Strategic Targeted Assistance for the Region of Tillabéri (START)

Final Report
(15 March 2012 through 15 September 2012)

Funded by USAID/ Food for Peace

1. Land rehabilitation sites, 2. CFW sites after first rain, 3 & 4. crops in rehabilitated land

COUNTRY CONTACT	HEADQUARTERS CONTACT	PROJECT SUMMARY
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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Niger is a landlocked country located in the Sahel region of West Africa. Its population is estimated at 15,203,822 of whom 51.9% are below 15 years of age. Agriculture remains the main livelihood of the large majority of the population especially those living in rural areas.

Similarly to other West African countries in the Sahel region, Niger experienced poor rainfall in 2011 that led to critical food and fodder deficits. Consequently, five out of the eight regions in Niger experienced cereal deficits. The Tillabéri Region, which is the 4th most populated region in Niger with 2,500,454 people, was ranked by the Government of Niger as the hardest hit during the 2011 food crisis, with 70-100% of all households lacking any agricultural production.

Through the Strategic Targeted Assistance for Tillabéri region, with funding from USAID/FFP (approximately $4 million), Mercy Corps provided assistance to 11,930 vulnerable households (93,063 individuals) in Ouallam and Filingué departments in the Tillabéri region. The immediate assistance to the most vulnerable populations in Tillabéri region enabled them to access food and thus avoid negative coping strategies. More importantly, able bodied workers remained in their communities and engaged in farming activities thus improving the prospect of a better harvest this year – which is expected to be successful as a result of favorable rain.

2.0 PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

The objective of the START project was to improve food security of 11,930 vulnerable households in four communes of Filingue and Ouallam departments in Niger. This objective was achieved through the provision of financial resources to vulnerable households to access staple food in local markets. The START project was implemented in two phases:

1) Cash for Work (CFW) for the first two-months, May–June 2012, and
2) Unconditional Cash Transfers (CT) for the following three months (July 1 – September 15, 2012) leading up to the harvest period expected from October 2012.

During the project, a total of 1,419,953,000 F CFA, roughly US$ 2,897,863 (at an average exchange rate of 490 FCFA to the US$) was distributed to the 11,930 beneficiaries. This includes Cash for Work wages and unconditional cash transfer.

Under the CFW phase, from May 2012 to June 2012, a total of 495,378,000 F CFA, was distributed to the 11,930 beneficiaries. These payments were completed in 8 rounds of distribution.

The CFW phase was followed by unconditional cash transfers lasting from July 1 to September 15, 2012. During this period a total of 924,575,000 CFA was distributed to the same beneficiaries. The unconditional cash payments were completed in 4 rounds of distribution over a 3-month period.

2.1 Identification of households

- ***Identification and registration of households***

  Project activities started with two launch meetings held in Ouallam and Filingué departments and were each attended by 25 participants including local administrative and traditional leaders (Prefects, Mayors, and Chiefs of Canton), Government Technical Services and other humanitarian agencies such as OCHA, the World Food Program and World Vision. This was followed by community meetings held by Mercy Corps staff, the Mayor's office and Government Technical staff in all 176 villages targeted by the project. These meetings were intended to: 1) explain the aims and objectives of the project; and 2) define in a participatory manner the eligibility and vulnerability criteria for participants' selection. The vulnerability criteria were: 1) households with children under 5, 2) women headed households, or households headed by disabled, elderly and/or refugee/returnee from recent insecurity in Mali, and 3) those with neither food stocks nor animals. These criteria reflect those established by the Government and other development partners.

  In each village, a committee of 8 to 15 trusted people, depending on the size of the village, was set up by community members to choose beneficiaries based on the above criteria. The different village committees were trained to manage the beneficiary identification process under the supervision of Mercy Corps and Government Technical staff. Each village committee compiled a list of beneficiaries, which was validated during the village assembly. The selection of beneficiaries through village committees ensures ownership and transparency.

  The selection process was completed by mid-April 2012, as beneficiaries of the CFW activities also benefited from unconditional cash transfers.

- ***Issuance of ration cards to beneficiaries***

  Once the beneficiary registration was completed the Mercy Corps M&E Unit established a beneficiary database. Based on this database, ration cards were printed and issued to all project beneficiaries. Biographical information on the ration cards included the age and sex of both the head of households, the worker, as well as the name of the village where they are from. In order to make the ration cards more secure, bar codes were allocated to each ration card. The cards were designed so that with each round of payment, a perforated mark would be made to indicate that beneficiaries received their payment. At the end of the last payment, the ration cards were collected and filed at Mercy Corps office as part of the project records.

2.2 Cash for Work activities

Cash for Work activities were carried out in 176 sites in four communes of Tillabéri region. The total number of participants was 11,930, including 6,567 individuals in Ouallam and 5,363 in Filingué. CFW activities were recommended by communities then selected by Mercy Corps and Government Technical Staff from the Ministry of Environment. based on their appropriateness and feasibility.

