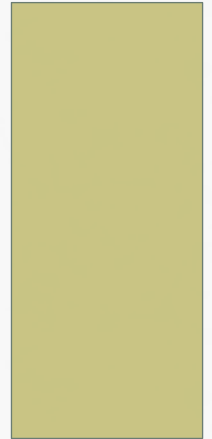


COUNTRY DIAGNOSTIC: REPUBLIC OF NIGER

CHRISTOPHER MILLAR, JOELLE NADEAU, AND
MARION GUAY-ARCAND



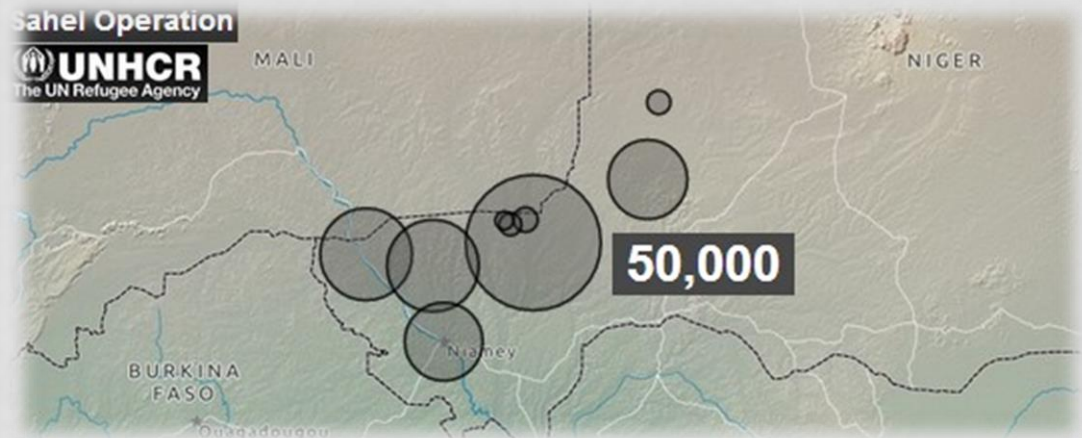
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF NIGER

- **Successive coups & occurrence of military rule since its ind. from colonial rule**
- **Intermittent conflicts with ethnic minorities (Tuaregs and Toubous)**
- **Return to civilian-rule in 2011 and completion of democratic transition**
- **On-going peace process with the rebels from the Nigerian Movement for Justice (MNJ)**
- **Recent spillover of Malian refugees**
- **Yet deteriorating regional environment, threats to security and ethnic marginalization are the biggest challenges Niger faces**



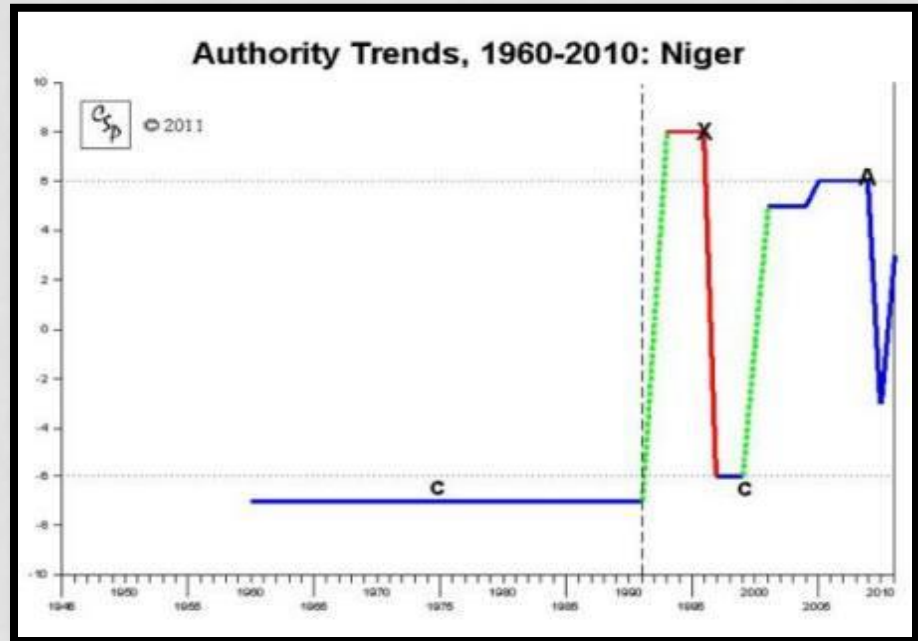
HISTORY OF ARMED CONFLICT

- The 2009 peace process ended the lingering ethnic conflict with the Mouvement des Nigériens pour la Justice (MNJ)
- Growing Islamic Extremist violence and Jihadi terrorists attacks in the last couple decades
- 50, 000 Refugees from Mali, 10, 000 Nigeria, Libya ...



