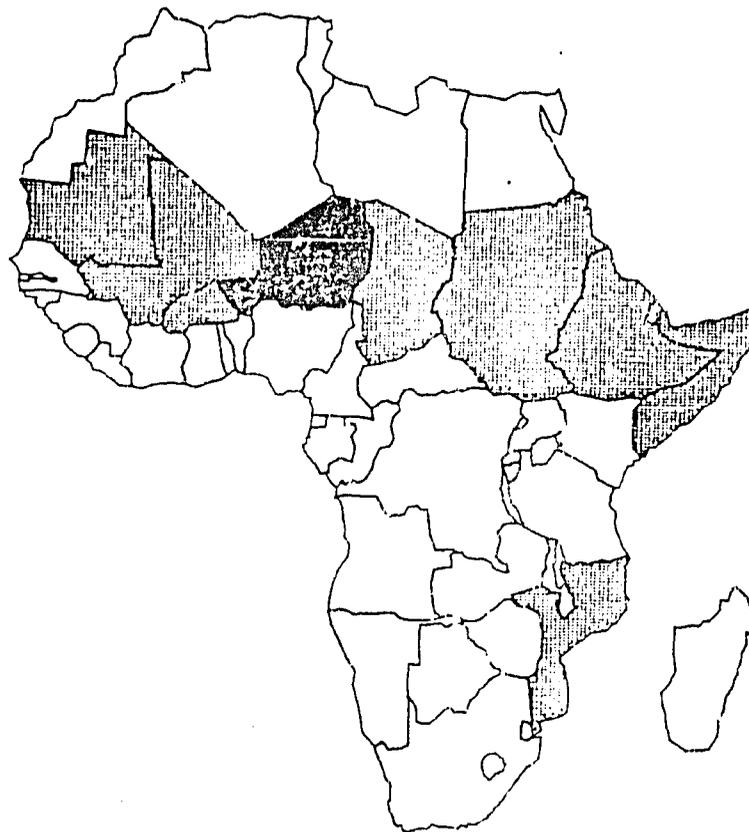


FEWS COUNTRY REPORT NIGER #1



Agency for International Development
Room 105 SA-18
Washington, D.C. 20523

Agency For International Development
Bureau For Africa
Famine Early Warning System (FEWS)

May, 1986

1

INTRODUCTION

This is the first of a series of monthly reports issued by the Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) on Niger. It is designed to provide decisionmakers with current information and analysis on existing and potential nutrition emergency situations. Each situation identified is described in terms of geographical extent and the number of people involved, or at-risk, and the proximate causes insofar as they have been discerned.

Use of the term "at-risk" to identify vulnerable populations is problematical since no generally-agreed definition exists. Yet it is necessary to identify or "target" populations in-need or "at-risk" in order to determine appropriate forms and levels of intervention. Thus for the present, until a better usage can be found, FEWS reports will employ the term "at-risk" to mean...

...those persons lacking sufficient food, or resources to acquire sufficient food, to avert a nutritional crisis, i.e., a progressive deterioration in their health or nutrition condition below the status quo and who, as a result, require specific intervention to avoid a life-threatening situation.

Perhaps of most importance to decisionmakers, the process underlying the deteriorating situation is highlighted by the FEWS effort, hopefully with enough specificity and forewarning to permit alternative intervention strategies to be examined and implemented. Food assistance strategies are key to famine avoidance. However, other interventions can be of major importance both in the short-term and in the long-run, including medical, transport, storage, economic development policy change, etc.

Where possible, food needs estimates are included in the FEWS reports. It is important to understand, however, that no direct relation exists between numbers of persons at-risk and the quantity of food assistance needed. This is because famines are the culmination of slow-onset disaster processes which can be complex in the extreme. The food needs of individual populations at-risk depend upon when in the disaster process identification is made and the extent of its cumulative impact on the individuals concerned. Further, the amount of food assistance required, whether from internal or external sources, depends upon a host of considerations. Thus the food needs estimates presented periodically in FEWS reports should not be interpreted to mean food aid needs, e.g., as under PL480 or other donor programs.

FEWS is operated by AID's Office of Technical Resources in the Bureau for Africa in cooperation with numerous USG and other organizations.

NIGER'S POST-DROUGHT RECOVERY: NOT THERE YET

FEWS REPORT FOR NIGER

May 1986

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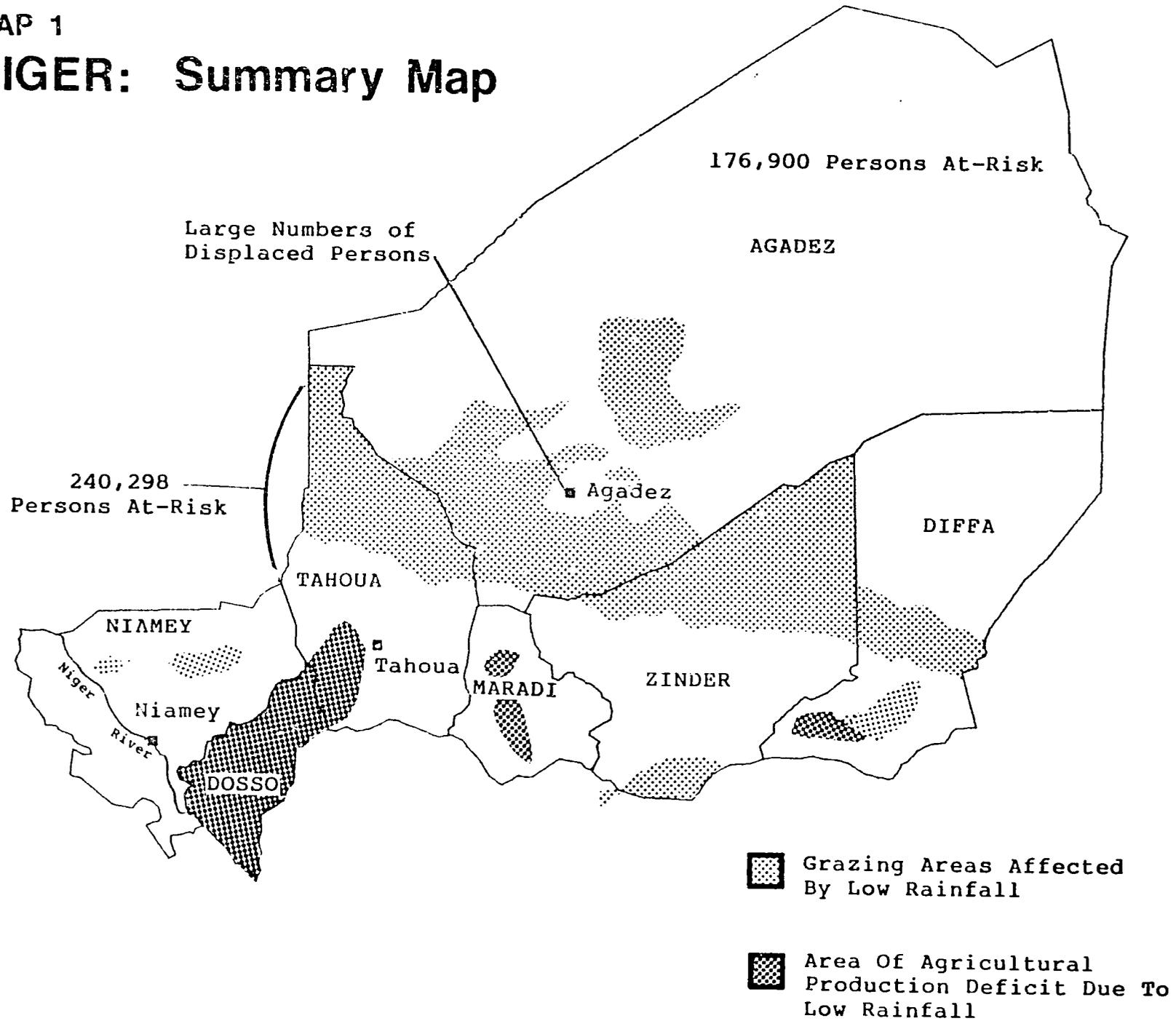
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MAP 1

NIGER: Summary Map



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NOTES TO MAP 1

Map 1 was compiled from several sources. A land use map was compiled and overlaid on an arrondissement-level political map. Next, a line was drawn to roughly indicate the transition between traditional grazing areas in the north, and predominantly pastoral/agricultural areas in the south. The exact position of this transition zone varies from source to source, and is not important to the results of this analysis. Third, a map of NOAA rainfall deficit areas at harvest time was overlaid on traditional agricultural areas.

