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**BASELINE REFERENCE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG)
NIGER**



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

MDGs : Millennium development goals

SDGs : Sustainable development goals

OPHI: Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative

ECVMA : Survey on Households Living Conditions and Agriculture

AOI : The Agricultural Orientation Index

HICP : Harmonized Index of Consumer Price

EDSN : Demographic and Health Survey

ENISED : National Survey of Evaluation of Socioeconomic and Demographic Indicators

MSP : Ministry of Public Health

anti-HBc : the core antigen of hepatitis B

HBsAg) : Hepatitis B surface antigen

NTD : Neglected Tropical Diseases

WHO : World Health Organization

TRIPS : Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights

ODA : Net/ Total Official Development Assistance

FPT : Technical and vocational training

FGM : Female Genital Mutilations

OECD : Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

GDP : Gross Domestic Product

MHT : Medium and High Technology

ISIC : International Standard Classification by Industry

GNI : Gross National Income

MRIO : Multiregional Input Output

DMC : Domestic Materials Consumption

NSSTD : National Strategy for Sustainable Tourism Development

PAP : Priority Actions Program

NSRRD : National Strategy for Risk Reduction and Disasters

RLI : Red List Index

TFPs : Technical and Financial Partners

GPHC : General Population and Housing Census

INTRODUCTION

In September 2000, United Nations Member States adopted the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in New York, in the hope of eradicating poverty and hunger around the world and particularly in poor countries, particularly in developing countries within fifteen (15) years.

In 2015, on the horizon of the MDGs, the results assessment work revealed that significant progress has been made towards achieving these goals in many countries around the world. The proportion of people suffering from hunger has been cut in half and extreme poverty has decreased by almost 50%. The number of schoolchildren has increased considerably and infant and child mortality has declined. However, despite this progress, the fight against poverty has been noted as still a primary concern.

Thus, at the Summit on Sustainable Development, held on September 25, 2015 in New York, UN Member States wishing to capitalize on the successes achieved in the implementation of the MDGs adopted a new Development Program, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which is expected to completely eradicate hunger and poverty by 2030. This new program includes 17 global targets, 169 targets and 232 indicators.

The 17 SDGs and their 169 targets are much broader than the 8 MDGs and their 21 targets. Where the latter focused mainly on social issues, the SDGs cover all dimensions of sustainable development, namely economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection. In addition, the MDGs targeted mainly developing countries, especially the poorest, while the SDGs are designed for both rich and poor countries.

This development agenda, whose slogan is "***Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development***", is ambitious, on the one hand, by the universal nature of the areas of development it covers and the countries concerned and on the other hand by the implementation methodology that is different from that of the MDGs.

Indeed, unlike the MDGs, one of the innovations introduced into the SDG agenda is that each country should choose for each objective, its own

priority targets, given its context. The requirement to prioritize SDG targets by countries is based on the Resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly on 25 September 2015, point 55 states that: «The Sustainable Development Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible, global in nature and universally applicable, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. Targets are defined as aspirational and global, with each Government setting its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances. Each Government will also decide how these aspirational and global targets should be incorporated into national planning processes, policies and strategies. It is important to recognize the link between sustainable development and other relevant ongoing processes in the economic, social and environmental fields».

However, in a global manner, out of the 169 targets in the 2030 Agenda, countries will have to make their choice of targets to be prioritized only on the so-called "to-be prioritized" targets. The implementation targets that accompany each goal and those of Goal 17 related to the partnership should not be prioritized. They are applicable as such.

Thus, as part of the process of internalizing and monitoring the SDGs, priority work was carried out in Niger. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Planning, out of the 169 targets of the 17 SDGs, the prioritization exercise focused on only 100 targets given the 40 targets for the means of implementation of the 19 partnership targets, and SDG 14 targets that do not apply in Niger.

At the end of the prioritization, the targets of the SDGs prioritized for the next five-year period (2017-2021) include 16 SDGs, 43 targets and 66 indicators. It represents 43% of the 100 targets to be prioritized and 25% of the total targets of the 17 SDGs of the 2030 development agenda.

This report serves as a reference situation in Niger for indicators of the targets identified as priorities for the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

It consists of 16 Chapters.

CHAPTER 1 : GOAL I : - ELIMINATING POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS

Goal one (1) of the SDGs aims at eliminating poverty in all its forms by 2030. To achieve this goal, three (3) targets have been identified as priorities. These are targets 1.2; 1.3 and 1.4, to which should be added two (2)

implementation targets (1.a and 1.b) for a total of Five (5) targets sought to achieve this goal. Their achievement is measured through eight (8) indicators.

Target1. 2: By 2030, halve at least the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in all dimensions of poverty according to national definitions.

Indicator 1.2.1 Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age.

This indicator is the proportion of the population living in households whose per capita consumption (or income) is below the national poverty line.

In Niger, in 2014, 45.4% of people live in poor households. The chart below shows the incidence of poverty in Niger in 2014, in different categories.

Chart 1: National incidence of poverty, household size, HH age, place of residence and HH sex (%)

Source: INS: ECVMA 2014.

The national level of poverty incidence hides disparities between rural and urban areas. Indeed, if in urban areas, less than one (1) in ten (10) people are poor (9%), in rural areas, just over one (1) in two (2) live in poverty, or 52% of the population living there.

With regards to the size of the household, it has a negative influence on their well-being. Indeed, the larger the household size is, the poorer its members are.

Regarding the sex of the head of the household, it appears that households headed by women are less poor compared to those headed by men.

Considering the age of the head of the household, we observe that the incidence of poverty is higher among households headed by chiefs who are between 35 and 45 years old. Before and after this age, the incidence of poverty remains relatively low.

Indicator 1.2.2: Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its forms, as defined by each country.

Niger has not yet defined poverty in a standardized way in the sense of the "ALKIRE" method. However, the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) has developed the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) in a series for a number of countries including Niger. The OPHI index will be used to analyze multidimensional poverty.

The global MPI developed by OPHI has three (3) dimensions and ten (10) indicators, which are highlighted in the box below. Each dimension is weighted in the calculation of the index, and each indicator in a dimension is also weighted, and these weights are shown in brackets in the figure below.

A person is identified as being in a state of multidimensional poverty (or "poor MPI"), if he/she is deprived in at least one third (1/3) of the weighted indicators mentioned above; in other words, the poverty line (k) is 33.33%.

The proportion of the population that is in a state of multidimensional poverty is the incidence of poverty, or (Head count ratio) incidence (H). The average proportion of indicators in which the poor are deprived is described as the intensity of their poverty (A). The MPI is calculated by multiplying the incidence of poverty by the average intensity of poverty among the poor ($MPI = H \times A$); therefore, it reflects both the proportion of people living in poverty and the level of deprivation.

If a person is deprived of 20-33.3% of the weighted indicators, he/she is considered "Vulnerable to poverty" and if he/she is deprived of 50% or more indicators, he/she is identified as being in severe poverty.

Table 1: Overall MPI Outcomes, MPI Impact and Intensity of Poverty

Source: INS : EDSN, 2012.

In Niger, in 2012, according to OPHI, the multidimensional poverty index is 0.605. The multidimensional poverty considered at the threshold of 33.3% affects 89% of the population, with deprivation intensity in 67.7% of the indicators. The vulnerable represent 6.2% of the population while the severe poverty affects 74.3% of the population. This situation at national level conceals disparities between the regions whose situation is given in the table below.

Table 2: Overall MPI Outcomes, MPI Impact and Intensity of Poverty at regional level.

Source : Source: EDSN, 2012, INS

However, in most regions of Niger in 2012, the multidimensional poverty index remains very high (around 0.6). Regions with a relatively low index are Niamey (0.2), Agadez (0.4) and Diffa (0.5).

The same goes according to the place of residence; it is more in rural areas where there is a very high index of poverty (0.66) compared with only 0.27 in urban areas.

Target 1.3 Put in place social protection systems and measures for all, adapted to the national context, including social protection floors, and ensure by 2030 benefiting to significant proportion of poor and vulnerable people in need.

Indicator 1.3.1: Proportion of the population benefiting from social protection floors or systems, by sex and population groups (children, unemployed, elderly people, disabled, pregnant women and newborns, victims of occupational accident, poor and vulnerable people).

In 2015, 64% of surveyed households reported receiving some assistance to protect them from vulnerability to food insecurity. Depending on the region, this portion varies from one region to another. The table below gives the details and the extent of the assistance households receive in order to protect them against vulnerability.

Table 3: Proportion of households that benefited from any protection against vulnerability action in 2014

Source : Vulnerability survey 2014, INS

Target 1.4 By 2030, ensure all men and women, especially poor and vulnerable, have the same rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, land control and other forms of ownership, inheritance, natural resources, new technologies and adequate financial services, including microfinance.

Indicator 1.4.1: Proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services

In Niger, people have poor access to both drinking water and sanitation services. At the national level, only 32% of the population has access to a source of drinking water such as tap, public fountain against 68% who use unsafe water such as surface water, wells (Protected or not). Only 16% of the population use adapted sanitation equipment (latrines, modern toilets).

The challenge of access to basic social services is more acute in rural than in urban. The chart below highlights this situation in 2014.

Chart 1 : Rate of access of population to drinking water and sanitation in 2014

Source : ECVMA 2014, INS

Whatever the service considered (water or sanitation), regions do not experience the same levels of access. Thus, of the two (2) services considered, Niamey populations have the highest access rates, respectively 96% for access to water and 69% for sanitation. Then comes the region of Agadez whose populations record an access rate of 34% for sanitation and 44% for drinking water. The regions of Maradi (32.2%), Tahoua (31.7%) and Zinder (33.5) record access rates to drinking water in the same proportions (around 30%).

Chart 2: Rate of access of populations in different regions to drinking water and sanitation.

Source : ECVMA 2014, INS.

There is an important association between people's standard of living and their access to basic social services, such as water and sanitation. For example, poor households are deprived of drinking water at 81% compared to only 57% of non-poor households. This same observation is even more striking in terms of access to sanitation, where 96% of poor people are deprived of sanitation compared to 72% of non-poor populations.

Table 4: Rate of access of people to drinking water and sanitation according to their poverty situation.

Source : ECVMA 2014, INS

Indicator 1.4.2: Proportion of the total adult population that has secure land rights and legally authenticated documents and considers their rights to land secure, by sex and type of occupation

States legally recognize legitimate property rights through policies, laws and land administration services. States define categories of rights that are considered legitimate. The documentation refers to the recording and publication of information on the nature and location of land, rights and rights holders in a form recognized by the government and therefore legal.

This indicator is the ratio of persons (adults) with secure rights on land to the total adult population under study. Niger has not yet conducted a study to determine the reference value of this indicator. It will be produced through ECVMA 2018.

Target 1.a: Ensure a strong mobilization of resources from multiple sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, to provide developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, with adequate and foreseeable means of implementing programs and policies to end poverty in all its forms

Indicator 1.a.1: Proportion of resources directly allocated by the state to poverty reduction programs

The proportion of state resources directly allocated to poverty reduction programs is not yet determined, however, there is a range of direct and indirect interventions regarding poverty reduction to which the state allocates resources. Initiatives must be undertaken to make this synthesis.

