

**USAID/NIGER**

**Programmatic Closeout Plan**

**September 1997**

# USAID/Niger Closeout Plan

## Table of Contents

I.	Introduction . . . . .	1
II.	Summary . . . . .	2
III.	The Programmatic Closeout Plan . . . . .	4
	A. Activities terminating on or before December 31, 1996 . . . . .	4
	B. Activities to be terminated between December 31, 1996 and June 30, 1997: . . . . .	6
	C. Activities continuing beyond Mission closeout . . . . .	9
IV.	Mitigation of Food Insecurity . . . . .	18
V.	Regional Activities . . . . .	19
VI.	Counterpart and Trust Funds . . . . .	21
VII.	Funding Recommendations . . . . .	24
VIII.	Management Requirements . . . . .	25
IX.	Annex: Detailed Activity Sheets	

## I. Introduction

The United States has provided assistance to Niger since its independence in 1960. Over this 36-year period, more than \$530 million of development assistance, Food-for-Peace and Economic Support Funds has been provided. As of January, 1996, Niger was considered a sustainable development country with an approved Strategic Plan and Management Contract in place and an FY96 program budget of \$19 million.

On January 27, 1996, a military *coup d'etat* overthrew the elected government, prompting the U.S. and most other donors to immediately suspend development assistance. The coup triggered implementation of Section 508 of the 1996 Foreign Assistance Appropriations Act (FAAA) and predecessor statutes. Preparations were begun for the orderly wind-up of development assistance activities.

The Wind-up Plan was submitted to USAID/W in April, 1996 (Annex A). It recommended the termination of all activities, with the exception of those which were permissible under "notwithstanding legislation" and Sections 544(a), 541(b) contained in the FAAA and Section 123(e) in the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA). These permitted activities constituted approximately one-half of the program approved in the Strategic Plan.

On June 21, 1996, the Administrator approved the Wind-up Plan and FY96 funding of programs involving: (a) child survival and HIV/AIDS; (b) U.S. and Nigerien NGO efforts in strengthening democratic governance and civil society; (c) Peace Corps child survival, biodiversity and tropical forestry; (d) regional activities; and (e) completion of participant training. On September 13, 1996, he approved the recommendation to use FY96 and prior year DA funds to finance PVO environmental and rural credit activities through December 31, 1996. Continuation of two of these activities through June 30, 1997, was approved by the Administrator on December 6, 1996.

Massive fraud in the July presidential elections prompted a new USAID/W review of Agency commitments to Niger and a decision to terminate all bilateral programs to Niger. The FY96 program was reduced to less than \$4.6 million. On September 23, 1996, the Mission was instructed to submit a plan to close down the Niger program and close the USAID Mission (State 198217). With the termination of all bilateral assistance to the Government of Niger and the closure of the USAID Mission, the U.S. Government sends an unequivocal message to Niger's political class, and others in the region, that the U.S. will not tolerate the overthrow of a democratic government.

Following review by USAID/W, on March 19, 1997, USAID Administrator signed a memorandum (1) determining that there are U.S. national interests which justify some continued programs in Niger, and (2) approving activities and funding for FY97 which are legally permissible, notwithstanding prohibitions such as Section 508 of the Foreign Assistance Appropriations Act of 1997. On April 24, 1997, the Acting Administrator approved a decision to extend the assistance program through December 31, 1998, and to assign a Foreign Service Officer as USAID Representative to manage the remaining program portfolio.

## II. Summary

This Programmatic Closeout Plan is being submitted for USAID/Washington review and approval in conformance with instructions contained in State 198217. An Operational Closeout Plan is being submitted at the same time. The Africa Bureau submitted an Action Memorandum to the Administrator recommending authorization of activities in Niger in FY97 as required for programs under Section 508 sanctions. This action memorandum was approved March 19, 1997. On April 24, 1997, the Acting Administrator approved the continuation of the USAID mission through December 31, 1998, and the assignment of a Foreign Service Officer as USAID Representative.

This Plan describes the closeout of all project activities accomplished to date, to prevent serious risk of waste and mismanagement of U.S. Government resources. There are also a few selected activities which the Mission recommends as being in the U.S. Government policy interest to continue beyond Mission closeout. These activities have been previously determined to be permissible under Sections 520 and 544(a) of the FAA and its predecessor statutes, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 508.

**Activities terminated by September 30, 1997:** The list of activities falling into this category which were still active as of October 1, 1996, are listed in Section III.A.

**Activities continuing after October 1, 1997:** In order to achieve U.S. foreign policy objectives identified in the Mission Program Plan, and to ensure that counterpart and trust funds do not constitute a windfall to the GON, the Mission proposed that selected activities continue beyond the end of FY 1997. These programs were selected based on (1) their importance to achievement of regional objectives, (2) non-involvement of the GON, (3) PVO/NGO implementation, and (4) preservation of the Tuareg peace accord. The Mission believed that continuation of support to these activities was not only essential to meeting regional objectives, but would also help to prevent the need for future emergency assistance to respond to famine or epidemics. A fuller description and justification of these activities and the proposal for their management will be discussed in Sections III.B. and VIII. The continued activities are:

- Support for child survival activities, regional activities including assistance to Sahel Regional, African and international institutions, and limited activities of the Global Bureau that meet the criteria for indirect assistance.
- Support for Peace Corps activities in child survival.
- Support for continuing democracy and governance activities such as the Democracy and Human Rights 116(e) Fund, the Ambassador's Self-Help Fund, assistance in implementing the peace accords, and other, yet-to-be-determined activities in democracy and governance.
- Support for participant trainees who began their programs outside Niger prior to the coup.
- Support of famine mitigation activities by U.S. PVOs to reduce the need for costly food aid relief in the future.

- Support for regional programs which involve Niger. These are discussed at length in Section V and the activity sheets.
- Continued financial monitoring of trust funds (~\$168,200 as of October 1997). In Section VI the Mission makes recommendations for the use of these funds in a manner that best contributes to preservation of past investments.

As of September 30, 1997, all mission staff had been transferred or RIF'd. A new USAID Representative was assigned as of August 26, 1997. Local staffing of five FNPSCs has been approved, to provide for continued program oversight and final closeout of mission activities by the end of 1998.

**FY98 funding requirements:** The Mission requested an FY98 NOA of \$2,500,000 (includes child survival activities funded through an Africa Bureau Regional Project) to support orderly closeout of activities and for selected activities proposed for continuation. The details are in Section VII.

