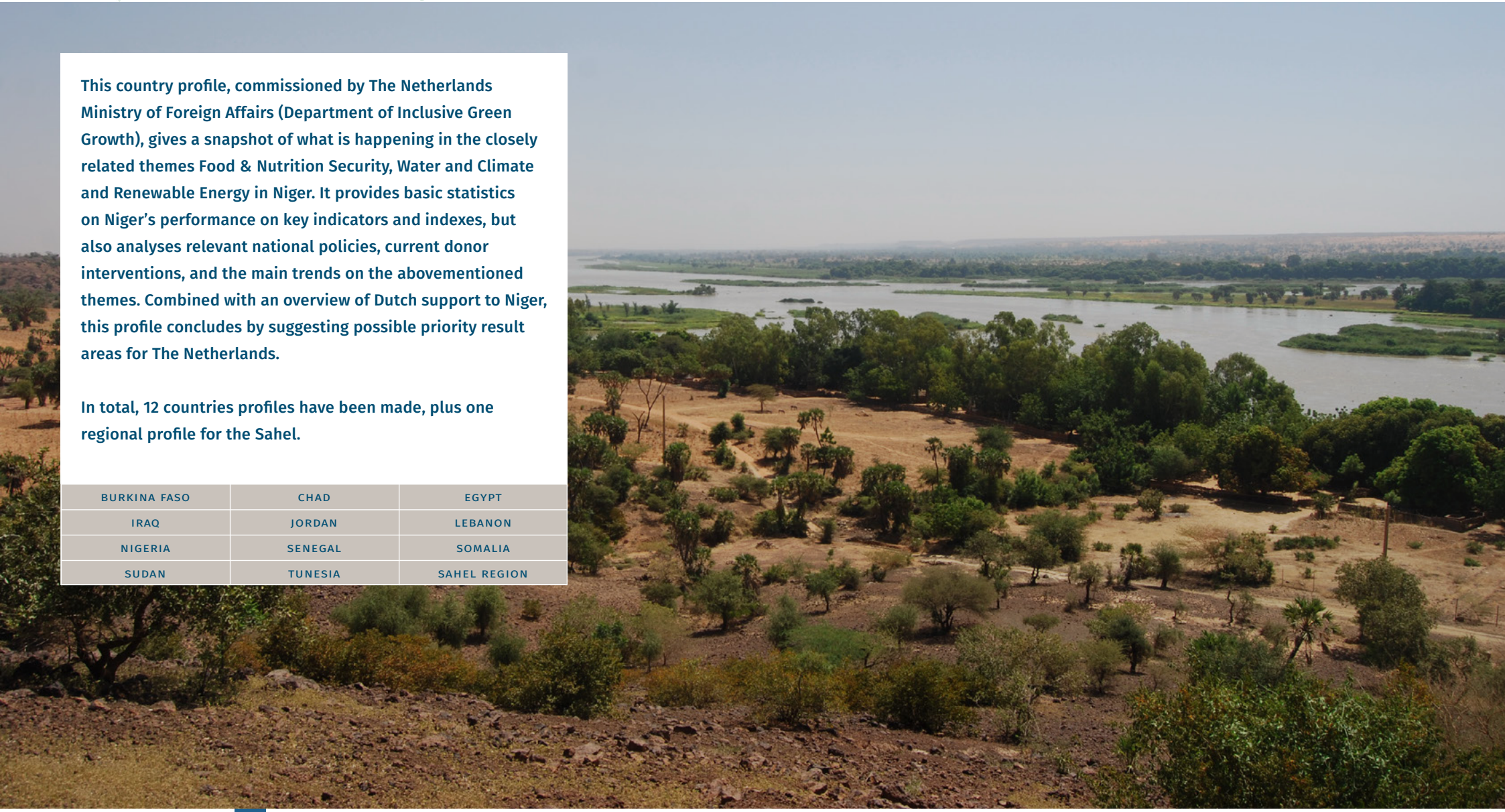
Niger



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 Niger. It provides basic statistics on Niger'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 Niger, this profile concludes 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
NIGERIA	SENEGAL	SOMALIA
SUDAN	TUNESIA	SAHEL REGION