The CFW activities involved the rehabilitation of pastoral and agricultural land affected by soil erosion and flooding. These activities involved the construction of half-moons and banquettes (zai-holes). The half-moons and zai holes prevent soil erosion and

capture water in small pools where animals can drink. They also retain moisture in the soil, which supports the growth of plants and grass. Used CFW tools purchased by the program were donated to the communities.

Table 1: Statistics of Rehabilitated Land

Department	Commune	Participants	# working days	areas in hectare (ha)		% Completed
				Planned	Achieved	
Ouallam	Ouallam	4,080	32	783	690	**88.0%**
	Dingazi	2,487	32	458	402	**87.7%**
Total Ouallam		**6,567**		**1,242**	**1,091**	**87.9%**
Filingué	Imanan	2,135	32	1,011	976	**96.54%**
	Kourfey Centre	3,228	32	1,200	1,176	**98.00%**
Total Filingué		5,363		**2,211**	**2,152**	**97.33%**
Total		**11,930**	**32**	**3,453**	**3,243**	**93.92%**

A total of 3,243 hectares of eroded lands out of planned 3,453 hectares were rehabilitated by the end of the CFW phase (end of June 2012). This represents an achievement of 93.92%. The program did not achieve 100% completion rate because not all CFW participants completed their 32 work days, and while not explicitly outlined in the proposal, additional time was allocated to the collection and scattering of local seeds and fertilizing manure contributed by the communities, to allow eroded lands to regenerate.

CFW beneficiaries were remunerated at a rate of 1,300 FCFA per day worked (approximately $2.6/day), the recommended daily labor rate by the Government of Niger and relief and development organizations. Only one individual per household participated in CFW activities, so that other household members could continue to carry out other activities and to avoid double-payment of any single family. Payments under CFW were made on a weekly basis after the completion of four days of work. By the end of June 2012, all eight rounds of payments planned under the Cash For Work phase were completed.

2.3 Unconditional Cash Transfers

The same 11,930 households participating in CFW received Unconditional Cash Transfers during the height of the lean season. Payment rates per beneficiaries were 20,000 FCA (approximately $40/month) for the first three rounds of payment. With donor approval, a 4th payment of 17,500 FCFA per beneficiary was carried out in the period from September 7-11, 2012. This brought the total amount transferred to each of the 11,930 beneficiaries to 77,500 FCFA (or approximately $150. The fourth round of payments was made possible by savings of US$430,358 from three main budget line items (CFW wages, Unconditional Transfer Wages and CFW materials). These areas showed large savings primarily on account of the exchange rate fluctuation as well as reduced prices for CFW materials. Prior to this final payment, project staff conducted

community sensitization through which they explained to all beneficiaries that the additional payment was possible due to project savings and would be equally distributed to all project beneficiaries. Beneficiaries were also made to understand that the final payment was to assist them in bridging the gap between the end of the program and their harvests expected by mid/late October.

To facilitate cash payments, 176 targeted villages were grouped into 57 different payment centers taking into account the size of the villages, the distance between different villages and their accessibility. A special effort was made so that beneficiaries would not have to walk more than 8 – 10 km to receive their payment. . Cash payments were carried out by START partner *Capital Finance,* on a monthly basis, based on the payment lists provided by Mercy Corps.

Cash payment in Ouallam commune conducted by Capital Finance team under the supervision of Mercy Corps staff.

3.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

3.1 Baseline Survey and End of Project Evaluation

The Mercy Corps M&E Unit worked closely with program staff for beneficiary selection and closely monitored progress in the field. The M&E unit conducted a baseline survey to determine the conditions in which the beneficiaries were living at the inception of the project. An evaluation was also conducted by the M&E Unit at the end of the project to measure the progress made during the project implementation.

During both surveys (the baseline and final evaluation), the sample included 10% of the 11,930 targeted households, representing 48 villages (out of 176 villages). The choice of villages took into account geographical specificities although the characteristics are quite similar. The same households that were reached during the baseline survey were the ones targeted during the final evaluation to ensure the proper measurement of the project's impact on these households in terms of improving their food security. Additionally, information related to the recovery of degraded lands was also collected (see attached annex A –End of Project Evaluation report).

3.1.1 Price monitoring

Monitoring of commodity prices was carried out by the M&E team in five main markets in the target areas in Ouallam and Dingazi markets (Ouallam Department), Chical (or Kourfeye centre) and BonkouKou in Filingué Department. For each of these markets,

prices were collected from seven different traders. The price monitoring started in April 2012 on a weekly basis and continued until the end of the project (see Annex B, Market Prices Monitoring Report). The table below shows results from the monitoring process:

Table 2: Price fluctuations in the local markets during the reporting period

Millet	Prices of millet remained high in all the 5 markets monitored under START. This trend was normal especially during this period of the year where millet was in high demand. However, it has to be noted that during the first two weeks of September 2012, the price of millet started falling as the new harvest was drawing closer.
Maize	Prices of maize remained stable with supply from neighboring countries such as Nigeria and Benin.
Cowpeas	Prices of cowpeas remained high in the 5 markets monitored under this project. It has to be noted that the price of this commodity is generally high because of its scarcity, especially during the lean season.
Rice	The price of rice remained stable throughout the project period. Rice is primarily supplied from Asian countries such as Pakistan and Thailand.
Oil & salt	The price of Oil and Salt remained stable in the 5 markets throughout the project period. Prices of these commodities are generally stable.

