fodder production - Training of women and youths on food processing and agricultural marketing techniques
23	Cost for organizing workshops to support women on ruminant fattening $30,000
24	Unforeseen programme cost, such as FX gain and loss, bank charges etc., which is unrelated to implementation/service fee (component 2) $1,163
25	Local consultant for the training women, men and young people on fish farming (@ $400/day for 25 days - $10,000)
26	Cost for local labour for the reclaiming agricultural land (4000 ha) through Zai, stone bond, and half-moons. The implementation of these technologies is labor intensive. The cost of labor is estimated at 350/ha[43]
27	Contractual services for the: - Creation of four vaccination parks ($40,000) - Rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructures ($146,500) - Stocking of fish ponds ($20,674) - Construction of pastoral wells ($689,156) - Construction of 20 fish ponds ($17,229) - Purchase and installation of piezometers ($172,289) - Geophysical studies for boreholes (240,337)
28	Cost for organizing workshops for the following: $27,904 - Training of youths, women and men in fish farming - Support for local commissions
29	Cost for procuring potable solar irrigation systems for gardening sites $172,289
30	International consultant for the installation and training of vulnerability monitoring observatories (@ $750/day for 30 days - $22,500)
31	National consultants for a total of $24,000: - Training of producers in the use of information and communication technologies (@ $400/day for 30 days - $12,000) - Installation and training of vulnerability monitoring observatories (@ $400/day for 30 days - $12,000)
32	Contractual services for the: - Installation of weather stations ($336746) - Revitalization of community radios ($10,000) - Setting up of Early Warning Systems ($10,000)
33	Travel in connection with activities in Output 2.3, but not lumped into consultants' offers $21,280
34	Cost for organizing workshops for the following: - Training of producers in the use of information and communication technologies ($40,000) - Installation and training of vulnerability monitoring observatories ($60,000)
35	National consultant to support the establishment of a traceability and labelling scheme for agricultural products $16,000
36	Contractual services for the: - Establishment of a traceability and labelling scheme for agricultural products ($64,000) - Support to women and youth-led fattening and restocking of livestock ($110,000)

[43] Estimates based on consultations with local stakeholders in the Tahoua region and consultations with the Niger's National Coordinator for the Great Green Wall Initiative.

37	Cost for procuring goods and materials for the following: - Seedlings for the establishment of communal and village nursery by women and youth ($100,000) - Provision of small equipment for income generating activities ($100,000)
38	Travel in connection with activities in Output 3.1, but not lumped into consultants' offers $9,710
39	Cost for organizing workshops for the following: $80,290 - Establishment of a traceability and labelling scheme for agricultural products - Create or revitalize consultation frameworks at regional, departmental and communal levels
40	Cost for international consultants ($US 750/day) for the following: - Capacity building on green loans and green subventions ($18,750) - Support to women and youths to access green line of credits and green subsidies ($15,000)
41	Contractual services for the: - Establishment of a traceability and labelling scheme for agricultural products ($64,000) - Support to women and youth-led fattening and restocking of livestock ($110,000)
42	Travel in connection with activities in Output 3.2, but not lumped into consultants' offers $10,640
43	Cost for organizing workshops for the following: - Workshops to support women and youths to acces green line of credits and green subsidies ($28,430) - Conduct capacity building on green loans and green subventions ($16,180)
44	Grant to FISAN towards the provision of green subsidies $230,000
45	Unforeseen programme cost, such as FX gain and loss, bank charges etc., which is unrelated to implementation/service fee (component 3) $1,000
46	International consultant to conduct the mid-term and final evaluation ($US 750/day * 40days/evaluation)
47	National Consultants for the following: - Mid-term and final evaluation ($US 400/day * 25days/evaluation) - Monitoring and reporting of Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and associated management plans ($US 400/day * 15days/year for five years)
48	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist's salary - @USD 14,125 for 5 years of project implementation
49a	Travel in connection with activities in Output 4.1, but not lumped into consultants' offers $24,978
49b	Project inception workshop $10,000
50	Knowledge Management and Communication Specialist's salary - @USD 1343/month, for 12 months/years and 5 years of project implementation
51	Travel in connection with activities in Output 4.2, but not lumped into consultants' offers $85,000
52	Cost for organizing workshops for the following $119,839 - Events for showcasing of best practices and lessons learned - Learning and experience sharing tours
53	Cost for production of documents towards the dissemination of best practices and lessons learnt $5,000
54	Unforeseen programme cost, such as FX gain and loss, bank charges etc., which is unrelated to implementation/service fee (component 4) $1,000
55	Project Manager's salary - @USD 2239/month, for 12 months/years and 5 years of project implementation Secretary's salary - @USD 1075/month, for 12 months/years and 5 years of project implementation Finance and Administrative Assistant's salary - @USD 1343/month, for 12 months/years and 5 years of project implementation
56	Travels from the project team for site visits and trainings as necessary. $49,000
57	Office supplies (such as papers, ink for printers, stationery) $1,000
58	Procurement of office furniture $10,853
59	Costs for the committees, project board meetings, and Project Management Unit specific training needs $72,500
60	Audit fees @ $ 5,000/year
61	Salary for 1 driver and one guard. $60,000

62	Procurement of two vehicles $114,000
63	Maintenance of vehicles $73,500
64	Recruitment of 4 national UNVs that will be based in each of the Departments targeted by the project to ensure the follow-up of the activities on the ground. $240,000

X. LEGAL CONTEXT

Option a. Where the country has signed the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Niger and UNDP, signed on (date). All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by Executive Secretariat of National Council of Environment for a Sustainable Development (SE-CNEDD) ("Implementing Partner") in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

XI. RISK MANAGEMENT

Option a. Implementing Partner is a Government Entity (NIM)

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:
   a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
   b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

2. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

3. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List, and that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used for money laundering activities. The United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List can be accessed via https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list.

4. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

   (a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").

   (b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. SH may occur in the workplace or in connection with work. While typically involving a pattern of conduct, SH may take the form of a single incident. In assessing the reasonableness of expectations or perceptions, the perspective of the person who is the target of the conduct shall be considered.

5. a) In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action.

These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;

ii. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;

iii. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;

iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and

v. Promptly and confidentially, record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

b) The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

6. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

7. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

8. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

9. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds.

10. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP places reasonable reliance upon the Implementing Partner for it to apply its laws, regulations and processes, and applicable international laws regarding anti money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism, to ensure consistency with the principles of then in force the UNDP Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy.

11. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption, anti-fraud and anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

12. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

13. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes in accordance with UNDP's regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.

14. The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

    Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

15. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularity, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

    Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularity, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

    Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

16. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

17. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

18. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are included, mutatis mutandis, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XII. MANDATORY ANNEXES

1. GEF Budget Template (available from BPPS NCE-VF)
2. GEF Execution Support Letter (available at www.thegef.org or from BBPS NCE-VF)
3. Project Map and geospatial coordinates of the project area
4. Multiyear Workplan
5. Monitoring Plan
6. Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)
7. UNDP Atlas Risk Register
8. Overview of technical consultancies/subcontracts

The following Annexes must be completed as part of the submission package to the GEF, but do not have to be included as part of the Project Document if this is more convenient (i.e. they can be annexed separately). These separate annexes must be included in the project document that is signed by the relevant parties:

9. Stakeholder Engagement Plan
10. Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF) or other SES frameworks/plans if required not be required for EAs
11. Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan
12. Procurement Plan – for first year of implementation especially
13. GEF focal area specific annexes (e.g. METT, GHG calculations, target landscape profile, feasibility study, other technical reports)
14. Additional agreements: such as cost sharing agreements, project cooperation agreements signed with NGOs (where the NGO is designated as the "executing entity"), letters of financial commitments etc..

The following Annexes can be prepared as separate documents. They must be completed as part of the submission package to the GEF and are entered line-by-line into the GEF Portal. These separate annexes do not need to be part of the project document that is signed by the relevant parties:

15. GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core indicators (see template below)
16. GEF Taxonomy (see template below)

The following Annexes must completed/prepared as separate documents. Most must be completed early in the PPG phase to help inform the design of the project. They must be made available to the LPAC members. They do not need to be submitted to the GEF and do not need to be part of the project document that is signed by the relevant parties.

17. Partners Capacity Assessment Tool and HACT assessment may not be required for EAs if less than US$300,000 will be transferred to IP
18. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report (to be completed in UNDP online corporate planning system)
19. Signed LOA between UNDP and IP requesting UNDP Support Services (if required on exceptional basis and authorized by the GEF

Annex 1: GEF Budget Template

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Components					Total (USD)	Responsible entity
		Comp 1	Comp 2	Comp 3	Comp 4/ M&E	PMC		
International consultant	International Safeguards Consultant to conduct ESIA and develop safeguard management plans in Y1 (Pro rate, 26% under component 1; and 74% under component 2)	**10000**	**27500**				37500	UNDP
International consultant	International consultant for the installation and training of vulnerability monitoring observatories		**22500**				22500	UNDP
International consultant	International consultant to provide capacity building on green loans and green subventions			**18750**			18750	UNDP
International consultant	International consultant to provide support to women and youths to access green line of credits and green subsidies			**15000**			15000	UNDP
International consultant	International consultant to conduct project mid-term evaluation				**30000**		30000	UNDP
International consultant	International consultant to conduct terminal evaluation of the project				**30000**		30000	UNDP
Local consultant	Local Safeguards Consultant to conduct ESIA and develop safeguard management plans in Y1 (Pro rate, 50% under component 1; and 50% under component 2)	**10000**	**10000**				20000	UNDP
Local consultant	Local consultant to conduct study on on local agricultural / forestry knowledge and practices.	**8000**					8000	UNDP
Local consultant	Local consultant to provide training on ecosystem restoration practices and wood-energy resource management	**16000**					16000	UNDP
Local consultant	Local consultant to conduct study on traditional knowledge and its role in preserving the region's biodiversity	**32000**					32000	UNDP
Local consultant	Local consultant to conduct study on ecosystem services and goods in Tahoua	**40000**					40000	UNDP
Local consultant	Local consultant to support the restoration of forest land	**16000**					16000	UNDP
Local consultant	Local consultant to support the demarcation and seeding of animal corridors	**16000**					16000	UNDP

Local consultant	Local consultants to support the creation/restoration of rangelands	**48000**					48000	UNDP
Local consultant	Local consultant to conduct study on the available improved stoves in the Tahoua region of Niger.	**16000**					16000	
Local consultant	Local consulant to train women on the fabrication of efficient cookstoves	**8000**					8000	UNDP
Local consultant	Local consultant to train local nature protection brigadiers.	**4000**					4000	UNDP
Local consultant	Local consultant to train train technical agents		**6000**				6000	UNDP
Local consultant	Local consultant to support the establishment and operation of farmer and pastoral field schools		**100000**				100000	UNDP
Local consultant	Lcal consultant to train private sector actors on community life and climate resilience		**6000**				6000	UNDP
Local consultant	Local consultant to support women in small ruminant fattening		**10000**				10000	UNDP
Local consultant	Local consultant to train producers on seed and fodder production		**16000**				16000	UNDP
Local consultant	Local consultant to train women and youths on food processing and agricultural marketing techniques		**20000**				20000	UNDP
Local consultant	Local consultant to train women and youth in fish farming		**10000**				10000	UNDP
Local consultant	Local consultant to train producers in the use of information and communication technologies		**12000**				12000	UNDP
Local consultant	Local consultant to support the training of vulnerability monitoring observatories		**12000**				12000	UNDP
Local consultant	Local conultant to support the establishment of a traceability and labelling system			**16000**			16000	UNDP
Local consultant	National consultant to conduct project mid-term evaluation				**10000**		10000	UNDP
Local consultant	National consultant to conduct terminal evaluation of the project				**10000**		10000	UNDP
Local consultant	National consultant to to monitor the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Indigenous Peoples Planning				**30000**		30000	UNDP
Contractual Services - individual	Community labour for the installation of water catchment erosion control structures	**525000**					525000	SE-CNEDD