Metrics

NIGER, FACTS

Government
- Unitary semi-presidential republic
- President: Mahamadou Issoufou

Official language: French

Religion: Islam (95%), Christianity & Animism (5%)

Area: Total 1,267,000 km² (21st)

Population
- 2018 estimate 22,311,375
- Prospect 2050 68,454,000
- Density 12.1/km² (118th)

GDP (PPP) 2017 estimate
- Total $ 21.655 billion (142nd)

GDP (nominal) 2014 estimate
- Total $ 7.892 billion
- Per capita $ 440

GENERAL INDICATORS

UN Human Development Index
188 countries: 1st = best opportunities for development

#187 – (1 – 188)

Anti-corruption and Accountability
100 = strongest policies and practices

#41 – (100 – 0)

Word Bank Doing Business Index
100 = most conducive environment for business

63.61 – (100 – 0)

Gender Inequality Index
188 countries: 1st = smallest gender divide

#157 – (1 – 188)

CLIMATE/RENEWABLE ENERGY INDEXES

World Bank ESMAP Electrification Index
population with access to electricity

14%

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

#175 – (1 – 181)

FOOD NUTRITION SECURITY INDEXES

Global Hunger Index (IFPRI)
Range 0 – 100: 0 = no hunger

25.5 – (0 – 100)

Global Food Security Index (Economist)
113 countries: 1st = best food security

#106 – (1 – 113)

Land Management Index (UNCCD)
180 countries: 1st = most sustainable land governance

#180 – (1 – 181)

WATER INDEXES

FAO AquaStat
Variation per capita internal renewable water resources

19.2%

World Bank Drinking Water Index
population using at least basic drinking water services

46%

JMP Sanitation Index
population with access to improved sanitation facilities

8.53%

Government policies

The "Nigeriens feed Nigeriens" in 2035 initiative (I3N), presided by the President of Niger, constitutes the general framework for food and nutrition security. Based on a multisector and multi actor approach this initiative had the political ambition to create a more productive, autonomous and equitable society to eradicate hunger. The first strategy launched is the National Multi-sectoral Nutritional Security Policy (PNSN) (2016). A National Policy for Nutrition Security (PNSN), a Multisectoral Action Plan for Nutrition has been adopted in June 2017[1].

The sector program for Water, hygiene and sanitation is designed to align with the 6th Sustainable Development Goal (SDG). It contains the actions to be implemented in the sector for the following three phases of five years each. The newly formulated national policy on small-scale irrigation has been adopted and the pertinent action plan was finalized at the end of 2015. This policy framework structures the investments that are required to develop new irrigation areas. At the same time, the irrigation potential of the country's individual regions is being reassessed in collaboration with donors.

The National Plan on global water resources management (PANGIRE 2017-2030), is based on the Water Code elaborated in 2010. This plan constitutes the national framework to manage water resources. The international water management principles represent its basis, but the document is adapted to the national context.

The WASH sector is the development priority of the government of Niger as 40% of its long term development budget (Social and Economic Development Plan (PDES, 2017-2021) is related to water and sanitation. The sectorial program for water, hygiene and sanitation (PROSEHA 2016-2030) is designed to align with the 6th SDG. It contains the actions to be implemented in the sector for the following three phases of five years each.

