GEF-8 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

General Project Information

Project Title	
Building Niger's national capacities to implement the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement	
Region	GEF Project ID
Africa	11972
Country(ies)	Type of Project
Niger	MSP
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency ID
UNEP	N/A
Executing Partner	Executing Partner Type
National Environment Council for Sustainable Development (CNEDD)	Government
GEF Focal Area (s)	Submission Date
Climate Change	7/21/2025
Project Sector (CCM Only)	
Mixed & Others	
Taxonomy	
Focal Areas, Climate Change, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Private Sector, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Information Dissemination, Type of Engagement, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Capacity Development, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators	
Type of Trust Fund	Project Duration (Months)
GET	36
GEF Project Grant: (a)	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)
1,450,000.00	0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)
137,750.00	0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing
1,587,750.00	100,000.00
PPG Amount: (e)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)
50,000.00	4,750.00
PPG total amount: (e+f)	Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)

54,750.00	1,642,500.00

Project Tags

CBIT: Yes NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? iii), how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. The explanation and justification of the project should be in section B "project description".(max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Niger is highly vulnerable to climate change, facing recurring droughts, floods, and desertification that threaten food security, water access, and economic stability. Despite contributing less than 1% of global GHG emissions, the country bears disproportionate climate impacts. In response, Niger has committed to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement, committing to a low-carbon, climate-resilient development path.

This CBIT project supports Niger's efforts to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement. It strengthens the national climate data management cycle, from planning and collection to analysis and dissemination, ensuring high-quality climate information for both international reporting and national decision-making. The project is structured around three interlinked components:

1. **Establishment of a National Climate Transparency Platform (NTP)** to centralize climate data, improve coordination across institutions, and support inclusive, gender-responsive communication.

2. **Strengthening ETF-compliant modules** for GHG inventories, adaptation monitoring, NDC tracking, and climate finance, alongside capacity-building for national stakeholders.

3. **Integration of the NTP into reporting and planning** aligning it with development planning and UNFCCC reporting processes through roadmaps and operational tools.

Overall, the project addresses key capacity gaps and enhances transparency, enabling Niger to track progress, mobilize support, and implement its NDC more effectively.

The project will benefit 200 individuals, including 30% women, through targeted training and capacity-building activities designed to enhance their skills and knowledge.

The CBIT project has been designed to achieve expected benefits through three GEF Strategy 2020 influence models: (i) Transforming policy and regulatory environments, (ii) strengthening institutional capacity and decision-making processes, and (iii) convening multi-stakeholder alliances.

Indicative Project Overview

Project Objective

Enhance Niger's National Framework for Climate Transparency to meet the requirements of the ETF under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

Project Components

Component 1 National Transparency Platform aligned with the ETF.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
550,000.00	8,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 1 The Government of Niger compiles, curates, communicates and tracks climate data through a National Transparency Platform aligned with the UNFCCC ETF.

Output:

Output 1.1 An enhanced climate change National Transparency Platform responding to the ETF requirements is accessible to key stakeholders.

Output 1.2 Institutional arrangements for the National Transparency Platform are strengthened.

Output 1.3 A sustainable national capacity-building programme to use the National Transparency Platform is designed and made accessible to national stakeholders through a Higher Education Institution.

Output 1.4 An updated and enhanced gender-responsive stakeholder communication and engagement strategy for the National Transparency Platform is implemented with key stakeholders.

Component 2: Enhanced National Transparency Platform modules

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
450,000.00	5,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2. The Government of Niger produces more accurate and complete data for all ETF components, made available through the national transparency platform.

Output:

Output 2.1 Templates and a database are made available to national stakeholders, and their capacities are enhanced for using the National Transparency Platform GHG Inventory Module

Output 2.2 Templates and a database are made available to national stakeholders and their capacities are enhanced for using the National Transparency Platform Adaptation and Vulnerability Module

Output 2.3 Templates and a database are made available to national stakeholders and their capacities are enhanced for using the National Transparency Platform NDC Tracking Module

Output 2.4 Templates and a database are made available to national stakeholders and their capacities are enhanced for using the National Transparency Platform Support Needed and Received Module

Component 3 Using the National Transparency Platform

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
245,700.00	5,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3 The Government of Niger prepares and takes steps to submit transparency reports to the UNFCCC and undertakes national planning utilizing the new National Transparency Platform.

Output:

Output 3.1 A roadmap, protocol, and tools to use the NTP for UNFCCC reporting are submitted to the CNEDD Executive Secretariat for approval.

Output 3.2 A roadmap, protocol, and tools to integrate the NTP into national planning processes are submitted to the Prime Minister's Office for approval.

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
72,500.00	2,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 4 Project is effectively monitored and evaluated

Output:

Output 4.1 Monitoring and evaluation products are delivered

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)

Component 1 National Transparency Platform aligned with the ETF.	550,000.00	8,000.00
Component 2: Enhanced National Transparency Platform modules	450,000.00	5,000.00
Component 3 Using the National Transparency Platform	245,700.00	5,000.00
M&E	72,500.00	2,000.00
Subtotal	**1,318,200.00**	**20,000.00**
Project Management Cost	131,800.00	80,000.00
Total Project Cost ($)	**1,450,000.00**	**100,000.00**

Please provide justification

N/A

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Briefly describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

The Paris Agreement and the Enhanced Transparency Framework

As part of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Paris Agreement was adopted in 2015 to strengthen the global response to climate change. Article 13 of the Paris Agreement established the ETF, which aims to increase the ambition and reporting requirements for all signatory Parties to the Agreement. At the 24th Conference of Parties held in Katowice in 2018, countries agreed on modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) for the ETF, which come into effect in 2024. Under the Paris Agreement and the MPGs, all Parties are required to prepare and submit Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs), which should include an updated national inventory of GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks, information on progress towards achieving their Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), and information on support needed and received for climate actions. Additionally, under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, each Party should, as appropriate, submit and periodically update an adaptation communication as a component of or in conjunction with other communications or documents. BTRs are to be reported every two years, while the NDC shall be revised every 5 years, enhancing the ambition of the previously submitted NDC. Furthermore, Parties of the Paris Agreement shall report National Communications (NCs) every four years, and all Parties are encouraged to submit low-carbon long-term strategies to set the national vision for achieving the agreement's objectives. These information requirements present a challenge to all countries, especially those that, due to their geographic and/or economic realities, already face the most substantial impacts of climate change.

Climate Transparency in Niger

Niger is one of the most climate-vulnerable countries, with average temperatures projected to rise over 2°C by 2040 compared to pre-industrial levels. This warming intensifies droughts, erratic rainfall, and severe floods. Agriculture, which employs nearly 80% of the population, is especially impacted. Soil degradation from erosion and limited water access worsens food insecurity and deepens poverty. Extreme weather events, including sandstorms and strong winds, further threaten livelihoods. Droughts severely reduce crop and livestock productivity, prompting rural–urban migration, while floods damage crops and infrastructure, impeding development. These effects pose serious risks to Niger's food security, economy, and social stability[1].

Despite being highly exposed to climate impacts, Niger contributes less than 1% of global emissions, with total net emissions of 13,556.03 $GgCO_2eq$ in 2022, as reported in the BTR1 submitted to the UNFCCC in December 2024. The energy sector is the largest emitter (39.61%, or 5,369.22 $GgCO_2eq$), followed by Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) (29.54%, or 4,004.46 $GgCO_2eq$), Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) (19.23%, or 2,606.54 $GgCO_2eq$), and waste (11.62%, or 1,575.79 $GgCO_2eq$). Between 1990 and 2022, emissions (excluding LULUCF) rose from 7,953.42 to 36,927.92 $GgCO_2eq$, growing at an average annual rate of 4.91%. Under a BAU scenario, emissions could grow 4.75% annually until 2045, driven by land expansion, urbanization, population growth, and rising energy demand[2][1].

Niger's revised 2021 NDC commits to reducing energy emissions by 10.6% unconditionally and 45% with international support by 2030; AFOLU reductions are set at 12.57% (unconditional) and 22.75% (conditional). However, emissions, particularly in energy and transport, are still increasing.

Significant progress has been made in establishing an ETF-aligned national reporting system, but data gaps, limited technical capacity, and underfunding persist. The GHG inventory is the only fully operational component. Addressing these barriers requires investments in data systems, institutional coordination, and sustainable finance to achieve full ETF compliance.

Baseline

1. National transparency framework

Niger signed and ratified the UNFCCC on June 11, 1992, and July 25, 1995, respectively. It also ratified the Kyoto Protocol on March 17, 2007, and the Paris Agreement on September 21, 2016. The following sections describe the institutional framework for climate action in Niger, key legislation and policies, relevant stakeholders, and ongoing transparency projects and initiatives.