Contractual Services - individual	Community labour for the for the restoration of pastoral land through installation of erosion control structures	**175000**					175000	SE-CNEDD
Contractual Services - individual	Community labour for the demarcation and seeding of animal corridors	**33220**					33220	SE-CNEDD
Contractual Services - individual	Community labour for the restoration of forest land	**137720**					137720	SE-CNEDD
Contractual Services - individual	Community labour for the restoration of rangeland	**174660**					174660	SE-CNEDD
Contractual Services - individual	Community labour for reclaiming and securing agricultural land through Zaï		**320000**				320000	SE-CNEDD
Contractual Services - individual	Community labour for reclaiming and securing agricultural land through half-moons		**750000**				750000	SE-CNEDD
Contractual Services - individual	Community labour for reclaiming and securing agricultural land through stone bond		**330000**				330000	SE-CNEDD
Contractual Services - individual	Knowledge Management and Communication Specialist's salary - @USD 1343/month, for 12 months/years and 5 years of project implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist's salary - @USD 1343/month, for 12 months/years and 5 years of project implementation				**161250**		161250	UNDP, SE-CNEDD
Contractual Services - individual	Project Manager's salary - @USD 2239/month, for 12 months/years and 5 years of project implementation; Secretary's salary - @USD 1075/month, for 12 months/years and 5 years of project implementation; Finance and Administrative Assistant's salary - @USD 1343/month, for 12 months/years and 5 years of project implementation					**279500**	279500	UNDP, SE-CNEDD
Contractual Services - Company	Contracting of media outlets for sensitization	**25000**					25000	SE-CNEDD

Contractual Services - Company	Cotracting of a company to install mills and grinders in communes		**8614**				8614	SE-CNEDD
Contractual Services - Company	Contracting of a company for the rehabilitation/construction of input banks		**12922**				12922	SE-CNEDD
Contractual Services - Company	Contracting of a company for the provision of agricultural and zootechnical inouts		**77530**				77530	UNDP
Contractual Services - Company	Contracting of a company for the construction or rehabilitation of storage warehouses		**206746**				206746	UNDP
Contractual Services - Company	Company for the construction of onion and tomato counters		**30151**				30151	SE-CNEDD
Contractual Services - Company	Company to establish 4 vaccination parks per commune		**160000**				160000	SE-CNEDD
Contractual Services - Company	Company to stock fishponds		**20674**				20674	UNDP
Contractual Services - Company	Company to rehabilitate agricultural infrastructures (weirs and dams)		**146500**				146500	UNDP
Contractual Services - Company	Company to construct pastoral wells		**689156**				689156	UNDP
Contractual Services - Company	Company to construct fishponds (20)		**34462**				34462	SE-CNEDD
Contractual Services - Company	Company to provide and install 10 piezometers		**172289**				172289	UNDP
Contractual Services - Company	Company to conduct geophysical study for boreholes		**240337**				240337	UNDP

Contractual Services - Company	Company to install weather stations (30)		**336746**				336746	UNDP
Contractual Services - Company	Company to revitalize community radio stations (30)		**10000**				10000	SE-CNEDD
Contractual Services - Company	Company to support the setting up of early warning systems		**10000**				10000	SE-CNEDD
Contractual Services - Company	Company to support the establishment of a certification and labelling scheme for agricultural products			**64000**			64000	UNDP
Contractual Services - Company	Company to support women and youth in the fattening of sheep and cattle			**110000**			110000	UNDP
Contractual Services - Company	Companies to support BAGRI and microfinance institutions to develop, integrate and implement a digital green credit line.			**200000**			200000	UNDP
Contractual Services - Company	Company to promote wood energy substitution kits (50)	**120242.5**					120242.5	
Goods and materials	Seedlings for forest restoration, seeding of animal corridors, and seeds for resotration of rangeland	**152000**					152000	UNDP
Goods and materials	Cost for water and beverages for the sports championship event	5,000					5,000	SE-CNEDD
Goods and materials	Cost for personal protective equipment for local brigadiers	12500					12,500	SE-CNEDD
Goods and materials	Cost of livestock fattening materials to be provided to women		30000				30,000	SE-CNEDD
Goods and materials	Cost for procuring potable solar irrigation systems (50)		172289				172,289	UNDP
Goods and materials	Cost for procuring seeds and other materials required for setting up nurseries by women and youths			100,000			100,000	UNDP

Goods and materials	Cost for the provision of small equipment for income generating activities managed by women and youth			100000			100,000	SE-CNEDD
Travel	Travel cost for consultants (component 1, 2, 3, and 4), and project management team (PMC)	122,215	102,300	20,350	109,978	49,000	403,843	SE-CNEDD
Trainings, workshops, meetings	Logistics for workshop to support revisions of AIP	65,000					65,000	UNDP, SE-CNEDD
Trainings, workshops, meetings	Logistics to support operation of the management committee	40,000					40,000	SE-CNEDD
Trainings, workshops, meetings	Logistics for the organization of local discussion groups	40,000					40,000	SE-CNEDD
Trainings, workshops, meetings	Cost for organizing workshops for updating Niger's GGWI results framework and sharing of the results	25000					25,000	SE-CNEDD
Trainings, workshops, meetings	Logistic for training women on the fabrication of improved cookstoves	25860					25,860	SE-CNEDD
Trainings, workshops, meetings	Logistic for organizing training on ecosystem restoration	37930					37,930	SE-CNEDD
Trainings, workshops, meetings	Logistic for training local brigadiers	13965					13,965	SE-CNEDD
Trainings, workshops, meetings	Logistics for training of local technical agents		27833				27,833	SE-CNEDD
Trainings, workshops, meetings	Logistics for the operation of farmers and pastoral field schools		569156				569,156	SE-CNEDD
Trainings, workshops, meetings	Logistics for training private sector operators in community life and climate resilience		17843				17,843	SE-CNEDD

Trainings, workshops, meetings	Logistics for organizing workshops to train women on livestock fattening		20000				20,000	SE-CNEDD
Trainings, workshops, meetings	Cost for organizing workshop to build the capacity of producers on seed and fodder production		60000				60,000	SE-CNEDD
Trainings, workshops, meetings	Cost for organizing workshop to train women and youth on food processing and agricultural marketing techniques		63385				63,385	SE-CNEDD
Trainings, workshops, meetings	Cost for organizing workshop to train men, women, and young people in fish farming		10675				10,675	SE-CNEDD
Trainings, workshops, meetings	Cost for organizing local commissions meetings		17229				17,229	SE-CNEDD
Trainings, workshops, meetings	Cost for organizing workshop to train producers in the use of Information and Communication Technologies		40000				40,000	SE-CNEDD
Trainings, workshops, meetings	Cost for organizing workshop to train vulnerability monitoring observatories		60000				60,000	SE-CNEDD
Trainings, workshops, meetings	Logistics for the organization of workshops in the elaboration/validation of the certification and labelling scheme			10290			10,290	SE-CNEDD
Trainings, workshops, meetings	Logistics for organizing meetings related to consultation frameworks			70000			70,000	SE-CNEDD
Trainings, workshops, meetings	Logistics for organizing capacity building on green loans and green subventions			16,180			16,180	SE-CNEDD
Trainings, workshops, meetings	Cost for organizing workshops geared towards supporting women and youths to access green line of credits and green subsidies			28,430			28,430	SE-CNEDD
Trainings, workshops, meetings	Logistics for organizing best practices and lessons learned events				40000		40,000	SE-CNEDD

Trainings, workshops, meetings	Logistics for organizing learning and experience sharing travel tours				79839		79,839	SE-CNEDD
Trainings, workshops, meetings	Costs for the committees, project board meetings, and Project Management Unit specific training needs					60000	60,000	SE-CNEDD
Grants	Grants to shcools for the organization of competitions and school events on the theme of wood energy resource management.	20000					20,000	SE-CNEDD
Grants	Grants to support FISAN's delivery of green subsidies that complement green line of credits and personal contributions from MSEs and entrepreneurs.			230,000			230,000	UNDP
Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	Cost for the production of sensitization materials under component 1	24687.5					24,688	SE-CNEDD
Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	Cost for production of materials on lessons learnt and good practices				5000		5,000	SE-CNEDD
Miscellaneous Expenses	Unforeseen programme cost, such as FX gain and loss, bank charges etc., which is unrelated to implementation/service fee	1000	1163	1,000	1000		4,163	SE-CNEDD
Supplies	Office supplies (such as papers, ink for printers, stationery)					1000	1,000	SE-CNEDD
Professional Services	Audit fees @ $ 3,000/year					25000	25,000	UNDP
Equipment and furnitire	Procurement of office furniture					10,853	10,853	SE-CNEDD
TOTAL		**2,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**1,000,000**	**507,067**	**425,353**	**8,932,420**	

Annex 2: GEF execution support letter



[Government Letterhead]

XX July 2023

To: Pradeep Kurukulasuriya,
UNDP

Subject: **Letter of Support to request GEF Agency Execution for "***Strengthening the Resilience of Small Farmers through Climate Smart Agriculture (PRP-AIC) Techniques in Tahoua Region* **Title of Project/Program Proposal" [GEF ID# 11004]**

1. In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for Niger, I hereby request UNDP, the GEF implementing agency for the aforementioned project, to also carry out execution services for the above project/program, on an exceptional basis.

2. The execution services provided by UNDP are expected to include:[44]

- [Function 1
- Function 2
- Function 3
- Etc..]

3. The execution services to be provided by Niger, SE/CNEDD are expected to include:[45]

- [Function 1
- Function 2
- Function 3
- Etc..]

4. Execution activities, including those provided by UNDP will be described in detail in the GEF CEO Endorsement/Approval request and accompanying project/program documents, including the project/program budget.

