

Nigeria

This country profile, commissioned by The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Department of Inclusive Green Growth), gives a snapshot of what is happening in the closely related themes Food & Nutrition Security, Water and Climate and Renewable Energy in Nigeria. It provides basic statistics on Nigeria's performance on key indicators and indexes, but also analyses relevant national policies, current donor interventions, and the main trends on the abovementioned themes. Combined with an overview of Dutch support to Nigeria, this profile ends by suggesting possible priority result areas for The Netherlands.

In total, 12 countries profiles have been made, plus one regional profile for the Sahel.

BURKINA FASO

CHAD

EGYPT

IRAQ

JORDAN

LEBANON

NIGER

SENEGAL

SOMALIA

SUDAN

TUNESIA

SAHEL REGION



COUNTRY PROFILE NIGERIA

METRICS

GOVERNMENT POLICIES

INTERVENTIONS & PLANS

WHAT NL ACTORS DO

TRENDS & LIMITATIONS

MAIN RESULT AREAS



JORDAN, FACTS

Government

- Federal presidential republic
- President: Muhammadu Buhari
- **Official language:** English
- **Religion:** Islam (+/- 50%) and Christianity (+/- 50%)
- **Area:** Total 923,768 km² (32nd)

Population

- 2018 estimate 195,875,237
- Prospect 2050 410,638,000
- Density 197/km² (65th)
- **GDP (PPP) 2017 estimate**
- Total \$ 1.161 trillion (24th)
- **GDP (nominal) 2014 estimate**
- Total \$ 460,660 billion
- Per capita \$ 2,376

Metrics

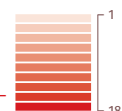
GENERAL INDICATORS

UN Human Development Index

188 countries: 1st = best opportunities for development



#152

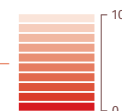


Anti-corruption and Accountability

100 = strongest policies and practices



#49

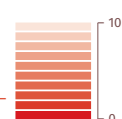


World Bank Doing Business Index

100 = most conducive environment for business



19.9

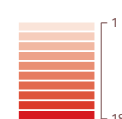


Gender Inequality Index

188 countries: 1st = smallest gender divide



N/A



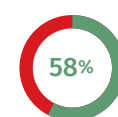
CLIMATE/RENEWABLE ENERGY INDEXES

World Bank ESMAP Electrification Index

population with access to electricity



58%

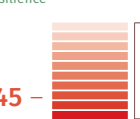


ND GAIN Index

181 countries: 1st = least climate change vulnerable, and best ready to improve resilience



#145



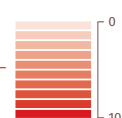
FOOD NUTRITION SECURITY INDEXES

Global Hunger Index (IFPRI)

Range 0 – 100: 0 = no hunger



43.5

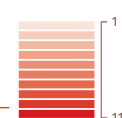


Global Food Security Index (Economist)

113 countries: 1st = best food security



#92

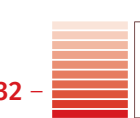


Land Management Index (UNCCD)

180 countries: 1st = most sustainable land governance



#132



WATER INDEXES

FAO AquaStat

Variation per capita internal renewable water resources



23.2%



World Bank Drinking Water Index

population using at least basic drinking water services



67%



Government policies



Food security

The 2001 multi-sectoral **National Policy on Food & Nutrition** (NPFN) was revised and relaunched in September 2016. The National Plan of Action on Food & Nutrition was adopted in 2014. A costed NNSP 2014-19 includes priority interventions for the health sector and a similar plan is being developed for agriculture within the framework of the NPFN. A multi-sectoral National Committee on Food & Nutrition (NCFN) is chaired/facilitated by the Ministry of Budget and National Planning. The NCFN is replicated at State level, but many are not operational. A Nutrition Partners Forum includes both government ministries and development partners .

Agriculture provides employment for close to 70% of the Nigerian population and accounts for almost one-third of the country's Gross Domestic Product. The government, initiated and endorsed several national projects and programmes aimed at rapidly growing the sector. The initiatives include the buy-in into the **Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program** (CAADP), the **National Food Security Program** (NFSP), and the presidential initiatives on fish, cassava, rice, and other foods, as well as the Agricultural Transformation Agenda.

In 2013, a National policy for agricultural transformation was voted

i.e. diversification of the economy, enhanced food security, value chain development for national market through private sector-led initiatives and investments.

