

1. CAS Data	
Country: Niger	
CAS Year: FY08	CAS Period: FY08 - FY11
CASCR Review Period: FY08 – FY11	Date of this review: April 16, 2013

2. Executive Summary
<p>i. This review examines the implementation of the Niger Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) of FY08, and reviews the CAS Completion Report (CASCR). The CAS was implemented by IDA.</p> <p>ii. IDA’s strategy in Niger aimed at contributing to the implementation of the PRSP objectives. The CAS objectives were organized under two pillars: i) accelerating sustainable growth that is equitably shared by maintaining macroeconomic stability and strengthening competitiveness, sustainable management of natural resources, the investment climate, and economic infrastructure; and ii) developing human capital through equal access to quality social services by increasing access to basic education, to basic health and nutrition services for the rural population, to safe drinking water and sanitation, to basic infrastructure services for urban residents, reducing gender inequity, and improving preparedness to deal with natural disasters. Population growth and Governance were cross-cutting issues. There was no CAS Progress Report (CASPR) prepared.</p> <p>iii. IEG rates the overall outcome of WBG support as <i>moderately unsatisfactory</i>, below the CASCR rating of <i>moderately satisfactory</i>. IEG notes the Bank’s contribution to the expansion of irrigation, transport access and rural health services. The Bank’s support also helped reduce Niger’s vulnerability to desertification through community programs and improve Niger’s capacity to manage shocks. However, progress was slower than expected in these areas, and fell well short of the CAS targets in all the other areas. More specifically, achievements in improving access to education, to water and sanitation, and to urban infrastructure services were fragmented and uneven. The influence of the Bank on maintaining macroeconomic stability is difficult to ascertain. Only limited progress was achieved toward expanding HIV/AIDS services, reforming social security systems, strengthening agribusiness supply chains, improving investment climate, and increasing awareness of family planning. There is little evidence of strengthened governance and capacity for implementing and monitoring reforms. On balance, more of the CAS objectives were missed than achieved.</p> <p>iv. IEG rates IDA performance as <i>moderately satisfactory</i>, concurring with the CASCR rating. The objectives of the CAS were relevant to the key challenges facing Niger and well aligned with the country’s PRSP. However, the ambitious objectives in 15 different areas were too general to provide an adequate structure for the design of the strategy. As a consequence, the strategy became an assembly of instruments, each capable of contributing to the objectives, but with no clear rationale as to why these instruments were chosen and not others that could make a similar positive contribution. Implementation of the CAS program was adversely affected by political turmoil that led to a temporary suspension of operations under OP 7.30 and by severe food crises that hit in 2008 and 2010. The Bank responded with flexibility to these changing circumstances, delivering the planned interventions largely on schedule and introducing new support programs to address emerging challenges. Nevertheless, the changed realities brought into starker relief the absence of a CASPR, which would have been useful for updating the strategy, including its results matrix, to guide the successful pursuit of CAS objectives. Portfolio performance was problematic</p>

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over most of the CAS period. A broadly sound program of on-going projects was in place for the next CAS period. There were significant efforts at collaboration with other development partners

- v. The CASCR draws a number of lessons and suggestions for the next strategy. IEG concurs with the CASCR conclusion that when dealing with a country prone to frequent shocks, it is important to maintain a high level of flexibility in order to respond rapidly to crisis, while keeping the emphasis on the reforms required for reducing vulnerability to these shocks over the medium-term. However, IEG disagrees with the CASCR conclusion that in fragile, under-aided states the Bank should pursue a strategy of comprehensive engagement and a presence in all sectors where there are urgent reform and/or investment needs. It is clear from this review that the relatively poor results of the CAS program implementation would not have been helped by further spreading the Bank's scarce resources more thinly and across an even wider range of issues.

3. Assessment of WBG Strategy

Overview of CAS Relevance:

Country Context:

1. Despite the considerable progress since 1999, when Niger transitioned into a free democracy, the country remains one of the poorest and most fragile economies. Dependence on agriculture and mining leaves the economy exposed to external shocks. While real GDP grew by 4.3% on average during the CAS period, the growth was uneven, with high rates of GDP growth (2008, 2010) punctuated by sharp weather-induced contractions (2009, 2011). Social indicators improved, with preliminary estimates indicating that poverty declined from 64% in 2005 to 56% in 2011, although it is expected that Niger will fall considerably short of the MDGs. Macroeconomic performance was largely satisfactory, with the basic fiscal balance maintained within prudent bounds and measures undertaken to boost revenue collection and prioritize public spending. While exports grew strongly during the period, the external current account deficit widened (from 9 to 28% of GDP between 2005 and 2011) owing mostly to a surge in FDI-financed capital imports in the mining sector. Political instability in 2009-10 slowed down (or halted) progress in several areas, but a positive path was resumed in 2011. Medium-term prospects for Niger have considerably strengthened as large mining projects (uranium, petroleum) are coming on stream during 2011-15. Notwithstanding the improved prospects, with 80% of the population depending on subsistence agriculture, the most pressing challenge facing the country continues to be rural development.

2. The Government's strategy, as embodied in the PRSP for 2008-2012, was to reach average annual growth rates of 7% in order to reach the MDGs by 2015. The PRSP was articulated around seven pillars: i) strong, diversified, sustainable and equitable growth that creates jobs; ii) developing infrastructure; iii) equitable access to quality social services; iv) gender empowerment and social protection; v) slowing population growth; vi) good governance and capacity building; and vii) efficient implementation of the PRSP.

Objectives of the WBG Strategy

3. IDA's strategy in Niger aimed at contributing to the implementation of the PRSP objectives. The CAS sought continuity with the ongoing IDA-supported investment and reform programs, while gradually moving to a more programmatic approach. The CAS objectives were organized under two pillars: i) accelerating sustainable growth that is equitably shared by maintaining macroeconomic stability and strengthening competitiveness, sustainable management of natural resources, the investment climate, and economic infrastructure; and ii) developing human capital through equal access to quality social services by increasing access to basic education, to basic health and nutrition services for the rural population, to safe drinking water and sanitation, to basic infrastructure services for urban residents, reducing gender inequity, and improving preparedness to deal with natural disasters. Population growth and Governance were cross-cutting issues affecting both pillars. There

was no CAS Progress Report (CASPR) to formally introduce course corrections to the CAS program and to update the CAS results framework.

Relevance of the WBG Strategy

4. **Congruence with Country Context and Country Program.** The CAS objectives addressed key challenges facing Niger, which were to accelerate and broaden economic growth so that it translates into poverty reduction. The CAS was designed to align with the country's PRSP, which as a product of extensive consultation and participation, appears to reflect strong country ownership. No CASPR was prepared, in part due to the political crisis in 2009-10. Nevertheless, the political developments, a severe food crisis in 2008, and substantive changes in Niger's external environment in these years would have called for a recalibration of the strategy.

5. **Relevance of Design.** The proposed interventions were aligned with the overall objectives of the CAS. However, the link between the interventions and the desired outcomes was weak in some areas (e.g., the DPLs and strengthening investment climate and entrepreneurship). This is mostly a problem of the ambitious way in which the outcomes were formulated, which tended to be too broad in scope to be meaningful CAS objectives during a relatively short period. The proposed WBG interventions were appropriate for Niger's development needs. The CAS had highlighted the need to be selective and to focus on interventions where the Bank had the greatest comparative advantage. In particular, the CAS foresaw that "the portfolio and sector interventions will decrease in terms of number of new operations and areas of Bank presence". Nevertheless, with 15 different outcomes in widely diverse areas, the Bank's effort was largely diluted.

6. **Strength of the Results Framework.** The results framework provided a clear results chain linking Bank interventions to CAS outcomes and higher-level country goals. In most cases, the outcome indicators were relevant proxies for measuring the achievement of the underlying objectives. Nevertheless, there were a number of indicators (e.g., investment climate, food security, vulnerability to shocks, governance) that were too general and/or lacked measurability. Moreover, many indicators reflected only the achievements of individual projects rather than the combined Bank lending and non-lending in a specific area. This resulted in inadequate capture of Bank contribution on the one hand, and an absence of updated data after the closure of the projects on the other hand.

