

1. CAS Data
Country: Republic of Niger

CAS Year: FY03

CAS Period: FY03 – FY05

CASCR Review Period: FY03 – FY07

Date of this review: April 30, 2008

2. Executive Summary

- i. This review evaluates the FY07 CASCR and examines the implementation of the FY03-FY05 CAS. The implementation of the FY03-FY05 CAS was extended de facto through FY07 and therefore this review covers the period FY03-FY07.
- ii. The FY03-FY05 CAS supported the Poverty Reduction Strategy adopted by the newly democratically elected Government of Niger in December 2001. The PRSP (2001) was to serve as the reference framework for its economic, financial and social policy. The CAS had centered the program around the four central pillars of the PRSP which were to: (I) ensure economic and financial stability while promoting sustainable and robust growth; (II) develop productive sectors, especially in rural sectors, to mitigate vulnerability and stimulate income generation; (III) improve access of the poor to quality social services; and (IV) strengthen institutional and individual capacity within and outside the government, at the central and local level.
- iii. Under Pillar I, there have been improvements in fiscal management. Revenues have increased and inflation was below the targeted level. The annual GDP growth rate reached its target due to adequate rainfall that fueled agricultural production during FY06-FY07. Reforms targeted towards the development of the private sector were not achieved. Privatization of Niger's electricity generation and fuel distribution companies did not happen. Only one of three remaining state controlled banks was privatized. The share of private investment to GDP, however, tripled over the evaluation period. Headcount poverty is still higher than the targeted level. The outcome for Pillar I is rated as *moderately satisfactory*.
- iv. The outcome for Pillar II, which sought to develop productive sectors and stimulate income generation, is rated as *unsatisfactory*. None of the targets were achieved.
- v. Under Pillar III, a number of targets were met in the social sectors. Both the enrollment rate and the completion rate in primary education increased but the gender gap in primary education is widening. Health indicators show mixed results. Life expectancy has increased. Infant and child mortality rates are down but maternal mortality remains high. Immunization and fertility rates did not reach their targets. An HIV/AIDS preventive and post-diagnosis service center has been established. Although access to drinking water has increased, its main source is unprotected wells. The outcome for Pillar III is rated as *moderately satisfactory*.
- vi. No specific agenda was prepared for Pillar IV on strengthening institutional and individual capacity. Its outcome is rated based on the capacity building components of the projects implemented under Pillars I, II and III. There was no evidence of capacity building except in the areas of procurement and management of public finance at the central and local level. The outcome for Pillar IV is rated as *moderately unsatisfactory*.
- vii. IEG rates the achievement of development outcomes of the CAS as *moderately unsatisfactory* and Bank's contribution to those outcomes as *moderately satisfactory*.
- viii. In terms of main lesson, the CASCR Review stresses the need to tailor the agenda according to the limited institutional capacity of the country, to make a realistic assessment of implementation risks and to focus on identifying a few areas critical for good economic performance. A rigorous results framework with outcome oriented performance indicators should also be designed at the preparation of the CAS.

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3. CASCR Summary

Overview of CAS Relevance:

1. The FY03-FY05 CAS was relevant as it aimed to support the Government's long-term strategic goals outlined in its Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) of December 2001. The PRS set forth a national development program centered on four pillars, which the CAS adopted. The CAS was formulated with extensive consultations with the Government which helped to refine the CAS's strategic objectives as well as operational activities.

2. Although the objectives of the CAS were consistent with the Government's priorities, the design of the CAS had some shortcomings. First, the CAS lacked a conceptually robust framework for promoting growth and stability, which was one of the core objectives. The sources of growth and stability were not adequately analyzed. A coherent strategic framework for agricultural development with clear priorities was missing despite its predominance in GDP. After agriculture, mining is the most promising economic activity that offers significant growth opportunities for Niger. The CAS did not offer a discussion on Bank's potential contribution to ensure the proper exploitation of this sector. According to the CAS, growth and stability were to be triggered through privatization and reforms in the financial sector. Yet, this link was not clearly spelled out. Furthermore, having one of the highest population growth rates in the world (3.3 percent per year) has hindered the growth potential of GDP; yet, the CAS was silent on the population issue.

3. Second, the CAS did not discuss how the Bank program was to strengthen capacities although it had recognized that the implementation of the reform program required a major capacity-building effort. Most of the projects had training and capacity building components but an explicit program would have contributed more effectively towards this goal.

4. Third, the Bank decided to progressively shift the bulk of its support from retail investment projects towards consolidated programmatic support, with the Poverty Reduction Support Credit as the preferred lending instrument. The transition towards the use of PRSCs were to be facilitated by (i) Public Expenditure Adjustment Credits (PEACs) that would continue to build capacity for fiscal management at both central and local levels of Government; and (ii) by investment operations that build capacity within specific sectors, spanning public, private and community organizations. Although there was success in the capacity building of fiscal management, there was no improvement in the capacity building in other sectors. Eventually the PRSCs were dropped, thereby, diluting the relevance of the Bank's strategy to lending.

5. Finally, the CAS had an incomplete results based framework, which is understandable given that it was not one of the pilots. The performance indicators for Pillars I and II were well defined. The CAS had prudently set the numerical targets for the social sectors (Pillar II) below the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for 2015 in recognition of the country's constraints. The indicators used for developing the productive sectors were not outcome oriented (Pillar III) and there were no monitoring indicators for capacity building (Pillar IV).

6. In summary, the CAS was relevant in its objectives as they were consistent with the Government's poverty reduction strategy but its design was weakly relevant. It could have been strengthened through a better conceptualization of its growth strategy, the development of an explicit framework to build capacity and structuring a rigorous results framework, and a more realistic assessment of implementation risks.

Overview of CAS Implementation:

7. **Lending:** The CASCR covered two periods-the original FY03-FY05 and the extended FY06-FY07. Actual commitments during FY03-FY05 amounted to US\$210 million compared to the target of US\$238 million in the base case and US\$260 million in the high case scenario. The implementation of the program differed from the plan only on the account of dropping the Poverty Reduction Strategy

Credit and the third Public Expenditure Reform Credit. Although the Bank had lost its fundamental lending instrument when it had dropped the PRSC, the unplanned projects were broadly consistent with the CAS objectives. During FY06-FY07 a total of five unplanned projects were approved which amounted to a total of US\$120 million.

8. **Portfolio Risk and Outcome Indicators:** Data on portfolio performance suggest that the portfolio has problems. Niger did not have a single problem project in 2004 when 9 projects were operational. This scenario quickly changed in 2005 when 4 out of 9 projects became at risk. This trend has continued and currently 5 out of 9 on-going projects are at risk. Currently, 48 percent of the commitment is at risk, which is significantly higher than the 25 percent average for the Africa Region. Assessment of the closed projects also shows below average performance. Out of the 9 projects that closed between FY03 to FY07, 4 were in the unsatisfactory range according to IEG. Hence, only 55.6 percent of the closed projects had satisfactory outcomes, which was below the average for Bank (78.3 percent) and the Africa Region (68.5 percent). In terms of amount committed, only 27 percent is likely to have sustainable development impact.

9. **Non-lending Services:** The region had conducted a significant amount of planned and unplanned ESWs during the period FY03-FY07. Out of the 14 ESWs planned in the CAS, 7 were delivered, two are active, four were postponed and one was dropped. Most of the ESWs were delivered either on time or within one year of the planned delivery date. Eight additional unplanned ESWs were undertaken during FY03-FY07. The ESWs focused on poverty analysis, education, development of the rural sector, population, public expenditure management and fiduciary issues. The analytical work was very effective in the areas of public finance and population. Many donors carried out the analytical work on public finance which resulted in developing a common framework for public expenditure management reform. The work on debt also helped in gaining significant HIPC debt relief.

