

In Niger, a landlocked country of the Sahel, drought is by far the most important climate risk the country faces even if the floods are added in recent decades with their catastrophic and even dramatic consequences limiting benefits response capabilities even creating (digging) the poverty level of populations that are in big number rural. The latter live of rural economy mainly based on agricultural and pastoral production that is highly dependent of rainfall. Or in this geographical area the occurrence of the rainfall is too capricious, characterized by high annual variability and a recent interannual evolution showing a clear downward trend causing droughts punctuated by some years of sporadic flooding. The rain does not come at the right time in sufficient quantities where it had to meaning well distributed in space and time.

At the intra-seasonal and international variability of the rain is an upward trend in night temperatures (hot night) and diurnal temperatures (very hot day). A singular global warning in line with global warning.

The climate constraint is a major concern of the authorities of Niger from the independence to nowadays because it affects the livelihoods and people with humanitarian and environmental consequences often dramatic. Improving resilience to climate shock and mainstreaming <<Risk management disasters and extreme events for the purpose of adaptation to climate variability and change>> in sustainable development programs are issues and challenges faces by national governments. The country is indeed one of the most vulnerable countries in the world due to its exposure to climate risks, but also geographic isolation. National authorities are aware and act.

Two unifying framework of actions are implemented by the current government to face them:

- ✚ The initiative 3N “Nigériens feed Nigériens” which aims to fight food insecurity, one of which priorities is to increase the resilience of production systems, means of agricultural and pastoral life and development of accompanying infrastructures (inputs) there to both institutional intervention.
- ✚ The strategy of sustainable and inclusive development with innovative ideas, innovative actions, relevant brought into line in search of efficient and sustainable synergy in rural areas.

Fortunately, given the magnitude of these disasters, international through several development partners involved in Niger by providing multifaceted and various support (technical, organizational, financial and material aids) to support and assist the effort of Niger governments in the fight against the negative impacts of events (plagues): natural, climatic and meteorological in socio-economic sectors and affecting the vulnerability of people and their environment.