



E-GOVERNANCE IN NIGER 2024:

PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES

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Summary

Development of the ICT sector in Niger has seen relatively consistent efforts since the beginning of the 2000s, though with multiple hurdles. As of 2024, Niger ranked 187th in the UN E-Government Development survey, with an EGDI rating of 0.21 (0.2 points lower than the regional average of 0.42)¹. The World Bank's GovTech Maturity Index (GTMI) of Niger stood at 0.178 (countries with minimal focus on GovTech).

The Government of Niger has launched numerous initiatives to address connectivity issues: for instance, the Smart Villages project and the Trans-Saharan Dorsal optical fiber

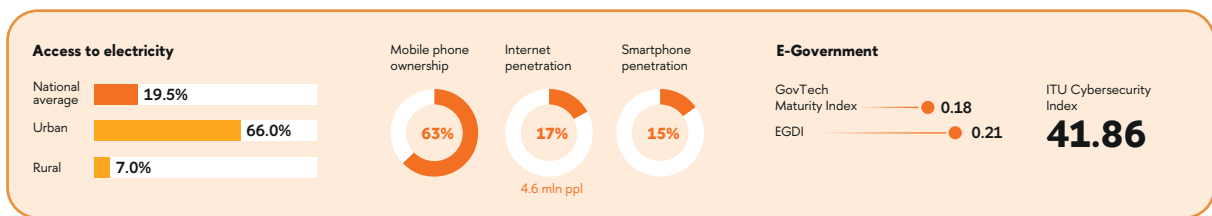
At the same time, the predominantly young population, with a median age lower than 15 y.o., as well as steady growth of literacy rates and investments made in connectivity infrastructure present opportunities for the successful adoption of ICTs².

Overall, while there are some promising and ambitious e-governance initiatives, like the migration database³ with interactive interface, e-surveys⁴ about performance of the Statistics portal, and a declared voice assistant for the national e-services portal

service-public.ne⁵, the e-governance system of Niger has room for improvement.

Among the most **well-established portals** are the Statistics websites (website of the National Statistics Institute⁶ (Institut national de la statistique du Niger), Archives Nationales des Données du Niger (ANADO)⁷ (data in PDF and metadata in XML formats), Niger Data Portal⁸ (in collaboration with AfDB), and Migration statistics portal⁹. E-taxes and customs systems are also quite well-developed and have proven to be useful (for instance, thanks to the customs reform and adoption of ICTs by 2022 clearance time was reduced¹⁰ from an average of 8.76 to 3.29 hours).

Niger has also embarked on a path of developing **legal and institutional frameworks**: in 2018, a Law regulating electronic communications in Niger was adopted, in 2019 the Law 2019-33 on the suppression of cybercrime in Niger¹¹ was introduced. There is also a law on protection of personal data (2017)¹² which also established the Haute Autorité de Protection des Données à caractère Personnel¹³.



Source: prepared by the eGKS team based on the World Bank and UN data.

- UN E-Government Knowledgebase. Niger. 2024. URL: <https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Data/Country-Information/id/124-Niger>
- Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). The World Factbook. Country Comparisons – Median age. URL: <https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/field/median-age/country-comparison/>
- Les Données Sur La Migration Au Niger. Migration. URL: <https://migrations.stat-niger.org/indicateurs>
- Questionnaire Enquête sur la satisfaction des usagers des statistiques publiques - INS (Niger). URL: <https://www.stat-niger.org/>
- Service Public. Search page. URL: <https://service-public.ne/en>
- Institut National de la Statistique Niger. Pyramide des âges. URL: <https://www.stat-niger.org>
- Institut National de la Statistique Niger. Catalogue de données central. URL: <https://www.stat-niger.org>
- Niger.Data Portal. Search Page. URL: <https://niger.opendataforafrica.org>
- Les Données Sur La Migration Au Niger. Migration. URL: <https://migrations.stat-niger.org/indicateurs>
- World Bank Blogs. A new approach to customs reform in Niger: Positive results based on data science and innovative technologies. URL: <https://blogs.worldbank.org/en/governance/new-approach-customs-reform-niger-positive-results-based-data-science-and-innovative>
- ActuNiger. Loi contre la Cybercriminalité : ce que dit le texte (Intégralité du texte adopté par l'Assemblée nationale). URL: <https://www.actuniger.com/politique/15250-loi-contre-la-cybercriminalite-ce-que-dit-le-texte-integralite-du-texte-adopte-par-l-assemblee-nationale.html>
- République du Niger. Législation Nationale. URL: <https://www.hapdp.ne/legislation-nationale>
- République du Niger. Le Statut. URL: <https://www.hapdp.ne>

CHALLENGES

Among the main challenges are limited **digital infrastructures** (latest data available shows that 19.5%¹⁴ of the Nigeriens have access to electricity, and only 17%¹⁵ use the Internet), especially taking into account that 83%¹⁶ of the population resides in rural areas, low levels of literacy (38%¹⁷ of the population above 15 y.o.) and **digital literacy, lack of expertise and resources**.

Furthermore, portals and systems are not integrated: an e-Government Interoperability Framework and system have not yet been developed.