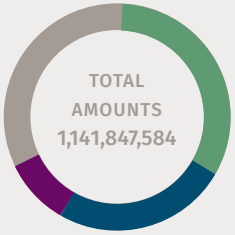
Furthermore, in 2016, Niger submitted its first Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) to UNFCCC. The NDC focuses on climate change adaptation, in particular in the fields of agriculture and sustainable land management, but also includes a commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions which is largely conditional upon international support (for more information see climate change profile West African Sahel). The NDC includes the following priorities on agriculture, livestock and fisheries (target years 2020 and 2030); Agriculture and sustainable land management: Restoration of agricultural/forestry/pastoral lands: 1,030,000 ha.; Assisted natural regeneration: 1,100,000 ha.; Fixation of dunes: 550,000 ha.; Management of natural forests: 2,220,000 ha.; Hedgerows: 145,000 km.; Planting of multiuse species: 750,000 ha.; Planting of Moringa oleifera: 125,000 ha.; Seeding of roadways: 304,500 ha.; Private forestry: 75,000 ha.

1] European Commission, 2017. Country Profile on Nutrition – Niger

Donor interventions and plans

Top 3 donors (based on 2017 IATI data[2]) 2017

DONOR	AMOUNT (IN $)
EU Institutions	333,809,000
World Bank Group	288,009,000
United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	107,475,000



Top 3 Sectors attracting development funding

SECTOR	AMOUNT (IN $)
Emergency response	165,736,000
Government and civil society, general	131,019,000
Trade policy and regulations and trade-related adjustment	124,273,000

Food security

The GiZ funded **Promotion of Productive Agriculture Programme** (PROMAP) advises the Niger's Ministry of Agriculture on the development and implementation of an appropriate small-scale irrigation policy. Specific training modules are developed and courses are run for private and public agricultural service providers, enabling them to offer farmers professional advice[3].

The EC-supported **National Information Platform for Nutrition** (NIPN) in Niger, which started in 2017, is led at the political level by the I3N. The NIPN analysis unit was created within the National Institute of Statistics (INS), where capacity to manage, analyse and disseminate nutrition-related information and data will be built[4].

The development objective of the World Bank's third **Community Action Program** in Niger was to strengthen the recipient's local development planning and implementation capacities, to support the targeted population in improving agriculture productivity, and to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible crisis or emergency[5].

The development objective of the World Bank's **Climate-smart Agriculture Support Project** for Niger is to enhance adaptation to climate risks, to improve agricultural productivity among the Targeted Communities and to provide immediate and effective response to eligible crises or emergencies. Investments for scaling up climate-smart agriculture technologies and practices, are expected to lead to increased agricultural productivity and income while building resilience to climate change, and reducing or removing carbon emissions[6].

The ENABEL **Livestock support project** (PRADEL) strengthens food security, resilience and income of people linked to family farms. Populations involved in family breeding activities in Tahoua and Dosso regions are supported to make livestock systems more resilient, sustainable and efficient[7].

Water

Half of the rural population in Niger doesn't have access to drinking water and 80 % of the population doesn't have access to sanitation. Luxemburg and Denmark under the leading role of the ministry were allowed to switch from a project to a program approach and able to continue to invest in the Diffa region, the program succeeded to provide more than 100 000 people with water in a very challenging environment. Luxemburg supported the ministry to put in place a basket fund that is ruled by national procedures with some exceptions (traceability of our funds, external audit). The decisions where and for what to allocate the funds are taken by the investments committee on the basis of a narrowed decentralized planning exercise, main criteria being investing the money there were it is needed the most urgently. The government is channelling its funds through the basket fund as well, and the Swiss are strongly considering this option. Migration is strongly linked to lack of access to (drinking) water availability.

Renewable energy

The development objective of the World Bank's Solar Electricity Access Project is to increase access to electricity through solar energy in rural and peri-urban areas of the Republic of Niger through market Development of Stand-alone Solar Systems, rural Electrification through Service-based Solar Hybrid Mini-grids, and Solar Photovoltaic Hybridization of Isolated Thermal Mini-grids and Expansion of Access.