7. **Risk Identification and Mitigation.** The CAS identified a number of country and implementation risks. Conflict and security risks linked to a northern rebel group demanding a greater share of the region's mineral wealth; political risks associated with general elections scheduled for 2009; exogenous shocks associated with commodity prices or climate (drought, locust); and food security inflation risks due to international food price increases. Other than the latter risk, for which the CAS incorporated some flexibility in the agricultural sector projects and budget support operations to respond to such crisis, the proposed mitigating measures were more of a medium-term nature directed to reduce these vulnerabilities over time. In the event, the political events forced a temporary suspension of new IDA operations, although implementation of previous projects continued. The drought induced volatility (a burst of inflation and sharp drop in GDP growth) proved to be short-lived and the CAS program was resilient. The risks not foreseen were the return of large numbers of migrant workers from Libya in 2011 and the political turmoil that resulted in a military takeover, a de facto government in 2010 and new elections in 2011. IDA responded to the urgent needs of the returning migrant workers with a non-programmed social safety net project, and adjusted program implementation quickly as the events unfolded.

Overview of CAS Implementation:

Lending and investments

8. At the start of the CAS, there was a portfolio of 10 projects involving a total of US\$297 million (excluding a Rural and Social Policy project of \$50 million that closed a few weeks into the CAS period). During the CAS period, IDA approved 16 operations totaling US\$567 million, including two regional projects, compared to the envisaged lending program of \$380 million in the CAS. The actual

lending involved two DPLs (Growth Policy Reform) for \$92 million, three infrastructure loans (urban infrastructure, transport, and sanitation) accounting for \$150 million and four loans of \$105 million to agriculture and natural resource management. Whereas the implementation of the CAS lending program went roughly as planned during the first two years (FY08-FY09), the suspension of operations in FY10 led to the postponement of the loans intended for that year to FY11, while an education project planned for FY11 was replaced by a safety net project (\$70 million) directed to alleviate the impacts of the migrant workers returning from Libya. FY11 and FY12 also saw the non-planned approval of a regional agriculture project, a reform management project and additional financing for two existing projects. In addition, Trust Fund resources provided \$116.42 million to complement the IDA program, including two emergency food operations (\$22 million) and two climate resilience projects (\$63 million).

9. The performance of Niger's portfolio was volatile, with the percentage of projects at risk rising from 30% (24% of commitments) in FY08 to 50% (44.5% of commitments) in FY10, before declining to 9% (7% of commitments) in FY12. The CASCR does not provide any explanation for such drastic changes in Niger's portfolio risk assessment, from a performance that was below the African and Bank averages in FY08-FY11 to a far more positive outlook in FY12. IEG reviewed the completion reports of 8 projects that closed during the CAS period and rated the development outcome in 5 of them (62.5%) positively, including one as highly satisfactory, two as *satisfactory*, and two as *moderately satisfactory*. This success rate was on par with the African regional average. In 37.5% of the projects, IEG rated the risk to development outcome as moderate or lower, which was also similar to the African average.

Analytic and Advisory Activities and Services

10. Of the 11 AAAs expected in the CAS, 10 were completed. This knowledge work was by and large aligned with the two pillars and the cross-cutting themes of the CAS. During the course of the CAS implementation, a number of new tasks were added including, among others, AAAs for the Safety Net project, policy notes for the new Government, and a FSAP report. The CASCR reports that the notes prepared for the new Government and those on safety net addressed urgent topical needs and may have gained significant traction with the authorities.

Partnerships and Development Partner Coordination

11. Niger received assistance from IDA, the UN agencies, the EU, the AfDF, the IMF, several other multilateral agencies, and some 30 bilateral donors. Total ODA Net flows to Niger amounted to about \$600 million per year during the CAS period (of which, IDA resources represented 12%). Efforts were made to improve donor harmonization, particularly on budget support and sectoral operations.

Safeguards and Fiduciary Issues

12. There was no complaint brought before the Inspection Panel during the CAS period. Between FY09-FY12, INT recorded three allegations of fraud and corruption, and found sufficient basis to open two investigations. Both were substantiated.

Overview of Achievement by Objective:

Pillar I: Accelerating Sustainable Growth that is Equitably Shared

13. Under Pillar I, the CAS sought to support the key sectors that drive growth while helping to strengthen the business environment and regional/global commercial opportunities. Macroeconomic stability was to underpin these efforts and ensure that growth is equitably shared. The objectives under this pillar included maintaining macroeconomic stability; strengthening the competitiveness of supply chains; strengthening sustainable management of natural resources; strengthening the investment climate and support entrepreneurship; and strengthening economic infrastructure to promote growth, access to services and regional integration.

14. **Maintaining macroeconomic stability.** During the CAS period, real GDP grew by 4.5%, below the PRSP target of 7% and the rate of 5% underlying the CAS. The sharp year-to-year variations, however, reflected the volatility imposed by the country's exposure to large supply shocks

and movements of international prices. Inflation was generally low (around 1% and well below the CAS target of 3%) but also subject to abrupt jumps (e.g., 11% in 2008). Fiscal policy is characterized as “sound” in the CASCR, but with deficits (including grants and externally financed capital expenditures) in the order of 4% of GDP (against CAS target of 3%), this assessment seems too sanguine. The CASCR reports that government arrears to the private sector have been cleared, but provides no information on the CAS target of reducing internal debt arrears from 9% to 5% of GDP. In the 2011 Article IV consultation, the IMF drew attention to the fact that the risk of debt distress in Niger had already moved from low to moderate. The IMF also raised concerns about the utilization of sizable additional revenues that the Government expected to receive beginning in 2012 on account of growing uranium exports and the coming on stream of petroleum production and exports. To achieve this objective, the Bank relied mainly on two Growth Policy Reform DPLs, supported by a Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability Review (PEMFAR2, FY10). The DPLs may have helped reduce the multiple pressures facing the Government in 2009-10 (political and food crises), and appear to have advanced the more specific objectives of the loans (financial management, postal savings, and repayment of frozen deposits).

15. **Strengthening the competitiveness of supply chains.** The CASCR does not directly report on the outcome indicators, but provides related project-level data to show some localized improvements (e.g., estimated increase in volume and value of marketed products by project-supported producers and increased irrigated areas under an IDA project), which were below project and/or CAS targets. IDA’s main instrument for supporting this objective came through the Private Irrigation Project (FY02-FY09), which was rated as *highly satisfactory* by IEG for achieving the intended expansion and consolidation of irrigated areas; and the Agro-Pastoral Export and Market Development Project (FY09), which aimed to support the development of six supply chains for export, but lagged behind in term of the value and volume targets for the promoted products. AAA reports on Irrigation Development and Trade Integration were delivered in FY08. A Competitiveness and Growth Support TA (FY12) was delivered, as well as a loan aimed at, among other things, improving selected aspects of the business environment and developing the meat industry.

16. **Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources to reduce vulnerability to desertification.** The CAS sought to address the desertification challenge through two Community Action Programs (PAC) APLs. Although the local initiatives implemented under the PAC 1 (FY03-FY11) and supported by several development partners seem to have gained traction with the local population, the CAS target of reclaiming and protecting 15,000-25,000 hectares of land was only partially met, with only 11,045 hectares reclaimed/protected under PAC 2. Other Bank-supported operations, including the regional Niger Basin Water Resources Development and Sustainable Ecosystems Management Project (FY08) and the DPL III on Growth Policy Reform (FY09) also had activities pertinent to this objective. A number of TF-financed projects complemented IDA support, including Community-Based Integrated Ecosystem Management (FY03 & FY09), Carbon Sequestration and Rural Livelihoods Improvements through Acacia Plantation’s (FY07) and Community Action Program for Climate Resilience (FY11 & FY12), which represented more than half of total TF resources during the CAS period. The CASCR does not discuss whether the impact evaluation of investments made in sustainable land management was delivered in FY09 as planned and the impact of that work.

17. **Strengthen the investment climate and support entrepreneurship.** Of the four outcome indicators, two (the share of private sector investment in GDP and the size of the informal economy) appear removed from IDA interventions and for which relevant data are not available. For the two indicators, the CASCR reports a 14% increase in the ratio of private sector credit to GDP (above the CAS target of 13%), but only a moderate reduction (0.9 percentage point) in the cost of credit, which fell quite a bit short of the CAS target (2.2 percentage point reduction). IDA support in this area included the two DPLs and a Financial Sector TA Project (FY04-FY11) aimed at improving the efficiency, reach and depth of Niger’s financial system. As recognized in the CASCR, the scope of this project was too ambitious in relation to the implementation capacity of the Government, which was confirmed by IEG’s *unsatisfactory* rating for its development outcome based on the shortcomings in the design, M&E and supervisory framework, as well as in the commitment of the Government.

