

## Template for CREWS Project Presentation Note to the Steering Committee

<b>1</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Niger Strengthening Early Warning Services</b>	
<b>2</b>	<b>Project Reference</b>	CREWS/CProj/07/Niger	
<b>3</b>	<b>Geographic coverage</b>	Country Project	
<b>4</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	4 years, July 2017 – June 2021	
<b>5</b>	<b>Total cost of CREWS contribution</b>	<b>US\$ 2,740,000</b>	
<b>6</b>	<b>Implementing Partner</b>	<b>World Bank</b>	
		a. Allocation Requested for Execution by Government	0
		b. Allocation Requested for Execution by Partner	US\$2,241,000
		c. Fees of Implementing Partner:	US\$249,000
	d. Total requested	US\$2,490,000	
<b>7</b>	<b>Additional Implementing Partners</b>	<b>WMO</b>	
		a. Allocation Requested for Execution by Partner	US\$217,500
		b. Fees of Additional Implementing Partner:	US\$32,500
	c. Total:	US\$250,000	
<b>10</b>	<b>Total Project Amount</b>	<b>US\$2,740,000</b>	
<b>11</b>	<b>Main objective</b>	<p>CREWS resources will contribute to improvement of the Government of Niger’s early warning services by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Enhancing food security early warning system</li> <li>– Establishing a flood and extreme weather warnings (mostly in urban areas and along major Niger and Komadougou Rivers)</li> </ul> <p>More specifically, CREWS financing would expand the scope of World Bank “Disaster Risk Management and Urban Development Project”, <a href="#">P145268-P145932</a>), ongoing since 2014; and the Africa Development Bank Climate Information Development and Forecasting Project (<a href="#">PDIPC</a>) ongoing since 2012. CREWS resources will support capacity development among stakeholders involved in early warning (civil protection, selected Municipal Councils, population in areas prone to flash-floods).</p>	
<b>12</b>	<b>Initial state of play - project rationale</b>		
	a. Vulnerability, exposure to risks, disasters impacts (on people and economy)	<p>In Niger, ten major droughts and nine flooding events were recorded over the last 30 years. Drought episodes resulted in rural exodus and uncontrolled demographic growth in the urban areas. Degradation of watersheds and serious soil erosion in upper catchment areas of major river basins have seriously reduced the water absorption and infiltration capacity of the land, allowing water to flow torrentially with damaging results. Silt loads have also increased significantly in river beds. Specifically, the increase in denuded and degraded land areas and widening of ravines, as observed in the Sirba watershed on the right Bank upstream Niamey, is considered a major reason for the increase in flood risk.</p> <p>Drought and food insecurity are major risks in Niger and are being addressed by a large number of programs since the late 1970s. In addition to drought, Niger is also increasingly vulnerable to a variety of rapid-onset natural</p>	