Water

The **Water Resources Policy** of Nigeria (2016) wants to facilitate and enhance sustainable access to safe and sufficient water to meet the cultural and socio-economic needs of all Nigerians in a way that will enhance public health, food security and poverty reduction, while maintaining the integrity of fresh water ecosystems of the nation. The WASH sector in Nigeria is guided by the **PEWASH Strategy** (2016-2030).

Climate/renewable energy

Climate change undermines low productivity in agriculture (and in pastoralism and fisheries). Furthermore, in 2016, Nigeria submitted its first **Nationally Determined Contributions** (NDCs) to UNFCCC. The NDC focuses on climate change adaptation, in particular in the field of agriculture, but also includes a commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 45% which is partially conditional upon international support (for more information see climate change profile West African Sahel). The NDC includes the following priorities on

agriculture (target year 2030; Agriculture: Adopt improved agricultural systems for both crops and livestock (e.g. diversify livestock and improve range management); Increase access to drought resistant crops and livestock feeds; Adopt better soil management practices; Provide early warning/ meteorological forecasts and related information); Implement strategies for improved resource management (e.g., water efficiency of irrigation systems; increase rainwater & sustainable ground water harvesting); Increase planting of native vegetation cover & promotion of re-greening efforts; Focus on agricultural impacts in the savannah zones, particularly the Sahel, the areas that are likely to be most affected by the impacts of climate change.

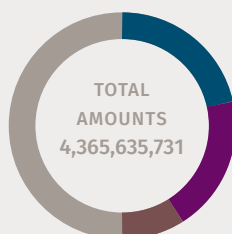
To effectively respond to food crises in West Africa, ECOWAS, with technical support from CILSS have encouraged the implementation of early warning systems in all of the countries in the region. In line with this, Nigeria has decided in February 2018 to establish a reliable and sustainable information system to better prevent serious food and nutrition crises in the country. **Nigeria's Renewable Energy Master Plan** (REMP) is a policy being implemented by Nigeria's Federal Ministry of Environment that aims to increase the contribution of Renewable Energy to account for 10%

COUNTRY PROFILE NIGERIA	METRICS	WHAT NL ACTORS DO
	GOVERNMENT POLICIES	TRENDS & LIMITATIONS
	INTERVENTIONS & PLANS	MAIN RESULT AREAS

Donor interventions and plans

Top 3 donors (based on 2017 IATI data²) 2017

DONOR	AMOUNT (IN \$)
World Bank Group	924,786,000
African Development Bank	842,608,000
United Kingdom	406,590,000



Top 3 Sectors attracting development funding

SECTOR	AMOUNT (IN \$)
Government and civil society, general	849,009,000
Emergency response	781,889,000
Basic health	571,083,000

Food and nutrition security

North East Nigeria Transition to Development Programme (DFID) delivers an effective response to the basic needs of vulnerable people impacted by the crisis in the North East of Nigeria. The programme will deliver humanitarian assistance in nutrition and food security; protection and Education in Emergencies; multi-sector support including health, water, shelter and livelihoods interventions; as well as enabling a more efficient response to the crisis, including strengthened government planning, budgeting and coordination; and risk management³.

The CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health, or A4NH, led by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), helps realize the potential of agricultural development in Nigeria to deliver gender-equitable health and nutritional benefits to the poor. The program was created to help ensure that agricultural practices, interventions, and policies will maximize health and nutrition benefits, while reducing health risks⁴.

The World Bank's **Agro-Processing, Productivity Enhancement and Livelihood Improvement Support Project** enhances agricultural productivity of small and medium scale farmers and improve value addition

along priority value chains in the Participating States⁵.

Water

The objectives of the **Sanitation, Hygiene & Water project** in Nigeria (DFID), Phase 2, are to scale-up water, sanitation and hygiene coverage in Nigeria by providing 4.68 million new beneficiaries plus continued support to 2.32 million covered under Phase 1, with access to appropriate and safe sanitation facilities, hygiene education activities and a sustainable safe and reliable water supply to reduce exposure to public health risks and disease transmission. This contributes to our Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by helping to sustain and embed improved sanitation, water and hygiene practices. Phase 2 of the Sanitation, Hygiene and Water in Nigeria Programme (SHAWN) will benefit 7 million people in total, in six northern states in Nigeria by December 2018⁶.