Despite some progress in reducing the cost of doing business (e.g., reduced cost of starting a business) and a shortening of the “distance to frontier”, the country continued to rank poorly for its overall Ease of Doing Business.

18. **Strengthen economic infrastructure to promote growth, access to services and regional synergies.** Progress towards this objective boiled down in the CAS to work on improving road infrastructure and reducing transport costs. The specific outcome targets (such as population with access to all-weather roads, transport time between certain towns, or kilometers of road rehabilitated) were mostly met. The Transport Sector Program Support Project (FY08) was the main instrument to support this objective, and the information provided in the ISR and CASCR point to satisfactory results, although for some of the indicators the information provided was only through 2009. In addition, through the Niger Basin Water Resources Development project (FY08), the Bank was to support the rehabilitation of two hydropower plants in Nigeria that would supply Niger with low cost energy, but the project was delayed.

19. IEG rates the outcome of IDA support under Pillar I as *moderately unsatisfactory*. With Bank support, Niger improved road infrastructure and reduced transport costs. The presence and assistance of the Bank during a period of political turmoil may have contributed to Niger’s macroeconomic stability, although the extent of the Bank’s influence is difficult to discern. Some progress was made in expanding irrigation and reducing the vulnerability to desertification through community based programs, but the results fell below CAS expectations. Progress in export promotion was slow, and there is limited evidence of improved investment climate and strengthened support for entrepreneurship.

Pillar II: Develop Human Capital and Promote Equal Access to Quality Social Services

20. Under Pillar 2 the Bank was to support increased access to basic education and improved quality of teaching; expanded coverage of basic health care and of HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment; increased access to safe drinking water and sanitation; access to basic urban infrastructure services; reduced gender inequality; effective food security and social protection; and better preparedness against natural disasters.

21. **Increased access to basic education and improved quality of teaching.** With only about half of the relevant population enrolled in primary education, completion rates of 43% (2006-07), low testing scores, and poor vocational training, there was ample room for improvement, especially with regard to girls. The CASCR reports that while the overall primary enrollment rate reached 76% (against CAS target of 70%), that among girls was only 44% (far below the target of 63%); and the increase in primary completion rate was also less than expected (51% against 59%). There were no outcome indicators to measure progress in the quality of teaching (other than the indicator of completion, which is of dubious relevance in this regard). The CASCR also notes that the skills development strategy was recently updated and yet to be implemented as the CAS expected. The Bank supported education through the Basic Education Project (PADEB, FY04-FY09) and the FTI-Basic Education Support Project (FTI-BESP, FY10-FY12). IEG rated PADEB as *moderately unsatisfactory* on account of insufficient progress in the area of management of the education sector even though enrollment outcomes were satisfactory. A planned study on Skills Development and Growth was delivered in FY10, but the follow-up Education Enhancement and Skills Development project for FY11 did not go forward.

22. **Improved access of the rural population to basic health and nutrition services.** Consistent with the relevant PRSP indicators, the proposed CAS outcome indicators measured improvement in access to maternal and child health services, but without an explicit reference to rural population. With the exception of one indicator (breastfeeding), for which data are not available, all the CAS targets were surpassed. The Institutional Strengthening and Health Sector Program (ISHSP, FY06-FY11) was the Bank’s main instrument for supporting this objective. IEG rated the ISHSP as *moderately satisfactory* given the loan’s substantial achievements in most of the targeted areas, as well as its shortcomings with regard to improving sector management capacity, quality of care, and efficiency. Further health-related financing was provided through the Community Action Program loans

(PAC 1 and 2).

23. **Improved coverage and use of HIV/AIDS prevention services and treatment.** Niger had a relatively low HIV prevalence (0.87% in 2002), but with a high risk for the spread of the disease, because of poverty, migration and poor previous response of the Government. The CASCR reports that a permanent institutional framework was put in place for the fight against HIV/AIDS and the Ministry of Health's capacity was improved. Nevertheless, the only CAS outcome indicator (share of infected people receiving treatment) fell far short of expectation (52% against a target of 80%). The main IDA support for this objective was the Multi-Sectoral HIV/AIDS Support project (FY03-FY09), which aimed at slowing the spread of HIV/AIDS, mitigating its impact on individuals and the community, and strengthening the country's capacity to formulate and manage HIV/AIDS programs. A restructuring in FY07 moved the emphasis from prevalence to coverage and use of services, and dropped the capacity building objective. IEG rated this project as *moderately unsatisfactory*, reflecting an *unsatisfactory* rating for the original project and a *satisfactory* one for the restructured project. A second HIV/AIDS project - not planned in the CAS - was approved in FY11. Although ISR reports satisfactory progress towards PDO and implementation progress, there was a lack of progress as of mid-2012 on several of the sub-indicators.

24. **Increase access to safe water and sanitation.** By the mid- 2000s, about one third of the population did not have access to safe drinking water, while only 15% enjoyed improved sanitary services. The data provided in the CASCR for the three outcome indicators all dated to 2009 and showed partial progress toward the CAS targets for access to safe drinking water in urban and rural areas, while the information on access to sanitary services was inconclusive. The Bank provided support through the Water Sector Project and additional financing (FY01-FY09), which was rated as *satisfactory* by IEG for having fully achieved its objectives, and the Urban Water and Sanitation project (FY11), which focused solely on urban areas and is progress well according to the ISR. Elements of the Local Urban Infrastructure Development project (LUIDP, FY08) also addressed issues of water and sanitation.

25. **Increased access of urban residents to basic infrastructure services, particularly in disadvantaged areas.** Although from a low base (17.5% in Niger compared to 35.6% for Africa), Niger's urban population is growing fast and urban infrastructure and basic services have not kept pace with the growing demand. The CAS outcome indicators (improved access to year-round transportation and to safe water and sanitation) had no quantitative targets. Data from the LUIDP show small increases (1.8% for transportation and 0.4% for safe water) in three major cities between 2008 and mid-2011. However, it is impossible to assess the importance of these achievements as it is not clear what the CAS expectations were. IDA support for this objective included the LUIDP, the Water Sector Project, and the Urban Water and Sanitation Project mentioned above. The Transport Sector Program Support Project (FY08) focused on rural roads.

26. **Gender inequity reduced as evidenced by improved girl's access to education and health services.** This objective was to be achieved through the same instruments aimed at the education and health objectives, and the associated outcome indicators were already included under those objectives. As discussed above, girls' access to primary education fell far below expectations, but women's access to health care improved significantly. To address gender inequity more broadly, the CASCR makes the valid point that providing access to education and health facilities is not enough; demand side issues need to be addressed.

27. **An effective food security and social protection strategy is in place.** Food insecurity is a major concern in Niger, which is aggravated by the lack of an adequate pension system and by the inability of the financial sector to provide effective saving mechanisms. The two CAS outcome indicators were both qualitative and geared to the implementation of appropriate policies in social and food security areas. The CASCR notes little progress in terms of pension reforms, but reports that the food crisis of 2008 prompted the addition of a number of new instruments to the Bank program in the areas of food security and safety net, which appear to have made a positive contribution to improving Niger's capacity to manage shocks. Originally, the CAS included only two instruments for this objective: the DPLs on Growth Policy Reform and the Financial Sector TA project (FY04-FY10), which

made some useful contributions to improving the Social Security system, but abandoned the ultimate objective of restructuring the social security agency. Further instruments were added after the food crisis of 2008: two TF-financed Emergency Food Security Support Projects (FY08-FY09 and FY11) and the Niger Safety Net Project (FY11). These projects helped improve Niger's emergency preparedness and the development of safety nets. In addition, the Bank delivered two policy notes on Food Security and Safety Net (FY08) and on Pension Reform (FY09).

28. **Government and farmers are better prepared to deal with natural disasters.** The CAS included an assortment of initiatives aimed at improving the country's preparedness to deal with natural disasters. The CASCR reports that an early warning system had been put in place against epidemic diseases and locust, that a National Contingency Plan was operational and judged adequate to respond to food crisis and emergencies even though no funds had been allocated in the budget for it (which was a CAS indicator), and that about 15,000 hectares of *Acacia Senegalensis* had been planted and 11,000 hectares of land reclaimed/protected. IDA supported this objective through the two PACs, with financing added to mitigate Avian Flu; and through two regional projects: the Africa Emergency Locust project (FY05-FY11) and the West Africa Agricultural Productivity program (FY11), which aimed to generate and accelerate adoption of improved technologies in the top priority agricultural commodities.

