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IFAD

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

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REPUBLIC OF THE NIGER

COUNTRY STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITIES PAPER

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

Currency unit	=	CFA Franc BCEAO (XOF)
USD 1.00	=	XOF 544.065
XOF 1.00	=	USD 0.00183

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 kilogram (kg)	=	2.204 pounds (lb)
1 000 kg	=	1 metric tonne (t)
1 kilometre (km)	=	0.62 miles (mi)
1 metre (m)	=	1.09 yards (yd)
1 square metre (m ²)	=	10.76 square feet (ft ²)
1 acre (ac)	=	0.405 ha
1 hectare (ha)	=	2.47 acres

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFD	Agence française de développement (French Development Agency)
BSF	Belgian Survival Fund
COSOP	country strategic opportunities paper
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FO	farmer organizations
IMF	International Monetary Fund
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MFI	microfinance institution
PBAS	performance-based allocation system
PDSFR	Rural Financial Services Development Programme
PPILDA	Project for the Promotion of Local Initiative for Development in Aguié
PRSP	poverty reduction strategy paper
RDS	rural development strategy
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE NIGER
Fiscal Year

1 January – 31 December

COUNTRY MAP: LOCATION OF IFAD-FUNDED OPERATIONS



Source: IFAD

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IFAD concerning the delimitation of the frontiers or boundaries, or the authorities thereof

PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW

Project Name	Initiating Institution	Cooperating Institution	Lending Terms	Board Approval	Loan Effectiveness	Current Closing Date	Loan/Grant Acronym	Denominated Currency	Approved Loan/Grant Amount in SDR	Disbursement (as % of Approved Amount)
Second Maradi Rural Development Project	World Bank: IDA	World Bank: IDA	HC	7 May 80	19 Nov 80	30 Sept 88	I-37-NG	SDR	9 700 000	62
Aguié Rural Development Project	IFAD	UNOPS	HC	11 Dec 91	28 Aug 92	30 Jun 02	I-292-NG	SDR	8 250 000	81
Special Country Programme	IFAD	UNOPS	HC	3 Dec 87	13 Jul 88	31 mar 95	S-23-NG	SDR	3 350 000	19
Special Country Programme	IFAD	UNOPS	HC	3 Dec 87	13 Jul 88	31 Mar 95	S-9-NG	SDR	10 250 000	98
Special Country Programme – Phase II	IFAD	UNOPS	HC	13 Sept 95	27 Feb 98	31 Dec 04	I-381-NG	SDR	7 950 000	98
Special Country Programme – Phase II	IFAD	UNOPS	HC	13 Sept 95	27 Feb 98	31 Dec 04	S-46-NG	SDR	900 000	42
Rural Financial Services Development Programme	IFAD	UNOPS	HC	3 May 00	8 Jun 01	31 Dec 11	I-533-NE	SDR	8 800 000	19
Project for the Promotion of Local Initiative for Development in Aguié	IFAD	UNOPS	HC	11 Dec 02	5 May 04		I-597-NE	SDR	7 600 000	

Notes: HC = highly concessional
IDA = International Development Association
UNOPS = United Nations Office for Project Services

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background and General Country Situation

1. The present country strategic opportunities paper (COSOP) aims at defining a medium-term strategic support programme for the Niger based on the country's poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP) approved in January 2002. This programme is in line with IFAD's Strategic Framework 2002-2006 and its regional strategy for Western and Central Africa and takes account of lessons learned in the country and in the region as a whole. The preparation process was highly interactive and involved formal and informal discussions with administrative services, farmer organizations, NGOs and private sector organizations, as well as with other donors involved in rural development and/or poverty reduction.

2. The Niger is a landlocked African country covering an area of 1 267 000 km² in the Saharan/Sahelian belt and is situated about 1 000 km from the nearest seaport. Its population of over 11 million is growing at the rate of 3.3% per year, and nearly 80% of the population lives in rural areas. Following the uranium boom of the 1970s, the country has experienced a steady deterioration in economic, social and political conditions. That the country returned to a democratic process of government in 1999 seems to have been confirmed by the first municipal elections and second multi-party legislative/presidential elections that were held in 2004. With a GDP per capita of about USD 200, Niger is deemed to be the second poorest country in the world; it is also highly vulnerable to climatic shock and external risk factors.

3. In 1999, the Niger became eligible for debt relief under the Debt Initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries. Total debt relief provided under the Initiative was on the order of USD 800 million, to which IFAD contributed some USD 11 million. The country reached decision point in December 2000 and completion point in April 2004, following adoption of its PRSP in 2002. Additional debt relief for the Niger was recently approved by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF), bringing total debt relief to about USD 1.2 billion for an overall debt of USD 1.8 billion. The Niger may also become a full-grant country.

4. **Poverty situation.** According to the latest poverty assessment (1993), the incidence of national-level poverty stands at 63% and extreme poverty at 34%. Rates were higher in the rural areas: 66% and 36%, respectively. The number of rural poor is now estimated at more than 5 million.

5. **Education and health.** The primary school enrolment rate was estimated at 34-38% in 2000, the lowest in the region. Gender differences are significant, with the rate for girls estimated at only 24%. Attendance in the rural areas is estimated at 28% compared with 52% in towns and cities. The health situation is also very precarious: basic health coverage has improved over the last five years but is still only about 46%. Only 36% of rural women have access to natal care compared with 89% in Niamey. Post-natal maternal mortality is the highest in the world, at 700 per 100 000 births. Vaccination coverage in 2000 was about 22% at the national level and 15% in rural areas; the infant mortality rate was about 126 per 1 000 and juvenile mortality stood at 280 per 1 000, the highest in the region. HIV/AIDS infection rates are low but are on the increase, especially among women. Malnutrition and food insecurity are widespread throughout the country. Stunting among young children increased from 32% in 1992 to 36% in 2000, and, at 41%, is higher in rural areas.

6. **Gender and poverty.** Women and women-headed households are poorer and more vulnerable than other social groups, especially in rural areas. This is due mainly to: (a) the persistence of traditional attitudes and customs that lower women's status, and limit their opportunities; (b) lower education and literacy rates; and (c) limited access to information, know-how, resources and financial services.

7. **Constraints and Opportunities for Rural Poverty Reduction.** There is good potential for future growth of agriculture in Niger. Most notable is the country's enormous potential for mobilizing

water and improving its use for irrigation. There are good opportunities for marketing agricultural produce within the country, in Nigeria and on other regional and international markets. The current more favourable policy framework could help the rural sector to capitalize on such potential and opportunities.

8. Major structural constraints consist first of all in the rural population's extremely weak human and social capital, particularly among the poorer and more vulnerable groups. Most of the rural poor depend for their livelihoods on traditional crop and livestock activities on a fragile natural resource base. These people, particularly women, also encounter severe problems in gaining access to improved know-how and technology, rural financial services and markets.

9. Public support services have been traditionally weak, especially in terms of their service delivery capacity. Farmer organizations, while numerous, are characterized by weak responsiveness to the rural poor, lack of a service culture, and weak capacity for service delivery and advocacy.

10. The Niger's PRSP, adopted in early 2002, aims at halving the incidence of national-level poverty and at reducing rural poverty from 66% to 50% by 2015. It also sets specific objectives for key social sectors in terms of improving access to basic education and health and to potable water. To reach these objectives, the PRSP centres on four key strategic priorities: (a) establishment and maintenance of a stable macroeconomic framework, a prerequisite for sustained economic growth; (b) development of the productive sectors and creation of employment opportunities; (c) guaranteed access for the poor to basic social services; and (d) improved governance, capacity-building and decentralization.

11. The PRSP recognizes that there is need for greater, more sustainable and equitable growth, and sees the main engine of such growth in the rural sector. The rural development strategy, prepared in line with the PRSP and adopted in October 2003, sets three strategic priorities: (a) creating the conditions for sustainable growth in the rural sector by facilitating the access of rural producers to better trading opportunities; (b) reducing the vulnerability of rural areas through improved natural resources management and enhanced household food security; and (c) improving the management of the rural sector by building up the capacity of rural institutions and organizations.

12. Preparation of this COSOP was launched by a review of implementation problems in the country portfolio for the Niger. Discussions with government authorities at a workshop in March 2004 brought out the following key issues relating to the performance and impact of IFAD's programme in the Niger: quality of IFAD projects at entry, due in part to the limited participation of national stakeholders at the formulation and appraisal stages; project/programme implementation problems, including poor human and financial management practices; and serious deficiencies in monitoring and evaluation systems.

13. Key lessons in this regard are that: (a) future operations will need to be identified and designed within the frameworks of the PRSP and the rural development strategy; (b) effective participation of key stakeholders, from both public and private institutions, in key phases of the programme cycle must be assured; (c) information on IFAD's vision, approaches, procedures and regulations should be regularly available to all key stakeholders; (d) performance-based recruitment and management procedures for human resources should be generalized within the IFAD programme; (e) a zero-tolerance policy should be pursued with respect to financial management problems; and (f) IFAD should provide systematic support to improve planning-budgeting capabilities and results-based monitoring and evaluation systems.

14. On the positive side, one key lesson is that reliance on community-based processes is the most effective way to deal with natural resources management. Another is that dissemination of existing endogenous know-how provides a necessary basis for investments in research.

15. IFAD's strategy for the Niger is to reduce rural poverty in accordance with the objectives set forth in the PRSP. While addressing numerous issues pertaining to rural poverty, the strategy will pursue two

major operational objectives: developing a replicable model for local development in rural areas, and ensuring the access of the rural population to better financial services.

16. The strategy will also address key cross-cutting issues relevant to IFAD's mandate, such as better targeting of women and other vulnerable groups and promoting their effective participation in local development processes; prevention of HIV/AIDS; and promotion of improved natural resources management.