Renewable energy

The **Solar Nigeria Program** (DFID) envisages to improve the welfare outcomes of the currently underserved communities in Lagos state and Northern Nigeria by making a significant financial contribution towards the solar power electrification

of public institutions, such as schools and hospitals. The intervention is expected to, by year 2020, ensure improved welfare outcomes for more than 2.8 million people using domestic solar photovoltaic (PV) systems, with 190,000 school pupils and 4.7 million clinic patients benefiting from public institutions with PV systems, create more than 3000 jobs and ensure greater effectiveness of DFID's other health and educational sector intervention in Nigeria⁷.

Climate

The **Green Climate Fund** (GCF) funds the Universal Green Energy Access Program in Nigeria to increase low-emission energy access for the rural population, including women, the Acumen Resilient Agriculture Fund (ARAF) which aims to support pioneering and early-growth stage innovative agribusinesses that enhance the climate resilience of smallholder farmers in Nigeria⁸.

² This data originates from self-reported data in IATI by major donors. It should be noted that not all aid flows and financial sources are captured.

³ <https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-GOV-1-3004324> ⁴ <http://a4nh.cgiar.org/> ⁵ <http://projects.worldbank.org/P148616?lang=en> ⁶ <https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-202977>

⁷ <https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-203674> ⁸ <https://www.greenclimate.fund/-/acumen-resilient-agriculture-fund-araf->

COUNTRY PROFILE NIGERIA	METRICS	WHAT NL ACTORS DO
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What NL actors already do

Major commitments from the Netherlands (based on IATI)

BUDGET SPENT BY NL MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (2017)	AMOUNT (IN \$)
Emergency response	17,035,500
Government and civil society, general	3,187,660
Population policies/programmes and reproductive health	152,219
BUDGET SPENT BY NL ENTERPRISE AGENCY (IN 2017)	AMOUNT (IN \$)
Fishing	283,696
Trade policy and regulations and trade-related adjustment	34,723
Agriculture	19,959

Food security

The **2SCALE program** (currently in Mali and Nigeria) stimulates inclusive agribusiness and public private partnerships in Africa offering significant and durable opportunity to smallholders to improve their livelihoods and to SMEs to improve sales and provide jobs, while sustainably supplying food to regional, national and local markets. The program manages a portfolio of public-private partnerships (PPPs) of private and B2B partners (finance) for value chain development (sourcing & market access) and public partners for enhancing social inclusion (organized smallholders, women). Promotion of youth entrepreneurship through facilitating access to land (public) and provision of labor and information (IT) services (private)⁹.

RVO's **Orange Corners** is currently also rolled out in Senegal and Nigeria. It is a platform for (young) entrepreneurs to learn, stimulate their creativity, grow their business and expand their professional network. The aim is to contribute to economic growth by creating an environment for local entrepreneurship to thrive¹⁰.

Improvement of potato value chain Jos Plateau (KIT). The project aim is to contribute to the development of the potato value chain in Jos Plateau, with involvement of knowledge and expertise of the Dutch potato sector. This will be done in two ways: by professionalizing farmer cooperative(s) active in the potato sector in plateau state and by advising these potato farmer cooperatives in the identification and development of concrete business cases. Potatoes are produced by small farmers, potato plots are scattered, farming practices sub-optimal, leading to low productivity, seed potato system remarkably under-developed¹¹.

Amsterdam Initiative against Malnutrition (AIM). In this project, a large consortium of both local and Dutch seed, food and producers retailers, 2 Dutch knowledge institutes, a number of NGO's and a local Ministry is led by the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) aiming to break barriers and to provide complete value chain solutions for nutritious foods, from affordable raw materials to available and accessible nutritious foods. The programme contains the ideas of AIM partners in the AIM platform that are worked out into seven separate projects (workstreams) plus an umbrella layer (Support workstream)¹².

In Nigeria, FrieslandCampina WAMCO (FCWAMCO) **Dairy Development Programme (DDP)** is targeted towards supporting the Federal Government's initiative of improving dairy farming in Nigeria with the main aim of sourcing at least 10% of the processed milk volume from local producers. Specifically, the focus has been on: Identification of dairy value chain actors in Oyo state; Sensitization, registration and organization of potential dairy farmers; Training of farmers and extension workers; Milk collection, testing and quality control; Crossbreeding; Tsetse eradication programmes; Improved and hybrid pasture cultivation demonstrations for farmers. Future expansion plans also include introduction of commercial credit to farmers, building confidence between benefiting farmers and financial institutions for viable agri-business and; supporting dairy cooperatives in Nigeria¹³.