GOVERNANCE AND POLITICAL INSTABILITY

- Tandja ousted by the military in 2010 after two mandates at the head of Niger's government
- The military junta scheduled elections and Niger returned to civilian rule in 2011
- Constitutional guarantees of freedom and greater ethnic representation in the government
- Continuing media censorship and high corruption
- Culture of instability and path-dependency



Polity IV Country Report 2010: Niger. <http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/Niger2010.pdf>



MILITARIZATION

- **Relatively stable expenditures over the past decade**
- **Recent instability led to an increase in military hardware and training in cooperation with Western allies**
- **US\$2,5 billion plan to enforce security and development**



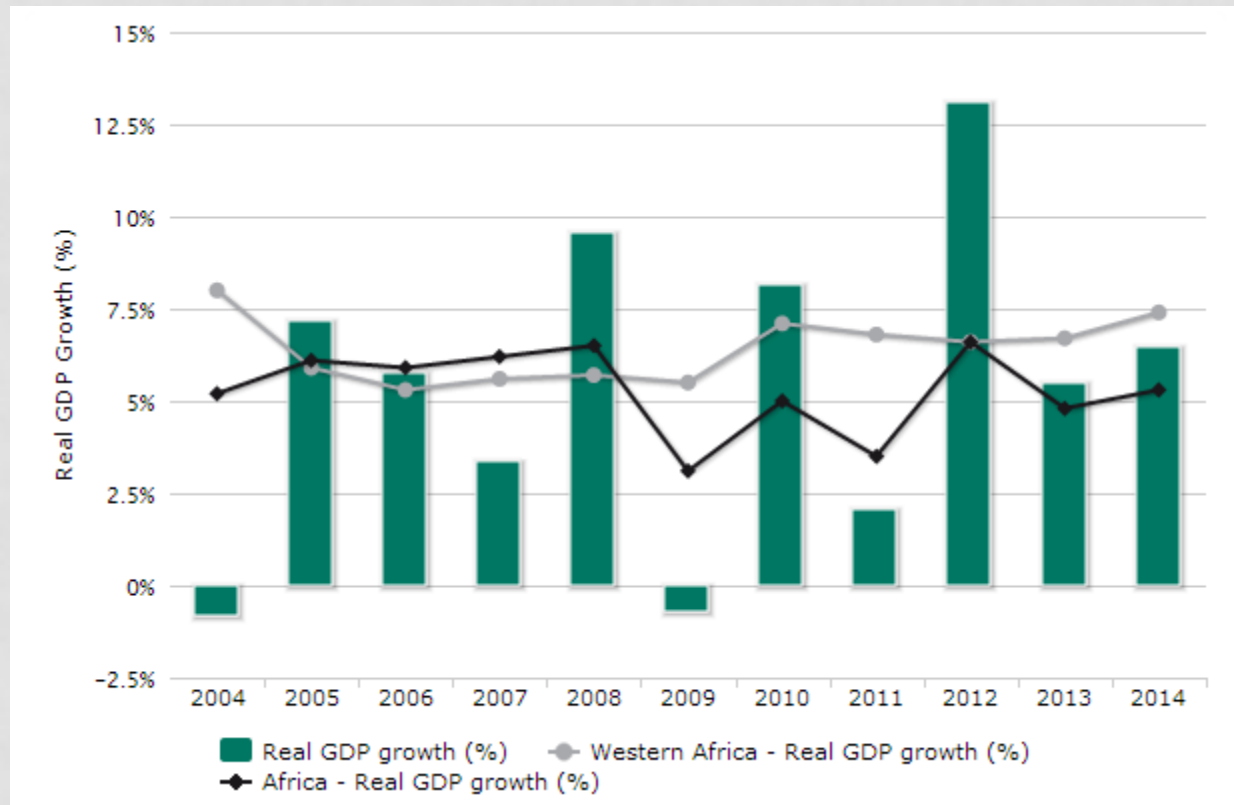
ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

- Improving economy but remains extremely volatile
- 40% of the GDP and 80% of the population depend on agriculture
- To become the world 2nd producer of Uranium
- Terror attacks on Areva compromise economic development
- Depending on year, 15 to 51% of the population suffers of severe food insecurity



ECON. CON'T

GDP Growth rate (annual %)



Source: "Niger." African Economic Outlook. 2013. <http://www.africaneconomicoutlook.org/en/countries/west-africa/niger/>

