

City	
Country	Niger
Population	63,709 inhabitants
Title of policy or practice	Gouvernance ou assurer un environnement propice (Governance or Ensuring a Favourable Environment)
Subtitle (optional)	Technology of CES (soil and water conservation)/DRS (soil defence and restoration)
URL video	
Category	Governance
SDGs	SDGs: 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 13 and 15.
Brief description	<p>Context: Population growth, scarcity of land resources, reduction of forest resources, reduction of watershed coverage.</p> <p>Aim and objectives: Increase and intensify the agricultural production, reduction of water erosion, soil conservation, extension of agricultural land, water and soil conservation, soil defence and restoration.</p> <p>Lessons learned: Community resistance to innovation; mastery of new technology to be adopted; intensified communication.</p> <p>Beneficiary populations: Districts of Tara and Kiessa.</p>
Date of start and state (ongoing/completed)	Ongoing
Actors and stakeholders involvement	The partners involved: The communities, the focal point, the decentralized technical services of the State, technical and financial partners: CAP (Community Action Programme) financed by the World Bank and the Luxembourg cooperation.
Approach	1. Situation Analysis (PDC); 2. Critical analysis of the agricultural trend; 3. Organisation of a forum for the implementation of an agricultural policy called CES/DRS; 4. Adoption by the Municipal Council; 5. Preparation of technical files for micro-projects; 6. Identification of TFPs and transmission of micro-projects; 7. Organisation and mobilisation of implementation actors.
Innovation	On the basis of the context described above in II.C, the implementation of CES/DRS technologies was considered an innovative practice that can contribute to better the ecosystem management, land use planning, increase the resilience of agro-sylvo and pastoral systems, fight erosion, recover and restore degraded land, capture floodwater, slow rainwater runoff, facilitate water infiltration into the soil, reduce soil, vegetation and biodiversity degradation, mitigate the effects of climate change and shocks including droughts. By these means, the land becomes more fertile and very wet and favours rainfed crops in the rainy season and the irrigation of subsistence and off-season cash crops while stabilising agricultural, silvicultural and drilling productivity and increasing resilience for good agricultural production.
Impact	<p>The growth of agricultural production implies social and economic impacts on the environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social impacts: Family-based care, settling vulnerable groups (young people, women, etc.), reducing migration, reducing insecurity, social cohesion, improving social status, increasing the number of marriages, reducing begging, increasing charity for the poor; • Economic impacts: Creating financial resources (sale of surplus), acquiring new tools to improve future production, multiply the IGAs, purchase motorcycles, cell phones, televisions, etc..... • Environmental impacts: Reducing water erosion, preserve biodiversity, mitigate climate impacts and ecosystem management shocks, preserve water and soil, protecta and

	restore soil.
Inclusion	<p>Inclusion of the various actors: A participatory approach in the elaboration of the PDC including all actors at the communal level: The Municipal Council, the focal point, the decentralized technical services of the State, TFP, civil society, customary chiefs, women's groups, youth.</p> <p>Themes are developed and implemented according to the priorities set by the Municipal Council taking into account the entire municipality of all sectors.</p>
Adversity coefficient	<p>Challenges: Community resistance to new CES/DRS technologies or community acceptance of these new technologies, mobilization of TFPs.</p> <p>Lessons learned: Community resistance to innovation, perseverance, increased communication, mastery of new technologies to adopt.</p>