9] <https://2scale.org/> 10] <https://www.orangecorners.com/> 11] <https://aiddata.rvo.nl/projects/NL-KVK-27378529-MAN17NI01/?tab=summary> 12] <https://aiddata.rvo.nl/projects/NL-KVK-27378529-FDOV12KE02/?tab=summary> 13] <https://www.frieslandcampina.com.ng/sustainability/dairy-development/dairy-development-programme/>



COUNTRY PROFILE NIGERIA	METRICS	WHAT NL ACTORS DO
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What NL actors already do

Top six largest programmes supported by the Netherlands (active as of 2017)

THEME	ORGANISATION	PROGRAMME	COMMITTED (\$)
Fishery development	Netherlands Enterprise Agency	ASL/Primstar - Shrimp Farming project Nigeria	10,947,000
SME support	Stichting fondsbeheer DGGF lokaal MKB	Access Holding Africa Risk Facility (AHARF) – but also in 2 countries	8,020,340
Relief assistance and services	Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs / Save the Children	DRA Joint Response Nigeria 2018-2021	6,231,370
Health	Netherlands Enterprise Agency	Smart diagnostic solutions to drive effective treatment and elimination of poverty related diseases – but also in 11 other countries	5,815,620
Food crop production	Netherlands Enterprise Agency	Amsterdam Initiative against Malnutrition – also in 5 other countries	5,689,180
Agriculture (PPPs)	2Scale	Toward Sustainable Clusters in Agribusiness through Learning in Entrepreneurship” (2SCALE)	unknown

Dangote company investing in **local rice production and processing facilities**¹⁴

The Dutch agri-food multinationals Unilever, Nutreco, Heineken and Friesland Campina have been active for many years and have made the **switch from trade to investment** much more than elsewhere in Africa. Indeed, from their CSR strategy, the last two companies have developed the first steps to do more on local procurement of their raw materials, supported by the 2Scale program financed by IGG.

The ORIO project **Satellite Based Water Monitoring and Flow Forecasting** consists of implementation of the satellite based Energy and Water Balance Monitoring System (EWBMS). The project supports the Niger Basin Authority (NBA) with the development, operation and maintenance of a Meteosat based water monitoring, flow forecasting and information diffusion system for the nine countries of the Niger River basin. This will provide climatic data fields of temperature, radiation, evapotranspiration and precipitation on a daily basis. Implementation of the Large Scale Hydrological Model (LSHM) which uses the data from the EWBMS to generate river flow rates and forecasts. Implementation of the Drought Monitoring System (DMS) which will provide meteorological hydrological agricultural and climatological drought information for the entire basin. An satellite monitoring unit at NBA will be set up and trained, responsible for operating these systems and diffusing the data and related information products among users in the member countries¹⁵.

¹⁴] <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2017-07-11/nigeria-s-aliko-dangote-to-invest-4-6-billion-in-agriculture>

¹⁵] <https://www.rvo.nl/subsidies-regelingen/projecten/satellite-based-water-monitoring-and-flow-forecasting>

Trends and limitations

Population prospects now stand at a stunning 410 million in 2050. With these population figures one really wonders what is going to happen in the near future as the country already is close to or over its limits regarding food access, access to water and land. Climate change is further increasing social and economic pressure on natural resources. Although it depends heavily on the oil industry for its budgetary revenues and it is the largest economy of West Africa, Nigeria is predominantly still an agricultural society.

Corruption is a pressing issue in Nigeria. Corruption index for Nigeria from the Transparency International (TI) organization indicates that Nigeria is among the highly corrupt countries of the world. President Muhammadu Buhari launched an anti-corruption drive after taking office in May, 2015. Corruption affects public finances, business investment, public private partnerships as well as the standard of living.

The North-eastern part of Nigeria (Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe states) is prone to terrorist attacks (Boko Haram) affecting rural livelihoods (agriculture, local and cross-border trade with Cameroun and Chad, access to basic social services) and leading to displacement of communities and families.

Nigeria is a destination country for regional migrants (Benin, Ghana, Mali, Togo and Niger); ECOWAS member state nationals reside in Lagos and Ogun and Oyo States. Majority of migrants are low-skilled laborers but skilled workers (Benin, Ghana) are encountered in service sectors. Regional migration to Cameroun, Ghana and Niger; UK and US were long preferred destinations for Nigerian migrants (middle and high skilled legal migrants); now followed by Italy and Spain.