17. The successful attainment of these objectives will involve: (a) effective participation in coordination and consultative processes established within the framework of the PRSP and the rural development strategy; (b) forging effective partnerships with other donors and national stakeholders, especially within the context of the strategic niches set out above; and (c) creating (and utilizing) synergy between investment operations, capacity-building and policy dialogue so as to obtain results in a more effective and efficient manner.

Main Opportunities for Innovations and Project Interventions

18. Two major opportunities exist for innovation within the two proposed strategic thrusts. The first pertains to rural finance, whereby the IFAD-funded Rural Financial Services Development Programme (PDSFR) will focus on developing the capacity of microfinance institutions for resource mobilization instead of following the traditional approach of direct funding from projects. The second innovation, initiated by the Aguié Rural Development Project, consists in the establishment of effective collaboration mechanisms among farmers, extension services and agricultural research organizations for identifying, developing and disseminating potentially profitable innovations of a technical or organizational nature. The latter innovation might provide a more effective and efficient alternative to the classical extension-service approach to the dissemination of know-how.

Partnerships with NGOs and the Private Sector

19. IFAD's regional strategy for Western and Central Africa has long recognized the key role that farmer organizations can play, and it has extensive experience – in both the country and the region – of helping to develop such organizations through a bottom-up approach. It is proposed to forge partnerships with farmer organizations in the Niger with a view to promoting a service culture and enhancing capabilities for service delivery and advocacy. Other partnerships will be forged with NGOs and private sector institutions on issues relevant to IFAD's programme in the Niger.

Partnerships with Other Donors and Institutions

20. While IFAD intends to broaden its collaboration with all donors involved in rural development in the Niger, it will focus on deepening such collaboration into strategic partnerships built around the two strategic thrusts outlined in this COSOP: local development and rural financial services. With regard to the former, IFAD will work to develop a replicable model for participatory local development in rural Niger. The model will build on experience under the National Poverty Reduction Programme, cofinanced by the Belgian Survival Fund, the United Nations Capital Development Fund and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and on IFAD's experience both in Niger and in the region as a whole. In particular, IFAD will be able to enrich the model by means of better targeting mechanisms in respect of the rural poor and by broadening the range of support to agricultural activities. The partnership will be open to other key donors interested in local development, such as the European Union and French Coopération.

21. With respect to rural finance, the PDSFR has set a number of excellent precedents for collaboration and partnerships in the field, including formalized collaboration agreements with two World Bank-funded projects and with the Farm Inputs Project of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). A national consultative committee on rural finance and microfinance has

been set up under the authority of the Prime Minister with the support of PDSFR, the World Bank and other donors. The committee will provide the institutional framework for collaboration on key microfinance policy issues and for coordination of field-level rural finance interventions.

22. IFAD also intends to participate in the coordination and consultation mechanisms established within the PRSP framework. To enhance that participation, IFAD proposes to formalize a collaborative arrangement with UNDP–Niger, which will also address the need for more intensive follow-up and implementation support to IFAD’s programme in the Niger and allow the Fund to engage more effectively in the alignment and harmonization initiative for which the Niger was chosen as one of the test countries.

Areas for Policy Dialogue

23. The main areas for policy dialogue, as identified during the recent performance-based allocation system (PBAS) assessment, include: (a) the rural finance and microfinance policy framework; (b) decentralization policy and institutions in rural areas; (c) participation of rural organizations in dialogue on rural policies and institutions; (d) management of water and other natural resources; and (e) land tenure issues.

Action Areas for Improving Portfolio Management

24. Particular emphasis will be placed on mainstreaming performance-based human resources management and results-based service contracting. Discipline in financial management and accounting issues, including audits, will be enforced and closely monitored. These improvements will be supported through training and support to all key stakeholders involved in implementation and oversight activities.

Tentative Lending Framework and Rolling Programme of Work

25. The PBAS assessment sets future IFAD funding to Niger at about USD 4.1 million per year, or about USD 12.3 million for the three-year period 2006-2008. Depending on cofinancing arrangements, two operations could be seen as constituting the base scenario for IFAD funding to Niger over that period. The grant:loan ratio of IFAD funding will be determined in the light of additional debt relief packages provided by the IMF and the World Bank and of likely increases in grants from major donors.

26. A low-case scenario would be triggered off by a serious deterioration of the overall socio-political situation, and/or by recurrent human and financial management problems within the IFAD programme. This may involve suspension of any new lending.

27. A high-case scenario would be triggered off by significant improvements in the policy and institutional framework for the rural sector, as assessed through PBAS, including major improvements in the implementation of IFAD interventions in the Niger. Such a scenario would not only imply increased IFAD funding, as determined by PBAS, but would also necessitate a more aggressive pursuit of cofinancing opportunities.

REPUBLIC OF THE NIGER
COUNTRY STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITIES PAPER

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The objective of the present country strategic opportunities paper (COSOP) is to define a medium-term strategic support programme for Niger in light of the country's poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP) and rural development strategy (RDS) adopted in January 2002 and November 2003, respectively. It is also based on IFAD's Strategic Framework 2002-2006 and regional strategy for Western and Central Africa. The COSOP takes account of lessons learned in the country and in the region as a whole, both by IFAD and by other donors active in rural development.

2. The preparation process commenced in early 2004 and involved the following activities:

- evaluation of portfolio implementation problems and issues;
- review of planning and coordination processes established within the framework of the PRSP and RDS, including support needed for the PRSP and RDS processes;
- analysis of the rural policy and institutional framework in accordance with performance-based allocation system (PBAS) guidelines;
- assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of rural institutions;
- review of other donors' ongoing rural programmes; and
- identification of opportunities for IFAD interventions and partnerships.

3. The preparation process was highly interactive and involved formal and informal discussions with administrative services, farmer organizations (FOs), NGOs and other private-sector organizations, as well as with other donors involved in rural development and poverty reduction. Each stage of the process culminated in a workshop involving all such actors, which produced conclusions and recommendations for the next stage. The last workshop, which was held in October 2004, reviewed a complete draft of the present COSOP and a number of recommendations were made for its improvement. Those recommendations and others emerging during the internal review process have been incorporated into the present document.

II. ECONOMIC, SECTORAL AND RURAL POVERTY CONTEXT

A. Country Economic Background

4. The Niger is a landlocked African country that covers an area of 1 267 000 km² in the Saharan/Sahelian belt and is situated about 1 000 km from the nearest seaport. The country shares boundaries with seven countries: Algeria and Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in the north; Burkina Faso and Mali in the west; Benin and Nigeria in the south; and Chad in the east. Since independence in 1960, the Niger has maintained stable boundaries and good relationships with neighbouring countries.

5. The country's population, which now exceeds 11 million, is growing at the rate of 3.3% per year – one of the highest in the world. About 85% of the population lives in a narrow 100-150 km-wide strip along the 1 500 km southern border. The urban population accounts for about 20% of the total and is growing at 6% per year; the growth of the rural population has remained stable at 2.8% per year.

6. Following the uranium boom of the 1970s, the country has experienced a steady deterioration in economic, social and political conditions. The major turn towards democratic government in 1999 was confirmed by the first municipal elections and second multi-party legislative/presidential elections held in 2004. The relatively stable socio-political conditions of the last years have allowed the Government to undertake much-needed economic and institutional reform. However, the locust invasion and drought of 2004 have shown how vulnerable the country still is to climatic and other external risks.

7. With a GDP per capita of about USD 200, Niger is the second poorest country in the world; it is also highly vulnerable to climatic shock (rainfall variability) and external risk factors (drop in uranium revenues). Its prospects for growth are conditioned to some extent by the exchange rate of the CFA franc to the Nigerian naira because of the Niger's dependence on trade with Nigeria. The GDP structure is dominated by the primary and tertiary sectors, with contributions of 39% and 43%, respectively, while the industrial sector contributes the remaining 18%. Uranium still contributes 7% of GDP and 50% of exports. The primary and tertiary sectors comprise mostly low-productivity, informal economic activities that contribute little to fiscal revenues.

8. In 1999, the Niger became eligible for debt relief under the Debt Initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries. Total debt relief provided under the Initiative was on the order of USD 800 million, to which IFAD contributed about USD 11 million. The country reached decision point in December 2000 and completion point in April 2004, following adoption of its PRSP in 2002. Additional debt relief for the Niger was recently approved by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, bringing total relief to about USD 1.2 billion for an overall debt of USD 1.8 billion. Niger may also become a full-grant country.

B. Agricultural Sector

9. Agroecological conditions vary throughout the country. Four major zones can be identified: the Saharan zone (77% of the total area) is dry and largely made up of desert, with an annual rainfall of less than 150 mm. Nomadic pastoral activities and scattered oasis agriculture dominate; the Sahelo-Saharan zone (12%), characterized by arid conditions (rainfall of 150-350 mm), is dominated by semi-nomadic pastoral activities and some rainfed subsistence agriculture; the Sahelian zone (10%), which is characterized by semi-arid conditions (rainfall of 350-600 mm), is dominated by rainfed agriculture; and the sudanian zone (1%), which covers only a small part of the country at the borders with Benin and Nigeria, is characterized by Sudanian conditions (rainfall of more than 600 mm) and is suitable for more intensive agricultural activities, including most of the country's irrigated agriculture.

10. Production systems are dominated by small family farms. The head of household, usually the man, takes all key decisions on, for instance, allocations of land to individual household members (women and youth), use of family labour and distribution of produce for marketing.

11. Livestock production and rainfed agriculture are extensive in nature and characterized by low input use and poor yields. The former involves mostly cattle, sheep, goats and camels, and represents almost two thirds of the value-added of the rural sector. With the reduction in average rainfall, livestock now range further south. In combination with the expansion of cultivation over previous rangelands, this has created conditions for frequent farmer-herder conflicts.