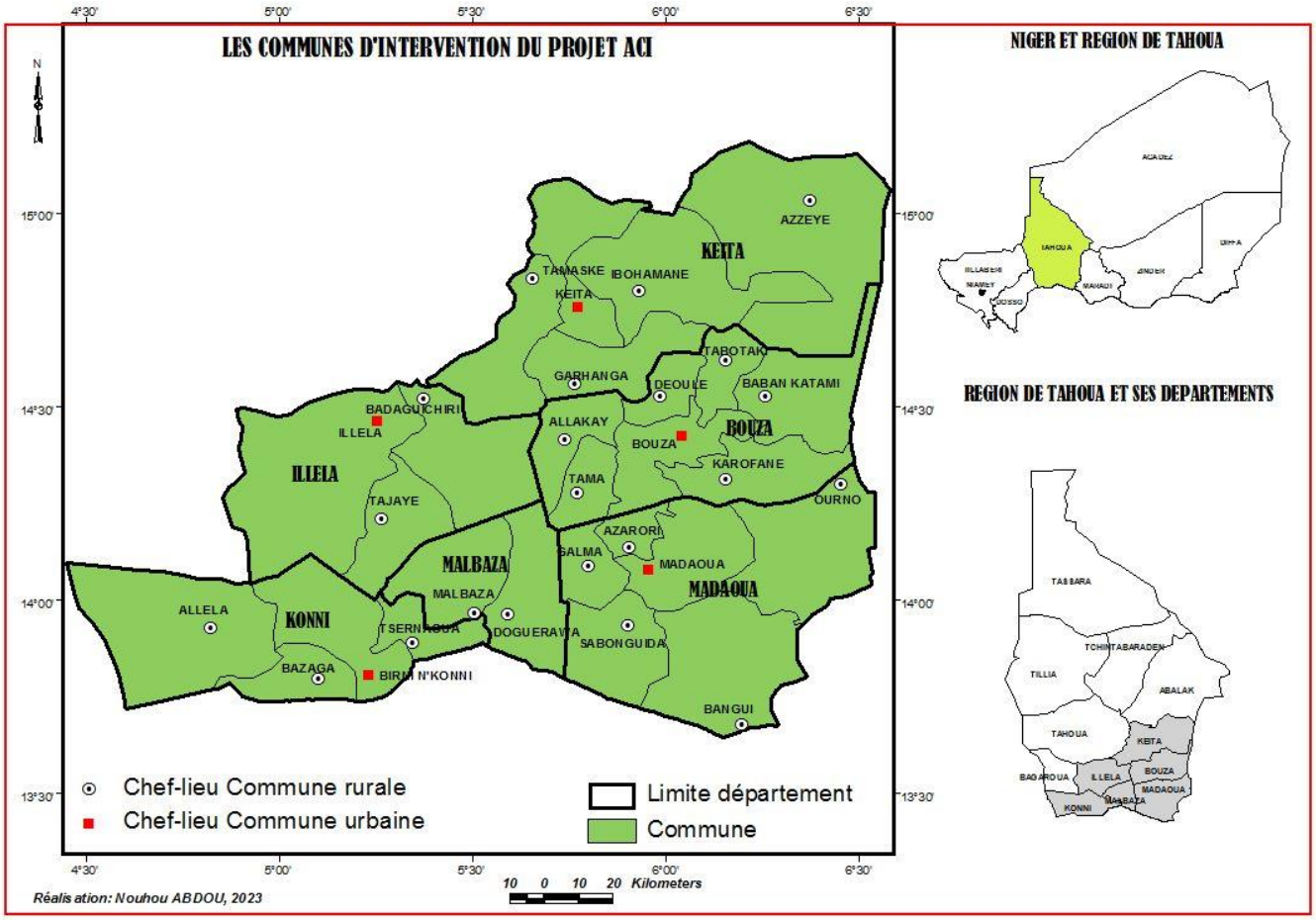
Sincerely,

[Name of Operational Focal Point]
[Position/Title in Government]

[44] Include a brief summary of the execution services to be provided by the GEF Agency. Please refer to GEF Project and Program Cycle Guidelines Annex 8 (Table B) for eligible execution functions.
[45] This para to be included as appropriate. Delete if all execution services are to be provided by GEF Agency.

Annex 3: Project map and Geospatial Coordinates of project sites

The Project intervention area is located in the Tahoua region in the territory of the Republic of Niger (see map below). The intervention area extends to the southern departments of the Tahoua region: Konni, Malbaza, Madaoua, Bouza, Keita, Illéla. The area is located to the north by the Departments of Tahoua and Abalak (Tahoua region), to the west by the department of Gagaroua (Tahoua region) and that of DogonDoutchi (Dosso region), to the south by the federal republic of Nigeria and to the East by the departments of Guidan Roumdji and Dakoro in the Maradi region. It covers a total area of 226.10 km². It is a space located between 4°30' and 6°30' East longitude and 13°40' and 15°10' North latitude. The central coordinates are 14°53'36.47"N and 5°15'1.14"E



Annex 4: Multi Year Work Plan

Components	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
Component 1: Land restoration for climate resilience of agricultural production systems	1.1. Awareness raising and training programmes are conducted to sensitise local authorities and communities and equip them with information, skills, and knowledge to support ecosystem restoration practices.	1.1.1. Revision of Communes' AIPs to take on activities.																				
		1.1.2. Set up management committees and take charge (at site level).																				
		1.1.3. Carry out youth, women and Tahoua Regional Council education campaigns through various channels, activities and media including use of traditional knowledge and local species instead of invasive alien species in restoration.																				
		1.1.4. Set up and run local discussion groups (in each commune on catering, management, CSAs, MSEs).																				
		1.1.5. Conduct capitalization study on local agricultural / forestry knowledge and practices.																				
		1.1.6. Regularly update the Niger's GGWI results framework and share results																				
		1.1.7. Organize training courses on ecosystem restoration practices and wood-energy resource management.																				
		1.1.8. Study of traditional knowledge and its role in preserving the region's biodiversity, particularly in the communes where we operate																				
		1.1.9. Study of ecosystem services and goods in the Tahoua region																				
	1.2. Degraded ecosystems surrounding the farming areas are restored with the adoption of	1.2.1. Restoration of degraded farmland through the installation of water catchment erosion control structures on 1,500 hectares as well as their seeding and reforestation (link to Component 3).																				

	nature-based solutions.	1.2.2. Restoration of degraded pastoral land through the installation of water catchment erosion control structures on 500 hectares in the communes, as well as their seeding and planting.																						
		1.2.3. Restoration of degraded forest land/reforestation through the establishment of village woods 250 ha through planting of forest species for environmental protection and planting of village woods in the Communes for the supply of firewood.																						
		1.2.4. Demarcation and seeding of 500 km of animal corridors (equivalent to 1000 ha) to reduce conflicts between farmers and herders[46].																						
		1.2.5. Creation and restoration of 1,000 hectares of grazing are in the various beneficiary Communes.																						
	1.3. Energy-saving equipment is promoted to reduce deforestation for firewood consumption.	1.3.1. Training women entrepreneurs and volunteers to build improved clay stoves (microcredits).																						
		1.3.2. Awareness-raising sessions through the media (local radio, television, billboards, etc.).																						
		1.3.3. Organization of sports championships in beneficiary localities (women and youth).																						
		1.3.4. Organization of various competitions and school events on the theme of wood energy resource management.																						
		1.3.5. Training in the use of other forms of energy (butane gas) in towns and large villages (project can lend MSEs as startup money to engage in business).																						
		1.3.6. Training and equipping local nature protection brigadiers.																						

[46] Field consultations and observation showed that the animal corridor was averagely 0.02 km wide. This amounts to an area of 10km square, equivalent to 1000 ha.

Component 2: Promotion of Climate Smart Agriculture	2.1 Climate-resilient farming techniques, including irrigation are adopted to reduce losses and food security.	2.1.1. Capacity building of local technical agents (phytosanitary brigadiers, para-veterinary auxiliaries) (100).																						
		2.1.2. Setting-up of farmer field schools (800) and pastoral field schools (CEP) (300).																						
		2.1.3. Training of private sector operators in community life and climate resilience (environmental education) (200).																						
		2.1.4. Support small ruminant fattening by women (400).																						
		2.1.5. Mutual savings and equipment fund for young people, women, and small holder farmers (500).																						
		2.1.6. Training producers on seed and fodder production as well as fertilization and biological control (300).																						
		2.1.7. Setting-up of mills and grinders (1 per sector and 5 per commune) (30).																						
		2.1.8. Rehabilitation and/or construction of input banks (agricultural and zootechnical) (20).																						
		2.1.9. Support model producers in CSA including the provisions of agricultural and zootechnical inputs (80).																						
		2.1.10. Storage warehouses construction or rehabilitation (10).																						
		2.1.11. Training of young people, women, and producers on food processing and agricultural marketing techniques (300).																						
		2.1.12. Onion and tomato counters construction (10).																						
		2.1.13. Creation of 4 vaccination parks per commune (40).																						
	2.2 Micro-dams, dikes, bioengineering, and other land stabilization methods are implemented to protect agricultural production from the increasing	2.2.1. Promote wood energy substitution kits (50).																						
		2.2.2. Reclaiming and securing agricultural land through Zaï (4000).																						
		2.2.3. Reclaiming and securing farmland through half-moons (4000).																						
		2.2.4. Reclaiming and securing farmland through stone bonds (6000).																						

	intensity and frequency of droughts, and floods.	2.2.5. Development of market gardening sites with solar irrigation systems (50).																						
		2.2.6. Stocking of fishponds (12).																						
		2.2.7. Rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructures (weirs and dams) (3).																						
		2.2.8. Construction of pastoral wells (100).																						
		2.2.9. Training men, women, and young people in fish farming (300).																						
		2.2.10. Construction of ponds (20).																						
		2.2.11. Support for local commissions (10).																						
		2.2.12 Purchase and installation piezometer sinking (10).																						
		2.2.13 Geophysical studies prior to drilling of boreholes and other wells in project intervention sites																						
	2.3 Agroclimatic and meteorological information and early warnings are available and understood by farmers form climate-resilient decision making.	2.3.1. Installation of weather stations (30).																						
		2.3.2. Revitalization of community radio stations (30).																						
		2.3.3. Training producers in the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) (300).																						
		2.3.4. Setting up Early Warning Systems (EWS) (10).																						
		2.3.5. Training of climate vulnerability monitoring observatories based on climate information and early warning systems (200).																						
Component 3: Facilitating the development of the private sector in local communities	3.1 Agricultural groups and community cooperative funds are strengthened to increase their financial sustainability for the adoption of CSA.	3.1.1 Support communal and village nursery business run by women and youth																						
		3.1.2 Provide small equipment for income generating activities managed by women and youth																						
		3.1.3 Working with Niger's National Office of Meteorology and Standardization - Ministry of Commerce to support robust, and traceable certification and labelling of products produced and processed by women and youth																						
		3.1.5 Create or revitalize consultation frameworks at regional, departmental, and communal levels with on women and youth.																						

		3.1.6 Promote women and youth-led cattle and sheep fattening and restock livestock.																					
	3.2 In collaboration with the FISAN, the BAGRI and MFIs, MSEs are supported to access loans for climate-resilient agriculture financing.	3.2.1 Support banks (BAGRI) and microfinance institutions to develop, integrate and implement a digital green credit line.																					
		3.2.2 Support FISAN's delivery of green subsidies that complement green line of credits and personal contributions from MSEs and entrepreneurs.																					
		3.2.3 Conduct capacity building on green loans and green																					
		3.2.4 Supporting women and youths by financing areas of income generating activities in agriculture and livestock farming.																					
		Activity 3.2.5 Supporting women and youths MSEs and entrepreneurs to access green line of credits and green subsidies.																					
Component 4: Knowledge Management and Lessons Learned	4.1 Project results are monitored and evaluated.	4.1.1. Conduct project midterm and terminal evaluations.																					
		4.1.2. Monitoring and reporting of Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) implementation.																					
		4.1.3 Prepare annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs) starting in year 2 of implementation.																					
	4.2 Lessons learned from the project are compiled, capitalized, and disseminated.	4.2.1. Document and disseminate best practices and lessons learned in different formats and medium to different national and international target groups.																					
		4.2.2. Conduct learning and experience sharing travel tours between project communities and other communities in Niger.																					
		4.2.3. Participation and presentation of project results in regional and international fora (conferences and meetings)																					

Annex 5: Monitoring Plan

The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored by the Project Management Unit annually, and will be reported in the GEF PIR every year, and will be evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. Project risks, as outlined in the risk register, will be monitored quarterly.

Outcome	Indicators	Target	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[47]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
Project objective from the results framework	***Indicator 1*** *49,000 project direct beneficiaries (40% men, 60% women)*	*MT* = 20,000*, EOP = 49,000*	*Direct beneficiary of this shall be those small farmers who will increase food security in Tahoua by strengthening their resilience to climate change using ecosystem restoration and climate-smart agriculture (CSA) and supporting the development of the private sector.*	*The baseline is zero (0) as the project has not started. Data will be collected via attendance sheets at all trainings. These will be recorded in a computer database by the project manager, who will be tasked with keeping records of all indicators.*	Quarterly Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	Project Manager	Quarterly and annual project implementation reports	*This target assumes that all small farmers especially women and youths will go through some training and participate in the project in some way. Risks to this target include women are prevented from taking part in activities due to cultural constraints, or some people are not motivated to take part.*
	Indicator 2 *At least 8500 ha of area of land managed for climate resilience.*	*MT = 4250 ha* *EOP = 8500 ha*	*8500 ha is a reasonable surface area of land to manage for climate resilience within 5 years, based on project results from*	*Data will be collected training reports, project report GPS. The target area for climate resilience management will be marked out in advance, also making*	Annually Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	Project Manager	Annual Project Implementation Reports, georeferenced coordinates of concerned area	*This target assumes that 1) adequate #s of locals will be willing and interested in helping with reforestation; it also assumes that enough water scarcity will be a possible risk in the landscape. Water shall be*

[47] Data collection methods should outline specific tools used to collect data and additional information as necessary to support monitoring. The PIR cannot be used as a source of verification.