The at-risk areas in 1985 were either grazing lands (shaded "nomadic") or agricultural areas (shaded "settled"). Agadez Commune is classified and shaded as "settled".

SOURCES FOR MAP 1

- 1) GOM At-Risk: FEWS/Niger.
- 2) Rainfall Deficit: NOAA Niger Assessment, September 30, 1985.
- 3) Rainfall : Niger Special Agroclimatic Assessment of the 1984 Season
- 4) Land Use: Niger: A Social and Institutional Profile, July 1983 (from 1979-1983 Plan (Republique du Niger 1980).

NIGER

SUMMARY Niger is still recovering from a severe multi-year drought which deepened sharply in 1984 to reach crisis proportions. The drought had two main effects. First, in the settled agricultural areas, per capita agricultural production fell 62 percent. Second, in the traditional grazing lands on which the majority of nomads depend, range grasses and subsequently, herds, were substantially reduced....often by as much as 75 to 80 percent. The coming of the rains in 1985 brought an improvement in overall conditions, but this was insufficient for full recovery for the two million persons originally at-risk. Today, approximately 624,000 persons remain at-risk (consisting of 373,000 nomads and 251,000 settled agriculturalists), although their needs are generally being provided for through GON and donor efforts. For most of these persons, the 1986 growing season will be critical in terms of their chances for achievement of self-sufficiency.

POPULATION AT-RISK The Government of Niger estimates a total of 624,000 persons at-risk. To arrive at this number, the population of villages with greater than a 70 percent shortfall in sorghum/millet production (N=251,000) was added to the estimated numbers of nomads at-risk (N=373,000). If we assume that the GON is planning to feed 251,000 persons a 70% supplement, and 373,000 persons a 100% supplement, approximately 91,000 metric tons of grain will be required for the feeding program.

A food deficit calculation at the arrondissement level is summarized in Appendix A. Net production of millet, sorghum, rice, and cowpeas (combined in sorghum equivalents) was compared to requirements based on estimated 1986 population. Only three regions (Departments) show production insufficient for their population: Agadez, Diffa, and Tahoua. The number of "displaced" persons is an estimate of those residing outside their normal areas and who are in need of assistance. With the exception of Tahoua and Agadez, where we feel fairly certain the nomads have already been included in FEWS base population estimates, we have used the GON estimate of nomads as representative of the number of displaced persons.

TABLE 1

NIGER NET AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION -- 1979 TO 1985

<u>Year</u>	Population in <u>Millions</u>	Production			Per Capita Prod. (kg/person/year)	
		(000MTE) <u>MORD</u>	(000MT) <u>ERS</u>	<u>MTE/MT</u>	<u>MORD</u>	<u>ERS</u>
1979	5.4	1977	-	-	370	-
1980	5.5	2074	1754	1.18	377	318
1981	5.7	1985	1664	1.19	348	303
1982	5.9	2004	1679	1.19	340	285
1983	6.1	2045	1717	1.19	335	282
1984	6.3	893	1054	.85	142	167
1985	6.4	1949	1813	1.07	305	283

LEGEND: MORD = Ministry of Rural Development, Niger
 ERS = Economic Research Service, USDA, February 1986
 MTE = Metric Tons Sorghum Equivalent

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION Rainfall during the 1985 growing season was below long-term averages; however, its (fortuitous) timing mitigated much of the potential negative impact on crop yields. By mid-September 1985, satellite imagery indicated more vigorous biomass conditions than in 1984 over all areas of Niger. Although this situation was also true of the rangelands, no reports have yet confirmed that the restoration of vegetative cover consisted of plant varieties and quantities necessary to rebuild livestock lost during the drought. Indeed, there is good reason to believe that herd restoration is, under the best of conditions, a multi-year process.

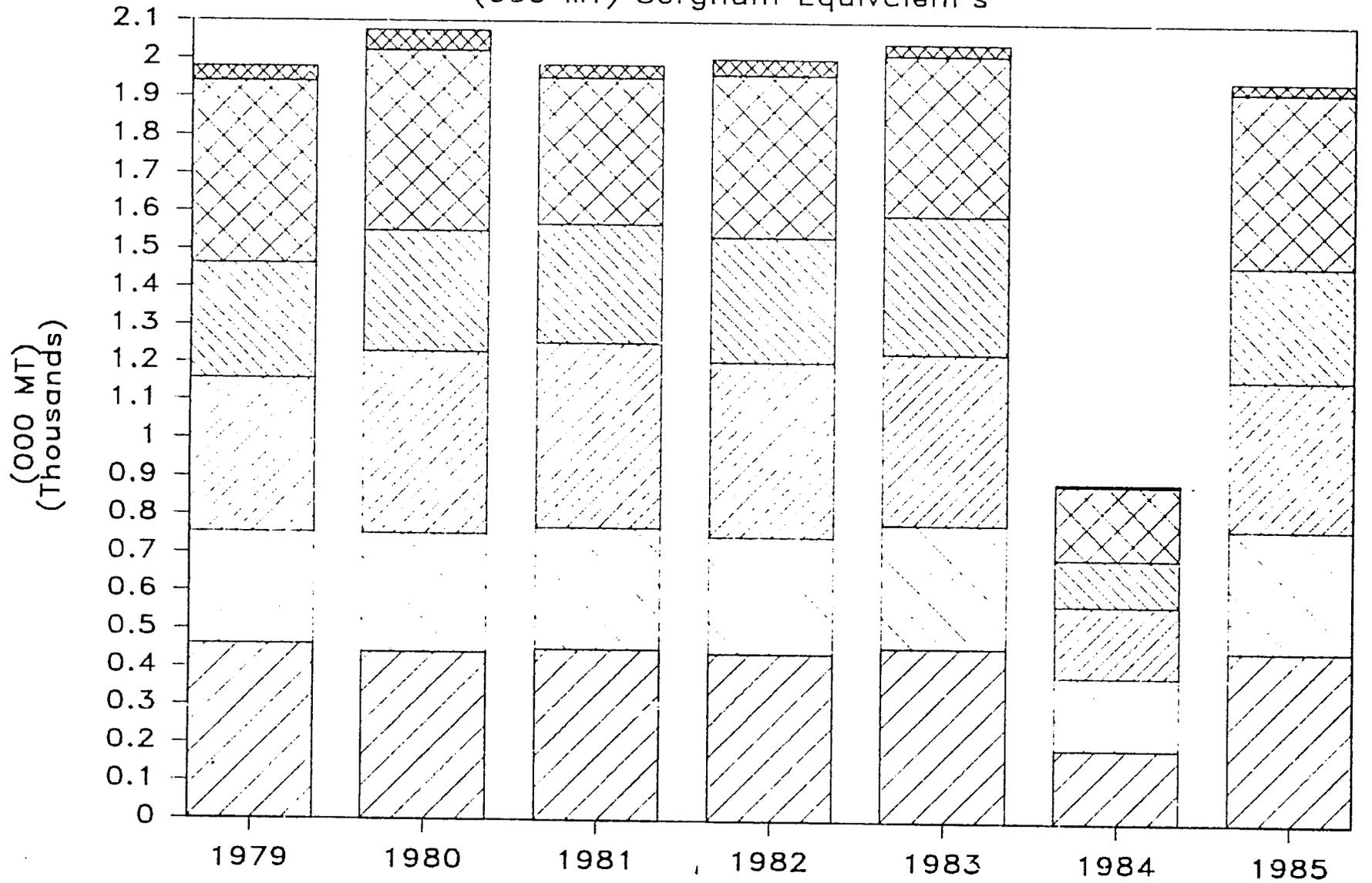
The drought seriously affected production in both absolute and in per capita terms. All signs point to significant strides having been made towards recovery in 1985. The aggregate production data in Figure 1 show that Niger, in the main, returned to recent-year production levels. However, the per capita production data in Table 1 and in Figure 2 suggest that recovery in 1985 was not complete. Measured by weight (USDA data) per capita production appeared to return to recent-year levels, yet data from the Nigerian Ministry of Rural Development, measured in caloric equivalents, indicate per capita production levels are still approximately 30% below even 1983 levels. Further, the ratio of caloric equivalents to metric tons production in Table 1 was basically constant until the most severe drought year of 1984. In 1985 the ratio increased significantly, but not to pre-drought levels.