Agriculture, FNS

Agriculture plays a less important role in Nigeria than in other West African countries, contributing less than 25% to the GDP and employing around 20% of labour. However, agriculture and livestock play a more important role in the north of the country (the most vulnerable region to climate change) than in its southern part. Nigerian agriculture is primarily rain fed and characterized by low productivity, low technology and high labour intensity. Nigeria's economy long-time depended on oil revenues which made it vulnerable to fluctuating world market prices and at the expense of investments in the agricultural sector; hence smallholder agricultural value chains are underdeveloped agricultural markets are informal, agricultural holdings are generally small and scattered and lack agricultural training and information. (FAO 2017).

Decline in agricultural production in Nigeria began with the advent of the petroleum boom in the early 1970s. The boom in the oil sector brought about a distortion of the labour market. The distortion in turn produced adverse effects on the production levels of both food and cash crops. Governments had paid farmers low prices over the years on food for the domestic market in order to satisfy urban demands for

cheap basic food products. This policy, in turn, progressively made agricultural work unattractive and enhanced the lure of the cities for farm workers. Collectively, these developments worsened the low productivity, both per unit of land and per worker, due to several factors: inadequate technology, acts of nature such as drought, poor transportation and infrastructure, and trade restrictions. As food production could not keep pace with its increasing population, Nigeria began to import food. It also lost its status as a net exporter of such cash crops as cocoa, palm oil, and groundnuts.

Despite its agricultural potential, Nigeria is a food deficit country. Due to population growth in Nigeria and concentration in the south-west, oil revenues and private investments there is a considerable processing capacity in Lagos which has conquered markets for agri-food in Nigeria, Benin, Niger and Togo.

The food distribution system in Nigeria remains largely inefficient due to factors such as crop seasonality, inadequate storage technology and facilities, inadequate transport and distribution systems, as well as market information. All of these result in considerable spatial and seasonal

variation in food production and availability and are responsible for the considerable variations in food prices across the country. The problem is aggravated by lack of adequate storage facilities and basic preservation techniques at the household level. Nigeria is Africa's most populous country and recently its largest economy, yet it has the highest burden of malnutrition with over 10 million stunted children and wasting beyond WHO's threshold of 15% considered critical for public health. Nearly half of women of reproductive age are anaemic which is very high for sub-Saharan Africa. The Boko Haram insurgency in remote, northeastern Nigeria has resulted in violent conflict, undermined already fragile livelihoods affected by climate change, and left a population without access to enough food, water and health services. A child in the north of Nigeria, where stunting rates are as high as 55%, is four times more likely to experience malnutrition than a child in the south¹⁶.

Trends and limitations

Water

Water scarcity combined with over-exploitation of the available resources threatens Nigeria's sustainable development. Rapid economic and population growths have led to over-commitment of available surface water resources, over-exploitation of groundwater resources in many areas and unreliable access to water – all combining to affect the livelihood of many, particularly rural and poor people especially in “sahelian” northern Nigeria. For years, water services in Nigeria used a “top-down and supply-side approach, which has failed in the country due to many reasons including poor community and other stakeholders’ participation; poor management of the infrastructure and inadequate financial resources. The availability of water in both quantity and quality is being severely affected by climate variability and climate change, with more extreme weather events. Demand is increasing as a result of population growth and other demographic changes (in particular urbanization) and agricultural and industrial expansion following changes in consumption and production patterns

Experts gathered in Nigeria's capital in February 2018 to discuss ways to stop Lake Chad from drying up, after years of environmental decline that has hit livelihoods and security. The two-day conference, organised by the Nigerian government and the Lake Chad Basin Commission, aimed to “save the lake from extinction”, according to UNESCO. A research and conservation programme will involve Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria, whose borders meet on the lake, as well as the Central African Republic. Lake Chad is the principal source of freshwater for 40 million people but climate change and water mismanagement have contributed to a staggering 90 per cent decline of the lake's surface over the past 40 years. As it dries up and hunger rises, the region has become fragile and Boko Haram jihadists have targeted subsistence farmers and fishermen to fill their ranks.