i. Institutional Framework for Climate Action

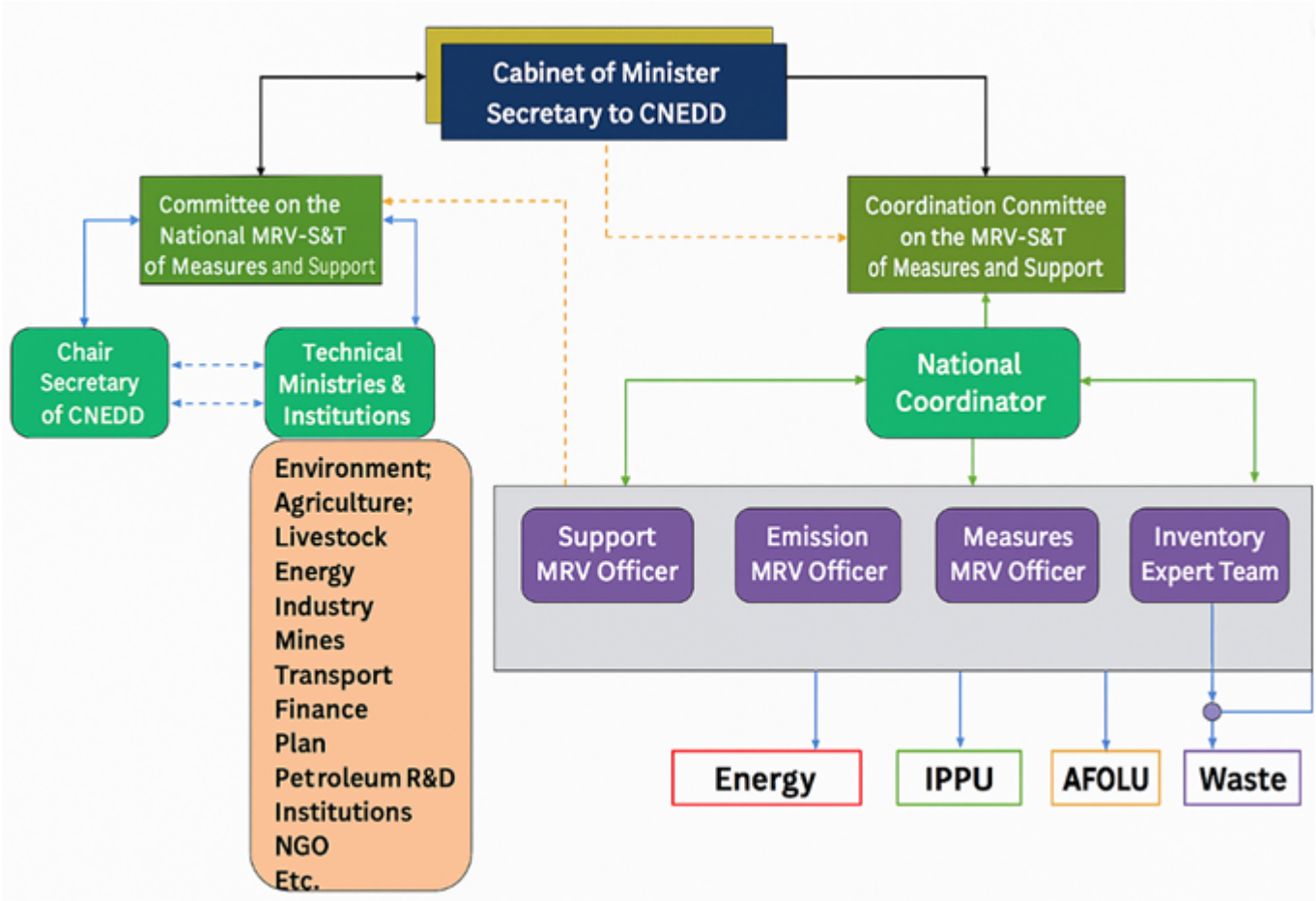
Niger has established a strong institutional framework to ensure climate transparency in line with the ETF of the Paris Agreement. This framework involves several institutions and ministries.

At its core is the **National Council for the Environment for Sustainable Development (CNEDD[3][2])**, placed under the authority of the Prime Minister's Office. Created by Decree No. 096-004/PM of February 9, 1996, and later amended by Decrees No. 2000-272/PRN/PM and No. 2011-057/PCSRD/PM, the CNEDD is the national coordinating body for post-Rio environmental activities and their protocols. It ensures policy coherence, integrates climate considerations into national development planning, and oversees Niger's international climate commitments. According to Article 3 of the 2011 Decree, CNEDD is responsible for

climate governance and managing climate-related funds and adaptation finance. It also acts as the political focal point for the GEF, the Designated National Authority for the Adaptation Fund, and the Green Climate Fund (GCF). Through its Executive Secretariat (SE/CNEDD), it serves as the UNFCCC focal point and leads the coordination of national climate commitments, including GHG data collection, tracking, and reporting. It is responsible for drafting periodic reports such as NCs, Biennial Update Reports (BURs), BTR, and Adaptation Communications (AdCom), ensuring these documents accurately reflect Niger's climate progress.

To support the Executive Secretariat in its coordination role, the government established a domestic **Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system** for climate actions and support, by decree No. 0060/PM of April 14, 2023. It includes three main parts: (i) MRV of greenhouse gas emissions, (ii) MRV of mitigation and adaptation actions, and (iii) MRV of international support (such as finance and technology). The system operates as a multi-stakeholder platform and already has an operational procedures manual and an indicator toolkit to aid its implementation.

Figure 1 National MNV System for Transparency of Actions and Support under the UNFCCC



The **Ministry of Water, Sanitation, and Environment (MHAE)**, established under Decree No. 2023-068/P/CNSP of September 8, 2023, is responsible for defining and implementing strategies related to environmental protection, climate change, desertification, biodiversity, biosafety, sustainable management of natural resources and wetlands, and overall sustainable development. It also ensures the integration of environmental and sustainability policies across national sectoral strategies and is in charge of setting and enforcing environmental standards. In addition, the ministry oversees the implementation of Niger's NDC through its **Directorate for Resilience Building and Climate Change Mitigation (DRR/ACC).**

To support the achievement of its NDC objectives, Niger has established a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system designed to transparently track progress toward GHG reduction targets, assess the implementation of both mitigation and adaptation actions, and monitor the support required and received for NDC implementation, including in the areas of capacity building, technology transfer, and climate finance. The system is coordinated by MHAE through the DRR/ACC and supported by two governance structures. The **Political Steering Committee (COP),** chaired by MHAE**,** is responsible for defining strategic direction and ensuring that climate policy aligns with national development priorities and international commitments. The **National Technical Committee (NTC)**, chaired by the **Director General of the Environment** under the MHAE, functions as a technical advisory body tasked with overseeing the implementation of the NDC and monitoring climate transparency mechanisms. The Executive Secretariat of CNEDD serves as the second vice-chair of this committee. These committees comprise key stakeholders, including sectoral ministries (energy, agriculture, water, transport, and finance), local governments, research institutions, civil society organizations, and the private sector.

Sectoral ministries also play specific roles in data collection and policy integration:

- **Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock**: Designs and implements agriculture and livestock strategies and coordinates the Agriculture/Livestock sub-sector of the GHG inventory team.
- **Ministry of Economy and Finance**: Leads national planning, coherence of development strategies, foreign investment, and official development assistance (ODA). It acts as the GEF operational focal point and coordinator of development aid.
- **Ministry of Energy**: Develops and implements strategies for energy development and renewable energy promotion and coordinates the Energy/Transport sub-sector.
- **Ministry of Petroleum**: Oversees petroleum and gas exploration, regulation, and development and is part of the Energy/Transport sub-sector and national GHG expert team.
- **Ministry of Industry and Youth Entrepreneurship**: Promotes industrial competitiveness, standards, and quality assurance, and coordinates the IPPU sub-sector.
- **Ministry of Transport and Equipment**: Develops and monitors transport infrastructure and meteorological services and is part of the Energy/Transport sub-sector.
- **Ministry of Public Health, Population, and Social Affairs**: Develops and implements public health strategies and contributes to the Waste sub-sector.
- **Ministry of Urban Planning and Housing**: Supports climate-friendly urban development and resilient infrastructure.
- **Ministry of Women's Promotion and Child Protection**: Develops policies to advance gender and child protection goals.
- **Ministry of Communication, Postal Services, and Digital Economy**: Ensures climate information dissemination and public awareness by guaranteeing access to reliable data.

ii. National Policy Framework

Despite being landlocked, facing a challenging climate, and having a partially export-dependent economy (with a trade deficit of 17.8%), Niger managed to maintain an inflation rate of 3.7% in 2023 (INS, 2024b). Over the past decade, the country has adopted various development policies and strategy documents, along with legal and regulatory texts, to create the conditions for sustainable development and improved well-being for its population.

Since July 26, 2023, Niger has pursued a comprehensive development vision structured around four strategic pillars: strengthening security and social cohesion, promoting good governance, developing productive foundations to protect the economy, and accelerating social reforms. These pillars also underpin the **Resilience**

Program for the Safeguarding of the Nation (PRSP), which aims to launch a new development dynamic for Niger, focused specifically on fostering endogenous development.

Niger's **revised NDC (2021)** serves as the country's strategic framework and commitment under the Paris Agreement, targeting priority sectors such as AFOLU and energy. The NDC seeks to support global efforts to limit temperature rise to 1.5°C–2°C by 2050 while advancing a low-carbon and climate-resilient socio-economic development pathway. The NDC contributes to national objectives, including poverty reduction, food and nutrition security, sustainable natural resource management, increased use of renewable energy, and enhanced resilience of ecosystems and communities.

GHG emissions reduction targets under the NDC are considered ambitious in both conditional and unconditional scenarios, based on business-as-usual (BAU) projections to 2025 and 2030. In the AFOLU sector, unconditional reductions are 4.50% by 2025 and 12.57% by 2030, while conditional reductions reach 14.60% and 22.75% respectively. In the energy sector, unconditional reductions are 11.20% and 10.60%, with conditional reductions set at 48% and 45% (ME/LCD, 2021b).

Adaptation is prioritized in Niger's NDC, particularly actions with strong co-benefits for both mitigation and adaptation. The NDC also integrates themes such as migration, gender, social inclusion, green jobs, and African climate initiatives such as the 3S Initiative (Security, Stability, and Sustainability). It adopts a nexus approach addressing water–energy–food security, climate–food security–peace, climate–food security–gender, and climate–food security–migration interlinkages. The NDC is aligned with Niger's **Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth Strategy (SDDCI-2035)** and all relevant sectoral strategies, aiming to guide a transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy.

Operationalizing the NDC requires significant financial, technological, logistical, and human capacity resources. The total financing needs for the 2021–2030 period are estimated at USD 9.9081 billion, of which USD 2.6127 billion is unconditional and USD 7.2954 billion conditional (ME/LCD, 2021b; 2023a).

Beyond GHG reduction, the NDC includes specific non-emissions objectives for 2030:

- 60% electricity access nationwide
- 100% access to efficient grid-connected lighting
- 100% access to efficient off-grid lighting
- 100% use of low-consumption lamps
- 100% public lighting coverage
- 60% butane gas penetration in urban areas, 10% in rural areas (PANER)
- 402 MW of renewable energy production capacity
- 100 MW of off-grid energy capacity

Niger plans to update its NDC for the 2025–2035 period in line with decision 6/CMA.3, which establishes a common timeframe for NDC submissions under Article 4.10 of the Paris Agreement. The third NDC (NDC 3.0) is expected to be submitted by the first quarter of 2025 ahead of COP30 in Brazil. This update is supported by technical and financial partners, including the NDC Partnership, World Bank, UNEP, GIZ, and UNICEF.