Indicator 1.a.2: Proportion of total public spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)

It shows all the total public expenditure allocated to essential services such as education, health and social protection, in relation to total State expenditure. The graph below shows the evolution of these expenditures between 2011 and 2016. Whatever the year considered, the total expenditure allocated to essential services, does not exceed 35%, value recorded in 2014. Its lowest value is observed in 2016, i.e. 26% of total state expenditure.

Chart 3: Trend of total public expenditure allocated to essential services (Education, Health and social protection between 2011 and 2016)

Source: Statistics Directorate, Minister of Finance

Target 1.b Establish viable national, regional and international policy frameworks based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies to accelerate investment in poverty eradication measures

Indicator 1.b.1 Proportion of public both operating and capital expenditures devoted to sectors that specifically address the needs of women, poor and vulnerable groups. This indicator is not available.

Chapter 2. GOAL 2 – ELIMINATING HUNGER, ACHIEVING FOOD SECURITY, IMPROVING NUTRITION AND PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Three targets are prioritized to eliminate hunger, ensure food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture (2.1, 2.2, and 2.3).

To results drawn from these targets, we must add three other implementation targets (2.a, 2.b, 2.c). They are measured through a set of eleven (11) indicators.

Target 2.1: By 2030, eliminating hunger and ensuring that everyone, especially poor and vulnerable, including infants have access to healthy, nutritious and sufficient diet throughout the year.

Indicator 2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment

Parameters needed to calculate the indicator are: the average level of the power supply Energy consumption (**DEC**); a cut-off point defined as the minimum dietary energy requirement (**MDER**); the Coefficient of Variation (**CV**) as a parameter taking into account inequality in food consumption; and tilt (**SK**) Parameter for accounting asymmetry in the distribution. Both DEC and MDER are updated annually, with the first calculated from FAO Food Balance Sheets. The MDER is calculated as a weighted average of energy needs by sex and age group, and is updated annually from the United Nations population ratio data.

Chart 6 below depicts the situation of the prevalence of undernourishment in Niger. Thus, at the national level of the country, one in two people suffers from undernourishment, or 50% of the population. However, the national level conceals disparities between different categories of populations.

Chart 4 : Prevalence of undernourishment in Niger according to different population categories in 2014

Source : ECVMA, INS, 2014

Indicator 2.1.2: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity, assessed according to the experience-based food insecurity scale

At the national level, there is no indicator calculated according to the metadata of this indicator, however, FAO has calculated it for Niger and places its value at 27.4% in 2015.

Target 2.2: By 2030, halt all forms of malnutrition, including by 2025 achieving goals internationally agreed on stunting and emaciation among children under 5 years of age, and meeting the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant or breastfeeding women and the elderly

Indicator 2.2.1: Prevalence of stunting (height/age index below -2 standard deviations from the average WHO child growth standards) for children under 5 years of age

The following chart shows the prevalence of stunting by sex and generally among children under 5 years of age. It appears that stunting affects boys more than girls, 48.2% of them against 44.5% of girls.

Chart 7: Prevalence of stunting

Source: Nutrition Survey 2016, INS

Indicator 2.2.2 : Prevalence of malnutrition (weight / height index higher than +2 standard deviations or less than -2 standard deviations from the average child growth norms defined by the WHO in children under 5 years, by form (overweight and emaciation)

At the national level the prevalence of global acute malnutrition is 10.3%. This national prevalence varies according to the place of residence, i.e. 10.5% for rural areas compared with 8.5% for urban areas in 2016. The national prevalence of severe acute malnutrition is 1.9% compared with 1.1% in rural areas and 2.1% in urban areas.

The prevalence of global acute malnutrition also varies by region. The highest prevalence (12.9%) was recorded in the Agadez and Maradi regions, while the lowest (7.4%) was observed in the Dosso region.

Table 5: Prevalence of acute malnutrition (global, moderate, and severe) among children aged 6 to 59 months, by administrative region in 2016.

Source : Nutrition Survey 2016, INS

Indicator 2.3 1: Volume of production per unit of labour, depending on the size of the farm, pastoral or forest

The indicator refers to the value of output per unit of labor exploited by small-scale producers, Sectors of agriculture, pastoralism and forestry. The data will be produced by enterprise size classes. The value of this indicator is not

available at the national level. The ECVMA 2018 being prepared could eventually produce it.

Indicator 2.3.2 Average Income of Small-Scale Food Producers, by Sex and Aboriginal Status

The Average income of small food producers, by sex and aboriginal status. There is no reference value for this indicator.

Indicator 2. a.1: Agricultural orientation index of public expenditure

The Agricultural Orientation Index (AOI) for Government Expenditures is defined as the share of agriculture in government expenditures, divided by the share of agriculture in GDP, where Agriculture refers to the agricultural sectors, breeding, fishing, hunting and logging. There is no reference value for this indicator.

Indicator 2. a.2: Total public inputs (official development assistance plus other official contributions) allocated to the agricultural sector

This is total net development assistance (ODA) to agriculture and rural development. Data must be expressed in US dollars at the average annual exchange rate. However, at the national level, estimates have not yet been made to determine the value of this indicator.

Indicator 2. b.1: Estimate of support for agricultural production

The producer support estimate (%) represents transfers to farm producers, measured on the farm and expressed as a percentage of gross farm receipts. The transfers included in the producer support estimate are: market price support, budget payments and lost revenue costs borne by the government and other economic agents. It does not have a reference value at the national level.

Indicator 2. b.2: Export subsidies in the agricultural sector

In a large part of the world's countries, the states subsidize national agricultural production in order to support the national profitability of the field. This indicator estimates the total costs of export subsidies in the agricultural sector. There is no reference value at the national level. It is therefore up to

the Ministry in charge of the field to put in place a strategy to estimate its value.

Indicator 2. c.1: Indicator of pricing anomalies for foodstuffs

The proposed indicator of food price anomalies measures the number of "price anomalies" that occur over a given set of food prices over a given period of time. Data from the Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) can be used to calculate the value of the indicator for food.

Chapter 3. GOAL 3 – GIVE INDIVIDUALS THE MEANS OF LIVING A HEALTHY LIFE AND PROMOTING THE WELL-BEING OF ALL

At Goals Three (3), four (4) outcome targets were identified as priorities for achieving the goal. To these are added three implementation targets, a total of seven targets pursued to achieve Goal 3 of the SDGs. They sum up seven (7) targets and fifteen (15) indicators whose available values are analyzed in the paragraphs below.

Target 3.1 By 2030, increase the global maternal mortality rate to below 70 per 100,000 live births

Indicator 3.1.1 : Maternal Mortality Rate

Maternal mortality is defined as "the death of a woman during pregnancy or within 42 days of her termination, regardless of the duration or location, for any cause determined or aggravated by the pregnancy or the care it has motivated, but neither accidental nor fortuitous ", expressed per 100,000 live births, within a fixed term.

In Niger, the maternal mortality rate rose from 700 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 520 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015, a decrease of 7.2 points on average per year.

Chart 5 : Evolution of the maternal mortality ratio between 1990 and 2015

Source: EDSN 1992 to 2012 and ENISED 2015; INS

Indicator 3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

The percentage of live births attended by skilled health personnel during delivery is the proportion of the latest births of women aged 15-49 at the birth of which skilled health personnel attended.

These are births attended by qualified health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives) trained in the provision of vital obstetric care, including the supervision, care and counseling necessary for women during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, to perform deliveries themselves, and to care for newborns.

At the national level, about 29% of births are attended by qualified health personnel. Large disparities exist between urban and rural areas, and also between regions. The following table traces this situation:

Chart 8: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel by various characteristics of residence context

Source : EDSN 2012, INS

It appears that the higher the level of education is, the more the woman is assisted during childbirth. The highest proportion of births attended by skilled health staff is observed among women with secondary education or higher and those in the highest welfare quintile, with 75% and 71%, respectively, in 2012.

Chart 6: Proportion of deliveries by skilled health personnel in various socio-cultural and economic aspects

Source : EDSN 2012, INS

Target 3.2: By 2030, eliminate preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5, all countries should aim to reduce neonatal mortality to 12 per 1,000 live births at the most, as well as the mortality of children under 5 to 25 per 1,000 live births.

Indicator 3.2.1: Mortality rate of children under 5

The under-five mortality rate as defined here is, strictly speaking, not a rate (which is the number of deaths divided by the number of population at risk within a certain period) but a probability of death from a life table and expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births.

The chart below shows the trend of under-five mortality in Niger between 1992 and 2015. From 318 deaths per 1000 live births in 1992, it stands at 126 deaths per 1000 live births in 2015.

Chart 10: Trend in the infant and child mortality rate between 1992 and 2015

Source : EDSN 1992 to 2012 , ENISED 2015, INS

The infant child mortality rate shows disparities according to the place of residence. It is 163 per 1000 in rural areas, a little more than double the urban area (83 per 1000).

Chart 7: Infantchild mortality rate by place of residence in 2015

Source : ENISED 2015, INS

Disparities also exist at the regional level. The infant-juvenile mortality rate was respectively 51‰ in Agadez region and 190‰ in Dosso region.

Similarly, the mortality rate for children under five (05) is lower among children whose mothers have a secondary education level or higher (91‰) compared to those whose mothers have a primary level of education (121 ‰) or have no schooling (158 ‰).

The level of economic well-being also influences the mortality rate of children under five (05). The lowest rate is observed in children whose mothers are the most affluent.

Chart 8 : Infant and child mortality rates by selected characteristics of mothers.

Source : ENISED 2015, INS

Indicator 3.2.2: Neonatal mortality rate

It is the probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die during the first 28 days of life if it is subject to the age-specific death rates for that period, expressed for 1000 live births.

Neonatal deaths (deaths from live births during the first 28 days of complete life) can be subdivided into early neonatal deaths, occurring during the first 7 days of life and late neonatal deaths, after the 7th day but before the 28th full day of life.

The neonatal mortality rate changed from 40.7 ‰ in 1992 to 24 ‰ in 2015. However, there are differences according to the place of residence, the region and quintiles of well-being and the level of education of the mother.

Chart 9: Trend in the neonatal mortality rate between 1992 and 2015

Sources: EDSN 1992 à 2012; ENISED 2015, INS

Regarding the neonatal mortality rate according to mothers region of residence, the quintile of well-being and place of residence, all other things being equal, it is lower in the regions of Agadez (17 ‰), Diffa (4 ‰) and is higher in other regions where the rate varies between 20 ‰ and 39 ‰. Similarly, it varies from 25 ‰ for the children whose mothers' quintile of well being is the highest and 35 ‰ for the children whose mothers quintile of well being is the lowest.

Compared to mothers' education level, the more women are educated, the neonatal mortality rate decreases with education level. Thus, from 23‰ for the children of mothers with secondary education or more, the neonatal mortality rate reaches 32‰ for children of mothers with no education.

Chart 14: Neonatal Mortality Rate according to some Mothers' Characteristics

Source: ENISED, 2015, INS

Target 3.3 By 2030, end the AIDS epidemic, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

Indicator 3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 HIV-negative people, by sex, age and major population groups.

Number of new HIV infections per 1000 person-years among the uninfected population. The incidence rate is the number of new cases per population at risk in a given period of time.

This rate is 0.09% for men, 0.15% for women and 0.12% for all vulnerable groups.