10. There were, however, some important omissions. The development policy review was dropped and a CEM was delivered only in FY07. The policy note on sources of growth is still active, three years after its planned delivery date of FY05. Yet, timely delivery of these products could have helped highlight the constraints to economic growth. Without an ESW on the agricultural sector, the Bank could not design an appropriate strategic framework for this sector. The health/social protection strategy note and gender legal status concept notes were both postponed. These issues should have received priority given Niger's fragile state in these areas (Niger currently ranks 174th out of 177 countries in the Human Development Index).

11. **Safeguards and Fiduciary Issues:** There were safeguard issues with the Agro-Pastoral Export Promotion Project. This project was designed without anticipating the risk of involuntary resettlement of pastoralists and this risk was identified during the mid-term evaluation. The CASCR reports that financial audit carried out in 2006 revealed mismanagement of funds in the education project, which other donors had helped finance. However, the Government took corrective measures. A procurement audit was also carried out in 2005 on five projects, which showed a high percentage of non-compliant procedures in two of the five projects reviewed.

12. **Other Outstanding Issues:** To assist with the locust plague in 2004, Niger received funds from the Africa Emergency Locust Project. Niger also received a GEF grant from the Reversing Land and Water Degradation Trends in the Niger River Basin Project.

13. **IFC and MIGA Activities:** IFC has no portfolio or upcoming projects in Niger. Niger is not a member of MIGA.

Overview of Achievement by Objective:

Pillar I: Ensure economic and financial stability while promoting sustainable and robust growth

14. Bank support was given in the form of Public Expenditure Adjustment Credit (I & II, DPL), Public Expenditure Reform Credit (DPL), Rural and Social Policy Reform Credit (I&II, DPL) and Financial Sector Reform Credit (SIL). Significant AAAs including reporting on PRS, a public expenditure management review, a country procurement assessment, private sector assessment and a CEM accompanied lending. In addition, technical assistance was given in support of financial sector reforms and rural development strategy.

- **Economic Stability:** Some progress has been made in attaining macroeconomic stability through reforms in public finance and improvements in fiscal management. Average annual inflation rate was at 1.8 percent between 2002-2006 despite the hike in oil prices and the drought in 2004. Revenues have increased steadily from 9.3 percent of GDP in 2001 to 12.6 percent in 2007. Current expenditure (as a percentage of GDP) fell from 12.3 percent in 2000 to less than 10 percent in 2005 achieving its target but is currently on the rise. The basic fiscal deficit (total revenue, excluding grants minus total expenditure excluding foreign financed investment projects) over the period 2002-2006 stood at 2.0 percent of GDP, which is above the target of 1.5 percent. The deficit has been rising, reaching 3.6 percent of GDP in 2007. The average NPV of public debt to exports was 209.6 percent over 2002-2006. This ratio has been decreasing and was 87 percent in 2007, below the HIPC target of 150 and well below the CAS target of 200. These changes (debt relief, increase in budgetary aid and rise in domestic revenues), if sustained, are expected to lead to faster growth over the medium term. Niger still remains at moderate risk of debt distress in the medium to long term. Any shocks to the economy in the form of export shocks, lower growth or unfavorable financing terms could plunge the country into debt distress.
- **Financial Stability:** In order to bring financial stability, the Government tried to privatize the Niger's electricity generation and fuel distribution companies but the plan had to be abandoned, as there were no interested private investors. Development of the financial sector was also attempted through the privatization of the remaining 3 state controlled banks but only one was privatized. Nevertheless, there is an increase in investor confidence and the share of private investment to GDP tripled from 4.8 percent in 2001 to 14.4 percent in 2006. A Multisectoral Regulatory Agency (MRA) was established for telecommunications, water and electricity sectors. It has gained credibility in the telecommunications sector through its role in dispute resolution and licensing. The CASCR does not report on the MRA's performance in the other two sectors.
- **Growth:** Over the 2002-2006 period, the average economic growth rate stood at 3.9 percent, which is almost equivalent to the initial set target of 4 percent. The growth rate Niger has achieved over the implementation period is still not enough to put it on track towards achieving of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. The headcount poverty level is at 62.5 percent in 2006, above its target of 59 percent.

15. IEG rates the outcome for this pillar as *moderately satisfactory*.

Pillar II: Develop productive sectors, especially in rural sectors, to mitigate vulnerability and stimulate income generation

16. Bank support was organized around the Agro-Pastoral Export Promotion Project, Private Irrigation Project – Phase 2, and the Community Action Program.

17. There has been no progress in achieving this objective. The CAS had targeted increasing the agro-pastoral share in GDP through improving irrigation, vaccinating livestock and developing the

transportation sector. Only expansion of irrigation took place but the share of agriculture remained constant at 40 percent during the implementation period. Arable/fertile land area increased by 16,000 ha out of the estimated potential of 270,000 ha of irrigated land as a result of the Irrigation Project. The expansion of small-scale irrigation also had the risk of over-withdrawal from shallow aquifers as the water regeneration rate was not the same as the water extraction rate. Both the livestock vaccination and the construction of roads fell short of their targets. Food security was to be ensured through achieving complete coverage of cereal requirements each year since 2002. However, there was a severe shortage in cereal production in 2004 due to the drought and locust plague, which caused at least 2.5 million people to suffer from food shortages. Malnutrition remains a perennial problem in Niger despite improving availability of food after measures taken in the wake of the famine of 2005. The surveys conducted by UNICEF suggest that global acute malnutrition (GAM) has risen to 11.2 percent (10 percent is the threshold for an emergency) despite improved food production. About 16 percent of children under three are also severely undernourished. This indicates that vulnerability has not been mitigated. Poverty rate in the rural areas has remained unchanged at 66 percent between 1994 and 2006.

18. IEG rates the outcome for this pillar as *unsatisfactory*.

Pillar III: Improve access for the poor to quality social services

19. The Bank financed three projects in the social sectors- one each in health and education and an HIV/AIDS prevention project. In addition, financing was given for Water Sector Project. Analytical work was completed on higher education, poverty and population.

20. The objective of the pillar was to be achieved through:

- **Primary Education for All:** Over the CAS period the Bank financed an operation in the education sector, which is still being implemented. Gross enrollment rate in primary education increased from 42 percent in 2001-2002 to 54 percent in 2006 surpassing the target of 48 percent. Completion rate in primary school also increased from 26 percent in 2001-2002 to 40 percent in 2006 but it is still below the target rate of 44 percent. However, girls have been lagging behind in primary education. The girl's primary school enrollment rate increased from 29.6 percent in 2000 to 43 percent in 2006 but it is still below the target rate of 48 percent. Literacy rate for Niger is still only 28.7 percent as of 2005 although it surpassed the target of 28 percent. The CASCR does not provide any evidence on trends in learning outcomes but does state that the quality of education still remains a concern. Overall, significant increase in enrollment rates as well as completion rates show promising results but greater care needs to be taken to ensure improved knowledge and skills.
- **Making Health Care Accessible to the Poor:** Geographic accessibility to health services has improved over the past five years through the construction and equipping of 1000 health centers. The coverage of the integrated health centers (CSI) alone increased from 47.6 percent of the population in 2001 to 65 percent in 2005. However, the results of the QUIBB Survey (2005) show that only 6.2 percent of the users said they were satisfied with the services received. This situation is due mainly to the inadequacy of services offered by the health centers and the relatively high cost of consultation. Health indicators, however, attest to some improvements in outcomes. Life expectancy has increased from 48 years to its target of 50 years in 2005. Infant mortality rate has declined sharply to 81 deaths per 1,000 children in 2006 from 123 per 1,000 in 1998, surpassing the target of 94.5 deaths per 1,000 children. Similarly, child mortality decreased to 198 deaths per 1,000 children from 274 per 1,000 in 1998. Immunization rate increased from 18.4 percent in the base year to 29 percent in 2006 but is still below the targeted value of 36.8 percent. Despite the improvement in the rate of prenatal consultations (46 percent in 2006 as against 40 percent in 1998), maternal mortality remains high (6.48 per 1,000 in 2006) and did not meet its target of 5 per 1,000. Fertility rate is at 7.1 in 2006 –above its target rate of 5.5. The CASCR does not provide a clear link between

improvements in some of the health indicators and the Bank's project which was rated unsatisfactory.