Overall, the monitoring of the market found that prices for staple goods remained quite stable throughout the project life span. In fact, the price of millet, which is a staple food, started decreasing as we were approaching the new harvest expected in the Tillabéri region by the second week of October 2012.

3.2 Results Monitoring

The START logframe was revised at program inception to account for the changes in program design between the first submission and the approval of the proposal. The indicators and targets below were developed by Mercy Corps to measure program outputs and outcomes.

Results And Activities	Targets	Achievement	Comments	% of achievement
Result 1: Vulnerable households have the monetary resources to afford food	83,510 individuals from vulnerable households manage to have 3 meals per day	93,063 individuals were actually reached by START	*A total of 93,063 individuals were reached by the project; a number of individuals higher than the target, which used7 as the average household size)*	111%
Activity1: Targeting vulnerable households	11,930 vulnerable households are targeted	The 11,930 vulnerable households were reached	*The number of planned households was reached.*	100%
Activity 2: Payment of CFW	41,600 FCFA received by every households	A total of 495,378,000 FCFA was paid to the	*Payments were based on the actual number of work days completed. The difference is*	**99%**

workers		11,930 beneficiaries under CFW; averaging 41,524 FCFA	*due to the fact that not all beneficiaries completed the 32 work days.*	
Activity 3: Payment of unconditional transfer	60,000 FCFA received by every household	A total of 924,575,000 FCFA was paid to the 11,930 beneficiaries, averaging 77,500 FCFA per household	*After the first three rounds of payment of 20,000 FCFA each, a 4th payment of 17,500 FCFA was added with the approval of the donor. As a result, each beneficiary received 77,500 FCFA instead of 60,000 FCFA initially planned.*	**129%**
Result 2: **Degraded lands are recovered**	Land rehabilitation activities lead to recovery of 3,452 hectares	Land rehabilitation activities were carried out on selected sites by beneficiaries, leading to 3,243 hectares of recovered land	*Activities were smoothly implemented under the supervision of Mercy Corps and Environment technical staff. The total achieved is 3,243 hectares out of the 3,453 hectares planned*	**87.9%**
Activity 1: Identification of degraded sites	176 degraded sites selected	176 sites were selected by communities.	*Selected sites were validated following a site visit conducted by Government Technical services.*	**100%**
Activity 2: Recovery activities on degraded land are carried out	Recovery activities are organized on 3,453 hectares of degraded land	A total of 3,243 hectares of eroded lands out of 3,453 hectares targeted were rehabilitated	*Not all CFW participants completed 32 work days, and additional time was allocated to the collection and scattering of seeds and fertilizing manure contributed by the communities, to allow eroded lands to regenerate.*	**87.9%**

3.3 Disaggregation of beneficiaries per gender and age:

Table 4: Disaggregated data

Commune	Children from 6 – 24 months		Children from 25 – 59 months		Children from 5 – 18 years		Adults over 18 years		Total		Total
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Women	Men	
DINGAZI	722	770	1,020	1,190	1,539	1,811	2,225	2,109	5,506	5,880	11,386

IMANAN	1,093	1,080	1,322	1,434	1,898	1,894	2,465	2,525	6,778	6,933	13,711
KOURFEY CENTRE	1,768	1,707	2,219	2,169	3,102	3,323	3,841	3,624	10,920	10,823	21,743
OUALLAM	3,697	3,395	4,246	4,359	5,438	6,191	9,720	9,177	23,101	23,122	46,223
Total	**7,270**	**6,952**	**8,807**	**9,152**	**11,977**	**13,219**	**18,251**	**17,435**	**46,305**	**46,758**	**93,063**
Percentage	**7,8%**	**7,5%**	**9,5%**	**9,8%**	**12,9%**	**14,2%**	**19,6%**	**18,7%**	**49,8%**	**50,2%**	**100,0%**
Households with children under 5 years	**8,233**		**69,0%**								

Ages in households	F	M	Total
6 – 24 months	**7,270**	**6,952**	**14,222**
25 – 59 months	**8,807**	**9,152**	**17,959**
5 – 18 years	**11,977**	**13,219**	**25,196**
Over 18 years	**18,251**	**17,435**	**35,686**
Total	**46,305**	**46,758**	**93,063**

Monitoring data shows that START served 11,930 households with a total population of 93,063 individual beneficiaries. Of this number, 50.2% are male and 49.8% are female. Part of the population characteristics shows that 35% of the population is children under 5 and 62% are under 18 years. The population over 18 years represents 38%.