Indicator 3.3.2: Incidence of tuberculosis per 1,000 populations

The estimated number of new and recurrent TB cases (all forms of TB, including cases of people living with HIV) that occur in a given year, expressed per 100,000 populations. It stands at 0.52% in 2016.

Indicator 3.3.3: Malaria Incidence per 1 000 people

It refers to the number of malaria cases per 1000 people per year. The chart below gives the extent of this situation in 2016.

Chart 15: Number of malaria cases per 1000 people per year by region and age group of populations submitted in 2016

Source : DS, 2015, MSP

Indicator 3.3.4: Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 populations

The number of new hepatitis B infections per 100,000 populations in a given year is estimated from the prevalence of total antibodies against hepatitis B core antigen (Total anti-HBc) and hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) positive among 5-year-old children, adjusted for sampling design. The Ministry of Health does not have the value of this indicator.

Indicator 3.3.5: Number of people for whom interventions against Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) are needed

The number of people requiring treatment and care for one of the NTDs targeted by the WHO Roadmap and World Health Assembly resolutions and reported to WHO. Treatment and care are broadly defined to allow treatment and preventive, curative, surgical or rehabilitative care. The table below gives the situation of this indicator.

At the national level, 101828 cases are recorded. The least affected regions are Agadez and Dosso respectively 5552 and 9643 people. The age groups of the most affected populations are 1-4 years and 25 years and over.

Table 6: Number of people for whom interventions against Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) are needed in 2015

Source : DS, 2015, MSP

Target 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, including for family planning, information and education, and health inclusion in national strategies and programs

Indicator 3.7.1: Proportion of women of childbearing age (15-49 years) using modern methods of family planning.

The use of contraceptive methods is one of the most effective ways to reduce maternal mortality and promote family planning. However, the use of these modern methods remains weak in Niger.

In 2012, only 12.1% of women aged 15-49 use at least one modern method of contraception. This level varies according to the different characteristics of women. In fact, women with a higher level of education (35.7%), women in Niamey (22.4%) and those in urban areas in general (22.1%) are more likely to use contraception modern methods. However, there is no significant difference according to the marital status of women in the use of modern methods of contraception.

Chart 16: Proportion of women of childbearing age (15-49 years) using modern methods of family planning (%)

Source : DS, 2015, MSP

Indicator 3.7.2: Teenage birth rate (ages 10 to 14 and 15 to 19 years) per 1,000 adolescent girls in the same age group.

Annual number of teenage births (10 to 14 and 15 to 19 years) per 1,000 teenage girls in this age group. It is also called the age-specific fertility rate for adolescent girls (10 to 14 years old and 15 to 19 years old).

The birth rate of adolescent girls is low among girls aged 10-14 regardless of their place of residence (between 0.01‰ in urban areas and 0.02‰ in rural areas). On the other hand, it becomes very important for girls aged 15-19 (206 ‰), especially in rural areas (209 ‰).

Table 7: Teenage birth Rates (%)

Source : DS, 2015, MSP

Target 3.a Strengthen in all countries, as appropriate, the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control

Indicator 3.a.1: Prevalence of current smoking among over-15s (age-standardized rates)

The age-standardized prevalence of current smoking among people aged 15 and over. "Smoked tobacco products" include the consumption of cigarettes, bidis, cigars, chiroots, pipes, shisha (water pipes), roll-your-own krekets and any other form of smoked tobacco. « Current users» include daily and non-daily users of smoked or smokeless tobacco

"Smokeless tobacco" includes wet tobacco, cork, snuff, dissolvable, dry tobacco, gul, loose leaves, red powders, snus, chimo, gutkha, khaini, gudakhu, zarda, quiwam, dohra, tuibur, naways, naas / naswar, shammah, betel quid, toombak, pan (betel quid), iq'mik, mishri, tapkeer, tombol and any other sniff tobacco product , retained in the mouth or chewed.

The proportion of smokers is 16.2% of adults in rural areas and 22.5% in urban areas.

Target 3.b Support research and development of vaccines and medicines for communicable and non-communicable diseases, which primarily affect people in developing countries, provide affordable access to essential drugs and vaccines in accordance with Doha Declaration on the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) and Public Health, which reaffirms the right of developing countries to take full advantage of the provisions of this Agreement which provide flexibility in protecting public health and, in particular, ensuring universal access to medicines

Indicator 3.b.1: Proportion of the population that can afford essential medicines and vaccines at affordable and sustainable cost

Percentage of health facilities with essential drugs and life-saving products.

Indicator 3.b.2: Total net amount of official development assistance for medical research and basic health care

This is total net official development assistance (ODA) for medical research and basic health. Data are expressed in US dollars at the average annual exchange rate. This indicator reference values are not available.

Target 3.c Significantly increase the health budget and the recruitment, development, training and retention of health personnel in developing countries, including least developed countries and small island developing States

Indicator 3.c.1: Density and distribution of health personnel

The ratio of health personnel to inhabitants is an indicator of the supply, particularly of health system coverage.

The table below gives the ratio of different categories of health workers per population. It appears that, whatever the category of agents, the ratio is below the standards recommended by WHO.

Table 8: Health personnel ratio per 1000 inhabitants specific in 2015

Source : DS, 2015, MSP

CHAPTER 4 : GOAL 4 – ENSURE TO ALL ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION

As part of the achievement of the SDGs Goal Four (4), particularly ensuring quality education to all on an equal footing, three outcome targets have been identified as priorities, in addition to three (3) implementation targets.

They are measured through six (6) indicators whose available reference values are developed in the following paragraphs.

Target 4.1 Target 4.1 By 2030, ensure to all girls and boys full, free and quality cycle of primary and secondary education on an equal basis, leading to meaningful.

Indicator 4.1.1 : Proportion of children and young people: a) in elementary school; (b) at the end of the primary cycle; c) at the end of junior high school who are at least proficient in i) reading and ii) mathematics, by sex.

Whatever the level, students seldom have the minimum skills in reading and mathematics. Thus, in elementary school, only 31.7% and 31.2% of students have the skills respectively in reading and mathematics. In the fifth year of primary, 26.8% and 27.6% of students have the reading and math skills respectively.

Chart 17: Proportion of children and youth who achieve a minimum level of proficiency in the fields in 2015

Source: DS, Directory 2015, MPE

The percentage of children and youth at the end of elementary and junior high school who reach at least a minimum proficiency level in (a) reading and (b) mathematics. The minimum skill level will be measured against the

new reading and cash calculation. **The scales for this indicator are currently under development.**

Target 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender inequities in education and ensure equal access of vulnerable persons, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations, at all levels of education and vocational training.

Indicator 4.5.1 : Gender parity indices (women / men, urban / rural, bottom / top wealth quintile and other parameters such as disability, place of residence and conflict situations, as data become available) for all indicators in the education area of this list can be broken out.

The parity indices do not require additional data as the specific disaggregation data of interest. These are simply the ratio of the value of the indicator for one group to that of the other. As a general rule, the probably most disadvantaged group is the numerator. A value of exactly 1 indicates parity between the two groups. The table below gives the gender parity index in the different indicators.

Regardless of the level considered, women are less represented than men. Disparities are deeper in vocational and technical secondary education and upper secondary education.

Table 9: Gender Parity Index in Education Indicators in 2015

Source : DS Statistics Directory 2015, MEP, MES

Target 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all young people and a significant proportion of adults, men and women, know how to read, write and count.

Indicator 4.6.1: Percentage of population in a given age group with the required competencies to at least one skill level of (a) Literacy and (b) Functional Numeracy.

The percentage of youth (ages 15 to 24) and adults (15 years and over) who meet or exceed a given skill level in (a) literacy and (b) numeracy. The values for this indicator are not yet available.

Target 4.a Build schools that are adapted to children, people with disabilities and both sexes or adapt existing schools to this end and provide a safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environment for all

Indicator 4.a.1: Proportion of schools with access to: a) electricity; b) the Internet for educational purposes; (c) computers for educational purposes; (d) infrastructure and materials adapted to students with disabilities; e) a basic supply of drinking water; (f) separate basic sanitary facilities for men and women; (g) basic equipment for handwashing [in accordance with the indicators defined under the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All initiative (WASH)]

The percentage of schools by level of education (primary, lower secondary and upper secondary) with access to the given service. The Internet for educational purposes is defined as the Internet that is available to improve teaching and learning and is accessible to students.

The Internet for educational purposes is defined as a globally interconnected computer network, which provides students with access to a number of communication services, including the World Wide Web, and transmits e-mails, news, entertainment and data files, regardless of the device used (i.e. not supposed to be only via a computer) and you can also access the mobile phone, tablet, PDA, games, digital television, etc.). Access can be via a fixed narrow band, a fixed broadband or via mobile network. In most of these facilities, the values of the indicator are very low especially at the primary level (less than 20%)

Nevertheless, at the level of general and vocational secondary education, there are significant proportions of institutions. These include electricity (21% and 63%), computers (63.84% and 25.00%), and drinking water (46.30% and 69.49%) or separate latrines (56.45% and 70.06%), facilities are provided with significant proportions. Equipment such as broadband internet connection, disabled facilities and handwashing facilities are rare or nonexistent at the level of institutions, whether primary or secondary.

Table 10: Proportion of schools with access to services below (%).

Source : DS, 2015 MES, MEP

Target 4.b By 2020; significantly increase globally the number of scholarships available to students from developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, small island developing States and developing countries and from Africa, to enable them to pursue postgraduate studies, including vocational training, computer, technical and scientific curricula and engineering studies, in developed and other developing countries

Indicator 4.b.1: Volume of official development assistance devoted to scholarships, by sector and type of training.

The information Official development assistance volume devoted to scholarships, by sector and type of training is not available. However, it appears that the total amount allocated to scholarships reached **212 818 361 000 FCFA** for the 2016-2017 school year.

Target 4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the number of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and Small Island States in development

Indicator 4.c.1: Proportion of teachers in: a) preschool; (b) the primary cycle; (c) the first cycle of secondary education; and (d) the second cycle of secondary education that followed (before taking up their duties or being active) at least the courses organized for them (in particular in the educational field) which are required to be able to teach at the relevant level in a given country.

Overall, preschool teachers most attended at least the training courses organized for them before taking up their duties (82%). At primary level (60%), their proportion is lower compared to preschool. In vocational secondary schools, 32% and 22% of teachers, respectively, have taken at least the courses organized for them before taking up their duties. In addition, regardless of the cycle, the female staff is the one who has followed at least the training courses organized for them before taking up their duties.

Chart 10: Proportion of teachers in various cycles who have attended at least the training courses organized for them in 2015 (%)

Source : DS 2015, MES, MEP

CHAPTER 5 : GOAL 5 – ACHIEVING GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERING ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

2030 Agenda Goal five (5) aims to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls by 2030. To achieve this, three targets have been identified as priorities by the country, to which three implementation targets must be added. The progress made towards achieving these targets is measured by these indicators whose available values are analyzed below.

Target 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against women and girls worldwide.

Indicator 5.1.1: Presence or absence of a legal framework to promote, enforce and monitor the application of the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex.

It consists of measuring whether or not: 1) national laws exist to promote gender and non-discrimination against women and girls and 2) are there mechanisms to "implement and monitor" the implementation of legal frameworks for each domain of right.