29. IEG rates the outcome of WBG support under Pillar II as *moderately unsatisfactory*. Bank assistance contributed to improving access to maternal and child health services in the countryside and to strengthening the country's food security and social protection arrangements. Some progress was made in improving access to education (although education quality was not tracked), to water and sanitation, and to basic urban infrastructure services, as well as in enhancing preparedness to confront natural disasters, although the improvements generally fell well below CAS expectations. Little progress was achieved in the areas of HIV/AIDS services and of social security reforms.

Cross-cutting Issue 1: Reducing the Rate of Population Growth

30. **Increased awareness of family planning.** To support the country goal of slowing down population growth, the CAS initiatives focused on building the Government's capacity in the design and implementation of a population program and promoting awareness of reproductive health issues. The two CAS targets (contraceptives prevalence and percentage of children exclusively breastfed) were widely exceeded, and the CASCR reports that demand for reproductive health services had noticeably increased. The Multi-sector Demographic Project (FY07) was the Bank's main instrument to support this cross-cutting objective. Several other projects in the health, education and growth policy areas also touched on population issues.

Cross-cutting Issue 2: Promoting good governance

31. **Strengthen economic governance and capacity to implement and monitor reforms.** Strengthening of governance under the CAS involved multiple elements including continued implementation of PEMFAR, strengthening of procurement procedures, support for anti-corruption efforts, capacity building for reform formulation and implementation, and M&E of PRSP. Notwithstanding the importance of these actions, the CAS was unable to come up with measurable outcome indicators. The four proposed indicators (improved capacity to implement reforms, more efficient and transparent administration, better aligned resource allocation, and enhanced capacity to monitor PRSP) were more a restatement of the goals that would require indicators and proxies to assess achievement, rather than indicators themselves. The CASCR reports that reforms in several areas were under way, that some progress was made in the quality of macroeconomic projections and fiscal revenues, that budget allocations for priority sectors increased, and that work to improve public procurement system was on-going. Overall, however, given the lack of clarity in regard to CAS expectations in governance, it is difficult to assess the extent to which the CAS objective has been achieved. Among the IDA instruments during the CAS period, those having a bearing on issues of governance included the DPLs on Growth Policy, and the Reform Management TA project (FY09) which aimed to improve the credibility and reliability of budget allocations, as well as the accountability of budget managers. The last ISR rates progress towards PDO as *moderately unsatisfactory*, noting

the challenges in budget execution, control and reporting in spite of the positive trend in the development of multi-year budgets and programs that were aligned with policies. In addition, the Bank conducted a Public Expenditure Tracking Survey (FY09), a policy note on the Political Economy of Mining (FY09), and a PEMFAR2. The CASCR lists a number of accomplishments under these projects, but it is difficult to gauge the strength, let alone the sustainability, of the improvements mentioned.

32. IEG rates the outcome of WBG support under the cross-cutting issues as *moderately unsatisfactory*. While Bank efforts contributed to the positive outcome in raising the awareness of reproductive health issues, the CASCR lacks evidence to demonstrate strengthened governance and capacity to implement and monitor reforms.

Objectives	CASCR Rating	IEG Rating
Pillar 1: Sustainable Growth that is equitably shared	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory
Pillar 2: Human Capital and Access to Quality Social Services	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory
Cross Cutting Issues: Population Growth and Good Governance	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory

4. Overall IEG Assessment

	CASCR Rating	IEG Rating
Overall Outcome:	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory
IDA Performance:	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory

Overall outcome:

33. IEG rates the overall outcome of WBG support as *moderately unsatisfactory*, below the CASCR rating of *moderately satisfactory*. IEG notes the Bank's contribution to the expansion of irrigation, transport access and rural health services. The Bank's support also helped reduce Niger's vulnerability to desertification through community programs and improved Niger's capacity to manage shocks. However, progress was slower than expected in these areas, and fell well short of the CAS targets in all the other areas. More specifically, achievements in improving access to education, to water and sanitation, and to urban infrastructure services were fragmented and uneven. The influence of the Bank on maintaining macroeconomic stability is difficult to ascertain. Only limited progress was achieved toward expanding HIV/AIDS services, reforming social security systems, strengthening agribusiness supply chains, improving investment climate, and increasing awareness of family planning. There is little evidence of strengthened governance and capacity for implementing and monitoring reforms. Overall, more of the CAS objectives were missed than achieved.

IDA performance

34. IEG rates IDA performance as *moderately satisfactory*, concurring with the CASCR rating. The objectives of the CAS were relevant to the key challenges facing Niger and well aligned with the country's PRSP. However, the ambitious objectives in 15 different areas were too general to provide an adequate structure for the design of the strategy. As a consequence, the strategy became an assembly of instruments, each capable of contributing to the objectives, but with no clear rationale as to why these instruments were chosen and not others that could make a similar positive contribution. Implementation of the CAS program was adversely affected by political turmoil that led to a temporary suspension of operations under OP 7.30 and by severe food crises that hit in 2008 and 2010. The Bank responded with flexibility to these changing circumstances, delivering the planned interventions

largely on schedule and introducing new support programs to address emerging challenges. Nevertheless, the changed realities brought into starker relief the absence of a CASPR, which would have been useful for updating the strategy, including its results matrix, to guide the successful pursuit of CAS objectives. Portfolio performance was problematic over most of the CAS period. A broadly sound program of on-going projects was in place for the next CAS period. There were significant efforts at collaboration with other development partners.

5. Assessment of CAS Completion Report

35. The CASCR provides a well-organized and concise discussion of the developments during the implementation of the CAS. It closely follows the CAS results matrix and includes a good coverage of the projects that were implemented, as well as information on the achievement (or lack thereof) of the objectives. The evidence and analysis of the Bank's contribution to the country outcomes falls sometimes prey to the disconnect between the concrete and specific scope of the projects and the ambitious, all-encompassing labels given to the development objectives. Although the CASCR is candid in its discussion of program shortcomings, it is overly generous in its ratings. It would have been helpful if the CASCR discussed how the dramatic improvement in portfolio performance was achieved. It would have also been useful if the CASCR reflected more on the regional synergies, which were a key element of the Niger CAS, but whose impact was poorly captured. The CASCR could have discussed safeguards and fiduciary issues in a context of weak governance.

6. Findings and Lessons

36. The CASCR draws a number of lessons and suggestions for the next strategy. IEG concurs with the CASCR conclusion that when dealing with a country prone to frequent shocks, it is important to maintain a high level of flexibility in order to respond rapidly to crisis, while keeping the emphasis on the reforms required for reducing vulnerability to these shocks over the medium-term. However, IEG disagrees with the CASCR conclusion that in fragile, under-aided states the Bank should pursue a strategy of comprehensive engagement and a presence in all sectors where there are urgent reform and/or investment needs. It is clear from this review that the relatively poor results of the CAS program implementation could not be helped by further spreading the Bank's scarce resources more thinly and across a wider range of issues.

Annex Table 1: Summary Achievements of CAS Objectives

Annex Table 2: Planned and Actual Lending, FY08-FY12 (in US\$ Millions)

Annex Table 3: Grants and Trust Funds Active, FY08-12 (in US\$ Millions)

Annex Table 4: Planned and Actual Analytical and Advisory Work, FY08-12

Annex Table 5: IEG Project Ratings for Niger, FY08-12

Annex Table 6: IEG Project Ratings for Niger and Comparators, FY08-12

Annex Table 7: Portfolio Status for Niger and Comparators, FY08-12

Annex Table 8: IDA Net Disbursements and Charges Summary Report for Niger, FY08-12 (in US\$)

Annex Table 9: Total Net Disbursement of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid, 2007-2011 (in US\$ million)

Annex Table 10: Economic and Social Indicators for Niger and Comparators, 2008-2011