Outcome	Indicators	Target	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[47]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
			similar projects in similar ecosystems.	*recording easier if project goals are achieved.*				*captured on the landscape either through permaculture methods or through water harvesting.*
	Indicator 3 *7000 (40% men, 60% women) people trained*	*MT =3500 (40% men, 60% women) 500ha* *EOP = 7000 (40% men, 60% women)*	*Number of people to benefit from strengthening their resilience to climate change using ecosystem restoration and climate-smart agriculture (CSA) and the private sector development.*	*Data will be collected via attendance sheets at all trainings. These will be recorded in a computer database by the project manager, who will be tasked with keeping records of all indicators.*	Annually Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	Project Manager	Quarterly and annual project implementation reports	*This target assumes that all small farmers especially women and youths will actively participate in trainings. Risks to this target include women are prevented from taking part in activities due to cultural constraints, or some people are not motivated to take part.*
Project Outcome 1	***Indicator 4:*** *1500 ha area of degraded agricultural lands restored.*	*MT=* 750 ha EOP= 1500 ha	*1500 ha reasonable degraded area to be restored under this project to* protect agricultural production systems against the adverse impacts of climate change	*Data will be collected via ground truthing with GPS tracking of target surface area. Project document inventory.*	Annually	Project management	Field survey, Project reports	Degraded agricultural lands restored and operational
	Indicator 5: *3000 ha area of natural grass and shrublands restored.*	*MT= 1500 ha* *EOP = 3000 ha*	*Natural grass and shrublands restored to increase forests ecosystems services*	*Ground truthing records, remote sensed data, GPS tracking.*	Annually	M&E Specialist	Field survey, observation, project reports	*Grass and shrublands restored. Seedlings from nurseries made available at affordable prices.*
Project Outcome 2	***Indicator 9:*** *4000 ha area of landscapes under sustainable land management in*	*MT = 2000 ha* *EOP = 4000 ha*	*sustainable land management in production systems utilized in a 4000 ha*	*Ground truthing records, remote sensed data, GPS tracking. Survey using consultation, KIIs.*	Annually	M&E Specialist and Project Manager	Field observation, Annual PIRs	CSA boosted in the project area to increase food production and resilience in climate change

Outcome	Indicators	Target	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[47]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	production systems		*landscape to boost CSA.*					
Project Outcome 3	***Indicator 7*** *>80% of Gender Action Plan targets related to MSEs / entrepreneurs met*	*MT = 80% of targets met* *EOP = 50% of targets met*	Baseline shows zero gender targets. This project targets up to *80% for gender action.*	*Data will be collected via attendance sheets at all trainings. These will be recorded in a computer database by the project manager, who will be tasked with keeping records of all indicators*	Annually	M&E specialist	Quarterly and annual project implementation reports	*Increased in women and youth led MSEs / entrepreneurs adopting climate resilience and income generating activities in the private sector.* *Risk: women always shay away from certain activities as well as prohibited by culture from participation in some activities in the society.*
	Indicator 8: *50% of Women and youth-led MSEs and entrepreneurs supported by the project access green line of credit*	*MT =* 20% of target met *EOP = 50% of targets met*	Baseline scenario shows no access to green line of credit. This project targets at least 50 % women and youths to acquire eligibility to access loans from green credit lines with concessional interest rates	*Data will be collected field survey using questionnaires, Market surveys, registration sheets, reports from the banks and MFIs.*	Annually	M&E specialist	Field observation, Annual PIRs	*Increased number of women and youth led MSEs, and entrepreneurs supported by the project access green line of credit.* *Key risk here is that certain shall be unable to reimburse their loans during the repayment period.* *Eligibility to access loan in the green credit lines could pose a challenge for some.*
Project Outcome 4	***Indicator 9*** *MTR, TE, and PIR independent quality ratings S or better*	*MT= Rating of S or better on MTR* *EOP= Rating of S or better on TE*	Project has not started so no reviews done. This project M&E reports that will generate lessons to	Data shall be collected from M&E MTR and TE reports	MT project implementation and closure of project.	M&E Specialist and Project Manager	MTR and TE reports	Independent Evaluators shall do their job.

Outcome	Indicators	Target	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[47]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
			improve project review.					
	Indicator 10 *At least 4 knowledge products prepared, disseminated, and presented at communal, national, and international levels*	*MT= all 4 project departments prepared at least 1 knowledge product each (total 4)* *EOP= all 4 project departments prepared at least 3 knowledge products each for components 1 to 3 (total 12)*	*Baseline scenario shows no* Knowledge product prepared. With the support of this project, 12 knowledge products shall be produced.	*Data collected from literature review and survey*	*Annually*	*M&E Specialist*	*Project websites, Annual PIR.*	*It is assumed that all consultants, experts in project knowledge complete their assignment on due time.* *The web mater published the reports and the different knowledge generated online on project website.*

Annex 6: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Strengthening the resilience of small farmers through Climate Smart Agriculture (PRP-AIC) techniques in Tahoua Region
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	6696
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Niger / Tahoua Region
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design (SESP)
5. Date	29/06/2023

Part A. Integrating Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming Principles in Order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human rights-based approach

Human rights-based approach to development programming, gender equality and women's empowerment, and environmental sustainability, was integrated into Project design by mainstreaming the safeguards in the project activities themselves. Capacity building will provide additional social and human right benefits with a specific focus on the access of vulnerable groups to trainings and project benefits. The training will contribute to developing more profitable and climate-resilient agricultural practices. As per the downstream activities to be implemented locally in selected project sites, they are designed to take into account existing tensions and conflicts around the use of agricultural resources, as well as social discriminations between men and women, among women, or between communities, in order to benefit to all stakeholders, particularly to the most vulnerable ones. Conflict-sensitivity has been adopted as a major guidance in project design.

Importantly, all project interventions will follow the UNDP Guidelines on equity, fairness and equal distribution of benefits among beneficiaries, and have been developed together with various stakeholders to ensure that no rights or laws are infringed by the proposed activities. This project will ensure that the principles of accountability and the rule of law, participation and inclusion, and equality and non-discrimination are taken into account by ensuring that there is an effective communication for the various stakeholders to share their insights and suggestions on the project, as well as their complaints if the project is not aligned with human-rights' principles.

Stakeholders have already been consulted at both the PIF and PPG stages. During the PIF stage, the public consultation missions took place from March 11 to 23, 2022 at the national and regional levels. At the national level, it took place from March 11 to 16, 2022 with sector ministries and national and international organizations to gather information and data for the development of the project. At the regional level, the mission took place from March 17 to 23, 2022 in the city of Tahoua (regional capital) and the departments of Tahoua, Bouza, Madaoua and Birnin Konni with administrative authorities, technical services and producers' groups. During the PPG stage, public consultation missions at the national level took place from February 20 to 24, 2023 and from June 15 to 30, 2023 while Tahoua regional (Tahoua) and communal (Keita, Tamaské, Garhanga, Tama, Allakaye, Azarori, Sabon Guida, Galmo, Doguéraoua, and Malbaza) consultations were held from of March 2023.

The human-rights based approach was mainstreamed during the project preparation through (1) extensive stakeholder consultations as mentioned above; (2) the presence in the team of safeguard and gender experts from the beginning ; (3) the presence in the team of a livelihood expert. Reports of stakeholder consultations has been made available to the UNDP-CO.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

The PPG team included a Gender Expert. During the PPG phase, the project consulted with women's group and representatives and prepared a Gender Analysis and Action Plan (GAAP). Consideration of gender specific indicators as well as allocation of budget resources to ensure that gender concerns are comprehensively dealt have been ensured in the project design. The GAAP further specifies how the project will (1) Establish a gender-balanced project management team that provides opportunities for women (national staff in particular) to take part and lead decision-making, implementation activities and monitoring processes; (2) Ensure that the project does not perpetuate existing inequalities but promote equitable opportunities for women in targeted areas to participate in, and benefit from activities; (3) Collect gender- and ethnicity-disaggregated data/information to inform M&E and adaptive management responses.

A large proportion of beneficiaries of downstream activities will be women, as they play a dominant role in agriculture and because they are directly targeted by component 3. The inclusion of women aims to better assess and act upon women's needs and strategic interests in the planning and sharing of climate-smart agriculture techniques. The project will help women farmers better secure their resources, and will address some of their key concerns including the low level of equipment of women producers and / or the lack of improved equipment for certain essential agriculture activities; difficulties of access to improved seeds (short cycle and high yield) and inputs; lack of information on existing opportunities; barriers linked to access to appropriate technology and innovation in production, processing and marketing; the weakness of advisory support and technical training and in terms of structuring groups and cooperatives. Consequently, the project is expected to lead to climate change resilience being adopted by women beneficiaries in proportion to their role in the sector. It will strengthen local institutions to give women a fair representation and ownership of project activities and assets and will facilitate their participation in activities leading to mitigation of climate change related impacts on agriculture and animal husbandry and reduced vulnerabilities.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience

The project will promote environmental sustainability as a core objective with a focus on sustainable and climate resilient agricultural practices. It will encourage the development of adapted techniques and approaches that favor agricultural development and environmental sustainability altogether. Interventions will be based on and careful assessment of site conditions. This includes an assessment of productivity potential (soil quality, water availability and prevalent practices). This contextual understanding will be coupled with approaches that seek to enhance natural productivity and resilience, for example conservation agriculture and assisted natural regeneration as opposed to high input agriculture. Practices promoted by the project aim at increasing productivity in a sustainable way, enhancing resilience (adaptation), reducing, or removing GHGs (mitigation) where possible, while also contributing to food security, and development. This environmental and sustainable approach not only improves the livelihoods of the most vulnerable communities, who would otherwise be those most threatened and impacted by climate change, but also contribute to strengthening ecosystem services in the target areas. Community based micro-watershed restoration activities are expected to conserve soil and water, improve ground water recharge, and coupled with afforestation and turfing, to significantly improve the productivities of watersheds. The better management of natural resources will directly improve the resilience of natural and semi-natural ecosystems to climate variability and will contribute to the revival of water bodies and streams in the dry seasons. Soil and nutrient management and moisture conservation practices on farms will reduce the loss or nutrients due to erosion and destructive practices such as burning. Improved soil moisture and introduction of micro-irrigation will enhance farm productivities even as water use is optimized. Proposed agroforestry interventions coupled with activities proposed in crop diversification and interventions proposed to diversify livelihoods will lead to a resilient and sustainable management of farmlands in response to changing environmental conditions. Groundwater extraction will be limited to shallow aquifers and coupled with groundwater recharge structures to ensure sustainability and improve resilience of both agriculture and livestock.

The project includes improved access of climatic, hydrologic, and agroecological data by project stakeholders. This will lead in the long term to better modelling and decision making regarding the use of resources, particularly water resources, which can have significant environmental and social benefits.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders

The project will be implemented following UNDP's National Implementation Modality (NIM), according to the policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP POPP.[48] The SE/CNEDD will play the central leadership role, as Executing Entity, in both the design of the project as well as the implementation of the project interventions. The precise implementation arrangements will be detailed in the project document. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and

[48] See https://info.undp.org/global/popp/ppm/Pages/Defining-a-Project.aspx.

Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm) and establishment of a project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). SE/CNEDD as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism and/or project GRM. SE/CNEDD will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism. The Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

All stakeholders will be actively engaged from the project design phase and FPIC will be used from the very beginning, so that local communities, who are all indigenous, are empowered to engage in implementation and monitoring. This will also enable them to request accountability and raise grievances if necessary. Validation of all plans and designs by all stakeholders including community representatives, as requested by UNDP SES Policy, and availability of all key information (including SEP and GAP summaries) in languages understood by these representatives, will be supported. The summary in languages understandable by all stakeholders of key documents (ProDoc, SESP, GAP, SEP, ESMF) will be made available at the local level at least 120 days before project approval, according to UNDP stakeholder engagement guidelines. These documents will also be presented and discussed during the validation and inception workshop, to be held within 60 days of project CEO endorsement. This will ensure both active participation and accountability.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5below before proceeding to Question 5*			**QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High**
Risk Description (broken down by event, cause, impact)	***Impact and Likelihood (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)***	***Comments (optional)***	***Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High***
Risk 1 **The restoration of degraded lands could be done by seizing the land of some communities and could lead to adverse impact on the existing social tensions in the area – but not present in the selected localities - between land users, including Internally Displaced Persons. It is to be noted**	I = 3 L = 3	**Moderate**	Output 1.1. will require selecting lands to be restored. The choice of these lands could be made at the detriment of some communities if not all communities can participate to the process. This restoration could benefit a small portion of the local communities. Conflicts may arise if the process is not fair to all and confiscates some lands.	- The public consultation mission took place from March 11 to 23, 2022 at the national and regional levels. At the national level, it took place from March 11 to 16, 2022 with sector ministries and national and international organizations (see list of national structures in Annex 1) to gather information and data for the development of the project. At the regional level, the mission took place from March 17 to 23, 2022 in the city of Tahoua (regional capital) and the departments of Tahoua, Bouza, Madaoua and Birnin Konni with administrative authorities, technical services and producers' groups.

that all land users but IDPs are Indigenous Peoples. These tensions could also increase violent altercations which have arisen over the last years, and it may affect the repartition of benefits among beneficiaries, to the detriment of women and indigenous peoples. *Human Rights* *P1, P3,* *Accountability* *P13* *Displacement and Resettlement* *5.2, 5.4* *Indigenous peoples* *6.1, 6.2, 6.3*			It is to be noted that all communities in Niger are indigenous peoples. At the national level, estimates by the US government for 2006 suggest a population made up of a majority of Hausa 53.1 per cent), followed by Zarma (Djerma/Songhai) (21.2 per cent), Tuareg (11 per cent), Fulani/Peulh (6.5 per cent), Kanuri (5.9 per cent), Gurma (0.8 per cent), Arab (0.4 per cent) and Toubou (0.4 per cent). The project area is mainly populated by Peulhs (cattle headers), Touaregs (camel and goat herders), Toubou, Hausa and Songhai (settled agriculturalists). The area selected, while being close to areas of conflict, is an area where communities coexist in peace. The security situation and inter-ethnic conflict is rather active in the north of the Tahoua region.	- Surveys must be conducted to identify land rights and land uses in the region. - A consensus will be reached through a participatory process to identify the land plots to be restored. - The ESMF detailed all safeguard procedures. - Per the ESMF, the ESIA (inception) and any subsequent site-specific assessments will detail and assess all relevant safeguard risks. - Per the ESMF, the ESMP (inception) and any site-specific management plans will detail all management measures. The ESMP will be designed, validated, disclosed and consulted before any activities included within the scope of the ESIA/ESMP are initiated. - The Stakeholder Engagement Plan developed at PPG will address this issue. - Specific activities targeting women have been integrated in the ProDoc. - The GAAP addresses the issue of benefit-sharing between and among men and women. - A grievance redress mechanism will be designed before the project's inception workshop and implemented throughout project implementation. - FPIC protocol is to be part of an Indigenous Peoples Framework/Plan, which will rather be called a Social Inclusion Framework/Plan (inception) in that case, as all communities are indigenous. - Consultations during project implementation will be held in local languages (i.e., Tamasheq) in order for all communities to be able to fully understand and participate. - The project itself, by fostering local economic development, can be developed as a factor of peace in the area.
Risk 2 **Better land management and implementation of climate smart agriculture could lead to an increase in prices for agricultural lands, in an area where communities depend on these lands for their livelihoods**	I = 2 L = 2	**Low**	Land development, restoration of degraded lands, implementation of climate-smart agricultural projects, will all add value to the land. The costs to access lands could increase as an unintended consequence. Over the past years, lease/loan systems have become more common due to the rural exodus of land-owners towards cities.	- Local agreements will be based on full and effective consultations according to the SEP and social inclusion plan (or IPP) - A livelihood management framework/plan will be developed within the first year of the project and implemented throughout the life of the project.

Human Rights *P1, P3,*				
Risk 3 **The project may exacerbate existing discriminations against women and youth, as well as among women and youth, as they do not participate effectively in decision-making arena at the local level, leading to maladapted diffusion of climate resilient farming techniques (2.1.1) and support to agricultural groups and cooperatives' community funds (3.1.1).** *Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment* *P8, P9, P10*	I = 2 L = 2	**Low**	Women and youth participate little in governance meetings concerning decision making at the local level. While women are hard hit by the loss of land, limited access to water and subsequent food insecurity, the strict social rules that discourage women from participating in village governance constitute important obstacles. They could be excluded from the support planned for agricultural cooperative. Conflict dynamics among communities could also lead to the exclusion of certain women from the support provided to women's groups.	- The GAAP, SEP, ESMF and subsequent assessments/management plans will address this issue - The GAAP will be closely linked to the social and environmental safeguards for the project, including the Social Inclusion Framework/Plan(s) - The project will integrate sensitization activities to gender issues and offer specific activities for women's and young community members' livelihoods - A Gender specialist was hired within the PPG team - The following streams of support have been suggested through the initial consultations, and integrated in outcome 3 : (1) the creation of a training center for young people who have dropped out of school in the field of agriculture; (2) the need for certification and labeling of products resulting from the processing of women producers; (3) The need for certification and labeling of the products produced by women; the support to the women processors in packaging of processed products to compete with other products
Risk 4 **The duty bearers of this project have low capacities to implement the project, to engage with all members of the communities in depth, and to facilitate and monitor a grievance redress mechanism (GRM)** *Human Rights* *P2*	I = 2 L = 2	**Low**	The project is to be implemented by Secretariat Exécutif du Conseil National de l'Environnement pour un Développement Durable (SE/CNEDD), under the Ministry of Environment. Output 1.1.1 requires capacity-development of Local authorities, decentralized state agents and local committees. The promotion of climate resilient techniques (outcome 2.1) also requires important coordination skills which will require capacity-building. This translates into a risk of the project suffering from poor coordination of on-ground activities which could result in delays and inefficiencies in time-	- In order to reinforce the capacities of the duty-bearers to conduct the project effectively and meet their obligations, all outcomes include targeted capacity-building. These activities will be completed by specific capacity-building activities on Safeguards Management, Gender equity, Stakeholder Engagement, as planned respectively in the ESMF, the GAAP and the SEP. - Discussions with national and local authorities at the PIF and PPG stages revealed that the project idea fits perfectly with national policies and strategies and regional planning in terms of both improving food and nutrition security and adaptation/mitigation to the adverse effects of climate change - The project will also require the design and implementation of a Grievance Redress Mechanism so that complaints are adequately channeled and processed. Inception stage will assess capacities for GRM implementation as part of the

			bound interventions, delays in procurement and supply of materials to project sites and beneficiaries. It could also result in poor monitoring and reporting of both financial and physical interventions. The GRM may suffer from the weakness of the justice system which has meant that many citizens have lost confidence in it. In this context, inadequate mobilization and information sharing may arise, and lead to low participation, particularly among women and more vulnerable groups. The low mobilization capacities of local authorities could in turn lead to low adoption of proposed techniques. There is also risk that potential grievances coming from marginalized communities and/or subsets of communities, including women, might not be fairly received and responded to. That could lead to adverse impacts not being adequately managed within the projects, as communities would not access an appropriate GRM easily.	process to develop the ESMF, ensuring necessary capacity building measures are in place.
Risk 5 **Nature-based solutions (Outcome 1.1) may lead to negative environmental effects such as the introduction of alien invasive species, a modification of existing ecosystems, the establishment of a**	I = 2 L = 2	**Low**	Outcome 1 includes activities of reforestation, afforestation and agroforestry. There is a risk that this is implemented mainly through creation of woodlots and energy plantations with fast growing fuel and timber species, and through	- Partnerships with research centers should be envisioned - The risk will be assessed further as part of ESIA and Biodiversity Action Plan (inception) will be needed as part of the ESMP, per requirements outlined in ESMF - Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) practices will be emphasized - Project activities will complement afforestation measures with measures to diversify sources of food, fodder, forage,

monoculture that lacks biodiversity and true ecosystem function *Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management* *1.3, 1.6, 1.8*			planting along and on structures for soil and water conservation and harvesting for strength and protection. The temptation to use fast growing, low maintenance exotic species, along with suitable native species could arise to provide fodder, fuel and timber as an adaptation measure. These species could however prove to be invasive. Moreover, invasive species could also come through inadvertent transfer on contaminated equipment or use of contaminated plant material or seeds. Output 3.1.2 mentions that loan facility mechanisms could be used to buy seeds, which may lead to the introduction of genetically modified organisms, with the risk of introducing invasive species.	fuel and timber through planting native species of trees and shrubs.
Risk 6 **In the long term, the project may generate benefits that would lead to further socio-economic development locally, which would in turn generate a risk of more incoming of IDPs and demographic pressure in this area, as well as potential conflicts with inhabitants over land use** *Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management* *1.3, 1.6, 1.8*	I = 2 L = 3	**Moderate**	Overall, in the Tahoua region, the trend of increasing numbers of people in displacement due to attacks and continued armed groups intimidation has increased the number of internally displaced persons from 23,000 at the end of 2019 to over 55,000 in January 2021. The project area is already considered a safer place, and hosts numerous internally displaced persons, all using the lands. The project could appeal more IDPs to establish themselves in the area, resulting in more pressure on lands and potentially in conflicts with the inhabitants.	- The ESIA will analyze the situation of IDPs in the project area and seek how best to engage with them - In order to avoid and manage conflicts, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be made available in French (and potentially other languages such as tamasheq) to all stakeholders before the activities start. It will specify the need for a full disclosure of information and provide for meaningful participation of stakeholders during the planning and implementation of site-specific activities including as part of site-specific Environmental and Social screenings and assessments. - A project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism will promote awareness of the grievance mechanism which provides a means for redress of aggrieved individuals or groups. - A conflict analysis (inception) will be conducted together with the ESIA in order to detect (1) potential existing tensions and (2) existing conflict resolution mechanisms,