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://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/23343.html 4] http://www.nipn-nutrition-platforms.org/Niger 5] http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/532981475113401496/Niger-Community-Action-Program 6] http://projects.worldbank.org/P153420?lang=en 7] https://open.enabel.be/fr/NER/2227/p/programme-d-appui--l-levage.html

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	2,959,230

BUDGET SPENT BY NL ENTERPRISE AGENCY (IN 2017)	AMOUNT (IN $)
Agriculture (agricultural water supply)	336,732
Water and sanitation	20,623

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

THEME	ORGANISATION	PROGRAMME	COMMITTED ($)
Relief coordination; protection and support services	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Iom Miraa Agadez II	2,959,230
Agriculture water services	Netherlands Enterprise Agency	Satellite Based Water Monitoring and Flow Forecasting	1,078,900
Water supply – large systems	Netherlands Enterprise Agency	Extension of the existing water supply system in Niamey	1,056,310

Food security

The ICRAF – **Drylands Development Program** (DryDev) is a farmer-led program to enhance water management, food security, and rural economic development in the drylands of Niger. It is a is a five-year initiative (August 2013 to July 2018) funded by the Netherlands, with a financial contribution from World Vision Australia (WVA). The World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) is the overall implementing agency.

Geodata for agriculture and water (G4AW) improves food security in developing countries by using satellite data. Netherlands Space Office (NSO) is executing this program, commissioned by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Geodata, converted to relevant information on climate, weather and hazards, can help food producers and other stakeholders in developing countries. These data can be used to generate information for customized and timely agricultural advice and more efficient use of seeds, water and fertilizers. The combination of improved mobile connectivity, new satellite services and private investments offers the opportunity for scaling up innovations to large-scale implementation and operations. Also, food producers will be able to receive early warnings for drought, flooding and/or diseases. Mobile phone based services providing up-to-date market prices have already been proven successful in Africa. In Niger the Federation of vegetable cooperatives (FCMN NIYA, 815 cooperatives, 80 unions, 35 000 farmers) is using G4AW , its aim is to ensure that all the members draw sustainable income from their farms in other to improve the socio-economic conditions of their households and to ensure that all the cooperatives are able to deliver sustainable services that respond to the needs of the individual members. Therefore good governance is a key factor in achieving that.

Water

Extension of the existing water supply system in Niamey is being supported as an ORIO project by RVO (2011-2029). The capacity of the raw water intake in the Niger River has to be increased by rehabilitating a currently abandoned raw water intake. Next to the construction works for the new water treatment plant (Goudel IV). Additions will be made to the existing pre-treatment facility and pumping station including a new disinfection contact chamber for disinfection and pH correction. The drinking water transmission and distribution network has been expanded many times and has a somewhat erratic layout. A distinction can be made between transmission pipes and distribution pipes. In general water is transported through transmission pipes to reservoirs spread through the city from the pumping stations at the treatment plants. Distribution pipes are connected to the reservoirs from where drinking water is supplied to customers. Especially in the older parts distribution pipes are also directly connected to the transmission pipes. The existing network will be improved and extended with additional transmission pipes, reservoirs, distribution pipes, individual connections and stand pipes.

Climate

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 (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Chad). 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 countries.

8] http://projects.worldbank.org/P160170?lang=en

Trends and limitations

Niger has one of the highest population growth rates in the world. The current population of Niger will grow from 22 million to 68 million in 2025. Niger witnesses an influx from displaced persons from north-east Nigeria (Boko Haram). Niger is a transit country (Agadez, Arlit and Dirkou) for migrants for coastal countries and other Sahel countries to the Maghreb and Europe. Regional migration is particularly to Nigeria, followed by West Africa coastal countries. The majority of migrants are low-skilled labourers which reflects the average (low) level of education of the Niger population.

Food security

Niger experiences low and variable rainfalls, land degradation, deforestation and desertification. The vast majority of Nigerians depend on agriculture for their livelihoods, and frequent droughts in the region often damage crop yields, leading to food shortages in the country. Chronic food insecurity and a high prevalence of infectious diseases have led Niger to record some of the highest malnutrition and mortality rates in the world.