12. The average farm size for rainfed agriculture is about 5 hectares. Production activities involve traditional grains, mainly for self-consumption (millet and sorghum) and some cash crops (niébé, groundnut, cotton, etc.). Intensive agriculture mostly involves the major cash crop (niébé), destined for the Nigerian market. Irrigation in the Niger River valley is mostly for rice production. Many of the irrigated perimeters have deteriorated seriously and low input use has driven down soil fertility and yields. Small irrigation is more productive and concentrated on cash crops exported to coastal markets

(onions, garlic). There is good potential for forestry and freshwater fisheries, but productivity is low and market opportunities are restricted to local markets.

13. Despite the above limitations, the share of agricultural production in total GDP has risen from 34% in 1990 to nearly 40% in 2001, thanks mainly to some increase in rainfall over the last ten years. Much of this growth has come from the expansion of cropping to lower-grade lands, but this has led to serious degradation of the natural resource base and numerous soil conservation and restoration practices have been developed and disseminated. However, demographic pressures are of such magnitude that land and vegetable-cover degradation and declining yields still constitute serious issues for agriculture in Niger.

C. Rural Poverty

14. **Incidence of poverty.** The latest national poverty assessment, dating back to the 1989-93 survey, indicates the national-level incidence of poverty as 63% and extreme poverty as 34%. The United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Human Development Report estimated the incidence of poverty in early 2000 as 62%, which means that the situation has not improved during the intervening period. The report ranks Niger as the second poorest country in the world (174 out of 175). The 1993 poverty assessment also indicated higher poverty rates for rural areas, where the poverty incidence stood at 66% and extreme poverty at 36%. The number of rural poor is now estimated at more than 5 million.

15. Major causes of the severity of poverty, particularly in rural areas, include the prolonged socio-political instability of the 1990s; persistent governance problems that affect the allocation and use of public resources; and, in the rural areas, a wide prevalence of customary laws and traditions heavily biased in favour of men heads of households.

16. **Education.** In 2000, the primary school enrolment rate was estimated at 34-38%, the lowest in the region. Countrywide differences are enormous, ranging from 99% in Niamey (the capital) to 24% in Zinder province. Gender differences are significant, with the rate for girls estimated at only 24%. Attendance in the rural areas is estimated at 28% compared with 52% in the towns and cities. The rates also vary according to levels of poverty, with 20% for the poorest quintile and 78% for the highest income quintile. Literacy rates are also extremely low, at 20% for the entire country and 14% in the rural areas. These rates improved slightly for men between 1996 and 2000, from 16.6% to 20%, but fell for women from 12.1% to 10.6%.

17. **Health.** The situation here is very precarious. Basic health coverage has improved over the last five years but still stands only at about 46%. Vaccination coverage has also improved slightly overall, from 17% in 1992 to 22% in 2000, but with a coverage rate in rural areas of only 15% in 2000. Only 36% of rural women had access to natal care compared with 89% in Niamey; rates stand at 29% and 77%, respectively, for the lowest and the highest income quintile. Post-natal maternal mortality is the highest in the world, at 700 per 100 000 births. The rate for infant mortality stands at about 126 per 1 000 and for juvenile mortality at 280 per 1 000 – the highest in the region.

18. The first case of HIV/AIDS in Niger was reported in 1987. By 1997, the World Health Organization estimated that 165 000 persons were infected. Infection rates are higher among women, especially for the 15-19 years-of-age range where the ratio of infected women to men stands 4:1. The spread of HIV/AIDS is facilitated by lack of sensitization; an increase in informal prostitution, mainly due to poverty; internal and external migration; and various attitudes and customs related to sex.

19. **Malnutrition and food insecurity.** Even with the growth in agricultural production between 1992 and 2000, deficits in grain production occur in two out of every three years. In many of the rural areas, the problem is aggravated by inefficient transport infrastructure. Following the locust invasion of 2004 and poor rainfall, there is now a serious risk of famine in Maradi province. The incidence of

malnutrition among children under five years of age increased from 32% in 1992 to 36% in 2000 (41% in the rural areas).

20. **Gender and poverty.** A survey of poverty levels during preparation of the poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP) showed that women and women-headed households are poorer and more vulnerable than other social groups, especially in rural areas. The reasons for this are mainly to be found in: (a) employment discrimination; (b) women's inferior legal rights; (c) persistence of traditional attitudes and customs that lower women's status and limit their opportunities; (d) lower education levels and literacy rates; (e) more limited access to information, know-how, resources and financial services; and (f) much heavier workloads.

D. Constraints on and Opportunities for Rural Poverty Reduction

21. In the 1990s, the rural sector demonstrated its capacity to generate growth and even have a "pull effect" on the rest of the economy. There is good potential for future growth in view of the available natural resource base and potential for higher productivity and value in existing production systems. Most notable is the country's enormous potential for mobilizing water and improving its use for irrigation. Many improved techniques and technologies exist, but adoption/dissemination has been very limited. In addition, there are good prospects for marketing agricultural produce within the country (grains, livestock and vegetables), in Nigeria (grains, niébé, and livestock) and coastal countries of the Western and Central African region (onions, garlic) and on international markets (gum arabic, hides, cotton, sweet peas and groundnut).

22. The current favourable global policy framework could help the rural sector to capitalize on such potential and opportunities. The most favourable features include: continued socio-political stability; a stabilized macroeconomic framework; government commitment to implementing key institutional reforms; and the greater importance that the PRS gives to the private sector.

23. **Decentralization** has been designated by the PRSP as a key instrument for improving governance and more efficient delivery of basic infrastructures and services to the population, especially in rural areas. The decentralization process was launched with the municipal elections of July 2004, after the Government had conducted a series of pre-communal trials on processes and funding procedures for local development with the support of the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and other donors. As decentralization is in its infancy, it is clear that much work is still required before it can become an effective tool for developing rural areas.

24. **Major structural constraints** include the extremely poor human and social capital of the rural population (particularly the poorer and most vulnerable groups), which severely limits their capacity to initiate more productive and higher-value farm and non-farm income-generating activities.

25. **A fragile resource base in constant degradation.** Most of the rural poor depend for their livelihoods on traditional crop and livestock activities based on a fragile natural resource base, and face the double challenge of needing to intensify production to increase incomes and having to maintain and improve the natural resource base. However, as mentioned above, much of the land and vegetable cover has been subjected to tremendous demographic pressure and are seriously threatened by irreversible degradation.

26. The rural poor, particularly women, also face serious problems in gaining access to improved know-how and technology. This is due to the extreme weakness of public service delivery processes and institutions and the weak capacity of FOs to deliver services to their members.

27. The rural poor also have problems in gaining access to markets. This is due to numerous factors, including the limited availability of timely market information, weak farm organizations and, especially, very inefficient transport infrastructure and services. The private sector, long hindered by

state monopolies in marketing and input supply, has not yet succeeded in increasing its penetration of rural areas in response to the real market opportunities that exist.

28. **Access to rural financial services.** Formal farm credit banks have disappeared in Niger since the 1980s. Since then, numerous microfinance institutions (MFIs) have emerged in the rural areas, most initiated by external donor support, and provide private funding in parallel with credit schemes established within the framework of projects and programmes. In view of the limited monetization of the rural economy and the disaffection of many donors, most of these institutions are extremely precarious, are not in a position to cover all rural areas (6% penetration of rural areas), and provide only a limited range of financial services (no long-term loans). The Rural Financial Services Development Programme (PDSFR), initiated by IFAD in 2000, has focused on the rehabilitation and consolidation of the major MFI networks before helping to increase their coverage and broaden the range of their services.

29. **Deficient rural infrastructure.** Much of Niger's production potential will depend on water resources, which are largely untapped because of weak community organizations, lack of an effective funding mechanism, and a limited institutional framework for water management. The same holds true for other community-level natural resources management issues, such as soil conservation, erosion control and watershed protection.

30. **Rural institutions.** Public rural services have been traditionally weak in terms of their service delivery capacity and responsiveness to the specific demands of the rural poor. The staff of most rural institutions are rather old as no new staff have been hired for many years, and there is a total lack of proper incentives and resources for operations. FOs, of which there are more than 4 000, are characterized by lack of a services culture and weak capacity for service delivery and advocacy. This is especially true of FO national federations, which remain highly dependent on external donor funding for their survival.

E. National Strategy for Rural Poverty Reduction

31. Niger's PRSP for 2002-2015 was adopted by the Government and Parliament in early 2002. Its main objectives are to halve the incidence of poverty at the national level and reduce rural poverty from 66% to 50%. It also sets specific objectives for key social sectors, especially access to basic education and health, and to potable water, and recognizes the need for more coherent demographic policies.

32. To reach these objectives, the PRSP centres on four key strategic priorities: establishment and maintenance of a stable macroeconomic framework – a prerequisite for sustained economic growth; development of the productive sectors and creation of employment opportunities; guaranteed access for the poor to basic social services; and improved governance, capacity-building and decentralization.

33. The PRSP defined seven sectors for priority public intervention: basic education; health; HIV/AIDS prevention; rural development; development of the private sector; road infrastructure and urbanism; and housing and sanitation. It also recognizes that without real improvements in the incomes of poor rural people there will be no significant progress in reducing poverty. Given the country's potential for agricultural growth and the fact that more than 80% of the poor live in rural areas, the PRSP sees the rural sector as the main engine for economic growth.

34. The PRSP is seen by the Government and its development partners as the frame of reference for all development policies and programmes. There is a clear intention on the part of government to progressively align all sector policies and programmes, both to the strategic qualitative orientations of the PRSP and to priorities for allocating public resources. An historical precedent in this regard

occurred during the 2003 PRS donors' forum, when all actors in the basic education sector signed an agreement to place all their interventions within the framework of the agreed sector-wide programme.

35. The RDS, prepared in line with the PRSP and adopted in October 2003, sets forth three strategic priorities: creating the conditions for sustainable growth in the rural sector by facilitating the access of rural producers to enhanced economic opportunities; reducing the vulnerability of rural areas through improved natural resources management and greater household food security; and improving management of the rural sector by building up the capacity of rural institutions and organizations.