**USAID/W approval needed to implement plan:**

- Approval of the mission closeout plan, to authorize implementation of proposed operational and programmatic closeout actions.
- Approval of the continuation of certain regional and other limited activities through December 31, 1998, to provide humanitarian assistance and meet U.S. policy objectives, by means of approval of a memorandum as required under Section 508 of the FAA (to be submitted separately).

### III. The Programmatic Closeout Plan

This Programmatic Closeout Plan outlines USAID/Niger's strategy for responsible disengagement from the Agency's commitments to Niger. It represents Mission staff judgements on the disposition of each activity remaining in the portfolio as of October 1, 1996. These activities fall into two distinct categories: (a) activities to be terminated by December 31, 1996; and (b) those that should remain active after June 30, 1997. While the majority of the activities will be closed out by December 31, 1996, there are certain activities for which premature termination would unnecessarily risk waste of U.S. Government resources. Accordingly, the Mission proposes continuation of these activities until June 30, 1997, to permit responsible and orderly closeout. The recommended schedule is as follows:

#### A. Activities terminating on or before December 31, 1996

The following activities were terminated prior to December 31, 1996. Their pipelines totalling \$4,040,325 have been deobligated or, in the case of centrally funded projects, otherwise reallocated. Although these projects have generally been successful, they were terminated for the following reasons: (1) their LOP has ended, (2) they involve agreements with or substantial contact with the central Nigerien Government, or (3) they cannot be managed in the absence of the Mission. A list with programmatic and financial details can be found in Annexes A and B.

1. **AIDS Control and Prevention Project (936-5972.31):** This program was to strengthen the capacity of Nigerien public and private institutions to promote AIDS/STD risk reduction behaviors and improve preventive/curative services for target populations in selected urban areas. This activity was designed but never implemented.
2. **Population Policy (936-3078):** The Policy Project was to support the creation of a central-level GON policy team to identify population problems, analyze data and present them in a convincing manner to produce policy change. Department and district level health, population and related sector planners were to be supported in the implementation of population policy and the development of action plans. Only one TDY, to prepare a "vision statement", was conducted, but the project was never implemented.
3. **Population Technical Assistance (POPTECH) (936-3024):** The POPTECH project enabled the Mission to carry out studies needed to appropriately guide activities in the health and population sectors. The last study completed under this activity was finished March, 1996.
4. **Logistics Management for Contraceptives (936-3038):** This project provided technical assistance in logistics management to ensure that USAID-provided contraceptives were appropriately managed from the receipt in-country all the way to the end user. Assistance was also provided in estimating need and placing orders.
5. **Technical Advisor in AIDS and Child Survival (TAACS) (936-5970):** This activity provides the Mission with a TAACS advisor who provides technical expertise to the Mission to help reduce the major causes of morbidity and mortality in infants and young children. The TAACS Advisor departed December 15, 1996.

6. **Partnerships for Health Reform (936-5974.13):** Partnerships for Health Reform (1) improved cost recovery and management of Niger's three national hospitals and Niamey Maternity Reference Center through the sustained adoption of improved management practices; (2) strengthened capacities to implement, monitor, evaluate, and make necessary policy changes regarding nationwide cost recovery in the context of decentralization of reforms; and (3) strengthened the central-level strategic management capacities in health financing and decentralization of health services. All activities were concluded prior to December 31, 1996.
7. **University Research Corporation/Quality Assurance Project I (936-5992):** This activity improved community level health care services by: (1) identifying priority programs and determine the resources necessary to improve health status of the population; (2) introduced a quality assurance system to health care delivery through QA training, clarifying and communicating clinical and management standards, monitoring, and preventing and correcting problems through supervision; (3) improved health services by strengthening core support services; and (4) demonstrated the effectiveness and feasibility of QA management strategies by assessing the application of QA interventions, analyzing impact, and disseminating findings. This project ends December 31, 1996, and its successes will be continued through the CHS QA II project listed in Section III.C below.
8. **Family Health and Demography (683-0258):** Since 1988, the FHDP has been the primary project through which technical, programmatic and commodity assistance to the GON to improve the capacity to deliver family planning services and improve population policies. Implementation has been carried out with support of technical assistance contractors and U.S. PVOs, with all but residual activities ceasing before December 31, 1995. The remaining activities ceased September 27, 1996.
9. **Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation (683-0279) support to the GON:** DPM supported the creation of a national capacity for famine early warning, disaster preparedness and a response capability to mitigate disaster, especially food-related disasters. The NPA component of the project (683-0271) targeted institutional and policy reforms to support the effort and provides resources for an emergency fund to finance mitigation projects for vulnerable populations. All unexpended NPA funds have been deobligated. Two million dollars has been reobligated to Africare to resettle ex-combatants in the Agadez region. Although all support for the GON has terminated, project funds (not NPA) will be granted to U.S. PVOs to undertake mitigation of food insecurity activities (see Section IV).
10. **Gouré Natural Resources Management (683-0278):** This project supported an integrated approach to natural resource management and promoted participatory methods to community development. AFRICARE, the implementing organization, closed the project December 31, 1996.
11. **Agricultural Sector Development Grant II Project Assistance (683-0265):** This project provided technical assistance and financial support to the Ministry of Rural Development and Hydraulics to create a policy and legal environment to improve the management of Niger's natural resources. Pilot activities of U.S. and local PVOs are also being funded through the NPA component of this intervention to promote the broader application of improved natural resource management techniques to rural

communities. The Mission proposes to transfer management of these latter activities to a U.S. PVO (see Section VI below).

12. **Niger Applied Agricultural Research (683-0256):** This project supported agricultural research activities, including support for returning scientists and establishment and support of the association of U.S.-trained scientists, the Niger-United States Alumni Association. The project supported research done at the Niger Institute for Agricultural Research, the GON's agricultural research center. For this reason, it was terminated.
13. **Niger Economic Policy Reform Program (683-0263):** NEPRP supported policy and institutional reforms that encourage export growth and enhanced revenue for multiple levels of government. It was terminated because it works directly with the GON.
14. **Policy Analysis and Monitoring (683-0266):** The PAM project is working to improve the capacity of the GON to make better-informed economic policy choices through technical studies, technical training and policy monitoring and advising. Because of its advisory role with the GON, it was terminated.
15. **Rural Organizations Development (ROD) (683-0260):** This nationwide rural credit program, managed by the Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA), links commercial banks to cooperatives and women's groups. A commercial bank (Sonibank) provides credit to these associations from a \$500,000 guarantee fund provided from counterpart funds of the now closed ASDG I activity (see Trust Funds Section VI, ASDG I). Available trust funds (see Section VI, NEPRP NPA) have been transferred to continue CLUSA/KOKARI operations, in anticipation of other donors making funding available. The GON has already agreed to this proposed use of trust funds per PIL 11.