They **are also not sufficiently user-friendly** (there are issues with registration: for instance, in case of the service-public.ne¹⁸ portal and the e-Taxes system with 72-hour delay for registration) and lack interoperability. Websites predominantly provide only reference information and are not interactive, many pages remain blank or show errors (e.g. the search results at the national portal¹⁹ and 'La nationalité nigérienne' page of the Ministry of Justice)²⁰.

Moreover, **some of the websites are often unavailable or under maintenance** – for instance, the website of the Ministry of Justice (as of November 2024) and the search page of the public services portal (service-public.ne).

E-participation is not well established, and translations are unavailable, despite the initiative with the voice assistant, even though Hausa and Zarma are widely used in the country. Another example of the lack of user-friendliness is the survey about performance²¹ of the Statistics portal which comprises 274 questions making it cumbersome to complete.

It is worth noting that international partners may have contributed to setting ambitious, yet unrealistic goals which led to **fragmentation of efforts**.

PROSPECTS

Prospective areas for improvement in order to enhance e-participation and provide incentives for users include developing more interactive and user-friendly interfaces, providing translations in local languages and establishing interoperable information systems and integrated e-services (an e-Government Interoperability Framework and system have not yet been developed).

For now, **civil registration and identification** are paper based, though in 2003 a decree stipulating an obligatory electronic ID card was developed. The initiative, however, did not prove to be realistic since the issuance of the card was too expensive²² (2000 CFA at the time).

Given the fact that the population of Niger is predominantly rural and lacks access to services, building digital solutions which **rely on communes and traditional institutions** can be of interest for successful adoption of ICTs in areas historically under traditional rule: such as justice (according to a survey completed by Hague Institute for Innovation of Law in 2021²³, informal institutions are the most useful in resolving problems of justice), land management and identification.

Further work in developing **legal frameworks** can cover e-government standards and interoperability, setting regulatory incentives for entities to use ICTs in service provision.

Furthermore, the country should implement projects based on its own national interests and strategy.

14 World Bank Group. Access to electricity (% of population) - Niger. URL: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS?locations=NE>

15 World Bank Group. Individuals using the Internet (% of population) - Niger. URL: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IT.NET.USER.ZS?locations=NE>

16 World Bank Group. Rural population (% of total population) - Niger. URL: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.RUR.TOTL.ZS?locations=NE>

17 World Bank Group. Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) - Niger. URL: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.ADT.LITR.ZS?locations=NE>

18 Service Public. Search page. URL: <https://service-public.ne/en>

19 Service Public. Search results for "Carte d'identité". Accessed: 02.11.2024. URL: <https://service-public.ne/fr/search/demarches?keys=carte+d%27identit%C3%A9>

20 Ministère de la Justice. Documents d'état civil. La nationalité nigérienne. URL: <http://www.justice.gouv.ne/index.php/documents-d-etat-civil/la-nationalite-nigerienne>

21 Questionnaire Enquête sur la satisfaction des usagers des statistiques publiques - INS (Niger). Search Page. URL: <https://www.stat-niger.org/>

22 The World Bank. Niger Country Report. URL: <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/>

23 Hiil. Justice Dashboard. Justice in Niger, 2021. URL: <https://dashboard.hiil.org/data-by-country/niger-justice-needs-2021/>

E-Government in Niger

2023



Reforms of the digital sector were announced. Among the steps is adopting a new digital development policy for the period 2023-2032



A technical workshop on adapting a digital seed tracking and traceability system was held in Niamey by the Integrated Seed System Development Project in the Sahel, funded by the Embassy of the Netherlands

2022



Launch of WURI-Niger (the West Africa Unique Identification for Regional Integration and Inclusion) project to issue biometric IDs for the regional trade and public services.

2021



Launch of the web portal with integrated e-services. However, all services are solely informative

2020



Launch of the Niger Learning Improvement for Results in Education (LIRE) project by the World Bank. The project scales-up the use of ICT and digital technologies for monitoring teaching as well as develops a national online education platform



Organisation of a workshop by ANSI and the French Development Agency (AFD) to set up the web portal of Niger's administrative services called Niger Online

2019



Deployment of the platform e-SISIC (online tax declaration and payment) for tax teleservices

2018



Establishment of the Regulatory Authority for Electronic Communications and Postal Services (ARCEP)



Launch of E-Takara project, the annual national ICT competition with the goal to democratise ICT

2017



Establishment of the National Agency for the Information Society (ANSI)



Adoption of the Strategic Plan Niger 2.0 under the auspices of which e-Government development takes place. This strategy is mainly based on the deployment of "intelligent villages", the digitisation of administration and promotion of ICT. However, there is no integrated national digital development strategy nor a strategy dedicated to e-commerce

2014



Launch of the Niger Integrated Child Health Services mHealth Project in two districts

2004



Establishment of the Coordination Centre for IT and ICT



Adoption of the UN Economic Commission for Africa ICT development plan called National Information and Communication Infrastructure (NICI)

International partners play a crucial role in e-government development of Niger: the **World Bank** supported reforms²⁴ in the customs division, German GIZ established a Digital Transformation Center²⁵ and launched a project PromAP (Programme de Promotion de l'Agriculture Productive au Niger), France set up a French-language digital campus (CNF)²⁶, Niger uses **UN's** customs system ASYCUDA World), Denmark helped with the Migration statistics portal²⁷, and **Luxembourg** supported development of the eRegulations Niger²⁸ portal. However, since the coup d'état in July 2023, many western cooperation programs were shut down, including the Digital Transformation Center.