- **Intensifying Fight against Aids:** The Bank currently is financing a HIV/AIDS prevention project in progress, which was restructured after a slow start. Some progress has been made in improving service including the establishment of the preventive and post-diagnosis services. The CASCR does not provide any data on incidence of HIV/AIDS, nor does it report other proxy indicators generally used as evidence of the efficacy of the program to prevent HIV/AIDS. It reports that the prevalence of HIV/AIDS among persons of 15-49 years has decreased but this may only indicate that more people are dying of AIDS than are becoming newly infected. The program, therefore, may have been ineffective. The CASCR also does not mention whether there have been efforts to target interventions to people with the highest risk behavior. If not, it is unlikely that the program has been effective because in Niger HIV infection is very low in the general population but much higher among people who practice risky behavior.
- **Making Water Infrastructure Accessible to the Poor:** The Government began the reform program through the Water Sector Project as well as the Privatization and Regulatory Reform Project. The CAS targeted improving the delivery of water services but no benchmarks were set. The proportion of the population with access to drinking water has increased from 43 percent in 2000 to 68.7 percent in 2005. The main source of drinking water supply for the entire country is wells. Indeed, 60.8 percent of households use this source of supply (42.8 percent use unprotected wells and 18 percent use protected wells). In rural areas, the proportion of households that use unprotected wells is higher at 50.8 percent. According to the QUIBB (2005) survey data, 44 percent of households feel that access to water has improved, while 29 percent think it has deteriorated, and 25 percent think there has been no change. The Human Development Index shows the proportion of the population using an improved water source increased from 39 percent in 1990 to 46 percent in 2004.

21. IEG rates the outcome for this pillar as *moderately satisfactory*.

Pillar IV: Strengthen institutional and individual capacity within and outside the government, at the central and local level

22. The CAS agenda did not have a specific capacity building program. However, the projects implemented under Pillars I, II and III included capacity building activities or components. The outcome for Pillar IV is assessed by evaluating the capacity building efforts undertaken in the other Pillars. The public finance reform agenda (under Pillar I) has helped improve the budget preparation and execution process. The CASCR does not report whether the targets under enhanced economic governance were reached. The 2006 World Bank Global Monitoring Report, however, ranked Niger's public finance system as one of the worst among HIPC countries. Projects implemented under Pillar II had components focused on building the capacities of communities in community-based procurement and financial management. Several specialized private advisory services groups were launched. As no benchmark were provided, it is difficult to assess the improvement in capacity. Neither the education sector's managerial capacity nor the institutional capacity of the health sector has been strengthened. Capacity building of the Privatization Agency (Cellule de Coordination du Programme de Privatization - CCPP) was lost when CCPP was disbanded after its members had received substantial training. The CASCR does not report whether any other targets set in the CAS were met.

23. IEG rates the outcome for this pillar as *moderately unsatisfactory*.

Achievement of CAS Objectives			
Objectives	CASC Rating	IEG Rating	Explanation / Comments
Pillar I: Ensure economic and financial stability while promoting sustainable and robust growth	NA	Moderately Satisfactory	The growth and inflation targets were met. Niger still remains at moderate risk of debt distress in the medium to long term. Any shocks to the economy in the form of export shocks, lower growth or unfavorable financing terms could plunge the country into debt distress. Privatization and development of the financial sector did not take place as envisioned.
Pillar II: Develop productive sectors	NA	Unsatisfactory	Agro-pastoral share in GDP did not increase as targeted. Arable/fertile land increased by 6 percent of the estimated potential irrigated land. The targets for construction of roads and vaccination of livestock were not achieved. Rural poverty index has not declined as envisioned. Global acute malnutrition is high despite improved food production after 2005.
Pillar III: Improve access of the poor to quality social services	NA	Moderately Satisfactory	Most of the targets in the education sector have been met and the targets not met show promising trends. Yet, girls continue to lag behind the boys' education level and the quality of education remains a concern. Health indicators show mixed results. On one hand, life expectancy is higher and infant mortality rates are down. On the other hand, maternal mortality rates and immunization rates did not reach their targets. Access to health services is still inadequate for most Nigerians. The CASC does not provide any data on incidence of HIV/AIDS or any other proxy variables to show efficacy of the program. Although access to drinking water has increased, its main source is unprotected wells.
Pillar IV: Strengthen institutional and individual capacity within and outside the government, at the central and local level.	NA	Moderately Unsatisfactory	The 2003 CAS failed to spell out the capacity building objectives. Instead, it assumed that capacity building would be a built-in mandate in the projects. There has been an improvement in the budget preparation and execution process. Several specialized private advisory services groups were launched to increase capacity in community-based procurement and financial management. Neither the education sector's managerial capacity nor the institutional capacity of the health sector improved. Capacity building of the privatization agency was lost after it was disbanded.

Comments on Bank Performance:

24. The Bank's strategy and interventions were highly relevant and centered on the Government's reform agenda to reduce poverty. All of the operations and AAAs were targeted towards attaining this goal. The Bank delivered all but one of the planned projects and financed another additional five projects. It was also effective in quickly responding to the locust plague in 2004.
25. The Bank could have made a greater effort in designing the CAS through better conceptualization of its growth strategy. It also needed to develop an explicit framework to build capacity under Pillar IV. The CAS was not results based and the Bank could have tried to restructure the M&E framework, which remained weak overall and was absent for capacity building activities.
26. During implementation, the Bank could have redefined its strategy in some problematic areas. For example, the Bank should have aggressively tried to redefine its strategy when it became clear that privatization of companies in the energy sector would not be viable. Portfolio performance indicators also show that the management of the active portfolio is in need of more effective supervision with at least 30 percent of the projects being at risk since FY05.
27. The AAAs were consistent with the lending. The Bank had conducted solid analytical work especially in addressing issues related to public finance and population but the AAAs were insufficient. A separate ESW on the agricultural and the mining sectors could have given more guidance on development policies. The development policy review and the policy note on sources of growth were not delivered as planned which had limited the effectiveness of AAAs.
28. Donor coordination had improved during the CAS period with major partners participating in the elaboration of the sector analysis, which set the foundation for the PRSPs. Improved donor consultation helped in the implementation of public finance and education programs and the design of the health program. However, lack of consensus on key issues stymied reforms in the electricity and petroleum sectors.
29. Overall, Bank performance is rated as *moderately satisfactory*.

4. Overall IEG Assessment

Outcome:	<i>Moderately Unsatisfactory</i>
Bank Performance:	<i>Moderately Satisfactory</i>

30. **Outcome:** IEG rates the overall outcome of the development objectives as *moderately unsatisfactory*. The outcomes of Pillars I, II and III were rated without the capacity building components. The outcome of Pillar IV was rated based on the capacity building activities undertaken in the other Pillars. This omitted the problem of double counting. In the macroeconomic sector, growth and inflation targets were met but problems still persist with public debt. There were few results in agriculture and rural development sectors, yet these sectors are critical to growth and poverty reduction. Outcomes were mixed in the social sectors and many obstacles and constraints continue to undermine improvement of the well-being of the population. Requirements remain enormous in education, health, access to safe drinking water, as well as in addressing vulnerability and conflict issues. Similarly, gender disparities persist, particularly in access to social services and economic opportunities.