In Niger, the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex are regulated by law, including the Constitution and the Law No.

Target 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child marriage, early or forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

Indicator 5.3.1: Proportion of women aged 20 to 24 who whether were married or in couple before the age of 15 or 18

This indicator provides the proportion of women aged 20 to 24 who were first married or in couple before the age of 18.

In 2012, according to the EDSN-MICS IV (or the RGPH IV) 28% of girls aged 20-24 were married before the exact age of 15, while before the exact age of 18 they were 76% of girls in the same age group who are married or in a couple.

Indicator 5.3.2: Proportion of girls and women aged 15 to 49 who have undergone female genital mutilation or removal, by age

This indicator provides the proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 who have undergone female genital mutilation or removal FGM / R.

At the national level, according to the 2012 EDSN-MICS, the prevalence of female genital mutilation is 2% of women aged 15-49 who have undergone female genital mutilation. However, the region of Tillabéry with 9.2% of women aged 15-49 years excised remains the one where the practice is most prevalent. There is no significant difference according to the age group of women or their place of residence.

Chart 11: Proportion of girls and women aged 15 to 49 who have undergone genital mutilation or removal, by age (%)

Source : EDSN 2012, INS

Target 5.6 Ensure all access to sexual and reproductive health care and to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to exercise their reproductive rights, as agreed in the Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and the Beijing Development and Platform for Action and the final documents of the review conferences that followed

Indicator 5.6.1: Proportion of women aged 15 to 49 knowingly making their own decisions about sex, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care

It is an indicator that individually measures the specific decisions of women (ages 15-49) on sexuality and reproduction. Respondents will need to provide a "yes" answer to all three questions to count as a woman making her own sexual and reproductive decisions. The first question is about the ability to say no to sex as a critical condition of sexual autonomy. The second question measures the woman's decision regarding the use or absence of contraception. The third question measures the woman's decision on her sexual and reproductive care.

There is no value for this indicator.

Indicator 5.6.2: Number of countries with laws and regulations guaranteeing women aged 15-49 access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education in this area.

This indicator measures the proportion of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women and adolescents access to sexual and reproductive health services, information and education regardless of age, marital status and without third party authorization.

There are laws in Niger such as: the law on free healthcare, the law on reproductive health (2006), the law prohibiting Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) (2003).

Target 5.a Undertake reforms to provide women with the same rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control of land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national legislation

Indicator 5.a.1 : (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with property rights or guaranteed rights to agricultural land, by sex; (b) Proportion of women among the holders of property rights or rights guaranteed on agricultural land, by type of right

The indicator is divided into two parts: (a) measures the proportion of persons with secure ownership or rights over agricultural land among the total

agricultural population; while (b) focuses on gender parity. Part (a) and part (b) can not be considered as two different indicators; rather they provide two complementary pieces of information. In addition, they can be calculated using (almost) the same data, the main difference between the two parts being only the denominator.

The "total farm population" is used as the denominator of part (a), instead of the total population, because ownership or security of tenure on agricultural land is obviously relevant only to those whose means of livelihoods are based on agriculture. There is no reference value for this indicator in Niger.

Indicator 5.a.2: Proportion of countries with a legal framework (including customary law) guaranteeing women the same rights as men to own or control land

The precise definition of this indicator is: "The legal framework includes special measures to guarantee women equal rights to land accession and control". The indicator monitors reforms that give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to land ownership and control. More specifically, the indicator tracks progress towards gender equity through the adoption of specific measures for women to promote women's secure right to land. The indicator has a rating system of 0 to 4, which informs the step in the political / legal framework of legal reforms, as follows:

Score 0: Absence of legal framework

Score 1: a policy is being developed

Score 2: A bill must be submitted for deliberation

Score 3: the indicator appears in primary law

Score 4: the indicator appears in several legal instruments

There is no reference value for this indicator in Niger.

Target 5.b Strengthen the use of key technologies, particularly computer and communications technologies, to empower women

Indicator 5.b.1: Proportion of the population owning a mobile phone, by sex

This indicator is defined as the "proportion of people with a mobile phone, by sex". An individual owns a mobile cell phone if he has a mobile phone device with at least one active SIM card for personal use. Mobile cell phones

provided by employers that can be used for personal reasons (for personal calls, Internet access, etc.) are included.

Nationally, according to ECVMA 2014, around 41% of the adult population owns a mobile phone. The proportion of people who own a mobile phone is higher in urban areas (73%) than in rural areas, in the Niamey region (82.3%) compared to other regions. It is also higher in the highest well-being quintile (62%).

Chart 20: Proportion of the population with a mobile phone

Source : ECVMA 2014, INS

Target 5.c Adopt well-designed policies and legislative provisions for the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls at all levels and strengthen existing ones

Indicator 5.c.1: Proportion of countries with systems to monitor and publicize the amount of resources allocated to gender equality and women's empowerment

This indicator seeks to measure the government's efforts to track budget allocations and expenditures for gender equality throughout the PFM cycle and make them public.

The "finance law" provides resources for gender equality and women's empowerment.

CHAPTER 6 : GOAL 6 - GUARANTEE ALL ACCESS TO WATER, SANITATION AND ENSURE SUSTAINABLE WATER MANAGEMENT

Access to water and sanitation is a right for people whose satisfaction is a major concern in developing countries. To achieve this objective by 2030, three (3) targets have been identified as priorities by Niger. To these are added two (2) targets set on the implementation of the results targets, that is, a total of five (5) targets for this objective.

Achievements of progress towards these targets are measured by six (6) indicators whose available situations are described in the following paragraphs.

Target 6.1 By 2030, ensure universal and equitable access to affordable drinking water.

Indicator 6.1.1: Proportion of population using drinking water services managed safely

Population using a basic drinking water source (improved drinking water sources used for monitoring the MDGs, i.e. water channeled into the dwelling, yard or parcel; public taps or access panels, boreholes or tube wells, protected dug wells, protected springs and storm water) which is located on-site and available when needed.

About 50% of the population uses safe drinking water services that are managed nationally. This proportion reaches 90% in urban areas compared to 42.4% in rural areas. Women-headed households also have greater access to safe drinking water services (55% vs. 50%). Similarly, households headed by young HH (under 25) have less access to safe drinking water services than households headed by older HH.

Chart 21: Proportion of the population using safe drinking water services by age, sex of head of household and place of residence (%)

Source: ECVMA, 2014

The proportion of households with access to safely managed drinking water services is higher among households that are in the highest quintile of well-being (67.2%) and households whose head of Household has high level of education (97.7%).

Chart 22: Proportion of households with access to safely managed drinking water services by standard of living of households and level of education of households' heads (%).

Source : ECVMA 2014

Target 6.2 By 2030, ensure equitable access for all to adequate sanitation and hygiene services and end open defecation, with special attention to the needs of women and girls and people in vulnerable situation.

Indicator 6.2.1: Proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services, including hand-washing equipment with soap and water.

Population using a basic sanitation facility at the household level ('improved' sanitation facilities used for monitoring the MDGs, i.e. evacuate or pour waste to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slabs, and composting toilets, the same categories as improved drinking water sources used for monitoring the MDGs) that is not shared with other households and where faeces are secured and disposed in situ or treated off-site..

Managed sanitation services are calculated by combining data on the proportion of the population using different types of basic sanitation facilities with estimates of the proportion of focused waste that is safely disposed of on-site or treated off-site. The value of this indicator is not available.

Target 6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through cross-border cooperation as appropriate.

Indicator 6.5.2: Proportion of transboundary water basins where operational cooperation is in place.

The proportion of the surface area of transboundary basins for which there is cross-border cooperation in water management. Regular meetings of local residents to discuss IWRM and exchange of information are required for a framework to be defined as "operational".

Calculated - for any spatial unit (country, region) - as a percentage of the total area (in km²) of transboundary basins that have an operational agreement for cooperation in water management that is part of the total area of Transboundary basins (km²). GIS data on the extent and location of transboundary basins facilitates spatial analysis; the corresponding data are available globally. The reference value is not available.

Target 6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries on water and sanitation activities and programs, including collection, desalination and rational use of water, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse techniques

Indicator 6.a.1: Amount of official development assistance for water and sanitation in a government-coordinated expenditure plan.

This is the amount of official development assistance (ODA) allocated to water and sanitation. It is captured through the Credit Reporting System of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Aware that the role of ODA in international cooperation is evolving and that various stakeholders are involved in "international cooperation and capacity building". The reference value is not available.

Target 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of the local population in improving water and sanitation management

Indicator 6.b.1: Proportion of local governments with operational policies and procedures that encourage local participation in water and sanitation management

This indicator is based on data already collected by UN-Water on the presence, at the national level, of clearly defined procedures in laws or policies for the participation of service users. The reference value is not available.

Chapter 7 : SDG7: ENSURE ACCESS FOR ALL TO RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE, MODERN AND AFFORDABLE ENERGY SERVICES

In terms of access to energy (SDG 7), the country is committed to ensuring access for all people to modern, sustainable and affordable energy services at affordable cost and significantly increasing the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix;

At this level, two (2) targets have been prioritized for Niger. To these are added two (2) implementation targets, namely four (4) targets for this objective and five (5) indicators for measuring the achievement of the various targets.

Target 7.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to reliable and modern energy services at affordable cost

Indicator 7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity

This indicator indicates the proportion of the population in a country that has access to electricity through either a grid connection or a connection to an off-grid generating device, such as a solar panel, small-scale wind turbine, hydroelectric facility or generator.

For Niger, the proportion of the population using electricity as an energy source increased from 12.8% in 2011 to 14.5% in 2014.

Chart 23: Proportion of population with access to electricity in 2014 (%)

Source: ECVMA, 2014, INS

The proportion of the population using electricity as a source of energy is higher in urban areas (**65.0%**) than in rural areas (**5.8%**).

Large disparities are also noted between regions. In fact, the regions where the population uses the most electricity as a source of energy are Niamey (76.6%) and Agadez (32.7%). In contrast, Zinder and Tillabery are the regions where the use of electricity is lower 10.8% and 9.3% respectively.

Indicator 7.1.2: Proportion of the population using mainly clean fuels and technologies

It shows the percentage of the population using non-solid fuels and clean technologies as the main source of domestic energy for cooking and heating. Non-solid fuels for cooking and heating include electricity or gaseous fuels (including liquefied petroleum gases) or solid / liquid fuels coupled with stoves with overall emission rates near petroleum gases liquefied or close to it.

In Niger, the proportion of the population mainly using clean fuels and technologies was only around 3.7% in 2015.

Chart 24: Proportion of the population using mainly clean technologies in 2015 (%)

Source : INS

This rate hides disparities in the area of residence and regions. It is very low in rural areas (**0.3%**) and in the Dosso region (**0.2%**).

Target 7.2: By 2030, significantly increase the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

Indicator 7.2.1: Share of renewable energy in final energy consumption

The share of renewable energy in total final consumption is the percentage of final energy consumption from renewable resources.

Renewable energy consumption includes consumption of: hydropower, solid biofuels, wind, solar energy, liquid biofuels, biogas, geothermal, marine and waste. Total final energy consumption is calculated from national balances and statistics as total final consumption minus non-energy consumption. It is calculated by dividing the energy consumption of all renewable sources by total final energy consumption.

