# Republic of Niger

**Fraternity – Work – Progress**

**Ministry of Planning**

# Economic and Social Development Plan 2017-2021

***A resurgent Niger for a prosperous people***

September 2017

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## Acronyms and abbreviations of the PDES 2017-2021 document

| | |
|---|---|
| ALG: | Liptako Gourma Basin Authority |
| AEP | Drinking Water Supply |
| AGR: | Income Generating Activities |
| WHY: | Hydro-Agricultural Development |
| ANAJ: | National Legal Assistance Agency |
| ANCHOR: | National Self-Assessment of Capacity to Strengthen |
| ANFICT | National Agency for Financing Local Authorities |
| ANLTP: | National Agency for the Fight against Human Trafficking |
| CALL: | National Employment Promotion Agency |
| ANOTHER: | Nigerien Agency for the Promotion of Electrification in Rural Areas |
| APD: | Public Development Assistance |
| ASP/H: | Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral and Fisheries |
| ASP: | Agro-sylvo-pastoral |
| ATPC: | Community Led Total Sanitation |
| AVD: | Analysis of Debt Sustainability barrel of |
| BBL/J: | liquefied crude oil per day |
| BTP: | Buildings and Public Works |
| CAPE: | Public Policy Analysis and Action Evaluation Unit Governmental |
| CBLT : | Lake Chad Basin Commission |
| CCM: | Consultation Framework on Migration |
| CCNUCC: | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| CCNULCD: | United Nations Framework Convention to Combat Desertification |
| CDN: | Nationally Determined Contribution |
| CEDEAO: | Economic Community of West African States |
| CESOC: | Economic, Social and Cultural Council |
| CNARS: | National Council for Scientific Research and Technological Innovation |
| CNC: | National Coordination Unit |
| CNCCAI: | National Commission for the Control and Collection of Illicit Weapons |
| CNDH: | National Human Rights Commission |
| CNDP: | National Council for Political Dialogue |
| CNEA: | National Water and Sanitation Commission |
| CNESS: | National Center for Strategic and Security Studies |
| CNLCTP: | National Coordination Commission for the Fight against Human Trafficking |
| CNSS: | National Social Security Fund |
| CNUCC: | United Nations Convention Against Corruption |
| CNUDB: | United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity |
| COP: | Conference of the Parties |
| CPIA: | Country Performance and Institutional Assessment |
| CPNR: | Refocused Prenatal Consultation |

| | |
|---|---|
| CREATES: | Regional Water and Sanitation Commissions |
| CSC: | Higher Council of Communication |
| CSCC: | Social Communication for Behavior Change |
| CSE: | Monitoring Evaluation Unit |
| CS-GDT: | Strategic Framework for Sustainable Land Management |
| CT : | Territorial Communities |
| DEP: | Studies and Programming Departments |
| DGB: | General Directorate of Budget |
| DGD: | General Directorate of Customs |
| DGE: | General Directorate of Economy |
| DGI: | General management of taxes |
| DGPD : | General Directorate of Development Programming |
| DGPP: | General Directorate of Planning and Foresight |
| DH: | Human Development |
| DOB: | Budget Guidance Document |
| DOE: | Economic Guidance Document |
| DPG | General Policy Statement |
| DPPD: | Multi-year Expenditure Programming Documents |
| DPS: | Directorate of Sectoral Policies |
| DS : | Statistics Departments |
| DTF: | Border Distance Score |
| ECVMA: | National Survey on Household Living Conditions and Agriculture |
| EDS-MICS | Multiple Indicator Demographic Health Survey |
| EFPT: | Vocational and Technical Education and Training |
| ENISED: | National Study of Evaluation of Socioeconomic Indicators and Demographics |
| EUCAP | European Union Civil Operation |
| FCFA: | Franc of the French Community of Africa |
| FDS: | Defense and Security Forces |
| FEC: | Extended credit facility |
| FMI: | International Monetary Fund |
| G5-Sahel | G5-Sahel |
| EVEN: | Results-Based Management |
| GDT: | Sustainable Land Management |
| GFP: | Public Finance Management |
| GINI: | Income distribution index |
| TURN: | Integrated Water Resources Management |
| GPL | Liquefied Petroleum Gas – |
| ha: | Hectare |
| HACP: | High Authority for the Consolidation of PEACE |
| DO: | high labor intensity |
| HPP: | Postpartum hemorrhages |
| i3N: | Nigeriens Feed Nigeriens Initiative |
| GOES | Foreign Direct Investments |
| IDH: | Index of human development |

| | |
|---|---|
| IIAG: | Mo Ibrahim Index of Governance in Africa |
| INS: | National Institute of Statistics |
| ISF: | Synthetic Fertility Index |
| IS: | Sexually Transmitted Infection |
| km: | Kilometer |
| KV: | Kilo-Volt |
| LBC/FT | Fight against Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing |
| THERE IS: | Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| BUT: | Severe Acute Malnutrition |
| MCC: | Millenium Challenge Corporation |
| MD/H: | Ministry of Lands and Housing |
| SAY: | Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development |
| MEP/A/PLN/EC | Ministry of Primary Education, Literacy, Promotion of National Languages and Civic Education |
| MEPT: | Ministry of Vocational and Technical Education |
| WE: | Ministry of Secondary Education |
| MESRI: | Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation |
| MF: | Ministry of Finance |
| MET/PS: | Ministry of Employment, Labor and Social Protection |
| MFP: | Ministry of Civil Service |
| MHA: | Ministry of Hydraulics and Sanitation |
| MISPDACR: | Ministry of the Interior, Public Security, Decentralization, Cultural and Religious Affairs |
| MJ: | Ministry of Justice |
| MP: | Ministry of Planning |
| MSP: | Minister of Public Health |
| MVSU: | Ministry of the City and Urban Health |
| MW: | Mega Watt |
| MWH: | Mega Watt Hour |
| NEPA: | National Electric Power Authority |
| NO: | National Transfer Accounts |
| ODD: | Objective for Sustainable Development |
| OHADA: | Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa |
| OMC: | World organization of commerce |
| OMD: | Millenium Objectives for development |
| OMS: | World Health Organization |
| OK | National Observatory of Civil Status Non- |
| NGO/AD: | Governmental Organization/Development Association |
| OSC: | Organization of Civil Society |
| UNTIL: | National Adaptation Action Programs |
| PRINCIPAL: | National Action Plan for Integrated Water Resources Management. |
| PAP: | Priority Action Plan |
| PAP: | Annual Performance Project |
| PAPS: | Sectoral priority action plans |
| PASEC: | Climate-Sensitive Agriculture Support Project |

| | |
|---|---|
| PDC: | Communal Development Plan |
| PDES: | Economic and Social Development Plan |
| PDI: | Integrated Development Plan |
| PDR: | Regional Development Plan |
| PEF: | Economic and Financial Program |
| PEFA | Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability |
| PF: | Family planning |
| GDP: | Gross domestic product |
| PIP: | Public Investment Program |
| SMEs: | Small and medium-sized enterprise |
| PMI: | Small and Medium Industry |
| PMP: | Public Procurement |
| PN-AEPA: | National Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Program |
| PND: | National Policy of Decentralization national policy |
| PNDLC | of local and community development |
| PNEDD: | National Environmental Plan for Sustainable Development |
| PNJ: | National Youth Policy |
| PNME | National State Modernization Policy |
| UNDP: | United Nations Development Program |
| POP: | Persistent Organic Pollutants |
| PPA: | Purchasing Power Parity |
| PPP: | Private public partnership |
| PIG: | National Reference Program for Access to Energy Services |
| PRGF: | Public Finance Management Reform Program |
| PRGFP: | Public Finance Management Reform Program |
| PROSEHA: | Water, Hygiene and Sanitation Sector Program |
| PSEF: | Education and Training Sector Program |
| PTF: | Technical and Financial Partners |
| BRANCH: | Annual Implementation Report |
| RAP: | Annual Performance Report |
| RCCM: | Trade and Property Credit Register |
| RGPH: | General Census of Population and Housing |
| RNTT: | Termit and Tin Toumma National Reserve |
| S&E: | Monitoring and evaluation |
| WEATHER: | Post-Abortion Care |
| SITE: | System Average Interruption Duration Index |
| SAFE: | System Average Interruption Frequency Index |
| SDAU: | Master Plan for Development and Urban Planning |
| SDDCI: | Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth Strategy |
| SDMR: | Maternal Death Surveillance and Response |
| SDS Sahel: | Development and Security Strategy in the Sahel Zones Saharans |
| SE4ALL: | Sustainable Energy For All |
| SFD: | Decentralized Financial Services |
| SGA: | Deputy General Secretary |

| | |
|---|---|
| AS: | Acquired immune deficiency syndrome |
| SAY: | Geographic information system |
| SAY: | Education Information and Management System |
| SNDS: | National Strategy for the Development of Statistics |
| SNFI | National Inclusive Finance Strategy |
| SNLBC/FT | National Strategy to Combat Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism |
| SONICHAR: | Nigerien Coal Company |
| SUN: | Essential Obstetric and Neonatal Care |
| END: | Emergency obstetric and neonatal care |
| SOUNDS: | Nigerian Town Planning and Real Estate Construction Company |
| SOPHAB: | operational strategy for promoting hygiene and basic sanitation |
| Soraz: | Zinder Refinery Company |
| SP/CNF: | Permanent Secretariat/National Borders Commission |
| SP: | Permanent Secretariat |
| SR: | Reproductive Health |
| SSN: | National Statistical System |
| TBS: | Gross Tuition Rate |
| TEC: | Common External Rate |
| TIC: | Information and Communication Technologies |
| VAT: | Value added tax |
| UA: | African Union |
| UBT: | Tropical Livestock Units |
| WAEMU: | West African Economic and Monetary Union |
| UNESCO: | United Nations Scientific, Educational and Cultural Organization |
| USD: | United States Dollar |
| HIV: | Human immunodeficiency virus |
| COAT OF ARMS | West African Power Pool |

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# Foreword

The Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES) 2017-2021 is the first five-year plan for the operationalization of the Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth Strategy (SDDCI) Niger 2035 adopted by the Government on May 9, 2017. Consequently, it draws its foundations from the vision resulting from this strategy, through which Niger affirms its firm desire for transformation at all levels and above all its desire to eradicate poverty and inequalities.

The PDES 2017-2021 also draws its foundations from the orientations of the “Renaissance Program Act-2” articulated around eight (08) priorities, namely (i) promoting cultural renaissance, (ii) continuing the consolidation of democratic institutions, (iii) ) ensure the safety of people and property, (iv) guarantee access to water for all, (v) ensure food and nutritional security through the I3N, (vi) develop communication and energy infrastructure, (vii) develop the social sectors: education and health, (viii) promote youth employment.

The PDES 2017-2021 is also part of international agendas (United Nations Agenda 2030, African Union Agenda 2063, ECOWAS vision 2020) and complies with the Government's 2016-2019 Economic Orientation Document which served as the basis for the development of the Economic and Financial Program concluded with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The PDES 2017-2021 was developed in an international, regional and national context marked by major concerns such as the persistence of terrorist threats, illegal migration, the fall in raw material prices, and climate change.
Its development process was conducted through a participatory approach involving all the stakeholders concerned (public administration, local authorities, private sector, civil society, technical and financial partners).

Starting from a diagnosis of the political, social and economic situation, and drawing lessons from the evaluation of the PDES 2012-2015, five strategic axes were retained, namely i) cultural renaissance; ii) social development and demographic transition; iii) acceleration of economic growth; iv) improvement of governance, peace and security and v) sustainable management of the environment. It is a question, through these five axes, of providing appropriate responses to the major challenges that Niger faces and which hinder its economic and social development.

Our ambition, as expressed in the Renaissance Program Act 2 and included in the optimistic scenario of the macroeconomic framework of the PDES 2017-2021, is to reduce the incidence of poverty from 39.8% in 2016 to 31.3% in 2021 by achieving an average economic growth rate of 7% and increasing the tax rate to 20%. We are also aiming for a structural transformation of our economy by strengthening the secondary sector, notably through a profound transformation of the rural world, a modernization of public administration and a revitalization of the private sector.

Achieving the results of this optimistic scenario requires a real break with the country's current socio-economic situation, notably the acceleration of reforms, the realization of major public and private investment projects, the formulation and implementation of bold public policies. Given the risks associated with these assumptions, it seemed prudent to us to build the 2017-2021 PDES on a base scenario consistent with the Economic and Financial Program concluded with the IMF. This scenario involves an average growth rate of 5.9%, an average tax rate of 16.5% and an overall budget balance including donations of -3% in 2020. Just as for the optimistic scenario, the development of secondary sector through foreign and national private investments, the transformation of the rural world as well as the modernization of public administration and the strengthening of its efficiency are the main pillars.

The major actions retained through the programs and sub-programs of the PDES 2017-2021 were designed to achieve the objectives and expected results. Their implementation requires a lot of human, financial and material resources and another way of managing and this is why a results-oriented monitoring system has been put in place at all levels.

**SEM. ISSOUFOU MAHAMADOU**

**PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NIGER**

# INTRODUCTION

Niger implemented its 2012-2015 Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES) from 2012, thus resuming the exercise of economic planning after three decades of weakening of this function.

It was the main framework of reference and dialogue with the Technical and Financial Partners (PTF) in terms of macroeconomic policies and sectoral strategies conducted by Niger over the period 2012-2015. It was the subject of an evaluation in order to assess the extent to which the planned strategic results were actually achieved on the one hand and to draw relevant lessons for the implementation of the PDES 2017-2021 on the other hand.

This evaluation concluded in particular that the performance of the PDES implementation was average, in terms of expected results. She noted in particular that real progress had been recorded in various programs. However, these remain below the strong ambitions displayed at the start. The evaluation also made several relevant recommendations in order to improve and enrich the formulation and implementation of the PDES 2017-2021.

Furthermore, the Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth Strategy (SDDCI), defined Niger's vision for 2035, with the ambition of making it "a united, democratic and modern country, peaceful, prosperous and proud of its cultural values, underpinned by sustainable, ethical, equitable and balanced development in a united and united Africa". As such, the SDDCI was founded on a long-term prospective approach in order to anticipate the future and determine the desired future for Niger.

In this perspective, the development objective for 2035 is to "build a modern, democratic and united country, well-governed and peaceful, open to the world, as well as an emerging economy, based on a balanced sharing of the fruits of progress ".

In such a context, only a policy based on a clear desire for "disruption" makes it possible to realize the vision of Niger in 2035. Such a scenario requires a change in behavior and mentalities, major reforms and requires the construction of a consensus and the development of real "state policies". The PDES 2017-2021 constitutes the first five-year version of the SDDCI Niger 2035 and is structured around the
deep ambitions of the Renaissance Program Act 2 of which it constitutes the main instrument of implementation. It is also based on the Prime Minister's General Policy Declaration (DPG) from which it draws its substance, its main orientations and strategic axes. ***Finally, it integrates the orientations of the Economic Orientations Document (DOE), in particular the macroeconomic framework and the sectoral orientations.***

In this spirit, the process of developing the PDES was governed by a participatory approach, by the search for a strong consensus around the main orientations, to guarantee the necessary appropriation by notably involving all the stakeholders (sectoral ministries and institutions, PTF, local authorities, private sector, Civil Society Organizations) in its formulation in order to facilitate its implementation. It thus offered a new opportunity to strengthen dialogue between the administration, local authorities, civil society, the private sector and development partners, on the sectoral policies and strategies that will be implemented.

The PDES 2017-2021 is structured around five chapters. The first chapter analyzes the context and draws up the current diagnostic assessment of the situation in the country. The second chapter presents the resulting strategic orientations, while referring to the United Nations 2030 Agenda, the African Union Agenda 2063 and the Economic Orientations Document. The third chapter concerns the programmatic structure of the PDES, the fourth chapter presents the implementation and monitoring-evaluation mechanisms and the fifth concerns the analysis and mitigation of risks and success factors.

# CHAPTER 1: STRATEGIC DIAGNOSIS

This chapter aims to provide a diagnostic analysis of the political, social and economic situation in Niger. ***It updates and completes the diagnosis carried out in the PDES for the period 2012-2015.*** It also prioritizes the major challenges facing the country, taking into account the constraints, difficulties, potential and mobilizable resources. This analysis, which results from the contribution of different stakeholders at both the central and regional level, aims to determine the key objectives and strategic directions to accelerate the pace of economic and social progress, with a view to meeting the development aspirations of the populations.

This diagnostic analysis has six parts. The first part deals with the context at the international, regional and national level. The second part is devoted to the different dimensions of governance and security. The third part concerns economic performance, examined according to the main sectors. The fourth part analyzes the situation of social and cultural development. The fifth part deals with conditions for sustainable development and the environment. The sixth part analyzes the regional situation. This chapter ends with a summary of the main issues and challenges which serve as a basis for formulating development directions, objectives and strategies.

## 1.1. Context

### 1.1.1 International and continental context

The international context is dominated by the sustainable development agenda adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on September 25, 2015. This agenda is defined through 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets by 2030. These objectives demonstrate the ambition that characterizes this new universal program and are an extension of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The SDGs are integrated and inseparable, they reconcile the three dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental) based on good governance. The “integrated and inseparable” character is such that the expected results within the framework of one SDG are strongly dependent on the progress that will be made in the others
ODD.

The international context is also characterized by the persistence of security threats linked to terrorism, the phenomenon of irregular migration, the promotion and protection of human rights.

The other major elements of the international context remain the questions of climate change, the fight against desertification and the preservation of biological diversity.
In this area, Niger is one of the first countries to sign the Paris agreement (COP 21) on climate change.

The international context is also characterized economically by moderate growth, unevenly distributed across regions, with difficulties for countries exporting basic products as well as the persistence of considerable risks for the medium-term outlook.

The continental context is marked by initiatives and commitments made by States, notably Agenda 2063 of the African Union ***"the future we want for Africa*** ". The AU Agenda 2063 is a vision and platform guiding the continent to consolidate ongoing progress and strategically exploit opportunities in the short and medium term to ensure positive socio-economic transformation in the next fifty years. It is also a pan-African program intended to strengthen African cooperation.

The regional context is marked by the adoption of the ECOWAS vision 2020.
This vision integrates "the imperative need to encourage and stimulate the economic and social development of member countries with a view to improving the standard of living of their peoples".

It is also characterized by the persistence of insecurity due to the activism of terrorist groups in the Sahel countries; which resulted in the strengthening of military cooperation, including the creation of the "G5-Sahel".

Economically, it was characterized by the fall in commodity prices, the economic recession in Nigeria and the depreciation of the Naira which had a negative impact on trade with countries in the sub-region.

The sub-regional context is characterized by the generalization of the implementation of the program budget within the framework of the Convergence and Stability, Growth and Solidarity Pact of the UEMOA through the new harmonized public finance management framework adopted in 2009.

### 1.1. 2 National context

The national context is characterized as follows:

On the political level, by the organization in 2016 of presidential and legislative elections, in accordance with the constitutional provisions in force. These ballots allowed the Nigerien people to renew their parliament and reappoint the President of the Republic to the supreme office for a second term with the Renaissance Program Act 2 which establishes cultural renaissance as one of the priority axes.

On the security front, by incursions carried out in the Diffa region (Boko Haram) and on the border with Mali (jihadist movements), and by the management of flows of refugees and displaced people as well as human trafficking.

On the economic front, over the period 2012-2016, economic growth was quite vigorous with an average rate of 6.7%, below the growth rate of 7% required for effectively fight against the poor. However, this average hides the erratic nature of growth linked to the persistence of shocks occurring during this period, notably climatic hazards (flooding, irregular rains, etc.) and security threats at the borders with Libya, Mali and Nigeria.

At the strategic level, through the adoption of the Government's General Policy Declaration by the National Assembly, the Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth Strategy (SDDCI Niger 2035) and the Economic Orientation Document (DOE) approved by the IMF .

The General Policy Declaration of the Prime Minister, Head of Government (DPG), arising from the Renaissance Program Act II articulated around a triple modernization requirement which are: (i) social modernization; (ii) political modernization and (iii) economic modernization.

Niger's Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth Strategy (SDDCI) for 2035 (SDDCI Niger 2035) has six priorities: (i) ensuring territorial security; (ii) have an efficient public administration, capable of carrying out the necessary reforms; (iii) conduct a vigorous reform of the education and health system to enable the country to have the human capital essential to ensure its economic take-off; (iv) control demographic growth to bring it back to a rate compatible with that of economic growth; (v) modernize and revitalize agro-pastoral systems and the rural economy to massively create decent jobs and reduce poverty; (vi) facilitate the development of a dynamic private sector capable of massively creating decent jobs.

***The Economic Orientations Document (DOE) served as the basis for Niger's economic and financial program supported by the Extended Credit Facility (ECF) with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), a catalyst for contributions from other agreed partners. It aims to support growth and promote sustainable development, in an environment of good governance. The strategic orientation focuses on strengthening the economic potential of our country to achieve an accelerated rate of growth, capable of meeting the dual objective of improving income and creating jobs, and consolidating the foundations of development. sustainable.***

## 1.2. Diagnostic analysis

The diagnosis was carried out on the basis of in-depth analyzes (sectoral, thematic and regional) and based on the evaluation of the PDES 2012-2015. It identifies the main results, the major obstacles, as well as the main challenges that must be faced in the short and medium term in order to ease the various constraints.

### 1.2.1. Political and security situation

This part analyzes political, security, legal, administrative, regional and local governance.

#### *1.2.1.1. Political and legal governance*

On the institutional level, all the Institutions of the Republic provided for by the Constitution of November 25, 2010 have been put in place and are functioning normally. These are: the National Assembly, the Constitutional Court, the High Court of Justice, the Council of State, the Court of Cassation, the Court of Auditors, the Economic, Social and Cultural Council (CESOC), the High Council of Communication and the National Commission of Human Rights.

However, these Institutions are faced with a problem of capacity building in human resources (in quantity and quality), material and financial resources, thus limiting their effectiveness. This situation contributed to limiting the initiative of laws and the control of government action for the National Assembly. With regard to the Court of Auditors, insufficient capacity has resulted in mixed results in terms of the control of local authorities and political parties, despite information and awareness-raising missions. As for the CESOC, there are insufficiencies in its capacity to formulate and propose to the Government and the National Assembly, recommendations and opinions on issues of national interest.

On the political level, we note the organization of presidential and legislative elections, despite the inadequacies noted in the electoral system. It should also be noted the unique presence, in this landscape, of a National Council for Political Dialogue (CNDP) established by decree n°2004-030/PRN/PM of January 30, 2004. This body is a framework to prevent and/or defuse political crises by promoting dialogue between political parties. This body, which other countries have taken inspiration from, is encountering difficulties in its operation, particularly its decision-making mechanisms.

Since 2015, the Higher Communication Council (CSC) has had devices for monitoring audiovisual media throughout the country and regularly examines complaints from natural and legal persons. However, it faces insufficient institutional, administrative and financial capacities.

The National Human Rights Commission produces annually the report on the state of human rights and holds its sessions regularly. However, its performance is limited by insufficient administrative infrastructure and logistical resources as well as ignorance of texts relating to human rights.

In terms of legal and judicial governance, Niger is continuing the implementation of the National Justice and Human Rights Policy accompanied by a ten-year implementation action plan for the period 2016 – 2025. Between 2012 and 2015, several laws have been passed in the area of the fight against corruption, the smuggling of migrants, terrorism, trade and that relating to the code of civil procedure, which has been expected for several decades. Specialized general directorates and support directorates have been created within the ministry responsible for justice. To these are added the National Agency for Legal Assistance (ANAJ), the National Commission for Coordination of the Fight against Trafficking in Persons (CNLCTP) and the National Agency for the Fight against Trafficking in Persons (ANLTP). ).

These reforms have led to an improvement in legal and judicial governance. As a result, progress has been noted in terms of processing legal files. Thus, the rate of criminal prosecutions increased from 83.0% in 2012 to 92.2% in 2015. Likewise, the number of cases investigated by investigating judge increased from 41 cases in 2012 to 97 in 2015. This progress has been made despite the insufficiency of judicial staff which is reflected, among other things, in the ratio of agents/magistrate stabilized respectively at 1.45, i.e. less than 2 agents/magistrate while international standards in this area indicate 3 agents/magistrate.

Regarding the magistrate/resident ratio, it deteriorated from one magistrate/50,065 inhabitants in 2015 to one magistrate/50,710 inhabitants in 2016 due to demographic changes.

**Table 1: Evolution of justice staff ratios**

| Indicators | International standards | 2015 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Name of agents/magistrate** | 3 for 1 | 1.5 to 1 | 1.45 to 1 |
| **Number of magistrates/residents** | 1/20,000 | 1/50,065 | 1/50.710 |

**Data source :** Ministry of Justice, 2016

In addition to the insufficiency of judicial personnel, the main constraints which hamper the sector can be summarized as follows: (i) the insufficiency of the legal framework, (ii) the non-application of texts, (iii) the judicial slowness leading in particular to the prison overcrowding, (iv) insufficient funding and the absence of a transparent management system, (v) poor national coverage in the lower courts, (vi) insufficiency of the courts of appeal and the lack of operationalization of certain district courts and (vii) the difficulties of implementing court decisions.

#### *1.2.1.2. Administrative governance*

In terms of administrative governance, the actions carried out have enabled an increase in the number of state agents with a view to improving public services. Thus, all categories combined, the number of state agents increased from 40,857 in 2011 to 61,387 in 2015, an increase of 50%. In 2015, women represented 35.4% of the workforce.

Despite this increase in staff, the perception survey carried out as part of the evaluation of the 2012-2015 PDES shows that on average for all services combined, 43% of those surveyed are poorly satisfied with public services.

However, the administrative situation is characterized by a weak capacity of the administration to deliver quality services. This situation is explained in particular by (i) the absence of an efficient management policy for State human resources (with the corollary of the inversion of the age pyramid and the concentration of State agents at the central level at detriment of the decentralized level), (ii) the absence of overall training plans, (iii) the politicization of the administration, (iv) the inadequacies of the evaluation of the individual performance of State agents, (v ) the weak operationality of control bodies, (vi) poor management of State equipment and materials, (vii) weak inter- and intra-ministerial coordination, (viii) the development of corruption, and ix) the 23 persistence of non-compliant behavior, (ix) the weakness of the management ratio (1 civil servant for 312 inhabitants in 2015) at the national level, (ii) the poor spatial distribution of staff (Agadez: 379, Diffa: 684, Dosso: 769 , Maradi: 976, Tahoua: 1,172, Tillabéry: 1,174 inhabitants, Zinder: 946 in 2015), (x) the inadequacy of the job profile for technical positions, (xi) the absence of promotion on merit and (xii) the low ICT penetration.

#### 1.2.1.3. Regional and local governance

As part of decentralization, the Government adopted and implemented a National Decentralization Policy (PND) which notably favored (i) the establishment of regional and municipal councils, (ii) the establishment of the National Agency for Financing Investments by Territorial Communities (ANFICT), (iii) the revision of the law on mining revenues establishing the retrocession of 15% of revenues to local authorities in areas hosting extractive industries, (iv) the adoption by the Government of several texts (decrees and devolution orders) transferring powers and resources from the State to local authorities (municipalities and regions) in the areas of health, education, hydraulics and 'environment.

In terms of tools for implementing decentralization, seven (7) regions have developed and validated their Regional Development Plan (PDR). Discussions are underway for the development of an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for the city of Niamey which serves as the PDR for the Niamey region. Most municipalities (248 out of 255) have a municipal development plan (PDC), but some must be updated.

The main problems linked to decentralization relate to: (i) the weak mobilization of own resources (more than 60% of municipalities do not control the fiscal potential[1]) and the ineffectiveness of public spending linked to development challenges; (ii) poor governance of local authorities (less than 20% of municipalities respected the deadlines for submitting their management account, poor budgetary monitoring); (iii) the ineffectiveness of the transfer of skills and resources; (iv) the poor performance of the National Agency for Financing Territorial Communities (ANFICT); (v) the weak technical supervision of Territorial Communities with human resources in sufficient quantity and quality.

In terms of deconcentration, efforts have been made in terms of covering the territory with public services. However, much remains to be done to improve: (i) the mismatch between the missions assigned to the territorial administration and the profile of the staff who work there; (ii) the low ratio between deconcentrated structures and decentralized structures; (iii) poor communication between the central administration and the

decentralized services; (iv) insufficient human resources in quantity and quality.

#### 1.2.1.4. Security governance

Niger, like other Sahel countries, finds itself in a particular security context. As part of strengthening security, several major actions have been

1 Ministry of the Interior, Public Security, Decentralization and Customary and Religious Affairs/ANFICT, Reference document for local authorities, provisional version, April 2016

implemented in particular (i) the increase in the defense and security budget to 10% of the national budget, (ii) the adoption of a law defining the framework for the legal and institutional repression of terrorism and related activities , (iii) the creation of a National Center for Strategic and Security Studies (CNESS) whose mission is to carry out, in relation with the services and institutions concerned, analyzes and permanent prospective studies on strategic and security issues of national and international life, (iv) strengthening sub-regional and international cooperation through the G5 Sahel, EUCAP and Joint Command Posts between posts.

These efforts made it possible to generally observe a calm and improve the confidence of the population in matters of security. Indeed, according to an ENISED2 survey 81% of the population surveyed say they are satisfied with the security situation prevailing in the country, in both urban and rural areas. Also, more than 77% expressed favorable opinions on the strong capacity of the State to protect the population.

However, in addition to traditional threats (arms circulation, drug trafficking, human trafficking, cross-border banditry), Niger is under pressure from terrorist violence on three main fronts (i) the Eastern front where the Boko Haram group is active; (ii) the Western front where terrorist groups affiliated with the Islamic State and Al-Qaeda are making incursions from the borders of Mali and Burkina Faso; (iii) the Northern front, born from the collapse of the Libyan state which has resulted in the multiplication of armed attacks to which is added the intensification of the migratory phenomenon.

Overall, Niger has been able, with its development partners, to meet the multiple needs of refugees and returnees from the armed conflicts in Lake Chad, Libya and Mali.

Despite all these efforts and taking into account the security situation in the sub-region, Niger's resistance to the security challenge can be shaken at any time due to lack of being able to tackle the root causes of its emergence and its amplification that are: poverty, weakness of governance, insufficient opportunities for young people.

In short, in terms of security governance, the major constraints boil down to: (i) the insufficiency of adequate material resources, (ii) the weakness of the military intelligence system, (ii) the weak development of public relations (collaboration of the population, FDS-citizen relationship communication), (iii) the low accommodation capacity of the barracks (iv) insufficient staffing, (v) insufficient specialized training and qualifications, (vi) the dilapidated infrastructure; (vii) the absence of a national border policy, (viii) the weakness of the territorial network, (ix) the insufficiency of productive and social investments in vulnerable areas.

#### *1.2.1.5. Migration*

Migration flows have intensified and become more visible in recent years, both towards Algeria (women and children from the Kantché department, Zinder region) and towards Libya (young people from ECOWAS countries). If the motivations for these migrations

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are first of all economic, their vulnerable situation is often exploited by smugglers and people trafficking actors.

**Box 1: Female migration and risky migration of children (case of Kantché)**

**Female migration**

According to the 2011 ENAMI survey, the proportion of Nigerien migrants remains low with a rate of 3.84% internationally and the vast majority of destinations (89%) are directed towards West African countries (IOM 2009). Paradoxically, although Niger constitutes one of the two main routes to Europe used by thousands of ECOWAS nationals, very few Nigeriens choose this destination. On the other hand, more and more of them are heading towards Algeria and Libya, which concentrates most of the irregular migrations. With the exception of regional specificities (Niamey and Diffa), the general profile of migrants is essentially male with 94% men.

However, following the dramatic events that occurred in the desert between Niger and Algeria during 2013, it was highlighted, in addition to the emergence of a new migration of young children destined for begging, a feminization of the profile of migrants.
According to more recent data, between 2014 and 2016, the most vulnerable people, particularly women and children, became as important as men in the composition of returnee convoys. The majority of women come from Zinder (76%), including almost 91% in the Kantché department alone. They are mostly young, heads of household or married. Contrary to the usual motivations, for them this is not a migration to accompany their spouse.

**Risky migration of children**

Analysis of the socio-demographic profile of the 46 returnee convoys during the 2014-2016 period shows that children represent 32% of the overall workforce; 78% of them come from the Zinder region. The Kantché department alone accounts for 74% of the total number of repatriated children. It is the age group of 0-5 years which is the most concerned (54.70%) followed by 6-12 years (32.66%) and 13-17 (12.66%). This situation is explained by the fact that the smaller the children, the more they stimulate the generosity of potential donors but also because the majority of mothers who decide to leave with their children favor the youngest with low autonomy.

**Source :** Strategy for preventing risky migration of children of the Department of Kantché to Algeria, MPFPE supported by UNICEF, May 2017

To find suitable solutions to this problem, an international summit on migration was organized in Valletta (Malta), on November 11 and 12, 2015. This summit brought together the Member States of the European Union, African countries and partners interested in the issue. To this end, Niger has developed a program for the prevention and fight against irregular migration, adopted a law to support actions carried out on the ground and established a Consultation Framework on Migration (CCM). Also, since 2016, the FDS have strengthened the fight against illegal migration, particularly in the Agadez region.

However, this fight is not without consequences on the economy of the regions concerned, particularly for those involved in the migratory chain. Added to these economic consequences are human tragedies resulting in the deaths of several hundred candidates during the desert crossing, human trafficking, drug trafficking and illicit weapons, and cross-border crime.

In conclusion, despite the political and security situation as described above, Niger ranks 33rd out of 54 countries in 2016 according to the Mo Ibrahim Index of Governance in Africa (IIAG)3 , a benchmark for the quality of country governance. Africans. As a reminder, this index takes into account four pillars, namely: i) security and rule of law, ii) participation and human rights, iii) economic development and iv) human development.

### 1.2.2. Economic and financial situation

#### *1.2.2.1. Macroeconomic framework*

During the period 2012-2016, the growth rate of the Nigerien economy fell from 11.8% in 2012 to 5% in 2016 with an average rate of 6.7%. This rate is close to the level of 7% deemed necessary to enable real growth in the Nigerien economy and significantly reduce the level of poverty. However, this average masks the erratic nature of economic growth due to the weight of agriculture, a sector that is still poorly mechanized and very vulnerable to climatic shocks, fluctuations in the prices of raw materials, in particular the main export products (uranium and oil), to the low diversification of the economy. Also, this growth appears insufficient to meet the significant social needs linked to demographic growth.

Over the period under review, the sectoral composition of GDP did not experience any significant change. The shares of the primary and tertiary sectors remain predominant. That of the secondary sector is marginal and is experiencing a downward trend as reflected in the table below.

**Table 2: Distribution of GDP at factor cost by sector of activity at current price (in %)**

| Rubric | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Primary sector** | *38,1* | *35,8* | *36,7* | *36,3* | *38,8* |
| **Secondary sector** | *21,1* | *21,6* | *19,4* | *17,7* | *17,0* |
| **Tertiary sector** | *40,8* | *42,6* | *43,9* | *46,0* | *44,2* |
| **Total** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** |

**Source :** INS, Statistical yearbook 2011-2015 and quick accounts 2016

In addition, the economy remains dominated by the informal sector with a share of GDP estimated at more than 60%.

3The governance rating scale ranges from 0 (corresponding to poor governance) to 100 (excellent governance).

Furthermore, GDP per capita improved considerably, going from approximately 384.6 USD (192,329 FCFA) in 2011 to 463 USD (231,508 FCFA) in 2015. However, the impact of this macroeconomic performance on poverty does not is not perceptible to the extent that the absolute number of poor people continues to increase (7,963,631 in 2011 and 8,400,992 in 2014) due to population growth.

In terms of inflation, the prices of primary consumption products (sugar, rice, millet, oil, etc.) experienced often significant increases over the period 2012-2016. However, inflation remains generally under control, the rate having stood at 0.6% on annual average, well below the community standard of 3%.

In terms of public finances, the overall budget deficit (including donations) deteriorated from 1.2% of GDP in 2012 to 9.0% in 2015 before contracting to 6.1% in 2016.

The balance of payments showed a surplus on average of 59.5 billion FCFA, or 1.5% of nominal GDP. The current account balance is structurally in deficit, mainly linked to the trade deficit. Exports appear relatively weak with an average rate of 20.2% of GDP over the period 2012-2016 compared to the average import rate of 38.0% of GDP. The current account deficit deteriorated significantly, going from 16.4% in 2013 to 17.7% in 2015, due in part to the drop in exports of petroleum and mining products (uranium and gold) which still remain predominant ( 76% in 2015). The increase in imports is the consequence of purchases of capital goods, the share of which in imports increased from 22.0% in 2012 to 31.4% in 2015.

The evolution of the monetary situation between 2012 and 2016 was marked by an average annual increase of 15.6% in the money supply due mainly to the average annual increase in domestic credits (+ 13.5%) and external assets. net (+20.0%). Credit to the economy has seen good growth from 13.3% of GDP in 2012 to 17.1% of GDP in 2016, but remains low compared to other WAEMU countries.

**WAEMU convergence criteria :** over the period 2012-2016, two primary criteria (the inflation rate and the outstanding debt ratio) were respected. The overall budget balance with donations (first-rank key criterion) was respected between 2012 and 2013 before deteriorating from 2014 to be above the community standard. The tax pressure rate (second-tier criterion) has never been respected.
The ratio of payroll to tax revenue (second-tier criterion) was respected between 2012 and 2014 before deteriorating and being above the community standard in 2015 and 2016.

**Table 3: Evolution of convergence criteria from 2012 to 2016 (%)**

| Sections | Desired ratio | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **First-rank criteria** | | | | | | |
| **Ratio of overall budget balance with grants (as a % of GDP)** | >=-3 | -1,8 | -2,1 | -8,0 | -9,0 | -6,1 |
| **Inflation rate (annual average)** | <=3 | 0,5 | 2,3 | -0,9 | 1,0 | 0,2 |
| **Ratio of outstanding domestic and external debt/ GDP** [4] | <=70 | 22,5 | 25,2 | 27,1 | 36,0 | 41,5 |
| **Second-rank criteria** | | | | | | |
| **Ratio of payroll to tax revenue** | <=35 | 31,3 | 32,9 | 33,9 | 36,5 | 43,7 |
| **Tax pressure rate** | >=20 | 14,0 | 15,2 | 15,6 | 16,0 | 13,6 |

**Source :** Macroeconomic framework

The situation of the economy thus presented finds its origin in several factors which are: (i) inadequacies in terms of economic management, (ii) the poor diversification of the industrial sector, (iii) the scarcity of infrastructure and services economic, (iv) the weak development of agro-sylvo-pastoral production (ASP) and (v) the unattractive business environment.

#### *1.2.2.2. Management of the economy*

The management of the economy is marked by inadequacies in terms of development management and in the management of public finances.

In terms of development management, several inadequacies are perceptible at the level of planning, planning/ budgeting adequacy and monitoring-evaluation. In terms of planning, several sectors do not yet have policies or strategies and the available sectoral policies were not in line with the PDES 2012-

2015. In addition, there is a weak adequacy between planning, programming and budgeting, which results in a weakness in the execution of action plans for national and sectoral policies and strategies. Regarding monitoring and evaluation, it still remains weak due in particular to the inadequacies of the national statistical system which suffers from weaknesses in the regular production of quality data and information and in the monitoring of public policies, particularly at sectoral levels.

In terms of public development assistance (ODA), the amount disbursed over the period 2012-2015 is 728.9 billion FCFA, or 182.2 billion FCFA on average per year.
Also, disbursement rates remain low (on average 58.7% over the period 2012-
2015).

4 The scope of debt coverage only covers that of the central administration.

To improve the disbursement rate, the Government carried out in 2013 an analysis of the consumption rate of public investment credits. As part of the implementation of the recommendations resulting from this study, a matrix of measures and reforms was adopted in 2014 by the Government.

**Box 2:** Reforms implemented as part of improving credit consumption

To halve the implementation deadlines/conditions precedent to the first disbursement, a Division in charge of monitoring the implementation conditions is created at the General Directorate of Investments and periodic meetings with the MAECIANE, the SGG and the MP are organized.

As part of improving the programming and budgeting of public investments (development deadlines and quality of projects), the Government adopted the decree on the budget preparation process, set up an institutional mechanism for the selection of investment projects to be included in the State Investment Program, created a joint MP-MF committee for macroeconomic and budgetary framing, continued to provide the Departments of Studies and Programming of Ministries with human resources and created a budget line to finance feasibility studies for new projects.

With regard to improving the implementation of projects, regulatory texts are developed and adopted. These include, in particular, the decree relating to the execution of expenditure, the decree on the budgetary management system, the decree on the operations of public authorities, the decree relating to the Code of Public Procurement and Public Service Delegations, the Decree relating specific modalities for awarding contracts for works, equipment, supplies and services relating to national Defense and Security needs. It also carried out and published independent audits of public contracts awarded in 2011 and 2012 and merged the former DGCMP and DGCF into a new General Directorate for the Control of Public Procurement and Financial Commitments; and established the procurement divisions as Directorates at the Ministry level.

The low disbursement rates are explained in particular by: (i) the absence of a national aid policy which defines explicit strategies and procedures for mobilizing, negotiating and managing external aid as well as the multiplicity of actors within the national party (MP, MF; MAE; etc.) and insufficient coordination and mobilization of aid; (ii) weak design and implementation capacities for development projects and programs; (iii) the diversity of procedures (as many systems as there are donors), their complexity and the conditionalities they contain; (iv) the dispersion of sectoral consultation frameworks; (v) the inadequacy of the national information system on external aid, particularly in terms of monitoring international commitments (Busan Partnership Action Plan, Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness).

Regarding public finances, they are characterized by an increase in public deficits explained by a greater acceleration of expenditure compared to revenues which have not seen a notable increase. Indeed, revenues increased by 16.6% on an annual average while expenses increased by more than 23% on average over the period 2012-2015. The increase in spending reflects in particular the security effort and investment in infrastructure.

The change in revenue resulted in an increase in the tax pressure rate between 2012 and 2015, going from 14.0% in 2012 to 16.0% in 2015. In 2016, the tax pressure rate deteriorated in standing at 13.6%, linked to the fall in raw material prices.
This rate thus remains well below the minimum WAEMU community standard of 20.0%. This weakness in pressure is largely explained by (i) the predominance of the informal sector, (ii) corruption, fraud and tax evasion, (ii i) the weakness of the human, material and financial capacities of tax administrations. and customs, (iv) the insufficient modernization of tax and customs administrations (v) the weak rationalization of tax and customs exemptions.

The effectiveness of public spending remains very low given the context of resource scarcity that Niger faces. Expenditures experienced an average increase of 23% over the period 2012-2015 before falling by 14% in 2016. Relative to GDP, they increased from 22.5% in 2012 to 32.4% in 2015 before falling to 26.6% of GDP in 2016.

The consumption rate of budgetary credits improved from just under 40% in 2011 to nearly 68% in 2015. This performance still remains low given the context of intense spending needs, particularly investment. . Particularly regarding investments, they are also clearly increasing, going from 11% of GDP in 2012 to 17% in 2015 before falling back to 12.5% in 2016. Their execution rate also remains low (61.5% on average annual over the period 2012-2015).

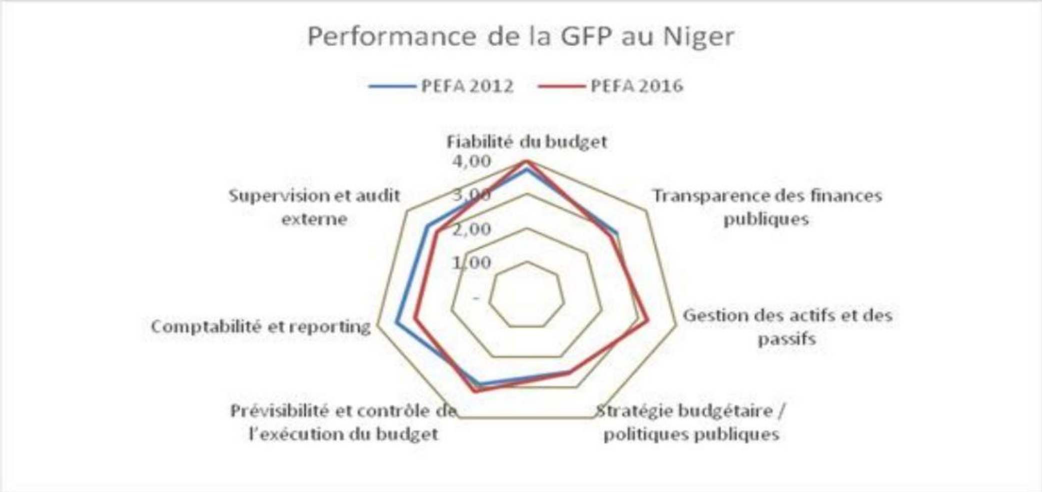
Several factors contribute to explaining this phenomenon. These include (i) the weakness of the execution capacities of both administrations and businesses, (ii) the cumbersome procedures for executing public spending, (iii) the non-maturation of certain projects and programs registered in the Public Investment Program (PIP), (iv) slowness in the implementation of conventions, (v) inadequacies in the programming and budgeting of investments, (vi) the late establishment of units project management.

As part of the budgetary reform, Niger has transposed all community directives into its national legal system. All ministries and institutions have therefore developed multi-year expenditure programming documents (DPPD). The main difficulties relate to the weakness of resource capacities

human resources in the development of DPPDs.

From the point of view of the overall performance of public finances, the 2016 PEFA assessment highlighted a low level of Public Finance Management (PFM) in Niger, with persistent deficiencies in most of its fundamental functions and more particularly in the pillars of (i) budget reliability, (ii) predictability and control of budget execution, as well as (iii) asset and liability management. The main reasons for these weaknesses are: (i) the instability of government teams and qualified personnel, (ii) resistance to change, (iii) the complexity of reforms; (iv) the weak coordination between the entities concerned by the implementation of reforms and (iv) the achievement of cosmetic reforms, with the regulatory framework internalized, but not implemented implemented.

**Figure 1: Performance of public finance management in Niger**




**Source :** PEFA, 2016

In terms of the fight against corruption, the perception index in Niger rose from 33 in 2012 to 34 in 2015. Thus, Niger moved from 113th place in 2012 to 99th place in 2015. Within ECOWAS, the country ranks 6th out of the 15 member countries. Despite this progress, corruption remains a concern in all sectors of economic and social life.

Following the evaluation of the Country Performance and Institutional Assessment (CPIA)5 indicator which assesses the quality of policies and institutions, Niger has a score of 3.5 in 2015, ranking it in 3rd position in the UEMOA area. However, the quality of policies and institutions remains subject to improvement by taking greater responsibility for issues of gender inequality.