Generally women and children are the most affected during food crises as they are the most vulnerable category of the population. Through the provision of cash to the vulnerable households, this enables them to provide two to three meals per day, which contributed to reduce cases of malnutrition among the children. Women beneficiaries were relieved knowing that they will be able to have food for their family throughout the lean season.

According to the End of Project Evaluation Report, 99.42% of the 1,200 START beneficiaries that were interviewed revealed that food was the households' first expenditure followed by health and clothing with 0.17% respectively. This clearly indicates that the cash received by project beneficiaries was used primarily on food and food security expenditures. This had an immediate impact on the number of meals taken by the project beneficiaries as the same report revealed that the proportion of households taking 3 meals per day had increased up to 70.33% at the end of the project from the initial 23.21% at the inception of the project.

Also, the START project helped to reduce negative coping strategies, supporting farmers' ability to remain in their communities and work on their farms. Through the protocol signed by Mercy Corps and the Environment Department, the latter trained beneficiaries on land rehabilitation techniques and also provided technical supervision at CFW project sites. This contributed to a transfer of skills that will benefit communities over the long term. Finally, rehabilitated lands have proven to be great assets for communities targeted by the project. According to the final evaluation, 53.83% of the 1,200 beneficiaries interviewed reported that they intend to use the rehabilitated site as grazing ground, 37.08% plan to farm on these sites. Another 3.50% intend to use the

rehabilitated land to plant fruit trees while 4.83% reported that it helps them protect against flooding during the raining season.

3.4 Lessons Learned & Best Practices

The following best practices were drawn from the START project:

- Due to the number of sites and beneficiaries, working with an experienced Micro Finance Institution to manage cash payments under START relieved the organization of the risk involved in moving large amounts of money from the bank to different payment centers. It also helped in timely completion of cash distribution especially during the CFW phase where payments were made on weekly basis.
- Prior to the beginning of CFW activities, training sessions were held at CFW projects sites where beneficiaries were trained on land rehabilitation techniques. Trainings were facilitated by technicians from the Environment Department and contributed to a transfer of skills to communities.
- The START project won local authorities' support as they were involved in the beneficiary selection process and were also regularly updated on the progress on project implementation.
- In order to make effective use of the rehabilitated sites, beneficiaries were advised to gather animal waste in order to spread throughout the project area. This helped to fertilize the soil and at the same time improve the regeneration of the vegetation in the different project areas.
- Half- moons and banquettes helped to store rainwater and limit the negative effects of flooding where farms had been washed away causing important .crop damage.

4.0 COORDINATION

The Mercy Corps START team maintained regular contact with government extension services, community leaders and communal authorities to ensure coordination, ownership and full participation in the project activities. Mercy Corps worked with other stakeholders, government services and partner agencies when making decisions on CFW wages. At the same time, community sensitizations, the beneficiary registration, the selection, validation of CFW sites, and beneficiary notification of cash distribution schedules were carried out with active involvement of project stakeholders. Coordination with project stakeholders increases community buy-in and prevents duplication of efforts in the target areas. A typical example was the presence of Village Chiefs or their representatives during payments, providing their support to Mercy Corps and Capital Finance staff and addressing issues arising at the payment sites.

Lastly, based on a protocol signed by Mercy Corps and the local authorities, sub-regional committee members (comprising Government Technical services and local authorities) conducted a monitoring visit on 3 payment sites. As the head of these delegations, the Prefects used the opportunity to thank Mercy Corps and USAID for

their support to vulnerable communities and advised the beneficiaries to ensure that funds received through START project should be used to access food so that that they can focus on their farm.

5.0 CONCLUSION

Through the Strategic Targeted Assistance for the Region of Tillabéri (START) project, each of the 11,930 household beneficiaries received 119,025 FCFA during the period from May 2012 – Sept 2012. This assistance was a major relief for vulnerable households who were desperate after last year's poor harvest. Thanks to the cash provided through START intervention, the targeted households were able to access food on the local markets throughout the lean season.

Despite the geographical challenges due to the size of targeted communes, and bad road conditions, especially during the raining season, the different payment rounds were successfully completed thanks to a coordinated effort of the project staff, partners, community leaders and local authorities.

In conclusion, we can confirm that the START project reached its intended objectives as it provided the 11,930 beneficiary households with financial resources that enabled them to access food during the lean season. The project impact reaches far beyond the provision of cash to beneficiaries and extends to the rehabilitation of eroded land and thus increasing farming and grazing land in project areas. More importantly, the project provided communities with skills and land rehabilitation techniques that will go a long way in strengthening their resilience.

ANNEX B: START Success Story

Mr. **Seyni Arzaka** is a head of a household with 30 dependents from the village of Laba in the commune of Ouallam. Mr. Seyni is a 70-year old farmer and also the chief of the village.