In Niger, the current food security situation is in worrying trend. The Diffa region remains the most affected due to large population displacement following the security and humanitarian crisis. This region is hosting at least 408,000 food insecure people. Most of the humanitarian interventions in the country is targeting this region because of its vulnerability. At the pastoral level, the food for livestock situation remains difficult, and even worrying particularly in the pastoral bands of the regions of Agadez, Zinder, Maradi and Tahoua.

Stunting affects nearly one in two children and has a damaging impact on the human capital of the country. Stunting is just one expression of undernutrition, which can manifest in several forms; wasting and anaemia are also serious concerns.

Given the scale of need, and acknowledging that investing in nutrition is sustainable and cost-effective, Niger has made the fight against all forms of malnutrition a top State priority (EC, 2017).

The diet is largely based on cereals, mainly millet and sorghum, with some starchy roots (essentially cassava). In rural areas, the diet is complemented with pulses, while in urban areas it is more often complemented with vegetables. Consumption of foods of animal origin, and of fruit and vegetables, foods that are rich in micronutrients, remains low. Consumption of milk, a tradition in the agropastoral population, is declining because of the reduction in the number of cattle due to drought and to the degradation of the terms of trade of cattle against cereals. The dietary supply, comprised mainly of cereals, is barely sufficient to meet the population energy requirements at national level and, due to an unequal distribution within the population, undernourishment affects 29% of the population.

The nutritional situation of the young children of Niger is alarming. Half of the children under five years of age are stunted, i.e. are affected by chronic undernutrition. The prevalence of this form of malnutrition has been increasing significantly in the rural sector for the last 15 years. This trend is due to increasing rural poverty, lack of access to health care, a low level of environmental hygiene and a food supply lacking essential micronutrients. Women of childbearing age are also highly affected by chronic undernutrition in the rural sector, while overweight and obesity are emerging in the urban sector.

Water

Some eight million people in Niger do not have access to safe water and 17 million do not have access to adequate sanitation. As a result, more than 6,000 children die every year from diarrhea caused by unsafe water and poor sanitation.

Niger is prone to droughts and, as there is little rainfall, most people in rural areas rely on groundwater to meet their daily needs. While there is sufficient water available underground, few people can afford to build safe and efficient systems to bring it to the surface.

Most people rely on hand-dug wells for water, which presents several problems. These wells are generally not lined with concrete and as a result, are easily contaminated by seepage of waste and other contaminants. The water quality in Niger thus contributes greatly to the disease burden in the country, which in turn impacts negatively on education and economic growth.

Climate change

The impact of climate change is going to be strongly felt in Niger in the coming decades, bringing with it desertification, increased droughts and increased flooding. About 80% of the country is either Sahel or desert region and its population suffers from the effect of climate change; poor resilience capacity of vulnerable groups. As only 15% of the land is arable.

Agricultural productivity which is already low by global standards is anticipated to fall even further due to the impacts of climate change (for more information see climate change profile West African Sahel).

Main result areas

Based on the above metrics and trends, the following "directions" can be considered to be most promising for intervention. These are based on the country needs, complementarity to interventions by other donors, and match with The Netherlands' development policy, knowledge and experience.

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

Food security

- **(Scaling–up) integrated territorial based programs.** The Netherlands have funded and implemented integrated, territorial based (landscape, catchment areas) interventions such as the Drylands-Development Program in Niger. These interventions combine integrated soil and water management, climate smart agriculture (erosion control, soil fertility technologies, drought resistant crops), small scale irrigation, agro-forestry, gardening, fisheries, improved marketing, access to credit facilities and organisation building. Gender (women, youth, marginal groups) sensitive approaches are included in the methodology. Results for food security, water management and climate resilience are clear. Based on the evaluations and lessons learnt, upscaling in Niger is an opportunity (to neighbouring and other villages, in a municipality, in a region). The Netherlands should (jointly with partners) develop, monitor and evaluate up-scaling strategies.