Niger's broader climate and development policy framework includes the following key strategies:

- The **Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth Strategy (SDDCI 2035)** adopted in 2017, which aims to build a modern, democratic, united, well-governed, peaceful, and open nation with an emerging economy based on inclusive progress.
- The **National Adaptation Plan (NAP)**, submitted to the UNFCCC in 2022, integrates climate adaptation into all socio-economic planning.

- The **National Climate Change Policy (PNCC)** from 2012, which aims to support sustainable development by reducing climate impacts.
- The **National Adaptation Strategy for Agriculture (SPN2A 2035)** and its 2022–2026 action plan, which seeks to sustainably enhance food and nutrition security through increased rural resilience and adaptation.
- The **National Climate Change and Variability Strategy**, adopted in 2003 and revised in 2014, aims to improve adaptation, GHG mitigation, and capacity building across all sectors.
- The **Carbon Neutrality Document (2017)**, which targets a reduction in degraded land from 9% to 5% and an increase in vegetation cover from 17% to 19%.
- The **Gender and Climate Change Action Plan (2023–2027)**, developed with WFP support, which strengthens gender mainstreaming in climate action planning and implementation.
- The **National Electricity Policy Document (DPNE) 2018–2035**, which aims to ensure universal electricity access and position Niger in the regional electricity market.
- The **National Strategy for Electricity Access (SNAE) 2018–2035**, which targets 80% national electricity coverage by 2035, including through grid extension (85%), decentralized mini-grids (5%), and distributed solutions like solar kits (10%).
- The **National Renewable Energy Action Plan (PANER)**, which promotes clean cooking technologies, including improved cookstoves, butane gas, and mineral coal use. PANER targets 100% penetration of improved stoves in urban areas and 60% in rural areas by 2030, along with 60% and 10% butane gas penetration respectively.
- The **National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (PANEE)**, which aims for 100% use of energy-efficient lighting (on-grid, off-grid, and public) by 2030, with 80% off-grid lighting coverage already expected by 2020.

iii. Other key stakeholders for Climate Action

All relevant national stakeholders will be actively engaged in the CBIT project implementation, with their roles detailed in Table 1.

Table 1 Key Stakeholders for Climate Action

Type	Stakeholders' existing activities/projects with potential to be leveraged
Civil Society (CSOs and NGOs)	
Platform of Civil Society on Climate Change and Sustainable Development	Implements training, information and awareness activities for the general public and local communities. Acts as a synergy platform between CSOs working on climate change, environment and energy, and the Government.
Coordination of Women's NGOs in Niger (CONGAFEN)	Member of the Civil Society Platform; conducts advocacy and lobbying on health, education, ecology, human rights, and the economy.
Youth Association for Environment and Civic Education in Niger (AJEEC)	Focuses on natural resource degradation, women's rights and empowerment, youth civic participation, and eco-citizenship. Ensures youth contribution to climate action.
Young Volunteers for the Environment (JVE)	Promotes local initiatives for a greener future through reforestation, clean water access, sustainable future advocacy, and actions on climate and health rights.
Network of Nigerien Youth on Climate Change (RJNCC)	National representative of the African Youth Initiative on Climate Change (AYICC). Strengthens CSOs in climate risk management, leads multi-stakeholder dialogues, climate marches, and awareness caravans.

Private sector	
Organization of Industrial Professionals of Niger	Represents the industrial sector in Niger. Supports regional economic integration and intra-community trade. Facilitates data collection from industrial units.
Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Niger	Main support and coordination structure for the private sector. Interfaces between public authorities and economic operators. Supports enterprise development and mobilization of climate finance for adaptation/mitigation.
Academia and research organizations	
Public Universities of Niger	Under the Ministry of Higher Education. Provides teaching, scientific research, and technological innovation. Offers diverse study programs and will share climate-related research and expertise.
AGRHYMET Regional Center (CRA)	Specialized institution of CILSS. Contributes to food security, natural resource management, and development actor training in agroclimatology, hydrology, plant protection, food and nutrition security, IWRM, and sustainable land management.
Financial institutions / MDBs	
World Bank	Contributes through its Niger-financed development and environmental management projects, including climate change. Example: Integrated Landscape Management Project supporting NDC 2.0.
Agricultural Bank of Niger	Provides agricultural financing linked to climate adaptation. Example: IGREENFIN I for low-emission, climate-resilient agriculture. Shares experience on adaptation project implementation and data provision.
International organizations	
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Supports implementation of Nigerâ€™s Second and Third BTRs, Fifth NC, and NDC revision. Provides technical assistance for the project.
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Supports Low Carbon Strategy process and provides technical assistance for project implementation.

iv. Official reporting to the UNFCCC

To fulfill its obligations under the UNFCCC, Niger has submitted several documents related to its socio-economic development objectives (Table 2)

Table 2 Official reporting to the UNFCCC

Year	Report	Comments
2000	First NC (NC1)	Inventories for 1990 − 1997.
2009	Second NC (NC2)	Inventories for 2000 − 2005.
2016	NDC	Information on the national situation, mitigation and adaptation
2016	Third NC (NC3)	Includes inventories for 1990 − 2010 but also substantive information on mitigation actions, adaptation, support received and needed and outstanding barriers and challenges.
2021	Second NDC	Information on the national situation, mitigation and adaptation measures, means of implementation and implementation monitoring systems
2022	First Biennial Update Report (BUR1)	Inventories for 1990-2019, mitigation actions, constraints and gaps, and information on domestic MRV arrangements.

2022	National Adaptation Plan	The National Adaptation Plan, which covers 2022-2026, incorporates underway projects.
2023	National Inventory Report	Inventories for 1990-2019
2024	Fourth NC (NC4)	Includes inventories for 2000 − 2020 but also substantive information on mitigation actions, adaptation, Other information, barriers, and challenges.
2024	First BTR	NIR (1990-2022), and Common Reporting Tables (CRTs). Tracking of progress achieved on the implementation of the NDC and Common Tabular Format (CTF) tables. Tracking of Vulnerability and Adaptation. Tracking of support needed and received. Information on flexibility provisions applied and improvement of reporting over time. Other relevant information, including gender.

The self-assessment carried out as part of the three NCs revealed, among other things, the following gaps:

- The irregular collection of activity data from data holders and the absence of data archiving systems;
- Limited mastery of certain tools and methods required for preparing NCs, particularly those related to vulnerability and adaptation analyses, as well as GHG emissions mitigation assessments;
- Insufficient financial resources allocated to the collection of data and information necessary for preparing inventories and mitigation studies;
- The lack of disaggregated data required for the use of software tools in GHG emissions mitigation analyses, and limited capacity in using these tools;
- Inadequate dissemination of GHG inventory results and other national climate change reports, especially among decision-makers and other officials involved in planning and implementation at central, regional, departmental, and municipal levels;
- The current data and information collection and monitoring system is informal and not structured;
- Lack of data, information, and quantified indicators for monitoring mitigation actions;
- Weak national expertise in IPCC tools and methodologies;
- Inadequate training on specific topics such as NAMAs, MRV, Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, etc.;
- Weaknesses in the national MRV system for tracking transparency of actions and support;
- Limited familiarity among stakeholders with mitigation assessment tools (e.g., COMAP, Ex-Ante Carbon Tool, LEAP, GACMO, etc.) and the recently developed MITICAT tool by the Convention.

2. Progress on the four Modules of the Enhanced Transparency Framework

The following section outlines the current baseline and identifies the remaining gaps to be addressed for Niger to achieve full compliance with the ETF.

i. GHG trends and projections Module

Niger has developed six National GHG Inventory Reports in connection with its NCs, BURs, and BTR. Table 3 presents the overview.

Table 3 Greenhouse gas inventory milestones

Year	Instance	Published data
2000	NC1	Inventories for 1990 − 1997
2009	NC2	Inventories for 2000 − 2005
2016	NC3	Inventories for 1990 – 2010
2022	BUR1	Inventories for 1990 − 2016
2024	NC4	Inventories for 2000 – 2020
2024	BTR1	Inventories for 1990 − 2022

These reports have helped improve understanding of emission trends and strengthen the implementation of mitigation measures. However, the country faces significant institutional and technical challenges in effectively reporting GHG inventories and projections under the ETF of the UNFCCC. A major challenge is the irregular collection of data from relevant institutions, which limits the accuracy and completeness of inventory reports. The country lacks a centralized data archiving system, making it difficult to track historical emission trends and verify reported information. National capacity to use GHG estimation tools and methodologies remains low, with limited expertise on IPCC guidelines and emission projection models. This issue is compounded by insufficient financial resources for data collection, analysis, and reporting, which constrains national experts' ability to conduct detailed GHG assessments.

Another problem is the lack of disaggregated data, which limits the use of sophisticated models to assess mitigation potential. Without detailed sectoral data, Niger struggles to provide robust emission projections. Additionally, the dissemination of GHG inventory results remains limited, especially at the decision-making level, reducing their integration into national climate policy planning. Institutionally, the Ministry of Environment is responsible for preparing GHG inventories, in collaboration with other sectoral ministries and research institutions. However, inter-institutional coordination remains weak, and no structured mechanism ensures sustained engagement of key data providers. Reliance on external consultants to prepare inventory reports has created gaps in national expertise, making it difficult to sustain reporting efforts independently.

To address these challenges, Niger has identified several improvement priorities. The country aims to strengthen the technical capacity of national experts through targeted training programs on IPCC methodologies and emission projection tools, such as IPCC 2006, GACMO, MITICAT, and LEAP. Establishing a centralized GHG data management system is also a priority to ensure data consistency and accessibility. Furthermore, Niger plans to carry out sector-specific studies to refine emission estimates and improve the accuracy of projections, particularly in the energy, agriculture, and waste management sectors.