		hazards including locust infestation, flooding (hydrological and flash floods), extreme wind and wild land fires requiring real-time monitoring and short-term forecasting. However, credible risk information is still scarce and the potential impacts of these natural hazards on Nigerien social and economic systems are yet to be determined.
	b. Status of the EWS, DRM agencies and NHMSs, actors / players present	<p>The overall status of hydromet and EWS system in Niger is very poor. Several agencies of the Ministry for Interior, Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of Water Resources, all coordinated by the Prime Minister’s National Cell for Disaster Prevention and Response (DNP-GCA), have institutional responsibility to deliver hydromet and EWS services. All institutions have very limited human and financial resources and have outdated and dysfunctional infrastructure. Overall, the national observation and forecasting system is in very weak condition and there is a lack of even basic services to main users such as aviation, civil protection, agriculture, food security, and the general public.</p> <p>Niger’s National Mechanism for the Prevention and Management of Food Crises (DNP-GCA), under the Prime Minister’s office, the Directorate General for Civil Protection and the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management are the government bodies charged with coordination of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) activities in the country. An increasing number of municipalities have established Vulnerability Monitoring Observatories (OSV) to assist with local management of local risks.</p>
	c. Projects and programs dealing with EWS and hydromet under implementation or preparation	<p>There are a number of ongoing projects and programs addressing various aspects of climate and disaster risks that will be capitalized by the proposed Project. Major ongoing projects are described below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The World Bank <a href="#">Disaster Risk Management and Urban Development Project</a> is strengthening the capacity of the national hydrological service, and developing institutional capacity to monitor hazards and vulnerabilities at the central level to improve prevention and response to natural hazards such as flooding and drought;</li> <li>2. The World Bank <a href="#">Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction in Niger</a>, funded by the EU in the framework of the <a href="#">ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Program</a>, started in 2012, has strengthened the capacity of 23 municipalities in tracking vulnerability at the local level, and is currently supporting the development of preliminary information sharing tools for EWS;</li> <li>3. The Africa Development Bank <a href="#">Climate Information Development and Forecasting Project (PDIPC)</a> ongoing since 2012, is developing the capacity of the national meteorological service;</li> <li>4. The EU supports the food security early warning system (<a href="#">SAP</a>) in Niger as well as the <a href="#">REACH initiative</a> to support a structured Household Economy Approach to food security vulnerability assessment.</li> </ol> <p>A number of international organizations (WMO, ACMAD, CILSS/AGRHYMET, etc.) and of advanced hydromet services and academic institutions (Météo-France, IRD, NOAA, IRI) also provide training at various levels of competency.</p>
	d. Positioning of CREWS support: complementarity and synergies with the existing programs	<p>CREWS would provide additional financing on top of over US\$20 million investments aiming at restoring basic observing, extreme weather and hydrological forecasting, impact forecasting, service delivery and emergency response capacity in Niger. More specifically, CREWS support would expand the scope of the initial project to also develop capacities among stakeholders involved in early warning (civil protection and targeted communities at risk) in line with the concept of the national framework for climate services and on the basis of detailed requirements and feedback from user groups.</p> <p>It is critical that donors act in a coordinated manner, in order to maximize</p>

		<p>opportunities and synergize activities. It is worth noting that many of the activities listed in the box above contribute to develop adaptive capacities, however none of the existing initiatives specifically target the improvement of hydro-meteorological information and warning systems with end to end connectivity, starting from building capacity at the national level to providing end user services. It will be important for donors to coordinate throughout the project cycle so that new observation instruments are installed in areas where there is the most need and value added to provide required information for warning systems essential to reduce the vulnerability of communities. The combination of this proposed project with ongoing initiatives will allow the use of scientific information to reduce climate risks to both the population and productive sectors.</p>
<b>13</b>	<b>Project design</b>	
	a. Project Outputs	<p><b>Component A. Institutional and regulatory strengthening, capacity building and implementation support (cost US\$1.05M) :</b> (i) Reinforce the legal and regulatory framework of hydromet and DRM services (DGM, DGRE, DGPC, DNP-GCA) in order to develop partnerships and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for delivery of service: development of operational procedures for early warning and response for rapid-onset hazards, protocols of information exchange among hydromet and DRM institutions, strengthening capacities and tools for information management, analysis and sharing; (ii) Implement a capacity development and training program for staff (including operational training). Most of activities will be carried out through provision of consulting and non-consulting services.</p> <p><b>Component B. Delivery of basic early warning services (cost US\$1.41M):</b> In line with the Global Framework for Climate Services, this component will support (i) identification of requirements by decision-makers and the population at-risk; and (ii) support the design and production of more accurate, timely and relevant warnings and information. It is expected that these activities will contribute to improvement of adaptation capacity of climate-dependent sectors (e.g. urban development, aeronautic transportation, agriculture, hydropower) and specific at-risk areas (medium and large urban municipalities). The benefits of “cascading” forecasting and other global WMO initiatives will be piloted at the appropriate scale. This component will include, besides provision of consulting services, procurement of small scale high priority equipment and communication means.</p>
	b. Implementing time frame	See <b>Attachment 1</b>
	c. Contribution to CREWS Programming Framework	See <b>Attachment 2</b>
	d. Logical framework with indicators	See <b>Attachment 3</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Organization and operating procedure</b>	
	a. Institutional framework	<p>The CREWS financing would be implemented by the World Bank (US\$2,490,000) and WMO (US\$250,000). At the national level, the National Steering Committee (NSC) of the IDA/GEF “Disaster Risk Management and Urban Development Project” will be responsible for overseeing the project implementation, including approving project related work programs and budgets. The NSC, chaired by a representative from the Prime Minister Office, is composed of the representatives from line ministries involved in planning, agriculture, urban development, environment, water resources, interior and transportation and Niger Municipality Association (Association des Municipalités du Niger - AMN). The NSC functions during the full project implementation period, and meets at least twice a year.</p>