36. The RDS will be implemented by means of ten structuring programmes and five priority programmes. Structuring programmes include local and community development; local management of natural resources; professional organizations and structuring of commodity chains; rural infrastructure; rural finance; research, training and extension; strengthening of public rural services; potable water and sanitation; household food security; and preservation of the environment. Priority programmes focus on natural resources development and management, and include: irrigation; pastoral management; soil restoration and reforestation; regeneration of the ecosystems; and development of the Niger River valley (Gandaji Dam development scheme).

III. LESSONS FROM IFAD EXPERIENCE IN THE COUNTRY

IFAD operations in Niger

37. IFAD approved its first loan to Niger on concessionary terms in 1980. Overall, eight loans have been made to the country for a total of approximately SDR 59 million, equivalent to about USD 78 million, to help finance six projects. Closed operations include: (a) the IFAD-cofinanced Second Maradi Rural Development Project (loan 37-NG), initiated by the International Development Association; (b) the IFAD-initiated Aguié Rural Development Project (loan 292-NG) cofinanced with the West African Development Bank; and (c) the IFAD-initiated Special Country Programme and its second phase.

38. The last two interventions were planned as part of the COSOP of 1999. The PDSFR, a flexible lending mechanism operation, was approved in May 2000 and cofinanced by Agence française de développement (AFD) (the French Development Agency). A national microfinance programme, the PDSFR aims at enhancing the access of rural people, in particular the most vulnerable groups, to improved financial services within the framework of the national microfinance strategy that it helped to develop. In March 2005, the PDSFR underwent an end-of-first-cycle assessment, which concluded that although the programme had succeeded in consolidating the operations of major rural finance institutions, it had not yet met conditions for progressing to the second cycle. The assessment therefore recommended a 19-month extension of the first cycle and that a work plan be established to focus on consolidating the sector institutions before developing and expanding services in new areas during the next two cycles.

39. The most recent loan to Niger, for the Project for the Promotion of Local Initiative for Development in Aguié (PPILDA), was approved in December 2002 and became effective in March 2005. Cofinanced by the Belgian Survival Fund (BSF), PPILDA aims at improving standards by promoting local initiatives while emphasizing sustainable uses of the natural resource base.

40. IFAD has also provided support to Niger's rural sector by means of grants and supplementary funds. This has included support to various regional research programmes to develop/disseminate improved production technologies for subsistence rainfed crops (millet, sorghum and niébé); various small IFAD/NGO extended cooperation programme grants to fund action-research activities in support of ongoing investment projects; and a grant from Italian supplementary funds for formulation of the national environment action plan. IFAD is now providing support to the PRSP process by

cofinancing – with supplementary funds from Luxembourg – a UNDP-initiated qualitative poverty assessment.

Lessons of Experience

41. IFAD's programme in Niger has been seriously affected by the socio-political instability that prevailed during most of the 1990s and led to a combination of programme suspensions due to arrears and implementation delays. While the arrears problem has lost its acuity in light of recent stability and debt relief under the Debt Initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries, most of the implementation problems have persisted.

42. In view of the foregoing, preparation of the present COSOP was launched by a review of portfolio implementation problems conducted with the full participation of representatives of the Government. The main conclusions and recommendations of the review, which covered all key stages in the programme/project cycle, were discussed at a workshop in March 2004 with the participation of key stakeholders of IFAD's programme in Niger.

43. The major issues raised by the review pertain to the quality of IFAD projects at entry, implementation problems proper, and poor management of human and financial resources. With respect to the quality of IFAD projects at entry, the review noted the ad hoc manner used in identifying investment operations, the lack of a national programmatic framework for rural development investment operation, and the limited participation of national institutions in the formulation and appraisal stages. The results were reduced relevance of the IFAD programme to national priorities, increased risk of duplication, and limited impact in terms of replication and policy. Defective designs, especially with respect to institutional arrangements for implementation, have led to disagreement among stakeholders and serious implementation delays.

44. Implementation problems also relate to: (a) weak capacity of project management units, particularly in preparing realistic and operational work plans and budgets; (b) frequent misunderstandings with regard to IFAD procurement and disbursement procedures; (c) inadequate recruitment and staff management procedures; and (d) inefficient application of financial management procedures, especially for procurement and audits.

45. The review also noted serious deficiencies in the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems of IFAD interventions, especially with respect to the definition of indicators, frequently deficient baselines on the projects target groups, and M&E systems designed for external users rather than sources of learning and guides for action. Consequently, some of the good results obtained by IFAD interventions have not been properly documented and have thus failed to provide a basis for replication or for policy dialogue.

46. The key lessons learned therefore include:

- (a) future operations must be identified and designed within the programme frameworks established under the PRSP and the RDS;
- (b) a process is needed for the effective participation of key public and private stakeholders and for increased use of national expertise;
- (c) better dissemination is needed of information to key stakeholders on the Fund's procedures and regulations;
- (d) performance-based recruitment and management procedures should be generalized within the IFAD programme;
- (e) a zero-tolerance policy should be implemented with respect to financial management problems (procurement and audits); and

- (f) capacity-building that targets project units and key implementation partners should focus on planning-budgeting methodologies and on results-based M&E systems designed and used as a basis for learning-by-doing.

47. On the positive side, the key lessons learned from implementation of IFAD's programme in Niger have shown that reliance on community-based processes is the most effective way of dealing with natural resources management issues. Many good, replicable practices have been obtained in this regard, particularly in the areas of erosion control, reforestation and improvement in soil fertility. Secondly, IFAD experience (Aguié Rural Development Project) has also shown that farmers have a store of know-how ready for dissemination. Effective ways for identifying and disseminating such indigenous knowledge have been tested and should now be mainstreamed within PPILDA.

IV. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR IFAD

A. IFAD's Strategic Niche and Proposed Thrusts

48. The adoption of the PRSP and the RDS, and the concomitant establishment of mechanisms for coordination and consultation, provide a good opportunity to enhance the relevance, coherence and efficacy of the IFAD's programme in Niger. The priority given to rural development by the PRSP and the strategic orientations of the RDS are in harmony with IFAD's Strategic Framework 2002-2006 and its regional strategy for Western and Central Africa. This convergence makes it easier to identify the strategic niche for IFAD on the basis of comparative advantage and lessons of experience in the country and the region.

49. On this basis, the proposed IFAD strategy for Niger will aim to reduce rural poverty in accordance with the objectives set in this regard by the PRSP in the proposed target areas¹. Given IFAD's limited leverage and capacity, IFAD's role will be to help develop replicable models/approaches in one or two focus areas that are critical for rural poverty reduction in Niger. Two focus areas of intervention are proposed: local rural development; and rural financial services.

50. Local development programmes within the decentralization framework are considered by the PRSP as key instruments for improving governance and enhancing access to basic infrastructure and services. Community development is among the ten priority programmes of the RDS. IFAD has extensive experience with local development processes applied to rural areas in the country and region, and can make an effective contribution based on the lessons learned.

51. The strategic objective for IFAD in this regard is to promote an enabling legal and institutional framework for local development and develop a replicable model for local development programmes in rural areas. In this context, IFAD will promote the effective participation of the rural poor in decision-making, planning, implementation and evaluation processes; help clarify the roles and responsibilities of local development actors; and establish local consultation processes. IFAD can also enrich the model by incorporating innovative approaches to the dissemination of enhanced agricultural production technologies, to natural resources management and to land tenure conflict-resolution. The model will be developed with key partners in Niger, as spelled out below, and implemented through the ongoing PPILDA and the IFAD-initiated operation(s) to be funded under the present COSOP. The operations will be supported by country-level grants for promoting policy dialogue on the above issues and providing capacity-building support to key stakeholders in this area.

52. The second focus area for IFAD interventions – rural financial services – is emphasized by both the PRSP and the RDS as a priority area for intervention. The PDSFR provides IFAD with an

¹ Target areas will include the Aguié Department (ongoing PPILDA) and, subject to future Executive Board approval of the proposed operations, the Dosso, Dogondoutchi and Zinder Departments. PDSFR will have national coverage for the provision of decentralized financial services.

opportunity to play a leading role in this regard. The inter-cycle assessment has shown that PDSFR is now considered to be the national microfinance programme and the main instrument for implementing the national microfinance strategy. The assessment has also shown that the programme is pursuing a basically sound institutional development policy for the sector, and has established excellent working collaboration and partnerships with other donor-funded programmes and institutions.

53. The strategic objective in this regard will be to broaden the access of rural people to enhanced financial services. Provided the programme meets conditions for the second cycle, PDSFR will be the main instrument in this regard and will continue to promote synergy between investments and policy dialogue and large effective partnerships with other programmes and institutions.

54. The two focus areas provide an opportunity for applying a programme approach to IFAD interventions in Niger. This will be possible thanks to complementarity between public-type funding provided under local development and private-type funding from microfinance institutions. The programme feature also resides in the synergy between field-level interventions and policy dialogue, as well as within policy dialogue addressing the need for complementarity between public and private funding for rural development.

55. The proposed strategy will also address key cross-cutting issues relevant to IFAD's mandate: the targeting of women and other vulnerable groups to reduce their vulnerability and promote their participation in local development processes; prevention of HIV/AIDS; and the promoting of improved natural resources management, which is the basis for sustainable rural growth.

56. The successful attainment of these objectives will involve: (a) effective participation in coordination and consultative processes established within the framework of the PRSP and RDS; (b) forging effective partnerships with other donors and national stakeholders, especially within the context of the strategic niches defined above; and (c) creating and utilizing the synergy between investment operations, capacity-building and policy dialogue so as to obtain results in a more effective and efficient manner.