Since the coup d'état in July 2023, many western cooperation programs were shut down and attention has shifted toward the Sahel region

At the time of being a member of ECOWAS, Niger interconnected²⁹ its customs system with Benin. It is also connected³⁰ to the systems of Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali and Togo. Some of the initiatives draw on West-African peers' experience – e.g. Cameroon and Togo. Niger is also part of the OCWAR-C program³¹, a program co-financed by the European Union and ECOWAS to 'improve cybersecurity and fight cybercrime'.

Today attention has shifted toward the Sahel region (e.g. the Digital Week (Semaine Numérique)³² in April 2024 which brought together experts from Niger, Burkina Faso and Mali. The event was also attended by Chinese representatives).

Policies

In 2004, the government of Niger launched a first national ICT development plan called NICI³³ (National Information and Communication Infrastructures) developed by experts of UNECA, UNDP, with support from EU, and ITU. The Haut Commissariat à l'Information et aux Nouvelles Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication (HC/NT-CI)³⁴, established in 2005, assured coordination of the plan development. HC/NTCI, according to its website, implemented several projects, including feasibility study of the Government intranet, promotion of the use of electronic messaging in public administration, technical support for the revision of the electoral register and support in other projects in the sector. However, as of today, the agency is not operational.

In 2008, the first initiatives related to e-governance in Niger were launched under the auspices of a project called 'Electronic governance and access to information for the modernization of public administration and local development in Niger' in partnership with the UNDP

However, while the government made numerous public statements related to e-governance, so far, no formal document or strategic policy exists in this domain. In 2013, the Government of Niger approved the telecommunications and ICT sectoral policy document for the period (2013-2020).

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- 24 World Bank Blogs. A new approach to customs reform in Niger: Positive results based on data science and innovative technologies. URL: <https://blogs.worldbank.org/en/governance/new-approach-customs-reform-niger-positive-results-based-data-science-and-innovative>
- 25 Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. Transformation Center Niger. URL: <https://www.bmz-digital.global/en/initiatives/digital-transformation-center-niger/>
- 26 Afrique de l'Ouest. Qui sommes nous. URL: <https://www.auf.org/afrique-ouest/a-propos/qui-nous-sommes>
- 27 Les Données Sur La Migration Au Niger. Migration. URL: <https://migrations.stat-niger.org/indicateurs>
- 28 E-regulations. Paiement des impôts. URL: <https://niger.eregulations.org/menu/10?l=fr>
- 29 Douane Béninoise. Interconnexion des systèmes informatiques des douanes du Bénin et du Niger. 2019. URL: <https://douanes.gouv.bj/interconnexion-des-systemes-informatiques-des-douanes-du-benin-et-du-niger-2/>
- 30 United Nations UNCTAD. ASYCUDA. Division on technology and logistics. URL: https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/dtlasycudainf2023d1_en.pdf
- 31 OkWar-C. Search page. URL: <https://www.ocwar.eu>
- 32 Semaine du numérique. Search page. URL: <https://www.semainedenumerique.ne>
- 33 République du Niger. Programme de mise en œuvre du Plan NICI du Niger. URL: www.hcctic.ne/doc/planNici.pdf
- 34 HCNTIC. Search Page. URL: www.hcctic.ne/index.php

In 2021, the Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and Digital Economy launched the work within the framework of the development of Niger's Digital Policy 'Digital Niger 2021-2030', the revised version of the previous Telecommunications Sectoral Policy document. It also goes in accordance with the socio-economic 'Renaissance Program Act II' first launched in 2010 and the 'Niger 2.0' strate-

gic plan launched in 2017. The Niger 2.0 Strategy has a strong focus on rural areas (Smart Villages Program).

In 2023, a new Digital Development Policy 2023-2032 was adopted

In 2022, the government adopted a decree³⁵ enacting the national cybersecurity strategy 2023-2027.

Regulators

The mandate of the Haut Commissariat à l'Information et aux Nouvelles Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication³⁶ (HC/NTCI) was transferred to the following institutions:



Agence Nationale de la Société de l'Information (ANSI)³⁷ launched in 2017. Its mission is the operational implementation of strategies, programs and projects for the promotion and development of information and communication technologies (ICT), in accordance with the guidelines defined by the Government, in conjunction with the Ministry in charge of the sector and other relevant structures. The ANSI is also in charge of managing the Universal Service Fund. The ANSI is placed under the technical supervision of the Minister Director of Cabinet of the President of the Republic of Niger, and under the financial supervision of the Minister in charge of Finance.

Ministère des Postes, des Télécommunications, et de l'Économie Numérique³⁸ (MPTEN): In 2018, Law No. 2018-45 regulating electronic communications in Niger was adopted. Amongst other things, the new law puts the MPTEN in charge of defining and implementing the policy for the development of the electronic communications sector (including being in charge of the licensing award process). The MPTEN is under the authority of the Prime Minister's Office.

