



Impact assessment on climate information services for community-based adaptation to climate change

Niger Country Brief



Acknowledgements

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List of acronyms

| | |
|----------------|---|
| ALAD | <i>Association de Lutte pour l'Autosuffisance et le Developpement</i> |
| ALP | Adaptation Learning Programme |
| AREN | <i>Association pour la redynamisation de l'élevage au Niger</i> |
| BRACED | Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters |
| CBA | Community-based adaptation |
| CIF | Climate Investment Funds |
| CIS | Climate Information Services |
| CSOs | Civil society organisations |
| DMN | National Meteorological Directorate |
| DRR | Disaster risk reduction |
| EWS | Early warning systems |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| INDC | Intended Nationally Determined Contribution |
| KIIs | Key informant interviews |
| LAC | Local Adaptive Capacity |
| M&E | Monitoring and evaluation |
| MMD | <i>Mata Masu Dubara</i> ('women on the move' VSLA project) |
| NGOs | Non-government organisations |
| PPCR | Pilot Program for Climate Resilience |
| PSP | Participatory Scenario Planning |
| UN | United Nations |
| VSLA | Village Savings and Loans Associations |
| WFP | World Food Program |

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Niger Country Brief

Climate information services in Niger

Niger is a Least Developed Country¹, with approximately 60% of its population living beneath the national poverty line. As a largely agrarian economy, agriculture makes up 40% of Niger's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), with 80% of the population's livelihoods relying on rain-fed agriculture. These livelihoods are weather-dependent, with large annual variations in agricultural outputs caused by rainfall variability. Climate change is predicted to exacerbate variability in rainfall and the overall climate², thereby putting the livelihoods of Nigerien farmers at risk. Impacts of future climate change are predicted to cause increases in, *inter alia*: i) crop failures; ii) loss of livestock; iii) disease outbreaks; iv) land degradation; and v) water resource depletion.³

Pastoral communities in Niger have long-developed mechanisms for dealing with climate variability. During periods of drought, local communities use alternative livelihood options such as collecting famine food⁴, selling household assets and gathering and selling fuel wood. However, these activities are all reactive in nature, designed to be used once a drought event has already occurred. For communities to employ proactive measures for decreasing their exposure to droughts, they need prior information on climatic conditions to adapt their activities accordingly. Climate Information Services (CIS) provide weather and climate forecasts to local communities who can then use this information to proactively adapt their activities. In doing so, community members, agro-pastoralists and farmers are able to reduce negative impacts and exploit potential new opportunities. With the increasing impacts of climate change on weather patterns, there is an associated increase in the need for adequate CIS. There is also growing recognition among researchers and development agencies that the provision of climate information is an important factor for climate change adaptation⁵.

¹ According to the 2016 Human Development Index, Niger ranks 187 out of a total 188 countries. See further: UNDP. 2016. Human Development Report.

² Republic of Niger. 2015. Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) of Niger.

³ CARE Climate Change. Integrating disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change: Community-based early warning systems in Dakoro, Niger. Practitioner Brief 2.

⁴ Famine food is food collected by communities during famine periods, such as leaves and tubers.

⁵ Jones L, Ludi E & Levine S. 2010. Towards a characterisation of adaptive capacity: A framework for analysing adaptive capacity at the local level. Background Note. The Overseas Development Institute, United Kingdom.



While CIS are a useful tool for building the adaptive capacities of local communities, communicating the information they provide is often challenging. Climate forecasts are complex and scientific and are often interpreted incorrectly by different individuals. Furthermore, concepts like uncertainty and probability are challenging for non-scientists to convert into concrete adaptive strategies. To overcome these challenges, the CARE Adaptation Learning Programme (ALP) has developed an innovative, participatory approach to CIS. Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) is a Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) approach that allows local communities and technical experts to co-create advisories based on seasonal forecasts (Box 2). These advisories are developed in PSP workshops that are held before the onset of the rain season and attended by community stakeholders and technical experts¹¹. Local knowledge thereby informs and contextualises technical expertise to create an appropriate suite of possible adaptation measures for the users.

PSPs assist local communities in adapting to extreme and variable weather events by considering both scientific weather forecasts and indigenous knowledge sources. Furthermore, the PSP platform enables people from various backgrounds and multiple sectors to collaborate, facilitating effective communication between local- and national-level stakeholders.