DEMOGRAPHIC STRESS

- Ranks 2nd on Failed States Index 2013 for demographic pressure
- With a population growth rate of 3.84% in 2012, the population is expected to double every 20 years
- Important youth bulge: 49.99% of the total population is aged between 0-14 years old



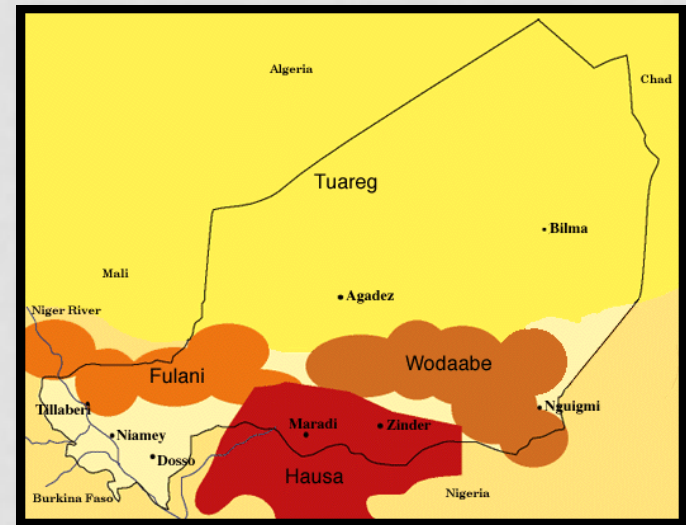
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

- Ranks 186th of UNDP's HDI
- 60% of the population below the poverty line of 1US\$/day, 85% below the 2US\$/day
- Important difference in services between urban and rural areas
- Primary school enrollment of 65.9%
- Most indicators are improving but remain critical



POPULATION HETEROGENEITY

- **55% Hausa, Djerma-Songhai 21%, Tuareg 9%, Peul/Fulani 9%, & Kanouri 5%.**
- **Arabs, Toubou, and Gourmantche less than 1%**
- **92-4 % Muslim, 6% Animist, less than 1% Christian. Sunni majority.**
- **Minimal chance of Ethnic Rebellion – Historical Ethnic Conflicts (Songai-Hausa, Tuareg, Tuareg-Toubou)**