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Figure 1

Niger, Agricultural Production

(000 MT) Sorghum Equivalent's



Nia

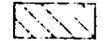


Dos



Mar

Year



Tah



Zin



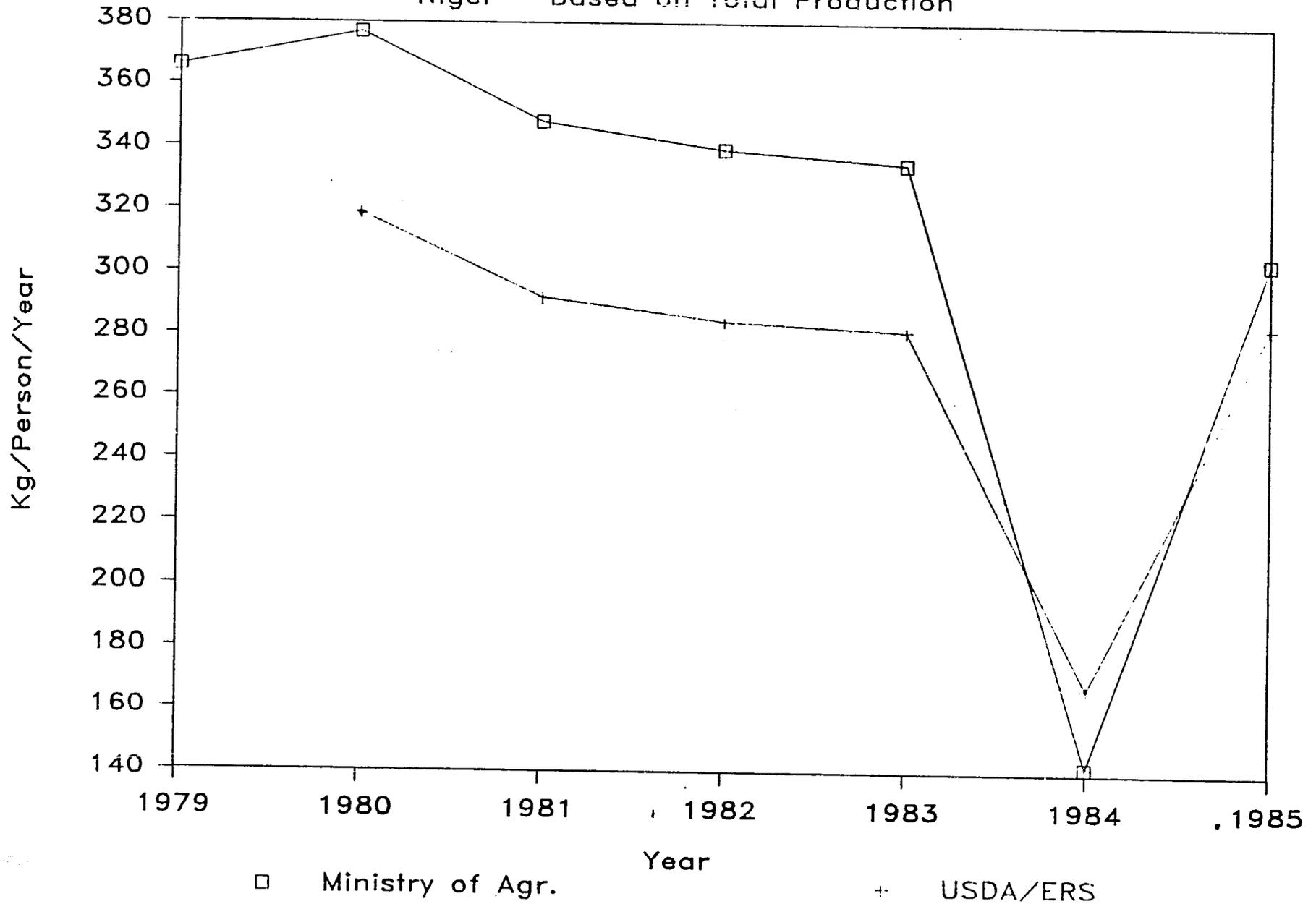
Other

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Figure 2

Per Capita Production

Niger - Based on Total Production



Cowpeas make up about 15-20% of the national diet in Niger. They have a much higher caloric content than do grains such as millet or sorghum. Their leaves and stems reportedly provide additional nutrition for both human and animal populations. Cowpeas were apparently more vulnerable to the drought than were other major crops, with the largest production drop occurring in 1984 (61.5%) and only a modest recovery in 1985 (17.9% compared with 133.8% for millet/sorghum). The deceptive appearance of a full recovery is thus at least partially explained by continued problems in cowpea production.

This may seem like a relatively minor problem except that poor cowpea production was concentrated in only a few regions (Departments, see Table 5, Appendix B). These regions are, for the most part, the same ones the GON has identified as having the bulk of the sedentary at-risk population (see Table 3, Appendix A). Most striking is Maradi region. Historically producing one-third of Niger's cowpea crop, Maradi's cowpea production continued to decline in 1985 to only 8% of pre-drought levels. Tahoua region (with 22% of pre-drought production levels) and Niamey region (with 50% of pre-drought production levels) have large numbers of settled at-risk population. The remaining large settled at-risk population was located in Agadez region, which had no reported cowpea production.

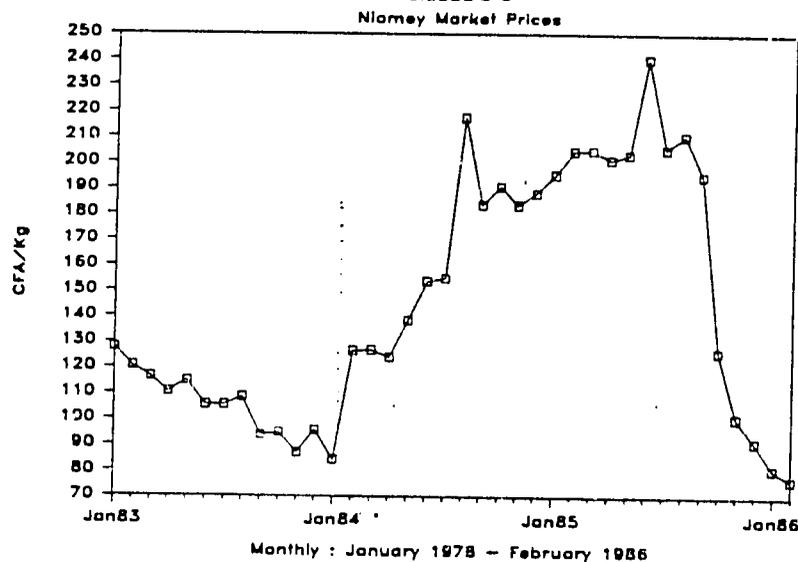
A counter example is Zinder region, which has a relatively small reported settled at-risk population, and where cowpea production was larger than in the pre-drought period.