**B. Activities terminated between December 31, 1996 and June 30, 1997:**

To assure orderly closeout and avoid abandonment, the Mission felt that several activities should continue for a short period after December 31, 1996. These were primarily in credit and financial services, but some health activities needed a brief extension to protect the investment made. The continuation of the CARE and WOCCU decentralized financial services activities was justified based on letters from the World Bank and DANIDA, committing to continued funding for these activities. A Mission review concluded that these expressions are sufficiently firm to warrant USAID support through June 1997. The Administrator approved the continuation of these two programs on December 6, 1996.

1. **Niger Credit Union Development II (NCUD) (683-0269):** The WOCCU activity is a nationwide credit union development program which emphasizes the approach of savings first. Sixty-five member owned and managed credit unions have collected \$640,000 in savings and have \$250,000 in outstanding loans. They have a 95% payback rate. Over 100 WOCCU field staff organize and oversee the creation and functioning of each credit union. WOCCU pays the cost of a safe and the salary of a manager for two years to get each credit union started.

**Justification for Continuation through June 30, 1997:** The National Credit Union Association has steadily developed over the past four years and is increasingly taking effective responsibility for the movement. We expect the association to be self-sustaining

in three to five years. If terminated abruptly, approximately two thirds of NCUD II credit unions would have failed, mainly the more recently established ones.

**Government of Niger Involvement:** None.

**Resources Required:** \$330,000 was obligated in FY 97 to continue operations from January through June 1997.

2. **Maradi Microenterprise Development (MME) and Microenterprise Innovation (MI) (683-0272/0406):** This CARE project is a localized microenterprise development activity in the department of Maradi. CARE has created a local semi-formal bank, the *Bankin Raya Karkara* (BRK), which serves both urban and rural clients and lends more than \$1 million to approximately 7,000 men and 4,000 women each year. They have approached 95% recovery rates during the last six months. CARE projects that the BRK will be profitable and therefore self-sustaining in three years. CARE provides technical assistance, training and partial operating costs. The project also includes a professional training school which has demonstrable impact on the microenterprise sector in Niger. Based on the 1994 evaluation, at least 70% of the training school graduates find employment.

**Justification for Continuation through June 30, 1997:** Abrupt termination and withdrawal of the technical assistance would have resulted in a program collapse. Technical assistance is a critical element in assuring sound management. Outstanding loans totaling more than \$1 million would not be repaid because there would be no expectation of receiving further loans. There would be no institutional capacity to pursue the delinquent parties. Although recycled several times over in the past four years, this \$1 million is a USAID investment. Total USAID investment of over \$7 million dollars would have been lost since the institution would disappear. The Danish Government has agreed to start funding this program.

**Government of Niger Involvement:** None.

**Resources Required:** No new obligations are required. The Mission proposed that any project funds (expected to be < \$500,000) remaining as of end of project be disbursed into the loan fund of the BRK. This increased its already sound chances of becoming profitable with continued other donor support.

3. **Health and Child Survival Fellows (936-6004.08):** The Fellows program has been used by USAID/Niger since 1990 to expand technical expertise in the Mission. The current program had two resident Fellows, providing technical guidance and support in the design, coordination, and monitoring of USAID/Niger child survival and AIDS activities and assisting in the overall management of the PHN portfolio.

**Justification for Continuation:** A Child Survival Fellow presence after December, 1996, was important to ensure that all actions necessary for the orderly transfer of activities and responsibilities and the institution of good management practices in the health sector had been accomplished.

**Government of Niger Involvement:** None. The Child Survival Fellow works within the Mission and with the private sector.

**Continuation Plan:** One of the two Fellows left in November, 1996, and the second May 30, 1997.

4. **The Futures Group/SOMARC (936-3051):** The Nigerien Social Marketing Program has developed a commercial distribution network for the promotion and sale of contraceptives. Coincidentally, it has also become an instrument for dialogue with community groups and opinion leaders who were initially resistant towards family planning and HIV/AIDS prevention.

**Justification for Continuation:** Niger is a major crossroads between the West African coast and northern Africa, both for commerce and job-related migration. As part of the regional strategy to control the spread of HIV/AIDS—which respects no frontiers—social marketing of condoms and other contraceptives is prudent. However, since the Administrator did not approve NOA to continue this activity, it was allowed to expire before June 30, 1997.

**Government of Niger Involvement:** Since this is a private sector initiative, there was no GON involvement.

**Continuation Plan:** Activities terminated by the end of June 1997.

5. **Central Contraceptive Procurement:** This program has supplied essentially all contraceptives in country, both for family planning and for HIV/AIDS control.

**Justification for Continuation:** Final shipments of contraceptives already in the pipeline were shipped to Niger. There will be no further shipments.

**Government of Niger Involvement:** Most contraceptive shipments have been delivered to the family planning program of the Ministry of Health. A certain number have gone to the private sector social marketing program. Both programs have been discontinued.

**Continuation Plan:** The Mission has urged other donors to assume responsibility for provision of contraceptives, notably UNFPA and the World Bank. We are confident that these sources will develop to meet Niger's needs. Contraceptives remaining in Ministry and private sector warehouses will be distributed to entities capable of using them appropriately.

### C. Activities continuing through December 31, 1998

Provisions to permit continuation of certain categories of assistance “notwithstanding” Section 508 of the FAAA are provided for in Sections 522, 544(a) and 541(b) of the FAAA, and Section 123(e) of the FAA. The guidance cable anticipated that the Mission would identify certain selected activities which would continue after June 30, 1997, but which would remain outside the purview of the Government of Niger. Based on a thorough review of the portfolio, the Mission recommends continuing support for a few key child survival and democracy and governance activities that would specifically target the extraordinary human needs found in Niger. These activities have been selected because of their ongoing high level of accomplishments and potential for sustainability at community level. The PACDs or grant/contract completion dates for the listed activities will expire on December 31, 1998, unless otherwise noted.

**Activities selection criteria:** The Mission has been involved in an extensive review of all aspects of its portfolio. Many programs have been eliminated, regardless of their intrinsic worth, simply because they were not appropriate for the political climate now found in Niger. During this review, the following criteria were identified as being critical to justifying continuation of any activities through December 31, 1998, the final date for closure of the Mission. Paramount in Mission decision-making were the issues of non-involvement with the GON and of the level of management effort required. Recent policy guidance by GC and PPC confirms that “. . . activities through NGOs and PVOs are considered direct assistance in support of the programs of the NGOs and PVOs to the people of a country, rather than to its government.”