### *1.2.2.3. Development of mining and industrial product value chains*

Uranium, gold, coal and limestone are the main mineral products mined. Uranium production fell by 657 tonnes, from 4,773 tonnes in 2012 to 4,116 tonnes in 2015, and that of coal increased by 20,864 tonnes between 2012.

(235,072 tonnes) and 2014 (255,936 tonnes), before decreasing by 221,024 tonnes in 2015.

Regarding gold, industrial production was reduced by almost a third between 2012 and 2014, before starting to increase slightly to 877.5 kg in 2015. Artisanal gold production increased

5 The CPIA measures the quality of improvements in public policies and institutions based on 16 development indicators, in four areas: economic management, structural policies, social inclusion and equity policies, as well as management and public sector institutions.

was almost quintupled between 2014 and 2015 (from 66 kg to 330 kg), mainly due to discoveries in Djado. From 2014, numerous gold exploration permits have been granted.

The shortcomings in the mining sector concern (i) the absence of a mining policy; (ii) the low coverage in geological mapping of the country (only 12% of Nigerien territory is currently covered); (iii) the fall in the prices of raw materials, particularly gold and uranium, on the international market, causing the postponement of the exploitation of the large deposits of Imouraren and Madaouella I; (iv) poor processing of mining products.

Overall, processing activity remains low in the economy. Indeed, the secondary sector represented on average 20.2% of GDP over the period 2012-2015. Also, it is strongly dominated by extractive activities which represent on average 48% of this sector and 10% of GDP. The share of processing activities (not including extractive activities and construction) is not only low (7.5% of GDP) but has remained almost static after an increase of 0.5 point between 2012 and 2013.

The weakness of processing is one of the sources of insufficient demand for jobs, exports and their diversification as well as currencies. This weak and slow structural transformation is linked, among other things: (i) to the absence of a real industrial policy, (ii) to a business environment with little incentive, (iii) to relatively high transaction costs (transport, energy, ICT), (iv) the insufficiency of specialized human resources, (v) the poor geological knowledge of the country, (vi) the failure to control the gold potential and the poor monitoring of the activities of mining companies by the services of the administration, (vi) the weakness of the institutional and organizational framework.

#### *1.2.2.4. Economic infrastructure*

For most economic infrastructure, although improvements have been recorded, significant gaps remain to be filled.

For energy infrastructure, electricity production increased by 53%, reflecting an increase from 270 MWH in 2011 to 412 MWH in 2015. However, the quantity of available electrical energy remains insufficient, leading to frequent power cuts. The price of energy remains one of the lowest in the sub-region after Ivory Coast; This price, although it constitutes an important asset, capable of having a positive impact on companies, turns out to be a barrier to investment in the sector by weakening the profitability of any energy investment.

The main constraints in the field of energy are: (i) insufficient energy supply leading to frequent power cuts, (ii) low access to electricity (9.83% in 2015), (iii) significant disparities between urban and rural areas (the electrification rate in urban areas was 54.36% in 2015 compared to 0.71% in rural areas).

Regarding Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), the situation has improved considerably. Indeed, State measures and investments have enabled the penetration rate to increase by 23.8% from 2011 to 2015, the increase in the number of households owning at least one landline or mobile telephone by 58.6% between 2011 and 2014, the increase in the penetration rate from 2.5% in 2012 to 15.11% in 2015. The persistent problems concern (i) the low quality of telephone and internet communication, (ii) low internet penetration, (ii) high cost of communication.

Concerning transport infrastructure, many efforts have been made to rehabilitate and expand the country's road infrastructure network. Thus, the network of paved roads increased by 10.3% between 2011 and 2015, reaching 4,469 km. As for the earth roads constructed, they reached 8,544 km in 2015, an increase of 21.7% compared to 2011. These achievements made it possible to substantially improve the ratio of earth roads in good condition, from 76 % in 2011 to 81.6% in 2015. Despite the improvements, it must be recognized that major inadequacies persist in relation to: (i) the quality of the roads, (ii) the poor road coverage of the country and (iii) the overload on the roads.

#### *1.2.2.5. Competitiveness of economic services*

Despite the initiatives taken to facilitate all modes, transport is faced with numerous constraints, notably (i) the defective state of the road network, (ii) the state of obsolescence of the vehicle fleet, (iii) road harassment, (iv) non-compliance with the highway code leading to frequent accidents, (v) low attractiveness marked by transport costs important transactions particularly for air transport.

With regard to tourism and hotels, reception structures experienced a slight increase, increasing the number of hotels from 94 in 2011 to 125 in 2015, and travel agencies from 169 to 186, an increase of 10.6%. Despite these improvements, Nigerien tourism encounters major difficulties linked to (i) the insufficiency of reception structures, (ii) the non-operationalization of tourist circuits, (iii) the weak technical and managerial capacities of the actors, (iv) the insufficiency of the institutional, regulatory and financing framework of the sector, (v) insecurity in the sub-region, and (vi) the relatively high cost of factors (labor, energy, transport, etc.). ).

In the field of crafts, the Chamber of Craft Trades is set up. The number of Micro and Small Craft Enterprises increased from 432,000 in 2011 to 600,000 units in 2015, an annual growth rate of around 2.7% and more than 900,000 people work there full time or seasonally. The weakness of an adequate financing system, the small size and the lack of organization of the market for artisanal products are the main obstacles in the sub-sector.

With regard to SMEs in general, in addition to the difficulties linked to the costs of production factors, the service offer has diminished, particularly for those working in the extractive industries following the postponement of the exploitation of the uranium site. of Imouraren. In fact, having taken out large loans from banks to invest in the operation of the site, the latter found themselves unable to honor their commitments. They are therefore all in the process of filing for bankruptcy, which will inevitably have negative impacts on tax revenue, employment and
GDP.

### 1.2.2.6. Agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries production

The agro-silvo-pastoral and fishing sector represents the main source of economic activities in the country. It employs more than 80% of the active population. Over the period 2011-
In 2015, its contribution to the national economy was estimated on average at 37.02% of GDP. Also, these subsectors play an essential role in food security, job creation and constitute the main source of income for most of the rural population.

However, they are highly dependent on climatic factors, weakening their contribution to food security. Indeed, more than two million people suffer from chronic food insecurity, 4.5 million people are at risk of food insecurity and millions of others suffer from transient food insecurity during the lean season. The capacity for resilience to various shocks is very limited, particularly in the most vulnerable groups of the population and current mechanisms do not guarantee adequate preparation and response in a systematic manner. The access of the very poor to means of production and assets (land, credits, seeds, etc.) and to knowledge limits their ability to develop sustainable means of existence and respond to their needs in a manner

autonomous.

Efforts have been made in particular within the framework of the I3N to increase agro-sylvo-pastoral production. Thus, food production increased by 9.3% on an annual average over the period 2012-2015. The cereal dimension, which represents 68.7% of food production, increased by 13.9% over the period under review. However, these good performances hide some shortcomings. These include (i) dependence on rainfall, (ii) low production under irrigation despite the increase observed in recent years, (iii) low yields linked to low agricultural mechanization , the insufficient availability of improved seeds and fertilizers as well as their relatively low use, (iv) the degradation of the productive bases, (v) the insufficiency of technical supervision, (vi) the difficulties of access for producers credit (2% of credit is invested in the agricultural sector), (vii) the weak development of agricultural research and (viii) the weakness of rural infrastructure.

As for livestock farming, it remains essentially traditional, dominated by transhumance, with low yields. Also, the transformation is relatively weak, leaving this great potential still poorly exploited. Problems linked to marketing, livestock feeding, farmer-breeder conflicts and animal health also weigh on the sector's performance.

In the field of forestry and fishery production, Niger has: (i) 12 million hectares of forest land which produce on average more than 9 million cubic meters of firewood per year (ii) several biotopes rich in exceptional biodiversity represented by 3,200 animal species including the last specimens of West African giraffes (iii) 410,000 hectares of water bodies which produce on average 40,000 tonnes of fish per year. The constraints are essentially climatic and demographic.

### 1.2.2.7. Business environment

From 2012 to 2016, Niger recorded significant progress in terms of improving the business environment with a gain of more than 10 places in the ranking. Niger thus moved from 175th to 160th rank from 2011 to 2015. This performance is explained by the better scores obtained in terms of business creation (+43% in terms of rank and 23% in terms of distance) and the granting of building permits (a gain of +3% in terms of rank and +4.04% in terms of distance from the border). However, much remains to be done to consolidate this performance in terms of access to credit, cross-border trade, payment of taxes, and the informal sector.

The Government also adopted the Public Private Partnership Law, the investment code and made available two guides on budgetary control and
Public Private Partnership (PPP), so many actions to create opportunities and promote investments.

The constraints relate to (i) poor access to credit (93% of the adult population has no access to any kind of financial services), (ii) the weakness of the legal framework marked by the cumbersome regulations, the complexity of procedures of obtaining permits and the opacity of tax assessment rules, the low transparency of justice, the low predictability of regulatory reforms and the difficulties in issuing property titles, (iii) the weaknesses of human resources to meet business needs.

### 1.2.2.8. Informal sector

The proportion of the middle class, according to the monetary approach, that is to say by considering the average annual household consumption expenditure, increased from 44.9% in 2011, to 46.2% in 2014, i.e. an increase of 1.3 points in three (3) years.

The Gini index, which is used to measure inequality in household consumption expenditure, stood at 0.325 in 2014.

The economy remains dominated by the informal sector representing more than 60% of GDP. It is made up of small (or even very small) businesses, including crafts, which play an important role in the fight against poverty and unemployment. However, it raises a certain number of concerns linked in particular to the precariousness of jobs and the ineffectiveness of the implementation of the Development Program for Micro and Small Artisanal Enterprises developed in 2010. The potential of this sector is strongly hampered by the constraints of the business environment, the absence of electricity, the high cost of transport, insufficient skills and poor access to credit. The support and formalization efforts undertaken with the creation of approved management centers show positive results but are still limited compared to the scale of the informal sector.

### 1.2.2.9. Job

Niger has recorded, in recent years, notable progress in reducing inequalities, but the poverty rate of the population still remains very high (45.41%) and is linked to the configuration of the labor market. employment which constitutes one of the major challenges for the country. The overall unemployment rate rose from 13% in 2011 to
17% in 2014 (ENISED, 2016). The incidence of unemployment is higher among women than among men, with respective levels of 28.9% and 4.4% in 2014. It is also more marked among young people, with an unemployment rate of 23, 7% for the 15- age group
29 years old (ECVMA 2011). Underemployment affects 68.4% of the active population (ECVMA 2014). It occurs mainly in rural areas, affecting 70.4% of the active population.

The main constraints are i) the weight of the informal sector which represents more than 60% of GDP and is made up of small (or even very small) businesses, including crafts; ii) the low productivity of its workers who remain overall unskilled at 81.4%; iii) the low participation of the private sector in the provision of opportunities.

#### *1.2.2.10. Sub-regional and continental trade*

With the UEMOA and ECOWAS Common External Tariffs (CET), sub-regional markets constitute important outlets for Niger. However, although increasing, regional trade remains weak, due in particular to road harassment, the low specialization of countries in the region and the weakness of road infrastructure. Finally, exports are marked by a low level of processing of exported products generating little added value for the national economy.

### 1.2.3. Social and cultural situation

The social situation is characterized by a relatively high level of poverty and low coverage of basic social needs. This is the consequence of strong demographic growth and the reflection of a fragile social protection system, a supply of basic social services (health, education, drinking water, nutrition) insufficient in quantity and quality, an insufficient supply of services in the areas of youth, sport, culture, arts and leisure and the persistence of inadequate socio-cultural practices.

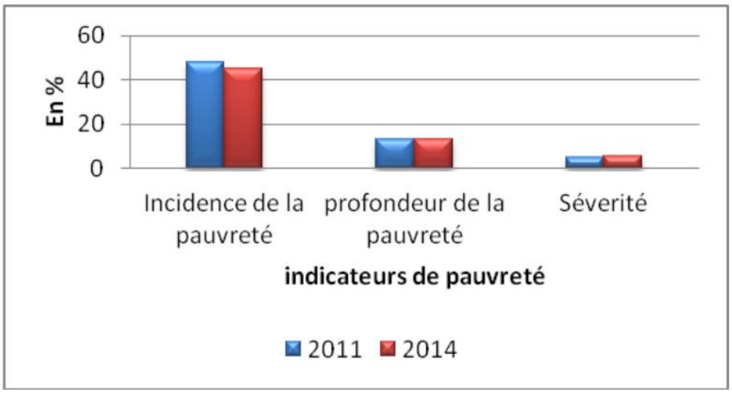
#### 1.2.3.1. State of poverty

The incidence of poverty fell from 48.2% in 2011 to 45.1% in 2014. As for the depth of poverty, it almost stabilized at around 13% between 2011 and 2015.
while the severity worsened from 4.9% in 2011 to 5.5% in 2014. These poverty rates are higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Thus, in 2014 the incidence was 52.4% in rural areas compared to 9.1% in urban areas.

In short, despite the improvement in the incidence of poverty, the level of poverty remains high in Niger. Also the absolute number of poor people continues to increase due to particularly the strong population growth.

In terms of inequalities, although low, the Gini index increased from 0.299 in 2011 to 0.325 in 2014, reflecting a widening of inequalities. However, according to the monetary approach, the proportion of the middle class increased from 44.9% in 2011 to 46.2% in 2014.

**Graph 2: Evolution of poverty indicators from 2011 to 2014 (in %)**




**Source** : From INS6 data

### 1.2.3.2. Demography

More than half a century of actions has not yet made it possible to curb Niger's population growth, which has even accelerated in recent years despite the implementation of the Government's declaration on population policy.

According to the results of the General Population and Housing Censuses, the population of Niger increased from 11,060,291 inhabitants in 2001 to 17,138,707 inhabitants in 2012, i.e. an intercensal demographic growth rate of 3.9% per year. . Niger is thus experiencing very high growth in its population generated by high fertility (7.6 children per woman on average), itself dependent on a high rate of early marriages (76.3% of girls aged 20 to 24 years old marry before the age of 18 and 28% before the age of 15), the low use of contraceptive methods (12.2%), the relatively low schooling of girls.
As an illustration, the GER for girls at primary level 70.2% in 2016 , in lower secondary school 24.3% in 2015 and 28.8% in 2016, at upper secondary level 4.5% in 2015 and 5.7% in 2016.

This rate of increase in Niger's population is synonymous with a doubling every 18 years. Thus, in 2030, the population of Niger will exceed 34 million inhabitants and in 2050, it will exceed 68 million inhabitants. The result is an extremely young population, 68.88% of which are under 25 years old, hence the enormous need for public spending in basic sectors (health, education, infrastructure, etc.).

As the rate of economic growth, which has been fluctuating in recent years, cannot support these needs, we are witnessing an increase in the precariousness of living conditions.

6 INS, Poverty profile, 2011-2014.

The immediate implications of the above are: (i) low potential to capture the demographic dividend; (ii) the strong social demand for education, health, water and sanitation; (iii) strong pressure on natural resources including water and land (for crops and pasture); (iv) the risks of environmental degradation linked to the overexploitation of natural resources; (v) the exacerbation of conflicts over the control and exploitation of natural resources (agriculture/ livestock breeding, etc.); (vi) the risk of worsening food and nutritional crises; (vii) the risks of uncontrolled migration.

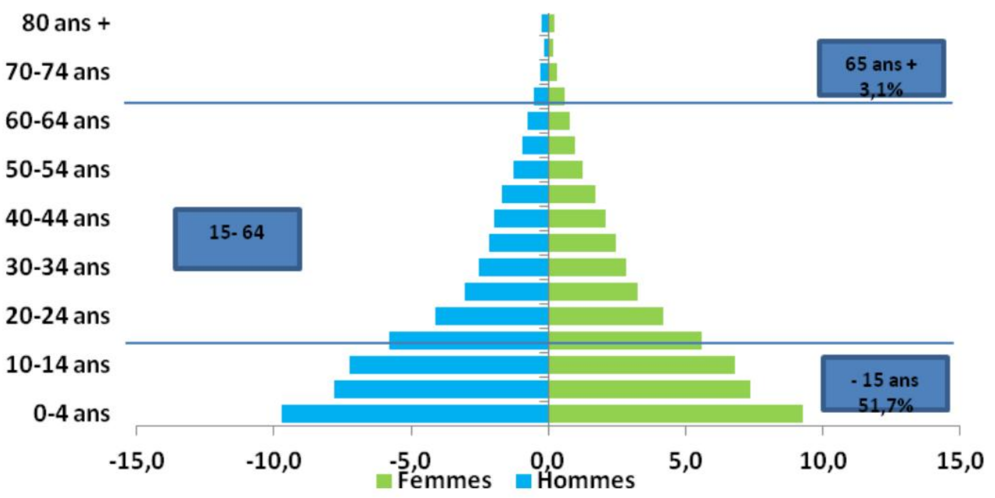
**An age structure of the population which is not favorable to economic development**

Niger's strong population growth results in an extremely young population (as illustrated in the age pyramid below). From a demo-economic point of view, the distribution of this population by broad age groups shows that potential inactive people are more numerous than potential active workers (population of working age).

Indeed, children under 15 and people aged 65 and over represent respectively 51.7% and 3.1% of the total population while the population of working age (15 to 64 years) does not represent than 45.2%. This results in a very high dependency ratio of 121 potential inactive people for every 100 active people of working age.

This situation is therefore not favorable to economic and social development because in emerging and developed countries, the dependency ratio is of the order of 50 to 60 potential inactive people per 100 active people of working age. The reduction in the dependency ratio through the improvement of the age structure of the population is a necessary condition for the emergence of Niger. This drop in the dependency ratio only occurs at the time of the demographic transition.

**Graph 3: Population pyramid of Niger in 2012**




***Source :*** Final results, RGPH-2012.

**A demographic transition underway, which must be accelerated**

The demographic transition is the transition of a population from a traditional demographic regime with high mortality and high birth rate to a contemporary demographic regime with low mortality and low birth rate.

In most countries in the world, the demographic transition took place in two main phases: a first phase characterized by a drop in mortality and a second phase characterized by a drop in the birth rate. Niger has begun the first phase of the transition because mortality has fallen significantly: life expectancy has improved from 45.5 years in 1995 to 62.8 years in 2015.

The second phase is slow to begin because fertility has remained at a very high level (more than 7 children per woman) over the last 20 years (EDSN-MICS). However, it is during this phase of the demographic transition which coincides with a boom in the working age population that countries with high fertility such as Niger have a greater chance of opening their window of opportunity to benefit of the Demographic Dividend.

**The demographic dividend: there is hope provided that adequate and effective action is taken early on**

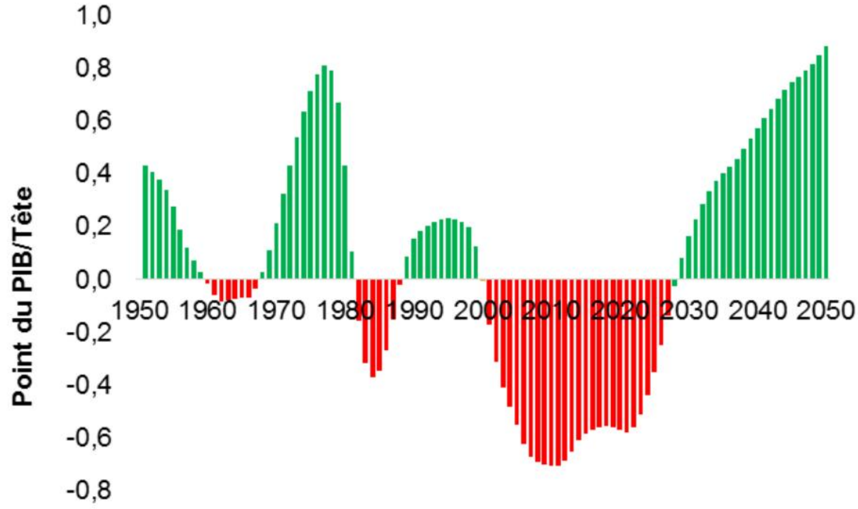
A demographic dividend is an increase in economic growth that occurs when the proportion of the working population is greater than that of people who are not or are no longer of working age. The creation and achievement of a demographic dividend is based on the transformation of the age structure of the population, in favor of a potentially active population larger than the inactive one, the empowerment, education and employment of people , as well as an increase in savings and investments in favor of productive categories.

The estimation of the demographic dividend by applying the National Transfer Accounts (NTA) methodology to Niger data from the demographic projections of the United Nations Population Division (2014), made it possible to determine that the demographic dividend measured in terms rate of change in GDP per capita was -0.6% in 2014. This means that the current age structure of Niger's population contributes to reducing its GDP per capita by 0.6%. It therefore constitutes a brake on its economic development.

The analyzes also show that the window of opportunity for capturing the demographic dividend for Niger will open during the period 2030-2035 under average hypothesis, with a Total Fertility Index (TFR) of 6.2 children per woman. . (Niger Demographic Dividend Profile, 2014)[7] .

7 The Niger Demographic Dividend Profile, 2014 was produced by the NTA Team of National Experts with technical support from the Thiès Center for Research in Applied Economics and Finance, CREFAT.

**Graph 4 : Demographic Dividend in Niger from 1950 to 2050**




**Source :** Based on ECVMA 2014[8] data .

Significant challenges therefore remain to be met to reverse the population growth rate and ensure the long-awaited onset of the demographic dividend. They relate to: (i) the change in mentalities regarding family planning and reproductive health, (ii) the geographical coverage of areas with difficult access to reproductive health (RH) and planning services. family (FP), (iii) the schooling of girls, (iv) the change in behavior and social norms regarding procreation.

### 1.2.3.3. Social protection system

The weakness of the social protection system is characterized by the insufficiency of social services for vulnerable groups, the low universal insurance coverage and the inadequacy of the regulatory framework.

Social security coverage, estimated at only 3% of the population, is insufficient among workers in the formal sector and almost non-existent in the informal sector. Between 2011 and 2015, the cumulative number of agents registered with the CNSS amounts to 230,686 workers.

For universal health insurance coverage (all plans combined), very little progress has been recorded in this area. Health insurance coverage of the population remains very low with a coverage level estimated at around 20%. However,
Significant progress has been made with the State covering 80% of the costs of healthcare services for all public sector employees. As for the private sector, apart from covering expenses relating to health and safety at work, no other obligation is imposed on companies. Thus, in the absence of provisions in this area, coverage depends on the will of the companies, so much so that most of them do not provide any form of medical coverage.

[8] Team of National Experts NTA and CREFAT

Regarding the regulatory framework, despite the efforts and political will expressed through the adoption of the national social protection policy, Niger is not very advanced in this area. Although it is enshrined in the Constitution of November 25, 2010, its legislative and regulatory framework still remains poorly functional. Niger is also one of the countries where child labor and exploitation of people, particularly women, still constitute concerns.

#### 1.2.3.4- Health and nutrition

In the field of health, significant progress has been recorded in terms of the system's key indicators, particularly with the implementation of the Health Development Plan. Thus, the infant mortality rate fell sharply, from 76 per thousand in 2010 to 51 per thousand in 2015. The mortality rate of children under five (05) years old increased from 177.6 per thousand in 2009 to 114 per thousand in 2015, thus achieving MDG 4. Although the maternal mortality rate increased from 554 in 2010 to 520 deaths per hundred thousand live births in 2015, it remains insufficient.

The health coverage rate at the national level increased from 47.48% (in 2011 and 2012) to 48.47% in 2015, with strong regional disparities. In terms of access to health services, more than half (51.53%) of the population must travel more than 5 kilometers before accessing basic health services. It is also noted that despite the efforts made by the State in recent years, the percentage of the State budget allocated to health, which is approximately 6%, remains below the 15% recommended by the Abuja Declaration. in 2001.

In addition, the rate of deliveries attended by qualified personnel, although having progressed, still remains at a relatively low level of 42.26% in 2015 against a PDES 2012-2015 objective of 60%. This development should be seen in relation to that of maternal mortality which has also seen a very slight decline. Added to this is the weak change in the coverage rate for N4 prenatal consultations (going from 36.33% in 2012 to only 38.5% in 2015 for a PDES 2011-2015 target of 60%). Also, the rate of use of curative care is only 52.58% nationally. The double burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases, as well as inequalities and inequities in access to health services are all factors worsening the health of the population.

Furthermore, the health system still remains not very resilient in the face of the increasingly recurring health emergencies that the country has regularly faced in recent years.

In terms of nutrition, malnutrition rates, all forms combined, indicate that Niger exceeds the thresholds generally accepted by the World Health Organization (WHO). Thus, the prevalence rate of malnutrition is 14.8% which is above the alert threshold of 10%. Also, nearly one (01) child under the age of five (05) in two (i.e. more than a million and a half children) today suffers from chronic malnutrition. In addition, more than a quarter (27%) of Nigerien children (or more than 225,000 each year) are born with low birth weight, an indication of a delay dating from intrauterine life. This delay is often linked to the nutritional status of the mother (particularly if she suffered from chronic malnutrition during her early childhood) and her age.

Finally, acute malnutrition affects more than a million children each year, including at least 350,000 in the most severe form (MAS). Among these SAM cases, some 55,000 children present serious medical complications that require hospitalization and intensive care. Such levels of malnutrition in Niger have alarming consequences.
Indeed, more than 46,000 annual child deaths are estimated to be linked to undernutrition (all forms combined: chronic, acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency).

The weakness in the supply of nutritional interventions and allocated funding constitutes a major obstacle in improving the nutritional status of the population. The evaluation of the 2012-2015 PDES revealed a rate of achievement of the target objectives of the effect indicators on food and nutritional security “fairly average due mainly to the mediocre result recorded for the reduction of child malnutrition”.

To better address nutrition issues, the Government has developed a National Policy in this area.

#### 1.2.3.5. Education et formation

The indicators of the Nigerien education system experienced favorable developments during the period 2011-2015. This development is attributable to the implementation of the educational policy letter and sectoral programs (Ten-year Education Development Plan, PDDE 2003-2013 and Education and Training Sector Program, PSEF 2014-2024) . The PSEF is a holistic document that brings together all levels of education and training.

At preschool, the enrollment rate increased from 5.4% in 2012 to 7.2% in 2016, a gain of 1.8 points. However, the preschool coverage rate is still very low and preschool still remains an essentially urban phenomenon. The consequence is that children from low-income families are largely excluded because of the direct and indirect costs to be borne in the public, private and community sectors.

Primary education was marked by a clear improvement in gross enrollment rates (76.2% in 2016 compared to 68.6% in 2012) and admission rates (75.2% in 2015 compared to 46.6% in 2011) for both girls and boys. However, gender inequalities remain strong to the detriment of girls (GER for girls 70.2% in 2016 compared to 82.1% for boys). The same goes for inequalities between rural and urban areas (GER of 64.3% in rural areas compared to 138.3% in urban areas in 2016). Also, the analysis of the net enrollment rate indicates that a significant portion of children of school age (33.9%) in 2016 remain outside the education system.

At the level of non-formal basic education, the illiteracy rate (more than 70% of the population aged 15 and over) is one of the highest in the sub-region; which certainly affects the effectiveness of social policies as well as the competitiveness of the economy.

At the secondary level, basic cycle 2, the enrollment rate has seen a significant improvement. It increases from 21% in 2012-2013 to 31% in 2015-2016 even though nearly three quarters of children of age to attend this school cycle are excluded. However, in the middle cycle, it remains very low, around 9% in 2016 compared to 8% in 2012. Retention rates appear low and inequalities persist despite the efforts made in terms of the education of young girls with a rate survival in the first cycle which stood at 33.7% in 2016 and in the second cycle 79.5%. Also, the main indicators of secondary education remain insufficient despite an overall performance rate estimated at 53.3% in 2016.

At the level of vocational and technical education, the share of this level of education in secondary education enrollment increased from 13.6% in 2011 to 25.6% in 2015 for a target of 25%. However, it should be noted that the needs in terms of technical and professional skills to cover the growing sectors still need to be met. Also, the agricultural sector and the informal sector which occupy a central place in the economy remain poorly covered. Efforts must also be made to take into account those not in school and those who have dropped out of school in terms of training provision.

Higher education and scientific research still remain underdeveloped in Niger. The gross attendance rate is low and stands at 2.63% in 2015. The coverage of higher education in Niger increased from 135 students per 100,000 inhabitants in 2010 to 281 in 2015. This sub-sector of higher education is currently experiencing difficulties arising from the combination of several factors, namely (i) insufficient infrastructure resulting from the strong growth in student numbers, (ii) the abandonment of the programming policy and the cessation of the systematic recruitment of executives for the public sector as well as (iii) the insufficiency of investment, operating and research credits.

When it comes to scientific research, overall policy and coordination are insufficient. It is characterized by low financing from the State and the private sector, as well as its inadequacy with the needs of the economy. In universities, the “Research” component remains weak on average, notably due to insufficient incentives (research credits) and appropriate equipment.

Despite the significant budgetary resources allocated to the education sector, performance is limited. This results from inefficiency in the management of human resources, non-compliance with the educational map, poor management of financial resources.

Overall, for all levels of education, the quality of the education provided remains low. This quality is assessed with regard to several criteria, the most relevant of which are: (i) the level and profile of teachers, (ii) the quality of curricula and teaching programs, (iii) the timely execution of programs, (iv) the retraining of teachers, (v) the number of classes per class, (vi) the availability of teaching materials, (vii) the level and regularity of teachers' remuneration, (viii) the availability and quality of equipment, workshop materials and working materials, etc.

Overall, the education sector is faced with numerous challenges: (i) low enrollment rates at all levels, even if primary school has reached an acceptable level, (ii) the persistence of gender inequalities although that in clear reduction, (iii) the persistence of regional disparities in all levels of education, (iv) the persistence of disparities between urban and rural environments, (v) the training-employment mismatch which contributes to fueling the unemployment, (vi) the high illiteracy rate of the population, (vii) the insufficiency of equipment and materials for technical and vocational education, (viii) the high rate of wastage, ( ix) the poor consideration of those not in school, (x) the low level of the teaching staff, (xi) the lack of operating resources, (xii) the inadequacy of curricula in relation to the needs of user services, (xiii) overcrowding in classes linked to the exponential increase in numbers, (xiv) poor distribution of teaching staff across the country, (xv) low school hours.

### 1.2.3.6. Water, hygiene and sanitation

The implementation of the National Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Program (PN-AEPA) for the period 2011-2015 made it possible to obtain significant progress in the management of the sector, notably: (i) the generalization of multi-water supply villages ensuring an economy of scale in the provision of water services and (ii) the development of a master plan for the supply of drinking water to island and riverside areas.

Thus, the geographical coverage of modern water points increases from 75.81% in 2011 to 69.5% in 2016 after reaching 76.22% in 2012. Access to drinking water in rural areas increases from 48 .87% in 2011 to 45.5% in 2016 and drinking water supply in urban areas from 73.07% in 2011 to 93.23% in 2016. Basement zones and deep aquifers, due to their geophysical situation, have low rates of access to drinking water.

Under the sanitation component, the results achieved indicate an improvement in access to sanitation works and the encouragement of behavioral change. Indeed, in 2015, 8.9% of households had improved, non-shared toilets. This proportion varies from 4.2% in rural areas to 30.3% in urban areas. Also, 4.9% of households use appropriate but shared toilets. It also appears that 68.7% of households do not have toilets, but use the bush as a place of rest. This percentage varies from 13.8% in urban areas to 80.6% in rural areas. It is in Niamey that this proportion is lowest (6.2%).

To consolidate these results and address the major constraints of the sector, the Government adopted in May 2017 the Water, Hygiene and Sanitation Sector Program (PROSEHA 2016-2030).

These constraints relate to: i) the weakness of investments combined with demographic growth; ii) the problem of management of water points and the poor quality of water in certain areas, iii) the difficult geological situation of certain areas, iv) the necessary fight against water waste, particularly in public administrations.

### 1.2.3.7. Genre

The persistence of practices of inequality explains Niger's underperformance in terms of gender. Indeed, the gender inequality index stood at 0.674 in 2016, placing the country 149th out of the 152 countries ranked. Inequalities against women concern in particular access to education and reproductive health, women's participation in the economy and in decision-making.

Access to education and literacy for women remains low: the low schooling of adolescent girls is linked in particular to early marriage with a median age at first union of 15.6 years for women without any level of education. , 16.7 years for those with primary education and 21.1 years for women with secondary education or more (EDS-MICS, 2012).

Therefore, despite significant improvements in access to education for girls, gender inequalities persist. In 2015-2016, the gross enrollment rate was 70.2% for girls and 82% for boys in primary education. In secondary education, it is 28.8% for girls and 39.6% for boys. The parity index in primary education has remained stagnant at 0.85 points over the last five years. It should also be noted that there is greater school dropout among girls as they move up the educational levels.

Access to reproductive health services needs to be improved: fertility has changed little in recent decades. As a reminder, entry into union among women remains extremely early with 61% of women in the 15-19 age group married (EDS-MICS, 2012) compared to only 7% among men in the same age group. Taken as a whole, almost 80% of women are married before the age of 18 and almost half experience their first child before the age of 18.

The situation of women is also characterized by great vulnerability to HIV/AIDS even though Niger is one of the countries least affected by the pandemic in Sub-Saharan Africa with a seroprevalence rate below 1%. Also, female genital mutilation, although having decreased significantly in recent years, is still practiced in certain regions.

Unequal participation of women in the economic sector : the analysis of the role of Nigerien women in the economy clearly indicates an unequal distribution of roles and responsibilities in the division of labor as well as difficulties in access, management and control resources, unequal access to economic opportunities and the low valuation of women's work in the household economy. In terms of employment in particular, we note a low participation of women in working life with an unemployment rate twice as high (25%) as for the active male population (11.8%).

Low participation of women in decision-making: the analysis of the different spheres of political and administrative decision-making highlights a disparity between men and women in all decision-making structures. Indeed, the number of women in institutions is 29 out of 171 in the National Assembly (16.9%), 8 out of 42 in the Government (19%), 2 out of 52 for prefects (3.8 %), 6 out of 266 (2.3%) for mayors and no women as governor.

Today, the challenge of participation is firstly that of strengthening women's access to decision-making, but above all that of bringing men and women to be able to manage and control decisions as partners in full part.

Due to all these factors, and despite progress in various areas (notably maternal health and girls' education), Niger's gender inequality index remains among the highest in the world (i.e. 0.713 compared to 0.635 for the Sahel countries and 0.575 for sub-Saharan Africa)9 .

### 1.2.3.8. Youth, sport and culture

In terms of youth, as the analysis of the age structure has shown, the Nigerien population is particularly young, the median age being 15 years in 2012; those under 15 represent more than 51% of the population. Also, it appears that young Nigeriens are predominantly rural (80.7%). Only 19.3% of this population lives in urban areas.

**Box 3:** Focus groups on the living conditions of young people in Diffa, Agadez and Zinder

**Focus groups on the living conditions of young people in Diffa, Agadez and Zinder**

The country has a predominantly young population (more than 52% of the population is under 15 years old), mostly rural. The security context in the sub-region, which has strongly contributed to the economic slowdown in certain regions of the country, affects the living conditions of these young people. In the regions of Diffa and Zinder, for example, the large number of untrained and unemployed young people has led to informal groupings (fadas), sometimes violent and capable of being exploited, which have become factors of insecurity for the country. . For illustrate the dramatic situation of the regional economy of Diffa, a young person said: “Now I no longer have access to the means of existence (Lake Chad and Komadougou Yobé) which have always made us proud because we earned more than 1, 5 million FCFA per season. Today we are reduced to the situation of welfare recipients with no prospects for the future.”

In addition, it appeared during these discussions that the absence of an established exchange framework between young people and authorities on economic recovery and fair access to employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for young people, causes frustrations and latent tensions among young people, the most vulnerable being at risk of enlistment in trafficking networks or terrorist groups such as Boko Haram.

***Source* :** *Regional contributions to the PAP/ PDES 2017-2021*

Unemployment, underemployment, the lack or insufficiency of economic opportunities for young people, particularly rural people and graduates, as well as the lack of entrepreneurship initiatives among the latter constitute certain constraints to socio-economic integration. young people. To this must be added the difficulties of access to financing and capacity building in general.

These constraints represent an obstacle to national development, social stability and the development of youth. The situation is even more critical among young girls

[9] Niger country Report, Selected Issues 2017, page 26.

the majority of whom do not complete secondary education due to early and/or forced marriage, with the direct consequence of limited access to opportunities essential to their development.

The failures of the education system, at almost all levels (primary, secondary, higher, vocational, technical), the low literacy rate, the absence of options in terms of technical and vocational education and training, reduce the quality of academic, technical and entrepreneurial training adapted to market needs.

Concerning sport, performances were recorded in certain sporting disciplines (traditional wrestling, taekwondo, archery, etc.) which made it possible to improve Niger's rank in the world ranking and to ensure its visibility on the regional and global chessboard. However, despite the advantages available to the sector (young population, favorable school and university environment for cultivating the spirit of sport and its practice), it is still not competitive.

This is due to the fact that this sector does not have a sectoral policy, to which is added the poor governance of sports associations, the insufficiency and dilapidation of sports infrastructure and equipment as well as the socio-cultural constraints for women's sport.

On a cultural level, several cultural sites and monuments are subject to protection or classification as national or international heritage, thus strengthening their sustainability for the benefit of future generations. Thus, the city of Agadez was introduced to UNESCO cultural heritage as well as the practice and expressions of joking kinship. In addition, the restoration and promotion of several national cultural supports and products as well as the rehabilitation of cultural infrastructure are also recorded.

However, several challenges remain including: (i) the development of cultural heritage mapping to contribute to tourism promotion and development; (ii) the establishment of a support mechanism for the creation of cultural goods and services with a view to encouraging cultural promoters and artists; (iii) the creation of a structured network for the distribution and dissemination of cultural goods; (iv) the structuring and strengthening of the Nigerien Copyright Office (BNDA) in order to provide it with a real capacity to protect cultural and artistic works to allow artists to truly make a living from their works.

#### 1.2.3.9. Sociocultural practices

Nigerien society is experiencing rapid changes, often leading to loss of bearings, social ruptures, the multiplication of points of fracture and a profound disconnect between, on the one hand, the pace and forms of change and, on the other hand, customs. , the habits and routines of the majority of Nigeriens.

This situation could be explained, among other things, by: (i) the inadequacy of our education system in that it does not contribute to the social integration of the learner in their environment and that it does not sufficiently take into account citizenship education; (ii) poor understanding of democracy; (iii) religious extremism; (iv) the lack of interest of youth in certain traditional values; (v) the combined effects of the culture shock, (vi) the weak development of civic education programs and (vii) the persistence of pro-natalist behavior of the population. Also, social values of progress, such as honesty, moral rigor, a sense of mutual aid, solidarity, respect for one's word, self-sacrifice, tolerance, dignity, love of A job well done and hospitality are gradually being lost.

The persistence of these counter-values is linked in particular to the weak development of civic education programs and poor citizenship education.

### 1.2.4. Sustainable environmental management

The environment sector covers the areas of sustainable land management, sustainable management of biodiversity, integrated management of water resources, adaptation and mitigation of the effects of climate change, promotion renewable energies and the living environment.

Niger faces a precarious environmental situation due to the extent of land degradation, poor preservation of biodiversity, difficulties in sustainable management of land and water resources, as well as limited capacity to face the emerging challenges of the impact of climate change.

Faced with this situation, Niger has adopted since the beginning of the 2000s, the National Environmental Plan for Sustainable Development (PNEDD) which constitutes the national Agenda 21 serving as a reference framework in matters of environment and development. sustainable. This strategic framework was updated with the adoption in 2017 of a National Environmental and Sustainable Development Policy.

#### 1.2.4.1. Sustainable Land Management (SLM)

In Niger, the factors of land degradation are essentially climatic and anthropogenic. In fact, each year 100,000 ha of arable land are lost due to water erosion. Also, demographic growth and climate change are two major and long-term trends likely to structurally impact production systems.

Thus, SLM is an imperative for sustainable development in Niger, because of the key role it plays for the harmonization of approaches and the search for better complementarity between the sub-sectors of agriculture, livestock, forestry, water resources, as well as the ecological balance of ecosystems.

It also constitutes a niche for the implementation of the three main Multilateral Environmental Agreements resulting from the Rio Conference (UNCCD, CNUDB and UNCCC) through their translation into National Action Plans.

Niger has developed and adopted its National Strategic Investment Framework for SLM since 2010 as part of the Terre Africa Initiative, whose vision for 2015 is based on three main dimensions, namely: the institutional dimension linked to the strategy i3N; the temporal dimension defined in the PDES 2012 -2015 action plan and the scope of action which is integrated into food security programs.

Over the period 2012-2015, 348,750 ha of forest, agricultural and pastoral land were rehabilitated and/or treated against wind or water erosion. In addition, 197,377 ha of forest plantations, in blocks or in lines (windbreaks and hedgerows) were created.

However, given the extent of the deterioration, the results do not meet expectations. Only 36% of the planned areas were covered with agroforestry techniques based on assisted natural regeneration.

The major constraints to sustainable land management are: (i) the weak financial and technical capacity of producers and management services, thus limiting the adoption and scaling up of certain techniques/technologies deemed effective; (ii) the mismatch between the level of financing mobilized and the extent of the phenomenon of land degradation; (iii) the delay in the process of developing land development plans and Regional Land Use Plans resulting in imprecision in the status of recovered sites and land conflicts; (iv) the absence of implementing texts for certain laws relating to environmental management in general, and SLM in particular.

#### 1.2.4.2. Biodiversity

Despite the accelerated degradation of its ecosystems, observed over the last thirty years following the combined action of successive droughts and the occupation of land (70 to 80,000 ha/year) by a rapidly expanding population, Niger still contains enormous potential in terms of biological diversity.

The country has more than 2,761 plant species and 3,200 animal species (wild fauna) including 168 species of mammals, 512 species of birds, approximately 150 species of amphibians and reptiles and an ichthyo fauna composed of 112 species, seven (7 ) Protected wildlife areas totaling more than 18 million ha of surface area (14.30% of the country's surface area); twelve sites (12) classified as “Ramsar sites” with an area of 2,413,237 ha out of a wetland potential estimated at 4,317,589 ha.

Niger has ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Biodiversity and has initiated reforms to the strategic and legal framework for sustainable management of biodiversity.

Over the last five years, Niger aimed to increase the portion of territory established as protected areas from 6.6% (2011) to 12% in 2015. The creation of the National Reserve of Termit and Tin Toumma (RNTT) with an area of 9.7 million hectares classified as a protected area, made it possible to increase the portion of the territory devoted to the conservation of Biodiversity from 6.6% to 14.29% of the territory.

The constraints linked to the management of biological diversity are numerous. This concerns particularly: (i) insufficient knowledge of biological diversity and its constituent elements; (ii) insufficient empowerment of the population in the management of biodiversity; (iii) the inadequacy of the legal framework for the management of biological diversity; (iv) multiple and growing pressures on biological diversity and its elements ; (v) the lack of integrated projects in the field of ecosystem management; (vi) low resource valuation and inequitable access to the benefits of biodiversity.

### 1.2.4.3. Integrated water resources management

The water potential in Niger was estimated, in 1999, at 2.5 billion m3 of renewable groundwater, while the fossil resources of deep aquifers were estimated at more than 2,000 billion m3 .
. Renewable groundwater is exploited at around 20% due to the excessive depths of the aquifers. The largest hydrographic system is the Niger basin with approximately 30 billion m3 of water.

For the implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), the institutional mechanism, made up of the National Water and Sanitation Commission (CNEA) and the Regional Water and Sanitation Commissions Sanitation (CREA), is put in place.

The device works relatively well. However, CREAs must be better informed about the notion of shared resource so that it is better perceived by all stakeholders. They do not have sufficient political support in terms of negotiating capacity, particularly with regard to countries with which we share waterways.

From a legal point of view, the arsenal is generally in place. However, the regulatory framework is relatively poorly understood by stakeholders, especially at the decentralized and decentralized level. Among this legal arsenal, we can cite the ordinance establishing the Water Code, a framework law relating to environmental management, the ordinance establishing a Mining Code, the ordinance establishing a Public Hygiene Code, a law relating to the Fisheries Regime.

According to a diagnostic study on the current situation of water resources in Niger within the framework of PANGIRE, annual water consumption would be 68.2 million m3
for the 54 leased urban centers, managed by SEEN/SPEN, 171.1 million m3 for rural AEP, 30.2 million m3 for industrial use and 788 million m3 for irrigation needs.

In order to ensure participatory and sustainable management of water resources, the Government has developed and adopted the National Action Plan for Integrated Water Resources Management.

The main constraints are: (i) increased pressure on water resources, causing limitations in demand, conflicts over the satisfaction of needs and negatively affecting development and economic growth, (ii) the numerous critical threats of climatic and anthropogenic origin due in particular to the level of population growth, (iii) drought which represents the main risk, (iv) current conditions for water resources management which are not optimal and therefore do not promote the climate resilience of development actions in the water sector, (v) the irregularity of monitoring and evaluation of water resources which is not yet systematic, constituting an obstacle to obtaining updated knowledge of water resources and measure the progress made in the sector and (vi) the risks of siltation of water bodies and the risks of pollution of both surface and groundwater.

#### 1.2.4.4. Climate change and risk and disaster reduction

The Nigerien economy remains dominated by the primary sector. This sector, which represents 44.68% of GDP in 2015, occupies the vast majority of the especially rural population. However, this sector still remains highly sensitive to climate variability and shocks. The strong dependence on rain-fed agriculture predisposes the country to the recurrence of food crises.

Aware of the immediate danger that the climatic phenomenon represents on its economy, Niger signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in June 1992 and ratified it in July 1995. As part of the implementation of the said Convention, several strategic documents have been developed, notably the National Communications documents, the National Action Programs on Adaptation to Climate Change (PANA), the National Self-Assessment of Capacities to Strengthen (ANCR) and the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).

It should also be noted a commitment displayed by the highest authorities, for the advocacy and implementation of the international climate agenda, namely: (i) the promotion of green jobs for young people, (ii) the resolution of problem of silting of water bodies such as the Niger River and Lake Chad and (iii) the promotion of policies and measures relating to adaptation and food security.

The main constraints remain: (i) weak capacity to build an integrated and multidisciplinary approach allowing the link between emergency responses and long-term perspectives; (ii) the high sensitivity of livelihoods and infrastructure; (iii) the mismatch between resource mobilization capacities at the different climate windows and the needs for scaling up good practices and the learning process to transpose risk management and resilience improvement activities; (iv) the insufficiency of relevant strategies and tools for the integrated management of shared/transboundary resources such as the Niger Basin, Liptako, Lake Chad,

etc.

#### 1.2.4.5. Renewable energies

The government continues to implement the national strategy and its action plan on renewable energies adopted by Decree No. 2004-031/PRN/MME of January 30, 2004. Added to this strategy is the National Reference Program for Access to Energy Services (PRASE) document adopted in January 2010.