Annex Table 11: Niger - Millennium Development Goals

CAS FY08-CY11: Pillar I Accelerating Sustainable Growth that is equitably shared		Actual Results (as of current month year)	Comments
Major Outcome Measures	1. Maintain macroeconomic stability during the CAS period		
	Overall fiscal deficit (commitment basis, including grants) averages about 3% of GDP	-5.5 in 2009 and -2.5 in 2010.	Source: IMF Article IV 2011
	Inflation contained within WAEMU convergence criteria (<3%)	11.3% in 2008, 4.3% in 2009, 0.8% in 2010 and 2.9 in 2011.	Source: The Economist Intelligence Unit
	Ratio of internal debt arrears to GDP reduced from 9% to 5% of GDP	No information available	Source: CASCR CFAF 2.5 billion of arrears to private enterprise cleared under GPRG-1. Also GPRG-1 supported the move to an electronic processing of payables allowing private operators working with public services to be paid in a more transparent way and faster (less than 10 days now instead of 1 month)
	2. Strengthen competitiveness of supply chains		
	Export value of three major Agro-pastoral supply chains increased by 15%, from \$170 M (2006) to \$195 M (2011)	No information available	Source: CASCR Under PRODEX (Agro-Pastoral Export and Market Development Project) : (i) Value of marketed products in the <u>selected supply chains by project supported producers</u> estimated to have increased by 16% on average (against an EOP target of 25%) (ii) Incremental volumes of marketed selected products by project supported producers have reached 8% (against a target of 15%).
	Areas under irrigation increased as a percentage of irrigation potential, from 27% (2008) to 30% (2011)	No information available	Source: CASCR PIP (Private Irrigation Project) increased irrigated areas by 7% (5,491 ha) and consolidated about 14% (10,904 ha) of existing irrigated areas. Incremental production feeding 24,000 families. Under PRODEX another irrigated 843 ha created/or rehabilitated (out of 2000 ha) so far.
	3. Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources		
	15,000-25,000 hectares of land reclaimed and protected	Under CAP2 (Community Action Program 2) 11,045 had reclaimed & protected so far.	Source: CASCR
	4. Strengthen the investment climate and support entrepreneurship		
	Private investments as share of GDP up from 16% to 20%	Recent data on private investments to GDP is not available.	Source: CASCR
	Contribution of informal sector (non-agric) to GDP declines from 35% to 30%	Recent data on contribution of informal sector to GDP is not available.	Source: CASCR
	Cost of credit reduced with spread between lending and deposit rates down from 9.2% in 2007 to 7.0% (WAEMU average)	Intermediation cost margins decreased to 8.3% as of December 2010.	Source: CASCR
	Private sector credit to GDP increased from 9.09% in 2007 to 13%	Share of private sector credit to GDP increased to 14% by December 2010	Source: CASCR
	5. Strengthen economic infrastructure to promote growth, access to services and regional synergies		
	i) Proportion of population living within 2 km of all-weather roads has increased from 33% to 36% in project area;	(i) Rural access in project areas reached 36% in 2009	Source: CASCR
	ii) transport time decreased by 2 hours from Balleyara to Banibangou, and 30	(ii) Transport time Balleyara to Banibangou decreased from 9 hours to 5 (2009)	
		(iii) 600 out of 1056 km of road rehabilitated so	

CAS FY08-CY11: Pillar I Accelerating Sustainable Growth that is equitably shared		Actual Results (as of current month year)	Comments
	iii) minutes from Maradi to Madarounfa; 1056 km of road maintained/rehabilitated under project	far.	
CAS FY08-CY11: Pillar II Develop Human Capital and Promote Equal Access to Quality Social Services		Actual Results (as of current month year)	Comments
Major Outcome Measures	1. Access to basic education is increased and quality improved		
	Gross primary enrollment rate (GER) increased from 57% (2006/07) to 70% by 2011	Gross primary enrollment rate reached 76% (2011)	Source: CASCR
	Girls' Gross primary enrollment rate increased from 47% (2006/07) to 63% (2011)	Girls' Gross primary enrollment rate increased from actual 42.7% (2006/07) to 44% (2011)	Source: CASCR
	Primary completion rate increased from 43% (2006/07) to 59% (2011)	Primary completion rate increased from actual 45.8% (2006/07) to 51% (2011).	Source: CASCR The CASCR reports a different baseline than the CAS result-matrix
	Skills development strategy is under implementation	Skills development strategy only recently updated	Source: CASCR
	2. Improved access of the rural population to basic health and nutrition services		
	Number of children sleeping under treated mosquito nets increased from 68% (2007) to 80% (2011)	Number of children sleeping under treated mosquito nets increased from 23% (2006) to 83% (2010).	Source: CASCR
	Breastfeeding increased from 23% (2008) to 43% (2011).	Indicator not measured	Source: CASCR
	Coverage of prenatal care increased from 41% (2008) to 53% (2011)	Antenatal coverage increased from 42% (2006) to 88% (2011)	Source: CASCR
	Births attended by skilled medical personnel increased from 20% (2008) to 25% (2011)	Attended births increased from 16% (2008) to 38% (2011)	Source: CASCR The CASCR reports a different baseline than the CAS result-matrix
	3. Improved coverage and utilization of HIV prevention services and treatment		
	Increase number of infected people receiving Anti-retroviral treatment increased from 39% (2007/MAP ISR) to 80% (2009/MAP)	Increase number of infected people receiving Anti-retroviral treatment increased from 39% (2007) to 52% (2009)	Source: CASCR
	4. Increase access to safe water and sanitation		
	Urban water: increase access to piped water from 70% (in 2007) to 77% (2011)	Urban water: access to safe water increased to 72% (est. 2009)	Source: CASCR
	Rural water: increase access to safe water from 60% (in 2007) to 64% (2011)	Rural water: access to safe water increased to 62% (est. 2009)	Source: CASCR
	Increase access to improved sanitation services from 15% in 2007 to 20% in 2011.	No data provided on overall sanitation services improvement in the CASCR	Source: CASCR Access to improved sanitation services reached 38% in <u>urban</u> and 5% in <u>rural</u> areas respectively (est. 2009).
	5. Increased access of urban residents to basic infrastructure services, particularly in disadvantaged areas.		
	Three cities are providing all-year access to transportation and have improved access to safe water supply and sanitation for citizens	So far under Local Urban Infrastructure Development Project, population in Niamey, Maradi, Dosso with access to infrastructure services has increased by mid-2011 as follows: - all-year access to transportation: additional 8,000 people - improved access to safe water supply: additional 2,400 people - access to sanitation: additional 2,800 people	Source: CASCR
	6. Gender inequity reduced as evidenced by improved girls' access education and health services		
	Girls' Gross primary enrollment rate increased from 47% in 2006/2007 to 63% in 2011	Girls' Gross primary enrollment rate increased from actual 42.7% (2006/07) to 44% (2011).	Source: CASCR The CASCR reports a different baseline than the CAS result-matrix

CAS FY08-CY11: Pillar II <u>Develop Human Capital and Promote Equal Access to Quality Social Services</u>	Actual Results (as of current month year)	Comments
Births attended by skilled medical personnel increased from 20% (2008/sectoral review 2007) to 25% (2011/MBB07)	Births attended by skilled medical personnel: Institutional Strengthening & Health Sector Program (ISHSP) indicates it increased from 16% in (2006) to 38% (2011).	Source: CASCR The CASCR reports a different baseline than the CAS result-matrix
7. An effective food security and social protection strategy is in place		
Implementation of policy reforms for the pension system, including parametric reforms, has begun	Implementation of policy reforms for the pension system has begun: actuarial study and audit of CNSS completed and proposes options for the restructuring of the pension systems. Government has increased employer & employee contribution to the private sector pension fund, in order to ensure its short term viability (with reductions in the contribution to the family allowance scheme and a reduction in salary taxes). Furthermore, CNSS was restructured and employer, employee, and beneficiary files cleaned up. Agreement on a comprehensive reform plan for the pension system now requires tripartite negotiations	Source: CASCR
Implementation of policies that help to reduce vulnerability to shocks, increase income of the poor, and improve efficiency of grain markets	A number of programs have been or are being implemented to reduce vulnerability to shocks, increase income of the poor, mainly with the 2 Emergency Food Security Projects and the Safety net project: -regular reporting food price and national food security stock achieved. - capacity strengthened for preparation and implementation of sustainable safety programs established with the Food Crisis Coordination Unit (CCA)/other bodies involved in the Food Crisis Prevention and Management Framework FCPMF /National Body for Prevention and management of food crisis. -Government started implementing pilot cash transfer program in 2010 based on sales of fertilizers under EFSP1. - under the Safety Net Project targeted programs for cash transfer and cash for work have been launched and comprehensive safety net system being established.	Source: CASCR
8. Government and farmers are better prepared to deal with natural disasters		
Functioning early warning system is in place	As result of Additional Financing to Mitigate Avian Influenza (CAP1): large network of entities/agents established. It can also be used against other epidemic diseases. At closing of regional Africa Emergency Locust Project, in Niger: Early Warning and Response system effective; National Unit of Locust Control operational; Risk Management Plan RMP finalized; key	Source: CASCR