				with a particular emphasis on the livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples and Internally Displaced Peoples. - The Livelihood Action Framework/Plan (inception) will be conducted on a participatory basis, through the representative management structures set up by the project to manage interventions, both in farm lands and in pasture lands. All communities livelihoods, including nomadic pastoralists and IDPs, will be represented. - The project will set up representative management structures to manage interventions, both in farm lands and in pasture lands.
Risk 7 **Climate change, which manifests mainly through more droughts and floods has generated major shifts in the seasonal calendar, increased heat waves, perturbations in agricultural practices, and has affected storage capacities – this can increase conflicts and social tensions, and lead to the loss of benefits among farmers' organizations.** *Climate Change and Disaster Risks* *2.1, 2.2*	I = 4 L = 3	Substantial	The project is designed with resilience in mind for activities sensitive to climate change. It integrates projections on increased heat waves, droughts, changes in the seasonal and agricultural calendar. However, changes could happen more rapidly than anticipated and/or unplanned climate hazard could threaten the projects' outcomes.	• The project will provide adequate support to the agriculture sector in order to better adapt it to climate change and modified agricultural conditions. • Capacity enhancement of State entities and natural resources users will be supported and monitored to ensure that communities' livelihoods are better adapted to climate change. • Alternative livelihood activities are designed to be climate-smart; promotion of innovating agro-pastoral techniques is emphasized. • Drought management systems will be part of the outcome 2.1.3 and 2.1.2 • Trainings to farmer organizations will take into account the whole chain of production in order to ensure that a better adaptation of cultures corresponds to appropriate storage facilities (2.1.1; 3.1.1) • The Project plans to update and complete the database for a better intervention • Interventions and localization should be specified • Feasibility studies for any infrastructure (water management) will include climate risks and projections • Climate change risks will be addressed in ESMF and ESIA/ESMP)
Risk 8 **The project activities could lead to work-related accidents involving local workers during the construction**	I = 3 L= 2	**Low**	The project will support small-scale infrastructure and construction development (water pumping and irrigation systems) that will require the use of local workforce.	- The project will require compliance with the Code of Conduct and safety standards by Project companies and personnel - These risks will be further assessed through the ESIA and specific measures will be specified in the ESMP(s) and the Health and Security Plan(s)

or rehabilitation (including of dikes and mangrove rice bunds); the potential malfunctioning of the structures could also affect the safety of local communities (output 2.1.1) *Community Health, Safety and Security* *3.1, 3.3* *Labour and Working Conditions* *7,6*			Accidents may arise on the construction sites. Vehicles and machines used for transporting people and construction materials can also cause traffic accidents. Stakeholders have highlighted during the initial consultation that the weak capacity to manage infrastructures will indeed be a challenge. Infrastructures will be under the control of the local authorities and their financing will be ensured according to the mechanisms provided for (ANFICT/FISAN) by the 3N Initiative.	- An Emergency Fund may be considered to deal with possible situations of this kind - A technical study will be held (inception) to clarify the sustainability use of underground water in the project zone (Activity 2.2.13). This study along with ESIA/ESMP will also ensure FPIC from beneficiaries and surrounding communities who might be impacted by the pumps and the selection of sites for irrigation. - Groundwater extraction will happen in deep aquifer water resources, which will be easily recharged considering the low level of consumption of villages - Co-funding has been clarified and activities under co-funding will be screened. Responsibilities will be defined as per UNDP SES policy alignment (inception).
Risk 9 **The activities related to water-pumping could inadvertently lead to an unsustainable use of groundwater, and to potential issues in water availability for some communities, if only some community members appropriate the system and privatize access to water** *Community Health, Safety and Security* *3.6* *Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management* *1.11*	I= 5 L=3	Substantial	Output 2.1.1 plans for water-pumping and water extraction in order to build irrigation systems and build resilience through the droughts. This could however, if the location and if their use are not well established and accepted, generate tensions over a vital resource for the communities	- A technical study will be conducted at project implementation stage to clarify the sustainability use of underground water in the project zone (Activity 2.2.13). This study along with ESIA/ESMP will also ensure FPIC from beneficiaries and surrounding communities who might be impacted by the pumps and the selection of sites for irrigation. - The ESMF (designed at PPG) and ESIA/ESMP (inception) and any subsequent assessments/management plans identified in ESMF has ensured that risks linked to water-pumping are accounted for and managed adequately

Risk 10 **The project may act as a disease vector : small scale water storage may have potential to provide breeding areas for mosquitos which represent a nuisance and increase the prevalence of Malaria or other significant mosquito borne diseases, while travels of staff and consultants into the area may increase the risk of COVID-19 spread.** *Community Health, Safety and Security* *3,1, 3.4*	I = 2 L = 1	Low	The creation of water works supported by the project to adapt agricultural practices to increased droughts in the two areas may be sources of proliferation of vectors of waterborne diseases (cholera, bilharzia, guinea worms, malaria, etc.) which can harm beneficiaries. The lack of medical facilities and the dilapidated condition of existing facilities, the lack of training for medical personnel, the low number of medical personnel per capita and the excessive burden health-care expenditure represents for low-income households, all lead to believe that an increase in water-borne diseases would lead to a considerable health and sanitation issue at the local level. The PMU staff, as well as national and possibly international consultants, are expected to travel to the area regularly for support and monitoring. Given the current global COVID-19 pandemic and the low level of medical facilities and healthcare in the region, they could facilitate the spread of COVID-19 into the area, with considerable consequences.	• Because this risk can't be avoided, mitigation measures have been implemented to tackle the adverse effects. The following measures will be taken before the start of operation of the developed site: (a) extension of insecticide-impregnated mosquito nets to limit the spread of malaria in the area; (b) improvement of the health coverage of the area and the encouragement of the future operators of the site to carry out regular medical check-ups; (c) Raising awareness and educating the population on hygiene measures. They will be integrated within the Health and Safety Plan(s). • These measures will favor the prevention of risks and impacts and taken into consideration the differentiated exposure to and higher sensitivity of marginalized groups. • The Health and Safety Plan(s) will cover COVID-19 prevention measures.
Risk 11 **Even though the project aims at making agricultural practices more sustainable by improving their adaptation to climate change and by**	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate	The CSA support (component 2) and the support to small entrepreneurs (component 3) which will both be supported by the project may generate waste and encourage the use of chemicals if clear assessments, criteria and measures are not put in place Agricultural and	• The CSA approach is meant to ensure the sustainability of this system and is closely linked to the local contracts and/or the formulation of local development plans to ensure landscape management and to take into account broader environmental and social constraints. • Stakeholder consultations will be key to determine local techniques and practices and informed by local planning and landscape management approaches. This is meant to

promoting Climate-Smart Agriculture technologies, the exploitation of new crops and the increased agricultural production triggered by the project could cause serious damage to the natural habitats, including in the small classified forests, such as the Korafane forest near Bouza, and potential cultural heritage sites present in the area. This risk covers accidental release of products or waste from agricultural production units, uncontrolled use of herbicides and chemical fertilizers which can contaminate soils and surface water if used without proper protocols, as well as the any release of waste or use of chemicals from the SMEs to be supported by the project. Rehabilitation of pasture corridors could also cause harm to biodiverse ecosystems by triggering more erosion and landslides. *Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management* *1.4, 1.8, 1.10, 1.11,* *Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency* *8.6*			non-agricultural waste, use of pesticides and fertilizers, introduction of new species/seeds should be appropriately managed in order to make sure that they do not generate any soil or water stream pollution, ultimately harming the region's fragile ecosystem.	ensure sustainable use of resources and avoid adverse impacts on ecosystems and people's livelihoods. • The SESP conducted during PPG stage did not identify the presence and location of cultural heritage sites in the project intervention sites. Further assessment will happen during the ESIA. • A Biodiversity Action Plan (inception) will be designed as part of the ESMP • The project will work to strengthen institutional capacities to ensure effective and efficient management of agriculture regarding climate change, including the mitigation of potential adverse impacts to habitats. • The project will collaborate with Research centres in order to investigate sustainable practices such as direct seeding, agroforestry, improved techniques, and others so that they can be promoted and implemented on project demonstration sites. Support to research will enable the project duty bearers to better understand potential solutions, and to promote them (ex: use of direct seeding) • Currently, the availability of pesticides and fertilizers in the area is low. However, to prevent any increase with the expected higher yields and production, a Pest Management Plan as part of the ESMP will be developed. The project will comply with the national legislation on the use of pesticides and ensure that appropriate straightforward management measures are incorporated in the capacity-building activities and implemented in the project activities on the ground. • Environmental, Social and Technical Assessments, including a cost-benefit analysis of adaptation options, will be undertaken for the targeted sites will detail viable options. They will identify socially acceptable and environmentally suitable locations and alternative livelihoods activities to be supported by the project. Environmental assessment of those alternatives will be included in these assessments, included appropriate measures of avoidance and if not possible of mitigation, such as an apparatus for waste water purification for aquaculture activities. • UNDP ensures that Projects avoid the release of pollutants, and when avoidance is not feasible, minimize and/or control the intensity and mass flow of their release. This applies to the release of pollutants to air, water, and land

				due to routine, non-routine, and accidental circumstances. UNDP Projects ensure that pollution prevention and control technologies and practices are applied during the Project life cycle, utilizing performance levels and measures specified in national law or in good international good practice, whichever is more stringent. If less stringent measures (as compared to good international practice) are appropriate, the Project will fully justify the chosen alternative through the assessment process, demonstrating that the alternative is consistent with these requirements. The technologies and practices applied will be tailored to the hazards and risks associated with the nature of the Project.
Risk 12 **The project could adversely impact traditional indigenous knowledge by (1) sharing it in a way that is not culturally appropriate ; (2) triggering its loss through the introduction of climate smart agriculture technologies and new practices** *Indigenous peoples* *6.1, 6.2, 6.3*	I = 2 L = 1	Low	Climate smart practices, more resilient crops and other forms of knowledge will be introduced by the project. This may lead, in the mid-term, to a progressive abandonment of traditional forms of agriculture and hence to a loss of traditional knowledge among the younger generations, which constitutes a traditional heritage.	• Where possible, agricultural knowledge will be studied and preserved through the partnership with local research centres. • The Social Inclusion Plan will plan adequate measures to (1) avoid the loss of indigenous agricultural knowledge: (2) define culturally appropriate ways of sharing indigenous knowledge. • FPIC will be applied where necessary.
Risk 13 **Most of the agricultural sector in the project area is informal and fails to comply with national and international labor standards. Hence there is a risk of violation of workers' rights within the cooperatives supported by the project, linked in particular to forced labor and child labor.** *Labour and working conditions*	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	The agricultural sector is associated with several human rights issues. Despite being banned in 2003, descent-based slavery is still prevalent in Niger, with some estimates suggesting tens of thousands of people are still living as slaves in the country. In particular, slavery continues to be practiced in Tuareg communities, among whom a caste-like hierarchy persists, as well as among Maure and Peulh. The majority are born into slavery and while identifying as	• Inspections of all activities should be carried out by the Ministry of the Agriculture and local authorities. In order to ensure the protection of children and all workers against trafficking, forced labour and other worst forms of labour in agriculture, it is expected to step up inspections of those activities. • The project will work closely with few farmers organizations within this project, and responsible parties will ensure that these organizations comply with all national and international labour standards. Training to farmers organizations which will receive small grants (Output 3.1.1) on adapted practices will recall these standards and monitoring of working conditions will be diligently followed.

7.3, 7.6			Tuareg, many are descended from African communities enslaved by Tuareg raiders generations before. Without rights or recognition, their situation is characterized by abuse, exploitation, and sexual assault. For young girls, in particular, the practice of wahaya – the sale of a slave as a 'fifth wife' – persists and is predominantly carried out among Tuaregs, with many sold to wealthy Hausa families.	• This risk will be further addressed in design stage assessments, consultations and ESMF as well as subsequent ESIA/ESMP, which will include labour management procedures.

QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?