B. Main Opportunities for Innovations and Project/Programme Interventions

57. The inter-cycle assessment of the PDSFR helped to identify the first opportunity for innovation in the area of microfinance. Instead of the traditional approach of directly funding microfinance institutions (MFIs) through capitalization or lines of credit, PDSFR proposes to help them develop their own capacity for mobilizing lending resources from existing lines of credit, the formal banking system and the Regional Solidarity Bank recently established by the Economic and Monetary Union for West Africa. This innovation will promote greater autonomy for MFIs in managing their own development, provide them with incentives for enhancing performance and competitiveness, and help integrate the microfinance subsector into the global financial sector.

58. The second innovation, initiated by the Aguié Rural Development Project consists in the establishment of effective collaboration mechanisms between farmers, extension services and agricultural research organizations for identifying, developing and disseminating potentially profitable innovations of a technical or organizational nature. This innovation, which will be pursued mainly through PPILDA, could provide an effective alternative to classical extension service approaches to technology dissemination.

59. Consultations with the RDS Secretariat, established in December 2004, have shown that the main opportunities for IFAD investment operations would be within the RDS community development programme. Inception documents were consequently prepared for such operations in three areas – Zinder, Illela, and Loga-Dongountchi – on the basis of the following criteria: (a) incidence of poverty; (b) vulnerability to exogenous factors; (c) fragility of the natural resources base; and (d) the fact that no other funding has been identified. All three proposed operations will

share three key components: building up the capacity of local development actors, community-based organizations, rural communes and farmer organizations for enhanced service delivery; rehabilitation and establishment of essential rural infrastructure; and promotion of sustainable agricultural production systems and of non-farm income-generating activities.

C. Outreach and Partnership Possibilities with NGOs and the Private Sector

60. A potential partnership has been identified with exporters of Arabic gum which would provide an opportunity for IFAD to field-test a partnership model with the private sector. Such model will be based on a triangular collaboration mechanism by which exporters commit to buy marketable farmer surplus; the farmers commit to produce the right quantity, to the required quality standards and at the right time; and project units facilitate the negotiation process and provide the required technical and managerial support. A pilot of this kind will be implemented within the context of PPILDA and be extended to other products and areas on the basis of the lessons learned.

61. Partnerships with NGOs have been rather successful in Niger, usually helping to address unresolved rural development issues raised through implementation of IFAD projects or for testing innovative approaches that can be replicated and mainstreamed by IFAD and other programmes. One good example is the recently-completed gender promotion strategy and support model tested by the NGO known as ADAR (Agence de développement agricole et rural) with the purpose of incorporating it into the PPILDA project. This type of partnership will be pursued as relevant themes arise in ongoing and future operations.

62. The RDS recommends building up the capacity of FOs as the focus of one of its priority programmes. IFAD's regional strategy for Western and Central Africa has long recognized the key role that such organizations can play, and extensive experience has been accumulated both in the country and in the region in helping to develop FOs through a bottom-up approach. IFAD support in this regard will be to promote and help develop FOs that have a service culture and can be effective advocates of the rural poor in dialogue on rural policies and institutions. There is the possibility of forging partnerships with two FO federations in Niger, the Plateforme Paysanne and the federation of peasant groups Moribden. An FO forum to be organized during the course of the year will help define key areas and processes for collaboration. A grant will be provided for funding the collaboration programme to be formulated thereafter.

D. Opportunities for Linkages with Other Donors and Institutions

63. Collaboration with other donors in Niger has so far consisted mainly in cofinancing arrangements. Recent examples include: (a) World Food Programme (WFP) funding of community natural resource restoration schemes through its food-for-work programme; (b) AFD cofinancing of PDSFR; and (c) BSF cofinancing of PPILDA. An Italian trust fund administered by IFAD has also helped to support the development and adoption of the national environmental action plan.

64. This COSOP will provide an opportunity for broadening such collaboration and deepening it into full partnerships on key strategic issues relevant to IFAD's programme. Key partnerships will be built around the strategic intervention areas of this COSOP, i.e. local development and rural financial services.

65. The key partnership on local development will aim to develop a replicable model for participatory local development in rural Niger. The model will enhance the design and implementation of local development programmes and include an improved legal and institutional framework for local development. It will also build on experiences developed under the National Poverty Reduction Program, cofinanced by the UNDP, BSF and UNCDF, which set up pilots on local development and helped field test a model for local development on a large scale. The pilots, implemented by UNCDF, prefigured the decentralization process launched later by the first municipal

election of July 2004 and now provide a frame of reference for the Government and most donors on community and local development. IFAD could contribute to the model by developing better targeting mechanisms for the vulnerable rural poor and broadening its support to include agricultural activities. The partnership, which will be open to other key donors interested in decentralization and local development such as the European Union and French Coopération, will pursue two main objectives. The development and implementation of the partnership programme will be based on existing coordination mechanisms for decentralization and local development established under the PRSP framework.

66. With respect to rural finance, the PDSFR set a number of good precedents for collaboration and partnerships in the field. It succeeded in mobilizing additional funding for MFI consolidation programmes from the World Bank-funded Private Irrigation Project (PIP2) and Financial Services Development Project (PDSF), from the Canadian NGO DesJardins and from another World Bank programme (and other donors). It is now helping MFIs to market a new financial service developed by FAO's Farm Inputs Project. As an instrument for collaboration, PDSFR has signed formal collaboration agreements with PIP2 and the Farm Inputs Project, and intends to sign another agreement with PDSF. These precedents provide the settings and procedures for generalizing a partnership model for the development of rural finance both at the field and policy level.

67. IFAD also intends to participate in other coordination and policy dialogue mechanisms established within the framework of the PRSP. Given the lack of an IFAD field presence in Niger, UNDP has offered collaboration mechanisms that will help ensure such participation and address the need for more intensive follow-up and implementation support. It will also allow IFAD to engage more effectively in the alignment and harmonization initiative for which Niger has been chosen as one of the test countries. IFAD participation in these processes will help improve its impact on dialogue regarding rural policies and institutions and enhance its visibility in the country.

68. In view of the country's acute rural poverty and vulnerability, partnerships will be pursued with the BSF and other donors interested in problems relating to malnutrition, HIV/AIDS, basic women's health and generic gender issues. The partnerships will build on existing relations resulting from the cofinancing of PPILDA. Collaboration on nutrition issues will be broadened to include WFP and FAO. In addition, BSF is now considering the funding of a land tenure support programme jointly initiated by IFAD and the International Land Coalition.

69. The collaborative programme for development of FOs in Niger will be designed and implemented in close collaboration with AFD – the major provider of support to such organizations in Niger – and FAO, which has focused its support on promoting grass-roots FOs with a service culture based on the supply of farm inputs.

70. Other opportunities for collaboration have been identified, including the continuation of IFAD/UNDP collaboration in support of the PRSP process (qualitative assessment of poverty), support to the decentralization process applied to rural areas with the European Union, and potential partnerships and/or cofinancing arrangements with WFP, the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries Fund for International Development (OPEC Development Fund), the West African Development Bank (BOAD), the African Development Bank, the World Bank and with other bilateral donors and providers of supplementary funds.

E. Areas for Policy Dialogue

71. An assessment of the rural sector policy and rural framework conducted in May 2005 conferred a global grading of 3.67 to the country. The following areas of concern have been earmarked for policy dialogue with government and other stakeholders: (a) rural and microfinance policy framework; (b) decentralization policy and institutions as applied to rural areas; (c) participation of rural organizations in the PRSP and RDS processes and in dialogue on rural policies and institutions;

(d) legislation relating to water and to other natural resources; and (e) land tenure and land-related conflict-resolution.

72. IFAD participation in policy dialogue will be first pursued within the coordination and consultation processes established within the framework of the PRSP. It will also be pursued indirectly by supporting the participation of FO and other public and private institutions in policy dialogue on issues of major concern to them. IFAD will also support for improvements in existing processes and procedures related to the PRSP and RDS, particularly participatory M&E systems.

F. Action Areas for Improving Portfolio Management

73. First and foremost, existing operations should be aligned both to the PRSP and present this COSOP. This has already been done for PDSFR within the context of its first-cycle assessment in March 2005. Key areas identified for improvement were: (a) proper sequencing of programme interventions; (b) consolidation prior to expansion and development; (c) introduction of performance-based management of project-level human resources; and (d) generalization of results-based service delivery contracts. Needed adjustments for PPILDA will be determined during a workshop planned for September 2005.

74. Cross-cutting measures will be implemented for improving project performance. Particular emphasis will be placed on mainstreaming performance-based human resources management and results-based service contracting. Discipline in financial management and accounting, including audits, will be enforced and closely monitored. These improvements will be supported through training and support to all key stakeholders involved in implementation and oversight activities. Partnership with UNDP, enhanced collaboration with cooperating institution(s) and continued dialogue with oversight ministries on these issues will greatly improve the chances of success.

G. Tentative Lending Framework and Rolling Programme of Work

75. The PBAS assessment sets future IFAD funding to Niger at about USD 4.1 million per year, corresponding to about USD 12.3 million for the three-year period 2006-2008. Depending on cofinancing arrangements, two operations could be envisioned as the **base** scenario for IFAD funding in Niger for the above period. The grant:loan ratio of IFAD funding will be determined in light of additional debt relief packages provided by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank and based on likely increase in grant funding by major donors.

76. Given the historic volatility of the socio-political climate in Niger, weak portfolio implementation performance, and the need to address key rural policy and institutional issues, a low- and high-case scenario have been defined. The low-case scenario would be triggered off by a serious deterioration of the overall socio-political environment, lack of commitment to implementation of the PRSP and related institutional reforms, especially with regard to the role of FOs and other private-sector institutions. The low-case scenario might involve the suspension of all new lending.

77. The high-case scenario would be triggered off by significant improvements in the rural sector policy and institutional framework as assessed through PBAS, including major improvements in programme implementation performance. The high-case scenario would not only imply increased IFAD funding as determined by PBAS, but would also require a more aggressive pursuit of cofinancing opportunities.