CAS FY08-CY11: Pillar II Develop Human Capital and Promote Equal Access to Quality Social Services		Actual Results (as of current month year)	Comments
	Earmarked resources in GoN annual budget	infrastructures being finalized. National Contingency Plan, including emergency plans and safety nets, is operational and adequate for response to draught/food emergencies. But no specific earmarked resources in Niger's annual budget.	Source: CASCR
	Gum Arabic planted and/or protected areas increased from 7800 ha (2008) to 22,000 ha (2011)	Under of Additional Financing to Mitigate Avian Influenza (CAP1): 7,837 ha of Acacia Senegalensis planted on degraded land reforestation eligible for Biocarbon Finance. Under Community Action Program 2 (CAP2) 11,045 had reclaimed & protected so far and 6,966 of Acacia Senegalensis planted.	Source: CASCR
CAS FY08-CY11: Cross-Cutting Theme I Addressing Demographic Issues		Actual Results (as of current month year)	Comments
Major Outcome Measures	1. increased awareness of family planning		
	Use of modern contraceptives up for women 20-24 from 4.4% (2006) to 7% (end 2010)	Contraceptives prevalence up from 5% (2006) to 16% (2010).	Source: P083350 ICR <u>Institutional Strengthening & Health Sector Program (ISHSP)</u> and CASCR Overall demand for reproductive health services has increased. But increased demand for planning services not yet met by sufficiently increased supply.
	Percentage of children 0-5 months exclusively breastfed is up from 13.5% (2006) to 16% (end 2010)	Percentage of children 0-5 months exclusively breastfed is up from 13.5% (2006) to 27% (end 2010)	Source: CASCR
CAS FY08-CY11: Cross-Cutting Theme II Promoting Good Governance and Fighting Corruption		Actual Results (as of current month year)	Comments
Major Outcome Measures	1. Strengthen economic governance and capacity to implement and monitor reforms		
	Improved capacity to implement PEMFAR and procurement reforms	PEMFAR reforms on fiscal resource mobilization (tax and customs), enhanced budget preparation, execution and control, using PEFA methodology to evaluate progress and performance well under way.	
	More efficient and transparent administration of government resources	The various performance measures of the budget cycle including preparation, reliability of revenues forecasts, implementation, monitoring and reporting, have experienced some progress against the 2009 baseline. The quality of macroeconomic projections and fiscal revenues has improved. The variance between actual and planned revenues for the Customs and Tax Authorities in 2010 was smaller than a year earlier (15% versus 21% for Tax; and 1% versus 11% for Customs).	
	Allocations to education, health and rural development sectors better aligned with MTEF and budget law	Global MTEF is prepared, outlining sector budget allocations, consistent with PRSP. From 2007 to 2009 budget expenditures for priority sectors increased from 5.7% to 7.5% of GDP. Budget allocations for pro-poor expenditures increased by about 1.3 percent of GDP and expenditure allocations for priority sectors by 4 percent of GDP in 2011.	
	Capacity to monitor PRSP implementation is enhanced	No clear how to validate this outcome indicator	

Annex Table 2: Planned and Actual Lending, FY08-FY12 (in US\$ Millions)

Project ID	Project name	Proposed FY	Approval FY	Proposed Amount	Approved Amount	Outcome rating
<i>Programmed projects</i>						
P095949	Local Urban Infrastructure Development Project	2008	2008	30	30	LIR: MS*
P105362	FY07 Niger Avian Flu Component in the PAC CDD project (AF)	2008	2008	5	5	NA
P093806	Regional: Niger Basin Water Resources Development and Sustainable Ecosystems Management Project	2008	2008	15	15*	LIR: MS
P101434	Transport Sector Program Support Project	2008	2008	30	30	LIR: MS
P102354	Community Action Program (PAC2)	2009	2009	30	30	LIR: S
P095210	Niger Agro-Pastoral Export and Market Development Project	2009	2009	30	40	LIR: S
P108253	Niger Reform Management and TA	2009	2009	10	10	LIR: MU
P107741	DPL III on Growth (delivered as GPRG 1)	2009	2009	30	40	LIR: MS
P117365	Urban Water and Sanitation Project	2010	2011	50	90	LIR: S
	DPL IV/ PRSC 1	2010	Moved to FY11 as GPRG II	50		
	Education Enhancement and Skills Development	2011	Dropped	30		
P127204	Niger - Competitiveness & Growth Support	2011	2012	30	50	LIR: S
P117286	DPL VI PRSC 2 (delivered as GPRG II)	2011	2011	40	52	LIR: S
<i>Total Programmed projects CAS FY08-12</i>				380	392	
<i>Non-programmed projects</i>						
P123399	Niger Safety Net Project		2011		70	LIR: S
P116167	HIV/AIDS Support Project 2		2011		20	LIR: S
P122065	Regional: West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program APL (WAAPP-1C)		2011		30*	LIR: S
P129793	GPRC-2 Supplemental Financing		2012		15	LIR: S
P125272	NIGER - Shared Growth Credit I		2012		50	LIR: S
<i>Total non-programmed projects</i>					175	
<i>Total projects FY08-12</i>					567	
Project ID	Project name		Approval FY	Closing FY	Approved Amount	Outcome rating
<i>Ongoing projects</i>						
P098963	Rural & Social Policy DPL II		2007	2008	50	IEG: MS
P096198	Multi-Sector Demographic Project		2007	Active	10	LIR: MS
P072996	Private Irrigation Promotion Project		2002	2009	39	IEG: HS
P071612	Multi-Sector STI/HIV/AIDS Support Project		2003	2009	25	IEG: MU
P083350	Instit. Strengthening & Health Sector Support Program (ISHSSP)		2006	2011	35	IEG: MS
P074316	Financial Sector Technical Assistance Project		2004	2011	15	IEG: U
P065991	Community Action Program		2003	2011	35	LIR: S
P061209	Basic Education Project		2004	2009	30	IEG: MU
P061558	Water Sector Project		2001	2011	48	IEG rating: S
P099121	Water Sector Project - Additional Financing		2007	2011	10	IEG rating: S
<i>Total ongoing projects FY08-12</i>					297	

Source: Niger CAS and WB Business Warehouse Table 2a.1, 2a.4 and 2a.7 as of 03/01/2013

*Amount of the regional project going to Niger.

**LIR: Latest internal rating. MU: Moderately Unsatisfactory. MS: Moderately Satisfactory. S: Satisfactory. HS: Highly Satisfactory.

Annex Table 3: Grants and Trust Funds Active, FY08-12 (in US\$ Millions)

Project ID	Project name	TF ID	Approval FY	Closing FY	Approved Amount
P125669	Niger Community Action Project for Climate Resilience	TF 11426	2012	Active	35.00
P096198	Multi-Sector Demographic Project	TF 11338	2012	Active	28.00
P126186	Niger EITI - Post Compliance I	TF 98265	2012	Active	0.38
P123567	Niger Second Emergency Food Security Support Project	TF 99427	2012	2013	0.20
P125669	Niger Community Action Project for Climate Resilience	TF 99561	2011	Active	15.00
P123802	Niger Community Action Project for Climate Resilience	TF 98930	2011	2013	0.65
P117209	LSMS-ISA Niger	TF 97661	2011	Active	1.60
P115436	Support to National Statistical Office:Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building - III	TF 95560	2011	Active	0.15
P098845	NIGER - Niger EFA-FTI Basic Educ Project	TF 94742	2010	2012	8.00
P107841	Niger: Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Implementation	TF 93888	2009	2012	0.25
P113222	Integrated Ecosystems Management in Niger (APL phase 2)	TF 92411	2009	Active	4.67
P105056	Niger : Emergency Food Security Support Project	TF 92835	2009	2010	7.00
P095346	Strengthening Results-Based M&E for the Rural Development Strategy	TF 90718	2008	2011	0.48
P099592	Carbon Sequestration and Rural Livelihoods Improvements through Acacia Plantations	TF 57572	2007	Active	2.10
P061209	Niger Statistical Capacity Building and National Strategy	TF 56567	2007	2009	0.70
P073011	Niger Statistical Capacity Building and National Strategy	TF 56123	2006	2009	0.24
	Basic Education Project	TF 54461	2005	2008	8.00
	Community-based Integrated Ecosystem Management	TF 52053	2003	2008	4.00
	Total				116.42

Source: Niger CAS and WB Business Warehouse Table 2a.1, 2a.4 and 2a.7 as of 03/01/2013