The PSP process has enabled more flexibility in the planning and decision-making processes for coming rain seasons¹². Consequently, PSPs facilitate the ALP goal of

Box 1. CARE in Niger.

CARE as an organisation has a successful history in facilitating participatory projects in rural farming communities across Africa. In 1991, CARE launched the first of their Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) programmes in Niger. The programme was launched under the name of *Mata Masu Dubara* (MMD), meaning 'women on the move'⁶. MMD is based on an ancient practice of group savings, a simple economic tool through which members of a community can pool their savings and then loan each other money. VSLAs have had a positive impact on health, education, GDP growth and employment, ultimately improving the livelihoods of local communities⁷. VSLAs have grown into a social movement and their success is evident; there are now 200,000 VSLA groups in 35 countries, with 5 million members – 70% of which are women⁸.

CARE, through the Adaptation Learning Programme (ALP) has implemented CBA approaches in 40 communities across 6 communes of the Dakoro Department⁹ in the Maradi Region. The PSP approach was first implemented in Dakoro Department in 2013. CARE intends to continue operations in Niger, aiming to reach more than 4 million people by 2020.

Since 2010, ALP in Niger has focused on creating partnerships with civil societies to encourage adoption and implementation of CBA. The PSP process provides a valuable approach for achieving CBA goals. However, the adoption of PSPs in Niger is slow because of the low capacity and coverage of local meteorological services¹⁰.

⁶ CARE. 2016. CARE Economic development: Village Savings and Loans Associations – 25 years of helping women be their own bankers. Available at: <http://www.care.org/> [accessed 05.06.2017].

⁷ CARE. 2016. Briefing paper to the United Nations high level panel on women's economic empowerment working group on financial, digital inclusion and property. Available at: <http://www.care.org/> [accessed 05.06.2017].

⁸ CARE 2016 Economic development: VSLAs.

⁹ Geographically, Niger is divided into 16 regions, sub-divided into 63 departments and then further sub-divided into the ~265 communes.

¹⁰ CARE. 2015. Adaptation Learning Programme for Africa: ALP results, outcomes and impacts report – January 2010 to June 2015. Available at: <http://careclimatechange.org/> [accessed 05.06.2017].

¹¹ In Niger, there are two sets of workshops: one one-day workshop at departmental level and one half-day workshop at commune level.

¹² CARE International management response to the evaluation of the Adaptation Learning Programme (ALP) for Africa, 15 October 2015.



developing community-based adaptation measures to climate change. Through PSPs, ALP aims to build locally-relevant and site-specific interventions to deal with the impacts of climate change. Ultimately, the PSP process is designed to build resilience to climate change within communities in Niger¹³.

Box 2. PSP theory.

The theoretical link between the use of CIS and the resulting on-the-ground interventions for climate resilience underpins the PSP process. The provision of CIS increases the adaptive capacity of individuals and communities by allowing for informed and improved decision-making. PSPs add a participatory component to information provision, which allows for the inclusion of local knowledge and expertise. However, the outcome is more than just a contextualised advisory. Community participation in CIS promotes community learning, creating a new knowledge paradigm that combines scientific forecasting with traditional knowledge. This learning and consequent improved understanding of climate issues allows for innovation and self-organisation when responding to predicted climate impacts. Like all participatory approaches, PSPs benefit from valuing the opinions of local communities and prioritising their needs, thereby building community trust.

Initially introduced by ALP in partnership with Niger Meteorological Services (DNM), PSPs have since been adopted by other initiatives and institutions in Niger. Through the Garic project¹⁴, CARE Niger has implemented PSPs in Zinder Region. Moreover, the Agrhymet Regional Centre¹⁵ is planning to adapt the process in Niger to the local context. In addition, UK Aid's 'Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters' (BRACED) programme – officially launched on the 16th March 2015¹⁶ – has introduced PSPs in Tillabéri region in Niger¹⁷. The BRACED objective is to help people become more resilient to climate extremes in South and South-East Asia and in Eastern, West and Central Africa¹⁸. To improve the integration of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and climate adaptation methods into development approaches, the BRACED programme seeks to influence policies and practices at local, national and international levels.