Mr. Seyni reported that in the past, before their land became affected by desertification, they had enough harvest from their farm to meet their household's needs, including feeding, paying government taxes, organizing weddings for their children and baptism ceremonies for their newborns. Unfortunately, over the years, most of their lands have become barren due to the combined effect of soil erosion and encroaching desert. This situation led to poor yields as the land is no longer fertile. He added that, under a normal year, their harvest would last them more than 4 months. "With the 2011 drought, life was very difficult for us as we did not have any harvest to rely on."

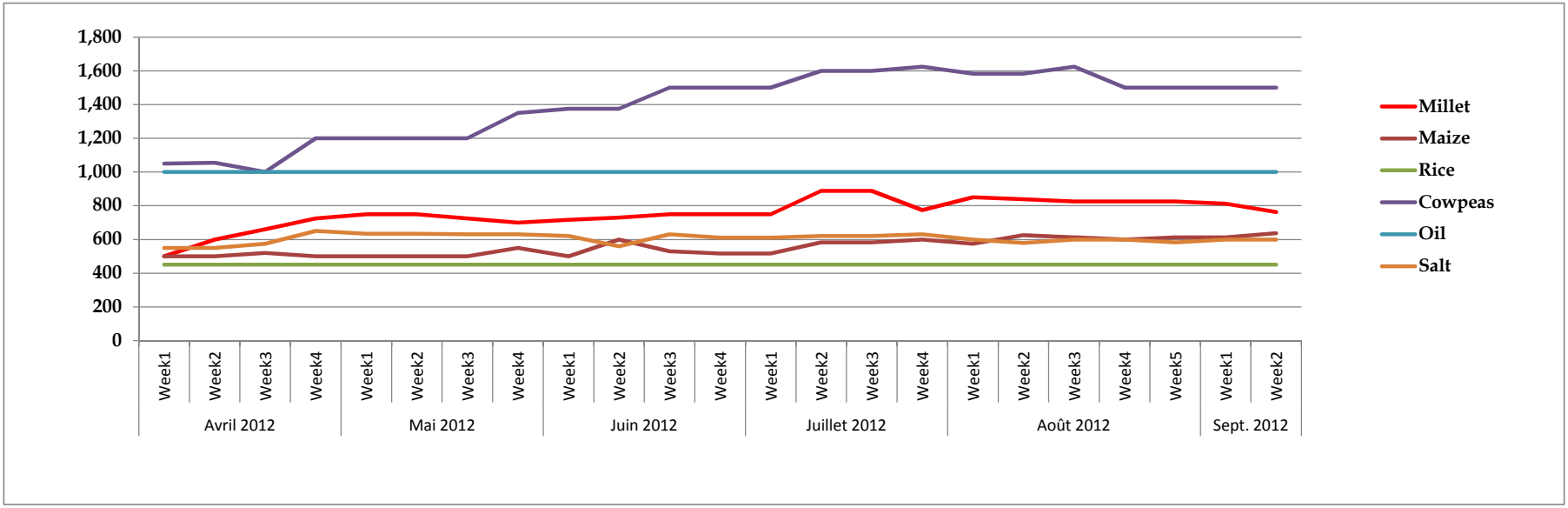
With the START project, they were able to get 5,200 FCFA every week for 8 consecutive weeks. This was followed by 3 rounds of payments of 20,000 FCFA/round and a last payment of 17,500 FCFA. With the money they received from the project, they were able to buy food to feed their families. Mr. Seyni added that land that had been infertile for over 35 years was regenerated as a result of the CFW activities (*photos above*).

In conclusion, Mr. Seyni gives thanks to God, Mercy Corps and USAID for the support provided to them through the START project. Lastly, he promised that with the skills that they have acquired and the CFW tools that they received through START project, they will continue rehabilitating their land through their own initiative as it will give them more farming land and stronger livelihoods.