Annex Table 4: Planned and Actual Analytical and Advisory Work, FY08-12

Project ID	Economic and Sector Work	Proposed FY	Delivered to Client FY	Output Type
<i>Ongoing/Planned (CAS FY08-12)</i>				
P102497	Diagnostic and Strategic Options for the Development of Irrigated Agriculture in Niger	2008	2008	Report
P102582	Multi-country study of Infrastructure Performance and Policies	2008	Dropped	
P095403	Food Security and Safety Nets in Niger	2008	2008	Policy Note
P103001	Niger - Diagnostic Integrated Trade Study	2008	2008	Report
P111211	Public Expenditure Tracking Survey (PETS)	2009	2009	Report
P110038	Political Economy of Mining	2009	2009	Policy Note
P102989	Pension in Niger: Towards an Integrated and sustainable system of old age income protection	2009	2009	Policy Note
P107870	PEMFAR 2	2009	2010	Report
P118011	Skills Development and Growth	2010	2010	Report
	Niger Rural Financial Study	2010	2011	Report
	Supporting Sustainable Rural Growth	2010	Dropped	
	Sector PERs		Combined with PETS	
<i>Non-planned</i>				
P111991	AML/CFT assessment of Niger		2008	Report
P113816	FSAP Niger		2009	Report
P108429	Niger: Accounting and Auditing ROSC (FY08)		2009	Report
P118058	NE-Poverty Assessment		2011	Report
Technical Assistance				
<i>Planned (CAS FY08-12)</i>				
NA				
<i>Non-planned</i>				
P099206	Niger Poverty & PRSP TA (BPRP2)		2009	"How-To" Guidance
P117879	Niger Food Security and Social Protection Technical Assistance		2010	"How-To" Guidance
P117939	Niger: TA for Poverty Monitoring		2011	"How-To" Guidance
P105595	PRTSR-Niger-Review of Poverty Reduction and Transport Strategies		2011	Client Document Review
P127399	Niger - Deepening Telecom Sector Reform		2012	Advisory Services Document
P102337	Niger Competitiveness and Growth Support Project		2012	Advisory Services Document

Source: Niger CAS and WB Business Warehouse Table ESW/TA 8.1.4 as of 03/01/2013

Annex Table 5: IEG Project Ratings for Niger, FY08-12

Exit FY	Proj ID	Project name	Total Evaluated (US\$M)	IEG Outcome	IEG Risk to Development Outcome*
2008	P098963	NE-Rural & Social Policy DPL 2 (FY07)	52.1	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderate
2009	P061209	NE-Basic Education SIL (FY04)	32.0	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Moderate
2009	P071612	NE-MultiSec STI/HIV/AIDS 2 (FY03)	25.0	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Significant
2009	P072996	NE-Priv Irrigation Promotion SIL (FY02)	45.4	Highly Satisfactory	Significant
2010	P113222	NE:Emergency Food Security Support Proj	0.0	Satisfactory	Moderate
2011	P061558	NE-Water Sec SIL (FY01)	64.9	Satisfactory	Significant
2011	P074316	NE-Financial Sec (FY04)	12.0	Unsatisfactory	High
2011	P083350	NE-Inst Strngt & Hlth Sec Prgm (FY06)	37.2	Moderately Satisfactory	Significant

Source: WB Business Warehouse Table 4a.6 as of as of 2/28/2013.

* With IEG new methodology for evaluating projects, institutional development impact and sustainability are no longer rated separately

Annex Table 6: IEG Project Ratings for Niger and Comparators, FY08-12

Region	Total Evaluated (\$M)	Total Evaluated (No)	Outcome % Sat (\$)	Outcome % Sat (No)	RDO% Moderate or Lower Sat (\$)*	RDO% Moderate or Lower Sat (No)*
Niger	268.8	8	74.3	62.5	31.3	37.5
AFR	12,029.5	238	74.8	63.6	37.9	37.1
World	68,496.8	899	83.2	71.3	67.6	54.6

Source: WB Business Warehouse Table 4a.5 as of as of 03/04/2013.

* With IEG new methodology for evaluating projects, institutional development impact and sustainability are no longer rated separately.

Annex Table 7: Portfolio Status for Niger and Comparators, FY08-12

Fiscal year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Niger					
# Proj	10	11	10	10	11
# Proj At Risk	3	4	5	4	1
% Proj At Risk	30	36	50	40	9
Net Comm Amt	311.0	338.8	301.8	386.5	428.5
Comm At Risk	74.5	66.3	134.3	114.5	30.0
% Commit at Risk	24.0	19.6	44.5	29.6	7.0
Africa					
# Proj	419	440	454	470	452
# Proj At Risk	94	131	137	117	108
% Proj At Risk	22	30	30	25	24
Net Comm Amt	23,306.8	28,177.8	34,188.5	37,466.4	38,962.9
Comm At Risk	5,890.2	6,950.5	9,494.2	7,949.7	6,299.8
% Commit at Risk	25.3	24.7	27.8	21.2	16.2
World					
# Proj	1,525	1,552	1,590	1,595	1,500
# Proj At Risk	276	344	366	337	333
% Proj At Risk	18	22	23	21	22
Net Comm Amt	106,761.7	131,076.4	158,287.4	168,248.7	168,407.7
Comm At Risk	18,428.2	19,929.9	28,186.1	22,978.5	23,723.1
% Commit at Risk	17.3	15.2	17.8	13.7	14.1

Source: WB Business Warehouse Table 3a.4 as of 2/21/2013.

Annex Table 8: IDA Net Disbursements and Charges Summary Report for Niger (in US\$)

Period	Disb. Amt.	Repay Amt.	Net Amt.	Charges	Fees	Net Transfer
2008	86,767,766.23	8,133.73	86,759,632.50	859,542.19	1,007,076.35	84,893,013.96
2009	30,889,781.93	162,446.30	30,727,335.63	0.00	1,812,071.05	28,915,264.58
2010	72,854,222.48	109,569.37	72,744,653.11	0.00	1,459,012.99	71,285,640.12
2011	43,460,335.44	717,108.47	42,743,226.97	0.00	2,525,042.72	40,218,184.25
2012	131,458,698.86	1,520,931.78	129,937,767.08	0.00	2,252,841.15	127,684,925.93
Total (2010-2012)	365,430,804.94	2,518,189.65	362,912,615.29	859,542.19	9,056,044.26	352,997,028.84

Source: WB Loan Kiosk, Net Disbursement and Charges Report as of February 2013.

Annex Table 9: Total Net Disbursement of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid, 2007-2011 (in US\$ million)