Impact assessment

In 2016, a regional impact assessment was commissioned by CARE focusing on the ALP approach to CIS in addressing climate change adaptation across Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Niger and Malawi. The objective of this assessment was to investigate the contribution of community-based CIS to CBA. A particular focus of the assessment was on the PSP process as an innovative and replicable approach for communicating climate information and building networks for adaptation. Where applicable, the assessment analysed the contribution of rain gauges to community and farmer decision-making. Specifically, the assessment aimed to develop a better understanding of the use and impact of CIS in various contexts and, using

¹³ CARE. 2015. ALP Adaptation Strategies Compendium. Available at: <http://careclimatechange.org/publications/alp-adaptation-strategies-compendium/> [accessed 05.06.2017].

¹⁴ The Garic project aims to promote VSLAs that support climate resilient livelihoods.

¹⁵ Agrhymet is an interstate agency with its headquarters in Niger. The agency's mandate is drought management across 13 Sahelian countries.

¹⁶ BRACED. 2015. BRACED launched at world conference on disaster risk reduction. Available at: <http://www.braced.org/> [accessed 05.06.2017].

¹⁷ Ambani M. 2015. Participatory Scenario Planning: multi-country. CARE innovations, CARE International.

¹⁸ BRACED. 2015. "About the projects". Available at: <http://www.braced.org/about/about-the-projects/> [accessed 30.06.2017].



lessons learned, strengthen future replication and upscaling of the ALP approach. This country brief illustrates the results from the assessment in Niger.

Investigations and methods

The assessment investigated four main aspects of the PSP process according to the elements outlined below.

- **Implementation process (method):** assessment of the practice of implemented PSP principles (Box 3).
- **Communication:** assessment of the reach of information, the content and quality of advisories produced, and channels of communication for climate information.
- **Use and impact:** assessment of the use and impact of the advisories on users.
- **Sustainability:** assessment of the potential for the process to continue in Niger after an exit by CARE ALP.

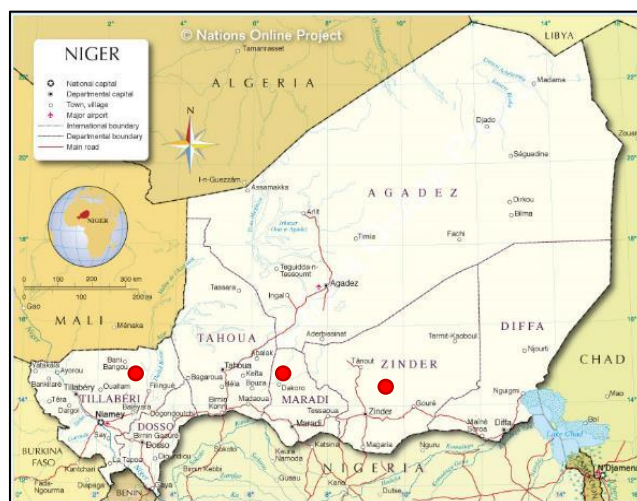


Figure 1. Map of the 16 regions of Niger. The red dots indicate the three regions with ALP PSP implementation, namely Maradi, Tillabéri and Zinder¹⁹.

Box 3. The seven principles for successful PSP implementation.

CARE has identified and collated seven principles that contribute toward successful PSP implementation. These principles should be considered in the design and introduction of PSP in new areas. The seven principles are outlined below:

- **Inclusivity of the CIS user.** The PSP process aims to include all users of climate information. This is to ensure the roles and contributions of each user are recognised and accounted for in the development of advisories. Users include women and men of different ages and ethnicities. Strong emphasis should be placed on users enabling the PSP process and participating in the development of an efficient service that readily responds to their needs.
- **Timing of PSP workshops.** Ideally, PSP workshops should be conducted as soon as seasonal forecasts are released by the national meteorological services to prevent the delayed dissemination of vital information that users, and particularly farmers, need to prepare for the coming rain season.
- **Feedback mechanism.** To continuously improve and develop the PSP process, a feedback mechanism is needed to include input from the users following the end of the rain season. This feedback mechanism is undertaken in the form of a review. The review focusses on user satisfaction with the advisories from the previous season. Included in this review are *inter alia*: i) how were advisories communicated; ii) what communication tools were used; iii) when were advisories received; and iv) how useful were the advisories?
- **Factoring in uncertainty.** It is essential to communicate uncertainties in seasonal forecasts to users. Uncertainty is presented as a probability in the developed rainfall scenarios. The consideration of uncertainty allows for flexible decision-making on adaptation planning. All developed scenarios should be communicated to users to cater for all potential scenarios.
- **Multi-stakeholder approach.** The PSP process aims to create a multi-stakeholder platform to promote dialogue among state and non-state actors at different levels. Such a platform promotes the co-production of climate information which results in a user-responsive service.
- **Dissemination.** It is essential that the advisories developed during PSP workshops are communicated in a timely manner to all users to enable preparedness in anticipation of the coming rain season. The relevant users include *inter alia*: i) line ministries within the national and county governments; ii) NGOs/CBOs; iii) local communities; and

¹⁹ Image available at: <http://www.nationsonline.org/> [accessed 05.06.2017].



iv) research institutions.

- **Advisories presented as options.** The advisories developed during the PSP workshops need to be communicated to all actors as options rather than instructions. This is to promote flexible decision-making at the individual level based on the predictions for the local context.

PSPs are implemented in a five-step, cyclical process (Figure 2). Feedback from previous PSPs informs the preparation and facilitation of future workshops as well as the dissemination of associated advisories. Feedback also informs the design of PSPs to allow innovations and lessons learned to benefit both future and existing PSP processes.

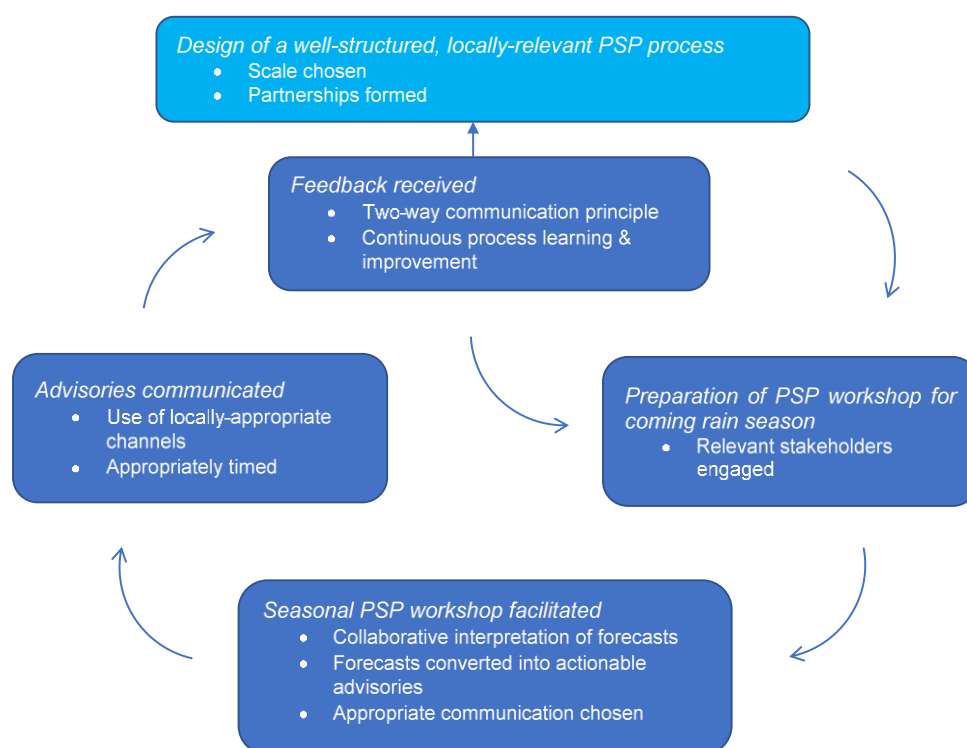


Figure 2. Implementing the PSP process. Note that some aspects of the design stage may only be once-off. Also, feedback can inform both the local PSP process and provide lessons learned for the implementation of future processes.

Data collection

Data collection was conducted through consultations with CARE representatives in Niger who had held interviews and discussions with key stakeholders that had participated in PSPs.