Low Risk	☐	
Moderate Risk	**X**	GAAP, SEP, SESP and ESMF have been developed during PPG phase. The ESMF has clarified safeguards requirements and capacities for implementation.
Substantial Risk	☐	
High Risk	☐	

QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)

Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects

Is assessment required? (check if "yes")	**X**			***Status? (completed, planned)***
if yes, indicate overall type and status		**X**	Targeted assessment(s)	Gender analysis has been conducted by PPG Team
		X	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	Planned (inception, ESMF)
		☐	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	

	Are management plans required? (check if "yes)	**X**			
	If yes, indicate overall type		**X**	Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, others)	Gender Action Plan has been elaborated by the PPG Team Management plans required during inception/ implementation clarified in ESMF
			X	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	Planned in inception/ implementation (per ESMF)
			X	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	ESMF has been elaborated by the PPG Team
	Based on identified <u>risks</u>, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		**Comments (not required)**		
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind				
	Human Rights	**X**			
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	**X**			
	Accountability	**X**			
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	**X**			
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	**X**			
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	**X**			
	4. Cultural Heritage				
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	**X**			
	6. Indigenous Peoples	**X**			
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	**X**			
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	**X**			

Final Sign Off

Final Screening at the design-stage is not complete until the following signatures are included

Signature	***Date***	***Description***
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.		
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind **Human Rights**		**Answer (Yes/No)**
P.1	Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	**YES**
P.2	Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	**YES**
P.3	Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	**YES**
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.4	adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	**NO**
P.5	inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? [49]	**NO**
P.6	restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	**NO**
P.7	exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	**NO**
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
P.8	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	**YES**
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.9	adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	**YES**
P.10	reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	**YES**
P.11	limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being*	**NO**
P.12	exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? *For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc*.	**NO**

[49] Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender and transsexual people.

Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		
Accountability		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.13	exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	**YES**
P.14	grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	**YES**
P.15	risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	**NO**
Project-Level Standards		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
1.1	adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes*	**NO**
1.2	activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	NO
1.3	changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	**YES**
1.4	risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	**YES**
1.5	exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	NO
1.6	introduction of invasive alien species?	**YES**
1.7	adverse impacts on soils?	NO
1.8	harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	**YES**
1. 9	significant agricultural production?	NO
1. 10	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	**YES**
1.11	significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	**YES**
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms?[50]	NO
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)[51]	NO
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	NO
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
Would the potentially involve or lead to:		

[50] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.
[51] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	**YES**
2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change? *For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events*	**YES**
2.3	direct or indirect increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disasters now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	NO
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	**NO**
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security		
Would the potentially involve or lead to:		
3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	**YES**
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	NO
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	**YES**
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	**YES**
3.5	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	NO
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	**YES**
3.7	influx of project workers to project areas?	NO
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	NO
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	**NO**
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	NO
4.3	adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	**NO**
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	NO
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	NO
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
5.1	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	NO

5.2	economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	**YES**
5.3	risk of forced evictions?[52]	NO
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	**YES**
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	**YES**
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	**YES**
6.3	impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? *If the answer to screening question 6.3 is "yes", then the potential risk impacts are considered significant and the project would be categorized as either Substantial Risk or High Risk*	**YES**
6.4	the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	NO
6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	**NO**
6.6	forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above*	NO
6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	**NO**
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	NO
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.*	**NO**
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)		
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	NO
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	NO
7.3	use of child labour?	YES
7.4	use of forced labour?	NO
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	**YES**

[52] Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.

7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	**YES**
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
8.1	the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	NO
8.2	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	NO
8.3	the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	NO
8.4	the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention*	NO
8.5	the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	**NO**
8.6	significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	**YES**

Annex 7: UNDP Risk Register

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability *I=Impact* *L=Likelihood*	Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
1	Acts of vandalism and theft of solar panels, electric pumps, etc.	Social	I = 3 L = 3 Moderate	An agreement will be signed with the group to ensure continuous monitoring ofnthe installed equipment. The solar panels, the electric pumps and other equipment will bear the mark "Owned by Niger/OHANA" with an identification number. If possible, the supplier must integrate into the equipment, particularly the solar panels and electric pumps, a geo-referenced warning system connected to the cooperatives' mobile phones. Stolen equipment can thus be found thanks to the installation of a system of connected objects that can be tracked using the GPS tracker. This technology has proven itself in the in the monitoring of large construction sites in the construction sector. It should be noted that thieves are commonly armed groups / bandits, and the stolen equipment can go to their illegal activities (in particular solar panels)	SE-CNEDD
2	Lack of support from local administrative authorities	Political	I = 4 L = 2 Moderate	Obtain support of local administrative authorities by involving them through meetings and public consultation workshops in each selected region, department, and commune.	PMU UNDP
3	Lack of local support, reluctant to adopt practices	Operational	I = 4 L = 2 Moderate	Foster communities' buy-in through inclusive and targeted actions towards all communities through a project Social Inclusion Plan.	PMU
4	Low participation of women and youth	Social	I = 4 L = 3 Substantial	Encourages strong involvement of women through sensitization and capacity building. Ensure that the sites are not subject to any problem regarding land tenure for women.	SE-CNEDD
5	Deteriorating security conditions in the Project area	Social	I = 4 L = 3 Substantial	All selected sites for the project are secured sites in the administrative departments concerned. The government will propose a safety action plan for the intervention sites that will be considered during the	SE-CNEDD

				implementation. The project will cooperate with regional and communal security services and set up an alert system in case of terrorist attack. The project will give priority to local conflict management methods and best practices.	
6	Poor quality of solar energy equipment and / or unsuitable for sufficient water pumping	Technical	I = 4 L = 3 Substantial	Contract awardees will be required to provide Bank guarantee to ensure that the solar energy equipment and pumps are of excellent quality and adapted to biophysical context of Niger. The required quantity of water on each parcel of farmland are reached and supplies water regularly throughout the year.	PMU UNDP
7	Risk of misuse and poor maintenance of equipment	Operational	I = 4 L = 2 Moderate	Train artisans at the national and local level for the installation and repair of equipment	PMU
8	Fear of innovation manifested by farmers' groups reluctance to apply CSA knowledge/ practices on climate change adaptation.	Social	I = 4 L = 3 Substantial	Organize ongoing awareness sessions on the merits of adaptation measures. Organize visits to successful achievements in other regions	SE-CNEDD
9	Insufficient mastery of the technologies promoted by the project with consequences on the yields and production	Operational	I = 3 L = 2 Moderate	Plan training and advisory support for the beneficiaries to enable them to assimilate as soon as possible the operation of the project equipment by the beneficiaries	PMU
10	The techniques promoted by the project remain confined to the beneficiary region	Social	I = 3 L = 2 Moderate	Disseminate lessons learned and focus on replication and scaling up through incentive private financial mechanism	SE-CNEDD
11	COVID-19, other health-related emergency / pandemics, adversely impact project implementation	Social	I = 2 L = 2 Low	The project team will be based in Tahoua to reduce the impacts linked with travel restrictions and most of the works will be conducted by local workforce. In case a pandemic impacts Tahoua and the remote targeted areas, protective equipment will be distributed.	SE-CNEDD
12	Fiduciary risks: funds are not used for the intended purposes; do not achieve value for money; and/or are not properly accounted for. This can be due to a variety of factors, including lack of capacity, competency or knowledge,	Financial	I = 4 L = 2 Moderate	A proper fiduciary risk governance arrangement will be developed by the PMU during the project implementation phase. The mitigation plan will be integrated into the project implementation and supported by ongoing project performance monitoring.	SE-CNEDD UNDP

	bureaucratic inefficiency, and / or active corruption.				
13	Climate risks: losses and damages of assets and production as a result of extreme climate events in the region (drought). This may affect the economic return of CSA investments and in turn reduce the capacity of borrowers to pay off their debts, discourage them for future CSA investments, jeopardizing the development of climate finance and reduce the climate change adaptation capacity of the communities.	Environmental	I = 3 L = 3 Moderate	Components 2 and 3 will carefully select the techniques. Early trigger mechanism is planned for the PMU to react adequately and anticipate financial consequences for beneficiaries.	SE-CNEDD

Annex 8: Overview of Project Staff and Technical Consultancies

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
For Project Management		
Local / National contracting		
Project Manager *Rate: $2239/month*	*12 months/years and 5 years*	*The Project Manager (PM), together with the Lead Technical Advisor will be responsible for the overall management of the project, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors.* *<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u>* • *Manage the overall conduct of the project.* • *Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the approved workplan.* • *Execute activities by managing personnel, goods and services, training and low-value grants, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work.* • *Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring plan, and update the plan as required.* • *Provide support for completion of assessments required by UNDP, spot checks and audits.* • *Manage requests for the provision of UNDP financial resources through funding advances, direct payments or reimbursement using the FACE form.* • *Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports.* • *Monitor progress, watch for plan deviations and make course corrections when needed within project board-agreed tolerances to achieve results.* • *Ensure that changes are controlled and problems addressed.* • *Perform regular progress reporting to the project board as agreed with the board, including measures to address challenges and opportunities.* • *Prepare and submit financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis.* • *Manage and monitor the project risks – including social and environmental risks - initially identified and submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log;* • *Capture lessons learned during project implementation.* • *Prepare revisions to the multi-year workplan, as needed, as well as annual and quarterly plans if required.* • *Prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop.* • *Ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the GEF PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the GEF PIR.* • *Prepare the GEF PIR;* • *Assess major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;*

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		• *Monitor implementation plans including the gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, and any environmental and social management plans;* • *Monitor and track progress against the GEF Core indicators.* • *Support the Mid-term review and Terminal Evaluation process.* • *Add technical tasks as necessary*
Project Secretary *Rate: $ 1075/month*	*12 months/years and 5 years*	*<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u>* *Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Manager, will carry out the following tasks:* • *Assist the Project Manager in day-to-day management and oversight of project activities;* • *Providing clerical and administrative support to project teams* • *Organizing documents, correspondence, and invoices* • *Ordering supplies and liaising with suppliers and vendors* • *Scheduling meetings and travel arrangements* • *Submitting construction permit requests and making copies of documents for bids and projects* • *Assist in the preparation of progress reports.* • *Ensure all project documentation (progress reports, consulting and other technical reports, minutes of meetings, etc.) are properly maintained in hard and electronic copies in an efficient and readily accessible filing system, for when required by PB, TAC, UNDP, project consultants and other PMU staff;* • *Provide PMU-related administrative and logistical assistance.*
Finance and Administrative Assistant *Rate: $ 1343/month*	*12 months/years and 5 years*	*<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u>* • *Keep records of project funds and expenditures, and ensure all project-related financial documentation are well maintained and readily available when required by the Project Manager;* • *Review project expenditures and ensure that project funds are used in compliance with the Project Document and GoI financial rules and procedures;* • *Validate and certify FACE forms before submission to UNDP;* • *Provide necessary financial information as and when required for project management decisions;* • *Provide necessary financial information during project audit(s);* • *Review annual budgets and project expenditure reports, and notify the Project Manager if there are any discrepancies or issues;* • *Consolidate financial progress reports submitted by the responsible parties for implementation of project activities;*

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		• *Liaise and follow up with the responsible parties for implementation of project activities in matters related to project funds and financial progress reports.*
For Technical Assistance		
Outcome1		
International / Regional and global contracting		
International Safeguards Consultant *Rates: $750/day*	*50 days for the entire project. Pro rata for outcome 1 (13.3. days)*	*In close coordination with the PMU, and SE/CNEDD, the duties and responsibilities of the International Safeguards Consultant will be to:* • *Carry out ESIA and develop safeguard management plans in line with the ESMF*
Local / National contracting		
National Safeguards expert *Rates: $400/day*	*50 days for the entire project. Pro rata for outcome 1 (25. days)*	*In close coordination with the PMU, and SE/CNEDD, the duties and responsibilities of national Safeguards expert will be to* • *Conduct ESIA and develop safeguard management plans in line with the ESNF*
Agricultural / forestry expert *Rate: $ 400 /day*	*20 days for the entire project duration*	*In close coordination with the PMU, and SE/CNEDD, the duties and responsibilities of the Agricultural / forestry expert will* • *Conduct study on local agricultural / forestry knowledge and practices* • *Prepares and submits a study report on local agricultural / forestry knowledge and practices*
Ecosystem restoration/renewable energy expert *Rate: $ 400/day*	*40 days*	*In close coordination with the PMU, and SE/CNEDD, the duties and responsibilities of the Ecosystem restoration/renewable energy expert will:* • *Provide training on ecosystem restoration practices and wood-energy resource management,* • *Propose and develop training modules,* • *Prepare PPTs,* • *Facilitate trainings and submit training reports to PMU*