Also, the Government of Niger has joined the Sustainable Energy For All (SE4ALL) Initiative of the Secretary General of the United Nations which aims to achieve, by 2030, three objectives major: (i) ensure universal access to modern energy services, (ii) double the rate of improvement in energy efficiency and (iii) double the share of renewable energies in the global energy mix.

The main actions in this area relate to the assessment of the state of preparedness for renewable energies and the establishment of the Nigerien Agency for the Promotion of Electrification in Rural Areas (ANPER), one of whose missions is to promote, popularize and make different energy technologies accessible to rural populations, while favoring renewable energies.

Within the regulatory framework, the government adopted the Electricity Code with a view to promoting renewable energies in particular.

From the above, renewable energies, particularly solar, are being promoted in Niger. The government's efforts have made it possible to improve the installed solar capacity, which increased from one MW in 2006 to more than 6.5 MW in 2014. However, the share of renewable energies in the national energy mix is very marginal (0.01 %).

However, constraints exist in particular: (i) the high initial cost of investments in renewable energy systems, (ii) the lack of information on solar and wind energy resources which is a major obstacle to investment and makes it difficult the development of solid project proposals, (iii) the absence of real energy policies.

#### 1.2.4.6. Living environment

Niger has not remained on the sidelines of the urbanization dynamic that Africa is experiencing with a rate of around 22.5% in 2016. The urbanization phenomenon has today become irreversible. In fact, the urban population grows approximately twice as fast as the rural population under the combined effects of natural growth and rural exodus.

This urban population is, however, unevenly distributed in the different urban centers of the country. Indeed, the population of the city of Niamey (the capital) alone represents nearly 40% of the total urban population of the country, which reflects the imbalance of the urban infrastructure.

Urban growth and the expansion of cities have often occurred in the absence of adequate urban planning tools. This is how only the cities of Niamey, Tahoua, Agadez, Zinder, Maradi, Dosso and Mirriah have been provided with a Master Plan for Development and Urban Planning (SDAU). All of these diagrams are currently outdated but they could not be updated or revised.

In terms of housing, most of the stock is produced within the framework of the self-construction system by households since the intervention of the public authorities has mainly consisted of subdivision operations which are often not serviced. The number of housing units built by the State and its branches (SONUCI, Crédit du Niger) barely exceeds 3,000 as of today.

With regard to urban infrastructure (roads, gutters, drinking water and electricity networks, etc.), Niger is significantly behind other countries in the sub-region, which makes living conditions in the environment very difficult urban areas.

In terms of land register, it is worth noting the enormous gap between the number of plots developed and having a land title and those having provisional property titles. This situation creates a huge shortfall for the State, land insecurity for owners and slowness in banking transactions to revive the economy.

In the field of cartography, the situation boils down to the low cartographic coverage of the national territory.

The objective of the 2012-2015 PDES was to contribute to significantly improving the environment and living conditions of populations, so as to guarantee them well-being and quality health. Thus, several measures and investments have been made to improve urban development, coverage of decent housing, the regulatory framework and improve the living environment.

The institutional and legal framework which governs the living environment is made up of: (i) the law establishing the fundamental principles of town planning and urban development; (ii) the public hygiene code, (iii) the institutionalization of environmental impact studies, (iv) the law prohibiting the production, importation, marketing and use and storage of low density flexible plastic bags and packaging, (v) the operational strategy for promoting basic Hygiene and Sanitation 2014-

2018, (vi) the national policy on the environment and Sustainable Development.

In terms of investments, several results have been recorded. We can cite, among others, the construction of 1585 housing units, the construction of two (2) interchanges in Niamey, the construction of 8813 linear meters of paved roads, the construction of 6526 linear meters of gutters, the rehabilitation and construction of several socio-cultural, administrative and sporting infrastructures.

In terms of municipal solid waste management, 721,587 tonnes of waste were removed and 1,850 tonnes of plastic waste collected in 2014 for example.

In the area of basic sanitation, the access rate in 2012 to hygienic toilets was 19% nationally, including 7% in rural areas and 64% in urban areas (INS 2012). In the absence of recent statistical surveys at the national level, the Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) indicates in 2015 access rates of 27% at the national level, 14% and 86% respectively in rural and urban areas. Also, the open defecation rate fell from 79% in 2012 to 73% in 2015.

**Box 4: Responding to the sanitation challenge in communities in Niger**

In Niger, 68.7% of the population (around 14 million people) practice open defecation, due to lack of access to basic sanitation facilities, with significant socio-sanitary and socio-economic consequences. economic. According to the WSP/World Bank study "Impacts of poor sanitation in Africa" from March 2012, Niger loses 75 billion CFA francs each year due to poor sanitation.

Since 2014, Niger has adopted an operational strategy for the promotion of basic hygiene (SOPHAB) with the Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach as a gateway to basic sanitation in rural environment. This strategic choice is confirmed in the water, hygiene and sanitation sector program (PROSEHA, 2016-
2030). Introduced in Niger in 2009, the CLTS approach aims for accountability and community commitment for the improvement of individual and collective health practices, through stopping defecation in the open air, systematic hand washing with soap/ ash during critical moments and strengthening community dynamics for the adoption and maintenance of social norms favorable to good hygiene and sanitation practices. As of December 31, 2016, a total of 3,675 villages were triggered by CLTS, of which 1,549 were certified "End of open defecation" (ODF).

With the aim of scaling up to achieve a Niger free of open defecation by 2030, a national roadmap and regional action plans are being developed. They will be supplemented by a national CLTS guide. The mobilization of financial resources from the State, partners, the private sector and local resources for the efficient financing of CLTS as well as the availability of technical capacities for implementation and monitoring-evaluation constitute major challenges for an ODF Niger.

***Source*** *: 2016 annual activity report of the Ministry of Hydraulics and Sanitation, May 2017*

The major constraints are: (i) the difficulty of mobility in urban areas, (ii) uncontrolled urban growth, (iii) the precariousness of housing and promiscuity in housing, (iv) the existence of neighborhoods under integrated, (v) incivility of citizens, (vii) poor practices in terms of hygiene and sanitation, (viii) the frequency of diseases linked to poor conditions and/or practices of hygiene and sanitation, (ix ) insufficient disposal and treatment of waste in urban centers, x) deficit in urban infrastructure.

### 1.2.5. Regional analysis

The regional analysis aims to highlight inter-regional disparities and regional specificities. The main inequalities are observed at the level of demographics and the components of the Human Development Index (HDI).

### 1.2.5.1. Demography

As noted above, Niger has one of the highest population growth rates in the world (3.9%), due to the high level of the ISF (7.6 children per woman) in 2012. If in overall the ISF are very high, certain regions present more worrying situations and deserve particular attention. These are Zinder (8.5 children per woman), Maradi (8.4 children per woman), Tillabéry (7.9 children per woman) and Dosso (7.5 children per woman). Niamey the capital (5.3 children per woman), Agadez (5.7 children per woman), Diffa (6.4 children per woman), and Tahoua (7.3 children per woman) have the lowest fertility indices .

In terms of evolution, the national ISF increased by 0.5 children per woman between 2006 and 2012. This situation is largely explained by the results in the regions of Tillabéry and Zinder (+1.1 children per woman ), Maradi (+0.4 children per woman) and Tahoua (+0.3 children per woman). Only the Diffa region recorded a significant drop in the number of children per woman (6.7 children in 2006 to 6.4 in 2012).

The explanatory factors are, among others: (i) early marriage; (ii) low level of education; (iii) the pro-natalist behavior of populations; (iv) low adoption of Family Planning (FP).

**Table 4: Total fertility rate, by region**

| Years | Agadez | Diffa | Dosso | Maradi | Niamey | Tahoua | Tillabéry | Zinder | National |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2006** | 6,5 | 6,7 | 7,5 | 8 | 5,3 | 7 | 6,8 | 7,4 | 7,1 |
| **2012** | 5,7 | 6,4 | 7,5 | 8,4 | 5,3 | 7,3 | 7,9 | 8,5 | 7,6 |

**Source :** Table drawn up from regional diagnoses

### 1.2.5.2. Components of the HDI by region in 2014

It appears from the Table above that, for all components of the HDI, the regions of Agadez and Niamey have the best performance on all components.

Niger's expected duration of schooling is estimated at 5.83 years nationally.
It is above average in Niamey (12.54 years), Agadez (8.7 years) and Dosso (6.65 years). On the other hand, it is lower for the regions of Diffa (2.5 years), Zinder (4.69 years), Tahoua (4.74), Tillabéry (5.02 years) and Maradi (5.74 years) .

The average length of schooling is 1,275 years. Niamey and Agadez have an average duration of schooling greater than the national average duration with 5.85 and 2.18 years respectively.

Life expectancy at birth is 64.1 years nationally. The populations of the Niamey and Agadez regions hope to live more than 64.1 years. But all other regions are close to the national average.

The national income per capita (PPP) is US$781 at the national level. The regions of Maradi (US$577), Dosso (US$629), Zinder (US$772) and Tillabéry (US$748) have incomes below average.

**Table 5: Components of the HDI by region**

| Region | Components of the HDI | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Life expectancy at birth | Expected duration of schooling | Average duration of schooling | CONSO 2014/hbt in FCFA | RNB 2014 / hbt en FCFA | RNB/LGBT a DPPA |
| Agadez | 72,3 | 8,779 | 2,184 | 368 197 | 346 801 | 1263 |
| Diffa | 65,9 | 2,542 | 0,597 | 242 632 | 229 872 | 837 |
| Dosso | 60,8 | 6,65 | 0,874 | 206 134 | 172 844 | 629 |
| Maradi | 67 | 5,741 | 0,818 | 192 640 | 158 467 | 577 |
| Tahoua | 65,1 | 4,745 | 0,847 | 217 665 | 250 122 | 911 |
| Tillabéry | 61,2 | 5,024 | 1,034 | 195 205 | 205 351 | 748 |
| Zinder | 61 | 4,695 | 0,945 | 212 716 | 184 422 | 672 |
| Niamey | 70,9 12,54 **64,1 5,832** | | 5,855 | 448 605 | 427 606 | 1557 |
| **NIGER** | | | **1,275** | **225 338** | **214 552** | **781** |

**Source:** Authors' calculations based on ECVM/A 2011 and 2014 data

In terms of poverty, the regions of Tillabéry (88.32%) and Maradi (86.99%) are the most affected by multidimensional poverty compared to 23.13% in Niamey.

As for the intensity of multidimensional poverty, it varies depending on the region. With the exception of Niamey (42.55%), all regions of the country have a severity rate10 which exceeds 50%. That is, on average, poor populations suffer deprivation in at least half the number of dimensions of multidimensional poverty. The regions of Tahoua (61.19%), Maradi (59.32%), Diffa (58.11%) and Tillabéry (55.79%), have higher severity levels.

The level of poverty is explained by a certain number of constraints specific to each region. However, each region has significant assets whose development will make it possible to fight against poverty.

10 This is a measure of the severity of poverty that allows for greater emphasis on the poorest of the poor in measuring poverty.

### 1.2.5.3. Major constraints specific to the regions and assets

They are broken down by region as indicated in the table below:

**Table 6: Main constraints and major assets**

| Regions | Constraints | Strengths |
|---|---|---|
| Agadez | the persistence of hotbeds of tension on a long border;<br>Poor development of irrigable potential<br>- Transit zone for irregular migration<br>- Successive droughts caused the drawdown of the tablecloth | Mining potential: uranium, gold, oil,<br>Tourist, artisanal potential,<br>Irrigable potential |
| Diffa | The extraversion of the economy with the use of naira as main currency<br>The persistence of cattle theft<br>Poor development of irrigable potential<br>The widespread phenomenon of silting up of the Lake Chad and production areas<br>Security threats<br>the rapid low water of the Komadougou | Agricultural potential: komadougou, lake Chad, Mamouri (75,000 ha along the Komadougou, 8,000 ha of oasis basins and more than 100,000 ha on the shores of Lake Chad<br>- Presence of fossil fuels (oil and gas)<br>- Vast extent of the pastoral zone comprising (6,078,320 hectares including 36 pastoral enclaves) |
| Dosso | Poor development of irrigable potential<br>Inter-community conflicts<br>The rise of the agricultural front in reserved and protected areas;<br>- Negative influence of external cultures<br>- Insufficiency of health personnel in number and as<br>- Permeability of borders favoring fraud<br>- Little interest from TFPs in the region | - Favorable geographical position of the region for production (rainfall, humidity, temperature) and marketing of agricultural products (proximity to Niamey, Benin and Nigeria, Infrastructure);<br>Agricultural potential |
| Maradi | Chronic malnutrition<br>Strong population growth<br>the continued degradation of the environment and the productive base | Business spirit<br>- Strategic positioning for commerce with Nigeria<br>- Red goat |

| Regions | Constraints | Strengths |
|---|---|---|
| | · poor access to basic social services quality<br><br>· low exploitation of irrigable land<br><br>- The isolation of production areas | · Greater number of sectors carrying country: cereals (millet, sorghum), fruits and vegetables (cabbage, tomatoes, onions, garlic, moringa oleifera, squash), oilseeds (nutsedge, peanuts, sesame); legume (cowpea)<br><br>· Leadership listened to and ongoing awareness populations on fertility<br><br>- significant water resources: underground (Goulbi, permanent and semi-permanent ponds, water reservoirs) and on the surface |
| **Tahoua** | · Poor development of irrigable potential<br><br>· The persistence of inter-community conflicts;<br><br>- The monopolization of pastoral areas by certain individuals to the detriment of the many breeders<br><br>- Persistence of the rural exodus<br><br>- Continuous degradation of the environment and agro-pastoral production potential causing scarcity of cultivable land and pastoral spaces<br><br>· Hydrogeological constraints (excessive depth of water tables)<br><br>- Galloping demographic pressure (high growth 4.7%) out of proportion to the rate of growth in production | - Existence of numerous potentialities natural (cultivable land, valleys, lowlands, forests, pastoral enclaves, surface and underground water resources, wildlife, mining resources, etc.)<br><br>- Existence of numerous promising sectors: cowpeas, onions, cassava, tomatoes, livestock and meat, hides and skins<br><br>- Significant mineral resources |
| **Tillabéry** | · Persistent security threats linked to incursions by armed groups;<br><br>· Poor development of irrigable potential<br><br>· Vulnerability to flood risks<br><br>· Hydrogeological constraints (base)<br><br>- Silting of rivers due to deficits rainfall, water and wind erosion thus modifying their diets<br><br>· Low health coverage rate | - Existence of enormous mining potential mainly in Liptako Gourma and in other areas: gold, coal, iron, phosphate.<br><br>- Existence of the largest cattle herd in the Niger in the North and South;<br><br>- Existence of significant areas of irrigated land that can ensure food security in the region: 31 hydro-agricultural developments (AHA) including thirty (30) for rice production;<br><br>- Existence of the W regional park, forests classified and the valley of the Niger River containing floristic and |

Machine Translated by Google

| Regions | Constraints | Strengths |
|---|---|---|
| | | wildlife |
| **Zinder** | Strong population growth<br>- Hydrogeological constraints (depth of water tables and base)<br>The widespread phenomenon of silting;<br>Female migration<br>- land crumbling<br>- Anthropization (abusive actions of man on the environment), climate change and lack of knowledge of regulations in environmental matter<br>Low enrollment and coverage rate sanitary | - Existence of significant water reserves underground<br>- Existence of a national nature reserve (Termit and Tin Toumma) and abundance of quality hydrogeological resources in the North and the South.<br>- Existence of a consultation framework for health actors |
| **Niamey** | - Anarchic development of the city<br>- Lack of development areas tourism limiting investment in sector<br>- Disproportionate spatial extension of the City leading to low satisfaction of needs basic social<br>- Energy dependence of Niamey on NEPA<br>- Insufficient working conditions and means municipal services to face the problems of sanitation and their framework of life<br>- Insufficiency of quality infrastructure and non-compliance with technical standards and safety in the field of urban transport | - Opportunity to create units industrial<br>The Niger River with a maximum flow of 2340 m3/second crossing Niamey over a length of 15 km;<br>Significant rice growing potential to increase rice production<br>- Niamey, region-administrative capital and policy offering all services |

**Source :** Based on contributions from the regions

### 1.2.6. Lessons learned from the implementation of the PDES 2012-2015

Several lessons can be capitalized on from the formulation, implementation and monitoring-evaluation of the previous plan in order to put them to use in the development of the PDES 2017-2021. It is :

1. **Planning was one of the strong points of the PDES 2012-2015, but requires strengthening in terms of consistency with sectoral policies and in terms of monitoring and evaluation.** The alignment of the PDES with existing sectoral policies and priority action plans was beneficial to its implementation. However, this has remained limited because several sectors do not have these planning instruments. We should therefore work to provide all sectors with policies and action plans. Also, the evaluation was confronted with difficulties linked in particular to the absence of a logical framework for several programs and the weakness in the definition of certain indicators. Therefore, the planning phase should pay more attention to defining SMART indicators for programs to enable better monitoring and evaluation later.

2. **The lack of realism in financial programming had a negative impact on the implementation of the PDES 2012-2015.** Overall, the evaluation of the PDES 2012-2015 noted the weakness of financial execution linked in particular to very optimistic financial programming. This is also due to the lack of consistency between planning and the budget process. The future budgetary programming of the PDES should maintain a certain degree of realism, taking into account risk factors and real capacities for mobilizing financial resources.

3. **The weakness of the monitoring and evaluation system weighed on the implementation of the PDES 2012-2015.** Monitoring and evaluation are essential to ensure the successful implementation of any economic and social policy. Indeed, by comparing regularly and or at a given stage, the actions carried out and results achieved with the forecasts, they make it possible to identify bottlenecks and take corrective measures for the proper implementation of projects. The operational and coordination difficulties of the SP/PDES did not make it possible to optimize monitoring-evaluation and to react in an anticipatory manner to the difficulties encountered; which certainly contributed to limiting the expectation of the expected results.

4. **High-level leadership is necessary in terms of steering and monitoring-evaluation to ensure the successful implementation of actions. One of the strong points of the PDES 2012-2015 is, without context, the 3N initiative,** the results of which are convincing. This success can be explained in particular by the high-level leadership led by the Head of State in terms of monitoring and regular evaluation of this initiative. This monitoring promoted better action planning, rigorous implementation, regular monitoring-evaluation and effective commitment of all stakeholders.

actors.

5. **Emergency management weighed heavily on budget execution, thereby limiting the implementation of the 2012-2015 PDES.** The recurrence of exogenous shocks, particularly food and nutritional crises linked to climate variations, ecological disasters and population displacements (following armed conflicts in the border areas of Mali and Nigeria) has led to over-financing of emergency actions. to the detriment of structuring interventions, capable of driving a real structural transformation of the economy.

### 1.2.7- Major challenges

With regard to the diagnosis of the economic, political, security and social situation, the evaluation of the consideration of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in public policies and the lessons learned from the implementation of the PDES, it appears a certain number of major challenges to be met to increase the well-being of Nigeriens.

1. **Further guarantee the safety of people and property**

The security situation in the sub-region, characterized by armed rebellions and recurring terrorist attacks, explains why security is a crucial challenge in Niger.
This is all the more true as security is closely correlated with development, of which it is one of the sine qua non conditions. Also the main challenges of the sub-sector are the fight against terrorism, the necessary surveillance of the territory, the fight against the circulation of illicit weapons, drug trafficking and irregular migration, the prevention and management of conflicts, the fight against armed attacks and livestock theft.

2. **Strengthen good governance**

The first aspect of good governance is that of the modernization of the State.
Improving the efficiency of administration is essential for economic and social development.
As such, it is essential that the conditions for the efficient operation of public services are created. It is also important that the conditions for the viability of local authorities are created.

Another important aspect of the governance challenge is the consolidation of the independence of justice and the rapprochement between it and the citizen.

The problem of governance also concerns the problem of corruption. Indeed, although notable progress has been recorded in the fight against corruption, the phenomenon remains relatively significant. It is therefore appropriate that vigorous actions be considered to combat corruption at all levels.

3. **Ensure the demographic transition**

The structure of the population and the rate of its growth affect the achievement of economic and social development objectives. Indeed, this strong demographic growth leads to enormous pressure on resources in general and increases the demand for public services (health, education, drinking water and food) and employment. This also contributes to raising the demographic dependency ratio which stood at 112% in 2015. The limits of the policies implemented in recent years must lead to a change of method and a stronger and more concerted mobilization of the all of the actors.

4. **Raise human capital**

The quality of human resources is the keystone of the economic and social development of any nation. Well-trained and healthy human resources reduce the risk of becoming unemployed. Good training relates not only to the quality of teaching but also and above all to the suitability of the training to the needs of the economy. Also, long-term development requires education for all. Another major dimension of the quality of human resources relates to illiteracy which remains very high. In addition, the quality of human capital also depends on the provision of health services for all, which with regard to health coverage, the health situation of mothers and children and nutrition needs to be improved.

**5. Maintain sustainable and inclusive economic growth**

The growth trend observed in recent years reflects an erratic situation which is not likely to enable the country to achieve its sustainable, inclusive and equitable development objectives. Striving towards a real structural transformation of the economy is a major challenge for Niger.

The main elements linked to this challenge concern, among other things, the low diversification of the economy, the weakness of entrepreneurship, the weak development of agro-silvo-pastoral, industrial and mining value chains, the problem of financing (low level of consumption of credits on external financing, low rate of tax pressure and rationalization of tax exemptions), the low efficiency of public spending and the weak development of economic infrastructure (energy, roads and transport, telecommunications, water, etc.), the persistence of inter- and intra-regional disparities.

**6. Strengthen food and nutrition security**

The eradication of hunger and malnutrition constitutes the main challenge to be met. The aspects of this challenge mainly relate to the diversification of agro-sylvo-pastoral production, the securing of agricultural and livestock production systems, and the promotion of value chains for agro-sylvo-pastoral and fishery products. We also note the problem of processing and regular supply of rural and urban markets with agricultural, animal and agri-food products. In addition, poor access to agricultural, pastoral and fishery products has a negative impact on the nutritional status of the population.

**7. Adapt production systems to climate change**

Niger is facing an accelerated degradation of plant cover, a weakening of ecosystems and an impoverishment of biological diversity. Recurrence of crises food and nutrition due to climatic hazards is also a permanent concern that must be addressed.

8. **Promote change in behavior and mentalities**

The decline in ethics at work, particularly in the public service, the decline in the value of merit, fiscal incivility and in relation to the public good, perceptions on demographic issues and on school and particularly the schooling of girls are not likely to promote development. Changing these behaviors and mentalities is essential for the social, political and economic modernization of the
pays.

# CHAPTER 2. STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS

## 2.1. Vision

The vision of Niger by 2035 expressed by the Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth Strategy (SCDDI) is that of " **a united, democratic and modern country, peaceful, prosperous and proud of its cultural values, underpinned by a sustainable, ethical, equitable and balanced development, in a united and united Africa** ".

For its achievement, the orientations of the SDDCI are structured around the following main strategic objectives: (i) ensuring territorial security; (ii) have an efficient public administration, capable of carrying out the necessary reforms; (iii) conduct a vigorous reform of the education and health system to enable the country to have the human capital essential to ensure its economic take-off; (iv) control demographic growth to bring it back to a rate compatible with that of economic growth; (v) modernize and revitalize agro-pastoral systems and the rural economy to massively create decent jobs and reduce poverty; (vi) facilitate the development of a dynamic private sector capable of massively creating decent jobs.

These strategic objectives are consistent with the international commitments made by Niger within the framework of the post-2015 program of the United Nations (SDG), the Agenda 2063 of the African Union ***as well as the commitments of the Economic Orientations Document (DOE).***

***The Economic Orientation Document aims to strengthen the country's economic potential to achieve an accelerated rate of growth, capable of meeting the dual objective of improving income and job creation, as well as that of consolidating foundations of sustainable development***

***On the macroeconomic level, it targets an average annual growth rate of 7%, maintaining the average annual inflation rate below 3%. On the sectoral level, the orientations are translated into the following four strategic areas: (i) the promotion of a competitive and diversified economy ii) food security and sustainable agricultural development, iii) the promotion of social development and iv) the Governance, peace and security.***

***In the area of promoting economic development, the Government has set the following main orientations: (i) the promotion of cultural renaissance to serve as a basis for reforms and economic development, (ii) the restructuring of the economy through the progressive modernization of the primary sector and the increase in the weight of the secondary and tertiary sectors in the GDP, (iii) the full integration of the agro-pastoral sector in the value chains, (iv) the improvement of the***

***financing capacity of the economy and (v) the intensification of structuring public investments to stimulate growth and structure the national productive apparatus.***

***In terms of food security and sustainable agricultural development, the guidelines focus on the continued implementation of the I3N with a view to achieving the overall objective of "zero hunger in Niger". To this end, it will be a question of increasing and diversifying agricultural and fishery production, regularly supplying rural and urban markets, improving the resilience of vulnerable groups as well as the animation and coordination of the 3N Initiative.***

***Promoting social development will involve improving the provision of basic social services in the areas of health and social protection, education, water and sanitation, living environment, promotion of gender and human rights, promotion of youth and population issues.***

***In terms of Governance, peace and security, the strategic orientations relating to this axis will relate to political, economic, administrative, local, legal and judicial governance as well as defense and security.***

Agenda 2063 aims to contribute to the African cultural renaissance and the acceleration of African integration through the creation of a free trade zone and free movement of people.

With regard to the SDGs, Niger's priorities were identified from the analysis of all the sustainable development objectives, with the exception of SDG 14 which deals with maritime issues, and SDG 17 which discusses partnership issues. In total, 43 top priority SDG targets were identified and taken into account in the formulation of the logical framework of this development plan.

Regarding the development of human capital within the framework of the SDDCI, the national priorities are:

- In terms of eliminating poverty in all its forms (SDG 1), the country intends to reduce the national incidence of poverty by at least half, put in place social protection systems and measures for all and ensure that that all men and women, especially the poor and vulnerable, have equal rights and access to economic resources, as well as basic services, property, control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, new technologies and adequate financial services, including microfinance;

- Concerning the elimination of hunger and malnutrition (SDG 2), the objective is to eliminate hunger, all forms of malnutrition and double agricultural productivity and the income of small food producers;

- In the area of health and well-being (SDG 3), the objective is to significantly reduce maternal mortality by reducing the rate below 70 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, and drastically reduce the neonatal mortality rate to 12 per 1000 live births and ensure access for all to sexual and reproductive health care services;

- In terms of the education sector (SDG 4), the country aims to ensure a complete cycle of primary and secondary education for all children and eliminate gender inequalities in the field of education and ensure equal access for vulnerable people;

- In terms of gender (SDG 5), the country wants to end all forms of discrimination against women and girls, eliminate all harmful practices, such as child marriage, early or forced marriage and female genital mutilation, ensuring access to sexual and reproductive health care for all and ensuring that everyone can exercise their reproductive rights;

- In terms of water and sanitation (SDG 6), the country intends to ensure universal and equitable access to drinking water, at an affordable cost, to adequate sanitation and hygiene services and to implement integrated management of water resources at all levels;

To promote strong, inclusive and sustainable growth in line with the 2035 development agenda, the identified priorities are:

- In terms of access to energy (SDG 7), the country has set itself the task of guaranteeing access for the entire population to viable and modern energy services, at an affordable cost and significantly increasing the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix;

- To promote sustained economic growth and full employment (SDG 8), the ambition is to maintain an economic growth rate of at least 7% per year, achieve full employment of productive capacities and guarantee decent work for all and, implement policies to promote sustainable tourism to create jobs and showcase local cultures and products.

- In the area of infrastructure and industrialization (SDG 9), the country intends to establish quality, reliable, sustainable, resilient and universally accessible national and cross-border infrastructure, promote high value-added industrialization that benefits all and strengthen scientific research, improve the technological capabilities of the country's industrial sectors.

- The policy to reduce inequalities (SDG 10) involves progressively and rapidly improving the income of the 40% of the poorest populations as well as the empowerment of all vulnerable people and their social, economic and political integration.

- To promote sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11), the country aims to ensure access for the entire population to adequate and safe housing and basic services, strengthen sustainable urbanization for all and planning and management capacities participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlements and reduce the negative environmental impact of cities per capita;

In terms of environmental protection and sustainable development, the country has set itself as priorities:

- As part of the promotion of responsible consumption and production (SDG 12), ensure sustainable management and rational use of natural resources and promote sustainable practices in public procurement.

- To combat climate change and its impacts (SDG 13), the country intends to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacities in the face of climate hazards and climate-related natural disasters and improve education, awareness and individual capacities and institutional aspects regarding adaptation to climate change, mitigation of its effects and reduction of their impact and early warning systems.

- In order to preserve terrestrial ecosystems (SDG 15), it is a question of promoting the sustainable management of all types of forest, putting an end to deforestation, restoring degraded forests and considerably increasing afforestation and reforestation, fighting against desertification, restore degraded lands and soils, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a world without land degradation and urgently take strong measures to reduce the degradation of the natural environment, put an end to the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect threatened species and prevent their extinction;

- To promote and strengthen good governance in all its forms (SDG 16), the country's priorities aim in particular to: promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and provide everyone with access to justice under equal conditions , establish effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels and finally guarantee a legal identity for all, in particular through birth registration.

The Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES 2017-2021) must be the first step in the operationalization of this vision and the strategic axes of the SDDCI and the SDGs. Thus, the first PDES of the SDG era will contribute to “dignity for all by 2030 through the elimination of poverty, the transformation of our lives and the protection of the planet”.

## 2.2. Foundations and guiding principles of the PDES 2017-2021

### 2.2.1. Foundations of the PDES 2017-2021

The PDES 2017-2021 draws its foundations from the SDDCI which sets out Niger's vision for 2035. Through this vision, Niger affirms its firm desire for transformation at all levels and above all its desire to eradicate poverty and inequalities.

It is also based on the guidelines of the "Renaissance Program Act-2". This program aims to contribute to the development of the country through the following eight (08) priorities: (i) promote cultural renaissance, (ii) continue the consolidation of democratic institutions, (iii) ensure the security of people and property, ( iv) guarantee access to water for all, (v) ensure food and nutritional security through the I3N, (vi) develop communication and energy infrastructures, (vii) develop the social sectors: education and health , (viii) promote youth employment.

Cultural renaissance appears in this plan as an essential condition for social, political and economic modernization. The objective of the cultural renaissance is to shape a "new type of Nigerian", a model of responsible citizen, anchored on the Nigerian cultural values of integrity, respect for others and public affairs.
Finally, this approach also draws on the ongoing search for best practices observed outside Niger and adaptable to the Nigerien context.

The 2017-2021 PDES capitalizes on the lessons learned from the formulation and implementation of the PDES 2012-2015.

### 2.2.2. Guiding principles

Six (06) guiding principles guide the implementation of the PDES over the next five (05) years. These are: Results-Based Management (RBM), the intersectoral approach, inclusiveness, partnership, accountability and consideration of emergency management imperatives in sustainable development.

**1. Results-based management (RBM)**

RBM has emerged as an essential principle in the management of modern economies.
It involves good coordination between planning and budgeting, highlighting the results to be achieved and the evaluation tools. It aims for a results-oriented implementation and an effective monitoring-evaluation system in order to periodically measure the progress made and reorient if necessary. Thus, all management of the PDES must be based and oriented towards the results previously established and measured ex post. In a word, what should really matter with this new plan are the expected results. This requires breaking with the logic of management by means with the introduction of program budgets from 2018.

**2. Intersectoral approach**

This principle is based on the fact that the sectors are not isolated entities but are part of the same system aiming at the same objective “the well-being of the population”. Consequently, the interventions of the different ministries must be carried out coherently and in synergy, putting aside “lone rider” type behaviors to optimize the chances of success. As a result, the implementation of the PDES will highlight the program approach and better consultation in the preparation and implementation of programs.

**3. Inclusivity**

This is an essential principle for the mobilization of all segments of the population. The fruits of growth must benefit everyone without distinction. In this context, social protection programs must be planned for the poorest. Furthermore, the wealth creation process must integrate this dimension by creating productive jobs. Through this principle, the PDES wants to move forward “leaving no one behind”.

**4. Partnership**

The success of the PDES requires the involvement of all stakeholders, namely the central State, local authorities, technical and financial partners, the private sector, civil society and the population. In accordance with the spirit of the Busan global partnership for effective cooperation, the State will work to create the conditions for a strategic partnership in which each actor fully plays its role with the guidelines of the PDES as a common thread.

The State will ensure better implementation of the principles of the Paris declaration on harmonization and alignment by the TFPs. The partnership will be ensured by the permanent holding of national and regional dialogue frameworks, so that real enthusiasm is maintained, with a view to constantly taking into account the aspirations of the populations.

**5. Responsibility and accountability**

National development is first and foremost the business of all Nigerien citizens. Their involvement must therefore be total, from the development to the evaluation, including the implementation and financing of public policies. At a time when several Western countries are being won over by "withdrawal", where Public Development Assistance (ODA) is dwindling, Nigeriens must prioritize financing their development program. Thus, without renouncing ODA, efforts will be made to increase the national contribution to the financing of the PDES. In this sense, the State will develop innovative strategies for a better national contribution to the financing of the PDES.

In terms of accountability, each actor will assume their responsibility.

**6. Taking into account emergency management imperatives in development durable.**

Given the recurrence of crises and multifaceted disasters, it is necessary to reconcile short-term needs to save lives and strengthen the resilience of communities and long-term development needs.

To do this, it would be necessary to ensure appropriate arrangements and mechanisms for handling both humanitarian emergencies and the requirements of sustainable development, through conflict-sensitive planning and systematic integration of crisis and disaster dimensions into sectoral strategies, programs and projects.

## 2.3. Strategic Objectives and Outcomes

### 2.3.1. Goals

The overall objective is to **“contribute to building a peaceful, well-governed country with an emerging and sustainable economy, and a society based on values of equity and sharing of the fruits of progress”.**

The specific objective is to **“strengthen the resilience of the economic and social development system** ”.

### 2.3.2. Strategic outcomes

The strategic results consist of one impact, five (05) global effects and eleven (11) specific effects.

The final expected impact of the implementation of the PDES is **the improvement in the level of well-being of the population.** The expected impact will be measured through the HDI which would increase from 0.353 in 2016 to 0.410 in 2021 and the incidence of poverty would drop from 45.1% in 2014 to 37.9% in 2021. This improvement in well-being will result in the achievement of the following overall effects:

- **The Nigerian is a citizen favorable to sustainable socio-economic development** imbued with cultural values of integrity, respect for others and public affairs. This result will be achieved through the strengthening of both the values of social progress and the democratic and republican State.

- **The social development of populations is sustainably improved** through strengthening the level of human capital and the start of the demographic transition. This improvement would result in the reduction of multidimensional poverty from 81.1% in 2014 to 75% in 2021 and demographic growth from 3.9% in 2015 to 3.06% in 2021.

- **Economic growth is strong, sustained and inclusive through** improving the competitiveness of the private sector, the structural transformation of the rural world and improving the effectiveness of development management. The actions should make it possible to (i) achieve average growth of 6.0% over the period 2017-2021, (ii) reduce inequalities by increasing the Gini index from 0.325 in 2014 to 0.271

in 2021 and by improving the proportion of the middle class from 24.6% in 2014 to 29.05% in 2021, (iii) reducing the depth of poverty which would increase from 13.3% in 2014 to 12.9 % in 2021.

- **The populations are well governed in a secure space by** improving the degree of satisfaction of the populations with the services of the public administration and the Institutions of the Republic, and the strengthening of internal and border security. The result will be assessed through the Mo Ibrahim index which will increase from 50.2 in 2015 to 53 in 2021 and the Governance index (CPIA) which will increase from 3.5 in 2015 to 4 in 2021.

- **Environmental management is sustainably improved** through rational management of natural resources and biological diversity, as well as good adaptation of the living environment of populations to climate change. This result will be assessed through the areas of forests under management and the proportion of populations living in slum areas, informal settlements or inadequate housing which will drop from 17.9% in 2012 to 10% in 2021.

**Table** 7: indicators for measuring strategic results

| Results | Results indicators | Reference | Targets 2021 | Sources |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Impact** | | | | |
| The well-being of the Nigerien population is improved | Human Development Index (HDI) | 0,353 (2016) | 0,41 | INS |
| | Proportion of population living below the national poverty line | 45,1% (2014) | 37,9% | INS |
| **Global effects** | | | | |
| The level of social development of the populations is improved | Incidence of multidimensional poverty | 81,1% (2014) | 75,0% | INS |
| | Population growth rate | 3,9 % (2015) | 3,06% | INS |
| Economic growth is strong, sustained and inclusive | Average growth rate of GDP real | 5% (2016) | 5,9% | INS |
| | Income distribution index (Gini index) | 0,325 (2014) | 0,271 | INS |
| | Proportion of the middle class (hard core approach) | 24,6% (2014) | 29,05% | INS |
| | Depth of poverty | 13,3 % (2014) | 12,9% | INS |
| Populations are well governed in a secure space | Mo Ibrahim Index (score) | 50,2 (2015) | 53 | Foundation Mo Ibrahim |
| | Governance Indicator World Bank (CPIA) areas of | 3,5 (2015) | 4 | BM |
| Sustainable management of land, water and biological diversity | forests under management | | | |
| | the proportion of populations living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing | 17,9% (2012) | 10% | INS |

**Source :** PDES 2017-2021 performance measurement framework

These results will contribute to improving the well-being of the Nigerien populations, which is the expected impact of the implementation of the plan. This impact will result from the implementation of the actions of the programs and sub-programs which should produce the planned results. This is the logic of achieving results, namely products, sectoral, specific and global effects.

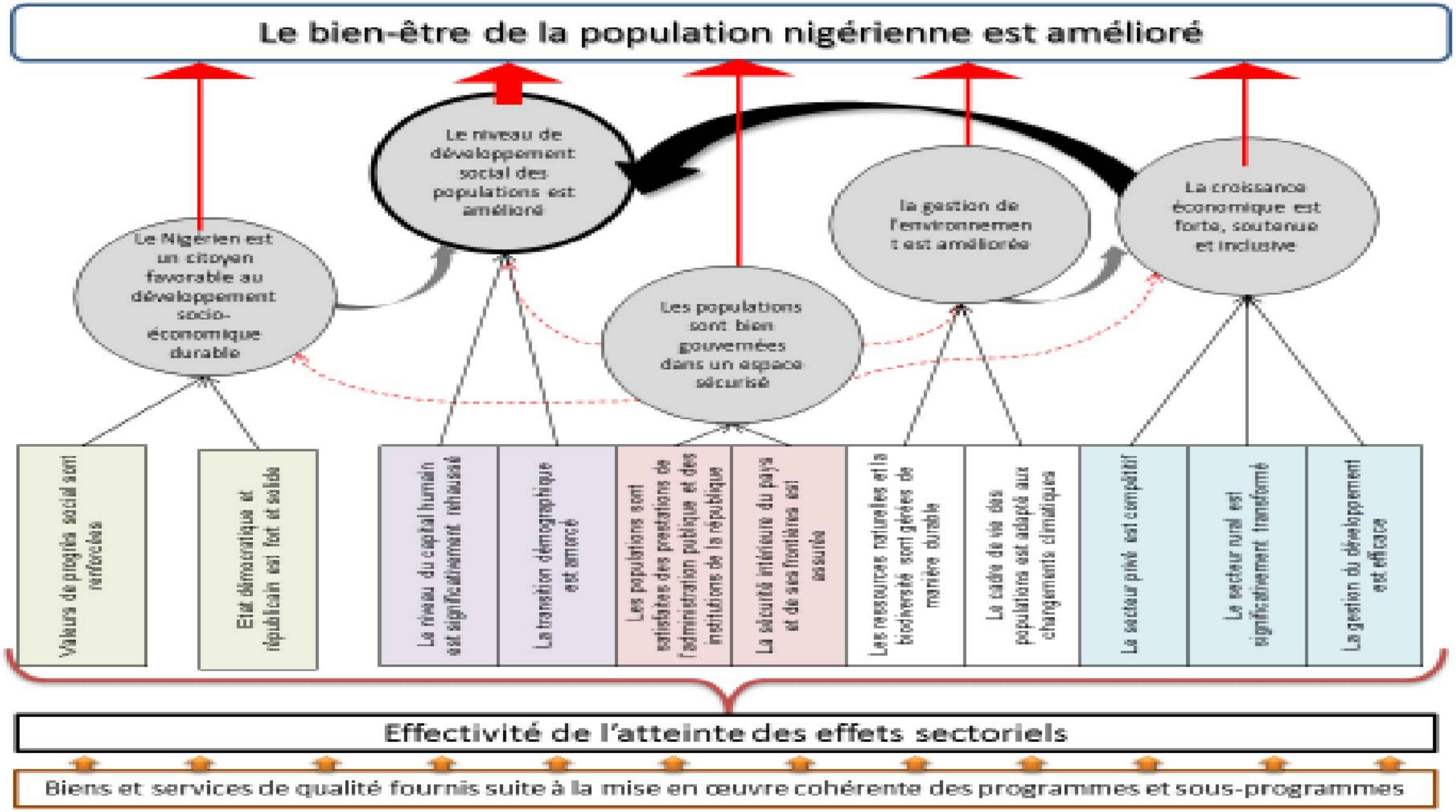
Thus, the use of goods and services resulting from the implementation of actions allows the achievement of sectoral effects, which in turn will generate specific effects, then global effects and impact. However, the fulfillment of this logic is conditioned by assumptions accompanied by risks.

The expected change would come from the materialization of resources and actions through causal links between the outputs of the intervention and the observed results.

This representation can be used to compare, using evidence, the causal chain of results with observations, verifying each of the links and assumptions of the process.

The causal chain of PDES is presented in the diagram below.

Diagram 1: Causal chain of PDES 2017-2021




**Source :** Ministry of Planning, based on the PDES logical framework

The 2017-2021 PDES includes five (5) integrated strategic results, the achievement of which will enable the achievement of the overall impact.

The first result is, the Nigerian is a citizen favorable to sustainable socio-economic development. To achieve this, emphasis will be placed first on cultural renaissance, which by sparking ethical behavior, will positively affect governance, economic growth, the provision of quality social services and environmental protection. The actions that will be carried out individually in sectoral areas (governance, economic growth, social sectors and environment) will have a multiplier effect which in return will reinforce behavior in the right direction. This dynamic will lead to a virtuous circle of improvement in the well-being of Nigeriens and will lead the country towards emergence.

The second result is the level of social development of the populations is improved. The development of human capital is essential for all economic and social development. As part of this result, priority actions will focus on questions of demography, health and nutrition, improving the quality of education and vocational training, drinking water and sanitation, support for youth, women and finally culture. A particular focus will be placed on the demographic transition in order to capture the long-term benefits of the demographic dividend. Due to the importance of education and training, major reforms will be implemented to improve the quality of the education system, its accessibility and its connection to the labor market. Efforts will also be strengthened to improve the physical and financial accessibility of health centers, particularly for mothers and children as well as reproductive health.

In order to leave no one behind, specific actions will focus on vulnerable sections of the population (women, young people, people living with disabilities, elderly people ) through, in particular, the improvement of social protection, the creation of activities generating income and jobs.

Furthermore, particular emphasis will be placed on the drinking water component through the construction of hydraulic infrastructure and the improvement of governance in the sector.

The first two results will contribute to creating the conditions for strong, sustained and inclusive economic growth (3rd strategic result) by shaping behavior and making quality human capital available. Creating favorable conditions for growth will involve improving the competitiveness of the private sector, revitalizing the rural world and consolidating the stability of the macroeconomic and financial framework.

Particular emphasis will be placed on universal access to energy, the development of quality infrastructure, innovation and research as well as the modernization of the rural sector. All of these conditions will promote the **structural transformation of the economy,** with a view to making Niger a prosperous country underpinned by balanced development. Employment and the reduction of inequalities will be at the heart of this process of structural transformation.

Without good governance and a secure space (strategic result 4), there can be no development. Good governance will be achieved by improving the efficiency of public administration and institutions, in particular by fighting corruption, modernizing public administration, strengthening independence and access to justice. Internal and border security will be ensured by strengthening the capacities of defense and security forces, territorial coverage, intelligence and regional and international military cooperation.

Finally, the environment (strategic result 5) represents an essential lever to ensure the sustainability of economic and social progress. The management of natural resources (IWRM, GDT, biodiversity, renewable energies) and urbanization will contribute to the development of a healthy environment with a view to improving social well-being, accelerating the creation of wealth and reducing poverty. poverty, particularly in rural areas.

### 2.4. Macroeconomic outlook for the period 2017-2021

The macroeconomic framework is built by taking into account all the factors that can influence the evolution of the economy, particularly structuring projects and programs and strategic reforms. To take into account internal and external risk factors likely to influence the implementation of the PDES, three pessimistic, basic and optimistic scenarios (in accordance with the ambitions of the Renaissance Program, Act II) are developed.

The **pessimistic scenario** assumes low mobilization of external resources, a low impact of ongoing reforms in terms of mobilizing revenue and encouraging private investment as well as an objective of reducing public spending with a view to preserving macroeconomic balances. in order to respect by 2020 the UEMOA criterion relating to the budget balance including donations.

The **basic scenario** is characterized by an evolution of the national economy taking into account the effects of current projects as well as the priority actions identified in the PDES. However, it assumes that the rate of public investment (on internal and external resources) is kept in line with past trends.

The **optimistic scenario** assumes a mobilization of substantial resources to achieve a level of public investment necessary for strong economic growth over the period, but compatible with the objectives of controlling public debt.

The following table gives the evolution of economic growth according to each of the 3 scenarios.

**Table 8: Evolution of growth**

| Years | Pessimistic scenario | Baseline scenario | High growth scenario |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2017 | 4,0 5,2 | | 5,2 |
| 2018 | 5,1 | 5,5 | 5,5 |
| 2019 | 4,2 | 5,4 | 7,6 |
| 2020 | 4,5 | 7,4 | 8,9 |
| 2021 | 4,8 | 6,2 | 9,1 |
| Average | 4,5 | 5,9 | 7,3 |

**Source:** Technical committee responsible for the macroeconomic and budgetary framework of the PDES 2017-2021

**The implementation of the PDES 2017-2021 is essentially based on the base scenario.** THE

The choice of this base scenario takes into account macroeconomic stabilization objectives, in particular debt sustainability and the difficult international context marked by a stabilization of official development assistance. It is built around hypotheses which take into account other internal and external vulnerabilities of the Nigerien economy (climatic hazards, security threats, low credit consumption, prices of raw materials, etc.). Thus, over the period 2017-2021, the Nigerien economy would be characterized by an agricultural campaign which would still remain sensitive to climatic hazards despite the effects of investments within the framework of the i3N. It is also hypothesized that a gradual rise in the processing of agro-sylvo-pastoral products. Despite the modest financial resources, the base scenario envisages a gradual break marked by a rise in the secondary sector.