- **Remote key informant interviews (KIIs).** KIIs were conducted remotely with CARE staff and representatives of various government sector offices in Niger²⁰. These involved an electronic questionnaire based on short survey questions²¹ with key informants, including *inter alia*:

²⁰ A participants list is available in Annex 2.

²¹ An example of the KII questionnaire (in French) is available in Annex 1.



i) representatives of local government; ii) research institutions; iii) CARE country representatives; and vi) development and environmental NGOs.

- **Review of literature and previous reports.** Extensive desktop reviews were undertaken to compare the main objective of the PSP process and the expected outcomes with the achievements to date. These reviews covered the following resources: i) Niger PSP briefs and reports published by CARE; ii) outputs produced during the PSP implementation period – including *inter alia* publications and outcomes of capacity-building exercises; iii) periodic progress reports produced during PSP implementation; and iv) monitoring and evaluation (M&E) documentation.

Results

This section provides a summary of the findings obtained from remote interviews conducted with relevant institutions and facilitating organisations of the PSP process in Niger²². An analysis of the contribution of community rain gauges to community and farmer decision-making, as well as early warning systems (EWS), is also included. Most of the information from interviews addresses the implementation of PSPs, with relatively little information available on communication, use and impact, and sustainability²³.

Implementation

ALP has been working with the local government to implement PSPs and rain gauges (Box 4) in the most vulnerable communities across Niger. The original goal of PSPs was to provide climate information to community users as a CBA approach. The PSP approach, together with community rain gauges also supports informed EWS and DRR. CARE Niger has since gone further, introducing the PSP process into other districts.

Both ALP and CARE Niger have integrated aspects of vulnerability monitoring into the PSP process. To assist with this, research is being conducted in partnership with the University of Maradi on traditional forecast indicators that will be used for vulnerability monitoring.

Box 4. The use of rain gauges.

While PSPs are the focus of this impact assessment, they are not a stand-alone solution to community-based CIS. Involving community members in all parts of the information cycle increases community capacity for CIS and improves knowledge generation. In Niger – as well as other countries – community-operated rain gauges were used alongside PSPs. Rain gauge monitors – community members – were selected to record and disseminate rainfall data. This data helps farmers assess the current soil moisture and can be used to downscale regional climate forecasts. Moreover, it provides a point of comparison that community members can use to assess the forecasts in PSP advisories against actual events.

The identification of traditional forecast indicators and the relaying of these during workshop discussions has been a major success factor, which contributes towards community ownership of the PSP process. Moreover, community members are becoming empowered through their

²² Interview responses are presented in Annex 3.

²³ Interview participants consisted of high-level stakeholders in the PSP process, i.e. facilitators, programme officers and technical personnel. Users could not be reached through remote KIs.



improved knowledge and ability to make informed decisions and are thereby encouraged to engage and participate in the process.

The pre-existing climate change agenda amongst Nigerien government programmes and projects is beneficial to the PSP process. This agenda provides a base for the justification to integrate PSPs into existing structures which encourages them to be upscaled to further communities and regions in the country.

Communication

One of the major successes of the PSP implementation process in Niger is improving EWS through the use of local radio stations, PSP workshops and the provision of rain gauges. With approximately 40 rain gauges installed and a network of community monitors trained to measure and record rainfall amounts, a communication system has been established to facilitate the timely dissemination of information. These monitors are directly linked to two local radio stations and communicate with the district meteorological department. If the rain gauges indicate a warning²⁴, community monitors can immediately share this information publicly. In this way, rainfall data quickly reaches the national level. Furthermore, rain gauge data sent to the DMN is included in the climate information sent to PSP workshops. This allows advisories to suggest dynamic responses to community members based on rain gauge data. For example, in Aman Bader village in Dakoro, advisories recommended that planting only take place after 20 to 25 mm of rain has fallen and if it is drier, early maturing seeds should be planted. These advisories are then disseminated – mainly through local radio broadcasts – and allow users to adequately prepare for predicted weather conditions.

Currently, the timing of workshops remains a challenge as the release of seasonal forecasts from the DMN are often late. This delay results in advisories being disseminated too late, leaving insufficient time for users to implement appropriate measures.

Box 5. PSPs in Niger: A lesson in scale.