An interesting aspect of the decline in production during the drought is shown in Table 4 of Appendix B. Yields overall are still lower than in 1980, but there are some arrondissements which fared better than others. Note that although the source of these data is different from that used above, the conclusion is the same: Niger is not fully recovered from the drought.

AGRICULTURAL PRICES Real agricultural prices are often a good indicator of the food supply situation in a given area. The trend for millet in Niamey presented below is representative of the pattern of pricing followed in many regions. The extremely poor crop season of 1984 drove prices up to a peak in early 1985. The good season in 1985 brought prices back down again. Note that at the end of 1985, prices fell below pre-drought levels. Since per capita production for the country as a whole has not fully recovered, we may presume that this is indicative of a combination of factors including increased local production, subsidies, an improved government stock level situation, etc.

Figure 3

Millet



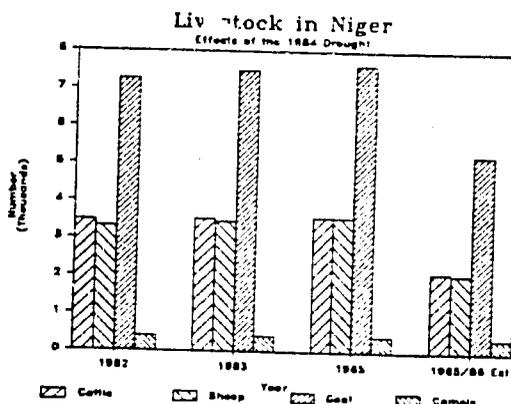
LIVESTOCK Herd size was stable in 1982 and 1983 after a substantial reduction in 1978-79. By the peak of the drought in 1984, herds were reported to have been reduced in some areas by as much as 75-80 percent. The overall figures shown in Table 2 and Figure 4 below document a 40 percent reduction. Herds apparently are recovering, but not yet to pre-drought levels.

TABLE 2 Livestock

Ruminant	1982	1983	1984	1985/86 Est.
Cattle	3479	3524	3576	2114
Sheep	3315	3448	3568	2069
Goats	7259	7478	7627	5235
Camels	407	416	421	374

Source: Government of Niger estimates

Figure 4



MALNUTRITION In the Sahel a rate of approximately 10 percent malnourished children is commonplace. Usually, this means that some 10 percent of children under five years of age fall below the 80% weight-for-height, weight-for-age, or other accepted nutritional status measure.

In Niger, it would appear that malnutrition in the 1984-85 drought period, while widespread and significantly higher than the 10 percent "norm", was not so catastrophic as might be imagined as a consequence of the severe drought. Further, survey data suggest that food aid was effective in limiting the effects of malnutrition in the country.

Two principal data sources lead to this conclusion:

- (1) a national morbidity and mortality survey completed in the summer of 1985; and
- (2) a rapid nutritional status evaluation conducted by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control between December 1984 and February 1985, covering all seven regions of Niger.

Selected results from these surveys are presented in the accompanying charts. Note particularly the wide occurrence of malnutrition in all seven regions of the country and, in the CDC results (Figure 5) that 25-30% of the survey population falls below the 85% "normal" nutrition level. This suggests that a large segment of the total population is living very much on the margin, and that this segment would be particularly vulnerable to any interruption in the food supply.

As expected, malnutrition seems higher in rural than in urban areas, and at feeding sites (this latter observation contributing to the belief that food assistance is reaching those in need).

Figure 6 shows measles vaccine coverage and the percentage having received food assistance during the past year among the CDC study population.

Figure 5

NIGER: CHILDHOOD MALNUTRITION
PERCENT BELOW TWO THRESHOLDS

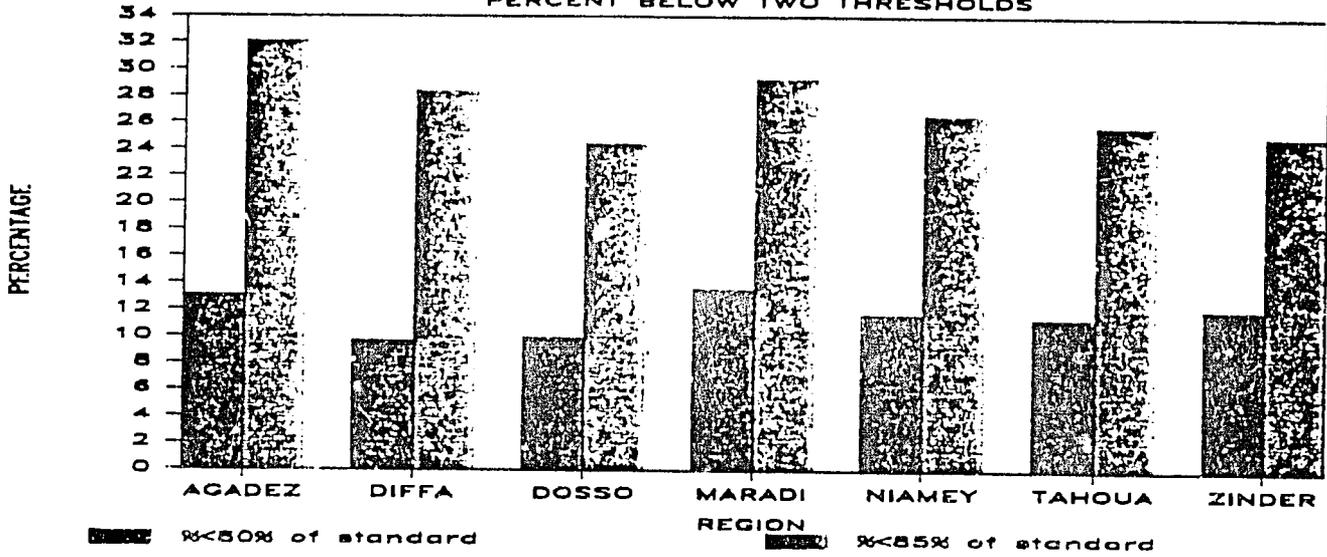
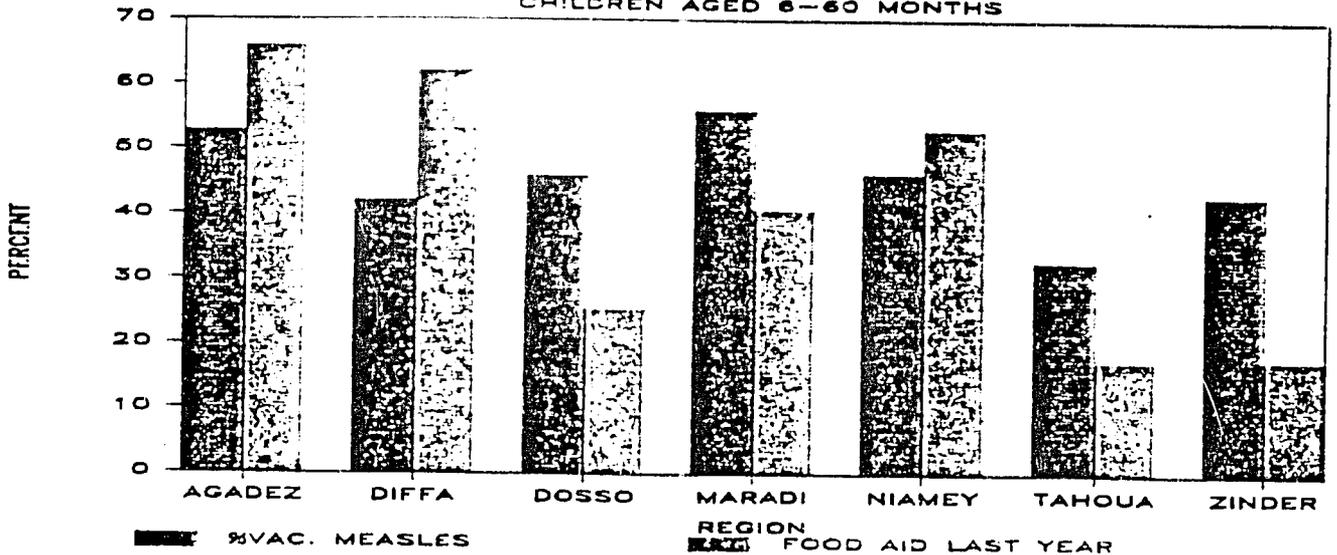