*To be continued, the activity must:*

***Be transferrable to NGO/PVO control and management:*** The Mission agrees that there can be no actions in concert with the existing government. All activities proposed will be carried out by U.S. PVOs with essentially no GON involvement. They will be directed at the grassroots level, and will focus on improving services needed at the community level. The experience of USAID/Niamey has shown that the CARE/*Sanu Yara* and the Helen Keller International child survival grants can be implemented with minimal USAID oversight.

***Protect U.S. investment:*** The U.S. has invested many years of effort in Niger, and this effort is showing considerable success. Abandonment at this point will result in a loss of past investment, which, in many cases, will be detrimental to Agency objectives. An example of this is the BASICS Integrated Case Management of the Sick Child Initiative. This is a program that has been developed with the WHO in an effort to learn from and apply the lessons of the past two decades of improving child health. Niger is the country where this initiative is furthest advanced, and abandonment of the gains achieved would seriously impede the ability of managers throughout the region to learn how to move this initiative from the pilot phase to full implementation.

***Have regional impact and application:*** Activities should have a positive impact on or application in surrounding countries or be an integral part of the regional strategy.

***Have demonstrated accomplishments:*** Activities must have shown positive results in the past.

***Have potential for sustainability:*** The habits and practices necessary for continued success of activities must have been adopted by partners.

***Limit new investment:*** Activities must be fully funded or require only limited NOA.

***Have no programmatic involvement with the GON<sup>1</sup>:*** Activities must maximize community involvement and limit GON contact to only required program coordination and satisfaction of government regulations. All of the programs listed below can be separated from the GON, except at the community level where government-staffed clinics are the only source of health care.

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<sup>1</sup>The Mission notes that this requirement is policy-based, being a determination made by USAID/W, and does not derive from underlying Section 508 legislation, as modified by the other sections cited above.

1. **Population and Health Sector Support (PHSS) (683-0280):** PHSS is the umbrella SOAG agreement through which all Mission PHN activities were to have been funded. The Mission proposes to use the remaining PHSS pipeline to fund the Quality Assurance II and the CARE/North child survival activities.

**Justification for Continuation:** PHSS is a significant source of existing funds that should be used to support continuation of child survival and AIDS activities. Given that the GON has agreed to waive its joint programmatic legal rights, it is in the best interest of the U.S. Government to utilize existing obligated funds to support these approved activities.

**Government of Niger Involvement:** The GON has agreed that funds may be used to support NGO/PVO activities in Niger. As discussed above, the NGOs/PVOs will support activities at the community level, ensuring that health care providers are meeting grassroots needs and increasing community involvement.

**Resources Required:** Existing pipeline will be used in its entirety. No NOA is requested.

2. **CARE International** will continue to implement the BHR-funded *Sanu Yara* child survival project in three districts of Zinder, will continue related activities among the Tuareg in the north, and will also conduct a Demographic and Health Survey in cooperation with Macro, Inc.

- **CARE Sanu Yara Child Survival (938-0500):** The current *Sanu Yara* project has built on previous CARE projects which developed close working relationships between the community and health care providers through training and education.

**Justification for Continuation:** CARE has already invested a significant amount of money and several years of effort into establishing the current child survival project. Community-based providers of child survival and child spacing goods and services, as well as HIV/AIDS prevention, are improving the quality of life in a conservative Muslim environment. Ceasing activities now would abandon what has been established and dramatically undermine the potential for Nigeriens to become self-reliant in managing their own health care needs.

**Government of Niger Involvement:** CARE will only be working at the service delivery level. There will be no activities at either the departmental or central levels of government.

**Resources Required:** Project is already fully funded by BHR through its PACD of September 1999.

- **CARE/North Child Survival (938-0500):** This project is part of a broad-based, internationally-supported peace initiative between the Government of Niger and the Tuaregs. It provides immunization and basic health care to Tuareg women and children living in Agadez Department.

**Justification for Continuation:** It is in the interests of the U.S. Government to carry out activities that will improve the chances of peace and stability throughout the

region and to buffer sub-Saharan Africa from Algerian and Libyan influence. This activity is part of the peace accord between the GON and the rebel movement. Continued assistance will improve the chances of the peace process holding.

**Government of Niger Involvement:** The GON will supply vaccines provided by other donors. There will be no other GON involvement.

**Resources Required:** NOA of \$750,000 will be required in FY 98.

- **Demographic and Health Surveys (936-3023):** The 1997 DHS will be conducted under the CARE umbrella, in cooperation with REDSO/WCA.

**Justification for Continuation:** The demographic and health survey is part of the worldwide health and population information system that USAID and other donors have established in order to monitor and manage health and demographic trends. One of the most important contributions of the DHS is data on HIV/AIDS knowledge and preventive practices. If the survey is not done at this time, there will be a major gap in the understanding of West African demographics. In addition, this is ultimately the only reliable means of measuring the impact that USAID child survival and population programs have had in Niger since the previous DHS in 1992.

**Government of Niger Involvement:** This has been designed to have minimal GON involvement other than contacts to ensure that maps used to develop samples correspond to census maps.

**Resources Required:** Project is fully funded. No NOA is required.

3. The **Center for Human Services (CHS)** is the not-for-profit arm of the University Research Corporation, Inc. CHS has implemented the Quality Assurance Project in Tahoua Department. To reduce management burden and improve synergy, this research project will be joined with the BASICS Integrated Management of Childhood Illness Initiative. Both activities are using innovative approaches to improve health services available to Nigeriens.

- **CHS Quality Assurance Project II (QA II) (936-5994):** The Quality Assurance Project is a model step-by-step approach to improve processes and solve problems related to health care quality. The Niger project has been invited to describe its success at various forums throughout West Africa.

**Justification for Continuation:** This project has been among the most successful USAID activities in Niger, improving the quality of health care services provided to people in their communities at minimal cost. It is a model for the entire region. Terminating the activities at this point will leave people who have been trained, but who have not had the opportunity to fully incorporate the quality ethos into their work. Additional time for mentoring is required to ensure that the investment made will be sustained, and ensure its replication in the WCA region.

**Government of Niger Involvement:** CHS will work at the service delivery level (district health center and below). A major outcome of this project will be to ensure that communities regain control over the health services available to them.

**Resources Required:** Funding will be from existing resources and NOA of \$430,000 in FY98. Funding will be provided through an Africa Bureau Regional Project and be managed through a Global Bureau project.

- **CHS/BASICS Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) (936-6006):** This activity is part of a worldwide initiative supported by WHO and USAID and builds on the lessons learned over the past decade in improving child survival. The Niger program has progressed further than any other country program in actually implementing the new protocols, and in demonstrating both improved health care provider performance and improved patient outcomes.