31. **Bank Performance:** The Bank's performance is rated as *moderately satisfactory*. It had made significant contribution in key areas such as the fiscal reform and education. It also produced several comprehensive pieces of ESWs. However, the Bank should have (i) designed a conceptually robust CAS; (ii) developed a rigorous M&E framework; (iii) assessed better the implementation risks; and

(iv) delivered ESWs in agriculture and mining sectors, which are critical areas for sound economic performance in Niger.

5. Assessment of CAS Completion Report

32. The CAS Completion Report is rated as *satisfactory*. Its coverage is consistent with the CAS objectives. Implementation of the lending activities was discussed in detail, as were the AAA activities the Bank had undertaken. The CASCR, however, could have discussed possible implication of dropping the PRSCs. It could have also been more candid in its attribution of outcomes, for example, in assessing the Bank's contribution to growth, increase in private investment and health outcomes. It would have been helpful if the CASCR had provided reasoning for the lack of sector work on rural development. Coverage of the Bank program sometimes focused on the outputs rather than on outcomes, although it tried to use performance indicators provided in the CAS or PRPS to determine the outcomes whenever possible.

33. IEG concurs with most of the lessons drawn in the CASCR, particularly those highlighting the importance of blending lending with country specific analytical work; assigning greater responsibility for portfolio management to the Country Manager, strengthening the M&E framework with measurable performance indicators and addressing capacity issues that constrain implementation of development programs.

34. The CASCR does have some inconsistencies. For example, it discusses the Agro-Pastoral Export Promotion Project in the text but does not show it in the Annex Table. Similarly, the Annex Table on AAAs does not correspond to the description provided in the text. The CASCR could have updated its information on the status of the lending portfolio.

6. Findings and Lessons

35. The most important findings and lessons of this review are:

- An agenda that is not tailored to the institutional capacity of the country, and that does not assess implementation risks in a realistic manner will result in poor implementation;
- The program for poverty reduction will not succeed without a rigorous and careful analysis of poverty and the major drivers of its eradication.
- Lending not based on country specific analytical work will yield limited results;
- The CAS will only be marginally relevant if it is not accompanied with a rigorous results framework; and
- There is a need for conceptual robustness in designing the CAS.

Annex Table 1:	Actual vs. Planned Lending
Annex Table 2:	Analytical and Advisory Work: Actual vs. Planned
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Annex Table 12:	Summary of Achievement of CAS Objectives

Annex Table 1: Niger - Planned vs. Actual Commitments (US\$ millions), FY03-07

ID	Programmed Projects	Proposed FY*	Approval FY	Proposed Amount	Approved Amount
P065991	Com Action Prgm (SIL)	2003	2003	35	35
P071612	MultiSec STI/HIV/AIDS 2 (SIL)	2003	2003	25	25
P069570	PEAC II - (Public Expenditure Adjustment Credit) (DPL)	2003	2004	30	30
P061209	Basic Education (SIL)	2004	2004	30	30
P074316	Financial Sec (SIL)	2004	2004	15	15
P069570	PEAC III - (Public Expenditure Adjustment Credit) (DPL)	2004	2004	35	Dropped**
P083304	PRSC	2005	2006	40	Dropped
P083350	Inst Strngt & Hlth Sec Prgm (SIL)	2005	2006	28	35
Non Programmed Projects***					
P083225	Small holders agriculture support project		2003		Dropped
P083275	Pub Expend Reform Crdt (DPL)		2005		40
P096411	Rural & Social Policy Reform I (DPL)		2006		50
P096198	MS Demographic (SIL)		2007		10
P098963	Rural & Social Policy (DPL 2)		2007		50
P099121	Water Sector Additional Fin (SIL)		2007		10
TOTAL				238	330

Source: Business Warehouse 2a1, 2a4, 2a7, 2a8 as of November 30, 2007; Niger CAS 2003.

* Proposed IBRD/IDA Base-Case Lending Program.

** Not found in Business Warehouse and is therefore considered to be dropped.

***In addition Niger received funds from the Africa Emergency Locust Project (P092473) and Reversing Land and Water Degradation Trends in the Niger River Basin Project (P070256).

Annex Table 2: Niger - Analytical and Advisory Work: Actual vs Planned , FY03-FY07

Project ID	Actual Project Name	Sector	Planned Completion FY	Delivered to Client FY	Delivery Status
Planned					
P078764	Decentralization and Stocktaking	Poverty Reduction	2003	2004	Active
P080519	Niger Rural Development Strategy	Agriculture and Rural	2003		Dropped*
P079035	Population	Health, Nutrition and Population	2003	2004	Delivered
P076500	Public Expenditure Management Review: Country Financial Accountability Assessment	Public Sector Governance	2004	2004	Delivered
P080543	Niger Poverty Analysis	Poverty Reduction	2004	2005	Active
P079038	Gender Legal Status Concept Note	Gender	2004		Dropped*
P083276	Niger Country Procurement Assessment Report	Procurement	2004	2004	Delivered
P084051	Urban Strategy	Urban Development	2004	2005	Delivered
P093057	Transport Sector Review (Informal ESW)	Transport	2004	2005	Delivered
P085941	Post-Basic Education Sector Study	Education	2004	2005	Delivered
P078765	Development Policy Review	Economic Policy	2005		Dropped
	Health/Social Protection Strategy Note		2005		Dropped*
P090679	Niger Investment Climate Assessment	Financial and Private Sector	2005	2006	Delivered
	Energy Assessment		2005		Dropped*
Non Planned					
P076694	Poverty Reduction Information System (TA, Non Lending)	Poverty Reduction		2002	Active
P081437	Rural Development Strategy Phase 2 (TA, Non Lending)	Agriculture and Rural Development		2003	Delivered
P087677	Niger CFAA integrated PER	Financial Management		2004	Active
P068380	Niger: Sources of Growth Policy Note	Public Sector Governance		2005	Active
P092680	Rural Development Strategy Phase 3 (TA, Non Lending)	Agriculture and Rural Development		2005	Delivered
P084050	Niger River Basin Cooperation	Water		2006	Delivered
P083456	CEM/Accelerating Growth Achieving the MDGs	Economic Policy		2007	Delivered
P091853	Welfare Monitoring Survey (TA, Non Lending)	Poverty Reduction		2007	Active

Source: Business Warehouse "Operations/AAA/ESW/1.4, 4.2a" and "TA/1.4, 3.2a"; Operations Portal; Niger CAS 2003. As of Feb 19 2008

* According to the CASCR, these AAAs have been postponed.

Annex Table 3: Niger - IEG Project Ratings , FY03-FY07 (US \$000)

Project ID		Exit FY	Approved FY	IEG Outcome	IEG Sustainability*	IEG ID Impact*
P001967	Natural Resource Management	2003	1996	SATISFACTORY	LIKELY	HIGH
P035608	Transportation Infrastructure Rehab	2003	1998	MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY	UNLIKELY	SUBSTANTIAL
P049691	Urban Infrastructure Rehab	2003	1997	SATISFACTORY	NON-EVALUABLE	SUBSTANTIAL
P069569	Public Expenditure Adjustment Credit	2003	2002	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	LIKELY	MODEST
P001999	Health Sector Development Program	2004	1997	UNSATISFACTORY	UNLIKELY	MODEST
P069570	PEAC II (Public Exp Adj Credit)	2005	2004	SATISFACTORY	LIKELY	MODEST
P058730	Agro-Pastoral Export Promotion Project	2006	2000	UNSATISFACTORY	UNLIKELY	NEGLIGIBLE
P083275	Public Expenditure Reform Credit	2006	2005	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	NOT RATED	NOT RATED
P051272	Privatization and Regulatory Reform TA	2007	1999	MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY	NOT RATED	NOT RATED

Country/Region	Total Evaluated (\$M)	Total Evaluated (No)	Outcome % Sat (\$)	Outcome % Sat (No)	Inst Dev Impact % Subst (\$)	Inst Dev Impact % Subst (No)
Niger	311.2	9	71.2	55.6	27	42.9
Burkina Faso	294.4	8	86.0	87.5	53	62.5
Cote d'Ivoire	263.9	8	35.7	37.5	12	25.0
Mali	401.6	13	70.0	69.2	29	30.0
Mozambique	991.0	13	97.2	92.3	75	62.5
AFR	13,144.2	301	74.5	68.5	51	47.8
Overall Result	83,726.9	1,283	83.0	78.3	59	54.6

Source: Business Warehouse "Operations/Evaluations/4.a.5, 4.a.6" as of Feb 21, 2008.