The government also aims to improve institutional coordination by formalizing inter-ministerial collaboration on GHG data collection and reporting. This would include the development of standardized reporting formats and protocols to facilitate data sharing among institutions. Additionally, Niger plans to adopt new technological approaches, such as satellite imagery for land-use change assessment and automated data collection, to enhance the efficiency of the GHG inventory process. Strengthening financial and technical support is essential to enhance Niger's capacity to produce GHG inventories in line with UNFCCC requirements. Investments in data infrastructure, national expertise, and institutional frameworks will be necessary to ensure the production of transparent, consistent, and verifiable reports aligned with the ETF. By addressing these gaps, Niger will be better equipped to track emission trends, plan effective mitigation strategies, and maintain long-term compliance with international climate transparency requirements.

As part of the GHG Inventory Report (RIN) development process under the Transparency framework, sector- and category-specific improvements have been proposed to enhance transparency in future RINs.

General:

- Strengthening technical and material capacities of the national GHG expert team.
- Organizing awareness and information sessions for data and information holders.
- Finalizing the signing of Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs).
- Continuing training and refresher courses for inventory experts.
- Archiving all data by establishing a central data bank.
- Archiving data within the institutions of origin of the experts, especially those used in inventory preparation.
- Conducting additional surveys to refine assumptions on specific categories and subcategories.
- Developing multi-year land use and land cover mapping for Niger.
- Conducting an inventory of non-energy product consumption.
- Producing diachronic land-use maps to analyze land-use changes and natural disturbances.

Energy:

- Building capacity within institutions hosting inventory experts.
- Establishing a data bank including inventory-related information.
- Conducting a national inventory of self-producers and the consumption of agricultural tractors, motor pumps, and mills.
- Conducting surveys to collect data on petroleum product consumption (gasoline, diesel, lubricants), differentiated by transport mode and type (goods, passengers, light vehicles, heavy trucks, two-wheelers, tricycles).
- Collecting data on fuels, technologies, and Lower Heating Values (LHV) in electricity production and oil refining units.
- Surveying charcoal production, consumption (households and services), and imports.

IPPU (Industrial Processes and Product Use):

- Inventorying industrial units, including their primary consumption, non-energy products, and production.
- Surveying consumption of lubricants, bitumen, and asphalt.
- Study on the characterization of HFCs, PFCs, NH_3, and SF_6 by usage type.

AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use):

- Archiving all data, including rock data, through a central database.
- Archiving information within the expert institutions of origin.
- Updating livestock sector data.
- Determining country-specific emission factors.
- Characterizing livestock by breed, weight, and age class.

Waste:

- Study on solid waste management tailored to national inventory needs.
- Support for data collection on key sources (wastewater treatment and discharge, solid waste disposal).
- Establishing a baseline on domestic and industrial wastewater discharges.
- National study on the characterization of medical waste.
- Survey on incinerated healthcare waste (DAS) and creation of a data recording system.

ii. Adaptation and Vulnerability Scenarios Module

Niger has established a framework for adaptation reporting under the ETF of the UNFCCC, primarily through its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat in 2024, its BTR, and its NCs. The Executive Secretariat of the National Council for Environment and Sustainable Development (SE/CNEDD) serves as the main coordinating agency, working in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture, and Hydrology, as well as other key institutions. While Niger has developed structured methodologies for vulnerability and adaptation assessments, its adaptation reporting still presents several gaps and challenges that hinder full compliance with the ETF.

Progress made by Niger in adaptation reporting includes the identification of national adaptation priorities with sector-specific vulnerability assessments in agriculture, water resources, health, and ecosystems. The country has established data collection mechanisms through its national statistical institutions and research centers and has taken steps to ensure stakeholder participation and the integration of gender-sensitive adaptation measures in its reports. Some modeling and risk assessment tools are used, though the country still largely relies on external consultants. A M&E framework exists but is not yet fully operational.

Despite this progress, Niger faces several major challenges in adaptation reporting. Institutional capacity remains limited, with SE/CNEDD and other key institutions lacking dedicated personnel and sufficient financial resources to ensure sustained adaptation reporting. Data collection remains irregular and fragmented, leading to gaps in historical trend analysis and decision-making support. Although the NAP provides strategic guidance, adaptation indicators are not systematically integrated into national development planning frameworks. The country continues to depend heavily on external consultants and donor support for climate modeling and risk assessments, with limited expertise in the use of tools for adaptation planning. The absence of a comprehensive M&E system for adaptation actions makes it difficult to track progress, assess the effectiveness of measures, and report consistent information to the UNFCCC. Furthermore, while Niger acknowledges the importance of gender-sensitive adaptation, current reports do not adequately capture the differentiated impacts of climate change on women, youth, and marginalized communities.

To improve adaptation reporting under the ETF, Niger should establish a centralized climate data platform to enhance access, storage, and integration of adaptation-related data. Strengthening the institutional mandate and resources of SE/CNEDD and sectoral ministries will enhance national reporting capacity. Developing a standardized methodology for vulnerability assessments, with clear national indicators aligned with Paris Agreement reporting requirements, is essential. Investing in capacity-building programs will strengthen technical expertise in climate modeling, impact assessment, and adaptation planning. Better integration of adaptation measures into sectoral development plans and consistent tracking of adaptation indicators in reports will ensure more effective planning. Finally, the establishment of a gender-sensitive adaptation M&E framework will enable systematic collection and analysis of sex-disaggregated data. These measures will enhance Niger's capacity to sustainably meet its UNFCCC reporting obligations, support evidence-based decision-making for adaptation investments, and ensure that adaptation actions are transparent, data-driven, and inclusive.

iii. NDC Tracking Module

Compared to the first NDC, NDC 2.0 has established a monitoring framework for its implementation, notably the MRV-NDC system. This framework primarily covers two key sectors, AFOLU and Energy, and is supported by instruments such as the Climate Investment Plan and the Communication Strategy. Under the BTR1 project, to evaluate progress in implementing the NDC, the country adopted two modeling tools: GACMO for the energy sector and EX-ACT for the AFOLU sector. These tools were essential for setting sectoral targets and tracking mitigation results over the 2021–2024 period.

Despite these advances, several obstacles still hinder the effective monitoring and reporting of the NDC. The MRV-NDC system, which is currently being digitized, was designed to ensure transparency in tracking progress

but remains focused mainly on AFOLU and Energy, while other key sectors, such as waste management, industrial processes, and transport, are still underdeveloped. The country has committed to expanding sectoral coverage in future NDC updates (NDC 3.0), but this process is still ongoing. Data collection gaps persist due to irregular information submission by stakeholders and a general lack of data. These shortcomings undermine the ability to systematically monitor and evaluate the implemented mitigation actions.

National expertise in GHG emission estimation, scenario modeling, and reporting remains limited. A major challenge is the lack of qualified personnel trained in MRV systems, data processing, and the use of modeling tools such as GACMO, EX-ACT, and IPCC software, including MITICA and IPCC2006, which hinders the preparation of robust and verifiable reports.

Adding to this is the absence of a centralized and automated system for real-time data collection and monitoring of climate indicators. Furthermore, uncertainty around climate finance tracking poses a major constraint. Although Niger reports its financial needs for mitigation and adaptation, it does not yet have a comprehensive system to track international climate finance flows, national investments, and actual expenditures allocated to NDC implementation. This lack of traceability limits transparency and hampers long-term financial planning. In addition, the involvement of local governments and municipalities in NDC monitoring remains weak, despite their critical role in implementing climate actions at the territorial level. There is a clear need to establish structured mechanisms to effectively integrate local-level data into national reporting.

To improve its capacity to monitor NDC implementation and meet ETF requirements, Niger must expand the sectoral scope of its reporting to include all sectors, particularly waste management, transport, and industrial processes. Establishing a NTP would enhance data collection, indicator monitoring, and report generation in an automated and harmonized manner. Strengthening national experts' capacities through training on MRV methodologies, modeling tools, and data verification processes is a key priority. Implementing quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) frameworks would improve the consistency, transparency, and reliability of GHG emission data.

Finally, strengthening institutional coordination, by fostering collaboration among sectoral ministries, research institutions, and local authorities, will improve the coherence and quality of NDC reporting. By addressing these challenges, Niger can ensure compliance with ETF requirements and enhance its capacity to plan and implement climate actions in a sustainable and effective manner.

iv. Support Needed and Received Module

Niger has undertaken efforts to estimate its financial, technical, and capacity-building needs within the framework of its NDC process, particularly for mitigation and adaptation. As part of the implementation of the BTR1 project, the country also identified substantial needs in climate finance, capacity-building, and technology transfer. However, climate finance tracking remains fragmented, with gaps in data and information collection, a lack of standardized methodologies, and insufficient institutional coordination among government agencies, donors, and financial institutions.

The current framework does not adequately capture private sector contributions and does not enable systematic tracking of climate financial flows across sectors. Furthermore, challenges remain in quantifying the support received, as financial disbursements are not always aligned with sectoral climate priorities, making it difficult to assess their impact. In addition, capacity constraints within national institutions limit the effective management, analysis, and reporting of data, thereby hindering transparency and accountability.

There is currently no dedicated climate finance reporting system that evaluates the volumes of aid received, expenditures, and climate-related financing in relation to objectives, progress, resource management, and the allocation and optimization of investment flows, particularly those from official development assistance.

However, a climate-sensitive budget tagging process is underway within the Ministry of Economy and Finance, in collaboration with sectoral ministries.

In addition, a transparency MRV mechanism was established by Ministerial Order No. 0060 of April 14, 2023. This mechanism consists of three components, including an MRV component for tracking support needed and received. The implementation of this project will contribute to operationalizing the support received component, facilitating the tracking of financial flows through national budgetary processes and strengthening institutional mechanisms for such tracking, in line with international reporting requirements.

3. Other baseline initiatives

This CBIT project is linked to other initiatives supported by the GEF and other financial partners in Niger. These are presented Table 4

Table 4 Transparency Initiatives in Niger

Program / Project	Leading ministry and supporting entities	Brief description	Duration	Value (USD)	Relation to ETF and transparency
Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) in Niger	SE/CNEDD	Supports international climate finance tracking to improve transparency of climate financial flows.	2025-2026	175,0,00	Directly linked to Article 13 of the Paris Agreement through support tracking.
Update of the NDC for 2025 - 2035	Ministry of Environment / NDC Partnership / UNDP	NDC Partnership initiative to update national climate targets and integrate outcomes into the upcoming climate platform.	2025	598,500	Results to be integrated into the upcoming climate platform.
Support for the National Low-Carbon Strategy Formulation	SE/CNEDD / UNDP Climate Promise	Support for formulating the Low-Carbon Development Strategy and tracking its implementation.	2022-2025	655,000	Transparency efforts help define targets and monitor strategy implementation.
SREPABIV Strengthening resilience through biodiversity conservation and value chains	Ministry of Environment / GEF / UNEP	Conserves biodiversity and develops value chains in Great Green Wall areas, integrating adaptation	2024 - 2028	10,217,984	Includes adaptation and resilience monitoring indicators aligned with ETF.