Development Partners	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007-2011
<i>Bilaterals</i>						
Australia	0.1	..	0.16	0.38	3.75	4.39
Austria	0.01	0.16	0.02	0.04	0.22	0.45
Belgium	15.88	21.88	26.32	34.81	23.59	122.48
Canada	14.53	15.28	9.75	53.7	11.2	104.46
Denmark	13.26	13.79	11.59	12.96	8.79	60.39
Finland	..	..	..	0.66	1.67	2.33
France	56.72	67.83	57.4	49.98	47.28	279.21
Germany	21.4	20.96	22.04	22.64	29.86	116.9
Greece	0.11	0.16	0.05	0.12	0.05	0.49
Ireland	4.53	3.02	0.97	2.27	2.42	13.21
Italy	2.51	5.05	3.77	3.02	0.52	14.87
Japan	28.28	16.93	35.06	25.16	15.86	121.29
Korea	0.16	0.04	0.16	1.15	0.59	2.1
Luxembourg	10.53	12.15	9.33	8.8	6.87	47.68
Netherlands	0.12	0.14	0.13	2.77	0.13	3.29
Norway	1.66	1.87	1.63	3.49	1.82	10.47
Spain	8.19	23.98	22.2	25.87	27.84	108.08
Sweden	1.22	1.57	1.03	8.5	7.69	20.01
Switzerland	9.97	11.08	10.47	18.71	19.22	69.45
United Kingdom	2.36	7.35	6.2	3.18	0.59	19.68
United States	41.28	45.86	37.05	102.55	92.42	319.16
<i>DAC Countries, Total</i>	<i>232.82</i>	<i>269.1</i>	<i>255.33</i>	<i>380.76</i>	<i>302.38</i>	<i>1,440.39</i>
Cyprus	0.01	..	..	..	..	0.01
Czech Republic	..	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.05	0.16
Israel	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.15
Kuwait (KFAED)	..	..	..	0.03	2	2.03
Poland	..	..	0.01	..	..	0.01
Slovenia	..	..	..	0.05	0.02	0.07
Turkey	1.45	1.6	1.26	2.16	2.63	9.1
United Arab Emirates	2.93	5.57	0.63	0.82	0.79	10.74
<i>Non-DAC Countries, Total</i>	<i>4.41</i>	<i>7.23</i>	<i>1.98</i>	<i>3.15</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>22.27</i>
<i>Multilaterals</i>						
AfDF	35.99	23.16	26.85	24.51	47.19	157.7
BADEA	7.51	4.09	0.62	0.31	-2.88	9.65
EU Institutions	114.71	152.89	64.44	150.79	138.65	621.48
GAVI	4.55	12.89	1.68	8.16	13.03	40.31
GEF	..	..	2.02	1.82	..	3.84
Global Fund	6.83	20.33	23.08	5.53	9.14	64.91
IAEA	0.32	0.35	0.45	0.53	0.27	1.92
IDA	80.4	61.98	38.78	71.75	102.88	355.79
IFAD	0.86	9.41	1.05	2.82	8.93	23.07
IMF (Concessional Trust Funds)	11.86	11.88	5.07	4.88	-4.64	29.05
Isl.Dev Bank	8.1	5.97	11.75	13	-6.09	32.73
OFID	2.27	-3.51	3.57	3.86	-2.71	3.48
UNAIDS	0.19	0.26	0.32	0.45	0.57	1.79
UNDP	7.34	6.95	8.75	9.76	9	41.8
UNFPA	1.93	2.26	2.69	3.28	3.08	13.24
UNICEF	19.9	19.52	18.16	22.81	20.35	100.74
UNTA	2.64	0.73	..	..	..	3.37
WFP	1.67	6.8	2.7	36.35	2.91	50.43
WHO	..	..	..	..	1.35	1.35
<i>Multilateral Agencies, Total</i>	<i>307.07</i>	<i>335.96</i>	<i>211.98</i>	<i>360.61</i>	<i>341.03</i>	<i>1,556.65</i>
All Development Partners Total	544.3	612.29	469.29	744.52	648.91	3,019.31

Source: OECD DAC Online database, Table 2a. Destination of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid - Disbursements, as of 02/21/2013.

Annex Table 10: Economic and Social Indicators for Niger and Comparators, 2007 – 2011

Series Name	Niger					Niger	Sub-Saharan Africa (all income levels)	World
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Average 2007-2011		
Growth and Inflation								
GDP growth (annual %)	3.4	8.7	-0.9	8.0	2.3	4.3	4.6	2.0
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	-0.2	4.9	-4.4	4.2	-1.2	0.7	2.1	0.8
GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$)	660.0	710.0	680.0	720.0	720.0	698.0	2,082.7	10,771.5
GNI, Atlas method (current US mil. \$)	4,043.9	4,819.4	5,163.0	5,639.8	5,794.6	5,092.1	950,546.4	60,082,803.3
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)	0.1	11.3	4.3	0.8	2.9	3.9	7.0	5.1
Composition of GDP (%)								
Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.4	2.8
Industry, value added (% of GDP)	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.6	26.6
Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)	..	..	..	..	..	..	56.1	70.6
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.9	20.3
Gross domestic savings (% of GDP)	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.3	20.5
External Accounts								
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.3	28.3
Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	..	..	..	..	..	..	36.7	28.4
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-8.2	-12.1	-25.1	..	..	-15.1	..	..
External debt (% of GNI)	26.5	18.5	22.5	23.6	23.7	22.9	..	..
Total debt service (% of GNI)	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.7	..
Total reserves in months of imports	5.3	4.2	3.0	..	..	4.2	5.9	13.1
Fiscal Accounts ¹								
Government revenue and grants (% of GDP)	15.2	..	14.7	..	..	15.0	..	..
Total expenditure and net lending (% of GDP)	23.4	..	24.6	..	..	24.0	..	..
Overall balance	-8.2	..	-9.9	..	..	-9.1	..	..
Net Public Debt (% of GDP)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Indicators								
Health								
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	52.8	53.3	53.8	54.3	54.7	53.8	53.4	69.2
Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months)	57.0	67.0	71.0	70.0	75.0	68.0	70.7	82.6
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	..	9.0	30.2	61.8
Improved water source (% of population with access)	47.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	..	48.5	60.4	87.7
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	75.5	73.1	70.7	68.5	66.4	70.8	73.4	39.2
Population								
Population, total (in million)	13.9	14.5	15.0	15.5	16.1	15.0	833.7	6,815.9
Population growth (annual %)	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.5	1.2
Urban population (% of total)	17.1	17.3	17.4	17.6	17.9	17.5	35.6	51.0

Series Name	Niger					Niger	Sub-Saharan Africa (all income levels)	World
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
Education								
School enrollment, preprimary (% gross)	2.0	2.6	3.2	4.3	6.0	3.6	17.1	46.3
School enrollment, primary (% gross)	53.2	57.6	62.0	66.3	70.8	62.0	99.2	106.2
School enrollment, secondary (% gross)	..	..	11.8	13.5	14.4	13.2	37.4	69.1

1/ IMF, Niger Article IV Consultations.

Source: WB World Development Indicators as of February for all indicators excluding Fiscal Accounts data.

Annex Table 11: Niger - Millennium Development Goals

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger					
Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%)	54	56	60	61	61
Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (%)	47	49	50	52	53
GDP per person employed (constant 1990 PPP \$)	1,853	1,432	1,346	1,489	1,601
Income share held by lowest 20%	7	6	..	6	8
Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under 5)	41	..	44	40	..
Poverty gap at \$1.25 a day (PPP) (%)	30	39	..	18	12
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.25 a day (PPP) (% of population)	73	78	..	50	44
Vulnerable employment, total (% of total employment)	..	..	..	85	..
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education					
Literacy rate, youth female (% of females ages 15-24)	..	..	14	23	..
Literacy rate, youth male (% of males ages 15-24)	..	..	14	52	..
Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort)	50	38	69	70	69
Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group)	17	14	19	29	41
Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary (% of primary school age children)	24	25	27	42	58
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women					
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	5	1	1	12	13
Ratio of female to male primary enrollment (%)	60	63	69	73	82
Ratio of female to male secondary enrollment (%)	37	50	60	63	68
Ratio of female to male tertiary enrollment (%)	14	..	..	34	37
Share of women employed in the nonagricultural sector (% of total nonagricultural employment)	..	..	..	25	36
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality					
Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)	25	40	37	47	71
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	133	115	97	81	69
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	314	267	216	169	131
Goal 5: Improve maternal health					
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	..	221	216	210	199
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	15	..	16	18	..
Contraceptive prevalence (% of women ages 15-49)	4	..	14	11	18
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	1,200	1,100	870	720	590
Pregnant women receiving prenatal care (%)	30	..	41	46	..
Unmet need for contraception (% of married women ages 15-49)	19	..	17	16	..
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases					
Children with fever receiving antimalarial drugs (% of children under age 5 with fever)	..	..	48	33	..
Condom use, population ages 15-24, female (% of females ages 15-24)	..	..	..	1	..
Condom use, population ages 15-24, male (% of males ages 15-24)	..	..	..	14	..
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	358	270	191	142	113
Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	0.5
Prevalence of HIV, male (% ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	0.2
Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49)	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8
Tuberculosis case detection rate (% , all forms)	19	8	23	43	58
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability					
CO2 emissions (kg per PPP \$ of GDP)	0	0	0	0	0
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0	0	0	0	0
Forest area (% of land area)	1.5	..	1.0	1.0	1.0
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	5	5	7	9	9
Improved water source (% of population with access)	35	39	42	46	49
Marine protected areas (% of territorial waters)	..	..	..	..	..
Net ODA received per capita (current US\$)	50	30	19	40	48
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development					
Debt service (PPG and IMF only, % of exports, excluding workers' remittances)	7	8	8	6	1
Internet users (per 100 people)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)	0	0	0	2	25
Telephone lines (per 100 people)	0	0	0	0	1
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	8	8	8	7	7
Other					
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	300	190	180	260	360
GNI, Atlas method (current US\$) (billions)	2.4	1.8	1.9	3.3	5.6
Gross capital formation (% of GDP)	8.1	7.3	11.4	22.6	..
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	41	44	48	52	54
Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)	..	..	9	29	..
Population, total (billions)	7.8	9.2	10.9	13.0	15.1
Trade (% of GDP)	37.0	41.5	43.5	39.3	..

Source: World Development Indicators database as of February 2013