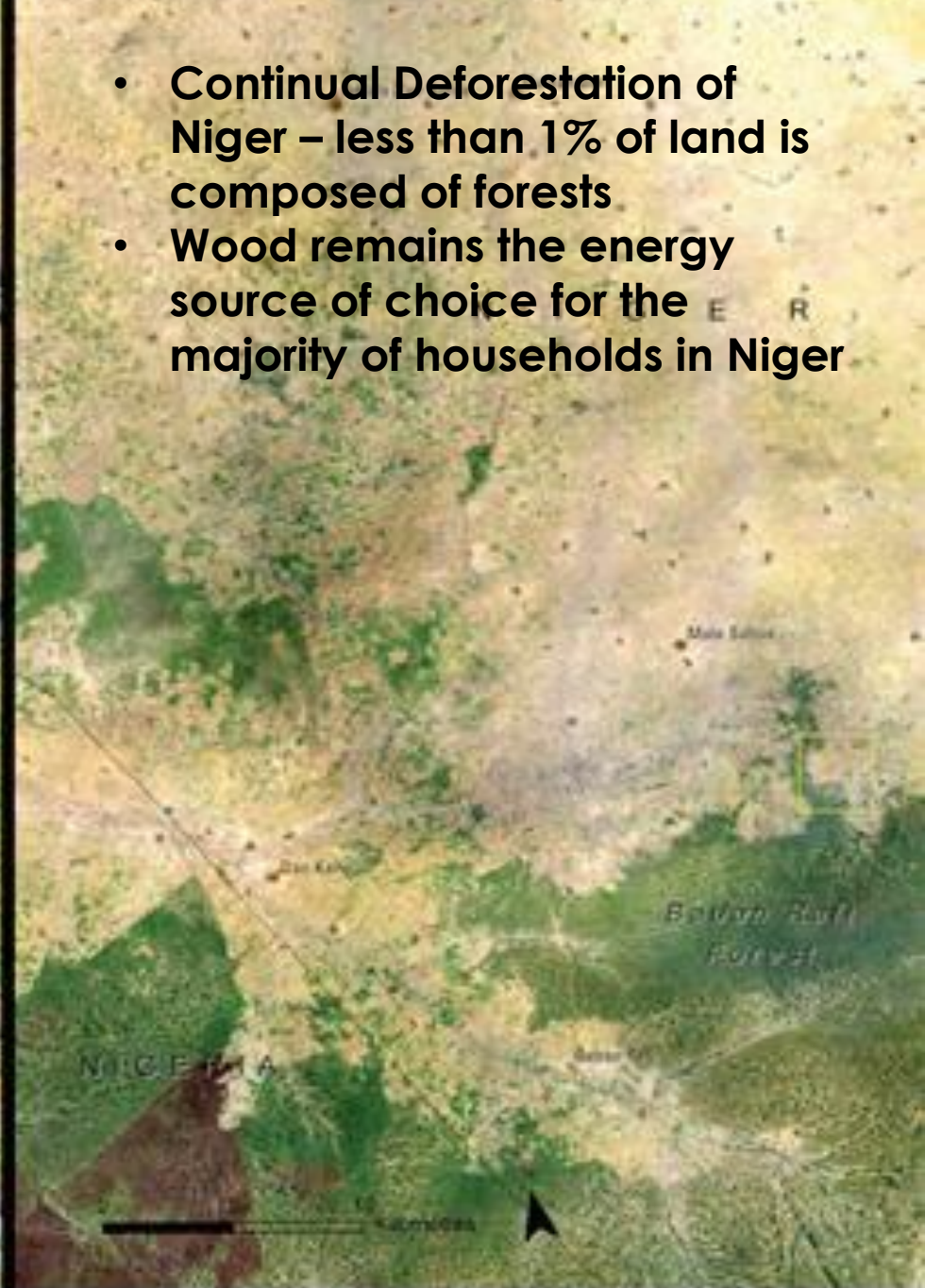


ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS



- Return of avg. precipitation levels along with rising avg. temps.
- Small and Finite Water Resources 4 BCM.
- Limited Rural Access to these resources, albeit improving at continual rate.
- Encroaching Sahara Desert - Desertification
- 11.8 % Arable and 34.6% Agricultural Land (southern Niger); expanding Agriculture
- Overstressed soil and terrain from constant agricultural production and high sector dependence – lack of irrigation





- Continual Deforestation of Niger – less than 1% of land is composed of forests
- Wood remains the energy source of choice for the majority of households in Niger

February 2, 2007

INTERNATIONAL LINKAGES






- **Border Disputes – Burkina Faso 2010 (ICJ)**
- **Active UN participant and component of numerous peace missions in Africa: Liberia, Mali, DRC, and Cote d'Ivoire**
- **ECOWAS, WTO, WHO ...**
- **Trans-Sahel Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCP) 2005**
- **Status-of-Forces Agreement 2013 - DRONE**





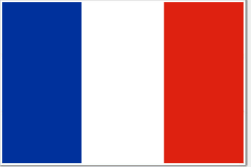


REGIONAL INSTABILITY



PRIMARY STAKEHOLDERS

	<p>Positive</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reforms and Accommodation - Mature Leadership - New Security Strategy - Failed Coalition
	<p>Positive</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coup 2010: Defence of Democracy
	<p>Positive</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TSCTP & \$\$\$ - Status of Forces Agreement - Alliance=Target
 <p>MNJ</p>	<p>Mixed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Current Stability/Docility - If demands not met the gun and dagger are within reach
	<p>Negative</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attacks and Venue of Operation - Niger a Target, both due to weakness and alliances

SECONDARY STAKEHOLDERS

	<p>Negative</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refugees, Instability, and Conflict - Bi-lateral Agr.
	<p>Neutral</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Major Development Partner - Pure Business orientation
	<p>Positive</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Historical/Implicit Links - Uranium Source - Regional Strategy
	<p>Neutral</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional Co-op & Dev. - Inefficient/Immaturity: Mali Experience
	<p>Negative</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conflict Spillover - Links with Regional Groups

BEST & WORST CASE SCENARIO

Best



- Stabilization of neighboring conflicts
- Prevention of terrorist attacks
- Peace process with the MNJ continues
- Political unity under a broad coalition
- Ideal environmental conditions for high agricultural yields



Worst

- Increase of refugees from neighboring countries
- Successive and continuous attacks by MUJAO and AQIM
- Radicalization of the MNJ, renewed violence
- Environmental disasters undermine the economy and the government
- Flight of FDI due to insecurity – halting of extractive ind.

MOST LIKELY OUTCOME - NIGER 2014 (6 MONTHS - 1 YEAR)

- Continuing terrorist attacks despite new security measures – degree of control
- The government remains in power but is unable to achieve a political coalition
- The MNJ remains committed to the peace agreement – despite growing resentment
- Flooding causes an increase in IDP's and poor agr. yields
- Increasing defense spending will slow economic growth and human development
- Demographic pressure keeps increasing along with environmental degradation



UNESCO World Heritage Site: Agadez



QUESTIONS/ANSWERS