Program / Project	Leading ministry and supporting entities	Brief description	Duration	Value (USD)	Relation to ETF and transparency
		measures and impact tracking.			
TALSISI-GGWI Large Scale Investment for the Great Green Wall	Ministry of Environment / GGWI / GEF / BMZ / AfDB	Deploys large-scale investment solutions for the Great Green Wall with impact monitoring aligned with climate transparency.	2023 - 2028	10,000,000 (9 countries)	Includes environmental and socio-economic impact monitoring within the ETF framework.
Integrated Management of the Doumeraie of the Goulbi N'kaba Watershed and Adjacent Ecosystems (Maradi Region)	Ministry of Environment / FAO / GEF / EU	Implements sustainable natural resource management and ecosystem restoration strategies, including climate and environmental indicators.	2024 - 2028	8,932,420	Supports national adaptation and resilience reporting through climate impact monitoring.
Umbrella Programme for NBSAP Update and 7th National Reports	SE/CNEDD / UNEP / GEF	Updates the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and improves biodiversity reporting mechanisms linked to climate change.	2024 - 2026	450,000	Integrates biodiversity into climate transparency systems for ETF implementation.
PRP-AIC Climate Smart Agriculture in Tahoua	SE/CNEDD / UNDP / GEF	Promotes climate-smart agriculture, tracks agricultural emissions, and strengthens reporting capacities.	2024 - 2028	8,932,420	Tracks climate-smart agricultural practices and integrates them into transparency system.
Great Green Wall Climate Change Adaptation Regional Support Project	IFAD / GEF / OSS	Provides regional support for climate adaptation and establishes monitoring and transparency systems for	2023 - 2027	8,932,420	Collects data on adaptation and resilience aligned with ETF requirements.

Program / Project	Leading ministry and supporting entities	Brief description	Duration	Value (USD)	Relation to ETF and transparency
		adaptation actions.			
Capacity Building under UNCCD GEF 7 EA Umbrella 1	Ministry of Environment / UNCCD / GEF	Strengthens institutional capacities to monitor national commitments on desertification and climate indicators reporting.	2022 - 2025	1,954,338	Improves transparency and monitoring of desertification and climate commitments.
PROSAP/COKEBIOS Sustainable Agriculture and Biodiversity Conservation	Min. of Environment, Agriculture, Livestock / IFAD / UNEP / GEF / FAO / EU	Restores degraded lands and conserves biodiversity with monitoring of mitigation and adaptation impacts.	2022 - 2026	5,296,808	Includes biodiversity and climate mitigation monitoring indicators aligned with ETF.
Second BTR, Third BTR and Fifth NC (BTR2/BTR3/NC5)	SE/CNEDD / UNEP / GEF	Prepares Nigerâ€™s BTR2, followed by BTR3 and NC5 submissions to the UNFCCC.	2025-2029	1,233,000	Supports submission of transparency reports to the UNFCCC.

Key barriers

The main barriers to strengthening Niger's transparency framework to meet the demands of the ETF under the Paris Agreement were identified through a comprehensive baseline analysis (see previous section) and discussions with key country stakeholders. They can be grouped into the following categories:[4]3

Barrier 1: Niger is not able to systematically organize climate data.

Niger has established an institutional framework for reporting to the UNFCCC, but several gaps and challenges persist in achieving full compliance with the ETF. While progress has been made in developing a national MRV system, a fully operational transparency framework that systematically integrates all reporting obligations is not yet in place. Data collection and management remain fragmented across institutions, with methodological inconsistencies and a lack of effective data-sharing mechanisms. Moreover, the MRV system has not yet been digitized, limiting the ability to manage, analyze, and track climate data in a continuous and transparent manner through a centralized platform.

Although Niger has made advances in developing its national GHG inventory and adaptation tracking, it still lacks sufficient capacity to systematically assess mitigation measures, climate finance flows, and support

received. Institutional coordination is also hampered by the absence of a formalized governance framework to ensure regular updating and validation of climate data. Furthermore, stakeholder engagement, including sectoral ministries, local governments, the private sector, and civil society, is not yet sufficiently structured and must be strengthened to ensure active and coherent participation throughout the MRV process.

Key institutions also have limited technical expertise, resulting in heavy reliance on external consultants for critical tasks. To improve Niger's long-term compliance with UNFCCC transparency requirements, it is essential to strengthen institutional capacities, digitize the MRV system, establish a binding legal framework for monitoring and reporting activities, structure stakeholder engagement, and fully integrate climate reporting into national planning processes.

Barrier 2: Niger's climate ETF transparency modules for GHG Inventory, adaptation/vulnerability, NDC tracking, and support needed and received are incomplete and not fully aligned with ETF requirements.

Despite progress made in the development of GHG inventories, adaptation assessments, NDC tracking, and reporting on support needed and received, critical gaps remain. The GHG inventory module suffers from irregular data collection and the absence of a centralized data management system, resulting in incomplete and inconsistent emissions reporting. Limited national expertise on IPCC methodologies and projection models also restricts the accuracy of estimates. Regarding adaptation and vulnerability reporting, data gaps and fragmented monitoring systems hinder the systematic tracking of actions and their impacts. The NDC tracking module lacks comprehensive sectoral coverage and an automated data collection system, limiting the effectiveness of MRV processes. In the module on support needed and received, climate finance tracking remains fragmented, with inconsistencies in data collection and limited capacity to assess financial flows and their alignment with national priorities. The absence of a structured framework for reporting climate finance transparency further complicates accountability.

To address these gaps, Niger must develop an integrated and unified transparency platform, implement automated systems for data collection and management, and strengthen tools, methodologies, and technical capacities for tracking GHGs, mitigation measures, adaptation, and support needed and received. This platform will be aligned with the MRV-NDC system currently being digitized. These actions will enable Niger to comply with ETF requirements and enhance its ability to produce accurate and comprehensive data across all components of the ETF.

Barrier 3: Niger is not able to consistently use its climate change information for reporting to the UNFCCC and for national planning without project-based financing and external consultants.

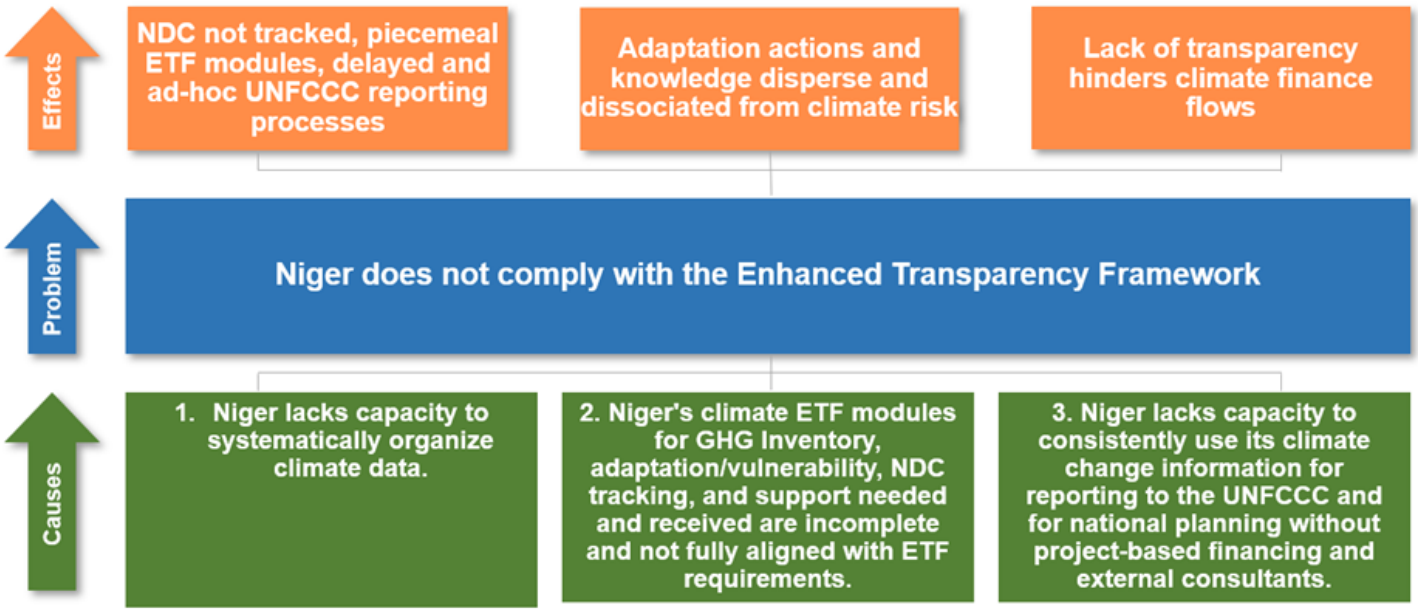
Niger faces shortcomings in the consistent and sustainable use of climate information for UNFCCC reporting and national planning. The country's reliance on project-based funding and external expertise hinders the development of lasting national expertise and strong institutional memory. Funding for climate monitoring and reporting activities is often ad hoc and project-specific, leading to inconsistencies in climate data collection, analysis, and management. This complicates long-term tracking and continuity of information.

Moreover, Niger lacks the necessary capacities, tools, mechanisms, and guidance to effectively organize and allocate resources dedicated to climate reporting. This situation can result in delays in report submissions, inefficient use of resources, and increased dependence on international technical and financial assistance, ultimately undermining the sustainability and autonomy of its climate transparency system. In addition, the limited human and technical resources within national institutions constrain their ability to effectively use climate data for planning and public policy development.

To address these challenges, it is essential to strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of climate-related structures, establish mechanisms for sustainable planning and financing to ensure continuity in data

collection and analysis, and implement training programs aimed at developing local expertise capable of managing this information independently and integrating it into national planning.