Ouallam

Evolution of commodity prices / OUALLAM market

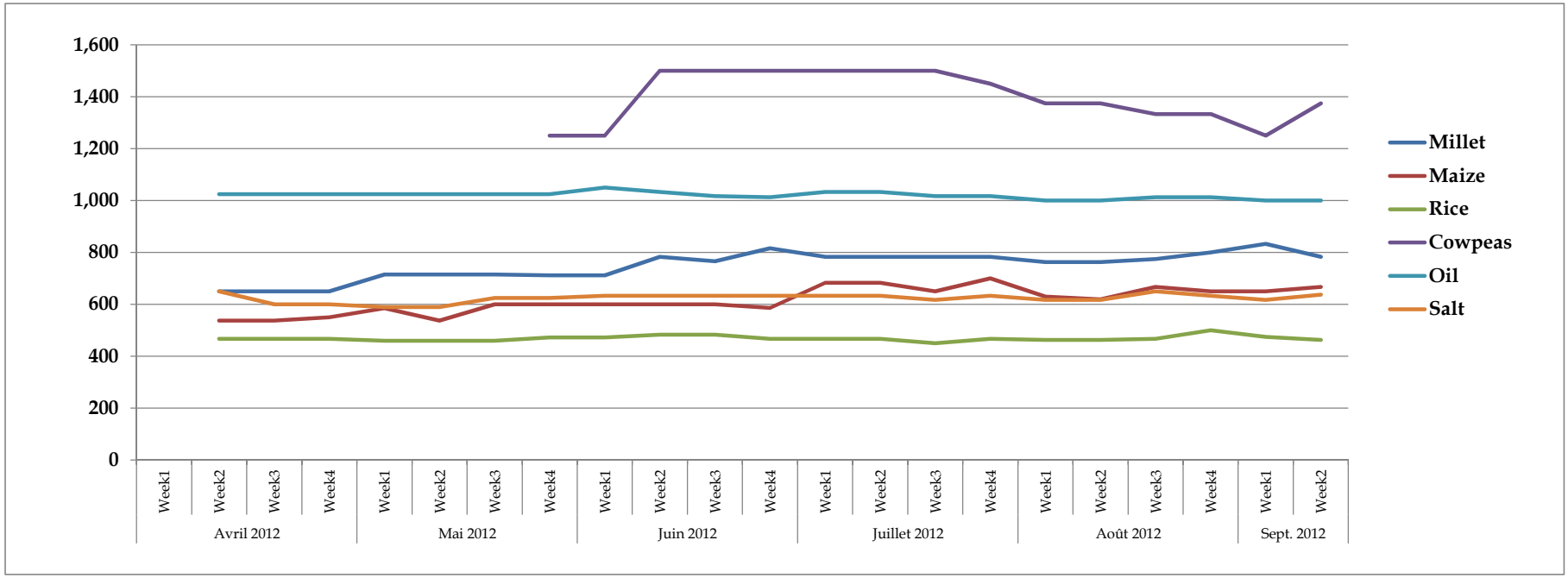
Commodities	Avril 2012				Mai 2012				Juin 2012				Juillet 2012				Août 2012					Sept. 2012			
	Week1	Week2	Week3	Week4	Week1	Week2	Week3	Week4	Week1	Week2	Week3	Week4	Week1	Week2	Week3	Week4	Week1	Week2	Week3	Week4	Week5	Week1	Week2	Week3	Week4
Millet	500	600	660	725	750	750	725	700	717	730	750	750	750	888	888	775	850	838	825	825	825	813	763		
Maize	500	500	520	500	500	500	500	550	500	600	530	517	517	583	583	600	575	625	613	600	613	613	638		
Rice	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450		
Cowpeas	1,050	1,055	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,350	1,375	1,375	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,600	1,600	1,625	1,583	1,583	1,625	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500		
Oil	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Salt	550	550	575	650	633	633	630	630	620	560	630	610	610	620	620	630	600	580	600	600	583	600	600		



Dingazi

Evolution of commodity prices / DINGAZI market

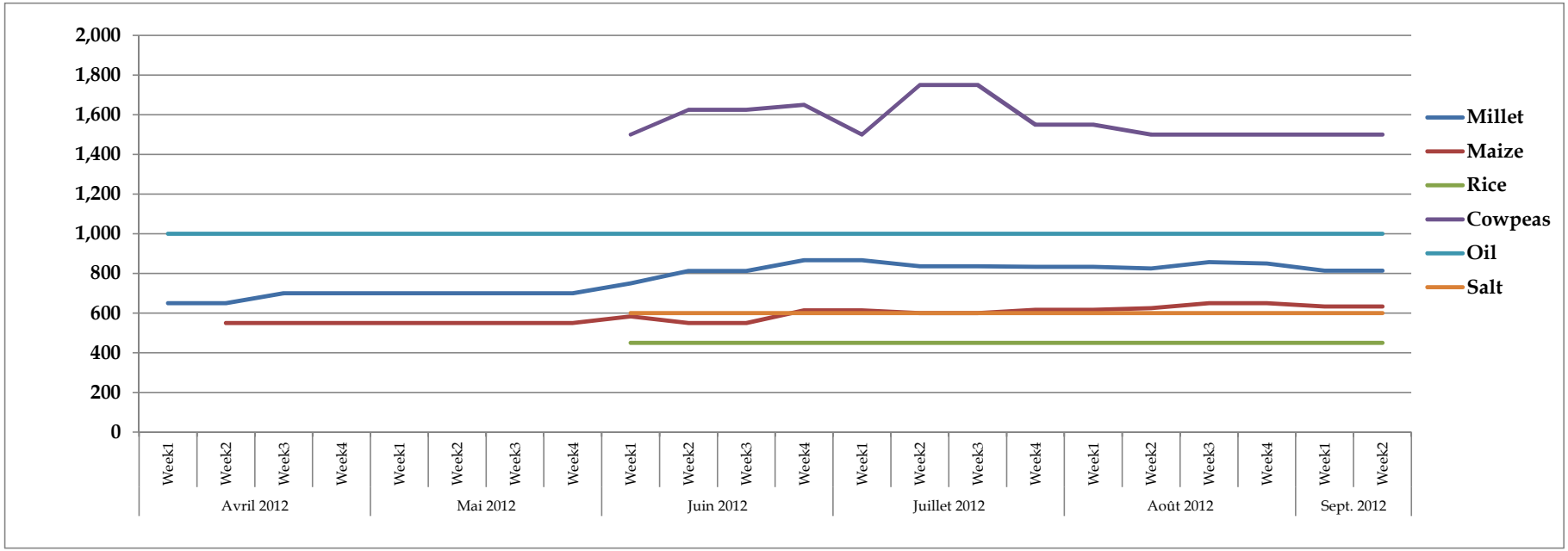
Commodities	Avril 2012				Mai 2012				Juin 2012				Juillet 2012				Août 2012				Sept. 2012			
	Week1	Week2	Week3	Week4	Week1	Week2	Week3	Week4	Week1	Week2	Week3	Week4	Week1	Week2	Week3	Week4	Week1	Week2	Week3	Week4	Week1	Week2	Week3	Week4
Millet		650	650	650	715	715	715	713	713	783	767	817	783	783	783	783	763	763	775	800	833	783		
Maize		538	538	550	585	538	600	600	600	600	600	587	683	683	650	700	630	620	667	650	650	667		
Rice		467	467	467	460	460	460	473	473	483	483	467	467	467	450	467	463	463	467	500	475	463		
Cowpeas								1,250	1,250	1,500	1500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,450	1,375	1,375	1,333	1,333	1,250	1,375		
Oil		1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,050	1,033	1,017	1,013	1,033	1,033	1,017	1,017	1,000	1,000	1,013	1,013	1,000	1,000		
Salt		650	600	600	590	590	625	625	633	633	633	633	633	633	617	633	617	617	650	633	617	638		