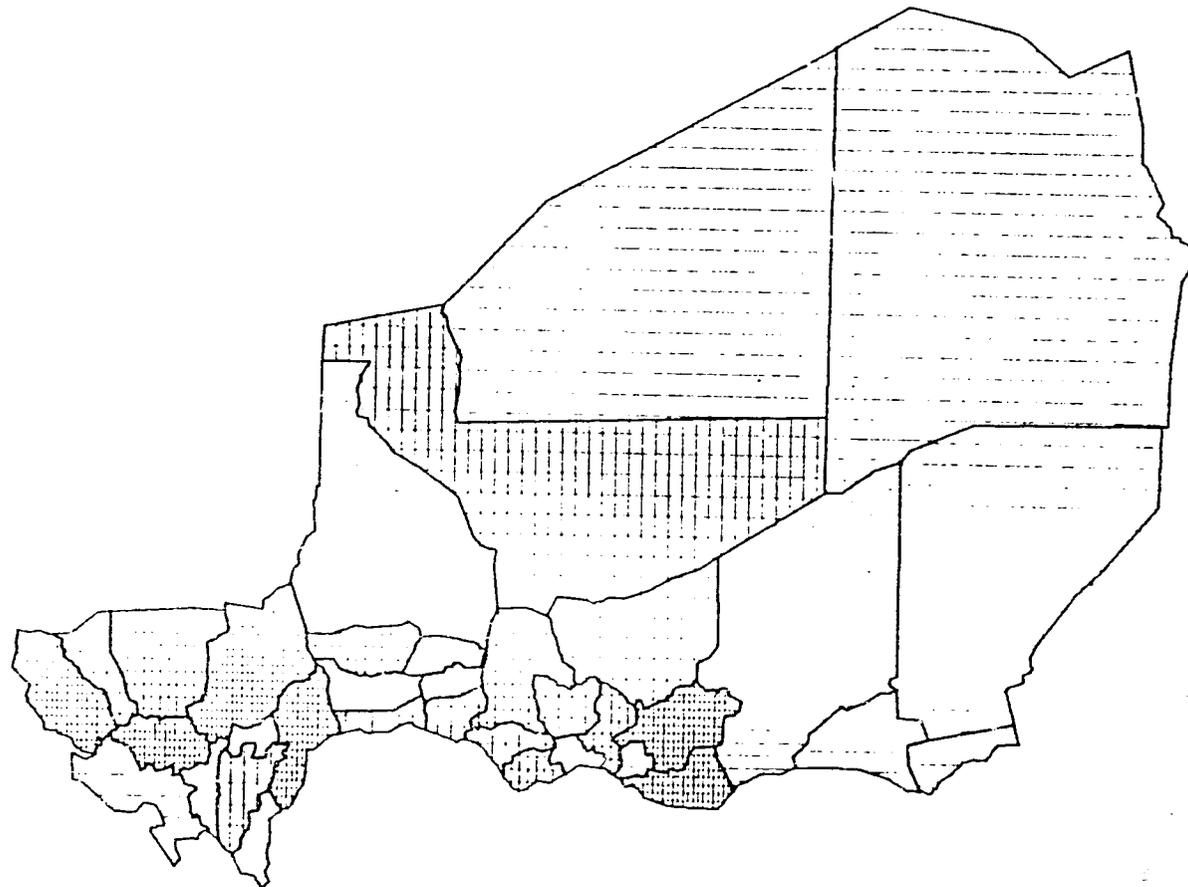
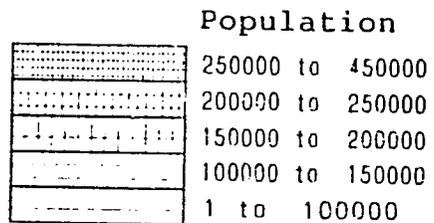
Figure 6