* IEG Sustainability and ID impact are no longer rated separately.

Annex Table 4: Niger - Portfolio Status Indicators, FY03-FY08 (US \$000)

Country	Fiscal year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Niger	# Proj	7	9	9	9	9	9
	Net Comm Amt	216	285	260	295	297	301
	# Proj At Risk	1	0	4	3	3	5
	% At Risk	14	0	44	33	33	56
	Comm At Risk	10	0	117	82	94	143
	% Commit at Risk	5	0	45	28	32	48
Burkina Faso	# Proj	12	13	11	14	13	13
	Net Comm Amt	469	513	457	599	529	498
	# Proj At Risk	2	1	2	2	1	1
	% At Risk	17	8	18	14	8	8
	Comm At Risk	44	41	43	94	31	31
	% Commit at Risk	9	8	9	16	6	6
Cote d'Ivoire	# Proj	10	5	0			1
	Net Comm Amt	703	129	0			120
	# Proj At Risk	7	3	0			1
	% At Risk	70	60				100
	Comm At Risk	684	48	0			120
	% Commit at Risk	97	37				100
Mali	# Proj	10	11	10	12	13	11
	Net Comm Amt	518	522	432	538	658	498
	# Proj At Risk	1	3	4	2	0	1
	% At Risk	10	27	40	17	0	9
	Comm At Risk	21	164	112	43	0	21
	% Commit at Risk	4	31	26	8	0	4
Mozambique	# Proj	16	16	17	18	15	17
	Net Comm Amt	931	810	920	867	748	838
	# Proj At Risk	2	1	5	3	3	4
	% At Risk	13	6	29	17	20	24
	Comm At Risk	81	55	162	101	86	116
	% Commit at Risk	9	7	18	12	11	14
Africa	# Proj	355	349	354	371	393	387
	Net Comm Amt	15,951	16,607	16,830	18,569	21,093	21,722
	# Proj At Risk	65	78	99	78	83	96
	% At Risk	18	22	28	21	21	25
	Comm At Risk	2,964	3,218	4,377	3,281	3,926	5,336
	% Commit at Risk	19	19	26	18	19	25
Bankwide	# Proj	1,519	1,469	1,463	1,468	1,485	1,452
	Net Comm Amt	97,263	95,195	96,084	95,194	100,357	96,910
	# Proj At Risk	234	238	235	199	243	268
	% At Risk	15	16	16	14	16	18
	Comm At Risk	14,372	14,869	12,758	11,000	15,354	16,800
	% Commit at Risk	15	16	13	12	15	17

Source: Business Warehouse "Operations/Supervision/3.a.4" as of Feb 21 2008.

Annex Table 5: Niger - IBRD/IDA Net Disbursements and Charges (in million US\$), FY03-FY08

Fiscal Year	Disb. Amt.	Repay Amt.	Net Amt.	Interest	Fees	Transfers
2003	75.7	10.1	65.5	6.5	0.0	59.0
2004	75.5	11.3	64.2	7.2	0.3	56.7
2005	87.7	13.6	74.1	8.0	0.4	65.7
2006	93.4	15.1	78.3	8.1	0.2	70.0
2007	93.2	0.0077	93.1	1.3	0.2	91.6
2008	47.1	0.0040	47.1	0.9	0.1	46.1
Total	472.6	50.1	422.3	32.0	1.2	389.1

Source: WB Loan Kiosk, Net Disbursements and Charges Report as of Feb 21, 2008.

Annex Table 6: Niger - Total Net Disbursements of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid, Calendar Year 00-06 (Current Million US\$)

<i>Donor</i>	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	00-06 Total	00-06 Average
<i>Bilateral Donors - Total</i>	208.45	255.50	297.19	456.70	540.69	511.03	401.25	2670.81	381.54
<i>Bilateral Donors - Top 12</i>	104.21	106.35	122.95	245.65	316.70	239.93	232.56	1368.35	195.48
France	41.33	36.95	34.42	155.92	195.80	70.24	88.79	623.45	89.06
United States	5.27	8.02	16.27	16.13	19.32	29.20	30.56	124.77	17.82
Germany	11.61	15.69	14.86	14.91	16.71	24.77	21.26	119.81	17.12
Japan	15.03	13.04	13.29	13.66	14.08	23.68	12.09	104.87	14.98
Belgium	9.82	12.72	4.14	10.55	8.67	15.21	18.92	80.03	11.43
Switzerland	7.75	7.32	8.94	7.62	7.74	11.58	11.39	62.34	8.91
Denmark	4.86	5.61	6.79	7.95	9.40	10.67	12.86	58.14	8.31
Arab Agencies	-0.33	-3.69	12.42	3.64	16.14	14.10	13.56	55.84	7.98
Canada	2.58	2.30	5.27	6.76	7.55	17.03	6.77	48.26	6.89
Luxembourg	3.10	3.67	4.12	4.40	7.41	7.94	10.25	40.89	5.84
United Kingdom	1.59	0.52	0.59	0.44	8.37	7.96	6.11	25.58	3.65
Netherlands	1.60	4.20	1.84	3.67	5.51	7.55	..	24.37	4.06
<i>Multilateral Donors, Total</i>	102.61	140.68	179.54	212.15	234.89	256.35	165.87	1292.09	184.58
IDA	59.81	64.71	69.73	77.09	72.26	97.29	75.75	516.64	73.81
EC	13.31	38.92	38.88	57.31	88.59	78.46	87.19	402.66	57.52
AfDF (African Dev.Fund)	0.13	5.04	18.83	38.08	29.06	13.34	50.85	155.33	22.19
UN	15.12	15.70	15.43	18.69	18.41	21.00	25.50	129.85	18.55
WFP	3.01	5.91	4.02	1.87	5.56	15.80	7.32	43.49	6.21
Global Fund (GFATM)	..	..	..	..	5.10	12.72	10.43	28.25	9.42
IFAD	2.18	1.88	1.91	1.30	1.27	0.13	0.29	8.96	1.28
GEF	..	0.07	0.17	0.01	0.30	0.42	0.42	1.39	0.23
SAF+ESAF+PRGF(IMF)	9.38	12.14	18.15	14.16	-1.80	3.09	-105.44	-50.32	-7.19

Source: OECD DCA online database, table DCA 2a as of Feb 21, 2008.

07-08 Data not available.