In Niger, the share of renewable energy in final energy consumption was only 0.25% in 2015. This indicator is available only at the national level.

In conclusion, for energy infrastructure, electricity production increased by 53%, reflecting an increase from 270 MWH in 2011 to 412 MWH in 2015. Nevertheless, the quantity of electrical energy available remains far below the needs of the population.

Target 7.a: By 2030, strengthen international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy science and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and new clean combustion technologies for fossil fuels, and encourage investment in energy infrastructure and clean technologies in the energy sector

The target tracking variable is the Amount (in US dollars) of resources mobilized per year from 2020 under the US \$ 100 billion commitment (**Indicator 7a.1**).

Indeed, "the" US \$ 100 billion a year "is a joint commitment of developed countries made in Copenhagen in 2009 to mobilize, from 2020, public and private financing, including innovative sources, in favor of developing countries to finance their actions to combat climate change "

This indicator must be filled in from the year 2020 as indicated at the target level.

Target 7.b: By 2030, develop infrastructure and improve technology to provide modern and sustainable energy services to all people in developing countries, especially the least developed countries, developing small island States and landlocked developing countries, while respecting the assistance programs that affect them.

Indicator 7.b.1: Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and amount of foreign direct investment in the form of financial transfers for the infrastructure and technology needed for sustainable development services.

This indicator reflects all investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in the form of financial transfers for the infrastructure and technology needed for sustainable development services.

Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP were 0.002% in 2017. This result indicates that investment in energy efficiency is low despite the growing need for energy in the population.

CHAPTER 8: GOAL 8 – PROMOTE SUSTAINED, SHARED AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

To promote sustained economic growth and full employment, the ambition is to maintain a high economic growth rate, achieve full employment of productive capacities and ensure decent work for all, and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism for all, create jobs and showcase local cultures and products.

Three (3) targets were prioritized for the country plus two (2) implementation targets, totaling five (5) targets.

Target 8.1: Maintain a per capita economic growth rate adapted to the national context and, in particular, an annual gross domestic product growth rate of at least 7% in the least developed countries

Indicator 8.1.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

This indicator is calculated as the nominal gross domestic product (GDP) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates divided by the total population.

Indeed, the growth rate of the real gross domestic product (GDP) increased from 2.3% in 2011 to 11.8% in 2012, to reach 5.3% in 2013, 7.0% in 2014, 3.6% in 2015, and 1.1 in 2016. During the period 2011-2015, Niger recorded an average growth rate of 6.0%. This performance was stronger over the 2012-2014 periods with an average annual growth rate of 8.0%.

Chart 25: Real GDP growth rate (in %) from 2011 to 2016

Source: INS

In 2015, we note a slowdown in economic activity after the rebound observed in 2014. The economic growth rate stood at 1.1% in 2016 against 3.5% in 2015. This decline in the pace of growth of economic activity is mainly due to the slow growth of agricultural production.

Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that promote productive activities, the creation of decent jobs, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation and stimulate the growth of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and facilitate their integration into the formal sector, including access to financial services.

Indicator 8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural sectors, by sex.

This indicator reflects the share of informal employment in total non-agricultural employment. It refers to employment in informal jobs as a percentage of total non-agricultural employment.

The share of informal employment in non-agricultural sectors was 87.1% in 2012. This indicator was higher for women (89.4%) than for men (86.3%).

Chart 26: Share of informal employment in non-agricultural sectors by sex in 2012

Source: INS

Target 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and ensure all women and men, including young people and persons with disabilities, decent work and equal pay for work of equal value.

Indicator 8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of male and female employees by occupation, age and type of disability.

This indicator shows that the gender pay gap measures the relative difference between average hourly earnings for men and average hourly earnings for women. It is calculated as the difference between the average gross hourly wage of male and female employees expressed as a percentage of the average gross hourly wage of male employees. Earnings refer to regular earnings received from employers, in cash and in kind, and include direct wages and salaries for time worked or work performed, pay for time not worked (for example, paid annual leave) as well as bonuses and allowances regularly received. It excludes employer contributions to social security and pension plans for their employees, benefits received by employees under these plans, and severance and termination benefits. However, information on this indicator is not available.

Indicator 8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and type of disability

This indicator is calculated by dividing the total number of unemployed (for a country or specific group of workers) by the corresponding labor force, which

is itself the sum of the total employed and unemployed persons in the group. Unemployed persons are defined as all those of working age who were not working, were engaged in seeking employment during a specified recent period, and were currently available for employment in case of job opportunity.

The unemployment rate was 17.4% in 2014. It was higher among women (28.1%) than men (4.4%). It was also higher in urban than in rural areas.

Chart 27: Unemployment rate by sex in 2014

Source : ECVMA, 2014 INS

Significant disparities are also observed at the regional level. The Dosso region has the lowest unemployment rate (7.9%) and the Tahoua region the highest (27%).

Chart 28: Unemployment rate by region in 2014

Source ECVMA, INS

The unemployment rate was 17.4% in 2014. It was higher among women (28.1%) than men (4.4%). It was also higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

Target 8.a Increase support for the Aid for Trade initiative to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries.

Indicator 8.a.1: Commitments and disbursements made under the Aid for Trade initiative.

It represents the total disbursements of official development assistance (ODA) which are considered as aids to trade. Data are expressed in US dollars at the average annual exchange rate.

Target 8.b: By 2020, develop and implement a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labor Organization

Indicator 8.b.1: Total public expenditure on social protection and employment programs as a proportion of national budgets and GDP.

This indicator represents the total public expenditure in social protection and employment programs expressed as a percentage of the national budget and gross domestic product (GDP).

It also includes the collective bargaining coverage rate, which is calculated as a percentage of employees whose pay and conditions of employment are determined by one or more collective agreements.

This indicator is 0.3% (as percentage of GDP) in 2017.

CHAPTER 9: GOAL 9– BUILDING A RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION THAT BENEFIT EVERYONE AND FOSTER INNOVATION

BUILDING A RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION THAT ENJOYS ALL AND ENCOURAGING INNOVATION

In the field of infrastructure and industrialization, the country intends to establish a national and cross-border infrastructure of high quality, reliable, sustainable, resilient and universally accessible, promote industrialization with high added value that benefits all and strengthen scientific research, improve the technological capabilities of the country's industrial sectors

At this level, three (3) targets are considered as a priority for the country. To these are added three (3) implementation targets.

Target 9.1: Develop a quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transboundary infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on universal access, at an affordable cost and in conditions of equity.

Indicator 9.1.1: Proportion of the rural population living within 2 km of a passable road, all year round.

This indicator measures, for a given country, the proportion of the population living in rural areas within two (2) kilometers of a practicable road at any given time.

In 2016, this proportion was 35.9% for the entire territory. This rate indicates that about 64% of the population does not have access to a year round road within a radius of two (2) kilometers.

Chart 29: Proportion of rural population living within 2 km of a passable road all year-round (%)

Source: Ministry of Transport

Also disparities exist between regions. This rate rose from 39.1% in Tillabéry to 19.4% in Diffa.

Indicator 9.1.2: Number of passengers and volume of cargo carried, by mode of transport

This indicator reflects the average delivery times of parcels / delivery times for parcels, by country, for domestic and international parcel services, and by product ": this is the level of reliability of domestic parcel delivery services or international markets and different products traded between countries.

This ratio is determined after dividing the average parcel delivery time by the standard shipping time expected for parcel delivery nationally or internationally and at the product level based on data availability.

Table 11: Number of Passenger Transport and Cargo Volume (Imported and Exported) in 2016

Source: Ministry of Transport

Target 9.2: Promote sustainable industrialization that benefits all and, by 2030, substantially increase the contribution of industry to employment and gross domestic product, according to the national context, and increase it by two in the least developed countries.

Two Indicators are retained:

Indicator 9.2.1: Value added in the manufacturing industry, as a share of GDP and per capita

It reflects the total value of goods and services, net of intermediate consumption. It is generally compiled as the sum of the value added of all manufacturing activity units in operation during the reference period. It can be presented as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) as well as per capita for any reference year. The growth rates of the MVA are given at constant prices.

Value added in manufacturing as a share of GDP was only 5.7% in 2015.

Indicator 9.2.2: Employment in manufacturing industry, as a proportion of total employment

This indicator is calculated as the number of persons employed in the industrial sector divided by total employment. Employees are defined as all persons of working age who, during a short reference period, engaged in an activity to produce goods or provide services for remuneration or profit. The industry sector includes mining, quarrying, manufacturing, construction and utilities (electricity, gas and water). The reference value of the indicator is not yet available.

Target 9.5: Strengthen scientific research, improve the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, particularly developing countries, including by encouraging innovation and significantly increasing the number of people working in the research and development sector for 1 million inhabitants and by increasing public and private spending on research and development by 2030.

Indicator 9.5.1: Research and development expenditures as a share of GDP

Research and experimental development (R & D) includes creative work undertaken systematically to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to design new applications.

Intramural expenditures are all expenditures for R & D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy over a given period, regardless of the source of funds.

Researchers are professionals engaged in the design or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems and also in the management of the projects concerned.

This indicator provides information on expenditure in this area in relation to GDP.

In 2013, research and development spending as a share of GDP was only 0.035%. This shows that investments in the field of scientific research are very weak and do not allow a substantial development of the field. It should be noted, however, that many R & D expenditures funded by partners are often not accounted for by government accounts.

Indicator 9.5.2: Number of researchers (full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants

This indicator provides information on the intensity of research in the country and indicates the proportion of researchers in the global population.

In 2015, the number of researchers (full-time equivalents) per million inhabitants was only 30.

Target 9. a: Facilitate the establishment of a sustainable and resilient infrastructure in developing countries by strengthening financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

Indicator 9.a.1: Total amount of international official assistance (official development assistance and other public sector contributions) allocated to infrastructure.

This amount of investment in infrastructure refers here to housing, water, sanitation, transportation and communication. The total amount of investment in these sectors indicates the implementation of the SDGs in relation to infrastructure. It represents total investments for infrastructure construction.

Target 9. b Support research -development and innovation activities of developing countries in the technology sector, including by creating conditions conducive, inter alia, to industrial diversification and value addition to goods

Indicator 9.b.1: Proportion in the total added value of the value added of the Medium and High Technology (MHT) sectors.

Indeed the classification of the industry by the technological intensity is based on the consumption of R & D in the manufacturing production. Above, the share of R & D expenditure increases the level of technological intensity. The MHT sectors are classified at a 3-digit level of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC).

The numerator is the sum of the value added of MHT. For Denominator, this is the total value added of the manufacturing.

The proportion in the total value added of the value added of the Medium and High Technology (MHT) sectors was 12.64% in 2016.

Target 9. c: Significantly increase access to information and communications technologies and ensure that all inhabitants of least developed countries have affordable Internet access by 2020

Indicator 9. c.1: Proportion of the population with access to a mobile network, by type of technology.

In fact, the proportion of the population covered by a mobile network, broken down by technology, refers to the percentage of inhabitants living within the limit of a mobile-cellular signal, whether or not they are subscribers or users of mobile telephones. . This is calculated by dividing the number of inhabitants in the range of a mobile-cellular signal by the total population and multiplying by 100. The indicator is based on where the population lives, and not where it works, where goes to school, etc.