Figure 2 Problem Tree



Project objective, outcomes, and intended impact

Niger is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, including rising temperatures, irregular rainfall, droughts, and desertification, which threaten food security, water availability, and economic stability. Although its contribution to global GHG emissions is minimal, the country faces significant challenges in meeting the requirements of the ETF due to insufficient institutional coordination, a lack of technical expertise, and inadequate data management systems. To address these gaps, the project will establish a National Transparency Platform that will integrate climate data across all sectors, harmonize reporting processes, and strengthen governance frameworks to ensure long-term sustainability. This initiative builds on existing policies, including the NDC and the National Adaptation Plan for climate change, thereby reinforcing Niger's commitment to transparent climate action.

The project aims to achieve three key outcomes:

1. The Government of Niger compiles, curates, communicates and tracks climate data through a National Transparency Platform aligned with the UNFCCC ETF.

2. The Government of Niger produces more accurate and complete data for all ETF components, made available through the national transparency platform.

3. The Government of Niger prepares and takes steps to submit transparency reports to the UNFCCC and undertakes national planning utilizing the new National Transparency Platform.

The project is designed to be cost-effective by leveraging existing national structures and ongoing climate initiatives, including those funded by the GEF and other partners. By improving coordination of climate data collection and reducing reliance on external consultants, it will optimize resource use and ensure the sustainability of climate reporting mechanisms. Additionally, the project will adopt a gender-sensitive approach,

ensuring that women and marginalized communities participate in climate governance and benefit from targeted capacity-building programs. In the face of future climate and socio-economic uncertainties, the project's resilience lies in its focus on strengthening institutional capacities and systematic data management. Enhanced governance frameworks will allow the platform to adapt to evolving ETF requirements, while investments in local expertise will reduce dependence on external technical support. Moreover, by integrating climate transparency into national planning, the project will ensure that future policy decisions are based on reliable and robust data, thereby strengthening Niger's climate resilience and long-term sustainable development.

The CBIT project aligns with three GEF Strategy 2020 influence models: transforming policy and regulatory environments, strengthening institutional capacity and decision-making processes, and convening multi-stakeholder alliances.

[1] Government of Niger (2024). *First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1)* submitted to the UNFCCC. Available at: https://unfccc.int/documents/645226

[2] UNFCCC (2024). *Niger's GHG Inventory and BTR1 Submission Overview.* Available at: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tasr2023_NER.pdf

[3] In French, Conseil National de l'Envrionnement pour un Developpement Durable (CNEDD)

[4] These barriers are further discussed in the baseline section.

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project description

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the PIF guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Overview

The project aims to establish a sustainable climate transparency system, thereby enhancing Niger's capacity to collect, analyze, and report climate data while integrating this information into national planning. The project's theory of change (Figure 3) is based on strengthening Niger's climate transparency framework through three key components.

The first component focuses on developing a National Climate Transparency Platform (NTP) to centralize climate data, standardize reporting, and improve coordination among government agencies. This approach seeks to address inconsistencies in data collection and reduce reliance on ad hoc reporting mechanisms. However, the success of this platform will depend on its adoption by national institutions and the assurance of its long-term sustainability.

The second component aims to enhance the platform to meet ETF requirements by developing specialized modules for GHG inventories, tracking mitigation and adaptation measures (NDC), and reporting climate finance. These tools will ensure complete, accurate, and sector-specific climate data, thereby improving Niger's ability to meet international reporting obligations. The project will apply internationally recognized methodologies, including those of the IPCC, but its success will rely on the commitment of government agencies to provide data and the training of technical staff to manage the system effectively.

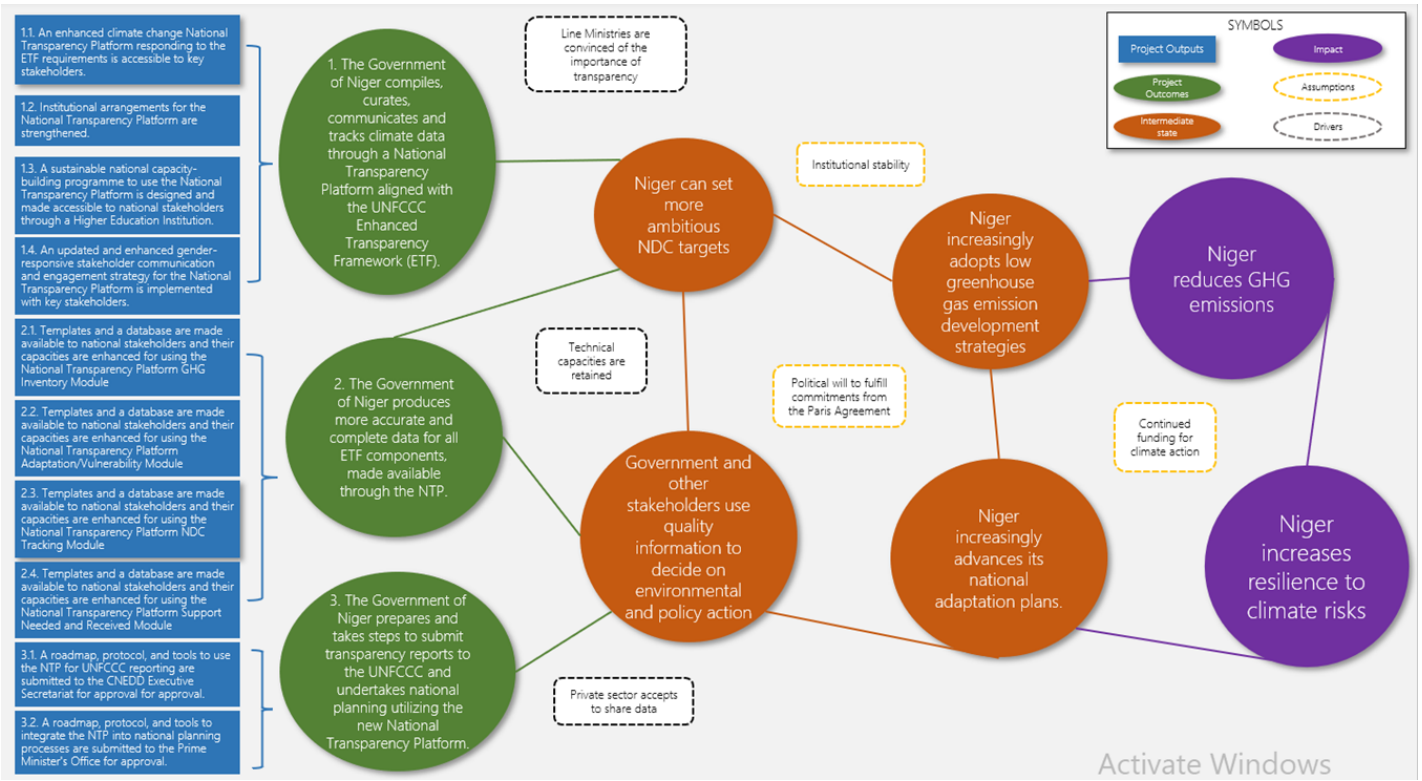
The third component ensures the sustainability of transparency efforts by integrating these processes into national planning and decision-making. Developing a roadmap and formalizing reporting mechanisms will allow Niger to transition from project-based funding and reliance on external consultants to a nationally owned system. Success depends on political and financial commitment, while risks include potential misalignment with other development priorities.

A key cross-cutting element is gender inclusion. Climate impacts disproportionately affect women and marginalized communities; therefore, the project will incorporate sex-disaggregated data and strengthen women's participation in climate governance. Training programs will be implemented to increase their involvement in climate monitoring and decision-making.

The long-term success of the project hinges on the commitment of national institutions to maintain and use the transparency framework beyond the project's lifespan. While challenges such as shifting political priorities and financial constraints persist, the project mitigates these risks by strengthening institutional capacities, promoting intersectoral collaboration, and embedding climate transparency into national governance. By enhancing climate transparency, the project will improve Niger's ability to fulfill its international commitments and strengthen its long-term climate resilience.

The project will provide capacity-building benefits to a total of 200 beneficiaries (30% women), as outlined in the core indicators section. Further details on expected outputs for each project component will be refined during the PPG stage, where an in-depth analysis will be conducted.

Figure 3 Theory of Change



Component 1: National Transparency Platform aligned with the ETF.

The objective of this component is to establish a fully operational National Climate Transparency Platform (NTP) in Niger, serving as a centralized, digital, and standardized system to ensure reliable and transparent monitoring, measurement, and reporting of climate data. Building on the ongoing digitization of the MRV-NDC system, the platform will strengthen inter-institutional coordination, reduce data fragmentation, and ensure

policy coherence by leveraging existing tools and experiences from the country's climate planning processes, including the NAP, NIR, NC4, and BTR1.

A gender-sensitive approach will be integrated across all activities through collaboration with the Ministry for the Promotion of Women and Child Protection, to ensure inclusive governance and the use of gender-responsive data. To ensure long-term sustainability beyond the project's duration, a partnership will be established with a higher education institution, such as a public university in Niger or the AGRHYMET Regional Centre (CRA), which will be identified during the project preparation phase (PPG), to institutionalize technical training for public and private stakeholders.

Private sector engagement will be actively pursued to promote its role in both providing and using data, particularly in key sectors such as energy, agriculture, and finance. The system will be designed to be scalable and replicable, using adaptable tools that can be applied in other contexts or regions. A communication strategy will be implemented to raise awareness, encourage stakeholder buy-in, and disseminate results.

The platform will also generate co-benefits by enabling data-driven decision-making, improving access to climate finance, and supporting national reporting obligations. GEF funding provides essential added value by supporting the establishment of national infrastructure for climate transparency, consolidating and elevating existing efforts within a formalized institutional framework, an achievement that would not be possible through national resources alone.

Barrier addressed: Barrier 1.