35 Africa Cybersecurity Magazine. Gouvernement adopte un décret pour une stratégie nationale de cybersécurité 2023-2027. 2022. URL: <https://cybersecuritymag.africa/numerique-niger-gouvernement-adopte-decret-pour-strategie-nationale-de-cybersécurité#:~:text=CYBER-ACTU-,Numérique%20au%20Niger%20%3A%20le%20gouvernement%20adopte%20un%20décret%20pour%20une,nationale%20de%20cybersécurité%202023-2027&text=Le%20gouvernement%20du%20Niger%20a,nationale%20de%20cybersécurité%202023-2027>

36 HC/NTCI. Search Page. URL: www.hcnic.ne/index.php

37 ANSI. Search page. URL: <https://ansi.ne>

38 Ministère de la Communication, des Postes et de l'Économie Numérique. Facebook* page. URL: https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=61552284759090&paipv=0&eav=AfZxdNoq00iBCiBZx1_m4214yytDnwBnNn0mDwYJCvhh13pb0U2YlqGQKXIZEISyvCY

* Facebook is owned by Meta Platforms Inc., whose activities have been banned in Russia.



AUTORITÉ DE RÉGULATION DES COMMUNICATIONS
ÉLECTRONIQUES ET DE LA POSTE

Autorité de Régulation des Communications Électroniques et de la Poste³⁹ (ARCEP) established in 2018. The sector regulator is in charge of defining and enforcing the regulatory framework for the electronic communications sector.



RÉPUBLIQUE DU NIGER

HAUTE AUTORITÉ DE PROTECTION
DES DONNÉES À CARACTÈRE PERSONNEL



Haute Autorité de Protection des Données à caractère Personnel⁴⁰ (HAPD) established in 2017. It is an independent administrative agency in charge of enforcing data protection. The HAPD has been officially launched in November 2019.

Challenges and opportunities

Despite these consistent efforts of both national and international actors, the digitalization in Niger has been hampered by limited digital infrastructures (latest data available shows that 18.6%⁴¹ of the Nigeriens have access to electricity, and only 22%⁴² use the Internet), especially taking into account that 83%⁴³ of the population resides in rural areas, low levels of literacy (38%⁴⁴ of the population above 15 y.o.) and digital literacy, lack of expertise and resources.

As with many African markets, a lack of fixed telecoms infrastructure has led to growth in mobile services. Yet, Niger's mobile penetration is modest compared to other countries in the region, while fixed broadband penetration is negligible

According to the ARCEP, Niger had a mobile telephony penetration rate of around 62.1% in the third quarter of 2023. Recent international investment to complete the Trans-Saharan Dorsal optical fiber (SDR) network has extended the reach of fiber infrastructure in the country, and also increased international capacity. New cables linking the country with Chad and Burkina Faso have extended Niger's connectivity with international cable infrastructure.

Moreover, in 2020, the government announced⁴⁵ that "the National Agency for the Information Society (ANSI) of Niger will connect nearly 2000 villages to mobile telephony and broadband internet services."

The 'Smart Villages for Growth Project is Digital Inclusion' (PVI) is expected to last six years.

The telecommunications market is dominated by international compa-

39 ARCEP. Search page. URL: <https://arcep.ne>

40 HARDP. Search page. URL: <https://www.hardp.ne>

41 World Bank Group. Access to electricity (% of population) - Niger. 2022. URL: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS?locations=NE>

42 World Bank Group. Individuals using the Internet (% of population) - Niger. 2022. URL: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IT.NET.USER.ZS?locations=NE>

43 World Bank Group. Rural population (% of total population) - Niger. 2023. URL: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.RUR.TOTL.ZS?locations=NE>

44 World Bank Group. Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) - Niger. 2022. URL: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.ADT.LITR.ZS?locations=NE>

45 Agence Ecofin. Niger: le gouvernement annonce 107 millions \$ pour connecter plus de 2 000 villages à Internet. 2020. URL: <https://www.agenceecofin.com/internet/0912-83358-niger-le-gouvernement-annonce-107-millions-pour-connecter-plus-de-2-000-villages-a-internet>

nies: Airtel Niger (90% owned by Bharti Airtel of India), Orange Niger (previously owned by the French Orange Group and now Zamani Com), Moov Niger (owned by Maroc Telecoms, which is in turn 48% owned by Etisalat, UAE). Niger Telecoms (a 100% state-owned enterprise that has been through a number of unsuccessful privatization attempts) has only a 7% share of the market. Thus, in 2023, the government discussed a merger⁴⁶ of Niger Telecoms and Zamani Telecom to strengthen the position of the local company in the market.

High mobile prices also impede the adoption of digital technologies

High mobile prices (a basket of mobile services represents 33% of monthly Gross National Income (GNI) per capita compared to 14% for Africa) also impede the adoption of digital technologies. The lack of affordability can be partly attributed to a high level of taxation.

Nonetheless, the predominantly young population, with a median age⁴⁷ lower than 15 y.o., as well as steady growth of literacy rates and investments made in connectivity infrastructure present opportunities for the successful adoption of ICTs.