Economic growth would be on average 5.9% over the 2017-2021 period, supported largely by the dynamism of the secondary sector driven by the increase in the production of extractive activities, particularly oil, built on an export capacity of crude oil reaching 50,000 barrels in 2021. Also, in connection with the rupture, economic growth over the PDES period is also supported by processing activity through the development of mining and oil value chains as well as those linked to agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sector.

The following analysis provides an overview of the role of each sector in economic growth over the period 2017-2021 in base scenario.

### 2.4.1. Real sector

Over the period 2017-2021, **the primary sector** will record average growth of 4.2%. This growth would be driven mainly by the branches of agriculture (+4.5%), livestock (+3.3%) and fishing (+3.9%). These branches should benefit from the good rainfall, the effects of the numerous ongoing and planned investments in the agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries fields, particularly through the 3N initiative and the implementation of projects financed by the MCC. Indeed, several major projects are planned to support the primary sector, including the World Bank's Agriculture Support Project for Climate Resilience (PASEC), projects supported within the framework of MCC financing , projects developed as part of the continuation of the I3N, the Irazher project, as well as the development component of the Kandadji dam. The projections also take into account the resumption of activities at Lake Chad with the continuation of pond stocking policies and the intensification of pastoralism support programs.

**Regarding the secondary sector,** growth would increase on average by 9.9% in line with the start of the export of crude oil. Thus, oil activities would be up by 24.1% on average and extractive activities as a whole by 16.4%. The increase in the secondary sector would also be due to the increase in production activities for modern food products (24.1%), production of electricity and water (+7.9%) and
construction (+6,5%).

Other branches of the secondary sector would benefit from the effects of new projects in the field of road infrastructure (construction of the Diori Hamani interchanges, the third Seyni Kountché bridge, the Farié bridge), railway and energy. In the energy field, these include projects relating to two (02) solar energy plants of 20 MW and 30 MW in Gorou Banda, a hybrid power plant of 6 MW diesel and 13 MW solar in Agadez, the strengthening the production capacities of SONICHAR with two (02) units of 25 MW each, the Salkadamna coal-fired power plant, the extension of Gourou Banda, the construction project of two (02) 132 KV electrical lines from Soraz- Zinder Maradi-Malbaza, the WAPP (West African Power Project) northern backbone electrical transmission line project and policies aimed at the increase in the use of domestic gas. Finally, in the area of water, these include projects to increase the production capacity of the Goudel water treatment plant as well as numerous drinking water supply projects.

The **tertiary sector** would benefit from the knock-on effects of both the primary and secondary sectors. It would also be driven by strong growth in ICT companies (6.3%). and other market services (6%). The average annual growth of this sector, expected over the PDES period is 5.1%. This growth would be justified, among other things, by the implementation of the second phase of installation of optical fiber, the revitalization of existing telecommunications companies, the effects of the organization of the African Union summit in 2019, the new policies to promote tourism and the development of the transport sector, driven by the start of crude exports.

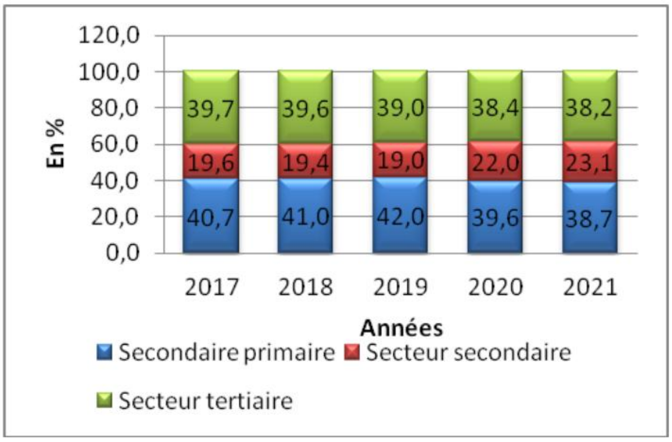
**Table 9: Evolution of real sector aggregates (in %)**

| Sections | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | Annual average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Real growth rate | 5,2 | 5,5 | 5,4 | 7,4 | 6,2 | 5,9 |
| Primary sector | 3,2 | 5,3 | 6,6 | 1,9 | 3,7 | 4,2 |
| Secondary sector | 7,2 | 5,5 | 4,0 | 21,5 | 11,3 | 9,9 |
| Tertiary sector | 4,0 | 4,8 | 4,2 | 6,0 | 6,3 | 5,1 |

**Source:** Technical committee responsible for the macroeconomic and budgetary framework of the PDES 2017-2021

In terms of contribution to GDP, the secondary sector would increase from 19.6% of GDP in 2017 to 23.1% in 2021, thus marking the start of a structural transformation, supported mainly by the expansion of the oil sector and the transformation agro-sylvo-pastoral. Conversely, the shares of other sectors experienced declines over the period under review, from 40.7% to 38.7% for the primary sector and from 39.7% to 38.2% for the tertiary sector.

**Graph 5: Evolution of the share of sectors in GDP at factor costs**




**Source** : Based on macroeconomic framework data

**Inflation** would remain well below the maximum level of 3% set by the WAEMU within the framework of multilateral surveillance due to the efforts made in the regular constitution of food security stocks and the development of cereal banks but also moderation. imported inflation.

**Box 5: Optimistic scenario (displaying the ambitions of the Renaissance Program act II)**

This scenario is based on strong hypotheses which take into account a substantial mobilization of resources to finance investments necessary for a structural transformation of the Nigerien economy. This transformation, in line with the ambitions expressed in the Renaissance Act II Program, will be carried out through the implementation of growth-enhancing projects which would reduce the vulnerabilities of the economy as well as large-scale reforms to improve the attractiveness of the region. the Nigerian economy.

As an annual average, over the period 2017-2021, the real growth rate of the economy would be 7.3%, supported by the primary sector (+5.6%), the secondary sector (+9.8%). and the tertiary sector (+5.7%).

In terms of contribution to GDP, the secondary sector would increase from 18.1% of GDP in 2016 to 22.4% in 2021, thus marking the start of a structural transformation, supported by the mining and oil sector and the development of chains. values of agro-sylvo-pastoral and fishery products. As for the shares of the primary and tertiary sectors, they fell respectively from 41.5% to 39.5% and from 40.4% to 38.1% over the PDES period. This structural transformation of the economy will take place through the implementation of structuring projects such as Kandadji, optical fiber, rural electrification, Salkadamna, trans-Saharan road, railway loop, etc.

On average, the tax burden would be 17.9% and it would be 20% in 2020 and 20.3% in 2021.

Domestic credit would represent on average 20.8% of GDP over the period mainly due to the evolution of credit to the economy which would be around 16.5% of GDP on average, the Net Government Position (PNG) being stabilized around 4%.

The simulation results indicate that with the realization of the assumptions of the optimistic scenario and compared to the estimate for the year 2016 (39.8%), Niger would manage to reduce the incidence of poverty to 31.3% in 2021 , an improvement of 8.5 points. In rural areas, the incidence of poverty will increase from 45.9% in 2016 to 36.2% in 2021, a gain of 9.7 percentage points.

### 2.4.2. Public finances

The execution of public finances would take place in a national context marked by the implementation of the program budget, the Financial Management Reform Program Public (PRGFP IV) 2017-2020 as well as the Economic and Financial Program (PEF) 2017-2020.

The expected growth of the oil sector (full capacity of SORAZ, export of crude oil) associated with the modernization of tax and customs administrations, the broadening of the tax base, the continuation and intensification of the fight against corruption and fraud, strengthening tax control and improving the business climate will boost

Public revenue. Thus, total revenues would increase, by an annual average of 15.5%, over the period 2017-2021. This increase would result from the increase in tax revenue (+14.4%) and non-tax revenue (+32.9%) thanks to better efficiency of public finance management reforms. In total, the tax pressure rate would improve over the period (16.5% on average), but would remain below the minimum community standard of 20% by 2021.

Public spending would increase at an annual average rate of 6.1% over the 2017-2021 period; which would bring them on an annual average to 26.4% of GDP. This increase would be explained by both current expenditure (6.4%) and investment expenditure (+5.9%).

The increase in current expenditure (+6.4% on average) is attributable to all of its components, namely personnel expenditure (+5.1%), subsidies and transfers (7.1%), expenditure operating costs (+5.5%) and interest on the public debt (+11.3%). The ratio of payroll to tax revenue would gradually decline from 37.8% in 2017 to 28.6% in 2021, respecting the maximum standard of 35% set by the WAEMU convergence criteria. The increase in debt interest which goes from 50 billion FCFA in 2017 to 70.7 billion FCFA in 2021 is linked to previous debt and prudent management for new loans during the period.

As for investment spending, the increase (5.9% on average) would be attributable to equipment expenditure from budgetary resources (+14.6%), investment expenditure from external resources experiencing virtual stagnation (+0.6%). On average, over the period under review, capital expenditure as a percentage of GDP stands at 12.6%.

The implementation of the program budget as well as reforms in the management of public investments which should result in better efficiency of inter- and intra-ministerial allocations, better control of public action and better execution of expenditure, would allow to improve the execution of investments and the efficiency of public spending.

The overall balance including grants as a percentage of GDP would improve from -7.4% of GDP in 2017 to -0.9% in 2021.

**Table 10: Evolution of revenue, expenditure and balance of the base scenario (as a % of GDP)**

| Sections | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total revenue | 16,1 | 16,8 | 17,5 | 19,1 | 20,3 |
| Tax revenues | 15,1 | 15,7 | 16,0 | 17,3 | 18,2 |
| Total expenditure 26.4 | 28,1 | 27,3 | | 26,0 | 24,4 |
| Current expenses 13.9 | 14,6 | 14,2 | | 13,4 | 13,2 |
| Capital expenditure 12.5 | 13,5 | 13,1 | | 12,5 | 11,3 |
| Overall balance excluding donations -8.9 | -12,0 | -10,5 | | -6,9% | -4,2 |
| Overall balance including donations -4.7 | -7,4 | -6,0 | | -2,9 | -0,9 |

**Source :** Technical committee on macroeconomic and budgetary framework of the PDES 2017-2021,

### 2.4.3. Balance of payments

Foreign trade would be characterized by an improvement in the current transactions deficit which would go from 18% of GDP in 2017 to 15.4% of GDP in 2020 under the effect, among other things, of the good evolution of the trade balance (-22% of GDP in 2017 to -12.6% of GDP in 2021).

Indeed, the balance of goods would improve during the period linked to exports (+16.4%) which would progress more quickly than imports (+6.6%), particularly with the start of the export of crude oil in 2020. Furthermore, the balance of services would stand on average at -10.1% of GDP following expenses on freight and insurance induced by imports of goods, services (studies, engineering) provided to mining companies and oil industries as well as public and private construction projects and the revitalization of tourist activities.

Under these conditions, the overall balance of payments would show a surplus from 2018, going from -0.2% of GDP in 2017 to 1.2% of GDP in 2020 and 2021.

### 2.4.4. Monetary situation

During the 2017-2021 period, the evolution of the monetary situation would be marked by an increase in net foreign assets and an improvement in domestic credits and the money supply. The money supply would increase from 29.84% of GDP in 2017 to 32% of GDP in 2020 and credits to the economy would increase from 16.6% of GDP in 2017 to 17.1% in 2020 to support economic activity .

### 2.4.5. Convergence situation over the 2017-2021 PDES period

By 2021, all the first and second criteria would be respected, with the exception of the tax pressure rate.

**Table 11: Evolution of the WAEMU convergence criteria of the base scenario from 2017 to 2021**

| Convergence criteria | 2017 standards | | 2018 2019 2020 2021 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **First-rank criteria** | | | | | | |
| Ratio of overall budget balance with grants (as a % of GDP) | >=-3 | -7,4 | -6,0 | -4,7 | -2,9 | -0,9 |
| Inflation rate | <=3 | 2,0 | 2,1 | 2,0 | 2,0 | 2,0 |
| Ratio of outstanding domestic and external debt/GDP | <=70 43,9 | | 43,4 | 41,6 37,2 | | 33,8 |
| **Second-rank criteria** | | | | | | |
| Ratio of payroll to tax revenues | <=35 | 37,8 | 34,8 | 31,7 | 29,8 | 28,6 |
| Tax pressure rate 15.7 17.3 | >=20 | 15,1 | | 16,0 | | 18,2 |

**Source:** Technical committee on macroeconomic and budgetary framework of the PDES 2017-2021,

The Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA) shows that if current trends (difference between the weighted average real interest rate and the real growth rate) continue over this period, Niger's debt level which falls within the framework of the implementation of the PDES would remain sustainable. This means that with the economic policies translated into the base scenario, Niger will be able to service its debt in the medium and long term without having to renegotiate it.

Also, the ratio of outstanding debt to GDP would stand at 40% on average over the 2017-2021 period, well below the maximum threshold of 70% retained within the framework of WAEMU multilateral surveillance. However, although there is this significant margin, the debt would continue to be the subject of prudent management in view of its evolution over recent years and it will only be contracted over the period with purely loans. concessional.

**Box 6: Evolution of the WAEMU convergence criteria according to the optimistic scenario**

With the optimistic scenario (in line with the ambitions of the Renaissance Program Act II), all the first and second rank convergence criteria would be respected in 2021 as indicated below.

| Second-rank criteria | Standards | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Ratio of overall budget balance with grants (as a % of GDP)** | >=-3% | -7,4% | -6,0% | -5,3% | -3,0% | -3,0% |
| **Inflation rate** | <=3% | 0,3% | 0,3% | 0,3% | 0,3% | 0,4% |
| **Ratio of outstanding domestic and external debt/ GDP** | <=70% | 44,2% 44,4% 44,4% | | | 40,9% | 40,4% |
| **Second-rank criteria** | | | | | | |
| **Ratio of payroll to tax revenue** | <=35% | 37,8% | 34,7% 29,0% | | 25,5% | 24,3% |
| **Tax pressure rate** 20.0% | >=20% | 15,1% | 15,7% | 18,4% | | 20,3% |

**Source:** Macroeconomic and budgetary framework technical committee of the PDES 2017-2021

#### 2.4.6. Impact on poverty

The growth profile of an economy determines the standard of living of its populations. To do this, simulations were carried out to estimate the consequences of the growth profile and the budgetary choices described on the medium-term prospects for poverty reduction. Thus, the results indicate that with the realization of the assumptions of the base scenario, Niger would manage to reduce monetary poverty to 37.9% in 2021; corresponding to a reduction of 2 points compared to the 2016 level (39.9%). This reduction in poverty results from expected developments in the agricultural sector which will impact the income and consumption of mainly rural households (small and large farmers). However, poverty remains more accentuated in rural areas than in urban areas.

### 2.5. Strategic axes

In order to meet the challenges and economic and social development issues identified, five (5) strategic axes are retained. They are interrelated and reflect, as a whole, the main dimensions of sustainable human development. These are: (i) cultural renaissance; (ii) social development and demographic transition; (iii) improving economic growth; (iv) improvement of governance, peace and security and (v) sustainable management of the environment.

#### 2.5.1. Axis 1: Cultural Renaissance

The cultural renaissance is based on traditional Nigerian values and universal values to build a model of citizen whose behavior is favorable to inclusive, participatory and sustainable socio-economic development. It is about promoting civic spirit and civic values through grassroots actions carried out
aimed at families, schools, administration and public places.

Indeed, Niger is facing significant problems of mentality and behavior, as emerges from the Renaissance Program 2. “Our country is sinking into a situation of pronounced backwardness, as illustrated by the decline in ethics of work, in particular, in the public service, the development of a welfare mentality, our relationship with time, our behavior in relation to public goods, demographic questions and school, particularly with regard to schooling girls ".

Universal values as well as those from our traditions whose diversity and richness are proven will serve as a fundamental basis for cultural renaissance. A vast social mobilization program and actions to consolidate democracy will be undertaken with a view to the social and political modernization of Niger.

This axis aims to create favorable conditions for the essential mutations and changes in behavior that the country needs to prepare for its future. It has a transversal scope and contributes to achieving the strategic results of the 4 other axes of the PDES.

The specific expected effects of the cultural renaissance are: (i) the values of social progress are reinforced and (ii) the democratic and republican state is strong and solid. These changes will make the Nigerian a citizen favorable to sustainable socio-economic development.

### 2.5.2. Axis 2: Social development and demographic transition

Promoting social development will involve improving the provision of basic social services in the areas of demography, health and social protection, education, drinking water, living environment, the promotion of gender and human rights and the promotion of youth.

Given the high level of fertility in Niger, demographic transition is an essential condition for promoting the economic and social development of the country.
In this context, the Government's policy will focus on controlling demographic growth through a change in mentalities and pro-natalist behavior.

In the field of education and training, the guidelines focus on improving access, quality and governance of the sector. The Government will rely on the Education and Training Sector Program (PSEF 2014-2024) to ensure the holistic development of the Nigerien education system. Particular emphasis will be placed on maintaining free and compulsory education until the age of 16, but also on keeping young girls in the system, developing education and training. professionals and techniques adapted to the real needs of the economy as well as the development of research and innovation.

In the field of health, the PDES will pursue the objective of the national health policy adopted in 2016, which is to offer quality care and services to the population, particularly vulnerable groups, in compliance with international standards. . The orientations will focus on: (i) increasing the accessibility of populations to quality health services as part of the establishment of universal health coverage, (ii) the development of reproductive health, ( iii) increasing the effectiveness of the health prevention system, (iv) improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the management of resources made available to health services, (v) permanent availability in medicines, vaccines, consumables, food and therapeutic inputs, reagents, blood and quality derivatives, (vi) strengthening the governance and leadership of the Ministry of Health as well as empowering communities, (viii) promoting of health research.

In terms of social protection, this involves reducing the vulnerability of the population and disadvantaged groups. To do this, social protection coverage must be expanded at all levels. The priorities for the 2017-2021 period are part of the continued implementation of the National Social Protection Policy adopted in August 2011 as well as specific programs (social safety nets) aimed at reducing the vulnerability of populations.

In the area of water, the objective is to strengthen the service offering in terms of access for all to quality water supply services. In terms of promoting gender and human rights, the Government will continue to implement the revised National Gender Policy and its Ten-Year Implementation Plan covering the period 2009-2018 and will ensure respect for human rights.

Concerning the promotion of youth, the objective is to promote the socio-economic integration of young people through the development of an adapted education and training offer, as well as support for youth entrepreneurship. The implementation of the revised National Youth Policy and its operational strategic plan will be continued and intensified.

This axis aims to improve the coverage of fundamental social needs in quantity and in quality. It focuses on accelerating the demographic transition and developing human capital.

The significantly increased level of human capital and the initiated demographic transition are the expected effects of this axis.

### 2.5.3. Axis 3: Acceleration of economic growth

The main orientation concerns strengthening the economic potential of our country with a view to achieving an accelerated rate of growth, capable of meeting the dual objective of improving income and job creation, as well as consolidation of the foundations of sustainable development.

The PDES aims to create the conditions for regular average economic growth of at least 5.9% and an average inflation rate not exceeding 3% over the period. Likewise, household consumption will be supported by an adequate income policy. Provisions will be made to significantly increase the efficiency of public spending and internal and external resources. Particular emphasis will be placed on structuring investments in strategic areas of the economy with a view to initiating disruption. In this context, growth spaces will be promoted in order to boost development and reduce regional disparities.

This axis is centered on the revitalization and modernization of the rural world, the orientations of which are essentially based on the national strategy for Food Security and Sustainable Agricultural Development, the development of a dynamic private sector and the improvement of development management.

The modernization of the rural world through the I3N strategy focuses on the use of modern farming techniques, access to water, the value chains of agro-sylvo-pastoral and fishery production in line with the orientations of the I3N , energy, infrastructure and economic services such as ICT, credits, crafts. Particular emphasis will be placed on the empowerment of rural women with a targeted literacy program and youth entrepreneurship. With a more productive agricultural sector and development of basic infrastructure, the emergence of an economy is expected dynamic capable of offering decent jobs to young rural people. Increasing agricultural income and diversifying the rural economy would reduce the vulnerability of rural households to climate change and natural disasters.

**Box** 7: National Strategy for Food and Nutritional Security/Sustainable Agricultural Development "3N Initiative".

The implementation of the National Strategy for Food and Nutritional Security/Sustainable Agricultural Development "the 3N Initiative", aimed at ensuring sustainable agricultural development, food and nutritional security and resilience and thus achieving the ultimate objective "Hunger Zero", is a decisive vector in improving economic growth. Although focused mainly on strengthening the growth of the rural sector, the strategic programs of the I3N action plan contribute both to (i) social modernization, through the improvement of the nutritional status of populations but also the strengthening of social transfer mechanisms for the most vulnerable, (ii) sustainable management of the environment and productive bases, (iii) crisis prevention and management through strengthening resilience to food and nutritional insecurity and adaptation to climate change and (iv) improving governance by strengthening the multisectoral dynamics and coordination essential to drive improvement in the performance of public action.

The implementation of this Food Security strategy must lead to an evolution of traditional agro-sylvo-pastoral systems, and an expansion of water control and the use of irrigation, with a view to gains in productivity and quality, while strengthening adaptability to the effects of climate change. This will directly contribute to both strengthening food security and increasing exports. Investments in infrastructure and services make it possible to reduce the cost and time of transport, particularly along the main corridors, to increase the flow of inter- and intra-regional trade, and to strengthen regional economic integration and cooperation. Associated with prevention and better management of chronic and temporary vulnerabilities to food and nutritional insecurity, the programs in this area will play a decisive role in achieving the Zero Hunger objective.

Dynamic economic growth that generates decent jobs, particularly for young people, requires the modernization and revitalization of the private sector. This involves allowing the private sector to play its driving role in economic recovery. To achieve this, ambitious reforms are necessary in order to have a flexible and adapted regulatory framework.
It is also envisaged to improve the availability and quality of basic infrastructure, to fit harmoniously into the dynamic of regional economic integration, to develop services and finally to create the conditions for establishing a base of 'industrialization focused on the processing of basic products.

Development management aims to re-establish efficient management of public finances, strengthen the financing capacities of the economy and significantly improve the planning, coordination and monitoring-evaluation instruments of public policies.
These guidelines will make it possible to reconcile the implementation of development objectives and the improvement of internal resources.

Improving the planning and coordination of development actions will be achieved through strengthening the coherence and quality of planning, programming, budgeting, implementation and monitoring-evaluation instruments of public policies. . It is within this framework that the finalization of the process of establishing the program budget falls, in accordance with the UEMOA directives transposed at the national level. Promoting economic governance will also involve improving the governance of public and parapublic companies.

Improving the financing capacity of the economy will require continued implementation of the financial sector development strategy and that of inclusive finance adopted by the Government.

From this axis, the following specific results are expected: (i) the private sector is competitive, (ii) the rural world is significantly transformed and (iii) development management is effective. These effects aim to achieve strong, sustained and inclusive economic growth.

Thus, traditional agricultural production systems will experience a profound evolution with the aim of protecting the country from food crises. Likewise, the expansion of irrigated production and better compliance with phytosanitary standards
allow a substantial expansion of horticultural exports.

Restructured livestock systems will generate productivity gains and contribute to improving the quantity and quality of animal production and therefore their competitiveness on the market.

The evolution of demand towards food products with higher added value will have led to the development of agro-industrial activities. Achieving these results would ensure Niger's food security and make it possible to move towards zero hunger in 2021 as planned by the Act 2 renaissance program.

Investments in infrastructure and services make it possible to reduce the cost and time of transport, particularly along the main corridors, to increase the flow of inter- and intra-regional trade and to contribute to strengthening regional economic integration and cooperation.

### 2.5.4. Axis 4: Improvement of governance, peace and security

The convergence of security (external and internal) and development policies is a response to preventing the occurrence of multidimensional crises likely to endanger national prospects for economic and social development. This axis covers the following fields: security, political, administrative, legal, judicial and local governance.

On the security front, strengthening the institutions guaranteeing the defense of the territory and the security of citizens constitutes a fundamental priority for Niger and ambitious objectives must be retained. This involves: (i) simultaneously fighting against significant risk of destabilization of external origin - linked in particular to the infiltration of organized crime networks and traffickers, on the one hand, and against the effects, on the national territory, of conflicts born in neighboring countries on the other go ; (ii) prevent internal risks of resurgence of intercommunity conflicts and (iii) ensure that no area of the territory escapes State authority.

For political governance, it is a question of continuing the consolidation of the democratic and republican State. The State must equip itself with the necessary capacities to guarantee all citizens a better life in freedom, equality, justice and solidarity. Strong institutions condition the existence of the rule of law and protect it from arbitrariness, so that the law governs the relationships of citizens among themselves on the one hand and the relationships of citizens with the State on the other hand. To promote all these values, allowing each citizen to enjoy all their rights (political rights, economic and social rights) while fulfilling their duties, it is necessary that power be exercised in a democratic manner.

In terms of administrative, legal, judicial and local governance, the main orientation is to modernize the State in order to have an efficient public administration, capable of delivering quality services and carrying out the necessary reforms. This involves initiating the transformation of the Nigerien administration into a

real development administration. The financial resources and human capacities of public administrations and institutions will be aligned with their obligations, both at central and local levels. This will allow them to provide quality basic services to the population. At the functional level, the main administrations, such as the ministries of finance, planning, rural sector, education, health and population, as well as the sovereign administrations (Defence, Interior, Justice, Foreign Affairs) will have adopted ambitious and appropriate modernization and improvement strategies, with a view to promoting excellence, merit and performance.

The specific effects expected from this axis are: (i) the populations are satisfied with the services of the public administration and the Institutions of the Republic and (ii) the internal security of the country and its borders is ensured. These effects will allow populations to be well governed in a secure space.

### 2.5.5. Axis 5: Sustainable environmental management

The state of environmental degradation led the government to adopt a National Environmental and Sustainable Development Policy on September 28, 2016, defining a more coherent framework for intervention and investment. The development of the National Policy document is supported by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the ECOWAS Environmental Policy and the Common Improvement Policy

of the Environment of the UEMOA, the Nationally Determined Contribution - Niger CDN (horizon 2030) prepared within the framework of COP 21 (2015 Paris Climate Agreement) and the Strategic Framework for sustainable land management (CS-GDT) and its 2015-2029 investment plan.

The objective of this policy is to provide general conditions favorable to economic, social and cultural development through preservation and sustainable management.

of the environment and natural resources and the strengthening of measures adaptation to the negative effects of climate change in order to ensure the long-term food security of Nigeriens and improve their living environment.

The specific effects expected from this axis are: (i) natural resources (land, water, biodiversity) are managed sustainably and (ii) the living environment of populations is adapted to climate change. They contribute to improving sustainable environmental management.

### 2.5.6. Consistency of the PDES 2017-2021 with political and economic orientation documents

These different strategic axes are consistent with the Renaissance Program-Act 2, the Government's General Policy Declaration (DPG) and the Economic Orientation Document (DOE).

#### 2.5.6.1 Consistency of the PDES with the Renaissance Program Act 2 and the Declaration of General Policy

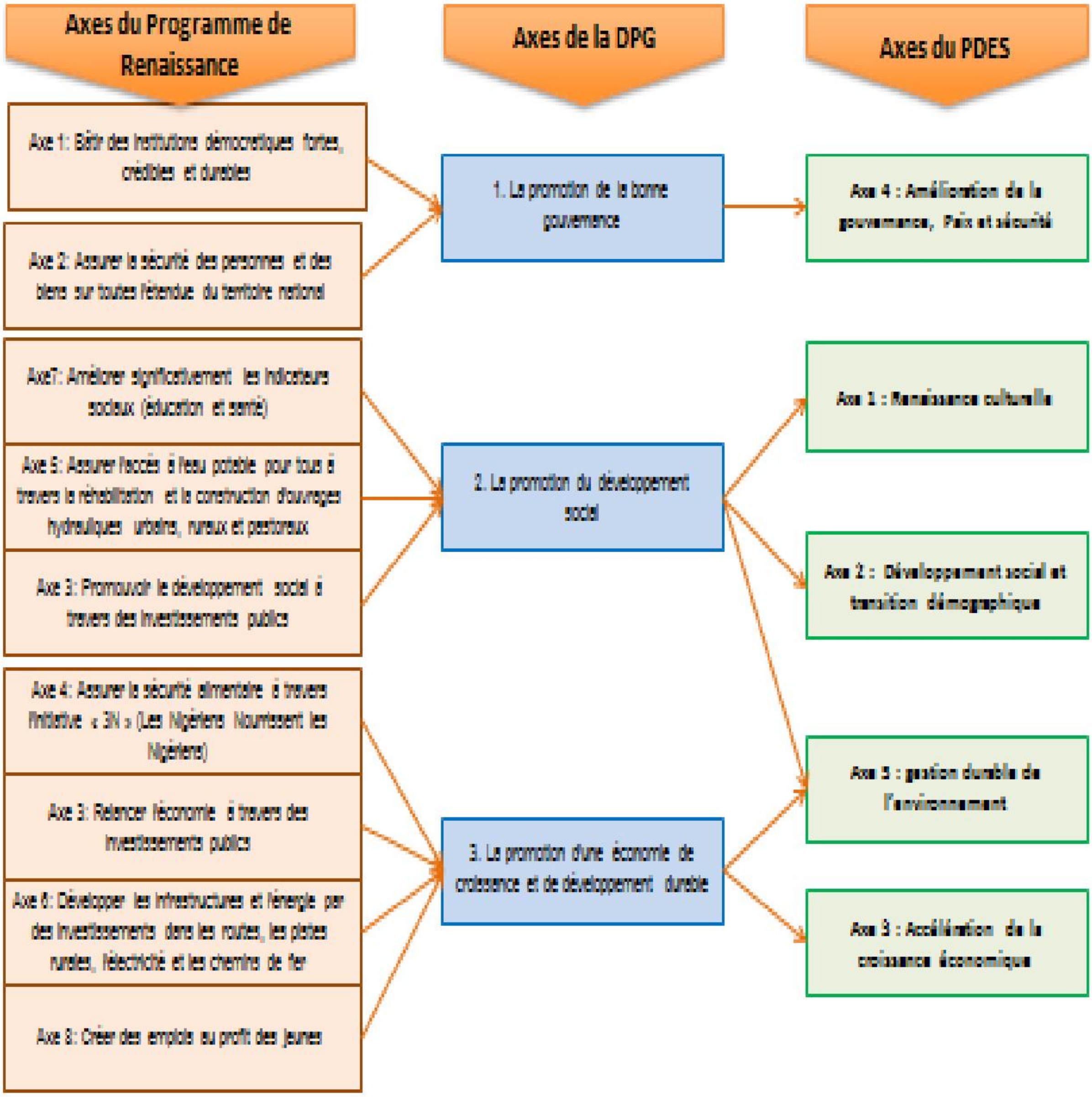
The Acte2 renaissance program is articulated around eight (08) priorities which are: (i) promote cultural renaissance, (ii) continue the consolidation of democratic institutions, (iii) ensure the security of people and property, (iv ) guarantee access to water for all, (v) ensure food and nutritional security through the I3N, (vi) develop communication and energy infrastructures, (vii) develop the social sectors: education and health, (viii) promote youth employment.

These priorities were grouped around the triple modernization requirement of social modernization, political modernization and economic modernization translated into three main axes: (i) promotion of good governance; (ii) promotion of social development; (iii) promoting an economy of growth and sustainable development.

Axis 1 “promotion of good governance” of the DPG corresponds to Axis 4 of the PDES. Axis 2 of the DPG “promotion of social development” is taken into account by Axis 1 “cultural renaissance”, Axis 2 “social development and demographic transition” and Axis 5 “sustainable environmental management” of the PDES. Also, “the promotion of an economy of growth and sustainable development” which is Axis 3 of the DPG is concomitantly taken into account in the PDES through Axis 3 “acceleration of economic growth” and Axis 5 “sustainable environmental management”.

The diagram below indicates the articulation of the axes of the PDES with the priorities of the Renaissance Program-Act 2 and the axes of the General Policy Declaration.

**Diagram 2: Articulation between the axes of the Renaissance-Act 2 program, the DPG and the PDES 2017-2021**




**Source :** From the Renaissance Program-Act 2, the DPG and the PDES 2017-2021.

### 2.5.6.2 Consistency of the PDES with the Economic Orientations Document

The sectoral orientations of the DOE are translated into the following four complementary strategic areas: (i) promotion of a competitive and diversified economy, (ii) food security and sustainable agricultural development, (iii) promotion of social development and ( iv) Governance, peace and security. These orientations are consistent with the five (05) axes of the PDES as indicated in the diagram below.

**Table 12: Consistency between the PDES axes and the DOE domains**

| Axes you PDES | Programme PDES | DOE domains |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Axe 1 : Renaissance cultural | Program 1: Social mobilization for behavior change | promoting social development<br>promoting a competitive and diversified economy |
| | Program 2: Consolidation of democratic culture and Republican | Governance, peace and security |
| Axe 2 : Social development and demographic transition | Program 3: Human capital development | promoting social development |
| | Demographic 4 : Transition program | promoting social development |
| Axis 3: Acceleration of economic growth | Program 5: Private sector development | promoting a competitive and diversified economy |
| | Program 6: Food security and sustainable agricultural development | promoting a competitive and diversified economy<br>food security and sustainable agricultural development<br>promoting social development |
| | Program 7: Improvement of Development management | promoting a competitive and diversified economy |
| Axis 4: improvement of Governance, Peace and Security | Program 8: Consolidation of the efficiency and transparency of institutions | Governance, peace and security. |
| | Program 9: Strengthening security and peacebuilding | Governance, peace and security |
| Axis 5: Management of sustainable environment | Program 10: Sustainable management of land, water and biological diversity | food security and sustainable agricultural development |
| | Program 11: Improvement of the living environment of populations and fight against climate change | food security and sustainable agricultural development<br>promoting social development |

### 2.6. Dynamics of change of the PDES 2017-2021

Nigerien society mobilized for a change in behavior and mentalities through cultural renaissance programs in particular, the consolidation of the family unit, the promotion of cultural and religious values, democratic culture and the consolidation of national unity, is inclined to a structural transformation from which a responsible citizen will be born. This model citizen, rich in his values, open to the world and with an entrepreneurial spirit, will transform the national economy through strong and diversified inclusive growth, respectful of the environment.

This responsible citizen imbued with his values and a sense of the general interest will make good governance his hobby horse in order to rid society of counter-values such as tax non-compliance, the decline in work ethics, particularly in the public service, the development of a welfare mentality and bad behavior in relation to public goods, in order to initiate real economic and social development of the country.

This dynamic of change, born from the interaction between the good behaviors resulting from the cultural renaissance and the strategic orientation axes of the PDES, will print by “snowball” effect structural transformations in the economy, governance, environment and society. This dynamic will lead to a virtuous circle of improvement in the well-being of Nigeriens (responsible citizens) which will lead the country towards emergence.

For the next five years, the Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES) 2017-2021 plans to strengthen this dynamic of change through the implementation of first-rate structural reforms such as:

In terms of the economy, the improvement of the business climate, the implementation of the UEMOA directive relating to the program budget, the development of the value chains of mining and petroleum products as well as agro-industries and economic infrastructure and services will contribute to the acceleration of growth. The favorable conditions thus created will encourage the private sector to play an important role in this PDES through massive investments expected in several sectors of the national economy.
The targeted growth rate over the period is around 5.9% in the base scenario.

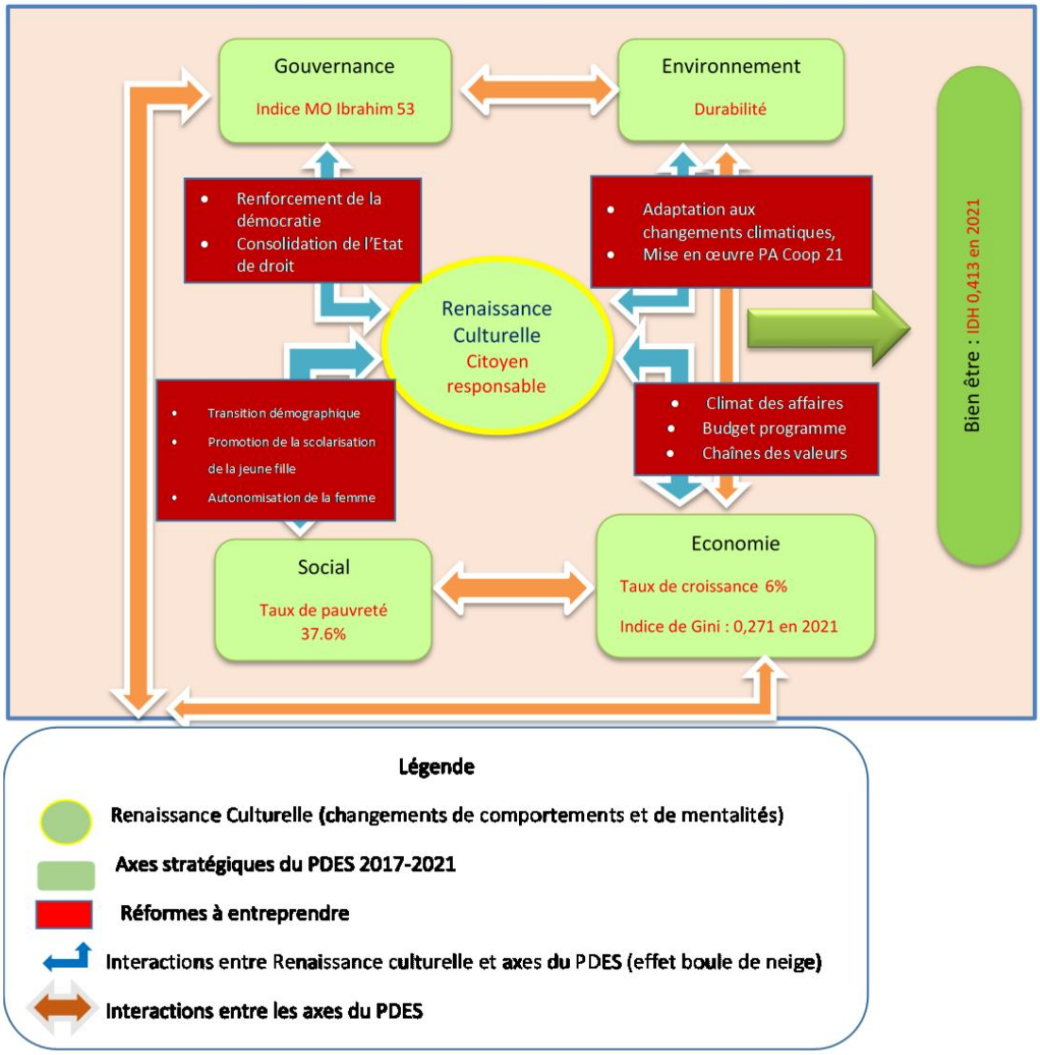
In terms of the environment, it is first a question of implementing the action plan of COP 21 and 22 and reforms relating to adaptation to climate change.

In terms of political and security governance, the strengthening of democracy and the consolidation of the rule of law and peace will be at the center of priorities at all levels.
The targeted Mo Ibrahim index is around 53 points out of 100.

On a social and cultural level, the demographic transition, the promotion of schooling for young girls, the improvement of the provision of health care and services and the empowerment of women will be the basis of the improvement of living conditions of Nigeriens with a reduction in the poverty rate from 45.1% in 2014 to 37.9% by 2021.

In return, the four dimensions of sustainable development discussed above (economy, governance, society and environment) which correspond to the axes of the PDES 2017-2021 will interact with each other and will each impact the well-being of the responsible citizen of Niger born of the renaissance . **culture** for which the Human Development Index (HDI) expected by 2021 is around 0.410.

**Diagram 3: Dynamics of change in the PDES 2017-2021**




Source : inspiré du programme de renaissance acte II

# CHAPTER 3: PROGRAMMATIC STRUCTURE OF THE PDES 2017-2021

This chapter will present the major reforms, the programs, the cost of the PDES Priority Action Plan (PAP/PDES) and the financing plan.

## 3.1. Areas of major reforms

The implementation of the PDES 2017-2021 requires that particular attention be paid to a certain number of relevant reforms in the areas indicated in the table below. These reforms relate to specific areas having impacts on the implementation of PDES programs.

**Table 13: Areas of major reforms**

| Strategic axes | Areas of major reforms |
|---|---|
| Axis 1: Cultural Renaissance | Creation of favorable conditions for essential mutations and changes in behavior and mentalities. |
| | Promotion of civic spirit and civic values |
| Axis 2: Social development and demographic transition | Improving the quality of education at all levels of education |
| | Strengthening access to family planning |
| | Empowerment of women |
| | Promoting the education of young girls |
| | Promotion of functional literacy in rural areas |
| | Strengthening the supply and demand for quality health services and services, including reproductive health |
| | Expansion of social protection coverage to all social strata |
| | Development of vocational and technical education and training adapted to the real needs of the economy |
| | Promotion of the socio-economic integration of young people and vulnerable groups |
| | Improvement in the quality of drinking water service delivery |
| Axis 3: Acceleration of economic growth | Creation of conditions for modernization of the rural world |
| | Economic empowerment of rural women |
| | Development of a training program targeted to the specific needs of the rural world |
| | Creation of conditions for the development of a dynamic private sector |
| | Improvement of the governance of public and parapublic companies |
| | Implementation of the public finance management reform program |
| | Capacity building for planning, programming, budgeting, implementation and monitoring-evaluation of policies |

| Strategic axes | Areas of major reforms |
|---|---|
| | public. |
| | Regulation of water management and uses |
| Axis 4: Improvement of governance, peace and security | Consolidation of the rule of law and democracy |
| | Improving the effectiveness and efficiency of public administration |
| | Promotion of excellence, merit and performance within the administration |
| | Acceleration of the decentralization process |
| Axis 5: Sustainable environmental management | Preservation and sustainable management of the environment and natural resources |
| | Promotion of mitigation and adaptation measures to climate change |
| | Promotion of renewable energies |

**Source :** Ministry of Planning

From these areas, specific reforms will be identified which will be carried out during the implementation of the PDES 2017-2021.

### 3.2 Do you program PDES

This part describes the programs and sub-programs by axis as well as the strategies for achieving results. It also presents a summary of the priority action plan (PAP) which highlights the costs of the different actions.

The program structure includes: eleven (11) programs and fifty (50) sub-programs as indicated in the table below.

**Table 14: Programmatic structure of the PDES**

| Strategic axes | Programmes | Under Programs |
|---|---|---|
| Axe 1 : Renaissance Cultural | Programme 1 : Social mobilization for behavior change | 1.1. Consolidation of the family unit |
| | | 1.2. Promotion of social and cultural values |
| | | 1.3. Promotion of spaces for exchange and citizen education |
| | | 1.4. Strengthening the role of traditional chieftaincy |
| | Programme 2 : 1.1. Consolidation of 1.2. 1.3. democratic cultureand 1.4. republican | 2.1. Consolidation of national unity |
| | | 2.2. Strengthening democracy and republican culture |
| Axe 2 : Social development and transition demographic | 4.1. 4.2. Programme 3 : 4.3. Development of 4.4. human capital 4.54.6. 4.7. | 3.1. Improvement in the level of education and training of the population |
| | | 3.2. Improvement in the health status of the population |
| | | 3.3. Improved nutritional status |
| | | 3.4. Strengthening drinking water management capacities |
| | | 3.5. Strengthening the social protection system 3.6. Increase in |
| | | the offer of sports and youth services |
| | Programme 4 : | 4.1. Promotion of reproductive health and assistance to |

| Strategic axes | Programmes | Under Programs |
|---|---|---|
| | Demographic transition | childbirth 4.2. |
| | | Promotion of schooling and training for young girls |
| | | 4.3. Development of the gender dividend |
| | | 4.4. Development of population-development interrelations |
| Axe 3 : Acceleration of economic growth | Program 5: Development of 6.4. private sector 6.1. | 5.1. Development of mining and petroleum product value chains 5.2. Development |
| | 6.2. | of manufacturing and agro-industry |
| | 6.3. | 5.3. Development of economic infrastructure 5.4. Development of |
| | | economic services 5.5. Strengthening business capacities |
| | 6.5. | 5.6. Improved business environment |
| | 6.6. | |
| | 6.7. | 5.7. Promotion of youth entrepreneurship |
| | 6.8. | 5.8. Promotion of regional integration and intra-African trade |
| | Program 6: 4.11. and development 4.12. sustainable agriculture 4.8. | 6.1. Development of irrigated and rainfed production |
| | 4.9. | 6.2. Restoration of livestock systems |
| | 4.10. 6.3. | Development of rural infrastructure and services |
| | 6.4 Transformation of agro-sylvo-pastoral products and Food security | fisheries |
| | 6.5. Empowerment of rural women | |
| | 4.13. 6.6. | Strengthening the resilience to food insecurity of the most vulnerable in the face of shocks and crises |
| | 4.14. 6.7. | Governance and coordination of the rural sector |
| | Programme 7 : 8.1. Improved 8.2. management development of 8.3. | 7.1. Improved management of the economy |
| | | 7.2. Improved public financial management |
| | | 7.3. Development of financial services |
| Axe 4 ; Improved governance, peace and security | Programme 8 : Consolidation of the efficiency and transparency of Institutions | 8.1. Improvement of public administration services |
| | | 8.2 Strengthening the governance of local authorities |
| | | 8.3. Promotion of good administrative practices |
| | | 8.4. Promotion of control of public action |
| | | 8.5. Promotion of the rule of law and human rights |
| | Strengthening 10.2. 9.2. security and 9.4. Promotion of peace 10.1. 9.1. | Improvement of the strategic governance framework Program 9: security |
| | Mitigation of security threats | |
| | 10.3. 9.3. | Reduction of community conflicts consolidation of 10.4. |
| | development initiatives for peace and security | |
| Axis 5: Management sustainable the environment | Programme 10 : Sustainable management of land, water and diversity | 10.1. Sustainable land and water management |
| | | 10.2. Management of biological diversity |
| | | 10.3. Integrated water resources management |

| Strategic axes | Programmes | Under Programs |
|---|---|---|
| | biological | |
| | Programme 11 : Improvement of living environment and the fight for mitigation against the climate change | 12.1. 11 1. Strengthening hygiene and sanitation |
| | | 12.2. 11 2. Resilience and sustainability of human settlements |
| | | of 12.3. 11.3. Strengthening the adaptation capacities of resilience and populations |
| | | 12.4. 11 4. Promotion of the green economy |

### 3.2.1. Cultural Renaissance

This axis is broken down into two (2) programs which are: (i) social mobilization for a change in behavior; (ii) consolidation of democratic culture. These two (2) programs are structured into six (6) sub-programs.