	b. Monitoring and evaluation system	The continuous monitoring of the project and its achievements would be the responsibility of the World Bank and developed together with the NSC. The M&E system will be a result-based framework, conceived as a management tool, emphasizing project impacts and outcomes, as well as regular monitoring of inputs and outputs. For the purposes of transparency, part of this database will also be available from the project website to regularly share information with the public, and this information will be shared with communities by dedicated communication teams.
<b>15</b>	<b>Project viability and sustainability</b>	
	a. Main identified risks	The main project risks are related to the instability of the operating environment and weak capacity of the institutions. The World Bank is collaborating with other UN agencies and bilateral partners to closely monitor the security situation in Niger, and liaising with the IMF on the PRSC program to monitor impact of country investments. In order to reduce project complexity, the project will draw on lessons learnt from several projects in Niger, and draw as much as possible from experience and structure of existing government institutions. The project will collaborate and coordinate with active projects to avoid duplication and overlap and capitalize on experiences of closed projects in Niger. The Project will fund technical assistance and training for identified gaps in knowledge and practices related to the project's objectives. The overall risk to achieving the PDO is assessed as Substantial.
	b. Critical assumptions	The project was prepared under the assumption that some basic services will be provided at a national level (seasonal and daily forecasting, ten-day agro-meteorological reports, etc.). More specialized services (such as flood forecasting systems, personalized agro-meteorological information services, warning reports to anticipate impacts, etc.) will be provided to selected zones to be identified based on the following criteria: (i) presence of specific hydro-meteorological natural hazards; (ii) exposure of populations and critical infrastructures (urban zones, roadblocks, irrigation, transport, hospitals, schools, etc.); and (iii) presence of investment projects, which would allow for an optimal utilization of hydro-meteorological services (notably towards crop producers, livestock herders, fishermen, hydropower generators, aviation and other transport related sectors, extractive industries, local government, micro-insurance and urban planners).
	c. Judgment on the project sustainability	<p>The investment is institutionally sustainable, economically viable, and technically feasible and has string social, environmental and economic co-benefits.</p> <p>Institutional sustainability will be based on building a full sense of ownership at the level of national institutions.</p> <p>Technical sustainability will be achieved by building mechanisms to deliver most services at the municipal and field levels. The project will support capacity-building activities at national as well as local institutions in order to facilitate project ownership.</p> <p>The investment is economically sustainable. The estimated value of damage and some economic losses of one flood event in 2012 was about US\$67 million. The project will help mitigate the impact of future natural disasters and increase Niger's overall resilience capability. The expected benefits of improved hydromet and DRM capacity and social accountability are likely to be large in terms of meeting local needs, improved governance and managerial efficiencies.</p>