One-stop shop portal

In 2021, with the support of the EU, in particular, the think-tank Numéricité⁴⁸, the national online services portal (service-public.ne)⁴⁹ was launched (within an assistant project 2020-2022).

The website draws from the French experience. It provides information about basic public services for citizens and businesses (cost, expected duration, responsible entity, work hours, address, contact details)

Le site Web a rencontré une erreur inattendue. Veuillez essayer de nouveau plus tard.

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Drupal\Core\Database\Exception\Wrapper: Exception in Recherche[search_view]: SQLSTATE[42S02]: Base table or view not found: 1146 Table 'naisicom_newdb010.search_index' doesn't exist: SELECT COUNT(*) AS expression FROM (SELECT node_field_data_node_field_theme_langcode AS node_field_data_node_field_theme_langcode, node_field_data_created AS node_field_data_created, SUM(node_search_index.score * search_total.count) AS score, MIN(node_field_data_node_field_theme.nid) AS node_field_data_node_field_theme_nid, MIN(node_field_data_node_field_theme.nid) AS node_field_data_node_field_theme_nid, MIN(node_field_data_node_field_cible.nid) AS node_field_data_node_field_cible_nid, 1 AS expression FROM {node_field_data} node_field_data LEFT JOIN {node_field_theme} node_field_theme ON node_field_data.nid = node_field_theme.entry_id AND (node_field_theme.deleted = :views_join_condition_0 AND node_field_theme.langcode = node_field_data.langcode) LEFT JOIN {node_field_data_node_field_theme} node_field_theme ON node_field_data_node_field_theme.nid = node_field_data_node_field_theme.nid LEFT JOIN {node_field_cible} node_field_cible ON node_field_data_node_field_cible.nid = node_field_data_node_field_cible.nid LEFT JOIN {node_field_slug} node_field_slug ON node_field_data_node_field_slug.nid = node_field_data_node_field_slug.nid LEFT JOIN {node_field_slug_deleted} node_field_slug_deleted = :views_join_condition_4 LEFT JOIN {search_index} node_search_index ON node_field_data.nid = node_search_index.sid AND (node_search_index.type = 'node_search' AND node_search_index.langcode = node_field_data.langcode) LEFT JOIN {search_total} search_total ON node_search_index.word = search_total.word INNER JOIN {search_dataset} node_search_dataset ON node_search_index.sid = node_search_dataset.sid AND (node_search_index.type = node_search_index.langcode AND node_search_index.langcode = node_search_dataset.langcode) WHERE ((node_search_index.type = :db_condition_placeholder_0) AND (node_search_dataset.data LIKE :db_condition_placeholder_1 ESCAPE '\') AND (node_search_index.word = :db_condition_placeholder_2 ESCAPE '\') AND (node_search_dataset.data LIKE :db_condition_placeholder_3 ESCAPE '\') AND (node_search_index.word = :db_condition_placeholder_4) OR (node_search_index.word = :db_condition_placeholder_5) OR (node_search_index.word = :db_condition_placeholder_6)) AND ((node_field_data.status = :db_condition_placeholder_7) AND (node_field_data.type IN (:db_condition_placeholder_8, :db_condition_placeholder_9, :db_condition_placeholder_10) AND (node_field_data_node_field_cible.nid = node_field_slug.field_slug_value LIKE :db_condition_placeholder_11 ESCAPE '\') AND (node_field_data_node_field_cible.langcode IN (:db_condition_placeholder_12) AND (node_field_data_node_field_theme.langcode IN (:db_condition_placeholder_13)) AND (node_field_data.langcode IN (:db_condition_placeholder_14)))) GROUP BY [[:db_condition_placeholder_0] => :node_search[:db_condition_placeholder_1] => % carte %[:db_condition_placeholder_2] => % d %[:db_condition_placeholder_3] => % identite %[:db_condition_placeholder_4] => carte[:db_condition_placeholder_5] => d[:db_condition_placeholder_6] => identite[:db_condition_placeholder_7] => 1[:db_condition_placeholder_8] => cible[:db_condition_placeholder_9] => demarche[:db_condition_placeholder_10] => theme[:db_condition_placeholder_11] => citoyens[:db_condition_placeholder_12] => fr[:db_condition_placeholder_13] => fr[:db_condition_placeholder_14] => fr [node_search_index_keys] => 3 [views_join_condition_0] => 0 [views_join_condition_2] => 0 [views_join_condition_4] => 0) in Drupal\views\Plugin\views\QuerySql->execute() (line 1543 of core/modules/views/src/Plugin/views/QuerySql.php).