- **Promoting climate resilient pastoralism value chains.** Work to prevent and manage (farmer-pastoralist) conflicts. Improve meat and dairy value chains (employment opportunities for young people), establish and reinforce inclusive, locally-owned networks of local, national and regional pastoralist leaders, improve grasslands or address degradation of grasslands, enhance herd management, improve access to water for animals etc. As this is a complex theme, the NL could decide with West African governments to select specific cross-border areas to implement a pastoralism support program (e.g. Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger cross border areas). Demand for meat is increasing with a further developing middle class, especially in coastal countries. Trade facilitation would be an opportunity, creating livestock markets in border areas with the necessary (cattle) markets, veterinary, water and food facilities and transport and agro logistics. Would also need cross-border legislation for herd movements.

- **Encouraging Public Private Partnerships for value chain development and entrepreneurship:** Extend the number of countries for the 2Scale program to Niger to stimulate inclusive agribusiness and public private partnerships

- **Developing food transformation knowledge and support programs.** These transformations open up new opportunities for value addition and employment creation, and increasingly in the off-farm segments of the value chain. Given the size of the food economy, its functioning, competitiveness and development have major impacts on the current employment structure and future job opportunities and needs. These ongoing transformations of the food economy have important impacts on the scope and effectiveness of food and nutritional security policies and early warning mechanisms, and food policy more broadly. Policies need to adjust to these changes in order to fully leverage the new opportunities in terms of value generation, employment and economic diversification, improved affordability and stability of food supply, and nutritional outcomes.

- **Improving access to quality seed in Niger:** Most farmers in the Sahel do not have access to quality seed for their food crops, only for maize and irrigated rice quality seed is available and used, for most other crops only a few percent of farmers use quality seed or have access to the quality seed of their choice. Sahel countries need to have a dynamic seed sector consisting of small and medium sized enterprises and multinationals, underpinned by strong private and public support. Developing the seed sector is a complex process that requires an integrated approach. Integrated seed sector development is an approach to enhance reliable access of male and female smallholder farmers to sufficient quantities of quality seed of superior varieties at the right time and at an affordable price; and to increase male and female farmers' choice in terms of crop varieties, and seed quality, price and availability. The ISSD approach focuses on (1) how to promote seed entrepreneurship; (2) how to increase access to varieties in the public domain; (3) how to match global commitments with national realities; and (4) how to support seed sector development. Integrated seed sector development is only one of the building blocks of a sustainable integrated agricultural development approach, in addition one should address input availability (organic and inorganic fertilizer, disease and pest management and value chain development.

Main result areas

- **Enhancing (better) land governance.** Population growth, heritage systems, land grab, all influence people's access to land and land use for agriculture and other economic activities. Land is essential for the livelihoods and economic prospects of smallholders but are increasingly the subject of competing claims or 'land grabbing' by different user groups and of exclusion of the most vulnerable groups. Secure access to land is important for social justice and dignity. Land governance is the process by which decisions are made regarding the access to and use of land, the manner in which those decisions are implemented and the way that conflicting interests are reconciled. Weak land governance can become a root cause of economic stagnation, ecosystem degradation, deprivation and injustice. Niger has been reforming tenure legislation and there is an increasing role for local institutions (e.g. local land boards, local councils) as mediators in managing between competing claims and deciding on access to land rights. There is a need for land registration (cadastral services), quick and transparent procedures towards land titling ensuring that land use claims by women and youth are guaranteed for longer periods to ensure economic investments.
- **Upscaling of G4AW data for agriculture, pastoralism and climate change,** based on lessons learnt from the project with FCMN NIYA, to provide farmers and pastoralists with relevant information on climate, weather and hazards, customized and timely agricultural advice and more efficient use of seeds, water and fertilizers.