PSPs have been implemented in five countries since 2011. However, the process in Niger is unique in that PSP workshops are held at the commune level. These communes consist of numerous communities, depending on the area. For example, 111 communities exist in Soly Tagriss Commune, which covers an area of 1,285 km². Communities targeted by ALP for PSP implementation are brought together at the commune level, which has resulted in participating stakeholders being able to contribute locally-relevant information during PSP workshops.

Workshops at commune level are more accessible to community stakeholders – such as farmers and pastoralists – than at district level. This is because stakeholders do not need to engage in extensive travel and spend long periods away from their homes and livelihoods to attend workshops.

Furthermore, KII in Niger, identified that advisories between neighbouring communes do not differ significantly. The extra cost of organising an increased number of workshops at the commune level is, therefore, unwarranted.

²⁴ For example, authorities can be alerted if a prolonged dry spell or drought is expected.



Use and impact

Limited information is available on the use and impact of PSPs in Niger. However, the remote KIIs and literature reviews have revealed that PSPs in Niger have resulted in improved interactions among stakeholders. The interaction between the DMN, NGOs and communities has improved notably through the PSP process. Improving the interaction between these different stakeholders allows for trust to be built between climate information producers and users, and encourages the sharing of knowledge and expertise. The training of community rain gauge monitors has also created a sense of ownership within communities, as well as an enhanced understanding of the importance of localised climate information.

A major challenge to the efficiency of PSPs is the current level of technical capacity within the DMN. With limited human and financial capital, the DMN has limited capacity to support the PSP process and provide timely, accurate and localised seasonal forecasts. This hinders the effectiveness of advisories, as these may either be disseminated late or contain interventions that are inappropriate to actual conditions.

Sustainability

Several positive signs for sustainability of the PSP process emerged from the remote KIIs. Most notably, communities reportedly showed a willingness and commitment to adopt advisories, participate in the PSP process and share their acquired knowledge. KII participants also noted that there has been a considerable increase in stakeholder interest and participation in PSP workshops. Furthermore, training community rain gauge monitors has become an empowering tool for equipping communities with the skills needed to generate localised climate information to inform and strengthen decision-making. In time, these community monitors can share their knowledge with others to make the process more sustainable.

Analysis of findings

Locally-specific information is integral in making climate information relevant. Blending local and scientific knowledge is an innovative step for the success of the PSP process in Niger. Transdisciplinary knowledge informing advisory development as well as planning and preparation for the PSP workshops is essential to the success of the process. Furthermore, it promotes community trust and ownership which contributes to sustainability.

Synergies between rain gauges, PSPs and EWS. Rain gauges allow designated community monitors to supply rainfall data that is used to inform advisories for the coming rain season. By engaging community monitors, trust and ownership within communities is promoted, thereby contributing to the sustainability of the process. In addition, the localised rainfall recordings inform immediate decisions on crop farming, such as what to plant and when, as well as informing EWS. Community monitors are equipped with designated phones that are used to communicate data readings and alerts to local radio stations. As a result, localised warning



systems ensure that communication to the national EWS is accelerated in the case of emergencies.

Awareness of climate change creates a demand for CIS. Niger and its communities are increasingly vulnerable to climate variability and climate change. These communities are becoming increasingly aware of their vulnerability and are thus encouraged to participate in initiatives that improve livelihoods and strengthen climate resilience. This, in turn, creates a need for climate information to inform decision-making. As a community-based approach to interpreting and communicating forecasts, PSPs perform an important function in providing for climate information needs.

Inclusivity at workshops is important for the success of PSPs. With increased participation and interest, there is a need to make the PSP process more inclusive than it currently is. Between 40 and 70 individuals attend commune-level workshops in Niger²⁵. At present, community members make up the largest proportion of attendees, while other participants include representatives from: i) NGOs such as ALAD and AREN; ii) CSO networks such as ReLACC; iii) CARE/ALP; and iv) women's groups. Government departments, research institutions and climate-sensitive sectors other than agriculture are inadequately represented at PSP workshops. To ensure the representation of a variety of knowledge systems, a wider stakeholder audience needs to be promoted. Such inclusivity is especially important when dealing with the element of uncertainty and probability in climate forecasting.