Climate

Climate change and global warming if left unchecked will cause adverse effects on livelihoods in Nigeria, such as crop production, livestock production, fisheries, forestry and post-harvest activities, because the rainfall regimes and patterns will be altered, floods which devastate farmlands would occur, increase in temperature and humidity which increases pest and disease would occur and other natural disasters like floods, ocean and storm surges, which not only damage Nigerians' livelihood but also cause harm to life and property, would occur. Temperatures will continue to increase with more warming in the North. Rainfall variability will also continue to increase whereby the North is expected to face lower and more erratic rainfall and the South more intense rainfall resulting in flooding¹⁷.

17] Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2018, draft).
Climate Change Profile: Sahel. The Hague: Ministry of
Foreign Affairs/IGG.

Directions

Based on the above metrics and trends, the following “directions” can be considered to be most promising for intervention. It is based on the country needs, complementarity to interventions by other donors, and match with The Netherlands’ development policy, knowledge and experience.

Directions for the northern part of Nigeria are described in the Sahel region profile and the country profiles of neighbouring countries like Niger and Chad. For the Southern part of Nigeria an Aid, Trade and Knowledge agenda fits best. In order to be able to be result-oriented and integrated actively in a huge country like Nigeria select geographical focus areas for Netherlands involvement like the Ibadan–Jos–Kano area.

More details on directions (also on regional approaches) can be found in the Sahel regional profile.

In fact Nigeria can be divided into **three areas**:

- South-west: Lagos, Ogun and Oyo States; densely populated; presence of food processing facilities.
- South-east: Niger delta; oil extraction; humid forest; rudimentary agriculture.
- North-east and north-west: Sahel region; prone to effects of climate change.

Food security

- Much interest from the national government on Nigeria to bring **agronomic knowledge** from the Netherlands through private sector, NGOs and knowledge institutes.
- **Vegetable seed and potato seedlings production and use.** Focus on seed and planting materials (together with Dutch Companies), not only cash and staple crops, also “small” crops for food security of smallholder farmers. Needs some public seed money and inclusion of Dutch companies. Build Nigerian knowledge on vegetable seed production.
- Design a program to support **commercial seed potato sector development.** Matchmaking between Nigerian and Dutch public and private partners for seed potato sector development
- Enhance **transition to sustainable food systems and value chains.** Improving ecologically sustainable, economically viable food production and the necessary infrastructure (transport systems, conservation and cooling facilities), especially for growing cities in Nigeria. Focus on nutrition sensitive agriculture, especially in the North given the alarming nutrition indicators. Ensure that FNS interventions are conflict sensitive.

- **Encouraging Public Private Partnerships for inclusive value chain development and entrepreneurship:** Programmes like the 2Scale program in Nigeria to stimulate inclusive agribusiness and public private partnerships. Start with locally innovative business cases sectors where the Netherlands could have an added knowledge and value.
- **Climate resilient integrated territorial based programs.** Integrated, territorial based (landscape, catchment areas) interventions combining integrated soil and water management, climate smart agriculture (erosion control, soil fertility technologies, drought resistant crops), small scale irrigation, agro-forestry, gardening, warehouse receipt systems etc. with improved marketing, access to credit facilities and organisation building,
- **Enhancing youth employment, economic opportunities and capacity development.** Integrate youth employment in all the result areas and enhance economic opportunities of youth in local economic development and through skills development (e.g. agriculture skills, pastoral skills). Generally youth are more interested in high value crops, processing, book keeping, agriculture info-systems, ICT, and transport.

Water

- Work on the nexus between water access and availability, agriculture and climate resilience (**small scale irrigation**).
- Continue to **support river basin organizations**: the Niger Basin River Authority (NBA) and the Lake Chad Basin Commission

Climate/renewable energy

- **Support access to renewable energy** for electricity provision of the urban and rural poor and for agricultural value chains
- **Promoting energy security with solar energy.** Promote integrated use of solar energy for electricity and for agricultural purposes (processing, water pumps for irrigation, grinding mills etc.).