## Niger Strengthening Early Warning Services Project – Timeline for implementation

TASK	2017		2018				2019				2020				2021	
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Component 1</b> Institutional and regulatory strengthening, capacity building and implementation support																
<i>(i) Reinforce the legal and regulatory framework of hydromet and DRM services (DGM, DGRE, DGPC, DNP-GCA) in order to develop partnerships and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for delivery of service</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						
<i>(ii) Implement a capacity development and training program for staff</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<b>Component 2</b> Delivery of basic early warning services																
<i>(i) Identification of requirements by decision-makers and the population at-risk;</i>	x	x	x				x				x	x	x		x	x
<i>(ii) Support the design and production of more accurate, timely and relevant warnings and information.</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

**Niger Strengthening Early Warning Services Project  
Contribution to CREWS Programming Framework**

<b>Result Level</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
To significantly increase the capacity to generate and communicate effective impact-based multi-hazards early warning systems and risk information to protect lives, livelihoods, and assets in LDCs and SIDS (SFDRR Target G)	# of people who are covered by multi-hazard early warning system in LDCs and SIDS, disaggregated by gender (subset of proposed SFDRR Indicator G-3)	0	200,000
Increased accuracy and timeliness of weather forecasts and early warning	# of countries demonstrating increased accuracy and timeliness of weather forecasts and early warning	0	1
National and local agencies provide better early warning and respond more effectively when hazards occur	# of countries with improved institutional capacity in the use of disaster risk information for early warning and contingency planning	0	1
Improvement of NMHSs' service delivery	Average increase in WMO Service Delivery Progress Model (SDPM) level across CREWS countries	0	1
Assessment of institutional capacities of NMHSs, user needs, on-going and planned programs, and socioeconomic benefits of hydromet services and early warning	# of national capacity assessments	0	1
Production of hazard and risk information of exposed populations and assets	# of national risk assessments	0	0
Development of long-term service delivery strategies and development plans for NMHSs	# of NMHS service delivery strategies and development plans % of new NMHS service delivery strategies and development plans that include specific gender provisions	0	0
Procurement and installation of high priority observation and ICT equipment	# of items installed and operational, broken down by type (AWS, visualization software, etc.)	0	0
Development of preparedness and response plans with operational procedures for early warning dissemination	# of national plans developed % of new national plans that include specific gender provisions	0	1
Design and implementation of targeted education and public awareness campaigns	# of people reached, disaggregated by gender	0	200,000
Technical assistance		TBD	TBD
Hydrometeorological hardware & software		TBD	TBD
Communications equipment		TBD	TBD
Information & dissemination materials		TBD	TBD

Result Level	Indicators	Baseline	Target
Travel (of clients for training, study tours, etc.)		TBD	TBD

Attachment 3

**Niger Strengthening Early Warning Services Project**  
**Logical framework with indicators**

Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target	
			Mid-term (if applicable)	Final
Number of operational procedures and MoUs supporting early warning for rapid-onset events (DGM, DGRE, DGPC, DNPCCA, MAHGC)	Verification of the procedures existence, availability, and of their operational implementation	0	1	3
Direct project beneficiaries (number), of which female (percentage)	Surveys undertaken each year by DNPCCA.	0	50,000	200,000
Number of professionals having participated in trainings	Signature and instructors' validation on the participation sheets	0	40	120
National capacity assessments for EWS	Report finalized	0	1	1
Number of stations (meteo and hydro) feeding the central online data platform on time	Automatic count integrated to the online central data platform	0	5	20
Number of accesses to online data platform	Automatic count by the internet provider for online visitors to the website and various interfaces (smartphone, SMS, etc.).	0	500	5,000
Number of climate-related hazards for which warning or monitoring forecast bulletins are operationally produced with sufficient lead-time for preparedness and early response	Verification of the existence of operational procedures and their implementation.	1 (drought)	2 (drought and flooding)	3 (drought, flooding, and severe weather)
Number of user groups having expressed their needs and developed a resulting action plan to address them	Annual report of DNPCCA reflecting the needs of user groups	0	2 (civil protection, municipalities)	4 (among civil protection, municipalities, agriculture aeronautic transportation, hydropower)