When there are multiple operators offering the service, the maximum number of population covered should be reported. Coverage should refer to mobile broadband (3G and higher) and narrowband (2G) technologies

Chart 30: Proportion of the population with access to a mobile network by area and region (%)

Source: INS

The type of technology is not available for this indicator

CHAPTER 10 : GOAL 10 – REDUCING INEQUALITIES BETWEEN COUNTRIES AND WITHIN THEM

The policy of reducing inequalities must pass through the progressive and rapid improvement of the income of the 40% of the poorest populations as well as the empowerment of all people and their social, economic and political integration.

Thus, to reduce the inequalities between countries and within them, targeted by SDG ten (10), three targets have been identified as priorities for the country and an implementation target:

Target 10.1 By 2030, ensure, through incremental improvements, that the incomes of the poorest 40 percent of the population increase faster than the national average income in a sustainable way

Indicator 10.1.1: Growth rate of household expenditure or per capita income for the poorest 40% of the population and for the population as a whole.

This indicator reflects the actual household income available. It is the sum of wages, mixed incomes, real estate net income, net current transfers and social benefits other than social transfers in kind, minus taxes on income and wealth and social security contributions after adjustment for price changes.

This indicator implies two sub-indicators namely:

- Growth rate of household expenditure or per capita income for the poorest 40% of the population: This rate was 4.2% in 2014 according to the ECVMA.
- Growth rate of household spending for the whole population: 7.5% in 2014 according to ECVMA.

Target 10.2 By 2030, empower all people and promote their social, economic and political integration, regardless of age, gender, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or their economic status or other

Indicator 10.2.1: Proportion of people living with income over 50% below average income, by age, sex and disability

It is calculated based on the proportion of people living in households (adjusted for household size) below 60% of national median income, using population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. (To be calculated in the ECVMA database)

Target 10.4 Adopt policies, including budgetary, wage and social protection policies plans, and progressively achieve greater equality

Indicator 10.4.1: Share of labor in GDP, including wages and social transfers

The indicator provided is a global measure of primary income inequality, offering insights into the role that social protection can play in reducing it. The definition of labor share is based on that of the ILO and has been increased with transfers of social protection, including employers' social security contributions

In Niger, in 2016, the share of labor in GDP, including wages and social transfers, was 16.2%.

Target 10. a: Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

At this level, the variable under consideration is Indicator 10.a.1: Proportion of tariff lines affected by imports from Least Developed Countries and Developing Countries Duty-Free.

No calculation method is proposed for this indicator.

Target 10. B: Stimulate official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to those States most in need, particularly the least developed countries, African countries, Small Island Developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programs

Indicator 10.b.1: Total amount of resources allocated to development, by recipient and donor country and type of contribution (official development assistance, foreign direct investment and others).

This is net official development assistance (ODA) to all DAC recipients of ODA recipients and net official development assistance to least developed countries, SIDS and LDCs, as well as African countries. Data are generally expressed in US dollars at the average annual exchange rate, or as a percentage of the gross national income (GNI) of the supplier countries.

In 2014, the total amount of resources allocated to development (official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other) was CFAF 1053.1 billion (about 2.1 billion US dollars).

Cible 10. C: By 2030: Reduce the transaction costs of migrants' remittances by less than 3% and eliminate remittance channels with costs greater than 5%

Indicator 10. c.1: Remittance costs in proportion to the amount transferred (to be completed)

It concerns fees paid, including indirect costs for inflated exchange rates, divided by the amount remitted.

CHAPTER 11 : GOAL 11 – CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS OPEN TO ALL, SURE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

To promote sustainable cities and communities, the country aims to ensure access for all people to adequate and safe housing and basic services, strengthen sustainable urbanization for all, participatory, integrated and sustainable planning and management capacities of human settlements and reduce the negative environmental impact of cities per capita.

For the monitoring of the SDG eleven (11) three (3) targets have been prioritized by the country plus three (3) implementation targets:

Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate and safe housing and basic services at affordable cost and sanitation in slum areas

Indicator 11.1.: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

It reflects the Proportion of people living in households without at least one of the following five usual conditions: access to an improved water source; access to improved sanitation facilities; sufficient surface (not overcrowded); sustainable housing; and the security of tenure.

The proportion of the urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing is 17.9% in 2012 according to the Survey of Household Living Conditions and Agriculture.

Target 11.3 By 2030, strengthen sustainable urbanization for all and participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlements planning and management capacity in all countries.

Indicator 11.3.1: Ratio between land use rate and population growth rate. It is the ratio between the land use rate and the rate of population growth.

The ratio between the land use rate and the population growth rate was 10, 16% in 2015.

Indicator 11.3.2: Proportion of cities with a structure of direct participation of civil society in the management and planning of cities, operating in a regular and democratic manner.

This indicator is defined as all cities with a mechanism for the direct participation of civil society in the management and planning of cities, operating in a regular and democratic manner in relation to the total number of cities in the country.

Target 11.6: By 2030, reduce the negative environmental impact of cities per capita, including paying particular attention to air quality and municipal waste management

Indicator 11.6.1: Proportion of municipal solid waste that is regularly collected and disposed of appropriately out of the total urban solid waste generated, by city.

This indicator also called recycling rate is tonnage recycled from municipal waste divided by total municipal waste. Recycling includes material recycling, composting and anaerobic digestion. Municipal waste consists of a large part of the waste generated by households, but may also include similar waste generated by small businesses and public institutions and collected by the municipality; this last part of municipal waste can vary from one municipality to another and from one country to another, depending on the local waste management system.

Indicator 11.6.2: Average annual level of fine particles (PM 2.5 and PM 10, for example) in cities, weighted by population

This is the average annual level of fine particles (PM 2.5 and PM 10, for example) in cities, weighted according to the number of inhabitants living there.

Target 11. A: Promote positive economic, social and environmental linkages between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening development planning at the national and regional levels

Indicator 11. A.1: Proportion of inhabitants living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans taking into account population projections and resource requirements, by size of city.

This indicator gives the proportion of inhabitants living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans using the population projections and resources needed, by city size

Target 11. B: By 2020, significantly increase the number of cities and human settlements that adopt and implement integrated policies and action plans for the inclusion of all, wise use resources, adaptation to the effects of climate change and its mitigation and resilience to disasters, develop and implement, in accordance with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030), a global disaster risk management at all levels

Indicator 11. b.2: Number of countries that have national and local disaster risk reduction strategies in place.

It traces the existence of national and local strategies for disaster risk reduction.

Target 11. c: Assist least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, to build sustainable and resilient buildings using local materials

Indicator 11. c.1: Proportion of financial assistance allocated to least developed countries for building sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings and upgrading old buildings using local materials

It expresses total net official development assistance (ODA) allocated to the construction and urban development and management sectors in the least developed countries. Data are expressed in US dollars at the average annual exchange rate.

CHAPTER 12. GOAL 12: INTRODUCE SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION MODES

To achieve sustainable consumption and production patterns through SDG 12, six indicators have been selected for the five targets, two of which are prioritized by Niger and three implementation targets applicable to all countries that have adopted the SDGs. It is:

Target 12.2: By 2030, achieve sustainable management and rational use of natural resources.

The indicators for this target are part of the category III indicators. These are the indicators for which no calculation method has yet been agreed at international level. Those are:

Indicator 12.2.1: Physical footprint, physical footprint per capita and physical footprint per unit of GDP.

The material footprint (MF) is the allocation of global material extraction to the national final demand of a country.

It is calculated as the import commodity equivalent (RMEIM) plus domestic extraction (DE) minus the raw material equivalent of exports (RMEEX). For the allocation of the primary material requirements of final demand, a global, multi-regional input output (MRIO) framework is used.

Indicator 12.2.2: National material consumption, national material consumption per capita and national material consumption per unit of GDP, the Domestic Materials Consumption (DMC) is a standard indicator of

material flow accounting and reports the apparent consumption of materials in a national economy.

The DMC reports the amount of materials that are used in a national economy. It is also a territorial indicator that shows the amount of material that has to be manipulated within an economy that is either added to the physical inventory of buildings and transport infrastructure, or used to feed the economy as a material flow.

The DMC describes the physical dimension of process and economic interactions. It can also be interpreted as a long-term waste equivalent.

Per capita DMC describes the average level of use of materials in an economy. It is an indicator of environmental pressure and is also called metabolic profile.

The two (2) indicators for this target have not been calculated.

Target 12.7 Promote sustainable practices in public procurement, in accordance with national policies and priorities.

12.7.1 Number of countries implementing policies and action plans for sustainable public procurement practices.

This indicator informs at national level whether or not there is an action plan for sustainable public procurement practices and the regional and international strategies to which the country adheres.

Target 12.a: Assist developing countries to acquire scientific and technological means to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.

Indicator 12.a.1: Amount of support provided to developing countries for research and development activities on sustainable consumption and production patterns and environmentally sound technologies.

Target 12.b: Develop and use tools for monitoring the sustainable development impact of sustainable tourism that creates jobs and enhances local culture and products.

Indicator: 12.b.1: Number of strategies or policies in place in the area of sustainable tourism and action plans implemented by applying mutually agreed assessment and monitoring tools.

Niger is a vast territory with enormous tourism potential. The National Strategy for Sustainable Development of Tourism (SNDDT) has been implemented since 2012 through its Priority Actions Program (PAP). This strategy makes it possible to capitalize the interventions in the sector and especially to work for the effective creation of conditions for sustainable development of Nigerien tourism.

Target 12.c Rationalize wasteful fossil fuel subsidies through the elimination of market distortions, taking into account the national context, including through the restructuring of the tax system and the phasing out of harmful subsidies that are in place, highlighting their impact on the environment, taking full account of the needs and circumstances of developing countries and minimizing the potential negative effects on the development of these countries while protecting poor and affected populations.

Indicator 12.c.1: Amount of fossil fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a share of total national expenditures on these fuels.

This indicator estimates the amount allocated to fossil fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a share of total national expenditures on these fuels.

CHAPTER 13: GOAL 13. TAKE URGENT MEASURES TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGES AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS

To take urgent measures to fight against climate change and its repercussions, two (2) targets have been chosen as priorities among the targets to be prioritized. In addition, two (2) targets have been defined for the implementation of this goal, which is a set of four (4) targets for which six (6) measurement indicators have been defined.

Target 13.1: Strengthen, in all countries, resilience and adaptation capabilities to face climate-related hazards and natural disasters.

Indicator 13.1.1: Number of countries that have national and local disaster risk reduction strategies in place

Indicator 13.1.2: Number of deaths, missing persons and victims following disasters, per 100,000 populations.

In Niger, there is a National Strategy for Risk and Disaster Reduction (SNRRC) implemented since 2013.

In 2015, the number of casualties per 100,000 people as a result of disasters was 709, including 0.3 deaths and 0.1 injuries. In 2016, populations subject to forced displacement (refugees, internally displaced persons and returnees) were estimated at nearly 300,000 people spread over several camps and sites in the Diffa and Tillabéry regions.

Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness, individual and institutional capacity for climate change adaptation, their effects mitigation, impact reduction and early warning systems.