```

Source: service-public.ne (search results)⁵⁰

46 Agence Ecofin. Niger: Government Considers Merging Niger Telecoms and Zamani Telecom. 2023. URL: <https://www.ecofinagency.com/telecom/0409-44820-niger-government-considers-merging-niger-telecoms-and-zamani-telecom>
 47 Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). The World Factbook. Country Comparisons – Median age. URL: <https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/field/median-age/country-comparison/>
 48 Numéricité. Search page. URL: <https://numericite.eu>
 49 Service Public. Search page. URL: <https://service-public.ne/en>
 50 Service Public. Search results for "Carte d'identité". Accessed: 02.11.2024. URL: <https://service-public.ne/fr/search/demarches?keys=carte+d%27identi%3A9>

In several cases it is expected to allow online access to the service - after registration on the portal. However, its functioning requires upgrading, citizens cannot register since the verification email is not sent, thus not allowing registration. The portal is declared to provide a voice assistant in Hausa and Zarma, however the assistant does not work. Furthermore, the search does not provide results showing an error page.

Agriculture & Land Use

Given the fact that the population of Niger is predominantly rural and, thus, relies on agriculture (35% of GDP), digitalization of the sector is of significant interest to boost socio-economic development of the country

Since 2012 the German BMZ launched a project PromAP (Programme de Promotion de l'Agriculture Productive au Niger) which encompasses implementation of a digital library focused on agriculture.

The same reasons lead to the importance of establishing an efficient land registry. Moreover, land disputes are among⁵¹ the most common legal issues. Thus, in 2020⁵², the digitalization of land cadastre was completed at 81%. The project included scanning land title files, setting up Excel files for entering land title data, registers, land books and subdivisions, installation of PostgreSQL DBMS and PostGis geographic module.

Healthcare

With only 54% of Nigeriens having access to a health facility within a 0-5 km radius and the average coverage index for essential health services of 49.1% (2021), the health sector is a prospective direction for integration of ICTs

Since 2019, health intelligence platform mhealth⁵³ has been used in Niger to improve health provision at community level and to make a success of the digitisation of community health provided for in the National Community Health Strategic Plan (PSN-SC) 2019-2023.

Moreover, in 2019, the Ministry of Public Health of Niger in collaboration with the Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and Digital Economy, with the technical and financial support of the World Health Organization (WHO) organized the implementation of Niger's national e-health strategic plan 2020-2023 (the contribution of the WHO to the tune of \$200,000 over 2020-2021 and the Belgian cooperation to the tune of €450,000 over 2020).

In 2022, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) conducted an assessment of the epidemiological surveillance network for priority livestock diseases in Niger. The key recommendations include establishing a harmonized system of data collection, packaging, storage and transport from the field in LABOCEL (the Central Laboratory for Livestock).

Identification & Biometrics

As of today, identification in Niger is paper-based, though in 2003 a decree stipulating an obligatory electronic ID card was developed. The initiative, however, did not prove to be realistic since the issuance of the card was too expensive⁵⁴ (2000 CFA at the time).

In 2020, the first initiatives to create an electoral biometric