Outcome 1: The Government of Niger compiles, curates, communicates and tracks climate data through a National Transparency Platform aligned with the UNFCCC ETF

Output 1.1 foresees the development and operationalization of an enhanced version of the National Transparency Platform (NTP), in line with the requirements of the ETF. The platform, based on extensive consultations, will integrate a national database covering GHG inventories, vulnerability indicators, and climate finance received, with an interactive interface accessible to national institutions and stakeholders. It will harmonize information flows, strengthen inter-institutional coordination, and ensure fast, secure, and centralized access to essential data for climate planning. The National MRV System for the Transparency of Actions and Support will also be consolidated to enable effective coordination of inventories and rigorous quality control of transparency reports. Special attention will be paid to integrating gender considerations to ensure an inclusive platform that meets the differentiated needs of women and men. Finally, a dedicated digital portal will be established to facilitate climate data collection, management, and analysis, with functionalities for interactive visualization, automated report generation, and interoperability with existing sectoral systems.

The platform's development will be accompanied by the strengthening of existing institutional arrangements to ensure a clear governance framework and robust collaboration mechanisms among the various stakeholders. This institutional structure will be submitted to the Prime Minister's Office for formal adoption via the Executive Secretariat of CNEDD (Output 1.2).

Output 1.3 involves the establishment of a sustainable and gender-responsive national capacity-building program, in partnership with a higher education institution, such as a public university in Niger or the AGRHYMET Regional Center (CRA), to be identified during the project preparation phase (PPG). This program aims to ensure the continuous and long-term enhancement of national stakeholder capacities, fostering national ownership of the PNIT and long-term retention of skills. Beneficiaries will include sectoral ministries linked to sustainable development, technical agencies, NGOs, the private sector, local authorities, and the general public. The program will include technical training on the use of platform tools and modules, climate data management, and the preparation of transparency reports in line with ETF requirements. This output will also promote the participation of national experts in CBIT-GSP initiatives and other regional events such as the

Francophone Cluster, Africa Climate Week, and the Global Transparency Forum, thereby enhancing synergies and mutual learning.

The platform will also include a communication and stakeholder engagement strategy, which will be updated and strengthened to ensure inclusive and gender-responsive participation (Output 1.4). This approach will increase the engagement of diverse actors, particularly women and vulnerable groups, in the collection and use of climate data.

Component 2: Enhanced National Transparency Platform modules

The second component of the project aims to strengthen Niger's technical and institutional capacities by improving the modules of the Integrated National Transparency Platform. The objective is to ensure the production of accurate, comprehensive, and ETF-compliant data, covering all aspects of climate tracking, including greenhouse gas inventories (Output 2.1), adaptation and vulnerability monitoring (Output 2.2), implementation of the NDC in synergy with the ongoing digital MRV system (Output 2.3), and tracking of climate finance (Output 2.4).

Barrier addressed: Barrier 2.

Outcome 2: The Government of Niger produces more accurate and complete data for all ETF components, made available through the national transparency platform.

One of the key outcomes of this component is the development and provision of standardized databases and models to improve climate information management. Harmonized templates and formats will be developed for the various modules of the platform, ensuring more coherent and systematic data collection and management. These tools will enable national stakeholders, particularly sectoral ministries and technical institutions, to feed the platform with up-to-date and high-quality data.

To ensure optimal use of these modules, the project will include a targeted training program for national experts and technical institutions. This program will cover the use of specialized software, such as GHG inventory tools for mitigation scenario modeling (Output 2.1) and adaptation assessment tools (Output 2.2). Methodological guides tailored to the Nigerien context will be developed to facilitate ownership of the tools and tracking processes.

The platform will also be synchronized with the MRV-NDC system (Output 2.3), enabling real-time tracking of Niger's progress in implementing its climate commitments. This module will include precise indicators to measure the impact of policies and mitigation actions, thereby providing decision-makers with reliable information to adjust strategies in line with national and international developments.

Finally, the platform will feature a dedicated module for tracking support needed and received (Output 2.4), ensuring greater transparency of climate finance. This module will monitor funds allocated to climate actions, ensuring alignment with national priorities and effective use of resources.

Through this capacity and tool enhancement, Niger will be equipped to produce comprehensive climate reports in line with UNFCCC requirements, while fully integrating climate data into national planning and decision-making processes.

Component 3: Using the National Transparency Platform

This component aims to support the Government of Niger in the strategic use of the NTP, both to meet UNFCCC requirements and to enhance the integration of climate data into national planning processes. The component pursues a dual objective. On the one hand, it seeks to equip Niger with operational tools and a reporting roadmap

to effectively plan monitoring activities, measure progress, and optimally allocate the resources needed for timely and compliant submission of reports to the UNFCCC. This objective also aims to ensure the sustainability of the process by progressively reducing dependence on external technical assistance.

On the other hand, the component aims to strengthen the use of data generated by the PNIT in national planning and decision-making processes. To this end, a pilot exercise will be carried out using a specific sectoral or national planning process, to be identified in consultation with the relevant authorities. The lessons learned from this pilot will inform the roadmap for systematically and sustainably integrating climate information into Niger's development governance.

The component is designed with a long-term impact perspective beyond the project's duration, ensuring the capacity development of national institutions, ownership of the developed tools, and reduced reliance on external expertise. It is structured to be replicable and scalable to other sectors or planning instruments.

Gender equality is integrated throughout the process to ensure that the tools, protocols, and mechanisms put in place are responsive to the differentiated needs of women and men and promote equitable participation. The expected co-benefits include better allocation of public resources, more coherent planning aligned with sustainable development priorities, and strengthened alignment among climate, economic, and social policies.

Barrier addressed: Barrier 3.

Outcome 3: The Government of Niger prepares and takes steps to submit transparency reports to the UNFCCC and undertakes national planning utilizing the new National Transparency Platform.

Under Output 3.1, a set of technical tools will be developed to enable the operational use of the National Climate Transparency Platform (PNIT) in the preparation and submission of reports to the UNFCCC. This will include a detailed roadmap, operational protocols, and practical tools for compiling, verifying, and submitting data in line with ETF requirements. These resources will aim to clarify institutional responsibilities, harmonize procedures, and establish a realistic reporting schedule. All related documents will be submitted for validation to the Executive Secretariat of CNEDD and the National Focal Point to the UNFCCC.

In parallel, Output 3.2 will focus on developing a roadmap, protocols, and tools to systematically integrate data from the PNIT into national planning processes. This work will involve identifying a relevant strategic planning process (such as a sectoral plan, budget exercise, or policy review) in which a pilot project will be implemented. This pilot will test the concrete use of climate information in policy development. Lessons learned will inform the design of a structured framework for integrating the PNIT into national planning, which will then be submitted to the Prime Minister's Office for official approval. This process aims to institutionalize the use of climate data to support more informed, coherent decision-making aligned with Niger's climate commitments.

Component 4: Project Monitoring and Evaluation

Project M&E will be undertaken following GEF and UNEP policies in this component.

Global Environment Benefits and co-benefits

This CBIT project is designed to generate global environmental and adaptation benefits that would not have been realized without GEF support. This project enhances national capacities to accurately track, report, and verify climate data, ensuring compliance with the ETF under the Paris Agreement. By establishing robust transparency systems, these projects enable countries to monitor GHG emissions, assess mitigation actions, and identify adaptation needs more effectively.

This initiative is crucial for integrating climate considerations into national policies, aligning with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and enhancing resilience in vulnerable communities, which are often the hardest hit by climate change. By strengthening institutional frameworks, such as national transparency units and data management systems, these projects ensure that climate actions are well-informed, coordinated, and transparent.

Without GEF support, the country would lack the technical expertise, institutional capacity, and resources necessary to implement these comprehensive transparency systems. This project's additionality is evident in its ability to elevate national efforts, enabling countries to contribute more effectively to global climate goals, improving the accuracy of international reporting, and fostering global cooperation on climate change. These benefits are critical for advancing global environmental stewardship and enhancing adaptation efforts in the face of escalating climate challenges.

Innovation and scaling toward broader transformation

The project introduces several innovative approaches that drive transformational change in the country. This project focuses on creating or enhancing national transparency systems, which serve as central hubs for collecting, managing, and reporting climate-related data. Innovation lies in integrating advanced data management technologies and methodologies that ensure accurate, real-time monitoring of GHG emissions, mitigation efforts, and adaptation needs. By leveraging cutting-edge technologies and data analytics, these systems significantly improve the quality, transparency, and accessibility of climate information. Institutionally, the project is transformative by establishing or strengthening dedicated transparency units within government bodies. These units are equipped with trained personnel and clear mandates to coordinate and implement transparency activities, embedding these responsibilities into national planning and decision-making processes. This institutional innovation ensures that climate transparency becomes a sustained, integral part of government operations, beyond the project's lifespan.

Furthermore, the project fosters cross-sectoral collaboration, linking government agencies, the private sector, civil society, and local communities in a cohesive effort to address climate change. This inclusive approach not only enhances the effectiveness of climate actions but also builds national capacity to adapt to future climate challenges. The combination of technological advancements, institutional strengthening, and multi-stakeholder engagement drives the transformational change envisioned by the project.

Preliminary Institutional Arrangements

The CNEDD will serve as the executing agency for the project on behalf of the Government of Niger. As such, CNEDD will be responsible for overseeing procurement processes, financial management, and project reporting. The Executive Secretariat of the CNEDD (SE/CNEDD) will provide overall leadership by appointing a National Project Director, to whom the project team will report. Additionally, the SE/CNEDD will chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC), which will serve as the project's highest governing body. The PSC will provide strategic direction, ensure oversight of project implementation and progress, approve annual work plans and budgets, and ensure coordination and alignment with national priorities. CNEDD will also act as the PSC Secretariat.

Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Does the GEF Agency expect to play an execution role on this project?

If so, please describe that role here. Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing

As the national coordinating body for environmental and climate policies and the UNFCCC National Focal Point, the Executive Secretariat of CNEDD (SE/CNEDD) is ideally positioned to ensure synergies between this project and ongoing initiatives. Through its central role in environmental governance, it can mobilize sectoral institutions, coordinate technical contributions, convene multisectoral consultation frameworks, and ensure the harmonization of tools and methodologies.

SE/CNEDD also brings proven implementation capacity through its longstanding partnership with UNEP, having successfully executed several GEF-funded projects, including the Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support (Africa-5), Technology Needs Assessments – Phase III (TNA Phase III), and a range of enabling activities under the UNFCCC, such as the preparation of National Communications, BURs, and Niger's first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR-1). This track record positions SE/CNEDD as a trusted and capable executing partner, well placed to ensure the effective delivery and sustainability of this project.