Dabarey

Evolution of commodity prices / DABAREY market

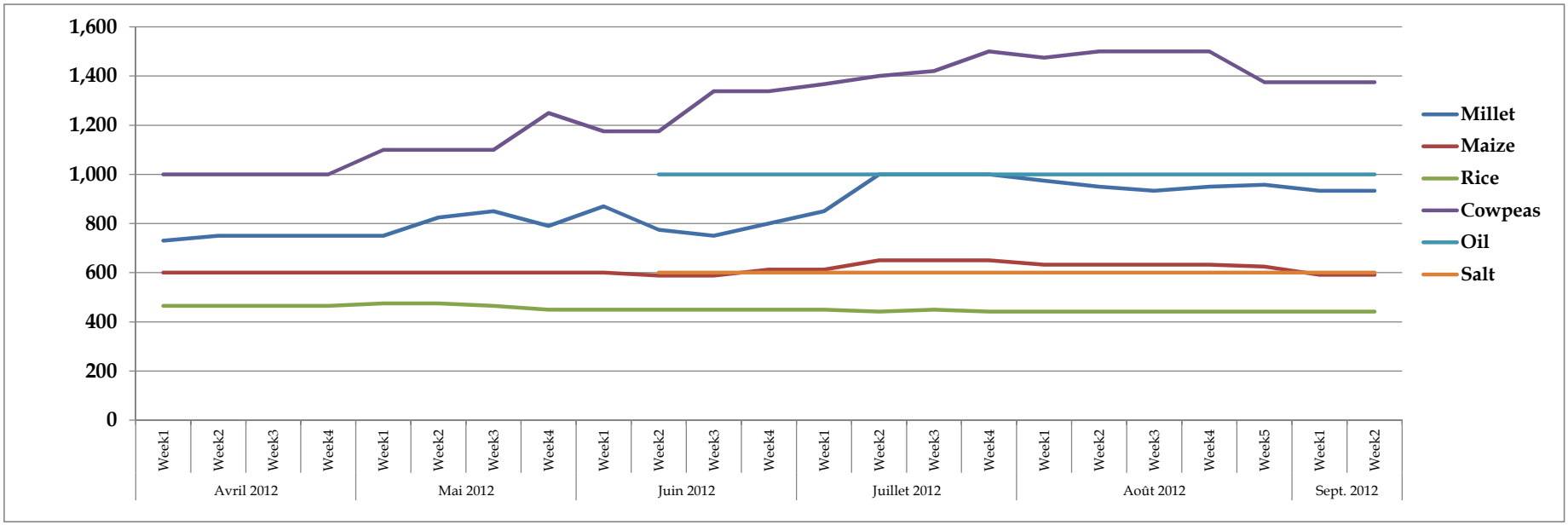
Commodities	Avril 2012				Mai 2012				Juin 2012				Juillet 2012				Août 2012				Sept. 2012			
	Week1	Week2	Week3	Week4	Week1	Week2	Week3	Week4	Week1	Week2	Week3	Week4	Week1	Week2	Week3	Week4	Week1	Week2	Week3	Week4	Week1	Week2	Week3	Week4
Millet	650	650	700	700	700	700	700	700	750	812	812	866	867	836	836	833	833	825	857	**850**	813	813		
Maize		550	550	550	550	550	550	550	583	550	550	613	613	600	600	617	617	625	650	**650**	633	633		
Rice									450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450		
Cowpeas									1,500	1,625	1,625	1,650	1,500	1,750	1,750	1,550	1,550	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500		
Oil	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Salt									600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600		