Annex Table 7: Niger - Economic and Social Indicators, 1995-2006

Series Name	Niger												Average 1995-2006				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Niger	Burkina Faso	Côte d'Ivoire	Mali	Mozambique
Growth and Inflation																	
GDP growth (annual %)	2.6	3.4	2.8	10.4	-0.6	-1.4	7.1	3	4.4	-0.6	6.8	3.4	3.4	5.0	2.1	5.8	7.9
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	180	180	180	190	170	160	160	160	180	210	240	260	189	297	708	272	222
GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$)	630	650	650	710	690	670	710	720	750	760	790	830	713	1044	1483	820	843
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	-0.7	0	-0.7	6.7	-3.9	-4.7	3.5	-0.5	0.9	-3.9	3.3	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.8	5.5
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)	10.6	5.3	2.9	4.5	-2.3	2.9	4	2.6	-1.6	0.3	7.8	0	3.1	3.1	3.9	3.0	16.9
Composition of GDP (%)																	
Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	40.2	38.9	38.9	42.6	40.7	37.8	40	39.6	39.9	..	..	..	39.8	33.0	23.2	41.8	28.4
Industry, value added (% of GDP)	17.3	17.8	17.9	16.7	17.2	17.8	17	17	16.8	..	..	..	17.3	17.1	21.7	21.4	24.6
Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)	42.5	43.3	43.2	40.7	42.1	44.4	43	43.4	43.4	..	..	..	42.9	49.9	55.1	36.8	47.0
External Accounts																	
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	17.2	16.9	16.4	17.8	15.9	17.8	16.9	15.2	16	16.7	15.1	..	16.5	10.1	45.0	26.4	23.3
Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	24.3	23.5	24	26.3	22.4	25.7	24.6	24.1	25.2	27	24.3	..	24.7	25.2	35.3	38.1	38.9
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-8.1	-5.5	-7.2	-7.3	-6.8	-5.8	-4.7	-7.6	-8	-7.8	..	..	-6.9	-11.3	-0.3	-8.7	-15.9
Total debt service (% of exports of goods, services and	16.7	14.7	20.2	15.8	9	7.7	7.9	7.4	7.5	7.1	..	..	11.4	13.3	18.1	10.7	14.2
External debt (% of GNI)	85.9	77.7	85.7	80.6	83.6	94.1	82.2	83.1	76.1	64.7	58.1	..	79.3	48.9	121.2	105.4	186.8
Total reserves in months of imports	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.9	2	2.5	2.9	4.3	3.5	..	..	2.2	4.4	2.2	4.8	4.4
Fiscal Accounts (% of GDP)																	
Total revenue	..	..	..	9.1	8.8	8.6	9.3	10.6	10.0	11.2	10.5	11.3					
of which: tax revenue	..	..	..	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.8	9.6	9.7	10.8	10.1	..					
Total expenditure and net lending	..	..	..	17.3	18.7	16.7	17.2	18.4	17.5	20.4	18.1	19.1					
of which: current expenditure	..	..	..	11.6	12.4	11.2	11.0	10.7	10.2	11.1	9.2	10.5					
Overall balance (-)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commitment basis (excl. grants)	..	..	..	-8.2	-9.9	-8.1	-7.9	-7.7	-7.5	-9.2	-7.5	..					
Cash basis (excl. grants)	..	..	..	-8.5	-6.0	-16.9	-9.1	-10.0	-8.3	-10.5	-8.2	-8.1					
Social Indicators																	
Health																	
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	41.8	..	42.7	..	..	43.6	..	44.2	..	..	44.9	..	43.4	47.0	47.0	47.7	42.8
Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months)	23	23	25	25	25	31	31	23	52	62	89	..	37	59	57	57	67
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	9	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	13	..	..	11	11	32	43	27
Improved water source (% of population with access)	42	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	46	..	..	44	53	81	45	41
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	176	..	..	..	..	159	..	..	..	..	150	..	162	101	114	125	122
Population																	
Population, total (million)	9.93	10.27	10.62	11.00	11.38	11.78	12.19	12.62	13.05	13.50	13.96	14.42	12.06	11.58	16.76	11.91	18.07
Population growth (annual %)	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4	2.9	2.1	2.9	2.3
Urban population (% of total)	15.8	15.9	16	16	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.6	16.7	16.8	17	16.3	16.8	43.3	28.2	30.9
Education																	
School enrollment, primary (% gross)	..	..	..	..	1.1	0.9	1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	..	1.2	1.6	2.8	1.7	..
School enrollment, primary (% gross)	..	..	..	..	28.7	30.5	33.4	37.3	40.6	44.7	46.7	..	37.4	48.5	72.1	58.9	84.2
School enrollment, secondary (% gross)	..	..	..	..	6.1	6	5.9	5.9	6.5	7.9	8.7	..	6.7	11.8	22.8	19.1	8.4
Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.1	..

Sources: WB DDP as of November 28, 2007; Nigerien authorities and IMF staff estimates.

Annex Table 8: Niger - Millennium Development Goals

	1990	1994	1997	2000	2003	2005
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger						
Income share held by lowest 20%	..	6.0	..	..	..	..
Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under 5)	..	..	..	40.0	..	..
Poverty gap at \$1 a day (PPP) (%)	..	21.0	..	..	..	..
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1 a day (PPP) (% of population)	..	55.0	..	..	..	..
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)	..	63.0	..	..	..	..
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	..	..	42.0	..	32.0	32.0
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education						
Literacy rate, youth total (% of people ages 15-24)	17.0	..	..	..	..	..
Persistence to grade 5, total (% of cohort)	..	..	..	74.0	74.0	65.0
Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group)	15.2	15.1	16.6	16.8	19.0	28.1
School enrollment, primary (% net)	..	..	..	25.0	36.0	40.0
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women						
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	5.0	..	..	1.0	1.0	12.4
Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (%)	..	..	..	68.2	70.6	72.2
Ratio of young literate females to males (% ages 15-24)	37.4	..	..	..	..	..
Share of women employed in the nonagricultural sector (% of total nonagricultural)	11.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	8.0
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality						
Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)	25.0	19.0	35.0	34.0	64.0	83.0
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	191.0	..	..	159.0	..	150.0
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000)	320.0	..	..	270.0	..	256.0
Goal 5: Improve maternal health						
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	..	..	..	15.7	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	..	..	..	1600.0	..	..
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases						
Contraceptive prevalence (% of women ages 15-49)	..	..	..	14.0	..	..
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	127.7	136.4	143.3	150.6	158.3	163.6
Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	..	1.0
Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49)	..	..	..	..	1.0	1.0
Tuberculosis cases detected under DOTS (%)	..	..	29.0	38.5	48.9	49.6
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability						
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..
Forest area (% of land area)	2.0	..	..	1.0	..	1.0
GDP per unit of energy use (constant 2000 PPP \$ per kg of oil equivalent)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	7.0	..	..	..	..	13.0
Improved water source (% of population with access)	39.0	..	..	..	..	46.0
Nationally protected areas (% of total land area)	..	..	..	..	..	7.7
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development						
Aid per capita (current US\$)	45.7	38.8	31.3	17.7	35.0	36.9
Debt service (PPG and IMF only, % of exports of G&S, excl. workers' remittances)	7.0	13.0	14.0	8.0	6.0	4.0
Fixed line and mobile phone subscribers (per 1,000 people)	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.9	6.3	23.2
Internet users (per 1,000 people)	0.0	..	0.0	0.3	1.5	2.1
Personal computers (per 1,000 people)	..	..	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7
Total debt service (% of exports of goods, services and income)	17.0	24.0	20.0	8.0	8.0	7.0
Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other						
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	8.2	..	8.2	8.0	7.9	7.7
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	280.0	190.0	180.0	180.0	180.0	240.0
GNI, Atlas method (current US\$) (billions)	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.4	3.3
Gross capital formation (% of GDP)	8.1	10.4	10.9	11.4	14.2	18.5
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	40.1	..	42.7	43.6	44.2	44.9
Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)	11.4	..	..	..	..	..
Population, total (millions)	8.5	9.6	10.6	11.8	13.1	14.0
Trade (% of GDP)	37.0	43.4	40.4	43.5	41.2	39.3

Source: World Development Indicators database, April 2006

Note: Figures in italics refer to periods other than those specified.