51 Hiil.Justice Dashboard.Justice in Niger. 2021. URL: <https://dashboard.hiil.org/data-by-country/niger-justice-needs-2021/>

52 Direction Générale des Impôts. Numérisation du cadastre. 2020. URL: <https://www.impots.gouv.ne/index.php/cadastre-et-conservation-fonciere/numerisation-du-cadastre>

53 Mhealth.Niger sets up a working group to digitise community healthcare. 2022. URL: <https://www.mhealth-africa.org/en/actualites/le-niger-se-dote-dun-groupe-de-travail-sur-la-digitalisation-de-la-sante-communautaire/>

54 The World Bank. Niger Country Report. URL: <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/>

record were launched. The Biometric Electoral Register, unlike the alphanumeric register, takes into account, during registration, the voter's biometric information, such as the fingerprints of the ten fingers and the photo. It can also be consulted online on the official website of the CENI, even if some information collected from voters is not posted online in compliance with the texts in force in the country with regard to the protection of personal data. However, all of the information of the enlisted person is accessible by the latter in the services of the CENI.

Trade

Since 2006 Niger has been using the UNCTAD's ASYCUDA customs system (now – ASYCUDAWorld), and, as of 2023, it has been deployed⁵⁵ in 57 customs offices. Furthermore, since 2020, its customs division has been undergoing reforms⁵⁶ (with the support of the WB) aimed at integrating data analysis and digital technologies in its activities in order to simplify and optimize procedures.

In 2021, Niger introduced⁵⁷ a Guichet Unique du Commerce Extérieur⁵⁸ developed within a public-private initiative with Webb Fontaine

As a result of reforms, by 2022 clearance time was reduced⁵⁹ from an average of 8.76 to 3.29 hours.

e-Justice & e-Regulations

The website of the Ministry of Justice provides access to PDF files of laws and regulations⁶⁰ of the country and annual statistics⁶¹ of the sector (till 2019), however it does not allow to file any complaints or requests, or apply for documents (e.g. certificate of no criminal record). It also has its own Intranet⁶². However, the content on many pages is incomplete (for instance, many pages of the Justice et Vous module)⁶³. However, as of November 2024, the website is unavailable.

eRegulations Niger⁶⁴ is an online information service provided by the Ministry of Trade and Private Sector Promotion, in partnership with the Niger Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Crafts and the Centre de Promotion des Investissements. The website provides information mainly for entrepreneurs: where to obtain a service (work hours of the agencies, address, contact details), cost of services and expected duration, documents required to obtain it, stages of procedure, legal frameworks, etc. The system was developed with support from UNCTAD, the ECOWAS and Luxembourg.

Since, according to a survey completed by Hague Institute for Innovation of Law in 2021⁶⁵.

Informal institutions are the most useful in resolving problems of justice, building digital solutions which rely on communes and traditional institutions can be of interest for successful development of the sector

55 United Nations UNCTAD.ASYCUDA.Division on technology and logistics. URL: https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/dtlasycudainf2023d1_en.pdf

56 World Bank Blogs. A new approach to customs reform in Niger: Positive results based on data science and innovative technologies. URL: <https://blogs.worldbank.org/en/governance/new-approach-customs-reform-niger-positive-results-based-data-science-and-innovative>

57 Lesahel. Guichet Unique du Commerce Extérieur au Niger : Les procédures d'import-export dématérialisées. 2023. URL: <https://www.lesahel.org/guichet-unique-du-commerce-exterieur-au-niger-les-procedures-dimport-export-dematerialisees/>

58 Guichet Unique du Commerce Extérieur. Search page. URL: <https://guce.gouv.ne/fr/>