#### 3.2.1.1 Program 1: social mobilization for behavior change

The expected sectoral effects of the implementation of Program 1 are: (i) the family unit is consolidated; (ii) social and cultural values are promoted; (iii) spaces for exchange and citizen education are strengthened; (iv) the role of traditional chieftaincy is reinforced. Ultimately, Program 1 will make it possible to mobilize society for a change in behavior, to strengthen the values of social progress with a view, among other things, to controlling demography, improving the living environment, promoting the schooling of young people. girl.

The implementation of this program will contribute to the achievement of the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): (i) SDG4 "Ensure that all can follow quality education in conditions of equity and promote opportunities for lifelong learning" through the promotion of spaces for exchange and citizen education and the strengthening of the role of traditional chieftaincy; (ii) SDG11 "ensure that cities and human settlements are inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable".

The key indicators for measuring changes relate to corruption, administrative efficiency, education and the retention of girls in the education system, early marriage, civil status, gender. and population growth.

Program 1 is structured into four sub-programs: (i) consolidation of the family unit, (ii) promotion of religious values, (iii) promotion of spaces for exchange and citizen education, (iv) strengthening the role of traditional chiefdom.

**Sub-program 1.1: consolidation of the family unit**

The major actions of this sub-program are: (i) strengthening parental authority and responsibility, (ii) strengthening national cultural identity (iii) promoting the empowerment of women.

The activities planned as part of strengthening parental authority will consist of carrying out a study on the codification of family values and the organization of awareness campaigns on the code of good conduct.

To strengthen national cultural identity, interventions will focus on (i) the introduction of national cultural values into school curricula; (ii) the development and implementation of awareness and training programs through the media and citizen exchange spaces; (iii) raising awareness among young people about our cultural values; (iv) providing the Higher Council of Communication (CSC) with means of monitoring artistic and cultural products disseminated; (v) the fight against harmful practices; (vi) design of awareness tools and supports; (vii) training of leaders of citizen spaces; (viii) organization of awareness campaigns; (ix) improvement of the regulatory framework.

Regarding the empowerment of women through culture, interventions will focus on raising women's awareness of their role in promoting cultural values, organizing exchanges and sharing experiences between women's organizations at the national level. , regional and international on cultural values, training of women's organizations on cultural values and support for husbands' schools on the promotion of values.

**Sub-program 1.2: Promotion of social and cultural values**

The major actions of this sub-program are: (i) ensuring a better understanding of religions, (ii) fighting against begging in all its forms, (iii) developing intra- and inter-community religious actions and exchanges, (iv) strengthening resilience capacities of young people in the face of extremism and religious radicalism, (v) fight against violent extremism, (vi) strengthen regulations on preaching.

To ensure a better understanding of religions, it is planned to organize study trips, conferences and symposia, the strengthening of research centers on religions, the development of guides and training manuals for religious leaders, the provision of religious leaders with manuals on religions. The latter must channel and intensify preaching to citizens.

The fight against begging in all its forms will focus on: (i) better knowledge of the phenomenon, (ii) the creation of socio-professional reintegration centers for beggars and street children, (iii) the creation of a fund of charity constituted by Zakat, tithe and alms for the benefit of the needy.

The development of intra- and inter-community actions and exchanges concerns the organization of collective actions, the establishment of artistic and cultural exchanges, the conduct of intra- and inter-religious dialogue actions, the organization of forums on education in the culture of peace and transnational preaching.

Strengthening the resilience capacities of young people in the face of extremism and religious radicalism will be done through the organization of youth forums on education in the culture of peace as well as raising awareness among young people about peaceful cohabitation, the dangers of enlistment in criminal organizations hiding behind religion. To this must be added support for the economic reintegration of young victims and their protection from all forms of influence.

The fight against violent extremism will be carried out through awareness campaigns and the organization of training on peaceful cohabitation, the culture of peace, and the risks of enlistment in criminal organizations.

Regulations regarding preaching will be strengthened by the development, popularization and monitoring of the application of the related texts.

**Sub-program 1.3: Promotion of spaces for exchange and citizen education**

To promote spaces for exchange and citizen education, the major actions to be implemented are: (i) strengthen spaces for exchange and dialogue on culture, civic education and citizenship; (ii) rehabilitate the national civic service.

The strengthening of spaces for exchange and dialogue will focus on knowledge of existing spaces, the creation of new spaces, the definition of themes to be developed for each space and their permanent and dynamic animation, the organization of study trips on the related good practices and discussion sessions on responsible citizenship.

The rehabilitation of national civic service includes the rehabilitation of military service for both sexes, the orientation of conscripts towards priority sectors and the organization of two seminars on its importance, one governmental and one parliamentary.

**Sub-program 1.4: Strengthening the role of traditional chieftaincy**

To strengthen the role of traditional chiefdom, the major actions to be implemented are: (i) organize training sessions on the themes conveyed by the cultural renaissance (civil status, schooling of young girls, demographic transition), (ii ) strengthen their capacities for conservation and safeguarding of cultural heritage, (iii) promote exchanges between traditional leaders at the national, sub-regional and international level.

To strengthen the capacities of traditional leaders, interventions will focus on the development of their training modules on the themes of cultural renaissance (security, civil status, schooling of girls, civics, early marriage, peaceful cohabitation, peace, demographic growth, etc.).

Support for traditional chiefs in the exercise of their functions will consist of providing them with operating resources (awareness-raising materials on the themes of cultural renaissance) and the organization of conferences on the importance of the role of traditional chiefdom.

Capacity building in the conservation of cultural heritage will result in the development of a training module on the conservation and safeguarding of cultural heritage from which traditional chiefdoms will benefit, the revitalization of festivals and popular traditions and finally the strengthening organizational capacities of museums of traditional leaders.

The promotion of exchanges between traditional leaders at the national, sub-regional and international level will be done through the organization of exchange trips and sharing of experiences at the national, regional and international level, the creation of a framework for meetings and cultural exchanges between traditional leaders and the organization of a week of capitalization on cultural renaissance.

#### 3.2.1.2. Program 2: Consolidation of democratic and republican culture

The expected sectoral effects of the implementation of Program 2 are (i) national unity is consolidated, (ii) democracy and republican culture are strengthened. These changes will contribute to making Niger a democratic, republican, strong and solid state.

The actions to be implemented for this program will aim to achieve SDG16 “Promote the advent of peaceful and open societies for the purposes of sustainable development, ensure access to justice for all and establish, for all levels, institutions that are effective, accountable and open to all.”

The key indicators for measuring changes are as follows: (i) number of intercommunity conflicts recorded (ii) the proportion of the population paying taxes (municipal and road taxes); (iii) proportion of elections (presidential, legislative and municipal) organized on time; (iv) Reporter Sans Frontières ranking on press freedom.

Program 2 is structured into two sub-programs: (i) consolidation of national unity and (ii) strengthening of democracy and republican culture.

**Subprogram 2.1: consolidation of national unity**

The actions of this sub-program are: (i) develop the expression of joking kinship, (ii) develop conflict resolution mechanisms, (iii) reestablish traditional youth organization mechanisms, (iv) strengthen capacities for collective action, (v) promote the values of good conduct in society (vi) promote cooperation and cultural exchanges at the national, sub-regional and international level.

The development of the expression of joking kinship will be achieved by identifying the different types of joking kinship expression, the regular organization of month of expression, the development and distribution of audiovisual materials on joking relationships.

For the development of local mechanisms for the peaceful resolution of conflicts, an inventory of said mechanisms will be carried out, its content popularized and peer educators trained. It is then necessary to create consultation frameworks and monitoring mechanisms in the municipalities for the non-violent management of conflicts.

With regard to the re-establishment of traditional mechanisms for organizing young people, interventions will focus on the inventory of these traditional mechanisms, the training of young people on these mechanisms as well as on the spirit of volunteering.

To strengthen the capacity for collective action, it is planned to organize mass community work, raise awareness and train the population and organized structures on their interest and establish a national health day.

The promotion of values of good conduct will involve the development of a code of good conduct, its insertion in teaching curricula, the training of stakeholders and raising awareness among the population about said code.

The promotion of cooperation and cultural exchanges at the national, sub-regional and international level will be done through the organization of cultural exchange trips and sharing of experiences, the revitalization of cooperation frameworks and the contribution of the diaspora, the organization of a parliamentary day on the prospects of cooperation and cultural exchanges and the popularization of texts relating to cultural cooperation agreements.

**Subprogram 2.2: strengthening democracy and republican culture**

The main actions of this sub-program are: (i) developing democratic culture, (ii) strengthening political dialogue and mechanisms for preventing and managing political conflicts, (iii) cultivating the civic spirit and (iv) moralizing the public life.

Actions to develop democratic culture will concern the popularization of the charter of political parties, the constitution and the republican pact. It will also be done through raising awareness and training citizens, political parties and civil society organizations on democratic culture.

With regard to strengthening political dialogue and mechanisms for preventing and managing political conflicts, interventions will focus on raising citizens' awareness of the risks of political conflicts, training basic community structures on the management of political conflicts and finally the organization of debates on these political conflicts, the training of leaders and the organization of forums on the culture of political dialogue.

The culture of civic spirit consists of: (i) developing and implementing a national policy on good citizenship and responsible citizenship; (ii) establish prizes for the best citizens of the year; (iii) implement a training program on the good citizenship and responsible citizenship; (iv) organize exchange workshops and (v) raise awareness among the population on the importance of preserving public and private property.

The sense of general interest will also be developed through the appointment of ambassadors of cultural renaissance and the use of ICT to convey messages.

The moralization of public life will focus on the following interventions: the supervision of political nomadism, the depoliticization of public administration, the training of CSOs and the media on the principles of democracy and the strict application of the texts of the republic .

### 3.2.2. Social development and demographic transition

The Social Development and Demographic Transition axis is broken down into two (2) programs, namely: (i) development of human capital and (ii) demographic transition.
These two programs are subdivided into nine (9) subprograms.

#### 3.2.2.1. Program 3: Human capital development

The implementation of the actions of Program 3 will make it possible to achieve the following sectoral effects: (i) the level of education of the population is improved, (ii) the state of health of the population is improved, (iii) ) the nutritional status of the population is improved (iv) water management capacities are strengthened, (v) the social protection system is efficient and (vi) the offer of sports services is increased. All these effects will contribute to significantly raising the level of human capital and initiating the demographic transition.

The actions that will be implemented through this program will contribute to the achievement of: (i) SDG 1 “to eliminate poverty in all its forms and everywhere”; (ii) SDG 2 “end hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”; (iii) SDG 3 “empower people to live healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages”; (iv) SDG 4 “ensure that all can pursue quality education in conditions of equity and promote lifelong learning opportunities”; (v) SDG 5 “achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls”; (vi) SDG 6: “guarantee access for all to water supply and sanitation services and ensure sustainable management of water services”; (vii) SDG 8 “promote sustained, shared and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all” and (viii) SDG 10 “reduce inequalities between and within countries”.

These effects will be measured through the indicators contained in the table below:

**Table 15: Human Capital Development Indicators**

| Indicators | Reference | Targets 2021 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Life expectancy at birth | 61.4 years (2015) | 64.4 | INS |
| Average duration of schooling | 1.5 years (2015) | 2.5 years | INS |
| School life expectancy | 5.4 years (2015) | 6.93 years | INS |
| Literacy rate of those aged 15 and over | 28.4% (2014) | 39% | INS |
| Literacy rate of women aged 15 and over in rural areas | 11% (2014) | 42,2% | INS |
| Net primary school enrollment rate for girls in rural areas | 37,7% (2014) | 49,9% | INS |
| Net secondary I enrollment rate for girls in rural areas | 25,4% (2014) | 35,1% | INS |
| Net secondary II enrollment rate for girls in rural environment | 5,8% (2014) | 15,5% | INS |
| Youth unemployment rate | 3,4% (2012) | 3% | INS |
| Rate of access of the population to optimal drinking water service in rural areas | 1,1% (2016) | 32,5% | MHA |
| Rate of access of the population to optimal drinking water service in urban areas | 63,6% (2016) | 82% | MHA |
| Population access rate to basic drinking water service in rural areas | 18% (2016) | 55% | MHA |
| Population access rate to basic drinking water service in urban areas | 29,6% (2016) | 95,5% | MHA |

**Source :** PDES performance measurement framework

3 includes four sub-programs: education and training of the population (ii) (i) improvement of the level Program improvement of the health status of the population, (iii) improvement of the nutritional status, (iv ) strengthening water management capacities (v) strengthening the social protection system, vi) increasing the offer of sports and youth services.

**Sub-program 3.1: Improvement in the level of education and training of the population**

To improve the educational level of the population, the guidelines aim to accelerate the implementation of the PSEF. To this end, it will be a question of: i) taking charge more effectively of school, university and professional training flows through a gradual extension of preschool oriented towards the rural environment and supported by community reception structures, the expansion of basic education, a moderate and controlled expansion of the middle cycle, more efficient and equitable human resources management, the diversification and targeting of vocational and technical training offers and the creation of minimum conditions for improving the relevance of higher education; (ii) take care of young people outside the education system; (iii) strengthen literacy and non-formal education; (iv) Ensure the supply and quality of education and training; (v) effectively ensure the management and steering of the structures in charge education and training; (vi) Develop the capacities of the scientific research and technological innovation system; (vii) strengthen governance and coordination of the sector.

For the effective management of school, university and professional training flows, the strategies consist of: (i) recruiting staff in line with the expansion of the system; (ii) develop infrastructure (constructions, rehabilitations, extensions); (iii) provide equipment (materials, furniture and educational inputs, equipment and workshops); (iii) expand the EFPT offering; (iv) strengthen the capacities of teachers, trainers and educational supervisors; (v) acquire textbooks, school supplies and educational inputs; (vi) provide structures with amenities for better learning; (vii) implement school feeding programs through school canteens; (viii) monitor and evaluate training and learning in TVET establishments; (ix) adapt training programs; (x) support the operationalization of the school model for nomadic areas; (xi) raise awareness among stakeholders to develop access to education and retention of girls; (xii) grant scholarships to female college students.

For the care of young people outside the education system, interventions will focus on: (i) facilitating access to reception, information, guidance and integration services for young people; (ii) support and socio-economic integration of school leavers, including girls and vulnerable groups; (iii) support for the creation of vocational training centers and Trades Training centers in the target municipalities of the North zone (Sahel Development Strategy intervention zone).

To strengthen literacy and non-formal education, the strategies will focus on: (i) broadening access and diversifying the literacy offering; (ii) improving the quality and relevance of literacy programs; (iii) the development of a non-formal education offer; (iv) improving the quality and monitoring of children; (v) support for Literacy and Non-Formal Education centers in insecure areas.

To ensure the supply and quality of education and training, actions will focus on: (i) the construction and equipment of school infrastructure; (ii) the recruitment of facilitators, educators, teachers for the needs of the system; (iii) reduction of disparities in access and maintenance; (iv) providing structures with appropriate textbooks and school supplies; (v) continuing the continuing training of teachers, trainers and supervisors; (vi) the establishment of reform structures; (vii) support for the curriculum process; (viii) improving the reception capacities of education and training institutions; (ix) support for the training of doctoral students; (x) capacity building of university teachers; (xi) the regulation of private education; (xii) the development of programs adapted to the educational needs of young people; (xiii) construction and equipment of youth promotion centers in the 63 departments; (xiv) strengthening the educational and andragogical capacities of trainers from Youth Promotion Centers; (xv) recruitment of training staff for Youth Promotion Centers.

For the development of the capacities of the scientific research system and technological innovation, this will involve: (i) setting up research infrastructure and equipment (ii) supporting the functioning of the National Scientific Research Council and Technological Innovation (CNARSIT); (iii) develop and implement a national scientific research program.

For the management and steering of the structures in charge of education and training, the actions will focus on: (i) strengthening the capacities of the Ministries in charge of education and training; (ii) development of the education information and management system (EMIS); (iii) strengthening governance and coordination of the education and training sector; (iv) the overall involvement of all stakeholders in the
sector.

**Sub-program 3.2: Improvement of the health status of the population**

In 2017, the Government adopted the National Health Policy and the 2017-2021 Health Development Plan, the objective of which is to strengthen the demand and supply of quality care and services to the entire population. This objective will be achieved through the implementation of four (04) strategies: (i) improving governance and leadership; (ii) access to health care and services; (iii) improving the provision of health care and services; (iv) the development of the practice of mass sport.

To improve governance and leadership, interventions will focus on: (i) steering, dialogue and coordination of MSP actions and partners; (ii) sectoral reforms including decentralization; (iii) controls, audits and general inspection of services; (iv) community participation; (v) planning, monitoring and evaluation; (vi) financing of the health sector (growth and management); (vii) management of material resources; (viii) human resources (HR) management; (ix) construction, rehabilitation and equipment of administrative and educational infrastructure; (x) regulation and standardization; (xi) health information; (xii) promotion of research for health; (xiii) communication (internal and external), documentation and archiving.

For access to health care and services, the actions are: (i) skills development; (ii) construction and rehabilitation of health infrastructure; (iii) acquisition and maintenance of sanitary equipment; (iv) improving the availability of quality health products; (v) promotion of protection mechanisms against financial risk; (vi) promotion of the private health sector; (vii) promotion of traditional medicine and pharmacopoeia.

For the provision of health care and services, the strategies concern: (i) the fight against communicable diseases; (ii) the fight against non-communicable diseases; (iii) the fight against neglected tropical diseases; (iv) reproductive health (maternal, child, adolescent and male health); (v) health promotion; (vi) quality assurance of health services and care; (vii) health security, management of epidemics, emergencies and disasters.

For the development of mass sport, actions will focus on raising awareness of the benefits of practicing mass sport, strengthening infrastructure in mass sports equipment, developing mass sport infrastructures throughout the territory. .

**Subprogram 3.3: Improvement of nutritional status**

To improve nutritional status, the major actions identified are: i) strengthening nutritional governance, (ii) increasing the supply of nutritional promotion and prevention services, (iii) ensuring the provision of adequate nutritional care services , (iv) strengthen the sensitivity to nutrition of sectoral interventions, (v) implement the multisectoral communication strategy for nutritional security.

To strengthen nutritional governance, this involves: (i) finalizing and popularizing the National Nutrition Security Policy at all levels, (ii) establishing a General Information System for Nutrition, (iii) revise and develop sectoral policies with better integration of nutrition, (iv) strengthen institutional and human capacities in favor of nutrition, (v) seek innovative financing for nutritional security and (vi) conduct advocacy actions in promoting nutritional security.

The increase in the supply of nutritional promotion and prevention services will be done through the implementation of activities to prevent undernutrition and non-communicable diseases linked to nutrition (nutrition and chronic diseases) and the intensification of actions against malnutrition.

For the provision of adequate nutritional care services, it is a question of ensuring activities for the management of undernutrition and non-communicable diseases linked to nutrition, and the strengthening of management capacities. burden of malnutrition.

Strengthening the sensitivity to nutrition of sectoral interventions will involve: (i) creating the conditions for increased availability and consumption of nutritious and diversified foods to guarantee quantitatively and qualitatively adequate food in all periods of year, (ii) the development of strategies allowing access to drinking water, and hygiene and sanitation infrastructure to ensure the nutritional security of children, women and men, (iii) the strengthening of social protection systems to protect the livelihoods of the most vulnerable categories and improve their food and nutritional situation and (iv) the promotion of good nutritional practices, attitudes and knowledge among children and adolescents in a sustainable manner.

The implementation of the multisectoral communication strategy for nutritional security involves strengthening the knowledge and commitment of the general public and local communities in favor of nutrition, strengthening involvement and commitment decision-makers and opinion leaders in favor of nutrition.

**Sub-program 3.4: Strengthening drinking water management capacities**

In May 2017, the Government adopted the Water, Hygiene and Sanitation Sector Program (PROSEHA) as a framework for intervention in the drinking water sector for the next 15 years. The objective of this sub-program is to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water.

The major actions retained are: (i) ensuring universal and equitable access to drinking water, at an affordable cost in rural areas (village water supply) and in urban areas (urban water supply); (ii) improve governance and strengthen national capacities and citizen participation with regard to water management.

In terms of village water supply, this involves carrying out works for the development of services for households, schools and health facilities; effectively manage and regulate services; sustainably finance investments; strengthen access to water in basement areas and deep aquifers.

For urban hydraulics, it is a question of continuing the construction of works in the concessioned centers, the construction of works for the development of services in the new centers to be concessioned, the maintenance of the financial balance of hydraulics urban, the effective regulation of urban and semi-urban water services, the creation of investment master plans and the review of pricing policy.

For governance and strengthening national capacities and citizen participation, interventions will focus on (i) strengthening leadership and sustainable satisfaction of the sector's financing needs (training of agents, development of management tools and methods, development of a national water policy, implementation of a specific strategy for sustainable financing of the sector); (ii) improving coordination, monitoring-evaluation and regulation of the sector through the development and implementation of tools, the development of project management (MOCT), the development of regional governance , the effective regulation of urban, semi-urban and rural water services; (iii) strengthening society for the protection and defense of citizens and users of public services.

**Subprogram 3.5: Strengthening the social protection system**

The sub-program includes two (02) major actions: (i) strengthening access of vulnerable groups to social services and (ii) strengthening the social protection floor.

In the area of access for vulnerable groups to social services, priorities will focus on the implementation of youth integration actions, the construction, rehabilitation of socio-economic centers and the strengthening of humanitarian actions, the continuation free care and transfers, adequate care for children, particularly with an emphasis on prevention.

These actions will be accompanied by certain measures in particular, the establishment of the national solidarity card for vulnerable groups, the popularization and application of the ordinance relating to the care or access of disabled people to social services. Measures and actions to take care of street children, beggars' talibés and the elderly will also be considered. It will also be about consolidate the system of prevention and protection of women, strengthen legal and judicial assistance for children, detainees, and victims of trafficking and smuggling of migrants, strengthen access of pensioners to social services and put put in place a social protection system for migrants.

For the care of children, the National Child Protection Program will be implemented. Its objective is to reach 250,000 vulnerable children or victims of neglect, abuse or exploitation, over a period of 5 years, through prevention and care interventions, in urban and rural areas.

Regarding the strengthening of the social protection floor, this will involve strengthening incentive measures for job creation, promoting the application of national and international labor standards, ensuring economic empowerment for vulnerable people and minimum income security for households in situations of chronic and temporary poverty, to strengthen the knowledge and capacities of universal health coverage actors, to develop a communication strategy in favor of social protection, to develop and implement the social protection floor, improve coordination and institutional management through the adoption of the law on social protection, and provide assistance and protection to women and children in situations of great vulnerability.

**Sub-program 3.6: Increasing the offer of sports and youth services**

The major actions retained are: (i) create the conditions for the integration of young people into socio-professional life, (ii) promote the professionalization of sport

In the area of youth, the implementation of the revised National Youth Policy (PNJ, 2016-2020) will continue. The objective of this policy is to promote the integration of young people into social and cultural life and into economic activity, by developing appropriate education and supporting socio-economic integration initiatives for young people.

In this context, the orientations will focus on: (i) continued, increased and non-discriminatory access for young people to knowledge and opportunities for learning and developing their specific skills; (ii) strengthening the capacities of young people in associative leadership, local development, group dynamics, advocacy and lobbying; (iii) the commitment and participation of young people in the promotion of civic-mindedness, citizenship and the democratic exercise of political and social leadership at all levels; (iv) the integration of young people into economic circuits; (v) protection of young girls and young men for a healthy lifestyle; (vi) taking into account the perspectives of young people in the design, implementation and monitoring of global, sectoral, regional and municipal development strategies; (vi) strengthening the capacities for intersectoral coordination and steering the implementation of the National Youth Policy, (vii) the creation of a youth fund; (viii) training of educational community leaders; (ix) the organization of national and regional youth camps; (x) training of directors of youth centers.

Promoting the professionalization of sport involves: (i) the development of the national sports policy, (ii) the strengthening of the technical supervision of athletes, (iii) the organization of championships, (iv) the development infrastructure and equipment
high-level sports in all disciplines and (v) improving the governance of governing bodies (Club, leagues, Federations).

### 3.2.2.2. Program 4.: Demographic transition

Rapid population growth is exerting pressure on all sectors of the
development, namely health, agriculture, education, livestock and the environment among others. Capturing the Demographic Dividend requires a demographic transition. This capture of the Demographic Dividend focuses on health, education, the economy, employment and good governance.

The main levers which constitute the immediate determinants of the birth rate on which we must act are: the schooling and retention of young girls in school, the reduction of the practice of early marriages, the maintenance of the normal duration of breastfeeding, access to modern contraceptive techniques, the Social Communication Strategy for Behavior Change (CSCC) and the implementation of its Action Plan.

These actions must be carried out simultaneously.

It is expected that the implementation of this program will create the conditions to initiate the demographic transition, in order to significantly increase the level of human capital.

The contribution of the implementation of this program to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) relates to: (i) SDG3 “giving individuals the means to live a healthy life and promoting well-being” through the promotion reproductive health); (ii) SDG4 “ensure that all can follow quality education in conditions of equity and promote lifelong learning opportunities” through the schooling of young girls; (iii) SDG5 “achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” through the implementation of the development sub-programs of the gender dividend and population-development interrelationships.

**Table 16 :** Indicators of demographic transition

| Indicators | Reference | 2021 targets | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total fertility rate 7.3 children (2015) 5.63 children | INS | | |
| Demographic dependency ratio 120.6% (2015) (106.9%) | | | INS |
| Population growth rate 3.85% (2015) 3.06% | | | INS |

**Source :** PDES performance measurement framework

Program 4 includes the following subprograms: (i) promotion of reproductive health and assistance with childbirth; (ii) promotion of the schooling of young girls; (iii) Development of the gender dividend; (iv) development of population-development interrelations.

**Subprogram 4.1. : Promotion of reproductive health and assistance with childbirth.**

The objective of this sub-program is to reduce maternal, neonatal and infant mortality. Achieving this objective requires high-impact interventions including investments in family planning and childbirth assisted by qualified personnel.

The major actions to be carried out are: (i) strengthening maternal and newborn health services; (ii) strengthening the provision of health services for children, young people, adolescents and men; (iii) promotion of Family Planning; (iv) strengthening human resources for childbirth; (v) management of obstetric and neonatal complications.

These actions will encourage couples to opt for smaller families, avoid unwanted pregnancies, reduce the number of births per woman, delay the age of marriage and improve support for mothers. and the child.

Strengthening maternal and newborn health services will consist of developing and implementing, at health facility level, high-impact interventions in favor of the survival of mothers and newborns through preventive activities. , curative, and promotional including the Refocused Prenatal Consultation (CPNR), essential obstetric and neonatal care (SONNE), emergency obstetric and neonatal care (SONU), the initiative to strengthen the fight against hemorrhages of the Post Partum (HPP) and Maternal Death Surveillance and Response (SDMR), Post-Abortion Care (SAA) services, the “Tutoring” strategy, IYCF, vaccination, IMCI.

Given the low health coverage and the need to achieve the objectives of reducing maternal and neonatal mortality, these interventions will be extended to the community level in all villages that do not have health facilities through the management strategy. care of the mother and newborn by community health workers and matrons.

To strengthen the provision of health services for children, young people, adolescents and men, it will be necessary to implement an integrated and coordinated response plan at all levels against early marriages, teenage pregnancies, the fight against STIs/HIV among certain specific groups and practices harmful to the health of young people and adolescents.

To strengthen family planning services, it will be a matter of promoting, through social and behavioral change, the use of modern methods of contraception. The actions will focus on: (i) the integration of family planning into national development plans, (ii) the implementation of national RH/FP strategies, in particular the acceleration of the tutoring strategy, the transition to scale of DBC strategies,
the schools of husbands (EdM); (iii) strengthening strategies for offering modern family planning methods; (iii) the development of a program of

continuous communication, with culturally appropriate messages on demographic issues and family planning and (iv) scaling up the initiative for young adolescent girls.

The use of modern contraceptive methods, which is currently around 10%, should be facilitated and gradually extended. A realistic objective would be an increase of around 1.5 percentage points per year in the rate of use of modern means of contraception (compared to 0.55 percentage points recorded between 2006 and 2010).

To strengthen human resources for childbirth, pending the extension of health services, the Government has decided to significantly improve access to quality health care and services through an increase in use of maternity services. This involves strengthening the capacities of midwives in
health facilities and to boost the work of matrons in villages that do not have access to health services. The goal is to ensure that the rate of assisted births improves and approaches health coverage. Public interventions in this area focus on: (i) social mobilization to encourage more women to give birth in maternity wards; (ii) recruitment and training of midwives, (iii) recruitment and training of matrons; (iv) providing matrons with a minimum KIT; (v) monitoring support for matrons.

**Sub-program 4.2: Promotion of schooling and training for young girls**

The major actions will revolve around: (i) social mobilization for girls' education, (ii) capacity building of grassroots actors, (iii) improvement of the school environment in the three orders education, (iv) accelerating girls' access to basic education, (v) promoting actions to keep girls in the education system, particularly through awareness campaigns, strengthening the legal and institutional framework through the adoption of the law and the popularization of texts in favor of the protection of girls during schooling, financial incentives for parents in the form of conditional transfers of money through the granting of scholarships to girls from vulnerable families and support in dry rations to vulnerable families who have daughters enrolled in secondary school and support for girls at school in the form of scholarships and subsidies, (vi) improving academic success of girls through the promotion of a culture of excellence and the development of the tutoring system, (vii) the adoption of legislative and regulatory texts to prohibit marriages before the age of 17 and (viii) the training of out-of-school and out-of-school girls.

Social mobilization will emphasize the advantages linked to girls' schooling and the consequences of early marriages and pregnancies on the education and health of girls during schooling. It will be done through the organization of regional and municipal forums, the creation of advertising spots, awareness caravans, forum theaters, the organization of days of wearing traditional outfits and braids, the organization of a women's school championship, the organization of radio and television debates.

The capacity building of grassroots actors will be done through the training of teachers in gender approach, reproductive health and GBV, training in conflict management for the school administration, COGES, APEs, AMEs, NGOs, associations and unions active in the field of education, local elected officials, religious leaders, and traditional leaders.

To improve the school environment, public action will be carried out through providing girls with hygiene kits, the construction of latrines and water pipes, the acquisition of tillage equipment, the construction of fence walls, and the development of EPS land.

Accelerating girls' access to basic education will involve the implementation of the National Strategy for Girls' Education and support for local action plans (PAL).

Improving girls' academic success will involve promoting a culture of excellence and developing the tutoring system. This action will be carried out through the awarding of prizes of excellence, the organization of support and support courses in life skills, the organization of literary and scientific days for girls through competitions.

**Sub-program 4.3: Development of the gender dividend**

The notion of gender dividend aims to recall the close link between development and gender. Indeed, there is a close link between economic development, the demographic dividend, and gender issues in the implementation of development policies. The imbalance in the distribution of benefits from development,
between men and women contributes to maintaining gender inequalities.

This subprogram aims to strengthen investments in the human capital of women and girls to create the conditions for capturing the demographic dividend.

The major actions will revolve around: (i) improving the socio-cultural environment to reduce gender inequalities, (ii) strengthening the capacities and empowerment of women and girls, (iii) the creation of decent jobs for young people; (iv) reducing child marriage, (v) promoting equitable participation of men and women in different spheres of decision-making, and (vi)

mobilization of resources for the effective implementation of the national gender policy.

For capacity building and empowerment of women and girls, the strategies will focus on: (i) non-formal education of girls; (ii) vocational and technical education for girls; (iii) women's literacy and (iv) the promotion of Income Generating Activities (IGA).

The creation of decent and quantitative jobs for women and young people requires investments in the fields of agriculture and livestock breeding, which employ two thirds of the population. The creation of jobs in this sector would enable the integration of youth into the production circuit and would contribute to improving productivity in this sector and its contribution to GDP.

**Sub-program 4.4: development of population-development interrelations**

Capturing the Demographic Dividend requires a demographic transition. This capture of the Demographic Dividend focuses on health, education, the economy, employment and good governance among others.

The actions of this sub-program focus on: (i) improving the strategic demography framework; (ii) strengthening governance and coordination of the sector and (iii) promoting behavioral change.

To improve the strategic framework, public authorities' interventions will focus on: (i) developing and implementing the National Population Policy, (ii) creating a national observatory on the demographic dividend, (iii) carrying out additional studies on the country profile of the demographic dividend, (iv) continue the development of Policy briefs and (v) improve the collection and analysis of the profile of the demographic dividend.

To strengthen governance and coordination of the sector, this involves: (i) strengthening the technical and operational capacities of stakeholders; (ii) rehabilitate, build and equip central and regional structures in charge of the population; (iii) implement the action plan of the Social Communication Strategy; (iv) produce advocacy materials to promote control of population growth; (v) establish a robust planning-budgeting mechanism; (vi) establish a coordination and monitoring-evaluation system for the population policy and its action plan.

To achieve a change in behavior, mentalities and social norms, it is imperative to promote the Cultural Renaissance which will promote the construction of a society oriented towards progress and encourage the emergence of truly responsible citizens. This change will take time and must be initiated with sensitivity. It will require a lot of effort from political leaders, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), customary and religious leaders. The provision of information and services to mothers must therefore be improved as part of the strengthening of decentralized health structures. Interventions at the community level will need to be developed, particularly in rural areas. It also involves the development of a communication plan for social and behavioral change, the development and promotion of the implementation of a national strategy for social and community mobilization around demographic challenges.

### 3.2.3 Acceleration of economic growth

The axis comprises three (3) programs, namely: (i) Private sector development; (ii) Food security and sustainable agricultural development and (iii) Improvement of development management. These programs are subdivided into nineteen (18) subprograms.

### 3.2.3.1. Program 5: Private sector development

The review of the legal and regulatory environment of the private sector concerns in particular the business environment, the simplification of the processes for obtaining authorizations, improvements in the availability and quality of electricity, transport and access to ICT services. These reforms will allow Niger to position itself among the most welcoming African countries in terms of " *Doing Business* " indicators. This program will also place particular emphasis on facilitating free and transparent competition.

These changes will attract national and international private investors, who will invest in various catalytic areas of Niger's socio-economic life. These areas are, among others, mining and oil operations, value chains of agro-sylvo-pastoral products, infrastructure and services (electricity, telecommunications, transport, financial sector), the emerging industrial sector where Niger has comparative advantages providing technology, management skills and access to markets.

As for relations with the outside world, it is important to take advantage of regional integration with the countries of the UEMOA and ECOWAS areas, particularly with regard to the development of exports. It is also about seizing commercial opportunities in extra-community spaces.

Furthermore, it will be a question of strengthening the institutional and organizational framework of industrial, energy, oil and mining activities, of reducing the production costs of industries, of increasing the promotion of national energy and oil resources, of further integrating the mining sector to the national economy and to develop small-scale mining.

With regard to the transport sector, the guidelines aim to develop investments in air transport, bring airports up to standard, strengthen the monitoring of air transport services, strengthen the capacities of the transport administration and improve the quality of land transport through road safety and fleet renewal.

The implementation of the actions of this Program will make it possible to achieve the following sectoral effects: (i) the value chains of mining and petroleum products are developed; (ii) manufacturing industries and agro-industries are developed; (iii) economic infrastructure is developed; (iv) economic services are competitive; (v) the business environment is attractive (vi) business capacities are strengthened,
(vii) youth entrepreneurship is developed and (viii) regional integration is strengthened.
These effects will help ensure the competitiveness of the private sector.

The objectives targeted by the implementation of this program concern: (i) SDG7 "guarantee access for all to reliable, sustainable and modern energy services at an affordable cost" through the development of energy infrastructure; (ii) SDG 8 "promote sustained, shared and sustainable economic growth, full employment productive and decent work for all" through the development of value chains for petroleum and mining products, the development of economic infrastructure and services, the improvement of the business environment and the development of youth entrepreneurship.

These sectoral effects will be measured through the indicators contained in the table below.
below:

**Table 17: Private sector development indicators**

| Indicators | Reference (value and year) | Target 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Contribution of extractive industries to GDP | 6,8% (2016) | 11,5% |
| Share of manufacturing industry value added as a proportion of GDP | 5,7% (2015) | 10% |
| Share of agro-sylvo-pastoral GDP in overall GDP | 38,8% (2016) | 35,1% |
| National rate of access to electricity | 9,83% (2015) | 22% |
| Rate of access to electricity in rural areas | 0,71% (2015) | 10% |
| Proportion of population using electricity as a source of lighting | 15,4% (2015) | 19,2% |
| Gross investment rate | 34,0 (2016) | 34,2% |
| Mobile phone usage rate | 56,6% (2015) | 70% |
| ICT coverage rate | 70% (2015) | 100% |
| Share of added value of the tertiary sector | 37,8% (2016) | 34,7% |
| Doing Business Ranking: Distance to Border Score (DTF) for regulatory effectiveness | 49,57 (2017) | 72,25 |

**Source :** PDES performance measurement framework

Program 5 is made up of eight (8) sub-programs: (i) development of value chains for petroleum and mining products (ii) development of manufacturing industries and agro-industry, (iii) development of economic infrastructure, (iv ) development of economic services, (v) improvement of the business environment, (vi) strengthening of business capacities, (vii) development of youth entrepreneurship and (viii) promotion of regional integration and intra-trade -Africans.

**Sub-program 5.1 : Development of mining and petroleum product value chains**

In order to enable the mining and oil sector to make a more significant contribution to economic growth, actions to structure the extractive industries sectors are envisaged. This involves in particular: (i) exploiting mining and oil resources through improving knowledge of geology and mining and oil potential (mining and oil mapping and cadastre, operationalization of PETROLAB and CRGM), (ii ) develop gold and phosphate sites, (iii) develop ore processing industries, (iv) develop petrochemical industrial growth poles, (v) develop transport infrastructure for oil and gas products (internal and external pipeline) , (vi) implement the gold panning program (artisanal industry in particular), and (vii) monitor, control and supervise mining and oil research and exploitation activities.

**Sub-program 5.2: Development of manufacturing industries and agro-industry**

Niger has a real opportunity to promote the structural transformation of its economy through the formulation and implementation of an industrial promotion strategy based on mining, oil and agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries production. This particularly involves capitalizing on the country's comparative advantage in the exploitation of mining and animal resources and products such as onions, sesame, sugar cane and gum arabic. This industrialization based on basic products is one of the preferred paths to achieving the structural transformation of the economy. This selective industrialization approach will also make it possible to strengthen and maintain the management of sustainable and inclusive development through higher, less volatile sustainable growth rates and greater fiscal space.

The implementation of this sub-program will be done through the following actions: (i) modernize industrial infrastructure and (ii) develop agro-industry.

For the modernization of industrial infrastructure, this involves: the creation of a new zone and the rehabilitation of the old one, the restructuring and upgrading of industrial enterprises, and the promotion of quality and industrial standards.

Interventions in the field of agro-industry development are focused on facilitating the creation of industrial units, the identification of production areas and the construction of production and product delivery infrastructure.
agropastoral. Measures to support producers and industrialists and reduce the cost of transport and energy are envisaged in the other sub-programs of the PDES.

It is also envisaged to take relevant supporting measures for the development of manufacturing industries and agro-industry, notably the development and implementation of an industrial policy consistent with the common industrial policies of ECOWAS and of UEMOA.

**Sub-program 5.3: Development of economic infrastructure**

The interventions of this sub-program will focus on the development of road, air, rail and river transport infrastructure, energy, communications and post to boost wealth creation and promote regional economic integration.

In terms of energy, the program to develop resilient, sustainable and quality infrastructure, notably the Kandadji dam with a production of 130 MW, the Salkadamna power station, will be continued. Medium-term investments in the field of renewable energies, particularly solar energy (Agadez solar power plant, Malbaza, solar electrification, etc.) will also be made. These investments will be accompanied by the following measures: (i) the formulation of a policy with ambitious electrification objectives, particularly in rural areas, (ii) the opening of the sector to competition for production, and the complete liberalization of the transport and distribution of electricity in order to allow the direct connection of private producers with their customers located outside the interconnected network, (iii) the standardization of equipment and approaches by preparing an electrification master plan for each region and (iv) analyzing the feasibility of the civil nuclear power program.

In terms of telecommunications (telephone, internet), it is a question of extending broadband infrastructures throughout the territory in order to ensure universal access to the service of better quality and at affordable prices. Which could help make the private sector more competitive and the administration more efficient.

For postal services, interventions will focus on actions to extend and modernize the postal network. Sector regulation measures will be undertaken to ensure universal access to basic postal services and contribute to the financial inclusion of populations.

With regard to transport, the program for the construction of new roads, reforms for greater efficiency in the routine maintenance of the road network and the rehabilitation of road assets will be continued in order to guarantee the fluidity of transport and reduce costs and delays on the main corridors.

Improving the quality and maintaining electrical, road and communications infrastructure will contribute to improving the business climate and the competitiveness of production units.

**Subprogram 5.4 : Development of economic services.**

The related actions are: (i) develop transport services, (ii) strengthen the technical and managerial capacities of stakeholders, (ii) develop internal and foreign trade, (iii) develop tourism and hotels, (iv ) develop crafts, (v) develop cultural and artistic industries and (vi) promote growth spaces.

For the development of transport services, interventions aim to: (i) develop air transport through bringing airports up to standard, strengthening the monitoring of air transport services, operationalizing the national company Niger Airways;
(ii) improve the quality of land transport through road safety and corridor management; (iii) improve the operation of river transport; (iv) operate the railway; (v) strengthen the legislative and regulatory framework and capacity building of the transport administration.

For the tourism sector, it is a question of improving the sector's contribution to economic development by better exploiting its potential. In this perspective, the implementation of the National Strategy for Sustainable Tourism Development will be continued. Particular attention will be paid to encouraging private investments, diversifying the tourist offer through the consolidation and promotion of new products and sites as well as the qualitative and quantitative improvement of the receptive hotel industry throughout the country, with a view to promoting more productive tourism that brings growth.

With regard to crafts, the guidelines will focus on the promotion of artisanal products to make them a growth-producing sector. In this regard, emphasis will be placed on the establishment of adequate financing, technical support for SMEs in the sector and the development of commercial circuits and markets. To do this, a policy for the development of crafts and services will be developed and implemented which combines functional literacy, vocational and technical training, workers' education, and improved access to credits. equipment, social protection and electricity.

The richness and diversity of cultural heritage are important levers for the development of a country. In Niger, the challenge is to promote national cultural identity with a view to contributing to improving the quality of life. This requires creating conditions likely to make national culture a source of wealth and a powerful means of development while promoting ambassadors of Nigerian culture. The interventions will focus on: (i) promoting artistic and cultural production; (ii) promote cultural heritage and leisure activities; (iii) promote young talents and (iv) develop infrastructure for access to culture, arts and leisure.

To promote artistic production, it is a question of increasing artistic and cultural infrastructure and equipment, professionalizing cultural actors, strengthening the institutional and legal framework of the sector and creating a market for cultural goods and services.

The promotion of cultural and anthropological heritage will be carried out mainly through two priority actions aimed at promoting and preserving cultural heritage and ensure the production, distribution and dissemination of cultural goods and services.

To develop internal and foreign trade, actions will focus on: (i) improving the competitiveness of products with exportable potential (onion, cowpea, potato, garlic, pepper, sesame, meat, hides and skins, etc.); (ii) the organization of commercial prospecting, identification, categorization and market segmentation missions; (iii) capacity building of trade support structures and the role of Commercial Attachés; (iv) the organization of international trade events; (v) strengthening the capacities of actors to access external markets; (vi) implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement; (vii) participation in trade agreement negotiations and protocols; (viii) strengthening the regular monitoring of market supplies; (ix) capacity building of SMEs/SMIs (managerial culture, access to public markets, monitoring of contractual commitments); (x) strengthening the formalization of the private sector; (xi) promotion of marketing infrastructure; (xii) marketing of non-timber forest products; (xiii) reconstitution of food security reserve stocks; (xiv) support for the marketing of rainfed and irrigated production.

The analysis of Niger's assets and potential clearly highlights the possibilities for developing growth areas (development poles). In this regard, the implementation value of identified and unexploited potential would make each region a real development pole capable of transforming the regional economy and bringing a dynamic of balanced growth to the country.

During the implementation of the PDES 2017-2021, a national strategy for promoting development poles will be developed to highlight the potential identified through the Regional Development Plans in the areas of: (i) agro-sylvo-pastoral and fishing, (ii) mining, (iii) industrial, (iv) commercial, (v) tourism, (vi) artisanal, (viii) technological. This strategy will identify in a participatory manner the priority sectors and strategic sites which will host the investments necessary for the development of regional centers.

**Sub-program 5.5: Business capacity building**

The implementation actions of this sub-program are: (i) rehabilitate companies affected by termination of service contracts, (ii) strengthen the technical and managerial capacities of companies through: the adoption of a law on Small Business Act, training of economic operators on public procurement procedures, development of standards and quality control tools, development of company culture, product labeling, (iii) connect Nigerien SMEs-SMIs with multinationals to enable them to obtain subcontracting contracts, (iv) develop public-private consultation frameworks around

concerns such as the cost and flexibility of work, conditions of access to financing, the availability of labor will have to be the subject of public-private consultation.

**Sub-program 5.6: Improvement of the business environment**

This sub-program aims to make the business environment significantly attractive. Thus the following actions will be implemented: (i) facilitate private sector access to financing by reviewing the role and action of banks; (ii) completely automate the business creation process; (iii) improve the granting of building permits; (iii) improve energy connection and quality; (iv) improve the transfer of property; (v) improve insolvency resolution procedures; (vi) improve tax payment procedures; (vii) develop cross-border trade; (viii) improve coordination and monitoring of the sector; (ix) create and operationalize commercial courts; (x) develop a communication system on the reforms of the OHADA uniform act

and (xi) strengthen the support system for the private sector.

To facilitate private sector access to financing, public action will focus on: (i) reviewing the role and action of banks; (ii) the organization of international forums on financial innovation and financing of small and medium-sized enterprises and small and medium-sized industries; (iii) the creation of a specialized SME/SMI bank; (iv) capacity building of SMEs in negotiation techniques and business plan development; (v) the creation of a Venture Capital Company; (vi) communication on the reforms implemented will focus on the organization of information and training sessions on the innovations made to the OHADA Uniform Act on securities, information of the public of the community of business and financial institutions, the organization of training for judges, bailiffs and clerks on the recent changes made to the Uniform Act on securities; (vii) improving the presentation and accessibility of information on the solvency of natural and legal persons by reorganizing the RCCM by modernizing the Trade and Securities Register (RCCM) in accordance with the norms and standards of the OHADA, and the introduction of the possibility of online registrations with the RCCM for interested parties.

The actions for complete automation of the business creation process are the digitization of business register files, the development of a computerized processing platform for business formalization within the one-stop shop, the establishment of an online business creation system (e-Registration) and the modernization and dematerialization of the Trade and Property Credit Register (RCCM) in accordance with OHADA norms and standards.