Annex Table 9: Niger - Cost of Doing Business

Ease of...	2008 rank	2007 rank	Comparator Countries (2008 Rank)			
			Burkina Faso	Côte d'Ivoire	Mali	Mozambique
Doing Business	169	171	161	155	158	134
Starting a Business	153	151	105	155	149	125
Dealing with Licenses	155	152	169	157	101	147
Employing Workers	161	161	152	112	88	162
Registering Property	63	103	170	153	90	126
Getting Credit	135	132	115	135	135	97
Protecting Investors	147	147	138	147	147	33
Paying Taxes	115	109	133	140	151	72
Trading Across Borders	163	160	170	147	162	140
Enforcing Contracts	132	132	109	122	157	138
Closing a Business	133	132	91	71	107	134

Source: IFC-WB Doing Business in 2007, and 2008 reports.

Note: Doing Business 2007 rankings have been recalculated to reflect changes to the methodology and the addition of three new countries.

Annex Table 10: Niger - Governance Indicators for Niger Percentile Rank (0-100)

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Voice and Accountability								
Niger	18.7	6.7	42.8	39.4	38.5	37.5	39.9	42.3
Comparators* (AVG)	45.9	40.9	37.5	37.3	36.9	37.2	38.1	38.2
Region**								32.7
Political Stability								
Niger	41.8	27.4	38.9	36.1	42.8	27.9	32.7	34.1
Comparators (AVG)	41.8	41.5	39.6	35.2	38.6	35.6	36.7	38.1
Region								35.6
Government Effectiveness								
Niger	9.5	6.2	10.0	18.5	19.9	23.2	23.7	25.1
Comparators (AVG)	39.1	34.5	28.8	30.6	33.2	32.4	30.0	28.2
Region								27.2
Regulatory Quality								
Niger	13.2	25.4	26.8	27.8	24.4	27.8	33.2	29.3
Comparators (AVG)	38.2	46.0	41.2	40.7	35.7	34.5	29.6	29.8
Region								27.4
Rule of Law								
Niger	19.5	23.8	21.4	25.2	26.7	22.9	19.5	21.9
Comparators (AVG)	30.2	25.4	29.4	29.2	29.6	29.7	29.9	31.1
Region								28.8
Control of Corruption								
Niger	40.8	14.6	14.1	10.2	12.6	18.9	22.3	16.5
Comparators (AVG)	47.2	39.0	38.7	40.3	35.9	35.0	36.0	30.4
Region								30.3

Source: World Bank Governance Indicators 1996-2006.

* Comparators: Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Mozambique.

** Sub-Saharan Africa.

NOTE:

1. Voice and Accountability: Measures the extent to which country's citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media
2. Political Stability and Absence of Violence: Measures the perceptions of the likelihood that the government will be destabilized or overthrown by unconstitutional or violent means, including domestic violence and terrorism
3. Government Effectiveness: Measures the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies
4. Regulatory Quality: Measures the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development
5. Rule of Law: Measures the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, in particular the quality of contract enforcement, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence
6. Control of Corruption: Measures the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as "capture" of the state by elites and private interests.

Annex Table 11: Niger - Political and Economic Freedoms

Political Freedom	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Political Rights	3	7	7	7	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
Civil Liberties	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
Freedom Status	PF	NF	NF	NF	PF	PF	PF	PF	PF	PF	PF	PF	PF

Source: Freedom House as of November 29, 2007, www.freedomhouse.org

* Political Rights and Civil Liberties are measured on a one-to-seven scale, with one representing the highest degree of Freedom and seven the lowest.

** Freedom Status: "F," "PF," and "NF," respectively, stand for "Free," "Partly Free," and "Not Free."

Index of Economic Freedom	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
IEF Index*	..	44.2	44.8	45.9	47.0	44.3	47.2	45.3	51.1	51.4	51.2	53.6	53.5
Business Freedom (Regulation)	..	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	31.5	38.4
Trade Freedom	..	60.0	43.4	43.4	43.4	43.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	53.6	51.8	52.6	52.4
Fiscal Freedom	..	62.3	62.3	62.2	62.2	62.1	62.1	62.1	74.0	77.8	77.7	75.1	77.5
Freedom from Government	..	90.7	87.9	91.7	95.1	91.4	89.5	88.4	90.8	92.5	91.3	92.3	89.2
Monetary Freedom	..	54.5	59.9	65.6	72.0	72.0	87.5	81.6	78.7	79.1	88.3	89.2	80.7
Investment Freedom	..	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	50	50	50	50	50
Financial Freedom	..	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	50	50	50	50	50
Property Rights	..	30	50	50	50	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Freedom from Corruption	..	10	10	10	10	10	10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.0	24.0
Labor Freedom	42.8	43.0	43.1

Source: Index of Economic Freedom (2007), The Heritage Foundation / The Wall Street Journal.

* IEF Index is an average score of 10 freedom factors. Each one of the 10 freedoms is graded using a scale from 0 to 100, where 100 represent the maximum freedom.

Annex Table 12- Niger: Summary of Achievement of CAS Objectives

Pillar 1: Ensure Economic and Financial Stability while			
Sub-objectives	CAS Benchmark/ Target	Actual Outcomes	Comments
1. Sustainable and Robust Growth	Average Real GDP growth rate of 4 percent.	Average Real GDP growth rate was 3.9 percent over 2002-2006.	PARTIALLY ACCOMPLISHED. Growth target was reached but headcount poverty was higher than the targeted level.
	Reduction in Headcount Poverty from 65 percent to 59 percent in 2005	Headcount poverty was 62.5 percent as of 2006	
2. Economic Stability	Inflation is to be below 3 percent.	Average inflation rate was 1.8 percent between 2002-2006.	PARTIALLY ACCOMPLISHED. Niger still remains at moderate risk of debt distress in the medium to long term. Revenues have been gradually increasing as have capital expenditures. This has caused an increase in the budget deficit.
	NPV of public debt as percentage of exports is to be below 150.	Average of NPV of public debt as percentage GDP was 209.6 over 2002-2006. This ratio has been decreasing and was 87 percent in 2007.	
	The fiscal deficit was to be 1.2 % of GDP by 2005.	The average fiscal deficit over the period 2002-2006 stood at 2.0 percent of GDP. It increased to 3.6 percent of GDP in 2007.	
3. Financial Stability	Average Investment Rate was targeted at 15 percent between 2002-2005.	Average Investment Rate was 18.4 percent over 2002-2006.	PARTIALLY ACCOMPLISHED. Investment has been over 20 percent since 2005. Yet, Bank's efforts in privatization have not been viable. Most of the performance indicators in the CAS were output oriented.
	Privatization of 3 State-Controlled Banks.	Only one Bank was privatized	
	Privatization of SONIDEP (petroleum Distribution).	Not Done	
	Privatization of NIGELEC (electricity).	Not Done	
	Establish the Multisectoral Regulatory Agency.	Done. It has begun recovering costs from fees.	
Instruments for Pillar I:		Actual Results	Comments
New IDA Lending Support	PEAC II (DPL)		IEG Outcome: Satisfactory
	PEAC III (DPL)		Dropped
	Financial Sec (SIL)		Latest PDO: Moderately Satisfactory
	Pub Expend Reform Credit (DPL)		IEG Outcome: Moderately Satisfactory
	Rural & Social Policy Reform I (DPL)		Latest PDO: Satisfactory
	Rural & Social Policy Reform II (DPL)		Latest PDO: Satisfactory
	PRSC		Dropped
On-going pre-CAS 03 Lending Support	PEAC I		IEG Outcome: Moderately Satisfactory
Planned AAA	Niger Investment Climate Assessment ;		Delivered
	Niger Country Procurement Assessment Report;		Delivered
	Public Expenditure Management Review: Country		Delivered
	Financial Accountability Assessment		Delivered
	Decentralization and Stocktaking		Delivered
	Development Policy Review		Dropped
Additional AAA	Niger: Sources of Growth Policy Note;		Delivered
	Niger CFAA integrated PER		Delivered
	CEM/Accelerating Growth Achieving the MDGs		Delivered
TAs	Niger Privatization and Regulatory Reform;		IEG Outcome: Moderately Unsatisfactory
	Rural Development Strategy (Phase 2 & 3)		