**Justification for Continuation:** The Niger program is an important part of this worldwide initiative, as well as being a model for the WCA region. Should this stop now, an identical program would have to be developed and adapted in another country, resulting in a considerable loss of investment.

**Government of Niger Involvement:** CHS/BASICS will work at the service delivery level (district health center and below).

**Resources Required:** Funding will be from existing resources and NOA of \$200,000 in FY98. All funds will be provided through an Africa Bureau Regional project and managed through a Global Bureau project.

4. The **Helen Keller International (HKI), Child Survival Grant (938-0500)** will continue to implement the BHR-funded micronutrient project in several departments of Niger. Initial work with vitamin A has resulted in a marked decrease in the mortality among children with measles. HKI has put a great deal of effort over the last several years into improving nutrition, not merely by distributing vitamin A capsules, but also by augmenting the foods grown and used in the local diet.

**Justification for Continuation:** Since Niger is prone to epidemics and chronic food shortages, if HKI project is terminated, much would be lost in terms of population preparedness to face another disaster such as a measles epidemic or famine.

**Government of Niger Involvement:** All activities will be carried out at the community level.

**Resources Required:** Project is fully funded by BHR through PACD of September 1999.

5. **Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation:** Niger remains in a food deficit situation. The Mission proposes using the remaining pipeline of the Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Program to fund grants to one or more U.S. PVOs, who have already submitted unsolicited proposals for continuation of mitigation activities.

**Justification for Continuation:** Using the DPM funds in this manner will reduce the likelihood of needing expensive PL 480 food distribution in 1997 and 1998. See Section IV, "Mitigation of Food Insecurity", for a full discussion.

**Government of Niger Involvement:** None. All disbursements will be made directly to individuals and communities in need.

**Resources Required:** DPM's pipeline will be use for completion. No NOA is required.

6. **AFRICARE Agadez Rehabilitation and Reintegration Project (683-0283):** This is a new activity which will operate in the north of Niger until December 1998. This is a follow-on to the exceptionally successful work AFRICARE did under the Gouré NRM project to resettle refugees and ex-combatants of the Tuareg rebellion.

**Justification for Continuation:** The maintenance of regional peace and stability requires a definitive end to the Tuareg rebellion in the north of Niger and in neighboring Mali. This program is a model which other donors are following to resettle ex-combatants in the north. Such resettlement is key to ending this conflict once and for all.

**Government of Niger Involvement:** GON will be involved only at the local level.

**Resources Required:** Project funded through deob/reob of DPM funding. No NOA is required.

7. **Food for Peace, PL 480 Activities:** Because of it's chronic food deficits, Niger will be a potential client of Title II Emergency Food services for the foreseeable future. The situation today, though part of a structural deficit, still warrants an emergency response. The PVO consortium which is being funded under the Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Program may require such a response in emergency food aid.

**Justification for Continuation:** Localized severe food insecurity in Niger, as reported by FEWS, GON, SAP and other information systems, is increasing and is likely to continue to do so in the future.

**Government of Niger involvement:** None. All food-for-work will be done directly with individuals and communities in need.

**Resources Required:** To be determined.

8. **Support for Peace Corps Volunteers:** The Mission proposes to continue support to Peace Corps for Child Survival and biodiversity volunteers. Administrative costs are provided by the Peace Corps. USAID/Niger signed memoranda of understanding with Peace Corps/Niger signalling USAID's intent to provide this support for a four-year and five-year period (commencing FY95), respectively, in each sector. The Administrator did not, however, approve additional funding for the biodiversity activities, so this program is being terminated when all funding has been disbursed.

- **Peace Corps Child Survival (936-6004):** The project focuses on skill-building for both health center personnel and traditional birth attendants, as well as the establishment and/or enhancement of preventive services in health centers and in communities through outreach systems.

**Justification for Continuation:** Withdrawing funds from the Peace Corps program would undermine the progress to date by sacrificing the synergy gained by coordinated USAID and Peace Corps efforts.

**Government of Niger Involvement:** None.

**Resources Required:** \$120,000 per year in OYB transfers to the Global Bureau Peace Corps PASA.

- **Peace Corps Forest Resources Management (936-5556):** The project supports the work of Peace Corps volunteers in natural resource management, biodiversity, and food systems in approximately 150 villages where they live.

**Justification for Continuation:** Volunteers make substantial contributions to the introduction and acceptance of technologies that ultimately increase food availability. Stopping this effort would considerably reduce Niger's ability to withstand frequent production shortages. The cost of mounting relief operations in those situations far exceeds the mitigation work undertaken by the volunteers.

**Government of Niger Involvement:** None.

**Resources Required:** Existing resources only.

9. **Democracy and Governance:** The Mission proposes limited support for democracy and governance activities such as the existing Democracy and Human Rights 116(e) Fund and the Ambassador's Self-Help Fund, and the planned Women in Politics and the Consortium for Elections and Political Processes Strengthening programs. While the amount of funding being requested for democracy and governance will not return Niger to full democracy in and of itself, experience has shown that small investments can produce significant results in terms of supporting the work of the PVO/NGO community pushing for democracy at both the local and national levels.

- **Democracy and Human Rights (DHR) 116(e) Fund Activities (698-0541):** The DHR Fund supports a new and different set of activities each year to educate and sensitize the rural population about key democracy and human rights principles, laws and regulations that affect their daily lives. Its purpose is to strengthen civil society and promote democratic ideals.

**Justification for Continuation:** It is a U.S. policy goal to strengthen and support civil society in its quest for democratic reform.

**Government of Niger Involvement:** None.

**Resources Required:** \$200,000 per year managed by the Embassy.

- **Ambassador's Self-Help Program (936-9901):** Self-Help Program-funded projects make an important contribution to people who rank among the world's poorest. The project supports activities like tree planting, well-digging, small irrigation and other micro-development projects (e.g, classroom and small clinic construction).

**Justification for Continuation:** The program is very small (\$100,000 a year, with each project usually receiving between \$3,000 and \$10,000). The program gives funds only to villages or associations which have already shown initiative and contribute, in kind, in labor or in cash, at least a quarter to a third of a project's value.

**Government of Niger Involvement:** None.

**Resources Required:** \$100,000 per year managed by the Embassy.

- **Democracy Sector Support Project (936-5468)**

- **To Be Determined:** USAID/Niger intends to fund additional activities in support of democratic reform. An assessment team will develop options for such activities during the first quarter of calendar 1998, for consideration by an interagency review group.

**Justification for Continuation:** It is a U.S. policy objective in Niger to strengthen and support civil society in its quest for democratic reform, with special emphasis on the role of women.