The consequences of climate change are causing serious problems in our countries. So it is necessary to ensure that the population can understand these consequences and have initiatives to properly manage the natural disasters that result.

Overall, it is about measuring the state's efforts in environmental education with a particular focus on climate change and initiatives that build resilience of the population.

Indicator 13.3.1: Number of countries that have integrated climate change adaptation, mitigation, and impact reduction issues into their primary, secondary and tertiary education programs, as well as early warning systems.

This indicator provides information on the integration of climate change adaptation, their effects mitigation, and impact reduction issues into primary, secondary and tertiary education curricula as well as early warning systems.

In Niger, there are indeed teaching programs that take into account these new themes. In Diffa region, the University of the Region is specialized in this field.

Indicator 13.3.2: Number of countries reporting institutional, systemic and individual capacity building to support adaptation and mitigation measures, technology transfer and actions in favor of development.

This indicator lists the country's institutional, systemic and individual capacity building to support adaptation and mitigation measures, technology transfer and actions in favor of development.

In Niger, as part of the implementation of the National Strategy for Risk and Disaster Reduction (SNRRC), several institutional and organizational mechanisms have been put in place, notably the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and Regional Platforms.

Target 13.a Implement the commitment of developed country Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to mobilize together from multiple sources \$ 100 billion per year by 2020 to meet the needs of developing countries with regard to concrete mitigation measures and the transparency of their implementation, and to make the Green Climate Fund fully operational by providing it with the necessary financial means as soon as possible

Indicator 13.a.1: Amount (in United States dollars) total resources mobilized per year from 2020 under the \$ 100 billion commitment.

This is the amount (in US dollars) of resources mobilized under the joint developed country commitment made in Copenhagen in 2009 to mobilize, from 2020, public and private funding, including innovative sources, in favor of developing countries to finance their actions to combat climate change.

This indicator is therefore to be considered by countries from 2020.

Target 13.b Promote capacity-building mechanisms to ensure that least developed countries and small island developing States have effective planning and management capacity to address climate change, with particular emphasis on: women, youth, the local population and marginalized groups.

Indicator 13.b.1 : Number of least developed countries and small island developing States receiving specialized support for effective climate change planning and management, with particular emphasis on women, young people, the local population and marginalized groups, and the importance of this support in terms of funding, technology and capacity building.

This indicator makes it possible to assess the specialized support received by Niger for the purpose of setting up effective means of planning and managing climate change.

CHAPTER 14. GOAL 15 – PRESERVE AND RESTORE TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION

To achieve Goal 15, which aims to preserve and restore terrestrial ecosystems and combat desertification, three targets have been identified as priorities among the targets to be prioritized, to which are added three (3) implementation targets. They are measured through six (6) indicators.

Target 15.2 By 2020, promote the sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and significantly increase afforestation and reforestation at the national level.

All actions aimed at the sustainable management of existing forests and the restoration of degraded forests can be used to achieve this target.

Indicator 15.2.1: Progress towards sustainable forest management

This indicator is already included among the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) indicators (indicator 7.1 "Proportion of land area covered by forest").

To measure progress towards sustainable forest management in Niger, three (3) proxy indicators have been proposed:

- **Area of forest under management (ha)**

This is the total area of forests with development plan and / or a management plan

- **Planted area (ha)**

This is all the areas that have been subject of block plantation operation..

Proportion of forest areas (%)

This is the proportion of forest area to total land area. The baseline data for these indicators are:

Table 5: Developed areas

Source: Ministry of Environnement

This information is updated each year with the exception of the proportion of forest areas that is filled every 5 years.

Target 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded lands and soils, including lands affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive for a world without land degradation.

Indicator 15.3.1: Proportion of total land area occupied by degraded lands.

The indicator shows trends in land degradation, stability or improvement at the global, regional and national levels. These trends are determined based on a baseline defined by the current spatial extent of degrading, stable and improved lands.

The unit of measure of the indicator is the spatial area (ha, km²) or proportion (%) of degraded, stable and improved land per reference land unit (eg, national, sub-national, type of use). / blanket).

There is no reference data at the moment. However, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development intends to conduct operations that can help calculate this indicator from 2018.

Target 15.5 Take urgent and strong measures to reduce the degradation of the natural environment, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect endangered species and prevent their extinction.

These are actions to combat the erosion of genetic resources in particular and the protection of ecosystems in general.

Indicator 15.5.1: Red List Index

The Red List Index is a multi-purpose indicator that measures the overall change in risk of extinction in species groups. It is based on the number of species in each endangerment category on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. This indicator is expressed in index ranging from 0 to 1.

The IUCN RLI is calculated at a given time by first multiplying the number of species in each red list category by a weight (ranging from 1 for "Near Threatened" to 5 for "Extinct" and "Extinct in the Wild") and the summation of these values. This is then divided by a maximum threat score which is the total number of species multiplied by the weight assigned to the "Extinct" category. This final value is subtracted from 1 to give the IUCN RLI value.

For the moment, the indicator, as defined, is not yet calculated in Niger. However, there are the following approximate indicators:

- **Proportion of animal species threatened with extension:** this is the proportion of threatened animal species in relation to the total existing species.
- **Proportion of plant species threatened with extension:** this is the proportion of threatened plant species in relation to total existing species.

The reference situation of these proxy indicators is as follows:

Chart 31: Proportion of species threatened with extension

Source: Ministry of the Environment

15% of existing animal species in Niger are threatened with extinction; this is 1.97% for plant type species. These indicators are updated every ten years.

Target 15.a Mobilize financial resources from all sources and increase them significantly to preserve biodiversity and ecosystems and sustainably exploit them.

Indicator 15.a.1: Official development assistance and public spending on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems.

This is the total amount of official development assistance mobilized and spent by Niger, dedicated to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems.

Target 15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and encourage developing countries to prioritize such management, including for forest conservation and reforestation.

Indicator 5.b.1: Official development assistance and public spending on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems.

This indicator is the same as the previous one.

Target 15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking in protected species, including providing local people with other means to sustain their livelihoods.

Indicator 15. c.1: Proportion of poaching and illicit trafficking in wildlife trade in fauna and flora.

This target summarizes all actions that help to protect wild animal species (wild fauna) in general and protected species in particular. This protection must take into account the need of the local population for it to be a concerted and sustainable management / protection.

The indicator attached to it estimates the proportion of poaching and illicit trafficking in the general trade in wild fauna and flora.

There is no baseline data for this indicator at this time. However, the update of the Environmental Sector Indicators Kit will take into account this indicator.

CHAPTER 15 : GOAL 16 :PROMOTE THE ADVENT OF PEACEFUL AND OPEN SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ALL ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND ESTABLISH EFFECTIVE, RESPONSIBLE AND OPEN INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

In pursuit of Goal 16 above, the country is committed to promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, ensuring access to justice for all and effective, accountable and open institutions at all levels.

For the implementation of Objective 16, five (5) targets are pursued, of which three (3) retained as priorities among the targets to be prioritized and two (2) other implementation targets that apply to all countries. .

For all of these targets, seven (7) indicators have been defined for measuring the achievement of the different targets.

Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and provide equal access to justice for all.

Indicator 16.3.1: Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and provide equal access to justice for all.

Indicator 16.3.1: Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported the facts to the competent authorities or other officially recognized dispute resolution mechanisms.

This indicator indicates the proportion of victims of violent crimes (physical or sexual assault) in the previous 12 months who reported their most recent incident to the appropriate authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms, in all victims of violent crime, criminal acts in the previous 12 months.

Competent authorities include police, prosecutors or other competent authorities to investigate certain crimes (corruption or fraud), while "other officially recognized dispute resolution mechanisms" may include a variety of institutions with a role in informal justice or dispute resolution (eg tribal or religious leaders, village elders, community leaders), provided that their role is officially recognized by state authorities.

For Niger, the only information available comes from the national survey of socio-economic and demographic indicators (ENISED) whose report was published in February 2015 by the National Institute of Statistics (INS). One of the themes is the opinion on the subject of discrimination in the public sector.

According to the results of ENISED 2015, in the last twelve (12) months, only 2.2% of the population claims to have been discriminated in the public sector

(3% for men versus 1.4% for women), 4% in urban areas against less than 2% in rural areas, 6.9% in Niamey, 2% in the population with no level to above 5% in the higher level).

Indicator 16.3.2: Proportion of prison population awaiting trial

This is the total number of inmates who have not yet been convicted, as a percentage of the total number of people detained on a given date. "Convicted" means persons who have been the subject of criminal proceedings who have received a decision from a competent authority concerning their conviction or acquittal. For the purposes of the indicator, persons who have received a "non-final" decision (for example, when a conviction is appealable) are considered to be "convicted".

In Niger, 59.81% of the remand population is on trial at 31 December 2015, according to statistics from the Statistics Directorate of the Ministry of Justice

Target 16.6: Establish effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

Indicator 16.6.1: Primary public expenditure as a proportion of the initial approved budget, by sector (or by budget code or other similar criterion).

This indicator indicates the composition of the expenditure result against the original approved budget, considers (i) the variation between the approved budget and the final expenditure for the year for each major function (comparable to a sector) (ii) variation in expenditures the initial budget by economic classification; and (iii) the average amount charged to the Contingency Reserve over the last 3 years.

Reference value of this indicator to be completed!!!

Indicator 16.6.2: Proportion of population whose last experience with public services has been satisfactory.

This indicator provides an objective measure of government actions against corruption by strengthening their institutional and legislative resilience. The implementation rate therefore becomes an individual and national criterion for monitoring progress in improving their resilience to corruption.

In total, 44.8% of households say that their last experience with education services is satisfactory according to ENISED 2015.

Target 16.9: By 2030, ensure legal identity for all, including through birth registration.

For monitoring 16.9, only one (1) indicator has been prioritized and this is indicator 16.9.1.

Indicator 16.9.1: Proportion of children under 5 years old registered by a civil status authority, by age.

This indicator provides the proportion of children under the age of five whose births are reported as registered with the relevant national civil authorities.

In Niger, 57.7 % of children under five years of age are registered with the relevant national civil authorities. Among children under five years of age, 40% have birth certificates and 17.7% have no birth certificates. Significant disparities are observed in the registration of children under five (5) depending on the area of residence. In urban areas 85.7% of children under five years old are registered against 53.1% in rural areas.

Target 16.a: Support, inter alia in the framework of international cooperation, national institutions to strengthen, at all levels, the means of preventing violence and combating terrorism and crime, particularly in developing countries.

One (1) indicator was prioritized for tracking target 16.a. This is indicator 16.a.1.

Indicator 16.a.1: Existence of independent national human rights institutions, in accordance with the Paris Principles.

It is the number of victims of violent crimes (physical or sexual assault) during the previous 12 months who reported their last incident to the appropriate authorities or other officially recognized dispute resolution mechanisms as a percentage of all victims of crime in the previous 12 months.

Competent authorities include police, prosecutors or other competent authorities to investigate certain crimes (corruption or fraud), while "other officially recognized dispute resolution mechanisms" may include a variety of institutions with a role in informal justice or dispute resolution (eg tribal or religious leaders, village elders, community leaders), provided that their role is officially recognized by state authorities.