APPENDIX I

COUNTRY DATA

NIGER

Land area (km² thousand) 2002 1/	1 267	GNI per capita (USD) 2002 1/	180
Total population (million) 2002 1/	11.43	GDP per capita growth (annual%) 2002 1/	0
Population density (people per km²) 2002 1/	9	Inflation, consumer prices (annual%) 2002 1/	3
Local currency	CFA Franc BCEAO (XOF)	Exchange rate: USD 1 =	XOF 544.065
Social Indicators		Economic Indicators	
Population (average annual population growth rate) 1996-2002 1/	3.3	GDP (USD million) 2002 1/	2.171
Crude birth rate (per thousand people) 2002 1/	49	Average annual rate of growth of GDP 1/ 1982-1992	0.7
Crude death rate (per thousand people) 2002 1/	20	1992-2002	3.3
Infant mortality rate (per thousand live births) 2002 1/	155	Sectoral distribution of GDP 2002 1/	
Life expectancy at birth (years) 2002 1/	46	% agriculture	40
Number of rural poor (million) (approximate) 1/	n/a	% industry	17
Poor as% of total rural population 1/	n/a	% manufacturing	7
Total labour force (million) 2002 1/	5.38	% services	43
Female labour force as% of total 2002 1/	44	Consumption 2002 1/	
Education		General government final consumption expenditure (as% of GDP)	12
School enrolment, primary (% gross) 2002 1/	40 a/	Household final consumption expenditure, etc. (as % of GDP)	84
Adult illiteracy rate (% age 15 and above) 2002 1/	83	Gross domestic savings (as % of GDP)	4
Nutrition		Balance of Payments (USD million)	
Daily calorie supply per capita	n.a.	Merchandise exports 2002 1/	303
Malnutrition prevalence, height for age (% of children under 5) 2002 3/	40 a/	Merchandise imports 2002 1/	430
Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under 5) 2002 3/	40 a/	Balance of merchandise trade	-127
Health		Current account balances (USD million)	
Health expenditure, total (as% of GDP) 2002 1/	4 a/	before official transfers 2002 1/	n/a
Physicians (per thousand people) 2002 1/	n/a	after official transfers 2002 1/	n/a
Population using improved water sources (%) 2002 3/	59 a/	Foreign direct investment, net 2002 1/	7.9
Population with access to essential drugs (%) 1999 3/	50-79	Government Finance	
Population using adequate sanitation facilities (%) 2002 3/	20 a/	Overall budget balance (including grants) (as% of GDP) 2002 1/	n/a
Agriculture and Food		Total expenditure (% of GDP) 2002 1/	n/a
Food imports (% of merchandise imports) 2002 1/	44 a/	Total external debt (USD million) 2002 1/	1 797
Fertilizer consumption (hundreds of grams per ha of arable land) 2002 1/	11 a/	Present value of debt (as % of GNI) 2002 1/	24
Food production index (1989-91=100) 2002 1/	142	Total debt service (% of exports of goods and services) 2002 1/	n/a
Cereal yield (kg per ha) 2002 1/	419	Lending interest rate (%) 2002 1/	n/a
Land Use		Deposit interest rate (%) 2002 1/	4
Arable land as% of land area 2002 1/	4 a/		
Forest area as% of total land area 2002 1/	1 a/		
Irrigated land as% of cropland 2002 1/	2 a/		

a/ Data are for years or periods other than those specified.

1/ World Bank, *World Development Indicators* database CD ROM 2004

2/ UNDP, *Human Development Report*, 2000

3/ UNDP, *Human Development Report*, 2004

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Description	Key Indicators	Means for verification	Assumptions/Risks
<p>Goal:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rural poverty reduced in targeted areas² within the framework of Niger DSRP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incidence of rural poverty • Prevalence of child stunting and waisting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poverty surveys • Anthropomorphic surveys • M&E reports of projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A stable sociopolitical environment is maintained • GON is committed to implementing the DSRP
<p>Purpose:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A replicable local development model is established in targeted rural areas 2. Access of rural population to enhanced decentralized financial services is increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model is replicated by GON / other donors • Coverage rate of rural areas by decentralized financial services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loan grant agreements with other donors • M&E reports of PDSFR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GON is committed to improving implementation of IFAD projects • Triggers for PDSFR 2nd cycle are satisfied
<p>Outputs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Improved rules and procedures for participatory local development are adopted by GON b. Capacity of FOs to provide services to members is developed c. National strategy for micro finance is implemented in an effective manner d. Strategic partnerships are developed around the two strategic thrusts, local development and rural finance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory and legislative texts on decentralization • Number of supported FOs providing services to farmers • Regulatory and legislative texts on micro finance • Framework agreements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GON official journal • Review of rural institutions • Regulatory and legislative texts on • Signed agreements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GON is committed to improving rural policies and institutions • GON is committed to supporting FOs

² Targeted areas will include the Aguié department (on going PPILDA) and the areas proposed for future operations, the Dosso, Dogondoutchi and Zinder departments.

FORCES, FAIBLESSES, OPPORTUNITÉS ET MENACES

Institution	Forces	Faiblesses	Opportunités	Menaces
Ministères en charge du développement rural (MDA), (MRA), (MDC), (MHE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Le développement rural est considéré comme le secteur moteur de l'économie 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Le développement rural est réparti entre quatre ministères distincts Pas de diagnostic institutionnel réalisé dans le cadre de l'élaboration de la SDR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Il existe une coordination mixte Etat-partenaires au développement. Le document de stratégie du secteur existe Un cadre d'action commun Etat-bailleurs est attendu Le désengagement de l'Etat et le rôle du secteur privé sont reconnus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> La réorganisation des services déconcentrés reste à faire
Secrétariat exécutif à la mise en œuvre de la SDR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maîtrise le processus d'élaboration et de mise en œuvre de la SDR Assistance technique financée 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moyens de fonctionnement non garantis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constitue une référence institutionnelle commune aux 4 ministères impliqués 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
Office national de l'hydraulique agricole (ONAHA)				
Secrétariat permanent pour la mise en œuvre de la Stratégie de réduction de la pauvreté	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dispose d'une mission d'animation et de suivi de la mise en œuvre de la SRP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peut constituer un élément essentiel d'évaluation du secteur rural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moyens non garantis face à une mission exigeante
Comité national du Code rural; Secrétariat permanent au Code rural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assure une mission de sécurisation et de gestion foncière, d'orientation de l'aménagement des terres. Présent sur le terrain à travers les commissions foncières (COFO). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ne dispose pas de moyens suffisants pour le suivi et l'évaluation permanente de la mise en œuvre du Code rural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approche ouverte vis-à-vis des enseignements de la mise en œuvre du code rural et de son ajustement aux réalités Légalise les initiatives d'aménagement foncier et de sécurisation foncière à travers les COFO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rôle et contribution à l'approche gestion de terroir à préciser. Risque de non maîtrise de la mise en œuvre du Code rural par manque de moyens
Conseil national de l'environnement et du développement durable (CNEDD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assure une mission centrale de pilotage des gestions de ressources naturelles Dispose de politiques dans les différents domaines de la GRN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ne dispose pas de moyens suffisants pour le suivi et l'évaluation permanente de la mise en œuvre des politiques de GRN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peut assurer des missions communes relatives à la GRN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
Agence nationale de la promotion de l'irrigation privée (ANPIP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organes d'application du projet d'appui à l'irrigation privée Présentes sur le terrain et opérationnelles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ne couvrent pas la fonction conseil-formation à l'exploitation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assurent un relais de l'appui aux aménagements effectué par le PSN, au moins pour les bénéficiaires extérieurs au groupe cible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Les modalités de subvention incluent l'aménagement et l'équipement et diffèrent de celles de la plupart des autres intervenants (subvention des seuls aménagements)

FORCES, FAIBLESSES, OPPORTUNITES ET MENACES (suite)

Institution	Forces	Faiblesses	Opportunités	Menaces
Institutions de micro finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMF relativement nombreuses sur le terrain • Quelques unions et réseaux existent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plus d'opérateur national de financement rural • Professionnalisme insuffisant des IMF • Généralement non autonomes, dépendant des projets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Présence d'un projet national d'appui (PDSFR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intérêt insuffisant des bailleurs de fonds • Retrait des bailleurs dans certains cas
Organisations de producteurs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nombreuses sur le terrain • Début de structuration régionale et nationale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considérées souvent comme artificielles et non autonomes, dépendantes des projets • Fédérations et plates-formes réputées insuffisamment représentatives de la base 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dynamique de groupement et de reconnaissance légale existe • Présence d'un projet national d'appui (PROPAN) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risques de coopérer avec des organisations ne reposant pas sur des bases réelles
ONG nationales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nombreuses ONG dans le développement agricole et la gestion des ressources naturelles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Répartition territoriale inégale • Dépendantes des financements de projets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constituent des opérateurs locaux potentiels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarification nécessaire des rôles du privé (ONG, organisations rurales) et du public en matière d'appui-conseil
Services à l'agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence de sociétés fournissant les d'intrants • Marché informel important 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La politique des prix des engrais est déstabilisée par les épisodes de subvention publique • Les services sont inégalement présents dans le territoire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Système des boutiques d'intrants promu par la FAO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Collectivités territoriales décentralisées: Communes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constituent un pouvoir des communes (domaines: investissements publics et gestion des ressources naturelles) • Effectives par les élections communales (juillet 2004) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financement non assuré • Responsabilité sur le patrimoine à déterminer cas par cas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Les communes constituent les instances locales d'orientation du développement et de la GRN. • Elles assurent la maîtrise d'ouvrage et l'entretien de l'investissement public. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Une définition imprécise ou mal comprise des attributions des communes peut créer des confusions en matière de responsabilité du patrimoine productif collectif
Collectivités territoriales décentralisées: Régions Départements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constituent un pouvoir de décision et de concertation au niveau des régions, départements, arrondissements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutions naissantes, n on encore constituées 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Comité national de la statistique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renforcé pour assurer la coordination commune du système d'information sur la réduction de la pauvreté 			