59 World Bank Blogs. A new approach to customs reform in Niger: Positive results based on data science and innovative technologies. URL: <https://blogs.worldbank.org/en/governance/new-approach-customs-reform-niger-positive-results-based-data-science-and-innovative>

60 Ministère de la Justice. Textes de Lois et Règlements. URL: <http://www.justice.gouv.ne/index.php/publications/textes-de-lois-et-reglements>

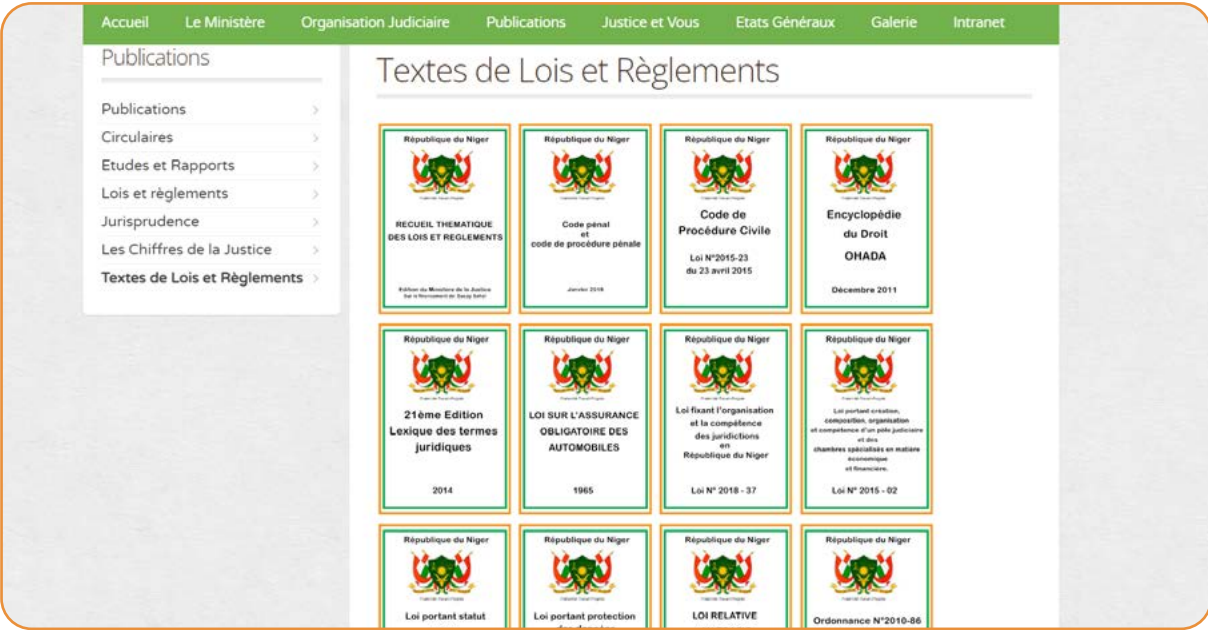
61 Ministère de la Justice. Les chiffres de la justice. URL: <http://www.justice.gouv.ne/index.php/les-chiffres-de-la-justice>

62 Ministère de la Justice. Intranet. URL: <http://www.justice.gouv.ne/interne/>

63 Ministère de la Justice. Justice et Vous. URL: <http://www.justice.gouv.ne/index.php/documents-d-etat-civil/la-nationalite-nigerienne>

64 E-regulations. Paiement des impôts. URL: <https://niger.eregulations.org/menu/10?!=fr>

65 Hiil.Justice Dashboard.Justice in Niger. 2021. URL: <https://dashboard.hiil.org/data-by-country/niger-justice-needs-2021/>



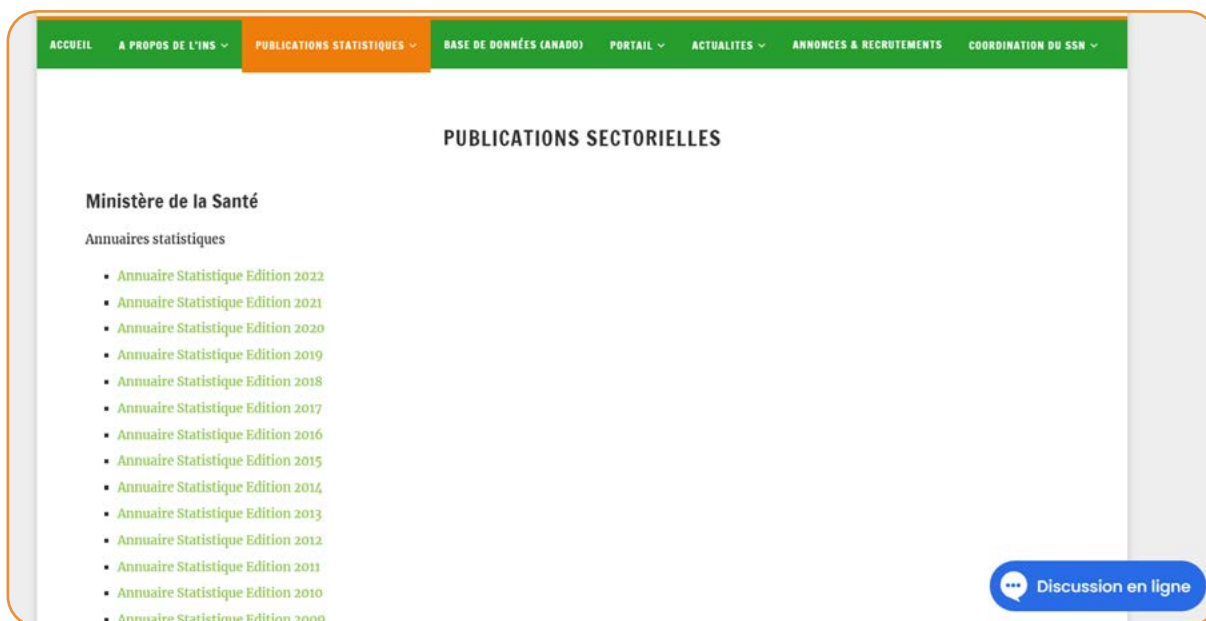
Source: Ministry of Justice (La nationalité nigérienne page)⁶⁶



Source: Ministry of Justice (La nationalité nigérienne page)⁶⁷

66 Ministère de la Justice. Textes de Lois et Règlements. URL: <http://www.justice.gouv.ne/index.php/publications/textes-de-lois-et-reglements>

67 Ministère de la Justice. Documents d'état civil. La nationalité nigérienne. URL: <http://www.justice.gouv.ne/index.php/documents-d-etat-civil/la-nationalite-nigerienne>



Source:

Statistics

The website of the National Statistics Institute⁶⁸ (Institut national de la statistique du Niger) provides mostly PDF files with main statistics about Niger, sectoral annual statistics⁶⁹ (economy, demographic situation, education, healthcare, etc.).

There are also several statistics portals: Archives Nationales des Données du Niger (ANADO)⁷⁰ (data in PDF and metadata in XML formats), Niger

Data Portal⁷¹ (in collaboration with AfDB), and Migration statistics portal⁷² (developed with the support of the Danish Development Agency DANIDA and IMO, data can be exported in Excel format, however sometimes they can be empty, data is available mostly for recent years).

There is also an e-participation portal – PASP⁷³, that allows users to take surveys (2 surveys available, since 2023) to express opinion about the statistics portal. The survey comprises 274 questions which makes it cumbersome to complete.

68 Institut National de la Statistique Niger. Pyramide des âges. URL: <https://www.stat-niger.org>

69 Institut National de la Statistique Niger. Publications sectorielles. URL: https://www.stat-niger.org/?page_id=500

70 Institut National de la Statistique Niger.Catalogue de données central. URL: <https://www.stat-niger.org>

71 Institut National de la Statistique Niger.Search Page. URL: <https://niger.opendataforafrica.org>

72 Les Données Sur La Migration Au Niger. Migration. URL: <https://migrations.stat-niger.org/indicateurs>

73 Institut National de la Statistique (INS). Plateforme pour apprécier les commentaires des utilisateurs sur la qualité des produits du SSN. Main page.URL: <https://www.stat-niger.org/paps/menu.php>

Questionnaire Enquête sur la satisfaction des usagers des statistiques publiques - INS (Niger)

Questionnaire Enquête sur la satisfaction des usagers des statistiques publiques - INS (Niger)

Il y a 274 questions dans cette enquête.

III. Lesquelles de ces statistiques publiques connaissez-vous (l'existence) ?

1. Statistiques démographiques *

Oui
 Non

2. Statistiques de l'emploi*

Oui
 Non

3. Statistiques de l'éducation*

Oui
 Non

4. Statistiques de la santé*

Oui
 Non

Source: Institut national de la statistique du Niger – PASP (Survey of 14 of August 2023)⁷⁴

74 Institut National de la Statistique (INS). Questionnaire Enquête sur la satisfaction des usagers des statistiques publiques - INS (Niger). URL: https://www.stat-niger.org/paps/output_formulaire/response_add.php?page=3&hash=7d7fc4e4f92fc276f87ba54ef3626c216&sid=10