VACCINATIONS AND FOOD AID--NIGER
CHILDREN AGED 6-60 MONTHS



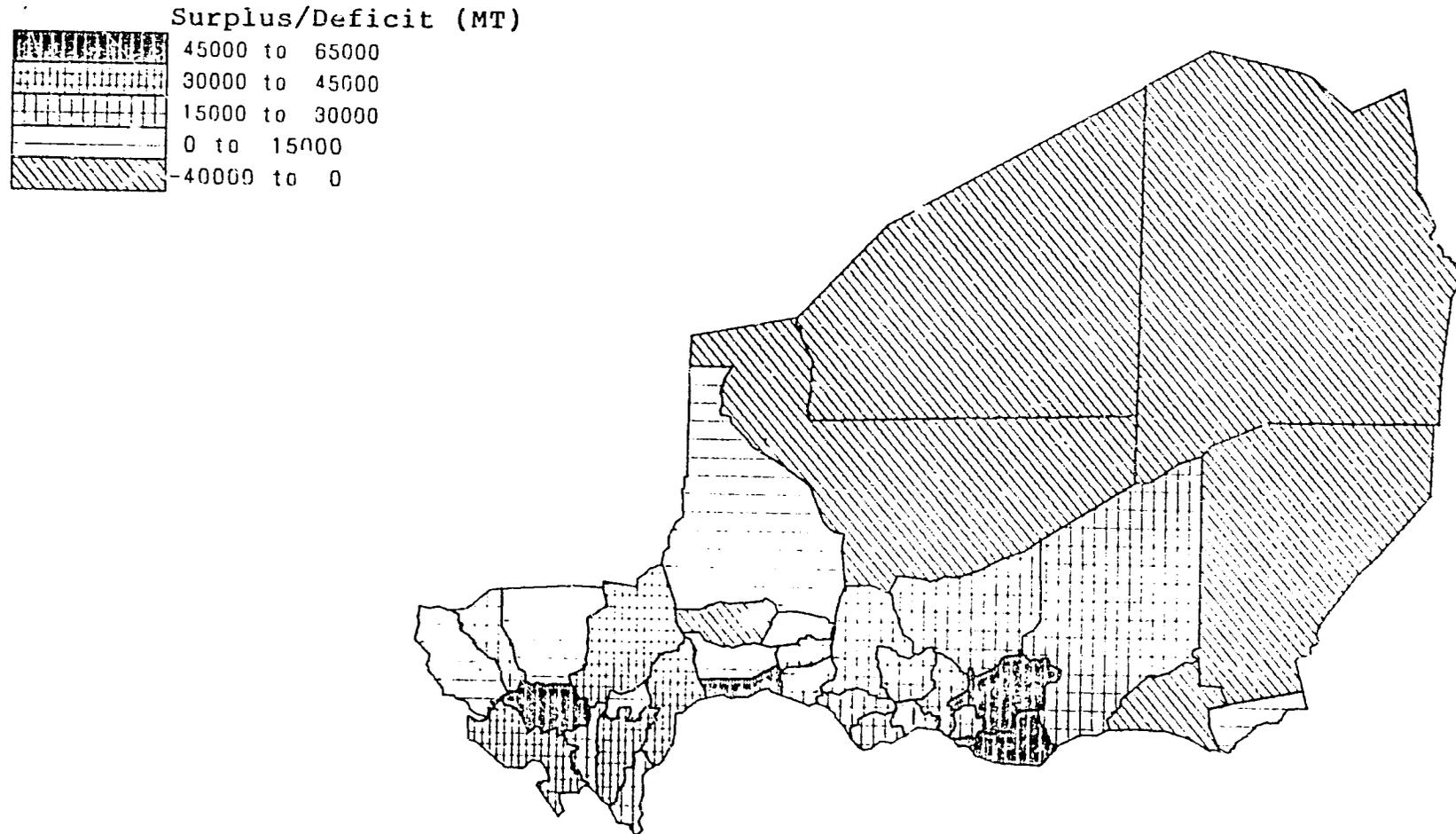
MAP 2

NIGER: 1985 Estimated Population



MAP 3

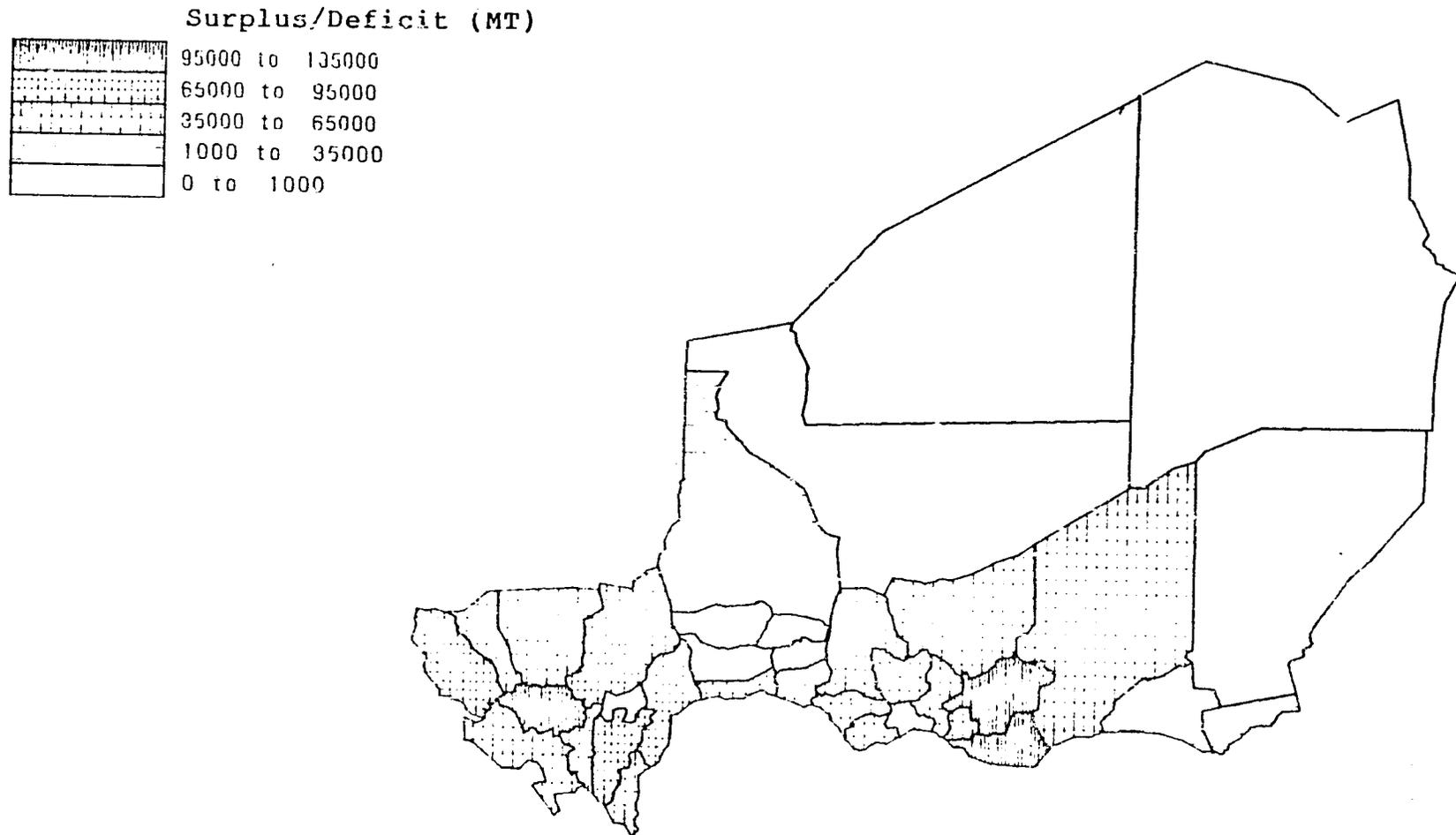
NIGER: Agricultural Surplus/Deficit by Arrondissement, 1985 Harvest



4

MAP 4

NIGER: Net Cereals Production, 1985 Harvest



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TABLE 3

Comparison of Government of Niger and FEWS Estimates

28-May-86

Government of Niger Estimates

Department	----- Persons -----			----- Food Requirement -----		
	In Villages > 70% Deficit	Nomads	Total	In Villages > 70% Deficit	Nomads	Total
Agadez	30,000	148,900	178,900	3,507	24,532	28,039
Dirte	2,131	20,000	22,131	951	3,340	4,291
Dosso	479	0	479	56	0	56
Maradi	39,671	8,000	47,671	4,538	1,336	5,874
Niamey	79,399	6,000	85,399	9,282	1,002	10,284
Tahoua	91,422	148,676	240,298	10,637	24,862	35,550
Zinder	1,627	43,000	44,627	190	7,181	7,371
Total	250,729	372,776	623,505	29,310	62,254	91,564

FEWS Estimate of Agricultural Deficit and Displaced Persons

Department	Department Surplus Deficit (MT)	Arrondis. Deficit ** (1) (MT)	Persons 100% Req. ** (2) 167 kg	Nomads NOAF ** (3)	TOTAL 100% Req. 167 kg	TOTAL Deficit (MT)
Agadez	(32,741)	(32,741)	198,054	0	198,054	32,741
Dirte	(6,819)	(6,819)	39,635	0	39,635	6,819
Dosso	136,848	0	0	479	479	80
Maradi	139,611	0	0	47,671	47,671	7,951
Niamey	132,985	0	0	85,399	85,399	14,262
Tahoua	60,724	(35,270)	211,198	29,100	240,298	40,130
Zinder	192,081	0	0	44,627	44,627	7,453
Total	619,935	(74,630)	446,886	207,276	654,162	109,245

- ** (1) - Some departments have overall surpluses, yet contain areas with food deficits. This is the total of the arrondissement deficits.
- ** (2) - The number of persons who could be fed by the deficit at 100% requirement. 446,886 is the number of 100% rations of 167 kg/person/year which would suffice to fill a deficit of 74,630 metric tons.
- ** (3) - Nomads Not Otherwise Accounted For (NOAF). Our figures for deficits already account for most of the people in Agadez, Dirte, and Tahoua departments. Where the GON nomad figure exceeds ours, we have counted the excess as NOAF.