**Government of Niger Involvement:** None.

**Resources Required:** \$700,000 of NOA in FY 1998.

8. **Education and Training:** As has been the policy in other closeout countries, USAID/Niger proposes to honor the Agency's commitments to continue support for participant trainees who initiated their programs outside of Niger prior to the coup. All of these trainees (37 as of March 1997) are funded through one of the two regional projects identified below. The last trainee is scheduled to complete his program in 2000.

- **Human Resources Development Assistance (HRDA) (698-0463.83)**  
**African Training for Leadership and Advanced Skills (ATLAS) (698-0475.83):**  
HRDA and ATLAS provide development training for students and professionals working in both public and private sectors.

**Justification for Continuation:** A policy decision has been made to continue to fund the studies and training of Nigerien students outside of Niger, whose course of study or training began before January 27, 1996 (see 96 State 043620, paragraph 9C).

**Government of Niger Involvement:** None.

**Resources Required:** No new resources required.

#### IV. Mitigation of Food Insecurity

The Mission recommends the continuation of selected disaster mitigation activities in Niger, both as a cost effective means of avoiding or lessening greater emergency expenditures, and on humanitarian grounds. Because the Mission is scheduled to close in FY97, and because we have made a policy decision not to provide bilateral assistance to the GON, this program will be carried out by U.S. PVOs working independently of the GON.

The U.S. has provided considerable emergency assistance to Niger. From Niger's independence in 1960 to 1992, USAID has provided \$90 million in food aid, most of it on an emergency basis. In the most recent intervention (1990-91), USAID expended \$11.6 million to deliver 35,000 metric tons of sorghum.

Even in the absence of a drought, Niger continues to need food assistance. Its average annual harvest is 12 to 15% short of the national consumption requirement. Since drought is cyclical in the Sahel, severely reduced harvests are inevitable, but famine is not. Early warning and targeted interventions can prevent or mitigate the worst effects of a drought and are cost effective. Interventions are also essential in order to prevent vulnerable populations from slipping into famine. Signs of food insecurity have been evidence since the October 1996 harvest in Niger, with cereal prices remaining high and with atypical migration to urban centers. In January, wild survival foods were being consumed in some areas and in February some farmers had less than a three-month supply of cereal stocks. Malnutrition is up 15% over last year. The most significant problem this year is structural change in food prices throughout the Sahel. This change is making it impossible for poor families to purchase adequate food, even when stocks exist. The Mission received emergency food to respond to this situation.

The most cost-effective way to mitigate the effects of a drought are through an early warning system. USAID has invested \$4 million to develop and institutionalize the GON's *System d'Alerte Precoce et Gestion d'Catastrope* (SAP/GC) national early warning and disaster management system. As a result of information provided by the SAP/GC, the donors have been able to effectively target the most vulnerable areas for mitigation activities rather than simply import food aid.

The Mission helped to mitigate food insecurity by granting to U.S. PVOs the approximately \$2.8 million already obligated under the project assistance portion of the Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Project. Also, PL 480 Title II food-for-work resources were used. All technical support to the GON through the SAP/GC has terminated. An additional \$2.0 million available from the deobligated \$2.5 million of NPA of the same project was reobligated to support mitigation in the north of Niger under the AFRICARE Agadez Resettlement grant. The activity was redesigned to provide assistance totally through U.S. PVOs. A consortium of U.S. registered PVOs is working in Niger to meet the mitigation objectives that were previously met with the DPM project's emergency fund which was discontinued. The consortium works with community organizations to support small (generally under \$50,000), short duration food-for-work activities, generally carrying out anti-erosion and soil conservation activities of simple design and implementation requirements. They are also addressing chronic food insecurity by developing cereal banks and other community-based activities that contribute to improved food security.

## V. Regional Activities

Regional activities, such as Sahel regional, Africa Bureau Regional, African and international institutions, activities to be conducted by PVO/NGOs in conjunction with REDSO/WCA, and certain limited activities of the Global Bureau, will be supported insofar as they meet the criteria for indirect assistance. Two activities with which the Mission has a special relationship are discussed in depth at the end of this section. The balance of regional activities are listed here and fuller descriptions and justifications appear in the Activity Sheets:

**Johns Hopkins Training in Reproductive Health (JHPIEGO) (936-3069)**, in conjunction with the University of Niger, will develop and implement its reproductive health curriculum, which is a model for the regional FHA/WCA activities in this area.

**Child Health Immunizations Support (936-3080.11)** is a Global Bureau grant to UNICEF to support vaccine purchase, social mobilization and logistics support.

**African Disease Control (698-0559)** is a grant to WHO/AFRO to support regional capacity building and operations for malaria and the Expanded Program in Immunization. The grant supports some WHO activities in Niger.

**Family Health and AIDS Project (624-0440)** supports a regional response to address regional health and family planning problems.

**Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival (BASICS) (936-6006)** provides technical support for preventing the spread of major infectious diseases in the region.

**Partners for Sustainable Nutrition in Africa (649-0X61)** supports regional activities to coordinate and strengthen training to improve nutrition.

**Opportunities in Micronutrient Interventions (OMNI, 936-5122.02)** is a small Vitamin A research project carried out in Niger.

**International Agriculture Research Centers (IARC)** form a network of West African countries collaborating on agricultural research.

**Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSP)** are programs of research aimed at improving regional agriculture.

**Food Security II (936-5459)** is a Global Bureau project to increase food security in developing countries.

**CFA Devaluation Impact Monitoring Study** is evaluating the impact of the 1994 CFA devaluation.

**African Emergency Locust and Grasshopper Assistance (AELGA) (698-0517)** Project focuses on building national capacity for survey and control of migratory pests.

**Policy, Analysis, Research and Technology Support Project (PARTS) (698-0478)** provides support to the *Institute de Sahel* (INSAH) regional natural resources management activities in the Sahel.

**Sahel Regional Institutions Project (625-0975)** supports the CILSS Food Security and Natural Resources Management Policy Reform.

**Promoting Population Policy Development Project (CERPOD) (625-0978)** supports CILSS studies and research on population.

**Programs for Applied Development Research in the Sahel (698-0980)** supports the Sahel Institute for agro-socioeconomic research.

**Implementing Policy Change: Phase II (IPC II) (936-5470)** assists host-country public and private organizations to manage policy implementation in a democratic manner.

**Famine Early Warning Systems III (FEWS) (698-0491)** is an Africa regional project managed from USAID/W. FEWS provides early warning of climatic or other socioeconomic changes likely to result in severe malnutrition and starvation, performs vulnerability analyses of specific groups at risk, and builds capacity in the host country, regional and other early warning institutions. It provides USAID decision-makers with the information needed to make informed choices about strategies to reduce the incidence of severe malnutrition and starvation when the threat of famine develops.