To improve the granting of building permits, public action will focus on the development of a Construction and Housing Code, the development of an electronic Geographic Information System (GIS). and the modernization of the land cadastre, the computerization and rationalization of the process of issuing building permits by setting up an electronic platform for issuing building permits, setting up a file tracking system online building permits (monitoring mechanism) and the development of a standard land use plan.

The improvement of the electricity connection and the improvement of the quality of the energy supplied will be done through the establishment of the SCADA system, the establishment of a recording and monitoring system of the duration and frequencies of power outages SAIDI (System Average Interruption Duration Index) and SAIFI (System Average Interruption Frequency Index), the reduction of power outages and the improvement of the quality of the service offered, in particular by considering the introduction of compensation in the event of power outages, and the establishment of a buffer stock to ensure the availability of electrical equipment.

Reducing delays for the transfer of property will involve the streamlining of procedures, the reorganization of archives, the computerization of the data processing system and the digitization of land title files, the improvement of the administration infrastructure land through the complete computerization of the land service, the establishment of an electronic database and an electronic geographical information system, the interconnection of databases relating to land titles and cadastral maps and the use of a unique identification number for plots by all administration services.

To improve tax payment procedures, this involves accelerating the computerization of tax administration (computerization of tax administration registers through SISIC), improving tax procedures by revising tax declaration and payment forms, to establish an electronic VAT declaration and payment system for SMEs and to establish an electronic system for the declaration and payment of taxes.

For the development of cross-border trade, it will be a question of: (i) completely operationalizing SYDONIAWORLD through the acceleration of the interconnection between the General Directorate of Customs (DGD) and the General Directorate of Taxes (DGI), the taking of appropriate measures to guarantee the permanence of the connection and the regular functioning of the platform in order to guarantee the consistency of the tele-declaration and the tele-liquidation of the goods; (ii) modernize cross-border trade procedures by putting online all procedures relating to import and export operations and (iii) operationalize the electronic Single Window dedicated to cross-border trade.

Improving insolvency resolution will be achieved through strengthening the capacities of stakeholders, particularly in restructuring and bankruptcy procedures and improving the conditions for recovery of companies in difficulty.

Strengthening the private sector support system relates to the clear definition of the roles and areas of responsibilities of the private sector support system.

**Sub-program 5.7: Promotion of youth entrepreneurship**

The promotion of youth entrepreneurship aims to: (i) facilitate young people's access to credit, in particular through the establishment of a financing guarantee fund for youth businesses; (ii) strengthen support structures for young entrepreneurs, particularly incubator centers, (iii) strengthen the capacities of young promoters and entrepreneurs, (iv) continue the implementation of the revised National Youth Policy and its strategic plan operational in its economic aspect, (v) create decent jobs for young people in the field of agriculture and livestock (vi) set up a sustained communication program on business opportunities.

The guarantee fund for youth is an initiative which would, through a "State-Regions (Territorial Authorities) Plan Contract", create the support conditions for the emergence of youth entrepreneurship (young rural people, graduates in particular those Trades Training Centers, exodants having acquired expertise through experience)
with a view to their socio-economic integration. The initiatives will cover all areas and will focus on organizational support, training and incubation courses, start-up kits or access to lines of credit and support with business plans.
Supporting actions will be undertaken, notably the establishment of a multi-stakeholder accountability framework allowing participatory monitoring and a mechanism for emulation and competition between regions.

**Sub-program 5.8: Promotion of regional integration and intra-African trade**

The actions of this sub-program will focus on: (i) the definition of a national vision taking into account the interests of Niger; (ii) creating synergies between the projects of organizations to which Niger is a member to favor the development of its transport and telecommunications infrastructure; (iii) the exploitation of the opportunities offered by each organization to negotiate, among other things, trade facilities and (iv) respect for community commitments, in particular the free movement of people, goods and capital, as well as the right to establishment.

Integration constitutes a real window of development opportunities for Niger to the extent that it shares seven land borders (four of which are ECOWAS). The aim is to take advantage of this opportunity to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of export circuits. Thus, international trade facilities will be negotiated especially with countries in areas with a maritime frontage. Specific actions will also be undertaken to better limit the risk linked to unilateral decisions which will be taken by these States within the framework of their commercial policy likely to negatively affect the national economy.

In addition to commercial integration in the ECOWAS and continental space which offers a window of opportunities to the country, actions and measures will also be undertaken to strengthen the contribution to infrastructural integration in the fields of telecommunications and transport. (road, rail and air), particularly at the level of the main corridors.

#### 3.2.3.2. Program 6: Food security and sustainable agricultural development

The 3N Initiative strategy “Nigerians feed Nigeriens” was adopted in April 2012. It is part of a strategic framework for 2035 and is implemented through five-year action plans including the 2nd covers the period 2016-2020. The orientations of this program will therefore generally focus on the continued implementation of the I3N with a view to achieving the overall objective of “Zero Hunger” and contributing to strengthening growth through the increase in agro-sylvo production. -pastoral, while improving income and reducing poverty and the vulnerability of rural households to food and nutritional insecurity and by anticipating and responding to crises.

The Food Security and Sustainable Agricultural Development Program contributes to the transformation of the rural world aimed particularly at: (i) improving productivity and increasing the added value of agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries production; (ii) the emergence of a rural economy based on the development of small and medium-sized agri-food and artisanal businesses, particularly for women
and (iii) improving the supply chain through infrastructure development.

The sources of growth will gradually have to move from a quantitative increase in traditional factors of production (land and labor) to a sustained improvement in their productivity. This requires the use of more efficient technologies and an increase in efficiency in the use of production factors. Agricultural production must promote products with greater added value. The development of irrigated agriculture also plays a central role (high value-added crops, climate risk management) and particular attention will be paid to rain-fed crops and the development of livestock, critical factors in the country's food security and Household. At the same time, sustainable mechanisms to address the vulnerability to food insecurity of the poorest must be strengthened, as well as measures to anticipate and respond to crises and disasters impacting the capacity of households to protect their means of subsistence. existence and to meet their food and nutritional needs. Finally, specific actions to ensure consistency and governance of the different components of the rural sector must be planned in order to contribute to the performance and effectiveness of public action in this area.

The implementation of the actions of this program will make it possible to achieve the following sectoral effects: irrigated and rainfed production are developed; breeding systems are promoted; rural infrastructure and services are developed; the economic capacities of rural women are strengthened; the vulnerability to food insecurity of the most vulnerable is reduced; governance and coordination of the rural sector are improved and the necessary reforms are initiated. Together, they will contribute to significantly transforming the rural world.

Combined with the sub-program relating to nutrition (axis: social development and demographic transition) and the programs of the environment axis, these actions contribute to achieving the objectives of the 3N Initiative strategy and "Zero Hunger" .

**Box 8 :** 2016-2020 Action Plan of the 3N Initiative Strategy

The overall objective of the 3N Initiative Strategy for 2035 is to "contribute to sustainably protecting the Nigerien populations from hunger and malnutrition and guarantee them the conditions for full participation in national production and the improvement of their income. Specifically, this involves strengthening national capacities for food production, supply and resilience in the face of food crises and disasters.

The main objective of the 2016-2020 Action Plan is to achieve "zero hunger in Niger".
Indeed, poverty being mainly rural and female in Niger, the 3N Initiative will, over the period 2016-2020, be a tool in the fight not only against poverty, but also and above all against inequalities.

This is why the 2016-2020 Action Plan of the 3N Initiative Strategy will place particular emphasis on water control for agro-silvo-pastoral and fishery production, the promotion of agro- silvo-pastoral and fisheries and value chains. Particular interest will also be given to the integrated and sustainable management of natural resources, environmental protection, reduction of vulnerability to food and nutritional insecurity and improvement of the institutional environment.

implementation of the 3N Initiative.

The SDGs concerned by the implementation of this program are: (i) SDG 1 "eliminating poverty in all its forms and everywhere in the world" through the development of irrigated and rainfed production, the restoration of the livestock, the development of rural infrastructure and services, the empowerment of rural women and strengthening the resilience to food insecurity of the most vulnerable; (ii) SDG 8 "promote sustained, shared and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all"; (iii) SDG 9 "build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization that benefits everyone and encourage innovation through the emergence of a rural economy based on the development of Small and Medium Agri-food and artisanal Enterprises particularly for women and (iv) SDG 10 "reduce inequalities within and between countries".

The effects of Program 6 will be measured through the indicators contained in the table below:

**Table 18: Indicators of transformation of the rural world**

| Indicators | Reference | 2021 targets | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average annual growth rate of primary GDP | 10.4% (2016) | 4,5% | INS |
| Proportion of rural youth with permanent employment | 28% (2012) | 40 | INS |
| Prevalence of Severe Food Insecurity | 1,1% (2016) | | |
| Prevalence of Food Insecurity and Moderate | 11,3% (2016) | | |

**Source :** PDES performance measurement framework

Program 6 is structured around seven (7) sub-programs, namely: (i) the development of irrigated and rain-fed production, (ii) the restoration of the livestock system, (iii) the transformation of agro- silvo-pastoral and fisheries; (iv) the development of rural infrastructure and services, (v) the empowerment of rural women, (vi) strengthening the resilience to food insecurity of the most vulnerable, (vii) governance and coordination of the rural sector.

**Sub-program 6.1: Development of irrigated and rainfed production**

The objective of this sub-program is to create appropriate conditions to significantly and sustainably increase the productivity of rainfed and irrigated production systems through the implementation of the following actions: (i) ensure the supply of inputs and equipment for rainfed and irrigated crops, (ii) strengthen the technical supervision of producers and support-advice agents, (iii) develop agronomic research and innovation, (iv) strengthen and disseminate agro-meteorological information, ( v) mobilize water for agro-sylvo-pastoral and fishery production, in particular the construction of new dams and weirs, the rehabilitation of old dams and weirs, the development of ponds and the treatment of watersheds, (vi) develop the large and small irrigation.

To develop large and small irrigation, actions will focus on: (i) creating new AHAs; (ii) rehabilitate the old AHAs; (iii) reinforce the AHAs; (iv) identify and develop flood recession lands; (v) develop new small irrigated areas; (vi) consolidate small irrigated areas; (vii) create water retention basins for supplemental irrigation; (viii) build the dam to develop 45,000 ha of irrigated land in the long term; (ix) manage the Kandadji program.

### Subprogram 6.2: Restoration of livestock systems

The objective of the livestock subsector is to secure animal production systems and intensify short and long cycle animal production.

To increase animal production, priority in the livestock sector will be given to improving health coverage and access to zootechnical advice and inputs (veterinary, feed), to the development of fodder crops and pastoral hydraulics. To allow pastoral activities to continue in the transition zone, pastoral areas will be protected from the uncontrolled development of agricultural activities and land appropriation. Significant interventions will be carried out in the areas of pastoral water supply, pasture management and the establishment of transhumance corridors.

For peri-urban intensive livestock farming with strong development potential, in particular poultry farming, fattening and milk production, close monitoring of farms will be carried out in order to capture the significant productivity gains that this activity can provide. . The concentration of livestock will make it possible to develop the livestock feed industry, improve the quality of slaughter and develop the industry of hides and skins and other livestock by-products.

Actions to restore livestock systems will consist of: (i) improving animal health, (ii) diversifying and modernizing animal production systems, (iii) strengthening the advisory support system for animal sectors, (iv) developing fodder crops through the development of pastoral areas and the development of forage agriculture and the optimal management of pastoral enclaves in agricultural zones, (v) ensuring livestock feeding, (vi) developing pastoral hydraulics in order to ensure access to drinking water of sufficient quality and quantity in an equitable manner for all users of the pastoral area in peace and solidarity.

For pastoral water supply, the objective is to ensure access to quality drinking water in sufficient quantity in an equitable manner for all users of the pastoral area in peace and solidarity. Public action will focus on the periodic updating and enhancement of the inventory of hydraulic resources in pastoral areas; the affirmation of a policy of mobilization and integrated management of surface water; adaptation of the approach to establishing pastoral water points; optimization of the management of pastoral water points; preserving water quality to guarantee better human and animal health in pastoral environments; the promotion of the pastoral hydraulics sub-sector and the regionalization of the national pastoral hydraulics strategy.

### Sub-program 6.3: Development of rural infrastructure and services

The actions to be implemented will consist of: (i) developing storage infrastructure, (ii) electrifying the rural world, (iii) improving transport infrastructure and services particularly in production areas, (iv) develop rural markets, (v) promote rural crafts, (vi) promote ICT in rural areas, particularly “Money Bank”, (vii) facilitate commercial exchanges and the upgrading of level of health norms and standards systems, (viii) strengthen the activities of Decentralized Financial Services (SFD) .

**Sub-program 6.4: Transformation of agro-sylvo-pastoral and fishery products**

As part of the transformation of agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries production, actions will focus on: (i) the promotion of modern product processing units; (ii) improving the conditions for marketing and marketing products (iii) improving the regulatory framework for the sectors and (iv) strengthening support and advisory support for the agro-forestry sectors. pastoral and fishing.

**Sub-program 6.5: Empowerment of rural women**

This sub-program aims to improve the income of rural women. It is particularly a question of significantly increasing the productivity and production capacity of women. To do this, interventions are envisaged to reduce the arduousness of domestic tasks, increase yields, productivity and the quality of production produced by women, and improve women's economic powers.

The sub-program will be structured around the following actions: (i) develop activities reducing the time spent on domestic activities through the establishment of multifunctional centers, (ii) strengthen rural women's access to energy services , (iii) strengthen rural women's access to means of production (including land), (iv) develop a social mobilization strategy and a women's literacy program, (v) strengthen the knowledge of rural women on technical requirements and trade standards, (vi) develop financing mechanisms for the activities of rural women, (vii) establish and rehabilitate collective facilities to alleviate the domestic chores of rural women and (vi) strengthen leadership of rural women, (viii) develop a specific social protection program for vulnerable women.

**Sub-program 6.6: Strengthening the resilience to food insecurity of the most vulnerable in the face of shocks and crises**

To ensure the stability and sustainability of the effects of economic and social development in the rural world, it is essential to reduce chronic vulnerabilities, and to anticipate, prevent and respond to shocks, whether climatic or economic, that are likely to occur. produce.

The actions of this sub-program will focus on: (i) strengthening access to income and livelihoods for the most vulnerable; (ii) management of temporary food insecurity and crisis and disaster situations; (iii) strengthening mechanisms for anticipation and coordination of responses to crises and disasters.

This sub-program must ensure the continuum and articulation between the necessary short-medium and long-term actions to meet the challenge of food and nutritional insecurity and ensure inclusive and sustainable growth in the sector.
rural. It takes up the orientations of the I3N strategic programs in this area.

**Subprogram 6.7: Governance and coordination of the rural sector**

The objective of this sub-program is to improve the governance of the sector, ensure efficient allocation of financial resources and empower stakeholders at all levels. This involves building an approach that is both sectoral and intersectoral in which all components of public administration, the private sector, communities and local authorities, the financial system, socio-professional organizations, civil society organizations and also Niger's partners, each according to their functions and roles, can contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the program and this in the spirit of
l'Initiative 3N.

Improving governance and coordination of the sector is at the heart of the strategic framework of the 3N initiative which provides for strong leadership from the State and its administrations in the decision-making and orientation processes and a strengthening of consultation of stakeholders.

The major actions of this sub-program will focus on: (i) improving governance and coordination of the sector; (ii) continued implementation of rural reforms; (iii) strengthening social communication and the capacities of stakeholders; (iv) strengthening planning and monitoring-evaluation of the sector.

To improve the governance and coordination of the sector, this involves: (i) improving the sector's management instruments and tools, (ii) improving the institutional coordination system, (iii) improving knowledge of the sector and strategic monitoring; (iv) develop a sectoral policy for trade in agricultural products and agro-industry; (v) strengthen the capacities of public and private institutions in terms of advisory support and services.

The continued implementation of reforms involves: (i) the development of a training program targeted to the specific needs of the rural world; (ii) strengthening the legal and regulatory framework for securing and managing natural resources; (iii) the development of qualification mechanisms for agro-sylvo-pastoral and fishery products; (iv) promotion of technical and technological innovations, including nuclear science and technology; (v) popularization of texts governing the use of land resources; (vi) strengthening land commissions at different levels (village, municipal, departmental, regional and Permanent Secretariat of the Rural Code); (vii) effective implementation of the land development plan; (viii) updating the legislative and regulatory system to take developments into account. ; (ix) the establishment of a risk management system allowing agri-food professionals to face risks and minimize the negative impacts (health, environmental and social, industrial pollution) that certain investments can induce locally.

To strengthen communication and the capacities of actors, public actions will focus on: intensifying IEC/CC actions, improving the visibility of the 3N Initiative and its achievements; strengthening the technical and operational capacities of institutional actors in the 3N Initiative; strengthening the capacities of public and private institutions in terms of advisory support and services, including for financing the sector.

The planning of actions for the different areas of intervention must be accompanied by various projects, in particular the carrying out of studies in specific areas and the impetus for reforms (rural land, supply of inputs, etc.). Likewise, decentralization, capacity building, the existence of consultation frameworks between stakeholders, strengthening programming and monitoring-evaluation services within administrations are all essential support measures.

To strengthen the monitoring-evaluation system, this involves: (i) improving the information system; (ii) improve the Initiative's implementation approaches and tools; (iii) periodically establish reports and analyzes of the results of the 3N Initiative; and (iv) regularly update the database.

#### 3.2.3.3. Program 7: Improvement of development management

This Program aims to significantly improve the instruments for planning and coordination of public policies as well as the management of public finances.
Improving the planning and coordination of development actions will be achieved through strengthening the coherence and quality of instruments for planning, programming, budgeting, implementation and monitoring-evaluation of public policies. Improving the management of public finances is both the basic foundation for renewed citizen confidence in the Public Administration and an essential lever for stronger mobilization of internal and external financing and aligned with the national procedures.

The expected effects of this program are: (i) the management of public finances is effective, (ii) the management of the economy is effective, (iii) financial services are developed. They will help make development management more effective.

The implementation of this program will enable the achievement of the following Sustainable Development Goals: (i) SDG 8 “promote sustained, shared and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all through improvement of economic management, public finance management and development of financial services; (ii) SDG 10 “reduce inequalities within and across countries”;

(iii) SDG 17 “revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development and strengthen the means of this partnership”.

**Table 19: Development management indicators**

| Indicators | Reference | 2021 targets | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Financing investment expenditure from domestic resources | 36.2% (2016) | 50,3% | MP |
| Consumption rate of investment credits 66.07% (2015) | | 90% | MP |
| Share of the informal sector in GDP 60.7% (2015) | | 54,6% | INS |

**Source :** PDES performance measurement framework

This program has three (03) sub-programs, namely: (i) improvement of economic management, (ii) improvement of public finance management and (iii) development of financial services.

**Subprogram 7.1: Improvement of economic management**

The interventions will consist of: (i) setting up a system for implementing the Inclusive Development and Growth Strategy (SDDCI Niger 2035); (ii) strengthen capacities for implementing strategic frameworks; (iii) revitalize the monitoring-evaluation system; (iv) improve the coordination of Public Development Assistance (ODA); (v) strengthen the National Statistical System and (vi) improve the economic analysis framework.

Concerning the implementation of the SDDCI, it is a question of ensuring the declination of the vision into five-year development plans, strengthening strategic monitoring capacities, promoting general studies and surveys, strengthening the capacities of research institutions and develop a partnership with universities and research centers.

In terms of the implementation of strategic frameworks, the actions relate to: (i) strengthening the planning and management capacities of public policies through the coherence and rationalization of public policies, the need to strengthen the planning function development, strengthening the leadership of the Ministry of Planning in its planning – programming – monitoring – evaluation aspect and in the coordination of the search for financing; (ii) strengthening technical capacities in planning, programming, budgeting; (iii) strengthening capacities for quantifying program results indicators; (iv) improving national resource mobilization capacities and the efficiency of public spending, including the effective implementation of the program budget approach; (v) strengthening sector planning capacities in order to be able to establish links between sector programming and budgeting; (vi) increasing the quantitative and qualitative staff coverage of the services responsible for planning; (vii) the rationalization of investment projects and programs and the improvement of their absorption capacities.

In the area of monitoring and evaluation, the aim is to strengthen the function through: (i) the institutionalization and development of the monitoring and evaluation function, in all ministries and other institutions of the State with sustained political commitment and confirmed leadership; (ii) the adoption of the national evaluation policy and the establishment of appropriate instruments for its implementation; (iii) adequate institutional arrangements for effective management of the issue of monitoring-evaluation, including means and instruments of citizen control; (iv) development of monitoring and evaluation methods and tools; (v) the establishment of a unified database and the networking of the databases of the different producers and managers of information; (vi) the development of an effective partnership between the State and institutions capable of contributing to the development of the culture of evaluation; (vii) strengthening national skills in the area of monitoring and evaluation.

In the area of improving ODA coordination, the main interventions will focus on: (i) the systematic use of national procedures and systems in the execution of development projects and programs, (ii) sufficient predictability support from Technical and Financial Partners, with a view to better planning of development actions, (iii) the operationalization of the aid management platform,

(iv) the systematization of reviews of TFP cooperation programs, (v) the strengthening of bilateral and multilateral cooperation frameworks.

In terms of strengthening the National Statistical System, this involves implementing the National Statistics Development Strategy, an integral part of the PDES 2017-2021. Its objective is to significantly improve the performance of the different sectors of the system. The orientations relate to: (i) the strengthening of the legal, institutional and coordination framework of the National Statistical System, (ii) the development of the human, material and financial resources capacities of the National Statistical System as well as the data analysis capacities statistics, (iii) the development of quality statistical production to meet the needs of users, (iv) the strengthening of conditions for storage, archiving and dissemination of statistical information, through the establishment of a real digital infrastructure for the system, (v) the promotion and development of partnership and statistical culture.

In terms of economic analysis, this will involve strengthening the quality of macroeconomic forecasts, promoting studies of an economic nature of national interest, ensuring the definition and monitoring of debt policy, coordinating and monitoring the development and implementation of economic reforms, and to strengthen the monitoring-evaluation process of regional, sub-regional and continental integration policy.

**Subprogram 7.2: Improvement of public financial management**

The policy in the area of public finance management takes up the ambitions displayed in the Public Finance Management Reform Program (PRGFP 2017-2020), adopted in March 2017. The overall objective of this program is to contribute to stabilizing the macroeconomic framework and strengthening public finances. The reforms concern the internalization of WAEMU directives, the computerization of the entire budgetary chain, the training of all actors in public finance management and the mechanism for implementing reforms.

The program implementation strategies consist of: (i) implementing the UEMOA Harmonized Public Finance Framework; (ii) improve the mobilization and control of internal and external resources; (iii) control and rationalize the management of public expenditure; (iv) improve the transparency of public finances; (v) improve budgeting based on public policies; (vi) strengthen ex post controls; (vii) manage and monitor reforms.

**Subprogram 7.3: Development of financial services**

The financial services development policy is based on the orientations of the strategies in force in the sector, namely: (i) the Financial Sector Development Strategy (2014-2018); (ii) the National Inclusive Finance Strategy (SNFI 2015-2019) adopted in July 2015 and (iii) the National Strategy to Combat Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing (SNLBC/FT), adopted in June 2013.

The overall objective of the Financial Sector Development Strategy is to contribute to the development of a healthy, efficient, efficient and inclusive financial sector serving the growth and poverty reduction particularly for agriculture and the rural world. It is implemented through: (i) increasing the stability and transparency of the financial sector; (ii) deepening of the financial sector; (iii) improvement of the legal and judicial framework and (iv) development and strengthening of capacities and knowledge.

The National Inclusive Finance Strategy, for its part, has the overall objective of contributing to the creation of an inclusive, adapted and sustainable financial sector, driven by a diversity of technically capable financial service providers effectively offering access to a varied range of financial products to all categories of the population, particularly the most excluded according to their needs, in a dynamic environment.
It is implemented through: (i) support for the structuring of demand, financial education of target populations and the protection of members/clients of financial service providers; (ii) support for the development of an adapted, diversified and sustainable offer; and (iii) improving the institutional, legal and economic-financial environment for financial inclusion.

The National Strategy to Combat Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) has the overall objective of contributing to the emergence of an efficient, reliable and transparent economic and financial system, solid democratic institutions and a public administration based on merit, because free of corruption. It aims to: (i) build comprehensive and effective AML/CFT legislation, (ii) improve coordination, (iii) strengthen the vigilance and capacity of those subject to it, (iv) strengthen the capacities of prevention and prosecution authorities in AML/CFT matters and (v) involve civil society.

### 3.2.4. Improved governance, peace and security

The axis of improvement of governance, peace and security includes two (2) programs, namely: (i) Consolidation of the efficiency and transparency of institutions and (ii) Strengthening of internal and border security. These programs are subdivided into seven (7) subprograms.

#### 3.2.4.1. Program 8: Consolidation of the efficiency and transparency of institutions

The expected effects of the implementation of this program are: (i) quality public services are delivered to the population, (ii) good administrative practices are promoted, (iii) citizen control of public action is effective and (iv) the rule of law, democracy and human rights are consolidated. All these changes contribute to people's satisfaction with public administration services.

The implementation of the actions of this program will contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 “Promote the advent of peaceful and open societies for the purposes of sustainable development, ensure access to justice for all and establish, at all levels, institutions that are effective, accountable and open to all.”

To assess these effects, the following indicators will be used:

**Table 20: Indicators for consolidating the efficiency and transparency of institutions**

| Indicators | Reference | 2021 targets | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corruption perception index 34% (2015) | | 42% | Transparency international |
| Satisfaction rate of users of public services (for education) | 72,4% (2015) 80% | | INS |
| Satisfaction rate of populations with regard to security | 80,8% (2015) | 90% | INS |

**Source :** PDES performance measurement framework

Program 8 includes four (4) sub-programs which are: (i) improvement of public administration services, (ii) strengthening of governance of local authorities (iii) promotion of good administrative practices, (iv) promotion of control of public action, (v) promotion of the rule of law, democracy and human rights.

**Sub-program 8.1: Improvement of public administration services**

The actions to be implemented under this sub-program are: (i) making the public service more efficient, (ii) strengthening leadership in public administration, (iii) strengthening diplomatic administration, (iv) strengthening key functions within the entire administration (v) transform administrations into institutions of excellence.

The performance of the public service is at the heart of the global disruptive strategy advocated by the Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth Strategy (SDDCI) Niger 2035. The objective is to transform the administration into a true development administration. To do this, the interventions will focus on: (i) the rationalization of structures to conform the general architecture of public administration to current legislative and regulatory provisions, in particular the carrying out of organizational audits of ministries and State institutions, (ii ) the establishment of the mechanisms provided for by law 2011-20 of August 8, 2011 to remedy the fragmentation of structures;

(iii) control of the civil service workforce, particularly through the biometric census and updating of databases of state agents, the establishment of a human resources management information system; (iv) the establishment of standards and transparent procedures for the recruitment of civil service agents; (v) improving the performance of public administration, particularly through matching profiles and skills and evaluating the performance of state agents, (vi) integrating the files of ministries of the civil service and finance to ensure consistency and avoid fictitious jobs, (vii) the banking of employees to avoid embezzlement in particular and (viii) the implementation of a global program to strengthen the capacities of civil servants. 'State.

In terms of strengthening leadership in public administration, this will involve: (i) reviewing the legal and regulatory framework for the management of State human resources; (ii) the development and implementation of an administrative reform policy; (iii) the development of the IT master plan of the ministry in charge of the Function

Public; (iv) continued implementation of the National State Modernization Policy (PNME); (v) implementation of the smart village project; (vi) the development and popularization of a Code of Administrative Ethics, (vii) the development and implementation of HRM policies and strategies in public administrations (coaching) and (viii) the development operational capacities of civil service administrations.

Strengthening key functions within the entire administration involves improve the capacities of certain functions such as strategic management of the State, planning and programming, management of human, material and financial resources, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of all administrations. This will be done through one-off, targeted approaches, involving the introduction of new adapted work tools and the recruitment of more qualified staff and more attractive salary practices.

For the transformation of administrations into institutions of excellence, the measure consists of choosing a limited number of administrations and transforming them into institutions of excellence whose performance must match that of emerging countries. The long-term objective is to capitalize on the success of the strategies implemented to extend the experience. The reform includes the following actions: (i) the adoption by law of a public official status which allows a two-track public service (contractual and career civil servants); (ii) the re-examination of the function and responsibilities of the Secretaries General of the ministerial departments who are the technical kingpins responsible for ensuring the continuity of the administration and whose selection must escape any cronyism; (iii) decentralization of financial management which is an essential condition for establishing effective administration; and (iv) administrative simplification and dematerialization of procedures for delivering public services to citizens, businesses and the administration.

In terms of diplomacy, interventions will be based on the orientations of the Renaissance Program and the DPG in terms of foreign policies, the aim of which is to strengthen Niger's bilateral and multilateral relations with partners. To achieve this objective, emphasis will be placed on: (i) the expansion and consolidation of the diplomatic map; (ii) the organization and protection of Nigeriens abroad so that they become more involved in the dynamic of economic and social development of the country; (iii) the use of diplomacy to consolidate peace and security; (iv) improvement of working conditions in diplomatic and consular missions; (v) continuation of the program for the acquisition and construction of new premises and the rehabilitation of the State's real estate assets abroad.

**Sub-program 8.2: Strengthening the governance of local authorities**

The interventions of this sub-program will aim to: (i) support sustainable local and community development; (ii) improve knowledge of the territory and (iii) modernize the civil status system.

Support for local and community development aims to improve the management and services provided by communities to their citizens and to develop delegated project management systems. The following priority actions will be carried out: (i) strengthening the institutional and organizational framework of local authorities; (ii)
Finalize and adopt the national local and community development policy (PNDLC); (iii) the effective and complete implementation of the provisions contained in the General Code of Territorial Communities; (iv) the effective transfer of budgetary credits relating to the responsibilities transferred from the State towards CTs; (v) strengthening mechanisms for mobilizing and managing the own resources of Territorial Communities; (vi) strengthening the intervention capacities of the National Agency for Financing Territorial Communities (ANFICT); ( vii) the development of community participation and development management tools; (viii) the implementation of a communication, training and advisory support program for local elected officials and local authority agents as a priority in the areas of strategic planning, programming-budgeting, operational management of development at regional and local levels and accountability; (ix) the evaluation of

the implementation of decentralization; (x) the development of an intervention code for local development actors and (xi) the development of a Geographic Information System for municipalities.

To improve knowledge of the territory, interventions will focus on: (i) the development of the national land use plan; (ii) the development and updating of regional land use planning plans; (iii) the development of
partnership relations with sub-regional institutions and organizations and (iv) updating the study to identify supranational spaces.

For the modernization of the civil status system, it is a question of setting up an adequate and functional system, capable of identifying and recording all events occurring throughout the entire national territory and of drawing up the acts, some of which reflect the legal existence of the human person. The modernization of civil status aims to strengthen the capacities of the civil status system by creating the conditions enabling the system to adequately fulfill its mission of good governance. The interventions will focus on: (i) strengthening the capacities of Civil Status actors through the construction of administrative infrastructure and their equipment, the acquisition of logistical means, the training and retraining of agents; (ii) the establishment of the National Observatory of Civil Status (ONEC); (iii) the continued operationalization of Declaration Centers (villages and tribes, public and private medical training) through social mobilization, regular supply of centers with recording media, permanent monitoring and control; (iv) computerization of the civil status system and (v) strengthening of the statistical production system.

**Sub-program 8.3: Promotion of good administrative practices**

At this level, the actions to be carried out aim to: (i) promote a change in the behavior of State officials and agents, (ii) fight against corruption and similar offenses.

Promoting a change in the behavior of state officials and agents aims to raise real awareness among Nigeriens of non-compliant behavior which constitutes obstacles to the socio-economic development of the country. this involves: (i) taking measures and implementing actions enabling a radical change in behavior and mentalities of leaders and citizens, in particular the development and implementation of a national strategy for change of behaviors linked to the actions of cultural renaissance programs; (ii) develop and implement sectoral and specific action plans on behavior change; (ii) organize national and regional debates on the cultural dimension of public administration reforms and on behavioral change.

For the fight against corruption and similar offenses, the objective is to strengthen detection and prevention capacities, improve law enforcement systems and develop partnership and cooperation at the national and international level. To support the process, it is necessary to implement a behavior change strategy in this area which will in the medium term create a new dynamic, strengthen good citizenship in the management of public affairs, to cultivate a love of work and to anchor the culture of results and performance. To do this, it is planned to: (i) support the implementation of legislative and regulatory reforms; (ii) strengthen the prevention of the fight against corruption and similar offenses; (iii) moralize the judicial sector; (iv) secure the information system; (v) improve the law enforcement systems for the fight against corruption and offenses

assimilated; (vi) develop partnership and cooperation in the fight against corruption and similar offenses.

**Sub-programs 8.4: Promotion of control of public action**

Major actions include: (i) strengthening responsibility and accountability, (ii) strengthening citizen control of public action.

The strengthening of responsibility and the reissuing of accounts concerns the constitutional exercise of control of the activity (notably financial) of the executive power by the legislative power and the Court of Auditors.

For the National Assembly, the interventions relate to (i) the significant strengthening of capacities in terms of control, verification, constitutional and institutional role of the National Assembly in the context of control of public finance management and (ii ) to improve the dialogue and information of the National Assembly towards the public, particularly in its duty of control a priori (during budget preparation) and a posteriori (during examination of reports on public accounts).

For the Court of Auditors, this involves: (i) strengthening the capacities of the staff of the Court of Auditors in terms of control, verification, and the constitutional and institutional role of the Court; (ii) intensify controls with a view to establishing a culture of accountability on the part of public entities; (iii) improve the dialogue and information of the Court of Auditors towards the public; (iv) ensure appropriation by the State of the recommendations of the Court of Auditors' reports.

To strengthen citizen control of public action, this involves: (i) support for the internalization of public policies at the level of CSOs, (ii) strengthening the capacities of CSOs in terms of citizen control, (iii) the development and popularization of an intervention code for NGOs/ADs and ( iv) the sanitation of the sector of NGOs and development associations.

**Sub-program 8.5: Promotion of the rule of law and human rights**

This sub-program includes the following actions: (i) strengthen the capacities of legal and judicial institutions, (ii) strengthen the capacities of the institutions of the Republic, (iii) promote and protect human rights, (iv) strengthen access from the public to information.

In terms of strengthening legal and judicial institutions, the objective is to improve the functioning of the legal and judicial system by continuing to moralize the judicial sector, optimizing the existing judicial system and modernizing legal frameworks. intervention and the functioning of justice. To this end, the Government intends to strongly support the implementation of the national "Justice and Human Rights" policy and its ten-year action plan 2016-2025. Therefore, the interventions will focus on: (i) the expansion of the judicial map; (ii) improvement of the criminal justice system; (iii) the fight against judicial delay; (iv) improving institutional communication; (v) implementation of the IT master plan; (vi) modernization of the management of penitentiary establishments; (vii) improving the quality of services provided by the courts; (viii) strengthening the central services of the Ministry of Justice and the Office of Cooperation and Mutual Assistance; (ix) strengthening the security of penitentiary establishments; (x) improving the level of knowledge of stakeholders and citizens regarding human rights.

To strengthen the capacities of the institutions of the Republic, the interventions concern: (i) the consolidation of democratic achievements; (ii) strengthening the technical capacities and human resources skills of constitutional institutions; (iii) strengthening the transparency of electoral processes through the development of a biometric file and the organization of general elections; (iv) strengthening the capacities of political parties through the organization of training sessions and sharing of experiences between Nigerien political parties on the issues and benefits of interparty dialogue; (v) strengthening dialogue with Civil Society Organizations to enable broader participation in the development process; (vi) strengthening public access to information.

The promotion and protection of human rights aims primarily to guarantee the entire population access to public services and to protect them against mistreatment, discrimination and violence. Priority actions will concern: (i) strengthening the technical capacities of the National Human Rights Commission; (ii) the adoption and popularization of documents and texts relating to the protection and promotion of children's rights; (iii) the adoption and popularization of texts relating to social protection; (iv) improving the performance of the CNDH in terms of protection and promotion of human rights; (v) strengthen the capacities of state and non-state actors in human rights; (vi) legislative harmonization to bring national standards into line with international standards; (vii) promoting the specific rights of women, children and people with disabilities and (viii) strengthening the collaboration of the CNDH with the treaty bodies.

Strengthening public access to information aims to improve the legal and professional information environment. The strategies focus on: (i) improving the legal and institutional framework; (ii) strengthening the institutional, administrative and financial governance of the CSC; (iii) strengthening the operational capacities of the CSC; (iv) development and consolidation of partnership and networking; (v) contribution to the advent of Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT); (vi) strengthening respect for ethics and professional conduct; (vii) strengthening the human and technical capacities of media personnel; (viii) strengthening the public-private partnership framework.

#### 3.2.4.2. Program 9: Strengthening security and peacebuilding

The accentuation of the context of insecurity becomes a new obstacle for economic, social and cultural development, particularly in the directly affected areas whose socio-economic indicators fall considerably, jeopardizing all the efforts of the State, local authorities and technical partners. and financial. In addition to their isolation and their distance from decision-making centers, these areas also face the challenges of climate change and desertification, irregular migration, a weak infrastructural base and especially youth unemployment; which accentuates the level of household poverty and thus risks maintaining a vicious circle of insecurity.

The foundation of this program stems from Niger's vision which establishes a strong link between Security and Development. The aim of the program is to strengthen the country's internal and border security.

In this perspective, the reforms relating to the adaptation of the political, strategic and operational frameworks in matters of defense and security will be finalized and enshrined in an appropriate legal arsenal. Strategic alliances and cooperation agreements in this area will also be strengthened and implemented. Operational systems will be reinforced with equipment and units adapted to the requirements of the field, in the face of new threats. Civil-military actions will be intensified in the quest for increased citizen participation in security management. Particular emphasis will be placed on strengthening the capacities of actors responsible for preventing and managing rural conflicts and securing land resources. In addition, community recovery actions as well as rehabilitation and relaunch of development in post-conflict areas will be continued and amplified.

Regarding financing, the State will continue its efforts to the tune of more than 10% of the national budget while the contribution of TFPs is expected through traditional aid channels, particularly in the context of specific support for recovery initiatives. and development for peace and security.

To this end, the following changes are expected: (i) security threats are mitigated, (ii) community conflicts are reduced and (iii) development initiatives for security are promoted.

This program is based on Niger's contribution to achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16: "Promote the advent of peaceful and open societies for the purposes of sustainable development, ensure access to justice for all and provide in place, at all levels, institutions that are effective, accountable and open to all."

Changes will be measured by the following indicators:

**Table 21: Indicators of strengthening security and peacebuilding**

| Indicators | Reference | 2021 targets | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Satisfaction rate of populations with regard to security | 80,8% (2015) 90% | | INS |
| Border demarcation rate | 50,03% (2015) 90% | | SP/CNF |

Program 9 includes four (4) sub-programs, namely: (i) improvement of the strategic framework for security governance; (ii) mitigation of security threats, (iii) Reduction of community conflicts and (iv) promotion of development initiatives for peace and security.

**Sub-program 9.1: Improvement of the strategic framework for security governance**

The objective sought through this sub-program is to adapt the political, strategic frameworks and operational defense and security measures in the current context. Achieving this general objective involves: (i) improving the strategic security and defense framework; (ii) the development of analysis, research and decision-making support actions; (iii) the development of information and communication systems for security and defense; (iv) strengthening intelligence services.

Actions to improve the strategic security and defense framework concern: (i) the development of the National Defense and Security Policy (SNDS) which will take into account internal and external risks and threats. This Policy incorporates not only the elements of national power, but also the cultural, judicial, diplomatic, economic and informational aspects; (ii) the development of sectoral strategies, in particular the Military Defense Strategy adapted to the new security reality, the internal security and public order strategy, the national strategy for the articulation of the Defense Forces and Internal Security Forces, the national border management strategy specific to Niger in view of cross-border threats and with a view to promoting the integration of border areas, the National Strategy to combat radicalization and violent extremism, the national strategy of control of migratory flows and the fight against illicit trafficking; (iii) development of the process that links strategic priorities to available resources; (iv) the development of a logistics doctrine as well as the regulatory texts necessary to improve the operational readiness of troops and maintain a minimum war reserve and (v) the development of common tools to improve supply, management and visibility of the equipment.

In this context, it will be necessary to standardize the equipment used by the FDS for better interoperability, set up secondary logistics bases in the Regions, create infrastructures to allow judicious occupation of space and to ensure rapid and effective projection of strengths.

The development of analysis, research and decision-making support actions will be done through: (i) strengthening the capacities of institutions dedicated to this task, in particular public universities, the National Center for Strategic Studies and of Security, the National Institute of Statistics, the Institute of Research in Human Sciences etc. ; (ii) strengthening research relations between universities and research centers and national security and defense institutions; (iii) support to the Center for Strategic and Security Studies to take charge of these functions; (iv) strengthening the armed forces' internal research and analysis capacities on the evolution of threats and challenges to link them to the planning and conduct of operations and (v) the integration of studies and analyzes into the process planning and decisions at the operational level.

For the development of security and defense information and communication systems, the strategies will focus on: (i) transparency of the security sector and public access to information on defense and security issues; (ii) promoting dialogue between government and communities; (iii) capacity building of the media on defense and security issues; (iv) promoting the participation of citizens, civil society organizations and the media in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and (v) establishing an FDS communication strategy.

The reform and strengthening of Intelligence Services concerns: (i) the installation and implementation of a satellite telecommunications network, (ii) the installation and implementation of a radio communication network with equipment, (iii) strengthening the population's collaboration with the FDS, (iv) strengthening community engagement for the management and alerting of risks of social and security destabilization, (v) exchanges with armies of friendly countries and (vi) strengthening community security.

**Subprogram 9.2: Mitigation of security threats**

The implementation of this sub-program will involve the following actions: (i) securing the borders, (ii) strengthening the territorial network by the defense and security forces, (iii) developing actions against radicalization and enlistment of young people, (iv) strengthen collaboration of the population with the FDS, (v) strengthen justice (civil and military), (vi) strengthen mixed regional and departmental patrols, (vii) strengthen continuing and specialized training of the FDS and (viii) strengthen diplomacy and military cooperation.

**Sub-program 9.3: Reduction of community conflicts**

For its implementation, the following actions will be undertaken: (i) develop mechanisms for preventing and managing conflicts linked to the exploitation of resources (land, pastoral, hydraulic, mining), (ii) strengthen existing mechanisms for settlement of community conflicts, (iii) strengthen the capacities of actors responsible for prevention, management of rural conflicts and security of land resources.

**Subprogram 9.4: Promotion of development initiatives for peace and security**

This sub-program integrates both national efforts which are part of the action plans of the HACP, CNCCAI, CNESS and SDS Sahel, as well as regional integration initiatives linked to security and development. , particularly within the framework of the G5 Sahel Priority Investment Plan as well as the LCBC and ALG Action Plans.

The actions that will be carried out are as follows: (i) formulate and implement plans exit from crises and recovery of areas affected by conflicts, (ii) carry out development actions for security in vulnerable areas, (iii) mitigate the perverse socio-economic effects of illegal migration and illicit trafficking, (iv) develop socio-economic integration actions for young people, (v) rebuilding, strengthening the resilience of communities, (vi) revitalizing local economies and relaunching development in the post-conflict context, particularly in the regions of Diffa, Agadez, Tahoua and Tillabéry.

These actions will aim to: consolidate peace and mitigate the risks of insecurity.

### 3.2.5. Sustainable environmental management

The sustainable environmental management axis includes two (2) programs, namely: (i) Sustainable management of land, water and biological diversity and (ii) Improvement of the living environment of populations and fight against climate change.

#### 3.2.5.1. Program 10: Sustainable management of land, water and biological diversity

The implementation of this program will make it possible to: (i) slow down or even reverse the process of widespread land degradation with a view to preserving forest, pastoral, agricultural lands and aquatic ecosystems; (ii) strengthen the sustainable use of biodiversity.

As expected effects of the implementation of this program, we note: (i) sustainable land management is improved; (ii) the integrated management of water resources is improved and (iii) the management of biological diversity is sustainable. These changes will ultimately enable the sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity which are likely to improve the contribution of the sectors concerned to the food and nutritional security of Nigeriens and to the economic and social development of the country as well as to the well-being of the entire national community.

The actions that will be implemented through this program will contribute to achieving the following Sustainable Development Goals: (i) SDG6 “guarantee access for all to managed water supply and sanitation services in a sustainable manner” through the improvement of integrated water resources management; (ii) SDG12 “establish sustainable consumption and production patterns” through sustainable land and water management, sustainable management of biological diversity and integrated water resources management; SDG15 “preserve and restore terrestrial ecosystems, ensuring their sustainable use, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse the process of land degradation and put an end to the loss of biodiversity” .

The sub-programs are: (i) sustainable management of land and water, (ii) sustainable management of biological diversity and (iii) integrated management of water resources.

**Table 22: Indicators of access to drinking water and sanitation**

| Indicators | Reference | 2021 targets | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rate of access of the population to optimal drinking water service in rural areas | 1,1% (2016) | 32,50% | MHA |
| Rate of access of the population to optimal drinking water service in urban areas | 63,6% (2016) | 82% | MHA |
| Population access rate to basic drinking water service in rural areas | 18% (2016) | 55% | MHA |
| Population access rate to basic drinking water service in urban areas | 29,6% (2016) | 95,5% | MHA |
| Household access rate to basic sanitation service | 6,2% (2016) | 54,6% | MHA |
| Household access rate to optimal sanitation service | 2,6% (2016) | 61,85% | MHA |
| Usage rate of modern toilets | 3,5% (2015) | 7% | INS |
| Proportion of population living in inadequate housing (urban or rural) | 28,8% (2012, RGPH) | 20% | INS |
| Wastewater treatment rate | 2% | 12% | MHA |

**Source :** PDES performance measurement framework

**Subprogram 10.1: Sustainable land and water management**

The major actions of this sub-program are: (i) rehabilitate and restore degraded lands, (ii) secure land resources, (iii) sustainably manage fishery resources, (iv) rationally manage natural forests, agro-parks, forestry and silvo-pastoral, (v) increase forest cover.

For land restoration, it will be a question of scaling up good practices and technologies for sustainable land and water management, in particular those making it possible to improve soil properties and the best forms of land management. water and soil fertility.

Regarding the fight against silting, emphasis will be placed on the protection and development of sites with high productive potential (basins and oases), the protection of infrastructure as well as bodies of water (ponds, dams, etc. .).

The fight against land degradation will involve farming techniques and the construction of anti-erosion devices (benches, half moons, zai, dune fixation techniques, etc.). The effectiveness of this fight is obtained when it is used by a group of producers over a large area.