SE/CNEDD will also facilitate information sharing, integration of lessons learned and best practices from other projects, and alignment of project activities with national climate and sustainable development priorities. As part of this effort, a detailed stakeholder mapping will be conducted during the project preparation phase (PPG), along with the development of a stakeholder engagement plan to ensure inclusive, transparent, and effective coordination throughout the project's implementation.

As the project implementing agency, UNEP will ensure strong collaboration with other transparency initiatives to maximize synergies and avoid duplication of efforts. During the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase, UNEP will coordinate closely with key stakeholders such as the CBIT-GSP Global Coordination Programme (GSP), other CBIT country projects, and the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT). This collaboration will involve aligning methodologies, sharing best practices, and maintaining regular communication to enhance the effectiveness of transparency efforts. By fostering an integrated approach, UNEP will leverage the strengths of each initiative to support countries in meeting their transparency commitments under the Paris Agreement.

Core Indicators

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	60			
Male	140			
Total	**200**	**0**	0	**0**

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

It is estimated that the project will have 200 direct beneficiaries, including staff of the ministries, national and subnational decision-makers, the private sector, civil society organizations (CSOs) and other relevant stakeholders. The direct beneficiaries of the project are those whose capacity is strengthened in the project's capacity-building sessions under outputs 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4. In-person and online are planned for key stakeholders under each of those outputs. An average of 200 unique key stakeholders is estimated to increase their capacity through each training session. Thus, it is estimated that 200 unique individuals will be trained and considered direct beneficiaries. As the sex division within the institutions to be trained is uneven, the assumption is that the direct beneficiaries will be split 30/70. During the PPG phase further investigation will be undertaken on the gender split, which may lead to more women being trained than men (to be confirmed during the PPG phase).

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Low	Niger is highly vulnerable to climate variability, including droughts and extreme heat, which could affect data collection and stakeholder participation in rural areas. The project will incorporate flexible timelines and remote engagement tools to minimize disruptions.
Environmental and Social	Low	The project is not expected to generate adverse environmental or social impacts. It will promote inclusion, particularly gender equality, and will follow national and UNEP safeguard standards. A stakeholder engagement plan will ensure the participation of vulnerable groups.
Political and Governance	Low	While the Government of Niger is committed to climate action, changes in political leadership or institutional restructuring could delay implementation. The project will be anchored in existing national institutions like the SE/CNEDD to ensure continuity.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Moderate	Institutional fragmentation and limited coordination among ministries could impede data sharing and uptake. A detailed stakeholder engagement strategy, coupled with high-level political buy-in and inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms, will mitigate this risk.
Technological	Low	Limited IT infrastructure and internet connectivity, especially outside Niamey, could affect the deployment and accessibility of the NTP. The project will invest in robust, scalable, user-friendly digital solutions with offline functionalities.
Financial and Business Model	Low	Limited domestic financing may challenge the platform's long-term sustainability. The project includes a sustainability strategy that integrates the platform into national budgeting and seeks co-financing and donor alignment to support operations post-project.
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Low	The implementing partners have experience managing GEF and donor funds.
Fiduciary	Low	The implementing partners have experience managing GEF and donor funds. Standard UNEP financial controls and audits will apply to ensure transparency and accountability.
Stakeholder	Moderate	There is a risk of low stakeholder engagement due to competing priorities or limited awareness. The project includes a comprehensive communication and engagement strategy to build awareness, ownership, and support from all actors, including the private sector.
Other		No other significant risks were identified at this stage

Overall Risk Rating	Low	The overall project risk is rated low, with most categories presenting minimal threats to implementation. Moderate risks related to institutional coordination and stakeholder engagement will be addressed through targeted mitigation measures, including strong governance anchoring and inclusive communication strategies.

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Describe how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Alignment with GEF-8 Programming Directions

This project is aligned with the GEF-8 programming directions climate change focal area strategy, Pillar II: Foster enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies, Objective 2.1. Support capacity-building needs for transparency under the Paris Agreement through the CBIT.

Alignment with national priorities, strategies, and plans

The CBIT project aligns with UNEP's Programme of Work (PoW) outcomes and indicators, particularly under the Science & Transparency PCP (Programme Coordination Project). The Science & Transparency PCP is a UNEP initiative focused on enhancing the scientific basis for environmental governance and ensuring transparent reporting and accountability in climate actions. This project will directly support UNEP in implementing its PoW outcome 1C: State and non-State actors adopt the enhanced transparency framework arrangements under the Paris Agreement, direct outcomes 1.1, 1.3, 1.7 and indicator iii by addressing critical areas of climate action transparency.

In addition, the project is aligned with the priorities identified in the United Nations Common Country Analysis (UN CCA) for Niger, notably those related to climate resilience, effective governance, and improved access to data and information for evidence-based policymaking. By strengthening the national monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems and enabling long-term institutional and human capacities, the project contributes to the UN CCA's objectives of accelerating progress on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 13 (Climate Action), 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

The project will actively engage with the UN Resident Coordinator and the UN Country Team (UNCT) in Niger to ensure coherence with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and to leverage synergies with ongoing UN initiatives. The project PIR will be disseminated to regularly inform the UNRC and UNCT on progress and challenges.

This CBIT project is closely aligned with Niger's national climate and development priorities as well as the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023–2027. Nationally, it supports the implementation of key policy instruments including the revised NDC 2021 the National Adaptation Plan (PNA), the National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, and the National Climate Change Policy (PNCC). The project focuses on strengthening capacities, improving monitoring and evaluation, and enhancing institutional coordination, core priorities identified in these frameworks. The establishment of a NTP responds

directly to the MRV and transparency system formalized by Ministerial Order No. 0060 of 14 April 2023, and complements the digital MRV framework for NDC implementation.

The project also supports Niger's broader development goals, including those in the Stratégie de Développement Durable et de Croissance Inclusive (SDDCI Niger 2035) and the Programme de Résilience pour la Sauvegarde de la Patrie (PRSP), by improving climate governance, fostering digital transformation, and promoting resilience. It enhances public policy effectiveness through better data systems and institutional coordination.

Under the UNSDCF 2023–2027, the project contributes to outcomes on climate change, environment, and disaster risk reduction by enhancing institutional capacity for climate risk management, mainstreaming climate into development planning, and improving transparency of climate finance and emissions. It contributes directly to SDGs 13, 16, and 17. The project also complements initiatives such as the ICAT-supported climate finance tracking system and the NDC update, reinforcing Niger's ability to meet Paris Agreement requirements and access climate finance.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during PIF development as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes and plan to develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan before CEO endorsement has been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

Were the following stakeholders consulted during project identification phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities:

Civil Society Organizations: Yes

Private Sector: Yes

Provide a brief summary and list of names and dates of consultations

Stakeholder Type	Role/Position	Name	Mean of consultation	Date of consultation
Office of the Prime Minister, Executive Secretariat of CNEDD	Head of the Climate Change and Variability Division	Gousmane Moussa	In person	April 9, 2025
Office of the Prime Minister, Executive Secretariat of CNEDD	National Focal Point for the National Low-Carbon Strategy	Charfa Salissou	In person	April 29, 2025

Ministry of Economy and Finance, Directorate General for Development Planning and Programming	Director General and GEF Operational Focal Point	Mahaman Bello Garba Hima	In person	May 8,2025
Ministry in charge of Agriculture and Livestock	Officer at the Directorate General for Pastoral Development, Livestock Production, and Animal Industry	Ousmane Ibrahima	In person	May 30, 2025
Ministry in charge of Agriculture and Livestock	Officer at the Directorate General of Agriculture	Zeinabou Chaibou	In person	May 30, 2025
Ministry of Environment, Water Resources, and Sanitation	National Focal Point for NDCâ€“Niger	Ramata Abba Kiari	In person	May 30, 2025

(Please upload to the portal documents tab any stakeholder engagement plan or assessments that have been done during the PIF development phase.)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in the section B project description?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

We confirm that we have provided indicative information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program and any measures to address such risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex D).

Yes

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Low			

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described in the Project Description (Section B)

Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Indicative Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant($)	Agency Fee($)	Total GEF Financing ($)
UNEP	GET	Niger	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	Grant	1,450,000.00	137,750.00	1,587,750.00
Total GEF Resources ($)						**1,450,000.00**	**137,750.00**	**1,587,750.00**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount ($)

50000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

4750

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	PPG($)	Agency Fee($)	Total PPG Funding($)
UNEP	GET	Niger	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	Grant	50,000.00	4,750.00	54,750.00
Total PPG Amount ($)						**50,000.00**	**4,750.00**	**54,750.00**

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total($)
Total GEF Resources					**0.00**

Indicative Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
CCM-CBIT	GET	1,450,000.00	100000
Total Project Cost		**1,450,000.00**	**100,000.00**

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	National Council for Environment and Sustainable Development (CNEDD)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100000
Total Co-financing				**100,000.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

N/A

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Ersin Esen (UNEP)				ersin.esen@un.org
Project Coordinator	Dr. Kamaye Maazou (Niger)				kamayemaazou@yahoo.fr

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Mamane Bello Garma Hima	Director General of Planning and Programming Development	Ministry of Economy and Finance	8/8/2025

ANNEX C: PROJECT LOCATION

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

Geo Name ID	Location Name	Latitude	Longitude
2440485	Niamey, Niger	13.51366	2.1098

Niger's map. Source: https://www.un.org/geospatial/content/niger

ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

(PIF level) Attach agency safeguard screen form including rating of risk types and overall risk rating.

Title
GEF8_CBIT Niger_SRIF

ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1	No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0

ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4

Influencing Models	Transform policy and regulatory environments Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
Stakeholders	Private Sector Civil Society Type of Engagement	Information Dissemination Non-Governmental Organizations Academia	
Capacity, Knowledge, and Research	Capacity Development		
Gender Equality	Gender Mainstreaming	Sex-disaggregated indicators	
Focal Area/Theme	Climate Change	United Nations Framework on Climate Change	Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency
		Climate Finance (Rio Markers)	Climate Change Mitigation 2 Climate Change Adaptation 1