Target 16.b: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

Indicator 16.b.1: Indicator 16.b.1: Proportion of the population who reported having personally experienced discrimination or harassment in the past 12 months for reasons prohibited by international human rights law.

The indicator is the percentage of people who reported being personally discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months on the basis of a prohibited ground of discrimination under international human rights law.

CHAPTER 16 : GOAL 17 : STRENGTHENING THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTING THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND REVITALIZING THEM

The seventeenth (17) goal of the 2030 Agenda is to strengthen the means to implement the global partnership for sustainable development and revitalize it. Unlike other goals, the targets of Goal 17 are not to be prioritized, and are all applicable to countries. A total of seventeen (17) targets have been proposed.

Target 17.1: Improve, including through international assistance to developing countries, the mobilization of domestic resources to strengthen national capacity for tax collection and other revenues.

Indicator 17.1.1: Total government revenue as a share of GDP, by source.

This indicator is defined as total taxes as a percentage of gross domestic products (GDP).

Indicator 17.1.2: Proportion of national budget financed by national taxes.

Target 17.2: Ensure that developed countries meet all their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment of many of them to devote 0.7% of their gross national income to support developing countries, between 0.15% and 0.20% for the least developed countries, donors being encouraged to consider setting a target of spending at least 0.20% of their gross national income on aid to the least developed countries.

Indicator 17.2.1: Official net development assistance, total amount and amount allocated to the least developed countries, as a share of the gross national income of the donor countries that are members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee.

This indicator is net official development assistance to least developed countries, SIDS and LDCs, as well as to African countries. Data are generally expressed in US dollars at the average annual exchange rate, or as a percentage of the gross national income (GNI) of the supplier countries.

Target 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources from various sources for developing countries.

Indicator 17.3.1: Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South cooperation, in proportion to the total national budget.

Indicator 17.3.1 is the share of foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South cooperation in the total national budget.

Indicator 17.3.2: Volume of migrant remittances (in US dollars) as a proportion of total GDP

This is the total volume of remittances (in US dollars) as a share of total GDP.

Target 17.4: Assist developing countries to achieve long-term debt sustainability through concerted policies to promote debt financing, debt relief or restructuring, as appropriate, and reduce over-indebtedness by addressing the problem external debt of heavily indebted poor countries.

Indicator 17.4.1: Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services.

It is debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services.

In Niger, the ratio of external debt servicing to exports has increased remarkably, from 2.4% in 2012 to 5.3% in 2016.

Table 14: Evolution of the ratio of external debt service to exports

Source: Statistics Directorate, Ministry of Finance

Target 17.5: Adopt and implement schemes to encourage investment for the least developed countries.

Indicator 17.5.1: Number of countries adopting and implementing investment incentive schemes for Least Developed Countries.

Target 17.6: Strengthen access to science, technology and innovation, North-South and South-South cooperation, regional and international triangular cooperation in these areas and improve the sharing of knowledge according to agreed modalities common understanding, including better coordination of existing mechanisms, particularly at the United Nations system level, and as part of a global technology facilitation mechanism.

Indicator 17.6.1: Number of science and technology cooperation agreements and programs between countries, by type of cooperation.

This indicator expresses the number of agreements and programs of scientific and technological cooperation between countries, by type of cooperation.

Indicator 17.6.2: Subscriptions to a fixed broadband Internet connection per 100 inhabitants, by connection speed.

The indicator sets the Internet broadband subscriptions, by speed, refers to the number of fixed broadband subscriptions to the public Internet, divided by the advertised download speed.

Target 17.7: Promote the development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies to developing countries on favorable terms, including concessional and preferential terms, agreed upon.

Indicator 17.7.1: Total amount of funding approved for developing countries to promote the development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies.

This indicator is defined as the total amount of funding received by Niger for the promotion of environmentally friendly technologies.

Target 17.8: Ensure that technology banks and the S & T capacity-building mechanism and innovation capacity of least developed countries are fully operational by 2017 and strengthen the use of key technologies, in particular of computing and communications

Indicator 17.8.1: Proportion of the population using the Internet.

This indicator is defined as the proportion of people who have used the Internet from anywhere in the last three months. Internet is a global public computer network. It provides access to a number of communication services, including the World Wide Web, and carries emails, news, entertainment and data files, regardless of the device being used (not supposed to be solely computer - it can also be by mobile phone, tablet, PDA, machine game, digital television etc.). Access can be via a fixed or mobile network.

Target 17.9: Increase international support for effective and targeted capacity-building for developing countries and support national plans to achieve all sustainable development goals, including through cooperation North-South and South-South and triangular cooperation.

Indicator 17.9.1: Dollar value of financial and technical assistance commitments (particularly in the context of North-South and South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation) for developing countries.

It shows the total amount of non-repayable aid and loans (particularly in the context of North-South and South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation) for developing countries.

Target 17.10: Promote a universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the auspices of the World Trade Organization, including through negotiations in the context of the Doha Development Agenda

Indicator 17.10.1: Weighted Average of Customs Duties Rates

The World Weighted Average Rate is an indicator that provides the value of the tariffs collected by each importing country from all their trading partners. The unit of measure will be in%. (Customs duty rate of Niger).

In Niger, the average tax rate increased from 26.2% in 2012 to 36.1% in 2016.

Table 15: Custom weighted average tariff rates in Niger

Source: Statistics Directorate, Ministry of Finance

Target 17.11: Increase significantly the exports of developing countries, particularly with a view to doubling the share of least developed countries in world exports by 2020.

Indicator 17.11.1: Share of developing and least developed countries in world exports.

This indicator provides exports of developing countries and LDCs of goods and services to the rest of the world. The unit of measure could be in% (share of developing countries and LDCs of world exports) or in value (that is, USD 000). Alternatively, and in order to reflect the dual objective of the target (ie Increased exports of developing countries / doubling of LDCs by world exports) 2 different indicators that can be calculated from the same data, namely: (1) Share in world exports (in %), (2) exports of developing countries (in value terms).

The indicator does not include the export of oil and weapons. (Annual value of Niger's exports).

Target 17.12: Enable rapid access for all least-developed countries to duty-free and quota-free markets in accordance with World Trade Organization

decisions, including ensuring that preferential rules for imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple and facilitate market access

Indicator 17.12.1: Average tariffs applied to developing countries, Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products, textiles and clothing of developing countries (average customs duties applied in Niger by developed countries).

Target 17.13: Strengthen global macroeconomic stability, including by promoting policy coordination and coherence.

Indicator 17.13.1: Macroeconomic Scoreboard.

Target 17.14: Strengthen the coherence of sustainable development policies.

Indicator 17.14.1: Number of countries that have put in place mechanisms to strengthen the coherence of sustainable development policies.

The indicator refers to the expression by the State of its consent to be bound by a human rights treaty under international law. A "State Party" to a treaty is a State that has expressed its consent, by an act of ratification, accession or succession, and when the treaty has entered into force. A value of 1 is assigned to a "State Party" (or to a State about to become party after official receipt by the Secretariat of the State's decision to be a party) and 0 otherwise. (Existence of mechanisms to reinforce the coherence of sustainable development policies in Niger).

Target 17.15: Respect each country's room for maneuver and authority in the development and implementation of poverty eradication and sustainable development policies.

Indicator 17.15.1: Recourse by development cooperation providers to country-specific results frameworks and planning tools

It is the TFPs' use of results frameworks and planning tools specific to Niger.

Target 17.16: Strengthen the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, combined with multi-stakeholder partnerships to mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources to support all countries, particularly developing countries development, achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

Indicator 17.16.1: Number of countries reporting progress in establishing multi-stakeholder frameworks for monitoring development effectiveness that support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

A country is considered to have a mutual assessment of progress when at least 4 of the following 5 criteria are met:

- An aid policy or a partnership policy defines the country's development cooperation priorities.
- National targets for effective development cooperation exist for both developing country governments and development cooperation providers.
- Progress has been regularly and jointly assessed by the government and higher level suppliers over the past two years.
- Local governments and non-executive stakeholders actively participated in these reviews.
- The full results of the review were made public in a timely manner.

(Status of progress in establishing multi-stakeholder frameworks for monitoring development effectiveness that support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals).

Target 17.17: Encourage and promote public partnerships, public-private partnerships and partnerships with civil society, building on experience and funding strategies.

Indicator 17.17.1: Amount (in US dollars) of resources allocated to public-private partnerships and partnerships with civil society.

This indicator expresses the amount (in US dollars) of resources allocated to public-private partnerships and partnerships with civil society.

Target 17.18: By 2020, provide increased capacity-building support to developing countries, including least developed countries and Small Island developing States, with the goal of having a much larger number of quality data, up-to-date and accurate, disaggregated by income level, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability and geographical location, and other characteristics specific to each country.

Indicator 17.18.1: Proportion of nationally established sustainable development indicators, exhaustively broken down by target in accordance with the fundamental principles of official statistics.

It is the ability of national statistical offices and other agencies within countries to report on the diversity of SDG indicators is itself a measure of capacity, especially when considering the potential complexity indicator framework and disaggregation points.

Indicator 17.18.2 Number of countries with national statistical legislation in line with the basic principles of official statistics.

It expresses the existence of national legislation relating to statistics in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

Indicator 17.18.3: Number of countries with a national statistical plan fully funded and in the process of being implemented, by source of funding.

This is the existence of a national statistical plan that is fully funded and in process of implementation, by source of funding.

Target 17.19: By 2030, build on existing initiatives to establish sustainable development progress indicators that complement the gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity building in developing countries.

Indicator 17.19.1: Value (in dollars) of all resources allocated to statistical capacity building of developing countries.

This is the value (in dollars) of all resources allocated to statistical capacity building in Niger.

Indicator 17.18.1: Proportion of countries that a) have conducted at least one census of population and housing in the last 10 years, and b) achieved birth registration rate of 100% and death registration rate of 80%.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This document, which constitutes the first (1st) report of Niger on the situation of the SDGs, includes all the targets that have been prioritized. **About 60% of the prioritized SDG indicators have been completed**

It is also important to note that most of these indicated indicators are not disaggregated.

As part of improving statistical output at the **INS** level, efforts have been made to provide reliable and up-to-date statistics for monitoring development programs and objectives.

Nevertheless, constraints and challenges persist among which we can mention: Nevertheless, constraints and challenges persist among which we can mention:

- Weakness in the collection of data from administrative sources;
- the low level of disaggregation of data;
- weakness in the coordination and centralization of sectoral statistics.

For this purpose it is important to:

- to **INS**, to reinvigorate the technical team in charge of the SDGs to coordinate with the Sectoral Statistics Directorates;
- to the Ministry of Planning and TFPs to support the structures responsible for producing indicators
- to the Minister of Planning, to facilitate the effective functionality of the DEP / DS consultation framework to facilitate the collection of data within ministries.

It is necessary:

- to inform indicators which do not have a reference situation
- allocate more human, material and financial resources to the **INS**.
- create conditions to better exploit the data collected for in-depth analysis.
- disaggregate data according to certain socio-economic and demographic characteristics
- continue disintegration to the lowest possible level to support local development in a decentralization process.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

NOTES

RECAPUTILATIVE LIST OF THE SDGs, THEIR TARGETS AND THEIR INDICATORS