Using baselines for comparison will improve communication and efficiency. Climate information is difficult to communicate without a point of reference for comparison. The baselines can be generated through from scenario development discussions in PSP workshops. In addition, including a group of experts –from *inter alia* agriculture, transport and water sectors – in PSP workshops could help develop baseline scenarios that are informed by technical information for an average season²⁶. PSP advisories can then be prepared in comparison with that baseline by detailing, for example, 'above normal' or 'below normal' rainfall scenarios. In addition, these advisories would include warnings for certain areas²⁷. Furthermore, if the PSP platform is used to address the mandates of multiple sectors, funding from each sector can be leveraged. This will improve the sustainability of the PSP process in Niger.

²⁵ According to the 2016 Niger PSP workshop report.

²⁶ Including the various sectors allows them to give input as to how each of their activities may be affected during baseline, below average and above average seasons.

²⁷ For example, if roads have previously washed away during intense rainfall, farmers should send produce to the market as soon as possible following the harvest to prevent a lack of access.



Limitations of the impact assessment in Niger and further research

User feedback is not available. The assessment of CBA climate information and its pathways in Niger was conducted remotely. As a result, retrieving on-the-ground information from users was not possible during remote KIIs and consultations. KIIs were limited to institution- and facilitation-level stakeholders of the PSP process. Direct user feedback on the usefulness and clarity of advisories is required to shape future PSP workshops. Such information is required to understand the real value of PSPs to local community members and their livelihoods.

No feedback from women and youth groups. During the remote KIIs, contact could not be made with local women and youth associations. This is a shortcoming of the impact assessment, as determining the level of integration of vulnerable groups is an important component of assessing the success of CBA CIS processes in a country. Efforts should be made to further the reach of CIS – specifically to vulnerable groups.

Box 6. Further research questions.

This impact assessment has revealed a number of questions for future research that would be able to contribute to an ongoing impact assessment of the ALP approach to CIS.

- What are the barriers to PSP implementation, including the factors that present a challenge to the smooth integration of PSP workshops and the use of rain gauges into community livelihoods and planned seasonal preparation?
- What elements of the current PSP process in Niger are promoting sustainability, and which of these could be used to combat the identified barriers?
- What are the on-the-ground impacts of PSPs for the various stakeholders, are these impacts quantifiable, and how should they be measured going forward?
- What are the different communication channels used for advisory dissemination in Niger? How effective are these channels? What are user preferences? What are the barriers to the effective communication of advisories?
- How are advisories presented with regard to format, language and broadcast frequency?
- Why are certain stakeholders or interested and affected parties underrepresented in PSP workshops?

Conclusions

CARE ALP has been successful in introducing PSPs into three districts in Niger. Unlike previous PSP introduction in other countries, Nigerien PSP workshops are held at the commune level. While this has been requested by community members in other countries, the KII participants indicated that advisories between communes did not vary sufficiently to warrant the increased costs of hosting workshops at such a local level. While the remote KIIs revealed the general status of PSPs in Niger, more in-depth information linking the presence of PSPs to increases in community resilience to climate change is required. Going forward, the PSP process should include a strong monitoring and evaluation aspect to demonstrate the impact and value of PSPs and CIS in general. Furthermore, a clear hand-over strategy is required to ensure a smooth transition for a possible CARE ALP exit from the facilitation role of the initiative. To effectively build community resilience to the impacts of climate change and variability in Niger, the PSP process needs to be sustainable beyond the role of ALP. Focusing on community ownership of the process will contribute to this continuity, ultimately resulting in a sustainable community-based approach to communicating climate information in Niger.



The Adaptation Learning Program (ALP) for Africa aims to increase the capacity of vulnerable households in sub-Saharan Africa to adapt to climate change and climate variability. Since 2010, ALP has been working with communities, government institutions and civil society organisations in Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique and Niger to ensure that community-based adaptation approaches and actions are integrated in development policies and programmes. This is achieved through the demonstration and dissemination of innovative approaches for CBA, supported by practical tools, methodologies and evidence of impact. ALP is also working to create an enabling environment for CBA by working with civil society groups to influence national and international policy frameworks and financing mechanisms for adaptation.

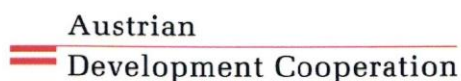
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