The Project has a contract with Associates in Rural Development (ARD) to provide timely and adequate descriptive and analytical information regarding the food security situation in Africa to USAID/Washington, donor organizations, and the PVO/NGO community. Because of Niger's history of famine and general food insecurity and recognizing Niger's high risk status, ARD stationed a Regional FEWS Representative in Niger, who is responsible for Niger and Chad, and a Country Representative responsible for collecting and analyzing data specific to Niger. Only the FEWS Country Representative is now resident.

The benefits reaching Niger do so simply as a result of Niger's being a part of the greater FEWS project. Severing Niger from the FEWS activity would damage the regional activity and leave a gap in FEWS reporting and analysis. It should be emphasized that the FEWS activity was designed to be of assistance to U.S. policymakers and to conserve U.S. resources.

**The Sahel Water Data and Management III Project (625-0973.00, 625-0973.83)** is USAID's mechanism to support the AGRHYMET Program. The Project is administered by USAID/Niger. This regional project provides data processing and telecommunication equipment, training, and long- and short-term technical assistance to the AGRHYMET Program.

The purpose of this multi-phased, multi-donor, Sahel regional program is to develop a regional system which receives, processes, interprets and documents complete, timely, and accurate weather and climate information in the Sahel and disseminates this information to appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure regional and national food security.

This regional activity has been managed by the Mission. On January 1, 1997, the TCN/PSC Project Manager and one PSC Project Assistant became employees of the regional Institutional Contractor, the Mitchell Group. The relationship between the Africa Bureau's Sahel regional program and the Mitchell Group will be spelled out in a Memorandum of Understanding which will be prepared in USAID/W.

## VI. Counterpart and Trust Funds

The Mission portfolio contains counterpart and trust funds that, although belonging to the Government of Niger, will likely not be used as intended under the terms of program and project agreements without Mission input. Mechanism will be established to ensure that they continue to be properly used after program/project termination. In accordance with the terms of the agreements which generated these funds, counterpart funds have been jointly programmed by USAID and the GON for the purpose of supporting the project or sector program under which the local currency was generated or deposited. A portion of the local currencies generated or deposited under each sector program have also been set aside by the GON as program trust funds, to be managed by USAID (without GON action) for the purposes of supporting development and policy reform activities. Unexpended counterpart and trust funds must, by law, be returned to the GON after the termination of the USAID assistance program in Niger. It is our intention to ensure careful management of local currency counterpart funds by responsible third parties, and prudent investment of program trust funds before the termination of our assistance program in Niger. In all cases, the Mission has recommended the use of counterpart and trust funds that best contributes to preservation of past investments and meets future USAID or donor community needs.

### *Niger Health Sector Support (683-0254.00)*

**Trust Funds:** Fully disbursed. —

**Counterpart Funds:** ~\$670,822

**Counterpart Turnover Plan:**

- Repayment of unallowable expenditures: \$18,550
- Ministry of Health expenses: \$10,730
- CARE/DHS and child survival activities: \$232,750
- Epidemic tracking (SNIS): \$236,392
- Repayment of GON IFESH debt: \$172,400

**Justification:** The Mission feels that this is the best way to ensure that the investment made by USAID in the Nigerien health sector is protected. The SNIS is one of the most important accomplishments of our assistance over the past ten years, and provides essential timely health management information. Its value has been proven during the epidemics of the past two years (meningitis, measles, cholera, yellow fever) when rapid reporting and analysis of case reports provided the backbone for donor and GON efforts to contain these diseases and target interventions. Given the permeability of West African borders, providing such expeditious information is important for containing epidemics throughout the region, and avoiding the need for emergency responses. Targeting the remaining funds in this fashion will ensure that they are used to further the purposes of the NHSS project, and will not be diverted to other GON uses.

### *Niger Economic Policy Reform Program Non-Project Assistance (683-0259)*

**Trust Funds:** Fully disbursed.

### *Agricultural Sector Development Grant II NPA (683-0257)*

**Trust Funds:** ~\$1,170

**Turnover Plan:** With these ASDG II NPA trust funds the Mission will:

- Grant to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), which is the institution identified to manage the NGO/Community-Based Organization (CBO) Grant Fund described below. These funds will be used for operational support to augment those provided by the counterpart funds described below.

**Counterpart Funds:** ~2,300,000

**Turnover Plan:**

- Repayment of GON IFESH debt: \$343,000
- Replenishment of NGO Natural Resource Management Fund (~\$1,957,000)

The \$2.3 million is in two special accounts in a commercial bank. Currently funds are transferred from the special account to the operating account by the joint signature of the USAID Director and an official of the Ministry of Finance. The operating account is managed by signature of a representative of the institutional contractor, International Resources Group (IRG), and a representative of the Ministry of Rural Development who is a member of the Grants Management Unit (GMU).

The GMU evaluates all proposals from the NGOs/CBO for funding, makes the appropriate disbursements, and provides other services like training and project monitoring. The Mission proposes to modify this arrangement by having the World Bank and the Ministry of Finance control the special account, and representatives of IUCN and the Ministry of Rural Development manage the operational account and provide technical support to the implementing NGOs and CBOs. The World Bank is involved because they are undertaking a program of natural resources management activities which was to have been complementary to our own. The Mission projects that the funds available will be expended within two years.

*Agriculture Sector Development Grant I (683-0246)*

**Trust Funds:** Fully disbursed.

**Counterpart Funds:** Fully disbursed.

*Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Project NPA (683-0271)*

**Trust Funds:** ~\$134,300

**Turnover Plan:** With these funds the Mission will fund mission operations.

**Counterpart Funds:** Fully disbursed.

*Niger Health Sector Support (NHSS)*

**Trust Funds:** ~ \$32,760

**Turnover Plan:** Funds will be used for small projects in the health sector.

**Counterpart Funds: ~ \$651,600**

**Turnover Plan:**

- IFESH Debt Repayment: \$166,667
- Repayment of Miscellaneous Expenditures: \$15,706
- Demographic and Health Survey: \$225,000
- Document Reproduction and Distribution: \$7,000
- Procurement of DEP Office Furniture: \$1,500
- Payment of PNLMD Check: \$585
- Operating Expenses for SNIS: \$235,173

## VII. Funding Recommendations

### FY98 New Obligating Authority Requirements

This plan will require the following funding for activities in 1998. All obligations will be OYB transfers to the Global Bureau except Ambassador's Self-Help Fund, 116(e), and a new democracy and governance activity to be determined.