Government of Niger Data taken from Shawn Baker Cable SE.045, Apr 10, 1986

100 % Requirement = 167 kg/person/year

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Niger - Food Deficit Arrangements

167 kg/person/year

Department	Arrondissement	Estimated Population 1985	Net Production MT	Surplus (Deficit) MT	(Deficit) Persons
Agadez	Agadez	150,850	442	(24,750)	(148,208)
	Bilma	18,245	0	(3,047)	(18,248)
	Arlit	29,602	0	(1,844)	(29,602)
	Subtotal	198,700	442	(32,741)	(198,058)
Dirra	Dirra	62,588	18,427	2,978	0
	Maine-Soroua	92,598	14,192	(1,272)	7,818
	Ngoulmi	37,539	322	(8,847)	(32,017)
	Subtotal	192,700	28,708	(8,473)	(32,533)
Dosso	Birni-Ngoure	136,408	47,547	24,768	0
	Dogondoutchi	289,149	35,391	37,103	0
	Dosso	184,804	67,248	36,386	0
	Gaya	136,408	47,879	25,100	0
	Loga	90,842	28,428	13,291	0
	Subtotal	837,401	276,493	136,648	0
Maradi	Aguié	140,913	46,782	23,230	0
	Ikora	206,454	50,307	15,830	0
	Guidan Roumfi	182,422	54,348	24,381	0
	Madarounfa	223,112	54,687	27,427	0
	Mavahi	194,185	59,580	27,285	0
	Tessoua	234,035	54,590	15,806	0
	Subtotal	1,191,100	330,954	129,611	0
Niamey	Filingue	274,540	76,633	30,984	0
	Kala (Included in Niamey)				
	Niamey	389,850	115,998	50,591	0
	Ouellam	205,010	36,627	1,390	0
	Sav	35,008	47,981	32,094	0
	Yere	330,115	56,160	1,011	0
	Tillabéri	183,477	43,915	19,614	0
Subtotal	1,518,000	366,461	132,685	0	
Tahoua	Birni-Nkonni	183,860	50,124	49,414	0
	Bouza	131,157	37,305	15,402	0
	Ilele	143,584	26,357	2,355	0
	Keite	147,332	27,014	2,401	0
	Madagoua	198,662	61,166	13,323	0
	Tchin-Tabersade	123,565	29,556	9,082	0
	Tahoua	242,920	6,281	(35,270)	(211,195)
Subtotal	1,174,140	286,805	60,724	(211,195)	
Zinder	Scouré	132,153	45,608	23,538	0
	Nagarla	387,453	119,245	55,140	0
	Matameye	121,851	47,255	28,904	0
	Mirria	420,615	133,390	63,137	0
	Tancout	193,219	53,398	23,301	0
	Zinder (Included in Mirria)				
Subtotal	1,244,000	399,496	192,081	0	
Country Total		6,344,000	1,679,299	619,334	(246,881)

FOOTNOTES

Populations by arrondissement taken from USAID mission in Niger. Based on report : "Coverage of Population by Entities", 23 February 1986. Original source is Ministry of Planning.

Agricultural Production Estimates from "L'Evaluation de la Situation de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage" Nov. - Dec. 1985, FAO/OSRO Niamey

Production Loss Rates : Laura Tuck, ABT Assocs., Personal Communication.

Sorghum	15%
Millet	15%
Rice	42%
Cowpeas	20%

Cereals Requirement = 167 kilograms/person/year

Sorghum Equivalent Calculation based on calorie content :

Sorghum	Csg =	2,536
Millet	Cml =	2,593
Cow Peas	Cop =	3,398
Rice	Cr =	3,585

$$Psg = (Psg * Csg + Pml * Cml + Pop * Cop + Pr * Cr) / Csg$$

Production in Sorghum Calorie terms is total calories/sorghum calories.

The total surplus/deficit in (000) MT can be expressed in terms of the indicated level of feeding. Here feeding level is

167 kilograms per person per year	= R = annual requirement(kg)
458 grams per person per day	= R*1000/365
1,160 calories per person per day	= R*Csg/365

TABLE 4

B1

Niger Agricultural Production

Department	Arrondissement	1980 Grain Production (000) MT	1985 Grain Production (000) MT	% Change 80 to 85 Yields
DIFFA	Diffa	18.5	13.5	-37%
	Maine-Soroa	9.2	11.4	53%
	N'Guigmi	20.2	1.0	-93%
	Subtotal	47.9	26.0	-42%
DOSSO	Birni N'Gaoure	50.3	51.7	-29%
	Dogondoutchi	78.1	89.1	-13%
	Dosso	63.5	72.3	-10%
	Gaya	51.2	53.1	-36%
	Loga	24.3	31.8	12%
	Subtotal	267.4	298.0	-23%
MARADI	Aguié	43.4	53.1	-12%
	Dakoro	78.6	57.0	-49%
	Guidan Roumdji	55.4	62.4	-44%
	Madarounfa	57.8	73.1	-14%
	Mavahi	61.7	67.2	-27%
	Tessaoua	61.9	61.5	-40%
	Subtotal	358.8	374.0	-33%
NIAMEY	Filingue	79.0	80.8	12%
	Kolo	76.3	98.7	-19%
	Duallam	45.1	33.3	-30%
	Say	56.5	53.0	-27%
	Tera	74.0	72.1	3%
	Tillabéri	36.0	50.1	-7%
	Niamey	n.a.	32.8	
	Subtotal	377.4	421.0	-4%
TAHOUA	Birni-Konni	68.6	89.7	22%
	Bouza	41.0	41.1	-31%
	Keita	30.0	28.7	-26%
	Illela	48.0	29.8	-41%
	Madaoua	55.0	54.7	-4%
	Tahoua	40.0	34.2	-44%
	Tchin-Tabarsdene	12.0	6.2	-55%
	Subtotal	295.0	284.0	-20%
Zinder	Goure	36.0	42.7	25%
	Magara	110.0	103.1	-27%
	Matameye	50.1	43.3	-35%
	Mirrie	118.4	127.2	-16%
	Tanout	80.1	59.1	-34%
	Zinder	n.a.	5.1	
	Subtotal	394.7	380.0	-21%
TOTAL NIGER		1,731.4	1,783.0	-21%

Source : FAO. "Agricultural Production in Niger, 1985"