Linking to IGG result areas

Linking to IGG result areas

Next, the suggested directions are placed against the results areas in IGG. These directions are not in order of priority – as many are interrelated. This is in line with the integrated approach to intervening in food, water, and climate in urban areas in the Sahel, as suggested in the new policy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs¹⁸.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY	SUGGESTED DIRECTION
Reduced malnutrition	Transition to sustainable food systems and value chains
Promote agricultural growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bring agronomic knowledge from the Netherlands • Vegetable seed and potato seedlings production and use • Commercial seed potato sector development • Climate resilient integrated territorial based programs • Improving access to quality seed
Create ecologically sustainable food systems	Transition to sustainable food systems and value chains
Better governance for food and nutrition security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging Public Private Partnerships for inclusive value chain development and entrepreneurship: • Enhancing youth employment, economic opportunities and capacity development
WATER	SUGGESTED DIRECTION
Water resources management	Small scale irrigation
Transboundary river basins management	Continue to support river basin organizations: the Niger Basin River Authority (NBA) and the Lake Chad Basin Commission
Increased water productivity Access to safe drinking water and sanitation	
CLIMATE*/RENEWABLE ENERGY	SUGGESTED DIRECTION
Access to renewable energy	Promoting energy security with solar energy
Sustainable forestry management and related practices	Climate resilient integrated territorial based programs

18] Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2018) Investeren met perspectief: Goed voor de wereld, goed voor Nederland. [New policy Foreign Affairs/Foreign Trade]. The referred Sahel example is on page 39. www.rijksoverheid.nl/regering/bewindspersonen/sigrid-kaag/documenten/beleidsnota-s/2018/05/18/pdf-beleidsnota-investeren-in-perspectie

* The result areas under climate are partly integrated in the resilience components under the Water and Food and Nutrition Security results areas.

Colofon

Country profile: This country profile is part of a series of 12 countries in the Sahel, Horn of Africa, and MENA regions, covering per country the themes of Food & Nutrition Security, Water, Climate and Renewable Energy. Commissioned by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Department of Inclusive Green Growth, IGG), and implemented by Wageningen Centre for Development Innovation (WCDI), as part of the Support Facility of Food & Nutrition Security.

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<https://www.flickr.com/photos/boellstiftung/5342610891/>

Design: <http://rco.design>

Methodology

These country profiles are considered a first reconnaissance for IGG in countries that currently do not have bilateral programmes on food, water, climate or energy. As a consequence, the design of these profiles is light and pragmatic. The consultants based these country profiles primarily on focus group discussions and interviews with staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, and RVO.

This data was augmented by interviews with country experts, databases from UN and World Bank Group, and IATI (a voluntary, multi-stakeholder initiative aiming to improve the transparency of aid and development resources. The Netherlands is committed to sharing data on its programmes and target areas in IATI).

Based on this data, the consultants offer for each country several result areas for consideration. These should be seen as

general directions towards possible actions which (1) are needed and requested by the country, (2) are complementary to what others are doing already, and (3) present an opportunity to cooperate on areas of Dutch expertise and interest. These possible result areas are not recommendations for specific programmes to be developed.

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Documents consulted

Besides internal Ministry of Foreign Affairs documentation and public documents from other agencies (such as WBG, FAO, WFP, USAID, DFID), specific references are footnoted in the text.

Sources for metrics

General country statistics: sourced from CIA World Factbook, UNFPA, UNDESA, IMF, and Wikipedia.

Human Development: UN Human Development Index (2016) www.hdr.undp.org/en/countries

Anti-corruption and Accountability: Africa Integrity Indicators http://aai.globalintegrity.org/scores-map?stringId=access_information_openness&year=2017

Doing Business: WBG Doing Business Index <http://www.doingbusiness.org/>

Gender Inequality: Gender Inequality Index <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-inequality-index-gii>

Population 2018 estimate <http://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/>
Population 2050 projection UNDESA 2017 https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Publications/Files/WPP2017_KeyFindings.pdf

Hunger: Global Hunger Index (IFPRI) <https://www.ifpri.org/publication/2017-global-hunger-index-data>

Food security: Global Food Security Index (Economist) <http://foodsecurityindex.eiu.com>
Land management: Land Management Index (UNCCD)

<https://global-land-outlook.squarespace.com/s/Preliminary-draft-scoping-paper-from-LMI-May-2017.pdf>

Renewable water resources: FAO AquaStat <http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/main/index.stm>. We calculated the Variation in per capita internal renewable water resources, by comparing the total internal renewable water resources per capita in 2014 (m³/inhabitant/year) with same values in 2007.

Drinking water: World Bank Drinking Water Index <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.H2O.SMDW.ZS>

Electrification: World Bank ESMAP Electrification Index <http://rise.esmap.org/>

Climate change vulnerability and readiness: ND GAIN Index <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/>

IATI: <http://d-porta.org/> and <https://www.iatiregistry.org/>