**CADRE STRATEGIQUE DU FIDA EN RELATION
AVEC LE PROGRAMME DE PAYS**

1. La stratégie proposée ci-après se place en plein dans le cadre des processus nationaux de concertation, de coordination, et de décision mis en place dans le contexte de la SRP et de la SDR qu'elle se propose à aider à réaliser les objectifs qu'elles ont fixés en matière de pauvreté rurale. La place centrale dans sa mise en œuvre sera donnée aux nationaux. A ce titre elle reflète pleinement l'axe majeur du mandat du FIDA «œuvrer pour que les ruraux pauvres se libèrent de la pauvreté». A cet égard, ce COSOP se propose de concrétiser pour le Niger les axes d'orientations du cadre stratégique du FIDA 2002 – 2006. Il est ainsi proposé de « renforcer la capacité des ruraux pauvres et leurs organisations » grâce à la place centrale qui leur sera donnée dans la formulation, la mise en œuvre, le suivi et l'évaluation programmes d'investissements, et aux programmes d'appui visant à les aider à participer d'une manière effective au dialogue sur les politiques et les institutions. Les dispositifs communs aux projets d'investissements proposés mettront l'accent sur l'amélioration de « l'accès équitable aux ressources naturelles productives et à la technologie », ainsi que sur « l'accès aux services financiers et aux marchés ». A cet égard les interventions des projets seront renforcées par des appuis hors projet au processus de décentralisation, aux organisations paysannes, et aux dispositifs de règlement des questions foncières.

2. Ce COSOP compte aussi concrétiser au Niger les orientations de la stratégie régionale du FIDA pour l'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre. A cet égard, elle se propose de mettre l'accent sur la « alleviation » des sources de vulnérabilité des ruraux pauvres, notamment à l'égard des aléas climatiques en donnant, au sein des projets une place centrale à l'amélioration et à la gestion durable des ressources naturelles. Ce COSOP se propose aussi de « réduire les inégalités liées au genre » par l'incorporation systématique de stratégies de promotion des femmes » dans toutes les opérations futures. Enfin, et afin de limiter l'extension du fléau du SIDA aux zones rurales, des actions de sensibilisation sur ce thème seront incorporés à toutes les opérations futures.

ACTIVITÉS DES AUTRES PARTENAIRES AU DEVELOPPEMENT

Bailleur de fonds/ Institution	Nature du projet/programme ³	Couverture géographique	Etat d'avancement	Complémentarité/Synergies avec le FIDA
1. Développement local et communautaire				
Banque mondiale (IDA), FEM	Programme d'action communautaire, PAC (<i>Community Action Program</i>)	National (15 à 20% des communes en phase 1, soit 54 communes)	Phase 1: en exécution (2004-2008)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> élabore la planification locale pour 54 communes définit des approches méthodologiques en développement local peut nécessiter un appui professionnel en matière de petit crédit
Allemagne (KFW, GTZ, DED)	Programme de lutte contre la pauvreté (LUCOP)	Communes des régions Tillabéri, Tahoua Nord, Agadez	En préparation (2003-2015 en trois phases)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> couverture géographique recoupant celle du PSN II en zone dunaire définit des approches méthodologiques en développement local et en gestion des ressources naturelles
Union Européenne	Appui au démarrage de la décentralisation (appui institutionnel au HCRAD)	National	En exécution (2004-2006)	<input type="checkbox"/> Définition du cadre opérationnel de la décentralisation <input type="checkbox"/> Inventaire et propositions d'affectation du patrimoine
SCAC (France)	Programme d'accompagnement du démarrage de la décentralisation au Niger (PADDEN)	National: toutes les communes	2004-2006	<input type="checkbox"/> A préciser***
PNUD (fonds FENU, FBS)	Appui au programme cadre de lutte contre la pauvreté/Projet d'appui au développement local (PADL)	Dpt Mayahi et N'Guigmi	En exécution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Références méthodologiques en développement local
Union européenne	Programme de coopération décentralisée II	Départements de Dosso et Tillabéri	En association possible avec le LUCOP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investissement local dans la zone du PSN II
PNUD & FENU	Programme d'appui au développement local (PADL)	Diffa et Mayahi	En exécution (2000-2005)	
PNUD & DANIDA	PADL	Zinder, N'Guimi	En exécution (2003-2004) Extension 1 an possible	
PNUD	PADL	Téra Nord	En exécution (2003-2004) Extension 1 an possible	
France (AFD)	Projet de développement local dans la région de Tillabéri (PDLT II)	Département de Tillabéri (6 cantons)	En exécution (2001-2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intervient dans la zone du PSN II

³ Le classement par programmes se réfère à celui adopté par la Stratégie de développement rural (SDR) du Gouvernement. Seuls les principaux projets intéressant le COSOP sont mentionnés ici. Le découpage par programme, comme le classement des projets, reste évolutif.

ACTIVITES DES AUTRES PARTENAIRES AU DEVELOPPEMENT (SUITE)

Bailleur de fonds/ Institution	Nature du projet/programme	Couverture géographique	Etat d'avancement	Complémentarité/Synergies avec le FIDA
1. Développement local et communautaire 5SUITE°				
France (AFD)	Projet de développement communautaire dans le département de Tillabéri	Dpt de Tillabéri	En instruction	• Zone d'intervention du PSN II
Suisse (DDC)	Projet de développement local de Maradi (PDLM)	Dpts : Guidam, Romdji	En exécution (1997-2006)	• Expérience en développement local
Suisse (DDC)	Programme d'appui au développement local (PADEL)	Dpt de Gaya	En exécution (1994-2006)	• Expérience en maîtrise d'ouvrage local • Expérience en développement local
Suisse (DDC)	Cellule d'appui au développement local de Tillabéri	Nord du Dpt de Tera (3 communes)	En exécution (1997-2004)	• Expérience en développement local
Belgique	Projet de développement local dans la région de Dosso	Dpt Dosso	En préparation	•
Danemark (DANIDA)	Projet d'appui au développement rural (ADDR II)	Régions Zinder et Diffa	En exécution (2003-2007)	• Zone d'intervention du PSN II
PAM	Activité "Création d'actifs productifs, prévention-atténuation des crises alimentaires" en appui aux PADL	Dpt Mayahi, Téra, Gouré, Mirriah, Tanout, N'Guigmi	En exécution	• Appui possible à des programmes d'investissement local (banques céréalières, formation des femmes, gestion des ressources naturelles par l'instrument Vivres contre travail)
Belgique	Projet de développement intégré à Zinder (FBS)	Dpt Mirriah, Mainé, Tanout	En exécution	• Expérience en développement local
FIDA et Belgique (FBS)	Projet *** aux initiatives locales dans le département d'Aguié (PILDA)	Dépt d'Aguié et périphérie	En instance de démarrage	• Expérience de régénération des ressources naturelles • Partenariat recherche-projet-communautés
Union européenne	Programme de micro-réalisations Nord-Niger (PMR-NN)	Arrdts de Arlit Tchirozérine, Abalak, Tchintabaraden	2001-2004 Nouvelle phase possible	□
BAD	Projet de développement local de la région de Diffa	Région Diffa		

ACTIVITES DES AUTRES PARTENAIRES AU DEVELOPPEMENT (SUITE)

Bailleur de fonds/ Institution	Nature du projet/programme	Couverture géographique	Etat d'avancement	Complémentarité/Synergies avec le FIDA
2. Gouvernance locale des ressources naturelles foncier, eau, végétation, faune)				
France (SCAC)	Assistance technique au Code rural	National	En exécution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bases et approches méthodologiques de sécurisation foncière
France (SCAC)	Appui aux commissions foncières (COFO)	Dpt Tanout, Tchirozérine, Arlit	En exécution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Références méthodologiques d'action des COFO
FAO, BADEA	PSSA	Non défini	En instruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investissements locaux
Banque mondiale	Projet de gestion des ressources naturelles (PGRN)	National	Clôturé (suite assurée par le PAC)	☐
2. Gouvernance locale des ressources naturelles foncier, eau, végétation, faune) 5SUITE°				
France et financement en cours	Appui à l'autorité du bassin du Niger pour la gestion intégrée des ressources en eau du fleuve			•
Divers	Différents projets cités par ailleurs appuient les Commission foncières dans leurs zones d'intervention			•
3. Organisations professionnelles et structuration des filières				
France (SCAC)	PROPAN	National	En exécution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approche analogue à celle du PADSFR en ce qui concerne les organisations rurales
Belgique	Promotion de l'utilisation des intrants agricoles par les organisations de producteurs ("projet intrants")		En exécution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complémentarité/appui possible pour l'organisation de l'offre locale en intrants d'intensification
UE	Programme d'appui à la filière riz			•
BM/IDA	Projet de promotion des exportations agropastorales (PPEAP) par un appui aux opérateurs des filières		En exécution (2000-2005)	•
	Relance des ateliers de production de matériels agricoles			•
France (SCAC)	Appui au développement des filières péri-urbaines	Niamey	En exécution	•
Danemark (DANIDA)	Projet d'appui aux producteurs de la Komadougou (PAPAK) – filière poivron	Dpt de Diffa		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complémentarité avec PSN dans la Komadougou. Etudier le transfert des actions résiduelles du PSN.
USAID	Programme régional de système d'information sur les marchés (SIM)	National		•
UE	Structuration et organisation de micro-entreprises (SYRENE)	National	En exécution (2003-2006)	•

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ACTIVITES DES AUTRES PARTENAIRES AU DEVELOPPEMENT (SUITE)