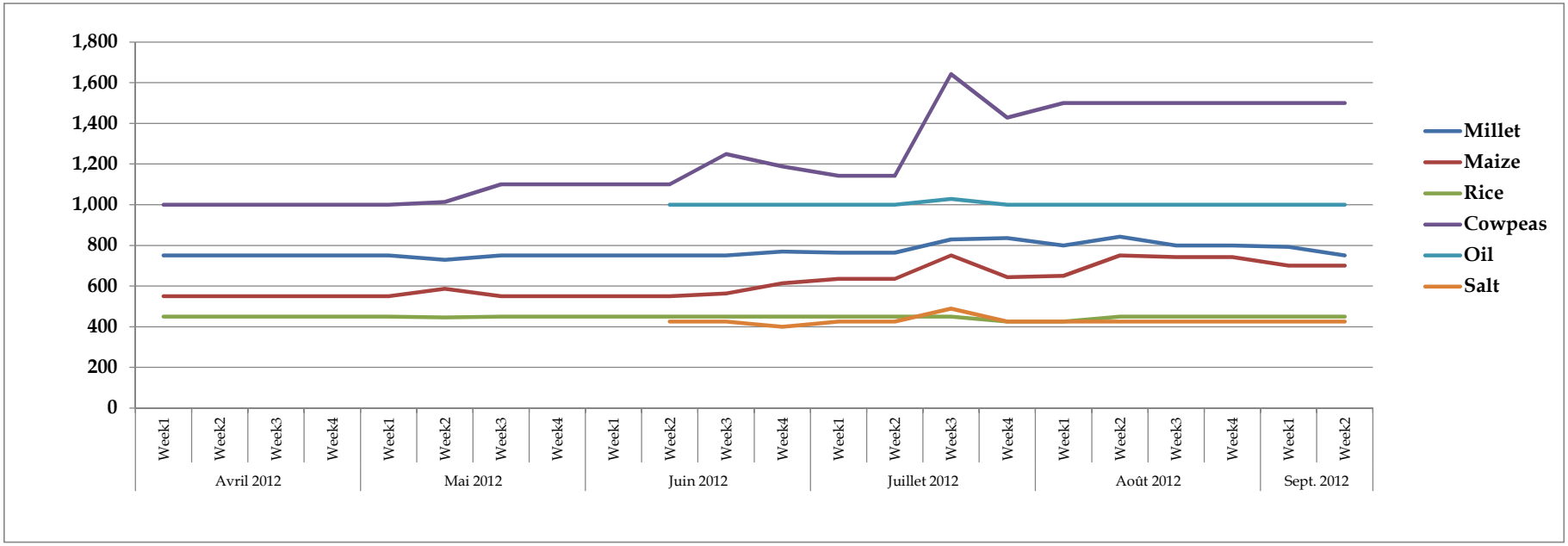
Chical

Evolution of commodity prices / CHICAL market

Commodities	Avril 2012				Mai 2012				Juin 2012				Juillet 2012				Août 2012					Sept. 2012			
	Week1	Week2	Week3	Week4	Week1	Week2	Week3	Week4	Week1	Week2	Week3	Week4	Week1	Week2	Week3	Week4	Week1	Week2	Week3	Week4	Week5	Week1	Week2	Week3	Week4
Millet	730	750	750	750	750	825	850	790	870	775	750	800	850	1,000	1,000	1,000	975	950	933	950	958	933	933		
Maize	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	588	588	613	613	650	650	650	633	633	633	633	625	592	592		
Rice	465	465	465	465	475	475	465	450	450	450	450	450	450	442	450	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442		
Cowpeas	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,250	1,175	1,175	1,338	1,338	1,367	1,400	1,420	1,500	1,475	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,375	1375	1375		
Oil										1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1000	1000		
Salt										600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600		



Bonkoukou

Evolution of commodity prices / BONKOUKOU market

Commodities	Avril 2012				Mai 2012				Juin 2012				Juillet 2012				Août 2012				Sept. 2012			
	Week1	Week2	Week3	Week4	Week1	Week2	Week3	Week4	Week1	Week2	Week3	Week4	Week1	Week2	Week3	Week4	Week1	Week2	Week3	Week4	Week1	Week2	Week3	Week4
Millet	750	750	750	750	750	729	750	750	750	750	750	770	764	764	829	836	800	843	800	800	793	750		
Maize	550	550	550	550	550	586	550	550	550	550	564	614	636	636	750	643	650	750	743	743	700	700		
Rice	450	450	450	450	450	446	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	425	425	450	450	450	450	450		
Cowpeas	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,014	1100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,250	1,188	1,143	1,143	1,643	1,429	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500		
Oil										1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,029	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Salt										425	425	400	425	425	489	425	425	425	425	425	425	425