Water

- **Reinforcing the water sector.** The Niger Ministry of Water and Luxembourg, as one of the major donors in Niger, and lead donor in the water sector, requests the NL to invest in the water sector. A basket fund and financing mechanisms are in place. As a donor, NL could become a voting member of the strategic investment committee. Potential interventions include:
  - Work on the nexus between water access and availability, agriculture and climate resilience (**small scale irrigation**);
  - Continue to support **cross-border river management organisations**: The Niger basin Authority and the Lake Chad Basin Commission
  - Promote **climate-smart (agriculture) use of scarce water resources** to safeguard food security; preventing and mediating local conflicts;
  - Provide climate-resilient access to **drinking water** for larger and smaller cities in Niger;
  - A specific request from the Ministry of Water is to support **village water supply** in the rural areas of Tahoua, Zinder and North-Tillabéry.
- **Stimulating climate-resilient WASH activities:** Following the success of the UNICEF program in West Africa, this program will now also be rolled out in Niger. Improve water and sewerage infrastructure in urban growth centres through collection and reuse of water, improved drainage and purification of waste water to improve the quality of life in these growth centres and to enable development.

Climate/renewable energy

- **Support access to renewable energy** for electricity provision of the urban and rural poor and for agricultural value chains
  - **Extending the Biogas initiative**: Following the success in Burkina, upscale the program to Niger (3rd phase), giving people access to electricity for economic development and security and increasing soil fertility for food security through biogas slurry (e.g. for women gardening).
  - **Promoting energy security with solar energy**. Large parts of the populations in Niger do not have access energy insecure. Promoting solar energy through local small business and micro-financing would reduce this inequity. Promote integrated use of solar energy for electricity and for agricultural purposes (processing, water pumps for irrigation, grinding mills etc.).
  - **Introducing improved wood stoves**: For improved wood stoves (but also for solar energy) only the technical side has been emphasized by private sector and NGOs, not so much extension and marketing which now needs emphasis.

Linking to IGG result areas

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 Affairs.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY	SUGGESTED DIRECTION
Reduced malnutrition	**Developing food transformation knowledge and support programs**
Promote agricultural growth	**• (Scaling–up) integrated territorial based programs • Promoting climate resilient pastoralism value chains • Improving access to quality seed • Upscaling of G4AW data for agriculture, pastoralism and climate change**
Sustainable food systems	**Developing food transformation knowledge and support programs**
Enabling environment	**• Encouraging Public Private Partnerships for value chain development and entrepreneurship • Enhancing (better) land governance**
WATER	**SUGGESTED DIRECTION**
Water resources management	**• Small scale irrigation • Climate-smart (agriculture) use of scarce water resources**
Transboundary river basins management	**Continue to support cross-border river management organizations The Niger basin Authority and the Lake Chad Basin Commission**
Access to safe drinking water and sanitation	**Provide climate-resilient access to drinking water for larger and smaller cities. Support village water supply in the rural areas of Tahoua, Zinder and North-Tillabéry**
CLIMATE*/RENEWABLE ENERGY	**SUGGESTED DIRECTION**
Access to renewable energy	**• Extending the Biogas initiative • Promoting energy security with solar energy**
Sustainable forestry management and related practices	**• (Scaling–up) integrated territorial based programs • Introducing improved wood stoves**

* 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.

Authors
Gerard Baltissen (KIT); Herman Brouwer, Bram Peters and Lavinia Plataroti (all WCDI).
info.cdi@wur.nl | www.wur.eu/cdi

Photo's: Paul Puister, www.flickr.com/photos www.flickr.com/photos/degust/8466250026/
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://aii.globalintegrity.org/scores-map? stringId=access_information_openness&year=2017
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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 (m^3/inhabitant/year) with same values in 2007.
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Electrification: World Bank ESMAP Electrification Index http://rise.esmap.org/
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