-20-

TABLE 5

B2

Department	Arrondissement	Rice Yield (KG/HA)	Gross Production (MT)	Net Production (MT)	:	Area (HA)	Cowpeas Yield (KG/HA)	Gross Production (MT)	Net Production (MT)	:	TOTAL AREA (HA)	NET PRODUCTION MT Sorg. Eq
Agadez	Agadez	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	0	:	547	442
	Bilma	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	0	:	0	0
	Arlit	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	0	:	0	0
	Subtotal	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	0	:	547	442
Diffa	Diffa		0	0	:	12,900	123	1,587	1,269	:	36,924	13,427
	Maine-Soroua		0	0	:	13,744	290	3,936	3,189	:	39,113	14,192
	Nguigni		0	0	:	100	150	15	12	:	2,600	922
	Subtotal	2,200	0	119	:	26,744	167	5,587	4,470	:	80,691	28,708
Desso	Birni-Ngaoure	0	0	0	:	99,642	25	2,491	1,993	:	248,831	47,547
	Dogondoutchi	0	0	0	:	170,417	44	7,498	5,999	:	368,978	85,391
	Desso	220	21	12	:	135,850	31	4,211	3,369	:	317,549	67,248
	Gaya	420	521	302	:	29,788	65	1,936	1,549	:	127,957	47,879
	Loga	0	0	0	:	29,906	25	748	598	:	101,754	28,428
	Subtotal	235	543	315	:	465,603	29	16,885	13,508	:	1,165,069	276,493
Maradi	Aguié	0	0	0	:	47,707	18	859	687	:	169,897	46,762
	Dakoro	0	0	0	:	63,317	15	950	760	:	256,265	50,307
	Guidan Rounji	0	0	0	:	54,297	15	814	652	:	238,677	54,848
	Madarounfa	0	0	0	:	60,435	25	1,511	1,209	:	234,157	64,667
	Mayahi	0	0	0	:	78,095	18	1,406	1,125	:	277,004	59,660
	Tessaoua	0	0	0	:	64,355	20	1,287	1,030	:	253,692	54,590
	Subtotal	0	0	0	:	368,206	15	6,827	5,461	:	1,429,692	330,854
Niamey	Filingue	0	0	0	:	125,546	50	6,277	5,022	:	345,196	76,833
	Kolo (Included)	2,000	1,200	696	:	50,142	50	2,507	2,006	:	217,498	89,272
	Niamey	4,105	20,492	11,885	:	1,000	200	200	160	:	21,392	27,723
	Ouallam	0	0	0	:	78,671	80	6,294	5,035	:	205,039	35,627
	Say	2,000	3,600	2,088	:	14,032	150	2,105	1,684	:	105,723	47,961
	Tera	1,000	407	236	:	31,785	106	3,369	2,695	:	216,969	66,160
	Tillabéri	1,650	9,620	5,579	:	14,966	55	823	659	:	110,185	43,915
	Subtotal	1,503	35,319	20,485	:	316,142	55	21,575	17,260	:	1,222,002	386,491
Tahoua	Birni-Nkonni	0	0	0	:	57,581	48	2,764	2,211	:	197,693	80,124
	Bouza	0	0	0	:	35,802	46	1,647	1,318	:	149,243	37,305
	Illela	0	0	0	:	31,310	45	1,409	1,127	:	105,601	26,357
	Keita	0	0	0	:	45,430	25	1,136	909	:	141,139	27,014
	Madaoua	0	0	0	:	38,828	97	3,766	3,013	:	147,403	51,166
	Tchin-Tabarade	0	0	0	:	56,039	0	0	0	:	173,191	29,558
	Tahoua	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	0	:	26,500	5,281
	Subtotal	0	0	0	:	264,990	32	10,722	8,577	:	940,770	256,805
Zinder	Goure	0	0	0	:	37,483	220	8,246	6,597	:	142,176	45,609
	Magaria	0	0	0	:	106,322	270	28,707	22,966	:	366,346	119,845
	Matameye	0	0	0	:	47,650	195	9,292	7,433	:	154,534	47,255
	Mirria	0	0	0	:	68,473	230	15,749	12,599	:	353,865	127,021
	Tanout	0	0	0	:	14,100	160	2,256	1,805	:	166,002	53,398
	Zinder (Includ)	0	0	0	:	7,188	250	1,797	1,438	:	18,184	6,369
	Subtotal	0	0	0	:	291,216	198	66,047	52,837	:	1,201,107	399,495
Country Total		1,393	35,861	20,918	:	1,722,901	59	127,642	102,114	:	6,039,878	1,679,289

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Department	Arrondissement	Millet				:	Sorghum				:	Area (HA)
		Area (HA)	Yield (KG/HA)	Gross Production (MT)	Net Production (MT)		Area (HA)	Yield (KG/HA)	Gross Production (MT)	Net Production (MT)		
Agadez	Agadez	452	950	429	365	:	95	853	81	69	:	0
	Bilma			0	0	:			0	0	:	0
	Arlit			0	0	:			0	0	:	0
	Subtotal	452	950	429	365	:	95	853	81	69	:	0
Diffa	Diffa	25,976	517	13,430	11,415	:	48	1,350	65	55	:	
	Maine-Soroua	25,369	450	11,416	9,704	:	0	0	0	0	:	
	Nguigmi	2,500	417	1,043	885	:	0	0	0	0	:	
	Subtotal	53,845	409	25,889	22,005	:	48	1,148	65	55	:	54
Dosso	Birni-Ngaoure	143,441	350	50,204	42,674	:	5,748	255	1,466	1,246	:	0
	Dogondoutchi	168,372	454	85,521	72,693	:	10,189	350	3,566	3,031	:	0
	Dosso	173,352	400	69,341	58,940	:	8,250	350	2,898	2,454	:	97
	Gaya	66,871	550	36,779	31,262	:	30,057	525	15,780	13,413	:	1,241
	Loga	67,898	442	30,011	25,509	:	3,950	460	1,817	1,544	:	0
	Subtotal	639,934	361	271,856	231,078	:	58,194	373	25,516	21,689	:	1,338
Maradi	Aguié	76,244	515	39,265	33,376	:	45,946	300	13,784	11,715	:	0
	Dakoro	120,551	380	45,809	38,938	:	72,397	154	11,149	9,477	:	0
	Guidan Roumfi	106,111	441	46,795	39,776	:	78,269	200	15,654	13,306	:	0
	Madarounfa	97,899	514	50,320	42,772	:	75,823	300	22,747	19,335	:	0
	Mayahi	129,157	423	54,633	46,438	:	69,752	180	12,555	10,672	:	0
	Tessaoua	112,489	420	47,245	40,159	:	76,848	186	14,294	12,150	:	0
	Subtotal	642,451	376	284,069	241,459	:	419,035	183	90,183	76,655	:	0
Niamey	Filingue	199,968	375	74,988	63,740	:	19,682	295	5,806	4,935	:	0
	Kolo (Included)	152,765	603	92,117	78,300	:	13,991	382	5,345	4,543	:	600
	Niamey	15,400	800	12,320	10,472	:	0	0	0	0	:	4,992
	Quellian	122,624	265	32,495	27,621	:	3,744	202	756	643	:	0
	Say	59,746	625	37,341	31,740	:	30,145	402	12,113	10,301	:	1,830
	Tera	162,930	402	65,498	55,673	:	21,847	285	6,226	5,292	:	407
	Tillabery	83,135	457	37,993	32,294	:	6,254	400	2,502	2,126	:	5,830
Subtotal	796,569	376	352,752	299,840	:	95,663	291	32,753	27,940	:	13,629	
Tahoua	Birni-Nkonni	85,492	558	47,705	40,549	:	54,620	769	42,003	35,702	:	0
	Bouza	74,987	425	32,619	27,726	:	38,454	220	8,460	7,191	:	0
	Ilelela	48,348	510	24,657	20,959	:	25,943	155	4,021	3,418	:	0
	Keita	72,465	350	25,366	21,558	:	23,244	190	4,416	3,754	:	0
	Madaoua	80,637	575	34,666	29,696	:	47,938	413	19,798	16,829	:	0
	Tohin-Tabarade	86,804	320	27,777	23,611	:	30,348	210	6,373	5,417	:	0
	Tahoua	10,500	309	3,245	2,758	:	16,000	181	2,896	2,462	:	0
	Subtotal	439,233	350	196,222	166,797	:	236,547	316	87,969	74,773	:	0
Zinder	Goure	55,978	475	26,590	22,601	:	43,715	330	16,076	13,665	:	0
	Magaria	163,248	454	74,115	62,997	:	96,776	300	29,033	24,678	:	0
	Matameve	56,276	490	27,575	23,439	:	50,608	310	15,688	13,335	:	0
	Mirria	208,904	510	106,541	90,560	:	76,488	270	20,652	17,554	:	0
	Tanout	96,841	425	41,157	34,994	:	55,061	325	17,895	15,211	:	0
	Zinder (Includ)	7,621	515	3,025	3,336	:	3,375	360	1,215	1,033	:	0
	Subtotal	588,868	404	279,903	237,917	:	331,023	258	100,559	85,475	:	0
Country Total		3,161,351	379	1,411,130	1,199,460	:	1,140,605	251	337,125	286,555	:	15,021