Pillar II: Develop Productive Sectors			
Sub-objectives	CAS Benchmark/ Target	Actual Outcomes	Comments
1. Increase agro-pastoral production	No quantified target was set	Agro-pastoral GDP remained constant at 40 percent.	NOT ACCOMPLISHED.
2. Increase in share of arable/ fertile land	No quantified target was set	Arable (irrigated) land increased by 16,000 ha, which is 6 percent of the estimated potential irrigated land area.	PARTIALLY ACCOMPLISHED.
3. Ensure food Security	Complete coverage of cereal requirements each year since 2002	Severe shortage of cereal harvest in 2004. Acute malnutrition is increasing even after the improved food supply after 2005.	NOT ACCOMPLISHED.
4. Promote income generating activities	Reduce poverty index in rural areas from 66 percent in 1994 to 62 percent in 2005.	Poverty index in rural areas was 66 percent in 2006.	NOT ACCOMPLISHED.
	Increase livestock vaccination from 35 percent in 2000 to 50 percent in 2005.	Vaccination coverage in 2005 was 22 percent of livestock.	
Instruments for Pillar II:	Actual Results		Comments
New IDA Lending Support	Community Action Program (SIL)		Latest PDO: Satisfactory
	Small Holders Agriculture Support Project		Dropped
On-going pre-CAS 03 Lending Support	Agro-Pastoral Export Promotion Project		IEG Outcome: Unsatisfactory
	Natural Resource Management		IEG Outcome: Satisfactory
	Transportation Infrastructure Rehab.		IEG Outcome: Moderately Unsatisfactory
	Urban Infrastructure Rehab.		IEG Outcome: Satisfactory
Planned AAA	Urban Strategy		Delivered
	Transport Sector Review (Informal ESW)		Delivered
Additional AAA	Niger River Basin Cooperation		Delivered
GEF Grant	Niger River Basin Initiative		
Pillar III: Improve access of Poor to Quality Social Services			
Sub-objectives	CAS Benchmark/ Target	Actual Outcomes	Comments
1. Making primary education accessible to all.	Increase primary school enrollment ratio from 37.5 percent in 2000 to 48 percent in 2005.	Primary school enrollment ratio was 54 percent in 2006.	PARTIALLY ACCOMPLISHED. Progress has been made in enrollment and completion rate but the girls still lag behind the boys in education.
	Increase completion rate in primary school from 26 percent in 2001-2002 to 44 percent in 2005.	Completion rate in primary school is 40 percent in 2006.	
	Increase Girl's primary school enrollment ratio from 29.6 percent in 2000 to 48 percent in 2005	Girl's primary school enrollment ratio was 43 percent in 2006	
	Increase adult literacy rate from 19.9 percent in 2000 to 28 percent in 2005.	Adult Literacy rate was 28.7 percent in 2005.	
2. Making health care accessible to the poor.	Increase life expectancy at birth to 50 years.	Life expectancy was 50 years in 2005.	PARTIALLY ACCOMPLISHED. The coverage of the integrated health centers (CSI) alone increased from 47.6 percent of the population in 2001 to 65 percent in 2005 but only 6.2 percent are satisfied with the services. Health
	Reduce infant mortality rate from 123 per thousand in 1998 to 94.5 in 2005.	Infant mortality rate was 81 per thousand in 2006.	

2. Making health care accessible to the poor (continued)	Reduce child mortality rate to 205 per thousand in 2005.	Child mortality rate was 198 per thousand in 2006.	Indicators show mixed results.
	Reduce maternal mortality to 500 per 100,000 in 2005.	Maternal Mortality rate was 648 per 100,000 in 2006	
	Increase immunization coverage to 36.8 percent in 2005.	Immunization coverage in 29 percent in 2006.	
	Decrease total fertility rate from 7.5 in 1998 to 5.5 in 2005.	Fertility rate was 7.1 in 2006	
3. Fight against HIV/AIDS	Contain increase.	According to the CASCR the prevalence rate has decreased but this is not the appropriate indicator to assess containment as it may indicate that more people are dying than are being newly infected.	NOT ACCOMPLISHED. Implementation of AIDS Strategic Program is in place but there are no indicators to show that it has helped contain increase in infection of HIV/AIDS.
4. Making Water Infrastructure Accessible	No quantified target was set	The proportion of the population with access to drinking water has increased from 43 percent in 2000 to 68.7 percent in 2005.	PARTIALLY ACCOMPLISHED. Coverage has increased but the main source of drinking water supply for the entire country is still unprotected wells.
Instruments for Pillar III:	Actual Results		Comments
New IDA Lending Support	Basic Education (SIL);		Latest PDO: Moderately Satisfactory
	MultiSec STI/HIV/AIDS 2 (SIL);		Latest PDO: Moderately Satisfactory
	Inst Strgt & Hlth Sec Prgm (SIL);		Latest PDO: Moderately Satisfactory
	MS Demographic (SIL);		Latest PDO: Moderately Satisfactory
	Water Sector Additional Fin (SIL);		Latest PDO: NA
On-going pre-CAS 03 Lending Support	Health Sector Development Program		IEG Outcome: Unsatisfactory
Planned AAA	Health/Social Protection Strategy Note		Postponed (according to CASCR)
	Post-Basic Education Sector Study		Delivered
	Gender Legal Status Concept Note		Postponed (according to CASCR)
	Niger Poverty Analysis		Delivered
	Population		Delivered
Additional AAA	None		
TAs	Welfare Monitoring Survey Poverty Reduction Information System		
Pillar IV: Strengthen Institutional and Individual Capacity			
Sub-objectives	CAS Benchmark/ Target	Actual Outcomes	Comments
1. Institutional and Capacity Building under Pillar I	Audits mandated by the Chamber of Accounts.	Not reported	PARTIALLY ACCOMPLISHED. The CASCR did not provide any information on the targets set in the CAS. It does, however, report that progress was made in procurement and public finance through activities taken under Pillar I. Capacity building of the privatization was lost after it was disbanded.
	Budget review laws are passed every year.	Not reported	
	Share of public tenders complying with regulation	Not reported	
	Degree of awareness of the rule of law among population	Not reported	
	Number of rejected expenditure commitments	Not reported	
	Publication of public budget execution reports	Not reported	

	Utilization ratio of judicial services	Not reported	
	Share of households with access to an information medium (5)	Not reported	
	Number of corrupt cases brought to court	Not reported	
2. Institutional and Capacity Building under Pillar II	No target was set.	Several specialized private advisory services groups have been established but there is no indication that capacity increased.	NOT ACCOMPLISHED
3. Institutional and Capacity Building under Pillar III	No target was set.	Capacity did not increase in any of the social sectors.	NOT ACCOMPLISHED
Instruments for Pillar IV:	Actual Results		Comments
New IDA Lending Support	No specific capacity building program was discussed in CAS. Individual projects implemented under Pillars I, II and III had capacity building components.		
On-going pre-CAS 03 Lending Support	None.		
Planned AAA	AAAs under Pillar I used for capacity building in public finance.		
Additional AAA	None.		