	<b>Proposed FY 98</b>
Democracy/Human Rights 116(e)	\$200,000
Ambassador's Self Help Program	100,000
Strengthening Democracy	700,000
CARE/North Child Survival	750,000
Peace Corps Child Survival	120,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,870,000</b>

#### **Regional Programs:**

CHS/Quality Assurance II	430,000
CHS/BASICS/Integrated Case Management	200,000

#### **PL 480:**

Emergency Food Aid	As needed
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## **VIII. Management Requirements**

The Mission will be staffed with one USDH USAID Representative and five Foreign National Personal Services Contractors. The five FNPSC positions will consist of two program specialists, an administrative specialist, an administrative assistant, and a secretary/records manager. Technical backstopping will be provided by REDSO/WCA. A full description of the Office of the AID Representative and its backstopping will appear in the Operational Closeout Plan.

Programmatic Closeout Plan

Project Title	Project #	Implementor	Obligated	Accrued	As of	Pipeline	As of	PACD	Comment
AIDS Control & Prevention	936-5972.31	Family Hlth Int	550,000	47,123	09/30/96	502,877		09/97	1/
Population Policy	936-3078	Futures Group	550,000	300,000	09/30/97	250,000	09/30/97	09/00	2/
Population Technical Asst	936-3024	Basic Hlth Mg	100,000	48,133	09/30/97	51,867	09/30/97	12/98	3/
Logistics Mgmt/Contraceptives	936-3038	John Snow Inc	50,000	0	09/30/97	0	09/30/97	09/02	4/
Tech Advisors/AIDS, CS	936-5970	Internat'l Healt	500,000	200,000	12/31/96	300,000	06/30/97	09/97	1/
Partnership/Health Reform	936-5974.13		412,000	210,000	12/31/96	202,000	06/30/97	09/00	1/
Quality Assurance I	936-5992	QAP	2,229,966	2,229,966	12/31/96	0	12/31/96	09/96	5/
Family Health & Demography	683-0258	GON	19,784,500	19,835,000	12/31/97	539,588	12/31/97	09/97	6/ 7/
Disaster Prevention/PA	683-0279	RONCO	7,500,000	4,852,233	12/31/97	247,760	12/31/97	12/98	8/
Disaster Prevention NPA	683-0271		6,000,000	3,500,000	12/31/97	0	12/31/97	12/97	9/
Goure Natural Resources Mgmt	683-0278	Africare	2,775,000	1,661,322	12/31/97	1,113,678	12/31/97	09/97	7/
Ag Sector Dev Grant II	683-0265	LTC/IRG	7,416,698	7,092,816	12/31/97	323,882	12/31/97	12/96	10/ 7/
Niger Applied Ag Research	683-0256	TRD	16,124,178	15,960,996	12/31/97	36,948	12/31/97	05/97	11/ 7/
Economic Policy Reform	683-0263	DAI	2,396,992	2,363,650	12/31/97	33,342	12/31/97	06/97	12/
Policy Analysis & Monitoring	683-0266	DAI	3,785,745	3,601,211	12/31/97	184,534	12/31/97	03/97	13/
Rural Organizations Dev	683-0260	CLUSA	7,397,030	7,329,688	12/31/97	67,350	12/31/97	09/96	14/
Niger Credit Union Dev II	683-0269	CUN/WOCCU	5,545,000	5,213,878	12/31/97	331,121	12/31/97	08/97	14/ 15/
Maradi Microenterprise Dev	683-0272	CARE	7,000,000	6,000,000	12/31/97	1,000,000	12/31/97	12/97	16/
Microenterprise Innovation	940-0406	CARE	488,289	388,289	12/31/96	100,000	12/31/96	12/97	16/
Health & Child Survival Fellows	936-6004.08		1,250,000	1,050,000	12/04/97	200,000	12/04/97	09/99	
Social Marketing	936-3051	Futures Group	1,957,681	1,313,329	12/31/96	499,233	12/31/96	09/97	17/
Population & Health Sector Sppt	683-0280	CARE	3,900,000	3,459,957	12/31/97	440,043	12/31/97	09/02	18/
Sanu Yara Child Survival Proj	938-0500	CARE	1,100,000	510,000	12/31/96	590,000	12/31/96	09/99	19/
North Child Survival	938-0500	CARE	1,080,000	90,000	12/31/96	990,000	12/31/96	12/96	20/ 21/ 22/
Demographic & Health Survey	936-3023	Macro Int.	800,000	218,303	09/30/96	581,697	09/30/96	09/98	23/
Quality Assurance II	936-5992	QAP	550,000	0	12/31/96	550,000	12/31/96	09/99	19/ 21/ 24/
Integrated Mgmt of Child Illness	936-6006	'BASICS	1,522,000	1,002,051	09/30/97	519,949	09/30/97	09/98	25/ 26/ 27/
Child Survival	938-0500	'Helen Keller	799,912	416,624	12/04/97	383,288	12/04/97	09/99	
Disaster Mitigation	683-0279	Helen Keller	2,400,000	0	12/31/97	2,400,000	12/31/97	12/98	21/ 28/
Agadez Reintegration/Rehab	683-0283	Africare	2,000,000	0	12/31/97	2,000,000	12/31/97	12/98	21/
Food for Peace/PL 480		CRS	909,500	909,500	12/31/97	0	12/05/97	12/98	
Child Survival	936-6004	Peace Corps	520,000	261,000	12/31/96	259,000	12/31/96	9/98	30/
Forest Resources Mgmt	936-5556	Peace Corps	400,000	242,000	12/31/96	701,664	11/24/97	09/00	31/
Democracy & Human Rights (116e)	698-0541	Embassy	123,000	60,055	12/31/97	0	12/05/97	NA	32/
Ambassador's Self Help	936-9901	Embassy	100,000	26,363	12/31/97	0	12/05/97	NA	33/
Women in Politics	AEP-468A-5037		500,000	32,438	12/31/96	467,562	12/31/96	12/98	34/
Human Resources Dev Assistance	698-0463.83		4,626,983	4,130,669	12/04/97	496,314	12/04/97	09/97	35/
African Training for Leadership (ATLA)	698-0475.83	African-Am Ins	2,430,000	2,335,789	12/04/97	94,211	12/04/97	08/06	36/
Child Immunization Support	936-3080.11	UNICEF						12/97	37/
African Disease Control Grant	698-0559	WHO						09/99	37/
Family Health and AIDS Project	624-0440							09/99	37/
BASICS	936-6006	BASICS						09/98	37/
Partners for Sustainable Nutrition	649-0561							12/98	37/

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