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Ecologist/forest expert *Rate: $ 400/day*	*80 days*	*In close coordination with the PMU, and SE/CNEDD, the duties and responsibilities of the Ecologist/forest expert will:* • *Conduct a study on traditional knowledge and its role in preserving the region's biodiversity in Tohoua* • *Prepares and submits a study report on traditional knowledge and its role in preserving the region's biodiversity*
Ecologist *Rate: $ 400/day*	*100 days*	*In close coordination with the PMU, and SE/CNEDD, the duties and responsibilities of the Ecologist will* • *Conduct study on ecosystem services and goods in Tahoua,* • *Prepares and submits a study report on ecosystem services and goods in Tahoua*
Landscape Restoration expert *Rate: $ 400/day*	*40 days*	*In close coordination with the PMU, and SE/CNEDD, the duties and responsibilities of the* • *Support the restoration of forest land* • *Provide support to restoration of degraded forest land/reforestation through the establishment of village woods lands.* • *Support and supervise the planting of forest species.* • *Support and supervise the planting of the village woods in the Communes for the supply of firewood.*
Livestock corridor expert *Rate: $ 400 /month*	*40 days*	*In close coordination with the PMU, and SE/CNEDD, the duties and responsibilities of the Livestock corridor expert will be to:* • *Support the demarcation and seeding of animal corridors* • *Identify and screen seedlings/seeds/trees to be planted on corridors* • *Accompany farmers to demarcate the corridors and plant,* • *Facilitate and follow-up the implementation of different activities to ensure corridors success*
Rangeland restoration consultant *Rate: $ 400/day*	*120 days / year* 1 year*	*In close coordination with the PMU, and SE/CNEDD, the duties and responsibilities of the Rangeland Restoration Consultant (RRC) will be:* • *Survey the land around Tahoua, and in consultation with SE/CNEDD and village land users, choose an area for rangeland restoration* • *Demonstrate processes and techniques of rangeland rehabilitation, including zai holes, demi-lunes, or other water trapping ditches*
Improved cookstove expert *Rate: $ 400/day*	*40 days / year* 1 year*	*In close coordination with the PMU, and SE/CNEDD, the duties and responsibilities of the Improved cookstove expert will* • *Train women on the fabrication of efficient cookstoves* • *Propose and develop training modules* • *Prepare training tools/manual* • *Facilitate training proper and*

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		• *Write training report and submit*
Natural resource expert *Rate: $ 400/day*	*10 days / year* 1 year*	*In close coordination with the PMU, and SE/CNEDD, the duties and responsibilities of the Natural resource expert will* • *Train local nature protection brigadiers* • *Propose and develop training modules* • *Prepare training tools/manual.* • *Facilitate training proper and* • *Write training report and submit*
Outcome 2		
International / Regional and global contracting		
International Early warning system consultant *Rates: $ 750/ day*	*30 days*	*In close coordination with the PMU, and SE/CNEDD, the duties and responsibilities of the* *Carry out the installation and training of vulnerability monitoring observatories*
International Safeguards Consultant (Continuation) *Rates: $ 750/ day*	*50 days for the entire project. Pro rata for outcome 1 (36.7. days)*	*Under close supervision of the Project Manager (PM), and SE/CNEDD, the duties and responsibilities of national Safeguards expert* • *Carry out ESIA,* • *Develop safeguard management plans* • *Identifying and reporting any signs of abuse or neglect to the appropriate authorities.* • *Sharing relevant information with other professionals or agencies who are involved in safeguarding, following the legal and professional guidelines1.* • *Promoting the rights, dignity and wellbeing of the people they serve, and respecting their views and wishes.* • *Following the policies and procedures of their organisation and the local safeguarding board*
Local / National contracting		
Safeguards expert (continuation) *Rates: $400/day*	*50 days for the entire project. Pro rata for outcome 1 (25. days)*	*In close coordination with the PMU, and SE/CNEDD, the duties and responsibilities of national Safeguards expert will* • Conduct ESIA • Develop safeguard management plans (Pro rate, 50% under component 2) • *Identifying and reporting any signs of abuse or neglect to the appropriate authorities.* • *Sharing relevant information with other professionals or agencies who are involved in safeguarding, following the legal and professional guidelines* • *Promoting the rights, dignity and wellbeing of the people they serve, and respecting their views and wishes.* • *Following the policies and procedures of their organisation and the local safeguarding board*

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Agriculture technician *Rate: $ 400/day*	*15 days / year* 1 year*	*In close coordination with the PMU, and SE/CNEDD, the duties and responsibilities of the Agriculture technician will be to:* • *Train technical agents on climate smart agriculture and forestry practices*
Farmer fields schools' experts /Agriculture post *Rate: $ 400/day*	*250 days for entire project duration*	*In close coordination with the PMU, and SE/CNEDD, the duties and responsibilities of the Farmer fields schools' experts /Agriculture post will be to:* • *Support the establishment and operation of farmer and pastoral field schools* • *Support farmers understanding on farming systems work*
Community life and climate resilience expert *Rate: $ 400/day*	*15 days*	*In close coordination with the PMU, and SE/CNEDD, the duties and responsibilities of the Community life and climate resilience expert will be to:* • *Train private sector actors on community life and climate resilience*
Ruminant expert *Rate: $ 250/day*	*40 days*	*In close coordination with the PMU, and SE/CNEDD, the duties and responsibilities of the Ruminant nutritionist expert will be to:* • *Support women in small ruminant fattening* • *determine feed rations,*
Fodder production expert *Rate: $ 400/day*	*50 days / year* 1 year*	*In close coordination with the PMU, and SE/CNEDD, the duties and responsibilities of the Fodder production expert will be to:* • *Train producers on seed and fodder production* • *Supervise and implement the fodder production* • *Conduct training on fodder and forage management for the Crop Farmers/Youth farmers* • *Provide training on improved approaches to production, harvesting, processing and storage techniques of both new and existing fodder crop* • *Conduct training on fodder storage, preservation technologies like silage and hay making*

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Food processing and marketing expert *Rate: $ 400/day*	*50 days*	*In close coordination with the PMU, and SE/CNEDD, the duties and responsibilities of the Food processing and marketing expert will be to:* *Train women and youths on food processing and agricultural marketing techniques such as:* • *Developing and implementing marketing and branding strategies to increase the sale of various food products* • *Studying consumer wants, needs, and food purchasing patterns*
Pisciculture expert *Rate: $ 250/day*	*40 days*	*In close coordination with the PMU, and SE/CNEDD, the duties and responsibilities of the Pisciculture expert will be to:* *Train women and youth in fish farming on:* • *Managing fish habitats throughout the year* • *Maintaining stock health and welfare issues* • *Feeding stock either manually or via automated machinery* • *Maintenance of equipment and cages*
ICT expert *Rate: $ 400/day*	*30 days*	*In close coordination with the PMU, and SE/CNEDD, the duties and responsibilities of the ICT expert* *Train producers in the use of information and communication technologies such as* • *Cell phones for early warning systems* • *Market information*
Climate vulnerability expert *Rate: $ 400/day*	*30 days*	*In close coordination with the PMU, and SE/CNEDD, the duties and responsibilities of the Climate vulnerability expert will be to:* *Support the training of vulnerability monitoring observatories such as:* • *Oversight to the risk management process to ensure organizational risk to mission and business success is considered in decision making* • *Organization-wide forum to consider all sources of risk, including aggregated risk from individual information systems*
Outcome 3		
International / Regional and global contracting		
International financial green bank expert *Rate: $750/day*	*25 days*	*In close coordination with the PMU, and SE/CNEDD, the duties and responsibilities of the ICT expert* • *Provide capacity building on green loans and green subventions* • *Propose and prepare training modules* • *Develop training tools including manual* • *Facilitate training and*

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		• *Write and submit training report*
International finance expert on green line credits and subvention *Rate: $750/day*	*20 days*	*In close coordination with the PMU, and SE/CNEDD, the duties and responsibilities of the international finance expert on green line credits and subvention will be to:* • *Provide support to women and youths to access green line of credits and green subsidies* • *Propose and prepare training modules* • *Develop training tools including manual* • *Facilitate training and* • *Write and submit training report*
Local / National contracting		
Traceability and Certification Expert *Rate: $ 400/day*	*40 days / year* 1 year*	*In close coordination with the PMU, and SE/CNEDD, the duties and responsibilities of the Agricultural products company will be to:* • *Support the establishment of a certification and labelling scheme for agricultural products* • *Ensure transparency and compliance with the standards and regulations that define organic agriculture.* • *Support inspection and certification*
Outcome 4		
Local / National contracting		
Project Monitoring and Evaluation Officer *Rate: $ 1343/month*	*12 months/years and 5 years*	*<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u>* • *Monitor project progress and participate in the production of progress reports ensuring that they meet the necessary reporting requirements and standards;* • *Ensure project's M&E meets the requirements of the Government, the UNDP Country Office, and UNDP-GEF; develop project-specific M&E tools as necessary;* • *Oversee and ensure the implementation of the project's M&E plan, including periodic appraisal of the Project's Theory of Change and Results Framework with reference to actual and potential project progress and results;* • *Oversee/develop/coordinate the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan;* • *Oversee and guide the design of surveys/ assessments commissioned for monitoring and evaluating project results;* • *Facilitate mid-term and terminal evaluations of the project; including management responses;* • *Facilitate annual reviews of the project and produce analytical reports from these annual reviews, including learning and other knowledge management products;* • *Support project site M&E and learning missions;* • *Visit project sites as and when required to appraise project progress on the ground and validate written progress reports.*

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Knowledge Management and Communication Specialist *Rate: $ 1343/month*	*12 months/years and 5 years*	*Duties and Responsibilities* • *Acquiring and maintaining a detailed knowledge of the project's policies, principles, and strategies, and keeping up-to-date with relevant developments.* • *Encouraging a culture of knowledge-sharing and collaborative work flow among departments and project teams.* • *Ensuring that employees are sure of the knowledge management processes, including the purpose of doing so.* • *Making sure that the right knowledge goes to the right people, and that this information is promptly applied to business activities.* • *Serving as the primary point of contact for knowledge management within the organization.*
National Evaluator (MTR) *Rate: $ 400/day*	*25 days*	*In close coordination with the PMU, and SE/CNEDD, the duties and responsibilities of the National Evaluator (MTR) will be:* • *Conduct project mid-term evaluation* • *Provide evaluation report to the PMU*
National Evaluator (TE) *Rate: $ 400/day*	*25 days*	*In close coordination with the PMU, and SE/CNEDD, the duties and responsibilities of the National Evaluator (TE)* • *Conduct terminal evaluation of the project* • *Provide terminal evaluation report to the PMU*
National safeguard expert *Rate: $ 400 /day*	*75 days (15 days/yuear)*	*In close coordination with the PMU, and SE/CNEDD, the duties and responsibilities of the National safeguard expert will:* • *Monitor the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and social incusion plan* • *Provide oversight to the risk management process to ensure organizational risk to mission and business success is considered in decision making* • *Provide organization-wide forum to consider all sources of risk, including aggregated risk from individual information systems* • *Ensure collaboration and cooperation among organizational entities*
International / Regional and global contracting		
International Evaluator *Rate: $ 750/day*	*40 days / year* 1 year*	*In close coordination with the PMU, and SE/CNEDD, the duties and responsibilities of the International Evaluator will:* • *Conduct project mid-term evaluation* • *Provide Mid-Term Review report to the PMU*

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
International Evaluator *Rate: $ 750/day*	*40 days / year* 1 year*	*In close coordination with the PMU, and SE/CNEDD, the duties and responsibilities of the International Evaluator will:* • *Conduct project Final evaluation* • *Provide terminal evaluation report to the PMU*