To secure land resources, this will involve developing and implementing a national land policy and land development plans, updating the land use nomenclature, developing implementing texts. on the transfer of skills to local authorities in matters of natural resources and to support the implementation of the rural code.

In terms of sustainable management of fishery resources, it is planned to improve their knowledge, the conservation of aquatic ecosystems in particular the Niger River and Lake Chad, the management of invasive aquatic plants, and the strengthening of the capacities of professional organizations in the sector.

For the development of natural forests, agro-forestry parks and sylvo-pastoral areas, it will be a question of promoting a well-managed forest ecosystem which guarantees humans environmental goods and services directly or indirectly, in particular: clean groundwater, the regulation of water flow, soil conservation and the absorption and storage of $CO_2$.

In terms of increasing forest cover, interventions will focus on the creation of new classified forests, the extension of afforestation and the development of agroforestry, the securing and rehabilitation of existing classified forests.
To strengthen the wood, non-wood and fishery forest product sectors, it is a matter of establishing a reference situation for the forestry, wildlife and fisheries sectors deemed priority by the stakeholders.

Thus, the i3N 2016-2020 action plan provides for the recovery of 1,065,000 ha of degraded land by 2020, or 213,000 ha/year. If we consider the current stock of degraded land of 3.9 million ha, 1/3 of this stock will be restored by the 2020 deadline.

**Subprogram 10.2: Management of biological diversity**

The sub-program will consist of carrying out the following major actions: (i) improving the management of protected areas, hunting areas and wetlands and (ii) improving the management of genetic resources through the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity .

To improve the management of protected areas, hunting areas and wetlands, emphasis will be placed on: (i) the conservation of biodiversity through forest parks and reserves and the creation of arboreta; (ii) development through the involvement of local populations in the management of protected areas as well as the development and financing of alternative initiatives.

In terms of improving the management of genetic resources, measures will be taken to ensure the in situ and ex situ preservation of biological diversity. Among these measures, we will note the genetic conservation of seeds, the creation of gene banks, the creation of arboreta, seed companies and herbaria. From the perspective of valorizing these genetic resources, the collection and dissemination of improved seeds of certain species with high added value (e.g. Moringa, Sahel apple, gum tree, etc.), the capitalization and implementation of good practices for conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity and the development of the food, aromatic and medicinal potential of plants, the establishment and operationalization of a national framework on access to genetic resources and fair and equitable sharing benefits arising from their use.

**Subprogram 10.3: Integrated water resources management**

Major actions will include: (i) mobilizing water for agro-sylvo-pastoral and fishery production and (ii) managing water resources in a rational and sustainable manner.
water.

In the area of water mobilization, this involves building new dams and weirs, rehabilitating old dams and weirs, developing ponds and treating watersheds.

For the rational and sustainable management of water resources, the objective is to improve knowledge and monitoring of water resources and their uses. The actions will focus on: (i) the management of shared resources; (ii) safeguarding the Niger valley; (iii) definition of a policy for mobilizing water resources for the benefit of irrigation; (iv) strengthening monitoring systems for surface and groundwater resources; (v)
the creation and operation of a water and environment observatory; (vi) strengthening the water quality assessment and monitoring system; (vii) determination of the geomorphological characteristics of watersheds, (vii) exhaustive inventory of water resources; (ix) carrying out studies of surface and groundwater needs and protecting the natural environment, (x) updating the master plan for the implementation and management of water resources.

### 3.2.5.2. Program 11: Improvement of the living environment of populations and fight against climate change

Improving the living environment of the population will be based on urban development, the promotion of decent housing and strengthening the sanitation of the living environment.
In this area, priorities will focus on updating and operationalizing the national urban development policy adopted in 2004, the operational strategy for promoting hygiene and basic sanitation (SOPHAB), PROSEHA, improvement of the coverage of decent housing by the construction of 5,000 housing units per year throughout the national territory, the promotion of better management of urban space, as well as the construction of evacuation and treatment works gray water and solid waste in urban areas.

The expected sectoral effects of the implementation of this program are: (i) the hygiene and sanitation system is strengthened; (ii) human settlements are resilient and sustainable; (iii) capacities for adaptation, resilience and mitigation in the face of climate change are strengthened; (iv) the green economy is developed and (v) populations live in a healthy environment. All these changes will result in the adaptation of the living environment of populations to climate change.

The implementation of this program aims to achieve the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): (i) SDG 11 “ensure that cities and human settlements are open to all, safe, resilient and sustainable” through the resilience and sustainability of human settlements, strengthening adaptation, resilience and mitigation capacities and promoting the green economy; (ii) SDG 13 “take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts” through strengthening adaptation, resilience and mitigation capacities and (iii) SDG 15 “preserve and restore terrestrial ecosystems", ensuring that they are exploited sustainably, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse the process of land degradation and put an end to the loss of biodiversity.

The effects of the program are assessed by the indicators contained in the table below:

**Table 23: Indicators for improving the living environment of populations**

| Indicators | Reference | 2021 targets | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Proportion of populations living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing | 17.9% (2012) | 10% | INS |
| Rate of household access to handwashing equipment and soaps | 10% (2016) | 55% | MHA |
| Proportion of cities with a forecast planning document | 11% (2017) | 50% | MD/H |
| Household access rate to basic sanitation services | 6,2% (2016) | 54,6% | MHA |
| Household access rate to optimal sanitation service | 2,6% (2016) | 61,85% | MHA |
| Wastewater treatment rate | 2% (2016) | 12% | MHA |

**Source :** PDES performance measurement framework

Program 11 includes five (5) sub-programs, namely: (i) strengthening hygiene and sanitation, (ii) resilience and sustainability of human settlements, (iii) strengthening adaptation and resilience capacities and mitigation, (iv) promotion of the green economy and (v) promotion of a better living environment.

**Subprogram 11.1: Strengthening hygiene and sanitation**

The objective of this sub-program is to ensure access for all to adequate sanitation and hygiene services. Hygiene and sanitation capacity building actions are: (i) increasing hygiene and sanitation coverage, (ii) promoting a healthy environment (reduction of pollution).

To increase coverage, this will involve improving sanitation and hygiene for households, schools, health facilities and other living spaces; to strengthen institutional capacities for hygiene and sanitation management.

Interventions to strengthen hygiene and sanitation will focus on the generalization of the implementation of the "Community-Led Total Sanitation" (CLTS) approach, the construction of hygiene and sanitation systems in health training and educational establishments, financing and project management of sanitation systems in public places and other living spaces, promotion of sanitation at all levels, capacity building of sanitation marketing operators sanitation, the promotion of private operators for sanitation and hygiene services, the promotion of non-institutional solidarity (family, inter and intra regional, religious, etc.), the development of micro-credits to households for their facilitate access to equipment and construction materials for sanitation works, action research to identify low-cost technologies and the implementation of sanitation master plans.

**Subprogram 11.2: Resilience and sustainability of human settlements**

The resilience and sustainability of human settlements will be ensured through the following actions: (i) improve coverage of decent housing needs, (ii) improve the level of equipment in urban centers and, (iii) strengthen sustainable urbanization .

To improve the coverage of decent housing needs, this involves: (i) developing land use plans, (ii) acquiring land reserves, (iii) creating serviced subdivisions and building housing social.

With regard to improving the level of equipment in urban centers, the achievements will relate to: the rehabilitation of under-integrated neighborhoods, the construction and rehabilitation of public buildings and urban infrastructures and the rehabilitation of traditional chiefs' palaces. and other buildings embodying a historical and/or cultural symbol.

Strengthening sustainable urbanization will be done through: the development and updating legislative and regulatory texts, the development of an Estates and Housing policy, the creation of land conservation, the digitization of maps and assemblies of city plans, the coverage of the capitals of urban centers in cadastral maps , the coverage of the national territory with geodetic markers and leveling markers, the improvement of the cartographic coverage of the territory, the development and updating of urban planning or strategy documents, the addressing of urban centers, the promotion of sustainable housing and the development of green and leisure spaces, the strengthening of prevention and alert mechanisms disaster and risk transfer and support for the early recovery of populations affected by crises and disasters.

**Sub-program 11.3: Strengthening adaptation, resilience and mitigation capacities**

The implementation of the national policy on the environment and sustainable development also includes a priority action plan through structuring programs to strengthen the adaptation capacities and resilience of populations in accordance with the Nationally Determined Contribution (CDN) 2015. These include: (i) sustainable land and water management, (ii) sustainable environmental management, (iii) management of biological diversity, (iv) implementation implementation of the multi-risk contingency plan and (iv) governance in terms of the environment, disaster management (floods, movement of populations, etc.) and sustainable development.

**Sub-program 11.4: Promotion of the green economy**

The actions are: (i) manage waste, (ii) promote renewable energies, (iii) promote green employment and (iv) develop ecotourism.

To promote better waste management, the National Environment and Sustainable Development Policy has provided for the development and implementation of a national strategy for the treatment of waste and dangerous products which will include the promotion of new and participatory approaches to solid and liquid waste management.

In this context, the following actions will be considered: (i) improving the management of waste that degrades the environment in urban and rural areas; (ii) the control and sustainable management of toxic and dangerous products, in particular Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs); (iii) the organization of the importation, marketing, distribution and use of toxic chemicals (mercury, cyanide, etc.); (iv) the effectiveness of the law relating to the ban on non-biodegradable plastic bags; (v) establishment of storage and treatment systems for biomedical waste, preserving the environment and public health, particularly biomedical waste from hospitals.

For the promotion of energy efficiency and renewable energies, the strategies will focus on: (i) the popularization of energy saving products and equipment; (ii) the promotion of renewable energy equipment (solar power plants, green mini-grids, solar kits, hydroelectricity, wind, biogas); (iii) the production of compost from organic waste.

The promotion of energy efficiency and renewable energies will contribute to the implementation of climate change mitigation measures as well as the emergence more sustainable modes of production and consumption. It is also an opportunity to create green jobs.

To promote green employment, actions will focus on: (i) carrying out labor-intensive works (HIMO) as part of land restoration work and the fight against invasive plants; (ii) the organization and development of green job creation opportunities; (iii) the creation of recycling channels for household solid waste; (iv) the emergence of wastewater management companies; (v) promotion of sustainable habitats.

For the development of ecotourism, the main actions revolve around: (i) the development of a master plan for the sustainable development of tourism in Niger; (ii) the construction, rehabilitation and equipment of tourist and accommodation infrastructure; (iii) training of stakeholders, particularly tourist guides; (iv) promotion of tourism in areas with high tourist potential (river valley, Termit Intouma area); (v) the organization of events (Festival of River Civilizations) and (vi) the development of the Niamey green belt.

### 3.3. Cost of the PDES Action Plan

According to the base scenario, the overall cost of the PDES 2017-2021 is estimated at 13,735 billion FCFA, including 8,171 billion in public expenditure and 5,564 billion in private investment expenditure. Public expenditure includes 3,499.9 billion FCFA of public investments (42.8%).

The PDES Priority Action Plan (4,333.8 billion FCFA) includes public investments (3,499.9 billion FCFA) on the one hand, as well as a part (67.34%) of subsidies and transfers, i.e. 833.9 billion FCFA, on the other hand. The distribution of the cost of the public PAP by axis and by program is presented in the table below:

**Table 24: distribution of the cost of the PAP by axis**

| Programme | Cout total in millions of FCFA | Financing acquired in million FCFA | | | Gap in millions of FCFA | Forecast costs per year (millions of FCFA) | | | | | % per axis and per program | Weight of programs per axis (In %) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | BN | PTF | | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | | |
| **Axis 1: Cultural Renaissance** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme 1 : Social mobilization for behavior change | 12 543 | 12 538 | 12 538 | 0 | 5 | 26 | 3 022 | 4 127 | 2 832 | 2 536 | 0,29 | 60,16 |
| Programme 2 : Consolidation of democratic culture and republican | 8 307 | 8 221 | 8 221 | 0 | 86 | 123 | 1 902 | 2 367 | 2 263 | 1 652 | 0,19 | 39,84 |
| **TOTAL AXE 1** | **20 850** | **20 759** | **20 759** | **0** | **91** | **149** | **4 924** | **6 494** | **5 095** | **4 188** | **0,48** | 100,00 |
| **Axis 2: Social development and demographic transition** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme 3 : Human capital development | 1 199 629 | 769 731 | 357 991 411 | 957 | 429 897 | 192 220 218 | 129 230 418 | 264 068 294 | 794 | | 27,68 | 90,36 |
| Programme 4 : Demographic transition | 128 053 | 94 593 | 57 674 | 36 918 | 33 461 | 7 161 | 17 406 27 302 | 42 727 32 | 957 | | 2,95 | 9,64 |
| **TOTAL AXE 2** | **1 327 682** | **864 324 415** | **665 448 875** | | **463 358** | **199 381 235** | **535 258 220** | **306 796 327** | **751** | | **30,64** | 100,00 |
| **Axis 3: Improvement of economic growth** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme 5: Private sector development | 816 230 | 664 835 | 61 614 602 | 784 | 151 395 | 179 394 122 | 932 137 854 | 185 607 190 | 443 | | 18,83 | 35,80 |

| Programme | Cout total in millions of FCFA | Financing acquired in million FCFA | | | Gap in millions of FCFA | Forecast costs per year (millions of FCFA) | | | | | % per axis and per program | Weight of programs by axis (In %) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | BN | PTF | | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | | |
| Programme 6: Food security and sustainable agricultural development | 1 370 580 | 731 642 | 340 487 391 155 | | 638 938 | 277 842 303 452 290 871 266 612 231 799 | | | | | 31,63 | 60,12 |
| Programme 7 : Improved development management | 92 889 | 39 815 | 39 347 | 468 | 53 073 | 21 594 18 294 18 265 16 363 | | | | 18 374 | 2,14 | 4,07 |
| **TOTAL AXE 3** | **2 279 699** | **1 436 292 441 449 994 407** | | | **843 407** | **478 830 444 678 446 990 468 582 440 617** | | | | | **52,60** | 100,00 |
| **Axis 4: Improvement of Governance and security** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme 8 : Consolidation of the efficiency and transparency of Institutions | 86 323 | 43 543 | 33 851 | 15 764 | 42 780 | 8 535 | 15 694 11 262 11 502 39 329 | | | | 1,99 | 17,20 |
| Programme 9 : Strengthening security and peacebuilding | 415 575 | 346 999 | 282 207 73 627 | | 68 576 | 79 044 79 709 88 681 102 870 65 271 | | | | | 9,59 | 82,80 |
| **TOTAL AXE 4 390 542** | **501 898** | | **316 058 89 391** | | **111 356** | **87 579 95 403 99 943 114 372 104 600** | | | | | **11,58** | 100,00 |
| **Axis 5: sustainable environmental management** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme 10 : Sustainable management of land, water and biological diversity | 37 418 | 4 310 | 380 | 3 930 | 33 108 | 6 123 | 5 485 | 6 386 | 9 250 | 10 175 | 0,86 | 18,38 |

| Programme | Cout total in millions of FCFA | Financing acquired in million FCFA | | | Gap in millions of FCFA | Forecast costs per year (millions of FCFA) | | | | | % per axis and per program | Weight of programs by axis (In %) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | BN | PTF | | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | | |
| Programme 11 : Improving the living environment of populations and fighting climate change | 166 191 | 90 454 | 64 011 | 25 193 | 75 737 | 19 044 43 | 783 42 504 2 | 6 197 | | 34 663 | 3,83 | 81,62 |
| **TOTAL AXE 5** | **203 609** | **94 764** | **64 391** | **29 123** | **108 845** | **25 167 49** | **268 48 889 3** | **5 447** | | **44 838** | **4,70** | 100,00 |
| **TOTAL PAP PUBLIC** | **4 333 737** | **2 806 680 1 2** | **58 322** | **1 561 797** | **1 527 057** | **791 106 82** | **9 807 860 53** | **7 930 292 92** | **1 994** | | **100,00** | |

**Source:** PAP/PDES

### 3.4. PDES financing plan

The amount of the PDES 2017-2021 is estimated at 13,735 billion FCFA, including 8,171 billion public spending and 5,564 billion in private investment spending according to the basic scenario of the macroeconomic framework in accordance with the Economic and Financial Program concluded with the IMF.

**Public expenditure will be financed to the tune of 5,079.2 billion FCFA of own resources and 3,091.8 billion of external resources to be mobilized from Technical and Financial Partners.**

The following table gives the overall situation of PDES financing.

**Table 25: Financing of the PDES over the period 2017-2021 (in billions of FCFA)**

| **Labels** | **Amount (in billions of FCFA)** |
|---|---|
| Cost of public spending | 8 171,0 |
| Own resources | 5 079,2 |
| External resources to be mobilized | 3 091,8 |
| Cost of private financing sought | 5 564,0 |
| **Total Cost of PDES 2017-2021** | **13 735** |

**Source :** Based on macroeconomic framework data

**Box 9: Financing of the PDES according to the optimistic scenario**

The total cost of implementing the PDES, based on the optimistic scenario, is estimated at 15,018.2 billion FCFA, including 9,305.7 billion in public spending and 5,712.5 billion in private investment.

**Public spending will be financed by 5,523.9 billion in own resources and 3,712.5 billion in external resources to be mobilized.**

The following table gives the overall situation of PDES financing.

| **Labels** | **Amount (in billions of FCFA)** |
|---|---|
| Cost of public spending | 9 305.7 |
| Own resources | 5 523.9 |
| External resources to be mobilized | 3 781.8 |
| Cost of private financing sought | 5712.5 |
| **Total Cost of PDES 2017-2021** | **15 018.2** |

**Source** : Based on data from the macroeconomic framework of the PDES 2017-2021

# CHAPTER 4: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING MECHANISMS EVALUATION AND COORDINATION

Based on lessons learned from the implementation and monitoring-evaluation of the PDES 2012-2015, the PDES implementation, monitoring-evaluation and coordination mechanism is built on three distinct but interdependent instruments. These are the implementation, monitoring-evaluation and coordination systems, all three of which will be based on the management approach focused on development results.

The implementation, monitoring-evaluation and coordination mechanisms are anchored in the institutional framework which organizes and structures the country's administration. The experience of the Permanent Secretariat of the PDES having not given all the satisfaction expected, it is not necessary to create a mission structure for the implementation, monitoring-evaluation and coordination of the PDES 2017-2021. The coordination of programs will be entrusted to the general secretaries of the ministries and the sectoral coordination centers will ensure monitoring and evaluation for better support for the consolidation of the areas of intervention of the PDES.

## 4.1. PDES implementation system

The PDES implementation system is made up of implementation instruments and a certain number of actors.

### 4.1.1. Implementation instruments

For effective and efficient implementation of the PDES, the following main implementation instruments will be used both centrally and decentralized.

#### 4.1.1.1. Instruments at national level

**1. PAP you PDES**

A **Priority Action Plan (PAP)** is developed in order to ensure consistency between the actions deemed to be priorities at the level of each sector with the priorities declared within the Renaissance Program and the prospects for financing these priority actions. The PAP is established on the basis of: (i) the prioritization of actions at the level of each sector; (ii) financing capacities based on the basic macroeconomic scenario; (iii) the prospect of achieving an investment credit consumption rate of 80% and (iv) the objective assessment of the potential for mobilizing internal and external resources.

The prioritization took into account the following criteria: (i) alignment with national strategic documents (SDDCI Niger 2035, Renaissance Program Act 2, international commitments, Economic Orientations Document), (ii) the level of maturity of the action, (iii) the availability of financing, (iv) its capacity to influence social and economic change in the short and medium term.

The PAP reflects the Government's priorities for the implementation of its development policy during the Plan period.

**2. Multi-annual Budgetary and Economic Programming Document**

It is the multi-annual expenditure programming instrument for all revenue and expenditure. It covers a minimum period of three (3) years, the first year corresponding to the financial year covered by the draft Finance Law that the DPBEP supports. It is made up of two parts: one part describing the revenue outlook and a second the budgetary expenditures broken down by major categories. This budget allocation exercise complies with the PAP of the PDES.

**3. The Finance Law**

It is the instrument par excellence for implementing public policies.

**4. Strategic reform matrix**

This strategic reform matrix is annexed to the PDES 2017-2021. It includes reforms likely to promote the desired break in the SDDCI and to strongly influence the achievement of the strategic results of the PDES.

**5. Communication strategy**

A communication strategy will be developed as part of the implementation of the PDES. Its objective is to enable all levels of the population to appropriate the PDES. It will focus on the following principles: ownership, information, awareness and behavior change.

#### 4.1.1.2. Sector level instruments

**1. Sectoral policies**

The PDES guidelines will be implemented through sectoral policies over a ten (10) year horizon. They provide the main guidelines in the sectors considered.
Existing sectoral policies will be reread to ensure their consistency with the SDDCI of which the PDES constitutes the implementation instrument. Sectors that do not have sectoral policies will proceed with their development.

**2. Sectoral development plans**

Each sectoral policy will be implemented through a sectoral development plan (PDS) which defines the main areas of intervention and sectoral programs.

**3. Priority sector action plans (PAPS)**

Sector action plans operationalize sector development plans by focusing on results, major actions, activities and their costs. They can be revised during the mid-term review of the PDES.

#### 4.1.1.3. Instruments at ministerial level

**1. Multi-annual expenditure programming documents (DPPD)**

In accordance with organic law n°2012-09 of March 26, 2012, each ministry must develop a DPPD. The DPPD traces, within a three-year framework, the activities that the Ministry implements to achieve the strategic results of the PDES. It takes into account the budgetary and technical constraints linked to the implementation of the PAP of the PDES. Each DPPD budget program sets out over three years (at least), the evolution of credits and the expected results accompanied by performance indicators.

**2. Annual Performance Project (PAP)**

The Annual Performance Projects are a mandatory annex to the draft Finance Law. It presents the strategy, objectives and performance indicators of each program. It also specifies the costs of the actions as well as the distribution, by broad categories, of jobs paid by the State of the programs to which they refer.

**3. Annual Performance Report (RAP)**

Annexed to the draft regulation law, the RAP is developed by each ministry and makes it possible to assess the achievement of the objectives initially set in the Annual Performance Projects. These are key instruments for assessing the quality of public action.

#### 4.1.1.4. Instruments at regional and local level

Each region and municipality has developed its planning documents under the aegis of the Regional Council and the Municipal Council. These are Regional Development Plans (PDR) for the regions and Communal Development Plans (PDC) for the municipalities.

The PDES will be operationalized at the regional and local level through Priority Action Plans (PAP) whose development and implementation will be focused on local priorities of development. They will be linked to the areas of competence of local authorities and consistent with the orientations of the PDES.

### 4.1.2. Implementation actors

#### 4.1.2.1. State

The State will play a central role in the implementation of the PDES through the organization of consultation between the different actors around the different bodies of the institutional implementation system. It will also work to create a favorable environment through the implementation of the matrix of major reforms necessary for behavioral change and business development. He will play his leadership role in mobilizing the resources (financial, material and human) necessary for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the PDES.

#### 4.1.2.2. Territorial communities

The role of local authorities will be focused on participation in the development and implementation of the PDCs, the animation of local consultation frameworks, with the various stakeholders, participation in the monitoring and evaluation process at the local level. .

#### 4.1.2.3. Private sector

The private sector will play a leading role in the production, processing, marketing of national products and job creation. He will participate in consultation frameworks, monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the PDES. Through the PPP, it will co-finance the realization of certain structuring investments.

#### 4.1.2.4. Civil society

The involvement of civil society should focus on participation in the development and implementation of sectoral and local planning benchmarks, the financing of projects and programs, consultation frameworks, monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the PDES. In short, the citizens' budget will be a reality to allow better involvement of populations in the management of affairs.

#### 4.1.2.5. Technical and Financial Partners (PTF)

The TFPs will participate in the work of the bodies of the institutional system for the implementation and monitoring-evaluation of the PDES. They will also support the development and implementation of sectoral and local planning benchmarks, as well as the strengthening of institutional and operational capacities. The PTFs will have an important function in mobilizing the resources necessary for its implementation.

#### 4.1.2.5. Diaspora

Nigeriens from outside will be called upon to put to good use their know-how capitalized in their country of residence. They will have an important contribution to make in mobilizing resources with a view to making structuring investments and in the fight against poverty.

### 4.2. Monitoring-evaluation system

The PDES 2017-2021 monitoring-evaluation system has the mandate to boost the implementation of the PDES and provide decision-makers and various stakeholders with useful information on the progress of program implementation, the results recorded, lessons learned and difficulties encountered, as well as proposed solutions to improve overall performance. The system also provides credible information on the use of resources, the satisfaction of public service users and the improvement of citizens' living conditions.

To this end, the M&E system of the PDES 2017-20121 is structured to ensure five main functions, namely: (i) monitoring of program execution, (ii) monitoring of results, (iii) public expenditure reviews , (iv) performance evaluations of public policies and (v) evaluations (mid-term and final) of the PDES. By fulfilling these five functions, it will provide within the required deadlines the Annual Implementation Reports (RAMO), the annual public expenditure review reports, and public policy evaluation reports.

The monitoring-evaluation system is based on a participatory approach which involves actors linked by vertical and horizontal functional relationships. It constitutes a permanent process of collection and analysis of reliable and useful information for decision-making. Thus, the PDES monitoring-evaluation system is based on a certain number of principles which are: (i) respect for the mandates of the different structures, (ii) the promotion and revitalization of existing consultation frameworks at the national, intersectoral level , sectoral, regional, departmental and municipal, (iii) the triangulation of information collected in order to avoid duplication and minimize bias, iv) compliance with procedures and indicators previously defined and (v) the use of appropriate collection, analysis and reporting tools.

Finally, a monitoring-evaluation manual specifying the definition, mission, objectives, principles and expected results of the monitoring-evaluation system will be developed. It will also specify the constituent elements, the institutional mechanism, the functions and the activities of the monitoring-evaluation system. The main products expected from the system are indicated in Appendix 5.

#### 4.2.1. Monitoring of execution of PDES 2017-2021 programs

Monitoring program execution will focus on information relating to: (i) rate of mobilization of announced resources, (ii) rate of disbursement, (iii) rate of physical production of products (goods and services provided to beneficiaries), (iv) rate of implementation of reforms, (v) difficulties encountered, ( vi) lessons learned and (vii) useful recommendations to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of programmes.

To this end, state ministries and institutions will report on the state of execution of the programs for which they are responsible, through annual technical and financial execution reports. These reports will be analyzed, validated and consolidated by the coordination centers sectoral and transmitted to the Ministry of Planning, with a view to developing the RAMOs and to CAPEG for the preparation of the report on government action.

### 4.2.2 Annual review of projects and programs by ministry

To assess the coherence and relevance of the activities carried out by development projects and programs in relation to the PDES products, an annual review of projects and programs will be organized by the Ministry of Planning. To do this, it will set up an exhaustive database on the products produced by the projects and programs. It will also ensure that the information and recommendations resulting from the evaluations are capitalized on.

### 4.2.3. Monitoring of the results of the PDES 2017-2021.

Monitoring the results resulting from the implementation of the PDES 2017-2021 will make it possible to assess, on the basis of the indicators and targets selected, the level of achievement of the overall, specific and sectoral effects. It aims to provide information on the changes that have occurred in the well-being of populations following the implementation of PDES programs.

Monitoring of results will be ensured through the collection, consolidation and analysis of the evolution of indicators in view of the targets. To this end, the indicator monitoring dashboard will be updated annually and a detailed report on the performance analysis of progress towards achieving the effects of the PDES will be prepared. This exercise will help identify imbalances and propose the necessary adjustments. It is the Monitoring-Evaluation Unit of the Ministry of Planning which will prepare the related reports.

### 4.2.4. Annual review of public expenditure.

The annual review of public expenditure will analyze the effectiveness of budget allocations and the alignment of expenditure with the PDES and sectoral programs. It will assess the effectiveness of expenditure, their impact in achieving results as well as the imbalances observed with a view to proposing appropriate adjustments to decision-makers.

The annual review of public expenditure will be carried out by the Ministry of Finance through the capitalization of sectoral reviews carried out, the consolidation of data and the preparation of annual public expenditure review reports. All administrations concerned by the review of public expenditure will be involved.

The annual report of the public expenditure review will indicate the alignment of the budget allocation with the PDES guidelines and the amount of actual expenditure in relation to allocations as well as their compliance with pre-established schedules. The effectiveness of public spending will be analyzed by identifying the types of investments producing the highest returns and those giving the impression of a waste of resources without concrete results.

### 4.2.5. Performance evaluations of public development policies

Performance evaluations of public policies will make it possible to deepen analyzes of the changes observed at the population level. They will be conducted under the supervision of the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit in conjunction with the National Institute of Statistics (INS) on the basis of a defined annual program.

### 4.2.6. Mid-term and final evaluations

The mid-term and final evaluations of the PDES aim to assess i) the degree of achievement of the target objectives and the results obtained, ii) the level of satisfaction of the target groups in relation to the effects and impacts of the investments achieved and iii) lessons learned and recommendations to be taken into account by decision-makers and actors responsible for implementation.

The mid-term and final evaluations will make it possible to assess, on the basis of standard evaluation criteria, in particular the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the programs implemented within the framework of the PDES, the effects and impact recorded as well. as the sustainability of the investments made. The evaluations will highlight the consistency of the causal relationships of the results obtained and must make it possible to draw lessons and good experiences to capitalize on.

To this end, the team of independent evaluators who will be responsible for conducting these two exercises under the supervision of the CSE will evaluate all the reports produced by the PDES 2017-2021 monitoring-evaluation system. The mid-term and final evaluation reports are respectively expected at the end of 2019 and during 2022.

## 4.3. Coordination Device

The PDES Coordination system is under the responsibility of the Prime Minister. It drives implementation and provides the various stakeholders with the opportunity to monitor the achievements and achievement of the results of the PDES over time but also to decide on the directions and measures to be taken to guarantee the achievement of the planned results. To this end, the coordination system is made up of three categories of bodies, namely (i) the political steering and orientation bodies and (ii) the technical bodies (iii) the consultative and consultation bodies. The different coordination structures will meet regularly to provide guidance and assess the results of the implementation of the PDES.

### 4.3.1. Steering and political guidance bodies of the PDES.

The general supervision of the PDES is placed under the authority of the Prime Minister, Head of Government. The various coordination bodies responsible for providing political guidance on the PDES 2017-2021 implementation process are:

• the PDES Orientation Council, chaired by the Prime Minister, Head of Government meets four (04) times a year. Council meetings are prepared and organized by the Ministry of Planning. It is made up of all members of the Government and officials of State Institutions. The Council is responsible for: (i) assessing the progress of the implementation of the PDES, (ii) giving the necessary directives for the proper execution of the PDES, (iii) deciding on possible new orientations of the PDES on the based on the major results observed and international issues, (iv) assess the effects of the implementation of the PDES on economic and social development. The Orientation Council reports quarterly to the Council of Ministers on the progress of the implementation of the PDES.

  The Council of Ministers approves the decisions of the orientation council and informs the public through communications of the state of implementation of the PDES. It also ensures that the priorities of the PDES are respected during the examination of the draft budget,

• The Ministry of Planning: it prepares and organizes the meetings of the Orientation Council. In this capacity, he prepares the technical documents which will be examined by the National Orientation Council.

### 4.3.2. PDES technical coordination bodies

The technical coordination bodies responsible for providing technical guidance and ensuring the validation of reports resulting from the monitoring-evaluation process of the implementation of the PDES 2017-2021 are: (i) the Ministry of Planning, (ii) the Technical Committee National (iii) sectoral coordination centers, (iv) regional coordination units.

#### 4.3.2.1 General Directorates of the Ministry of Planning

The Ministry of Planning is the coordination structure for the process of monitoring the implementation of the PDES. He is responsible for: (i) standardizing and centralizing information from all divisions; (ii) synthesize and analyze the information (physical and financial achievement, funding acquired, sectoral indicators, effects/impacts, financing trigger indicators, aid effectiveness indicator, reform indicators, difficulties, etc.) and transmit it to decision-making bodies; (iii) support technical ministries and centers in budgetary programming and arbitration through the annual review of projects and programs, annual performance reports, annual performance projects, multi-year expenditure programming documents (RAP/PAP/DPPD) ; (iv) to stimulate and facilitate compliance with production deadlines for cluster documentation; (v) make available to the clusters and Ministries guides and tools for planning, programming and monitoring-evaluation (dashboards, computer applications, methodological guides for reviews, etc.); (vi) train and coach the technical teams of the centers and ministries; (vii) evaluation of public policies.

The Ministry of Planning will drive and strengthen dynamics in the following aspects:

- the implementation of a communication plan which will identify the information needs for the different stakeholders as well as the formats adapted to each user;

- the establishment of a program to strengthen the supply and demand for evaluation through the improvement of evaluation practices, the promotion of evaluation and the strengthening of human material and institutional capacities;

- the development of the Geographic Information System (GIS) with the objective of better targeting of beneficiary populations for the implementation of programs linked to territorial planning, the construction of roads and structures, the management of natural resources , preservation of the environment, agriculture, hydraulics, mines, rural development, national security, construction of social infrastructure;

- strengthening the capacities of regional coordination units which will enable the regular reporting of information.

- The development of a PDES monitoring-evaluation manual

#### 4.3.2.2 National Technical Committee

The National Technical Committee meets ad hoc by the Ministry of Planning as needed. It is chaired by the Secretary General of the Ministry of Planning. It will include the General Secretaries of the Ministries, the PTFs, representatives of civil society and the private sector. He will be responsible for promoting synergy between the different sectoral coordination centers and controlling the quality of information and reports submitted by the sectoral and regional centers. It will validate the annual PDES implementation report, before its submission to the PDES Orientation Council and the State-PTFs committee.

#### 4.3.2.3. Public Policy Analysis and Action Evaluation Unit Government (CAPEG)

CAPEG plays the following roles in the PDES monitoring and coordination system: (i) ensuring analytical information feedback to support the Prime Minister's decision-making (ii) analyzing budgetary alignment with PDES priorities , (iii) monitor and analyze the achievements and products of Government action, (iv) analyze public policies, (v) analyze the overall coherence of government action.

#### 4.3.2.4 Sectoral coordination centers

The sectoral coordination centers structured around the strategic priorities of the PDES are technical spaces for coordination and dialogue with all the stakeholders concerned. The architecture is based on a sectoral and/or ministerial approach such as that of the I3N and the ministries of public health and water supply and sanitation. They will be constituted on the basis of the strategic priorities of the PDES which are: transformation of the rural world, the private sector, demographic transition, education and training, development management, governance and modernization of the State, health, hydraulics. The health and water supply centers are ministerial while the others are sectoral.

The Education and training, Health, Hydraulics and Transformation of the rural world centers (HC/I3N) exist in fact. The Private Sector and Demographic Transition centers are in the making, while the Development Management and State Governance and Modernization centers are to be created.

The coordination centers are organized around 4 key elements, namely: (i) leadership provided by a state actor, (ii) a small technical team (3-5 public administration executives); a linchpin which facilitates the production of the expected documentation and which strengthens the capacity of ministry teams, (iii) tools allowing the production of relevant documentation, (iv) consultation frameworks allowing political dialogue between the State, PTFs and sector players

They are responsible for establishing reports on the implementation of the various sectoral policies and programs. They will ensure the coherence of sectoral strategies with the PDES as well as that of projects and programs with sectoral results. The sectoral coordination centers will make it possible to strengthen the planning, programming and monitoring-evaluation function of the implementation of public policies in the sector. The clusters will pay particular attention to improving the rate of consumption of resources in the sector by implementing tools for forecasting and the financing situation, strengthening the capacities of the cluster's stakeholders, particularly through the coaching system, training in the action, mobilization of resources, development of synergy between actors and between interventions. They will also strengthen the sectoral approach and national implementation modalities by promoting the development of a sectoral policy and its national program, the animation of the "State – Technical and financial partners – sector players" at sector level and interministerial coordination.

The composition of the sectoral coordination centers (ministries involved in each center) and the administrative anchoring of the technical teams will be specified in the orders of the Prime Minister establishing and operating methods of these centers.

The General Secretariat of the Ministry of Planning is the administrative representative of the coordination centers. The Ministry of Planning will designate a focal point for monitoring and leading each coordination center. Monitoring of the deliverables of the coordination centers in time and quality will be ensured by the Monitoring-Evaluation Unit of the Ministry of Planning.

#### 4.3.2.5. National Institute of Statistics (INS)

The National Institute of Statistics (INS) will ensure the production of quality statistical data necessary for measuring the results of the PDES 2017-2021. It will ensure the coordination of the activities of the National Statistical System (NSS) and will ensure the reliability and quality of statistical data, socio-demographic indicators and macroeconomic aggregates and will validate them before their use. It will also ensure capacity building in statistical matters for the Statistics Directorates (DS) and the Studies and Programming Directorates (DEP) of the ministerial departments, key structures of the PDES 2017-2021 monitoring-evaluation system.

#### 4.3.2.4 Regional coordination units

The coordination of information flows is ensured at the regional level by a regional unit composed of the Deputy Secretary General (SGA) of the Governorate, the Regional Director of Community Development and Territorial Planning and the Regional Director of the INS.

It collects and analyzes data on current development actions, ensures the validation and regular transmission of PDES monitoring-evaluation reports so that they are submitted for assessment to the sectoral coordination and political steering bodies.

### 4.3.3. PDES consultation and advisory bodies

The consultative and consultation bodies are made up of the State-PTF committee and the sectoral consultation frameworks.

#### 4.3.3.1 State-Technical and Financial Partners Committee

The committee's mission is to promote coordination and harmonization of the interventions of the different actors, to facilitate the mobilization of financial and technical resources, and to ensure the alignment of support with the budgetary cycle. It also serves as a unique framework for dialogue between the government and partners in the process of monitoring the implementation of the PDES. It will particularly ensure that the results of the reviews are taken into account for the allocation of resources to the priorities contained in the PDES, the assessment of the relevance and financing of the PDES programs. In this context, it will be co-chaired by the Minister in charge of Planning and the co-chairs of the State-Technical and Financial Partners committee.

It brings together members of the government and Technical and Financial Partners present in Niamey.

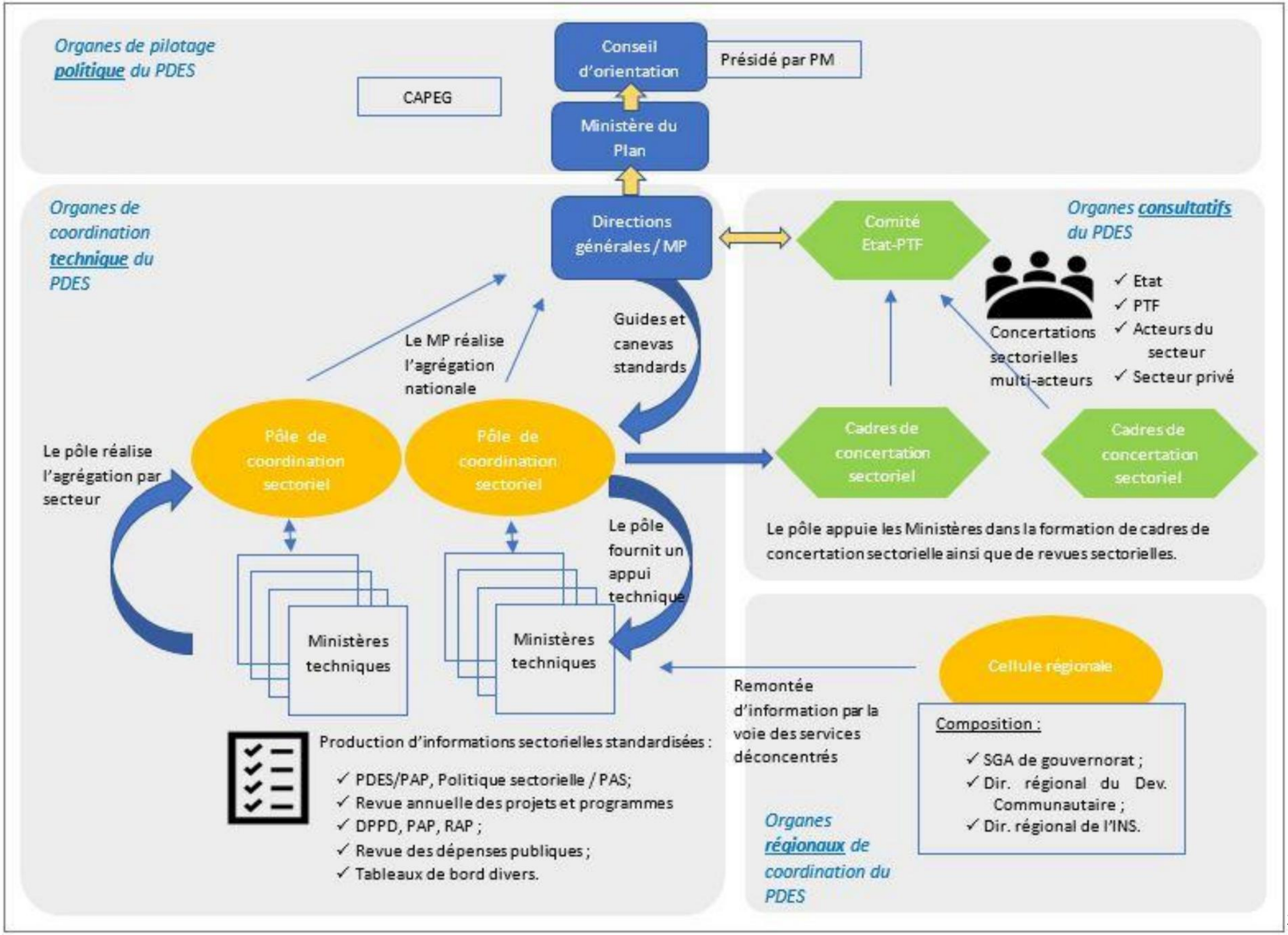
#### 4.3.3.2 Consultation frameworks

Consultation frameworks are created around sectoral coordination centers. They are made up of representatives of the State, TFPs, the private sector and civil society in the sector. Sector review meetings are organized annually for each coordination center. They take place in April-May and are an opportunity to examine the results and the

programming of sector interventions. These meetings feed into the meeting of the State-Technical and Financial Partners Committee.

The diagram below indicates the different bodies of the coordination and monitoring-evaluation system.

**Diagram 4: Monitoring-evaluation and coordination system**



# CHAPTER 5: ANALYSIS AND MITIGATION OF RISKS AND FACTORS SUCCESS

## 5.1. Risk analysis and mitigation

The ambition to transform Nigerien society and improve the well-being of the populations requires carrying out coherent and sustained actions, so as to consolidate the dynamic of change initiated in order to sustainably improve the living conditions of the populations. However, the march towards this renewal remains confronted with a certain number of risks at the national, sub-regional and international level which could hinder it.

The main risks are six types: (i) the risk linked to the weak support of stakeholders, (ii) the risk of deterioration of security, (iii) the risk of socio-political unrest, (iv) financial risk, ( v) the risk linked to climatic hazards and (vi) the risk linked to the international situation.

### 1. Risk linked to low support from stakeholders for the 2017-2021 PDES, particularly the demographic questions

The PDES 2017-2021 is intended to be the single reference framework for interventions under the Government's development agenda for the period 2017-2021 and is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Its effective implementation requires the full support of all actors participating in the national development process and their intervention in a concerted and synergistic manner.

To promote this consultation and this synergy of intervention, it is planned to establish an appropriate institutional system taking into account all the actors involved in the development of Niger (central and decentralized administrations, local authorities, parliament, private sector, universities, NGOs/CSOs, PTF). It is also planned to have a national-scale communication plan in order to raise awareness of the PDES and generate support from implementation structures and populations.

A national population policy is being formulated. It will integrate this risk and propose appropriate mitigation actions.

### 2. Risk of security degradation

The security issue has become a major concern in Niger, as in several countries in the Sahel and West Africa, including Niger, which are faced with the threat of terrorist movements. This situation of insecurity contributes to undermining the confidence of investors and the population, and is likely to hinder the proper implementation of the

PDES, in particular by limiting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), by weakening the tourism and hotel sectors with knock-on effects on other sectors.

To deal with this risk of deterioration of security, it is appropriate to improve intelligence systems and coordination between the defense and security forces, to strengthen their capacities, to raise awareness among the population and to involve them in the fight, to strengthen military and security cooperation with the countries of the sub-region and those engaged in the fight against terrorism.

### 3. Risk of socio-political unrest

It should be noted that Nigerien democracy is becoming more and more consolidated with the regular holding of presidential, legislative and municipal elections as well as the proper functioning of the various institutions. We must also recognize that it is still fragile and therefore still carries risks. Efforts must continue to further entrench it and maintain a constant dialogue between stakeholders.

### 4. Financial risk

The financial risk is mainly linked to the weakness of internal resources which must cover 62.2% of the financing of the PDES. This weakness in own resources is due to tax non-compliance, the narrowness of the tax base and the poor modernization of working procedures and means.

As a measure to take, at the domestic level, it is up to the State to improve the quality of public spending, in order to generate savings on current spending to finance investments. Will also be effective, the development of vigorous programs to improve the mobilization of tax revenues, the active mobilization of the contribution of Nigeriens from outside, the improvement of the quality of public debt management and the pursuit of dialogue with its TFPs, within the framework of new country support programs.

Furthermore, the variability of financing will be taken into account depending on the quality of the internal and external environments, with: (i) the organization of a general round table on the financing of the PDES, so as to increase integration and harmonization of TFP interventions, (ii) measures to strengthen the PPP, (iii) establishment of a system for monitoring TFP commitments and tax reform measures.

### 5. Risk linked to climatic hazards

Global warming and related climate changes are increasingly affecting Sahelian countries such as Niger, particularly through irregular rainfall and even the recurrence of droughts and floods. These factors have significant effects on food and nutritional security through the decline in agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries production. They also aggravate the vulnerability of populations through the destruction of production and habitats, worsening poverty and vulnerability, particularly in rural areas. The precariousness of households which results from these two forms of disasters leads to significant spending on temporary humanitarian actions which should be complementary to structuring investments and global measures to reduce vulnerability.

To deal with the risk linked to climate hazards, it is necessary to develop/or update and implement climate change adaptation plans and plans for anticipation and response to natural disasters. We should also continue actions to secure and intensify agro-sylvo-pastoral and fishery production as well as small-scale irrigation, particularly for the most fragile and vulnerable households.

**6. Risk linked to the international situation**

“Price tacker” countries like Niger will continue to be subject to fluctuations in the world prices of raw materials, particularly uranium, gold and oil, as long as their exports remain dominated by natural resources. Moreover,
the long-term deterioration of the terms of trade will continue to impact their trade deficits with their corollary of currency loss. Niger has no other choice than to initiate a real diversification of its exports which involves processing its local products. This will help reduce imports and diversify its foreign exchange sources with other types of exports. To do this, it must channel the resources drawn from its subsoil to initiate this process of transformation of local products. Also, the investment code could emphasize local product processing activities. Better, develop and implement a specific investment code for local product processing activities.