Bailleur de fonds/ Institution	Nature du projet/programme	Couverture géographique	Etat d'avancement	Complémentarité/Synergies avec le FIDA
4. Infrastructures rurales				
UE	Programme régional solaire, Phase II			•
5. Systèmes financiers ruraux				
Allemagne (KFW, GTZ)	Programme de micro-réalisations et promotion des mutuelles rurales (PMR)	Tillabéri, Tahoua, Tessaoua	En préparation	□
UE	Nouvelle structure de crédit , NSC (composante de ASAPI)			•
USAID	Programme CARE dans le micro-crédit aux éleveurs et aux femmes		En préparation	•
France	Appui au crédit rural du Niger	Régions Tillabéri et Dosso		•
France	Projet crédit Tahoua	Région Tahoua		•
Danemark (Danida)	Projet d'appui aux systèmes financiers ruraux du Manga	Région Diffa		• Voir si complémentarités envisageables pour consolidation PSN à Diffa
6. Recherche, formation, vulgarisation				
UE	Programme régional de fonds compétitifs pour la recherche agronomique (TRAO)	Régional (siège au Sénégal)		
FAO	Programme régional d'appui à l'amélioration de la productivité et de la qualité des gommés et résines	Régional		
PAM	Instrument "vivre pour formation"	Zone agropastorale centre		
USAID	Appui à l'ICRISAT (programme d'appui à la gomme arabique)		En instruction	
7. Renforcement des institutions publiques du secteur rural				
UE	Etude sur les conséquences institutionnelles de la mise en œuvre de la SDR	National	En préparation	Préciser les besoins éventuels de réforme institutionnelle du secteur du développement rural, notamment à la base.
France (SCAC)	Appui institutionnel à la mise en œuvre de la SDR	National	En préparation	-Idem-
UE, FAO	Recensement général de l'agriculture et du cheptel	National	En préparation (2004-2007)	
UE	Renforcement des capacités du système national des statistiques pour le suivi de la SRP	National	En instruction (2004-2006)	
PAM	Analyse et cartographie de la vulnérabilité	National	2004-2007	

ACTIVITES DES AUTRES PARTENAIRES AU DEVELOPPEMENT (SUITE)

Bailleur de fonds/ Institution	Nature du projet/programme	Couverture géographique	Etat d'avancement	Complémentarité/Synergies avec le FIDA
7. Renforcement des institutions publiques du secteur rural (suite)				
PNUD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Système de suivi de la SDR • Observatoire de la pauvreté 	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • En exécution 	Fondera certains objectifs de suivi-évaluation des projets du FIDA
Etats-Unis	Appui aux radios rurales	Agadez, Zinder, Diffa	En exécution (2001-2004)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilisation par les projets • Références pour extensions éventuelles
8. Eau potable et assainissement				
BOAD	Programme hydraulique villageoise et pastorale (ALG II)	Région Tillabéri	En exécution (2003-2006)	Références pour extensions éventuelles Complémentarités à établir le cas échéant
BOAD	Programme hydraulique villageoise CDEAO II	Région Maradi et Tahoua	2002-2004	
OPEP	Programme de développement des ressources en eau	Région Maradi et Tahoua	Achevé	
Allemagne (KFW, GTZ)	Programme hydraulique villageoise (PHV)	Région Maradi	En préparation	
BADEA	Programme hydraulique villageoise et pastorale	Région Maradi et Tahoua	2003-2006	
France (AFD)	Projet hydraulique villageoise (PHV)	Région Maradi	2003-2006	
Belgique	Programme hydraulique villageoise et pastorale de la région de Dosso	Région Dosso	En préparation (2004-2008)	
BM	Projet sectoriel eau (PSE)	National		
UE	Projet hydraulique villageoise	Région Tahoua et Zinder	En instruction (2005-2010)	
Danemark	Projet d'hydraulique villageoise et pastorale Zinder - Diffa (PHPV:ZR-Di)	Régions Zinder et Diffa	En exécution	
9. Réduction de la vulnérabilité des ménages (prévention/gestion des crises et catastrophes, santé nutrition, revenus des populations les plus vulnérables)				
UE, France, FAO et al	Appuis au dispositif national de prévention/gestion des crises alimentaires	National	2004-2006	
FNUAP	Promotion du bien-être familial et des communautés dans les coopératives			
Luxembourg	Projet d'appui au renforcement du potentiel de lutte anti-acridienne			
Japon, UE	Appui à la direction de la protection des végétaux			

ACTIVITES DES AUTRES PARTENAIRES AU DEVELOPPEMENT (SUITE)

Bailleur de fonds/ Institution	Nature du projet/programme	Couverture géographique	Etat d'avancement	Complémentarité/Synergies avec le FIDA
9. Réduction de la vulnérabilité des ménages (suite)				
PAM	Opérations d'urgences sur requête éventuelle du Gouvernement	Selon besoin	Selon besoin	
Union européenne & FNUAP	Programme d'appui à la santé de la reproduction	Région Zinder	En exécution (2003-2007)	<input type="checkbox"/> Références pour extensions éventuelles <input type="checkbox"/> Complémentarités à établir le cas échéant
Belgique	Programme de développement de la santé	Région Dosso	En préparation (2004-2008)	
Allemagne (KFW, GTZ)	ALAFIA	Tillabéri et Tahoua	En préparation (6 à 10 années)	
Union européenne	Programme de soutien à l'éducation de base	Dosso, Tahoua et Tillabéri	En exécution (2003-2008)	
Belgique	Appui à la mise en œuvre du Programme décennal du développement de l'éducation	National	2004-2008	
Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projet d'appui à la scolarisation des filles • Appui au développement de l'éducation non formelle • Appui aux infrastructures scolaires 	Départements Tillabéri, Agadez, Zinder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2002-2004 • 2001-2004 • 2001-2005 	
France	Fonds social de développement			
PAM	Appui à la lutte contre le VIH/SIDA, la tuberculose et la malnutrition.	Zone agropastorale centre	En exécution	
PAM	Instrument "vivres pour travail"	Zone agropastorale centre	En exécution	
Belgique	Augmentation des revenus monétaires des femmes dans la région de Dosso	Région Dosso		
UNICEF	Programme coopération UNICEF-Niger	Régions Zinder, Maradi, Agadez		
10. Préservation de l'environnement				
Italie	Projet d'appui à la formation et assistance à la gestion de l'environnement (PAFAGE)			
UE	Projet régional du parc du W (ECOPAS-Niger)	Parc W et périphérie	En exécution (2000-2005)	
	Projet de gestion des zones humides et des oiseaux migrateurs (OMPO)			Vérifier compatibilité des projets et statut de protection des zones humides

ACTIVITES DES AUTRES PARTENAIRES AU DEVELOPPEMENT (SUITE)

Bailleur de fonds/ Institution	Nature du projet/programme	Couverture géographique	Etat d'avancement	Complémentarité/Synergies avec le FIDA
11. Programme prioritaire: Développement de l'irrigation				
UE	Appui à la sécurité alimentaire par la petite irrigation (ASAPI)	Madoua, Boua, Sud Zinder	En exécution (2001-2006)	Rechercher complémentarités géographiques et modalités.
Banque mondiale	Projet de promotion de l'irrigation privée (PIP2)	National	En exécution	Cible différente et modalités de financement différentes. Susceptible d'introduire des contradictions locales entre modalités d'appui. Diriger vers le PIP les demandes de nature individuelles.
BOAD	Projet irrigation Dallol Maouri	Dallol Maouri		
UE	Projet d'appui à la filière riz (PAFRIZ)	Vallée du Niger	En exécution	
12. Programme prioritaire: Aménagement pastoral et sécurisation des systèmes pastoraux				
UE	Programme de développement intégré en zone pastorale (PROZOPAS)	Azawak, Irhazr, Tadress, Nord-Dakoro	1996-2003	
Suisse	Programme d'appui au secteur de l'élevage (PASEL)	Dpts Dakoro, Guidan Roumji, Madaroufa, Filingzé, Say		
UE	Sécurisation de l'économie pastorale	Zone pastorale	En instruction (2005-2010)	
France	Projet d'hydraulique pastorale	Nord-Zinder	En instruction	
BID	Projet de développement de l'élevage dans la région du Liptako-Gourma	Tillabéri, Dosso et commune de Niamey	En instruction	
UE	Programme panafricain de contrôle des épizooties (PACE)	National	En exécution	
Belgique	Programme d'appui à l'amélioration et à la diffusion de la race Azawak, Phase 2	National		
Belgique	Projet d'appui à l'amélioration et à la diffusion de la chèvre rousse de Maradi, Phase 2	National		

ACTIVITES DES AUTRES PARTENAIRES AU DEVELOPPEMENT (SUITE)

Bailleur de fonds/ Institution	Nature du projet/programme	Couverture géographique	Etat d'avancement	Complémentarité/Synergies avec le FIDA
13. Programme prioritaire: Restauration des terres et reboisement				
BAD/FAD	Projet d'aménagement des forêts naturelles	Régions Diffa, Zinder, Maradi, Tahoua, Agadez, Tillabéri	En exécution (2001-2005)	
FAO/ICT	Initiative pour la fertilité des sols et la collecte des eaux de ruissellement (IFS/CER)	National	Non financé	
Allemagne (KFW, GTZ,)	Projet de protection intégrée des ressources agro-sylvo-pastorales, Phase 4 (PASP)	Tillabéri Nord		
Allemagne (KFW, GTZ,)	LUCOP: plans d'aménagement	Régions Tillabéri, Tahoua, Agadez		
Danemark (Danida)	Projet d'appui à la gestion des ressources naturelles de Maïné Soara	Dpt Maïné Soara	En exécution	
14. Programme prioritaire: Kandadji: régénération des écosystèmes et de mise en valeur de la vallée du fleuve Niger				
BAD	Aménagement du barrage de Kandadji	EIE et APD en préparation		Influencera les projets dans la zone du réservoir et dans la vallée du fleuve Niger Devra prendre en compte les actions du PSN dans la vallée du Niger
Autres projets				
BAD	Projet de développement agricole de Zinder	Région Zinder		
BAD	Projet de développement rural de la région de Dosso	Région Dosso		