Another counterpart to the risks linked to the international situation remains the effect of international financial and economic crises. Due to the strong dependence of Southern countries on Official Development Assistance (ODA), a crisis in donor countries inevitably affects the execution of national budgets (in terms of a drop in budget support and project donations), with more or more significant consequences on populations. To curb this risk, the country will have to work to diversify sources of financing, particularly by calling on innovative sources of financing.

**7. Absorptive capacity risk**

The low absorption capacity of financial resources, linked in particular to cumbersome disbursement procedures and mechanisms as well as administrative dysfunctions, constitute major risks for the efficiency and effectiveness of public spending. To prevent this type of risk, the implementation of the reforms identified in PGRFP 4 and the matrix of measures adopted by the Government in 2014 will continue. These measures relate in particular to the signing of performance contracts between project managers and the government, monitoring implementation deadlines.

The weak capacity of local authorities and their various bodies to be part of the dynamic of implementing the PDES could also have a negative impact on the quality of population participation and that of actions, while limiting their efficiency. Strengthening the capacities of elected officials is therefore essential.

**Table 26: List of risks and mitigation measures**

| Risks | Reduction measures |
|---|---|
| ***Risk linked to low support from stakeholders, questions in particular demographic*** | - Establish an appropriate institutional mechanism<br>- Develop a communications strategy |
| ***Risk linked to security degradation*** | - Improve intelligence and security systems;<br>- Strengthen military and security cooperation<br>- Strengthen public confidence in the security forces and in republican justice |
| ***Risk of socio-political unrest*** | - Promote a peaceful political environment<br>- Maintain dialogue at the political level and social |
| ***Financial risk*** | - Diversify exports<br>- Save money on everyday expenses<br>- Increase tax revenue<br>- Mobilize external financing |
| ***Risk linked to climatic hazards*** | - Develop, update and implement climate change adaptation programs and natural disaster response plans<br>- Develop and invest in multi-year and multi-sector programs to reduce vulnerability to food and nutritional insecurity ahead of episodes of shocks and crises |
| ***Risk linked to the international situation*** | - Diversify exports<br>- Transform raw materials |
| ***Absorptive capacity risk*** | - Ensure the implementation of the PRGFP<br>- Establish performance contracts with project teams |

## 5.2. Success factors

Niger has undeniable agropastoral potential, considerable natural resources, a predominantly young population, a strong political will and a cultural potential promoting cohesion and social solidarity.

1. ***Agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries potential***

Niger has: (i) 15 million hectares of cultivable land, (ii) a known irrigable potential of approximately 10,942,560 hectares, (iii) vast pastoral areas, (iv) considerable room for improvement in productivity for its main productions, (v) a rapidly growing young rural population, (vi) a livestock population estimated at 42,790,000 head in 2015 and (vii) fishery resources covering an area of approximately 410,000 ha.

Agriculture is fundamental to the development of Niger. Agricultural activities represent more than 23.5% of the country's total GDP in 2015 and employ more than 85% of the population. Due to its weight in the country's economy, the performance of the agricultural sector has a determining impact on the economic and social development of the country.
Agriculture therefore plays and will continue to play in the future a fundamental role in the country's economic growth, poverty reduction and food security.

The Nigerien forest covers approximately 12,000,000 ha, or 10% of the territory. It produces gum arabic on approximately 160,000 ha of gum plantations (natural or replanted) in an artisanal manner. In addition, Niger contains several biotopes rich in exceptional biodiversity, represented by approximately 3,200 animal species. It is home to the last specimens of West African giraffes and numerous species of mammals and birds, of international importance through its network of protected areas and wetlands (W National Park, Nature Reserve National Air and Ténéré, Termit Tin Touma, Tadress, Gadabeji, Niger River etc.).

Livestock breeding is also practiced by nearly 87% of the active population as a main activity or as a supplement to agricultural activities. The sector contributes approximately 9.05% to the total GDP in 2015 and represents the country's second largest source of export income after mineral resources. Livestock breeding constitutes an essential means of saving for households and also plays an important role in the development of agriculture through organic manure. The Nigerien livestock population is estimated at more than 40 million heads (i.e. 16 million Tropical Livestock Units – TLU) in 2014, all species combined, including 24% cattle and 62% small ruminants, and around 15 million poultry. , mainly traditional breeding with a low proportion of intensive poultry farming (3-5%).

Fishing directly or indirectly affects more than 50,000 people, with traditional and semi-modern know-how in fishing and aquaculture, 9,111 households practicing at least one activity in the fishing sector. National production would be around 40,000 tonnes, which is close to the existing data usually accepted (45,000 tonnes in 2013). On average, fishing generates more than 40 billion CFA francs in turnover per year.

## 2. ***Natural resources***

**Uranium:** Niger has been producing uranium for forty-three years. It is the fourth producer and the fifth in terms of reserves (7% of the total) globally. Uranium production began in Arlit in 1971. With the start of production of a mine in Akokan in 1978, then a third mine in Azelik in 2011, the country experienced a significant level of growth – of 2,993 tonnes in 2008 to 4,116 tonnes in 2015. This increase reflected the evolution of the international market which, in the 1990s and 2000s, had uranium from the reprocessing of nuclear warheads from the former Soviet Union, within the framework START and SALT agreements. With the depletion of these sources, the demand for uranium from mines has increased, particularly in Niger.

**Oil :** Niger became a producing country in 2011, with the exploitation of the Agadem oil field and the start-up of the SORAZ company refinery near Zinder, built to process oil and associated gas from this field. The products (petrol, diesel and liquefied petroleum gas – LPG) are mainly intended for internal consumption and exports to neighboring countries. It is stated that oil reserves could increase to 1 billion barrels of oil. The current production capacity of the field is 20,000 bbl/day, aligned with the capacity of the refinery. Production amounted to 13,000 barrels per day (bbl/d) in 2012, 18,000 bbl/d in 2013 and 19,000 bbl/d in 2014 (International Monetary Fund).

***Coal :*** coal is extracted from the Anour-Araren deposit in the Massif d'Air, near Tchirozérine and by SONICHAR, a Nigerien company with predominantly public capital (69.32%). Proven mineral coal reserves exceed 90 million tonnes to date, including 70 million tonnes in the Tahoua region, in Salkadamna and 18 million tonnes in Anou Araren and significant deposits on the Solomi site in the region of Agadez;

**Solar :** The average solar radiation over the entire territory, one of the highest in the ECOWAS region, is of the order of 6 kWh/m²/day, with an average duration of 8.5 hours per day, solar energy, an important energy resource, in all regions of the country;

**Wind turbines:** Wind resources, also among the highest in the ECOWAS region for in terms of terrestrial potential, are substantial, thanks to wind speeds which vary from 2.5 m/s in the South to 5 m/s in the North, particularly favorable for applications in the areas of pumping for irrigation and drinking water supplies;

**Hydroelectricity :** The hydroelectric potential is estimated at more than 278 MW, including 130 MW in Kandadji, 122 MW in Gambou on the Niger River and 26 MW in Dyondyonga on the Mékrou. In addition, several sites suitable for the development of mini hydroelectric power plants have been identified on seasonal rivers (Goulbi de Maradi and Maggia de Tahoua) and tributaries of the Niger River (Sirba, Goroubi, Dargol);

***Gold Resources :*** Niger has significant gold deposits in the Liptako and Djado areas. These deposits are underexploited. Indeed, only a small portion is exploited industrially (877 kg) and by gold panning (397.1 kg) in 2015.

***Water resources :*** Niger has significant fishing potential estimated at 400,000 ha of fresh water: (Niger River and its tributaries, Komadougou Yobé, Lake Chad, 970 natural ponds and 69 artificial water reservoirs).

**Two major hydrographic networks stand out in Niger :** (i) the eastern network which includes Lake Chad, Komadougou Yobé, the Koramas, the koris, the Goulbis and the oasis basins; (ii) the western network composed of the Niger River and its tributaries. Niger's groundwater is estimated at 2.5 billion m3 of renewable water and 2,000 billion m3 of non-renewable water. Annual surface water flows are estimated at 30 billion m3 per year.

### 3. *Youth of the population*

Between 1960 and 2010, the percentage of under-15s remained close to 50%, that of under-20s close to 60% and that of under-25s 67%. Today, one in two Nigeriens is under 15 years old and two in three Nigeriens are under 25 years old.

### 4. Political will

In Niger, there is a political will to take the difficult measures that are necessary and elites who are aware of the challenges facing the country. A more open national debate on these major challenges is now possible within the framework of a democratic process.
Finally, the Nigerien people have shown in the past a strong capacity for resilience to shocks and adaptation to changes. Its history has also proven that it has a long tradition of solidarity and social cohesion which has enabled it to reject extremist temptations.

### 5. Cultural potential

Article 3 of the Constitution of November 25, 2010 cites social justice and national solidarity among the fundamental principles of the Republic. The notion of national solidarity refers to the need for a contract between the State and its citizens so that they can face the major risks of life. Article 45 provides that “the aforementioned rights and freedoms are exercised in compliance with the laws and regulations in force”. In addition to these provisions cited below, Niger is a country that brings together several ethnic groups. Joking cousinhood is one of the factors of social cohesion. This value can have various objectives. Thus, joking cousining aims either to put an end to situations of tension, or to prevent or even strengthen intercommunity relations. And it is by virtue of this mechanism that the different ethnic groups of Niger consider themselves related. Whatever the case, Niger still retains this social value which has spared us from the tears and other tragic civil conflicts that we unfortunately experienced in many African countries.

Notwithstanding the recurrence of threats to peace, there are many factors conducive to peace. The latter consist of joking cousinhood, the interpenetration of different ethnolinguistic groups, the predominance of a tolerant Islam, the existence of a system of representation which values diversity and the internalization of freedom of expression.

## 6. Strategic positioning

Niger is an important geostrategic country located at a crossroads and transit linking any investor with three regional areas of Africa: West Africa with Nigeria, Mali, Burkina Faso and Benin; Central Africa with Chad and North Africa with Algeria and Libya. Several of these countries are economic powers in the different regions and represent important outlets that can help boost national production.

In addition to this significant potential, the country is a member of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) with a Common External Tariff (CET). Consequently, investing in Niger automatically gives access to the UEMOA market which has a potential of around 73 million consumers and to that of ECOWAS of more than 280 million consumers. Niger's continental position, far from being a handicap, is an asset.

## 7. Strong and committed civil society

Niger has an engaged and dynamic civil society with a good understanding of the issues related to good governance and social development. We can therefore count on it to play its role of awakening and alert to attract the government's attention to development issues. Also, the State alone cannot meet the many development challenges. It is therefore necessary to establish partnerships with CSOs to win the challenge of fighting corruption, climate change, demography, irregular migration and social improvement.

## ANNEXES

Annex 1: logical framework of the PDES

Appendix 2: PDES 2017-2021 performance measurement framework (base scenario)

Appendix 3: The sectoral effects of the PDES

Annex 4: List of prioritized SDG targets and indicators

Appendix 5: expected products and deliverables from the monitoring-evaluation system

**Annex 1: logical framework of the PDES 2017 – 2021 focused on results**

**Overall objective:** Contribute to building a peaceful, well-governed country with an emerging and sustainable economy, and a society based on values of equity and sharing of the fruits of progress.

**Specific objective:** Strengthen the resilience of the economic and social development system.

| Results | Results indicators | Sources and means of verification | Assumptions/risks |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Impact:** The well-being of Nigeriens is improved | Human Development Index (HDI) | Report on DH (UNDP) | |
| | Proportion of population living below the national poverty line (SDG 1.2.1) | Population status report (INS) | |
| | | | |
| **Overall effect 1 :** The Nigerien is a citizen favorable to sustainable socio-economic development | Citizen perception index on their contribution to development | Investigation report | **Hypotheses :** Social, economic and political stability assured<br><br>**Risks:** - deterioration of security,<br>- socio-political unrest, |
| | Level of respect for public property | Investigation report | |
| | Level of respect for punctuality | Investigation report | |
| **Overall effect 2 :** The social development of populations is sustainably improved | Incidence of multidimensional poverty | INS | |
| **Overall effect 3 :** Economic growth is strong, sustained and inclusive | Annual growth rate of real GDP | INS (national accounts) | |
| | Proportion of the middle class (hard core approach) | INS | |
| | Income distribution index (GINI) | INS (middle class report) | |
| **Overall effect 4:** Populations are well governed in a secure space | List of Mo Ibrahim (rank and score) | Rapport Mo Ibrahim | |
| | World Bank Governance Indicator (CPIA) | World Bank Report | |
| **Overall effect 5:** Environmental management is sustainably improved | Proportion of total land surface occupied by degraded land (areas of degraded land) | Report COMMUNICATION | |
| | Areas of forests under management | Report COMMUNICATION | |
| | Areas of land recovered | Report COMMUNICATION | |
| | | | |
| **Specific effect1.1. :** THE | Social values: Solidarity, mutual aid, discipline, respect for | | **Hypotheses :** |

| Results | Results indicators | Sources and means of verification | Assumptions/risks |
|---|---|---|---|
| values of social progress are reinforced | the word given | | Strong commitment from all stakeholders ensured |
| | Against social values: incivility, refusal of progress | | |
| | Level of respect for the code of conduct and ethics | | |
| **Specific effect 1.2:** The democratic and republican state is strong and solid | General election turnout | CENI report | |
| | Proportion of technical positions actually occupied by technicians with the profile | Investigation report | **Risks:** - low support from actors |
| | Level of confidence of the population in the Institutions of the Republic | | |
| | Level of respect for the separation of powers | Investigation report | **Hypotheses :** More favorable natural conditions |
| | Political values: Respect for the law, respect for justice, peace, security, national unity, | | |
| | Against political values: corruption, impunity, weak anchoring of the republican spirit, injustice, nepotism, regionalism, | | **Risks : -** climatic hazards |
| **Specific effect2.1:** human capital is significantly strengthened | Life expectancy at birth | INS (report on demographic projections) | - Consecutive occurrence of years of drought |
| | Average duration of schooling | INS | **Assumption :** Financing assured |
| | School life expectancy | INS | |
| | Literacy rate of those aged 15 and over | INS | **Risks: -** |
| | Literacy rate of women aged 15 and over in rural areas | INS | low mobilization and consumption of |
| | Net primary school enrollment rate for girls in rural areas INS | | internal resources - |
| | Net secondary I enrollment rate of girls in the middle rural | INS | stagnation of ODA - unfavorable international |
| | Net secondary II enrollment rate for girls in rural areas | INS | situation |
| **Specific effect 2.2:** The demographic transition has begun | Total fertility rate | INS | |
| | Demographic dependency ratio | INS | |
| | Population growth rate | INS | |
| | Youth employment (youth unemployment rate) | INS | |
| **Specific effect 3.1:** The private sector is competitive | Average lifespan of companies | Department of Commerce | |
| **Specific effect 3.2:** The world | Growth rate of rural GDP | INS (national accounts) | |

| Results | Results indicators | Sources and means of verification | Assumptions/risks |
|---|---|---|---|
| rural is significantly transformed | Proportion of rural youth with permanent employment | INS | |
| **Specific effect 3.3:** Development management is effective | Share of investments in mobilized resources (Financing investment expenditure from domestic resources) | MP (DGPD) | |
| | Consumption rate of investment credits | MP (DGPD) | |
| | Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural sectors (Share of the informal sector in GDP) | INS | |
| **Specific effect 4.1:** The populations are satisfied with the services of the public administration and the Institutions of the Republic | Corruption Perception Index | Rapport Transparency International | |
| | Satisfaction rate of public service users (Education) | Investigation report | |
| **Specific effect 4.2:** The internal security of the country and its borders is ensured | Population satisfaction rate with regard to safety Survey report | | |
| | Percentage of national structures responsible for peace, having an operational mechanism for conflict prevention and management | Investigation report | |
| | Percentage of municipalities in charge of peace, having an operational mechanism for conflict prevention and management | Investigation report | |
| **Specific effect 5.1:** Natural resources and biodiversity are managed sustainably | Degree of integration of climate change into planning | | |
| | Development, testing and quality assessment of climate-friendly investment instruments/models | | |
| | Strengthened State capacity and coordination mechanism for the integration of protection against climate shocks | | |
| **Specific effect 5.2:** The living environment of the populations is adapted to climate change | Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing | Report Ministry of Estates and Housing | |
| | Household access rate to handwashing equipment with soap (SDG proxy) | MHA Statistical Directory | |

**Annex 2: PDES 2017-2021 performance measurement framework (baseline scenario)**

| Results | Results indicators | Reference | 2021 targets | Targeting method | Sources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Impact** | | | | | |
| The well-being of the Nigerien population is improved | 1. Human Development Index (HDI) | 0,353 (2016) | 0,410 | Baseline scenario of the macroeconomic framework (a little less than the level of Guinea in 2016 (0.414) | INS |
| | 2. Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line | 45,1% (2014) | 37,9% | Basic scenario of the macroeconomic framework | INS |
| **Global effects** | | | | | |
| The Level of social development of populations is improved | 3. Incidence of multidimensional poverty | 81,1% (2014) | 75% | Proposal from the ad hoc group based on the basic scenario of the macroeconomic framework | INS |
| | 4. Depth of poverty | 13,3% | 12,9% | | INS |
| Economic growth is strong, sustained and inclusive | 5. Annual growth rate average real GDP | 5% (2016) | 5,9% | Basic scenario of the macroeconomic framework | INS |
| | 6. Income distribution index (Gini index) | 0,325 (2014) | 0,271 | Proposal from the ad 'hoc group (level of Belarus in 2014, of Finland in 2012 | INS |
| | 7. Proportion of the middle class (hard core approach) | 24,6% (2014) | 29,05% | Decline of the SDDCI 2035 in 2021 | INS |
| Populations are well governed in a secure space | 8. Mo Ibrahim Index (score) | 50,2 (2015) | 53 | Decline of the SDDCI 2035 in 2021 (close to the level of Algeria in 2015) | Foundation Mo Ibrahim |
| | 9. Governance Indicator World Bank (CPIA) | 3,5 (2015) | 4 | Proposal from the ad hoc group: Average annual increase of 2% in the value of the indicator (level of Rwanda in 2015) | BM |
| Sustainable management of environment and climate change | 10. Recovered of the lands areas | 245,020 ha | 1,065,500 ha | (Target set by the Program of the Renaissance II) | SAY |

| Results | Results indicators | Reference | 2021 targets | Targeting method | Sources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cultural Renaissance | | | | | |
| **Specific effects** | | | | | |
| The level of human capital is significantly increased | 11. Life expectancy at birth | 61.4 years (2015) | 64.4 years | Target set by the Government (Botswana life expectancy in 2015) | INS |
| | 12. Average duration of schooling 1.5 years (2015) | | **2,5** | Demographic projections | INS |
| | 13. School life expectancy 5.4 years (2015) | | 6,93 | Demographic projections | INS |
| | 14. Literacy rate of those aged 15 and over | 28,4% (2014) | 39% | Decline of the SDDCI 2035 in 2021 | INS |
| | 15. Literacy rate of women aged 15 and over in rural areas | 11,0% (2014) | 42,2% | Proposal from the ad hoc group: The Target set by the Program of the Renaissance II aims to increase the literacy rate by 3.9 percentage points per year (from 31.1% in 2012 to 70% in 2021) | INS |
| | 16. Net primary school enrollment rate for girls in rural areas | 37,7% (2014) | 49,4% | Proposal from the ad hoc group: The Target set by the Program of the Renaissance II aims to increase the gross primary enrollment rate by 1.5 percentage points per year (from 71.3% in 2014 to 83% in 2021) | INS |
| | 17. Net enrollment rate secondary I for girls in the middle rural | 25,4% (2014) | 35,1% | Proposal from the ad hoc group: The Target set by the Program of the Renaissance II aims to increase the gross enrollment rate of base cycle 2 by 1.2 percentage points per year (from 26.3% in 2014 to 36% in 2021) | INS |
| | 18. Net enrollment rate secondary II for girls in the middle rural | 5,8% (2014) | 15,5% | Proposal from the ad hoc group: The Target set by the Program of the Renaissance II aims to increase the gross enrollment rate of base cycle 2 by 1.2 percentage points per year (from 26.3% in 2014 to 36% in 2021) | INS |

| Results | Results indicators | Reference | 2021 targets | Targeting method | Sources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The living environment of the populations is adequate | 19. Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing | 17,9% (2012, RGPH) | 10% | Proposal from the ad hoc group: Reduction of around 0.8 percentage points per an | INS |
| | 20. Household access rate to handwashing equipment with soap (SDG proxy) | 10% (2016) | 55% | PROSEHA | MHA |
| The rural sector is significantly transformed | 21. Average annual growth rate of Primary GDP | 10,4% (2016) (Primary) | 4,5% | Basic scenario of the 2018-2020 macroeconomic framework | INS |
| | 22. Proportion of rural youth with permanent employment | 28% (RGP/H 2012) | 40% | Proposal from the ad hoc group: Increase of around 1.2 percentage points per year | INS |
| Development management is effective | 23. Financing capital expenditure from resources interior | 36,2% (2015) | 50,3% | Proposal from the ad hoc group: Increase of approximately 2 percentage points per year | MP |
| | 24. Consumption rate of investment credits | 66,07% (2015) | 90% | Target set by the Government | MP |
| | 25. Share of the informal sector in the GDP | 60,7 % (2016) | 54,6% | Basic scenario of the 2018-2020 macroeconomic framework | INS |
| People are satisfied with the services of the public administration | 26. Corruption Perception Index | 34% (2015) | 42% | Decline of the SDDCI 2035 in 2021 (level of Burkina Faso in 2016) | Transparent cy International al |
| | 27. Satisfaction rate of users of public services | 72,4% (Education) (2015) | 80% | Proposal from the ad hoc group: Increase of approximately 1.1 percentage points per year | INS |
| The internal security of the country and its borders is ensured | 28. Population satisfaction rate with regard to security | 80,8% (2015) | 90% | Proposal from the ad hoc group: Increase of around 1.3 percentage points per year | INS |

| Results | Results indicators | Reference | 2021 targets | Targeting method | Sources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sectoral effects** | | | | | |
| Conditions are created to capture the demographic dividend | 29. Total fertility rate | 7.3 children (2015) | 5.63 children | Target set by the Government | INS |
| | 30. Population ratio addiction | 120,6% (2015) | 106,9% | Demographic projections, 2021 from INS. | INS |
| | 31. Population rate growth | 3,85% (2015) | 3,06% | Target set by the Government | INS |
| The social protection system is efficient | 32. Proportion of women and girls victims of violence (physical, sexual, psychological, economic or cultural) | 60.1% (in 2015) | 55 % | Proposal from the ad hoc group: Reduction of around 0.7 percentage points per an | Investigation on the magnitude and determinants ts of GBV |
| | 33. Social coverage rate | 3% (2011) | 15% | Target set in the National Policy of Social Protection | MFP/PS |
| The educational level of the population has improved | 34. Completion rate (primary and secondary) | Primary 78.4% (2016) | Primary 100% | Target set by the Program of Renaissance II | MEP/A/PLN /EC |
| | | Secondary 18,8% (2016) | Secondary 27 % | Proposal from the ad hoc group: Based on the trend of the indicator | WE |
| | 35. Proportion of students in vocational and technical education | 6,21% (2015) Statistical directory MEPT) | 12% | Proposal from the ad hoc group: Based on the trend of the indicators | MEPT |
| | 36. Proportion of students per 100,000 inhabitants | 204 (2015) | 217 | PSEF | MESRI |
| The health status of the population is improved | 37. Prevalence of malnutrition global acute | 10,3% (2016) | 5,5% | Target set by the Government | MSP |
| | 38. Prevalence of chronic malnutrition | 42,2% (2016) | 26,7% | Target set by the Government | MSP |
| | 39. Underweight | 34,8% (2016) | 9,8% | Target set by the Government | MSP |

| Results | Results indicators | Reference | 2021 targets | Targeting method | Sources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 40. Malaria incidence per 1000 inhabitants | 141‰ (2015) | 67‰ | Target set by the Government | MSP |
| | 41. Maternal mortality rate | 520 (2015) | 447 | Decline of the SDDCI 2035 in 2021 | INS |
| | 42. Mortality rate of children less than 5 years old | 126 ‰ (2015) | 92 ‰ | Proposal from the ad hoc group: Based on the SDG target of 25‰ in 2030 | INS |
| Drinking water services are improved | 43. Rate of access of the population to optimal drinking water service in rural areas | 1,1% (2016) | 32,50% | PROSEHA | MHA |
| | 44. Rate of access of the population to optimal drinking water service in urban areas | 63,6% (2016) | 82% | PROSEHA | MHA |
| | 45. Rate of access of the population to basic drinking water service in rural areas | 18% (2016) | 55% | PROSEHA | MHA |
| | 46. Population access rate to basic drinking water service in urban areas | 29,6% (2016) | 95,5% | PROSEHA | MHA |
| Hygiene and sanitation services are strengthened | 47. Household access rate to basic service sanitation | 6,2% (2016) | 54,6% | PROSEHA | MHA |
| | 48. Household access rate to optimal sanitation service 49. Toilet use rate | 2,6% (2016) | 61,85% | PROSEHA | MHA |
| | modern | 3,5% (2015) | 7% | Proposal from the ad hoc group: Doubling of the indicator in 2021 | INS |
| Human settlements are resilient and durable | 50. Proportion of the population living in inadequate housing (urban or rural) | precarious housing: 28.8% (2012, RGPH) | 20% | Proposal from the ad hoc group: Reduction of around 0.9 percentage points per an | INS |
| Pollution of the living environment is reduced | 51. Water treatment rate worn out | 2% | 12% | PROSEHA | MHA |
| The value chains of mining and petroleum products | 52. Contribution of extractive industries to GDP | 4,9% (2016) | 7,4% | Basic scenario of the 2018-2020 macroeconomic framework | INS |

| Results | Results indicators | Reference | 2021 targets | Targeting method | Sources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| and industrial are developed | 53. Value added in manufacturing, as a proportion of GDP | 5,7% (2015) | 10% | Proposal from the ad hoc group: Based on the trend of the indicator | INS |
| Basic economic infrastructure is developed | 54. National rate of access to electricity | 9,83% (2015) | 22,0% | Target set by the Government | Ministry of Energy |
| | 55. Proportion of the population using electricity as a source of lighting | 15 ,4% (2014, ECVMA) | 19,2% | Target set by the Government | INS |
| | 56. Cell phone usage rate | 56,60% | 70% | Proposal from the ad hoc group: Based on the trend of the indicator | INS |
| Tertiary sector services are competitive | 57. Share of added value of tertiary sector | 37,8% (2016) | 34,1% | Basic scenario of the 2018-2020 macroeconomic framework | INS |
| The business environment is attractive | 58. Doing Business Ranking (Distance to Frontier (DTF) score for regulatory effectiveness) | 49.57 (in 2017) | 72,25 | Target set by the Government (Italy level in 2017) | Doing Business |
| ASP and fishery productions are increased | 59. Share of ASP/H GDP on overall GDP | 38,8% (2016) | 35,1% | Basic scenario of the 2018-2020 macroeconomic framework | |
| Infrastructure and rural services are developed | 60. Gross investment rate | 34,0% (2016) | 34,2% | Basic scenario of the 2018-2020 macroeconomic framework | INS |
| | 61. Rate of electrification in the environment rural | 0,43% (2015) | 10% | Target set by the Government (Rural Electrification Project) | Ministry Energy |
| Public financial management is effective | 62. Overall efficiency index of public education spending 63. Overall | 0,33 (2012) | 0,45 | Proposal from the ad hoc group: Based on the trend of the indicator | INS |
| | efficiency index of public health spending 64. Annual execution rate of the | 8,97 (2012) | 10 | Proposal from the ad hoc group: Based on the trend of the indicator | INS |
| | overall state budget | 74,20%( 2016) | 80% | Proposal from the ad hoc group: Based on the trend of the indicator | MF |
| | Debt rate 65. annual | 41,5% (2016) | 47,8% | Basic scenario of the 2018-2020 macroeconomic framework | INS |

| Results | Results indicators | Reference | 2021 targets | Targeting method | Sources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Management of the macroeconomic framework is effective | 66. Average annual rate of inflation 0.2% (2016) | | 1,4% | Basic scenario of the 2018-2020 macroeconomic framework | INS |
| | 67. Trade balance balance (in billions of FCFA) | -398,1 (2016) | -325,3 | Basic scenario of the 2018-2020 macroeconomic framework | INS |
| | 68. Annual consumption rate of budgetary credits | 81,25% (2016) | 85% | Proposal from the ad hoc group: Based on the trend of the indicator | MF |
| Financial services are developed | 69. Banking rate | 3% | 5% | Target set by the Program of Renaissance II | MF |
| Quality public services are delivered to populations | 70. Response rate to complaints from users of public services | 62,3% | 90% | Target set by the Government | MFP |
| | 71. Percentage of services provided by public administrations meeting quality standards | 90,4% | 100% | Target set by the Government | MFP |
| Good administrative practices are promoted | 72. Proportion of Ministries and Institutions producing annual performance reports | 0% (2016) | 100% | Proposal from the ad hoc group | DGB/MF |
| Security threats are attenuated | 73. Proportion of small arms and seized others weapons that are traced And registered in accordance with standards and legal instruments international | | 100% | Proposal from the ad hoc group | CNCCAI |
| | 74. Share of territory covered by the national police | 66,18% (2015) | 70% | Target set by the Government | MISPDACR |
| | 75. Proportion of territorial borders demarcated | 50,37% (2015) | 60% | Target set by the Government | CNF/MISPD ACR |
| Community conflicts are reduced | 76. Percentage of conflicts resolved peacefully | | 60% | Proposal from the ad hoc group | HACP |

| Results | Results indicators | Reference | 2021 targets | Targeting method | Sources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizen control of public action is effective | 77. Percentage of annual citizen budgets developed | 0% | 50% | Proposal from the ad hoc group | DGB/MF |
| | 78. Percentage of municipalities associated with the development of the annual state budget | 0% | 50% | Proposal from the ad hoc group | MF |

**Appendix 3: The sectoral effects of the PDES**

| **Sectoral effects** | **Indicators of sectoral effects** 79. Total |
|---|---|
| Conditions are created to capture the demographic dividend | fertility index 80. Demographic dependency |
| | ratio 81. Population growth rate 82. youth |
| | unemployment rate 83. Proportion of women and |
| | girls victims of violence (physical, sexual, |
| The social protection system is efficient | psychological, economic or cultural ) |
| | 84. Social coverage rate |
| The educational level of the population has improved | 85. Completion rate (primary and secondary) |
| | 86. Proportion of students in vocational and technical education 87. Proportion of students per |
| | 100,000 inhabitants 88. Prevalence of global acute malnutrition |
| The health status of the population is improved | (SDG 2.2.2) |
| | 89. Prevalence of chronic malnutrition 90. Underweight |
| | |
| | 91. Malaria incidence per 1000 inhabitants 92. Maternal |
| | mortality rate (SDG 3.1.1) |
| | 93. Mortality rate of children under 5 (SDG 3.2.1) |
| Drinking water services are improved | 94. Rate of access of the population to optimal drinking water service in rural areas 95. Rate of access |
| | of the population to optimal service of drinking water in urban areas 96. Rate of access of the population |
| | to basic service of drinking water in rural areas 97. Rate of access of the population to basic drinking |
| | water service in urban areas 98. Rate of access of households to basic sanitation service 99. Rate of |
| Hygiene and sanitation services are strengthened | access of households to the service optimal sanitation 100.Use rate of modern toilets |
| | |
| | |
| Human settlements are resilient | 101.Proportion of the population living in inadequate housing (urban or rural) |
| Pollution of the living environment is reduced | 102. Wastewater treatment rate |
| The value chains of mining, petroleum and industrial products are developed | 103.Contribution of extractive industries to GDP |
| | 104.Value added in manufacturing, as a proportion of GDP (SDG 9.2.1) |

| Sectoral effects | Indicators of sectoral effects |
|---|---|
| Basic economic infrastructure is developed | 105.Rate of access to electricity |
| | 106. Proportion of the population using electricity as a source of lighting (SDG proxy 7.1.1) |
| | 107.Mobile phone usage rate |
| Tertiary sector services are competitive | 108.Share of added value of the tertiary sector |
| The business environment is attractive | 109.Doing Business ranking (distance to frontier score (DTF) for efficiency of regulation) |
| ASP and fishery production are increased | 110.Share of ASP/H GDP in overall GDP |
| Rural infrastructure and services are developed | 111.Gross investment rate |
| | 112.Rural electrification rate |
| Public financial management is effective | 113. Overall efficiency index of public education spending |
| | 114. Overall efficiency index of public health spending |
| | 115.Annual execution rate of the State budget |
| | 116. Overall annual debt rate |
| Management of the macroeconomic framework is effective | 117. Average annual rate of inflation |
| | 118.Trade balance (in billions of FCFA) |
| | 119.Annual consumption rate of budgetary credits |
| Financial services are developed | 120.Banking rate |
| Quality public services are delivered to populations | 121. Response rate to complaints from users of public services |
| | 122.Percentage of services provided by public administrations meeting the standards of quality |
| Good administrative practices are promoted | 123. Proportion of Ministries and Institutions producing annual performance reports |
| Security threats are mitigated | 124.Proportion of small arms and other seizures that are registered and traced in accordance with international legal standards and instruments |
| | 125.Share of territory covered by the national police |
| | 126.Proportion of territorial borders demarcated |
| Community conflicts are reduced | 127.Percentage of conflicts resolved peacefully |
| Citizen control of public action is effective | 128.Percentage of annual citizen budgets developed |
| | 129.Percentage of municipalities involved in the preparation of the annual State budget |

**Annex 4: List of prioritized SDG targets and indicators**

| Prioritized SDG targets | Indicators | Sources |
|---|---|---|
| 12.2 By 2030, achieve sustainable management and rational use of natural resources. | 12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita and material footprint per unit of GDP | |
| | 12.2.2 National material consumption, national material consumption per capita and national material consumption per unit of GDP | |
| 12.7 Promote sustainable practices in public procurement, in accordance with national policies and priorities | 12.7.1 Existence of an action plan in favor of sustainable public procurement practices in Niger and a UEMOA regional strategy. (Proxy) | DG/PMP/MF |
| 7.1 By 2030, guarantee access for all to reliable and modern energy services at an affordable cost. | 7.1.1 Proportion of the population with access to electricity | INS |
| | 7.1.2 Proportion of the population using mainly clean fuels and technologies 7.2.1 share of renewable energy | INS |
| 7.2 By 2030, significantly increase the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix. | in final energy consumption | Ministry of Energy |
| 8.1 Maintain a rate of economic growth per capita appropriate to the national context and, in particular, an annual growth rate of gross domestic product of at least 7% in the least developed countries. | 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real/capita GDP | INS |
| 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that promote productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation and stimulate the growth of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and facilitate their integration into the sector formal, including through access to financial services. | 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural sectors, by gender | INS, ANPE |
| 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and ensure decent work and equal pay for all women and men, including young people and people with disabilities | 8.5.1 Average hourly remuneration of male and female employees by profession, age and type of disability | INS |

| SDG targets prioritized | Indicators | Sources |
|---|---|---|
| for work of equal value. | 8.5.2 Unemployment rate by sex, age and disability | INS |
| 9.1 Establish quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and cross-border infrastructure, to promote economic development and human well-being, with emphasis on universal access, to an affordable cost and under equitable conditions. | 9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population living less than 2 km from a road passable all year round | Equipment |
| | 9.1.2 Number of passengers and volume of freight transported, by mode of transport | INS |
| 9.2 Promote sustainable industrialization that benefits everyone and, by 2030, significantly increase the contribution of industry to employment and gross domestic product, depending on the national context, and multiply it by two in the lowest countries. less advanced. | 9.2.1 Value added in the manufacturing industry, as a proportion of GDP and per capita | INS |
| | 9.2.2 Employment in the manufacturing industry, as a proportion of total employment | APPEAL |
| 9.5 Strengthen scientific research, improve the technological capabilities of the industrial sectors of all countries, particularly developing countries, including by encouraging innovation and significantly increasing the number of people working in the research and development sector to 1 million inhabitants and increasing public and private spending on research and development by 2030. | 9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP | MID/NEW |
| | 9.5.2 Number of researchers (full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants | MID/NEW |
| 10.1 By 2030, ensure, through incremental improvements, that the incomes of the poorest 40 percent of the population grow faster than the national average income in a sustainable manner. | 10.1.1 Growth rate of household expenditure or per capita income for the poorest 40% of the population and for the entire population | INS |
| 10.2 By 2030, empower all people and promote their social, economic and political integration, regardless of their age, gender, disability, race, ethnicity, origins, religion or their economic or other status. | 10.2.1 Proportion of people living with expenses more than 50% below average income, by age, gender and disability | INS |

| Prioritized SDG targets | Indicators | Sources |
|---|---|---|
| 10.4 Adopt policies, particularly on the budgetary, salary and social protection levels, and gradually achieve greater equality. | 10.4.1 Share of income in GDP, including wages and social transfers | INS |
| 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate and safe housing and basic services, at an affordable cost, and clean up slum areas. | 11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing | INS |
| 11.3 By 2030, strengthen sustainable urbanization for all and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable planning and management of human settlements in all pays. | 11.3.1 Ratio between land use rate and population growth rate | MEDD/MDH |
| 11.6 By 2030, reduce the negative environmental impact of cities per capita, including by paying particular attention to air quality and the management, particularly municipal, of waste. | 11.6.1 Rate of reduction of waste produced (solid and plastic | MVSU |
| 15.2 By 2020, promote sustainable management of all types of forest, end deforestation, restore degraded forests and significantly increase afforestation and reforestation globally. | Number of forest resource development and management plans developed (Proxy) | SAY |
| 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded lands and soils, including lands affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a world free of land degradation. | 15.3.1 Proportion of total land surface occupied by degraded land | SAY |
| 15.5 Take urgent and energetic measures to reduce the degradation of the natural environment, put an end to the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect threatened species and prevent their extinction. | 15.5.1 Red List Index | SAY |
| 1.2. By 2030, reduce by at least half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in the | 1.2.1. Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age) | INS |

| SDG targets prioritized | Indicators | Sources |
|---|---|---|
| poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions. | 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its forms, as defined by each country. | INS |
| 1.3 Establish social protection systems and measures for all, adapted to the national context, including social protection floors, and ensure that, by 2030, a significant proportion of the poor and vulnerable people benefit from them . | 1.3.1 Proportion of the population benefiting from social protection floors or systems, by sex and population groups (children, unemployed, elderly, disabled people, pregnant women and newborns, victims of work accidents, poor and vulnerable people) | INS |
| 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, property , control of land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, new technologies and adequate financial services, including microfinance. | 1.4.1 Proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services | INS |
| | 1.4.2 Proportion of the total adult population who have secure land rights and legally authenticated documents and who consider their land rights to be secure, by sex and type of tenure | INS |
| 2.1 By 2030, eliminate hunger and ensure that everyone, especially the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, have access to healthy, nutritious and sufficient food throughout the year . | 2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment 2.1.2 | INS |
| | Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity, assessed using the Experience-Based Food Insecurity Scale | INS |
| 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including by achieving internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting among children under 5, and respond | 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height-for-age index less than -2 standard deviations from the mean of child growth standards defined by WHO) in children under 5 years of age | INS |

| SDG targets prioritized | Indicators | Sources |
|---|---|---|
| for the nutritional needs of adolescent girls and women pregnant or breastfeeding and the elderly. | 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight-for-height index greater than +2 standard deviations or less than -2 standard deviations from the mean of the child growth standards defined by WHO in children under 5 years, by form (overweight and wasting) | INS |
| 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality rate below 70 per 100,000 live births. | 3.1.1 Maternal mortality rate 3.1.2 | INS |
| | Proportion of deliveries attended by qualified health personnel | INS |
| 3.2 By 2030, eliminate preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to no more than 12 per 1,000 live births and child mortality under under 5 years to 25 per 1,000 live births at most | 3.2.1 Mortality rate of children under 5 years old | INS |
| | 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate | INS |
| 3.3 By 2030, end the AIDS epidemic, tuberculosis, malaria and tropical diseases neglected and fight hepatitis, diseases waterborne and other communicable diseases | 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections for 1,000 HIV-negative people, by sex, age and main population groups | MSP |
| | 3.3.2 Incidence of tuberculosis per 1,000 MSP inhabitants | |
| | 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 inhabitants 3.3.4 Hepatitis B | MSP |
| | incidence per 100,000 inhabitants MSP | |
| 3.7 By 2030, ensure access for all to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and consideration of reproductive health in national strategies and programs | 3.7.1 Proportion of women of childbearing age (15 to 49 years) who use modern family planning methods | INS |
| | 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (ages 10 to 14 and 15 to 19) per 1,000 adolescents in the same age group | INS |
| 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys | 4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: a) ongoing | MEPAPLN/EC/MES |

| Prioritized SDG targets | Indicators | Sources |
|---|---|---|
| Boys receive, on an equal footing, a full cycle of free, quality primary and secondary education, which leads to truly useful learning. | elementary; b) at the end of the primary cycle; c) at the end of lower secondary education who have mastered at least the minimum aptitude standards in i) reading and ii) mathematics, by sex | |
| 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender inequalities in education and ensure equal access for vulnerable people, including people with disabilities, indigenous people and children in vulnerable situations, to all levels of education and professional training. | 4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, urban/rural, bottom/top wealth quintile and other parameters such as disability, indigenous status and conflict situations, as data become available) for all the education indicators in this list can be disaggregated | INS |
| 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all young people and a considerable proportion of adults, men and women, know how to read, write and count. | 4.6.1 Percentage of the population in a given age group who are proficient at at least one set proficiency level in (a) literacy and (b) functional numeracy. | INS |
| 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against women and girls worldwide. | 5.1.1 Presence or absence of a legal framework aimed at promoting, enforcing and monitoring the application of the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination based on sex | MPF/PE |
| 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child marriage, early or forced marriage and female genital mutilation. | 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20 to 24 who were married or in a relationship before the age of 15 or 18 | INS |
| | 5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15 to 49 who have undergone genital mutilation or ablation, by age | INS |

| Prioritized SDG targets | Indicators | Sources |
|---|---|---|
| 5.6 Ensure access for all to sexual health care and procreation and ensure that everyone can exercise their reproductive rights, as decided in the Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Program of Action of Beijing and the final documents of the subsequent review conferences | 5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15 to 49 making informed decisions about their sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care | INS |
| | 5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations guaranteeing women aged 15 to 49 access to sexual and reproductive health care, as well as information and education in this area | MPF/PE |
| 6.1 By 2030, ensure universal and equitable access to drinking water, at an affordable cost. | 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water supply services | INS |
| 6.2 By 2030, ensure equitable access for all to adequate sanitation and hygiene services and end open defecation, paying particular attention to the needs of women and girls and people in vulnerable situations. | 6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including handwashing facilities with soap and water | INS |
| 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate. | 6.5.1 Degree of implementation of integrated water resources management (0-100) | MH/A |
| | 6.5.2 Proportion of cross-border water basins where an operational cooperation system is in place | MH/A |
| 13.1 Strengthen, in all countries, resilience and adaptation capacities in the face of climatic hazards and climate-related natural disasters. | 13.1.1 Existence of a national risk and disaster reduction strategy (proxy) | DG/PMP |
| | 13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and victims following disasters, per 100,000 people 13.3.1 Existence | |
| 13.3 Improve education, awareness and individual and institutional capacity regarding adaptation | of modules in Life and Earth Science at all levels of education and | Ministries in charge of |

| SDG targets prioritized | Indicators | Sources |
|---|---|---|
| on climate change, mitigation of their effects and reduction of their impact and early warning systems. | training | education |
| | 13.3.2 Existence of adaptation and mitigation measures, technology transfer and actions in favor of development in Niger | MEDD, CNEDD |
| 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and provide equal access to justice for all. | Number of victims of violence who filed a complaint during the year | MJ |
| | Proportion of the population of defendants awaiting trial (proxy) | MJ |
| 16.6 Establish effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels. | Primary public expenditure as a proportion of the initial approved budget by sector (or by budget code or other similar criterion) | MF |
| | Corruption Perception Index | Transparency International |
| | Mo Ibrahim Index (score) | Fondation Mo Ibrahim |
| | Level of satisfaction of the population with regard to the safety of people and property | INS |
| | Degree of satisfaction of the population with public services | INS |
| 16.9 By 2030, guarantee legal identity for all, in particular through birth registration. | Proportion of children under five who have been registered by a civil status authority, by age | INS |

**Appendix 5: expected products and deliverables from the monitoring-evaluation system**

| Document to produce | Periodicity | Interest | Proposal for respondent to the Ministry of Planning |
|---|---|---|---|
| **PDES monitoring and evaluation manual** | Five-yearly | • Defines the mission, objectives, principles and expected results of the M&E system | • DGPP |
| **Annual review report of projects and programs** | 1st quarter of year n+1 | • Mastery of the individual situation projects and programs<br>• Mastery of acquired knowledge and predictability of financing<br>• Determination of gaps and objective negotiation elements during arbitrations with Finance | • DGPD |
| **Minutes and related documentation of the joint annual sectoral review (State-PTF-Sector stakeholders) by division** | April-May (preparation of preliminary projects and before the DOB of June) | • Production and review of the budgetary programming documentation, required by the MF: DPPD, RAP, PAP<br>• Consensus production: framework consultation, political dialogue based on the matrix of indicators of the sector<br>• Growing tendency to become a trigger for budget support tranches. | • DGPP / DPS • CSE<br>• DGPD<br>• INS |
| **Public sector expenditure review report** | Every 3 years | • Verification of allocations and actual sector expenditure by ministries and structures.<br>• Verification of compliance with budgetary commitments. | • DGPP and DGPD |
| **Dashboard for monitoring sectoral reforms** | Quarterly | • Identify possible difficulties in implementing reforms | • DGPP and DGE |
| **Dashboard of sectoral indicators** | Annual (or more depending on the indicator) | • Monitoring of sector results<br>• Feeds the political dialogue of the sectoral review | • DGPP / INS |
| **Dashboard for tracking funding triggers (ABG, ABS)** | Quarterly/semi-annual/annual | • Allows you to identify in advance the possible difficulties in achieving the trigger conditions | • DGE and INS |
| **PARIS Declaration Indicator Dashboard** | Annual | • Allows an assessment of the quality of aid in this sector;<br>• Fuels the political dialogue of the sectoral review; | • CNC-PTF et INS |