

**United States Agency for International Development
Bureau of Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Office of Food for Peace**

**Fiscal Year 2010 Pipeline and Resource Estimate Proposal
Counterpart International / Niger
FFP-A-00-08-00074-00**

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List of Acronyms

CFA	Financial Community of Africa (currency name)
CPI	Counterpart International
CSB	Corn-Soy Blend
DIP	Detailed Implementation Plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFP	Food for Peace
FY	Fiscal Year
INRAN	National Agricultural Research Institute of Niger
IR	Intermediate Result
LOA	Life of Agreement
MT	Metric Ton
MYAP	Multi-Year Assistance Program
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRM	Natural Resources Management
SO	Strategic Objective
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Program

1. Introduction: Food Aid Program Implementation and Responsiveness

The Strengthening Community and Household Resiliency To Food Insecurity in Niger is a 5-year Assistance Program (MYAP: 2008-2013) funded by FFP/USAID and implemented by Counterpart International. The program's goal is to strengthen resiliency against food insecurity of vulnerable populations in Goure and Maine Soroa departments by reaching some 80,000 direct beneficiaries in approximately 300 communities.

The program's goal is to strengthen resiliency against food insecurity of vulnerable populations in the departments of Goure in Zinder and Maine Soroa in Diffa by reaching some 80,000 direct beneficiaries in approximately 300 communities in these departments.

The project strategic objectives (SO) are:

Strategic Objective 1: Enhance community livelihood capacity and resiliency

- IR 1.1: Improved access of communities to cereals
- IR 1.2: Increased and diversified household production
- IR 1.3: Improved household marketing strategies
- IR 1.4: Improved natural resources management practices

Strategic Objective 2: Enhanced human capacity through improved health and nutrition status

- IR 2.1: Improved local capacities to prevent and treat under-nutrition
- IR 2.2: Improved nutritional status of children and pregnant/lactating women

Despite the intense administrative activities (due to Counterpart newly intervention in the country and simultaneous opening of four new main offices) in year one, Counterpart made a very significant progress in the MYAP technical implementation.

Results were soundly achieved in all strategic objectives and Intermediate Results with focus on building resilience to food insecurity and strengthening livelihoods of local communities particularly through improving agricultural production, cereals bank, alleviating women's work and providing them income (mills activities), improving households and children health and nutrition.

The implemented activities and achieved results are detailed as follows:

Strategic Objective 1:	Enhance Community Livelihood Capacity and Resiliency
IR 1.1:	Improved Access of Communities to Cereals
Targets for FY2009:	25 cereal banks rehabilitated or constructed
Number of Beneficiaries:	1375 households
Achieved:	Begun rehabilitation or construction of 25 cereal banks, 1375 households

CPI Niger accomplished diagnostics of 247 cereal banks in Gouré and Maine Soroa Departments (Zinder and Diffa Regions, respectively). This study was completed in August, with 109 cereal banks identified as having a sufficiently good management structure and/or practice to warrant our support (73 in Gouré and 36 in Maine). Of these 109 cereal banks, 17 were chosen for physical rehabilitation starting in September. During the same month we also began construction of cereal banks in 8 communities that currently do not have cereal banks. The rehabilitation and construction are expected to be completed between October and November 2009. The 1,250 households' beneficiaries are those who would benefit from the physical infrastructures to store their own products even without cereals provided by the program.

On average each cereal bank will receive 10 MT of sorghum. Justification is provided in the commodity section of the PREP to propose replacing the 180 MT of CSB and 40 MT of vegetable oil planned in FY10 with 1,000 MT of sorghum. It should be also noted that maize is not a common staple in the project area of operation, so that communities will have to sell the maize in order to buy millet or sorghum, which are preferred.

The local communities are very excited about getting assistance from the MYAP to revitalize and/or initiate cereal banks activities in their areas. In fact, the diagnostic revealed that cereal banks were implemented in several villages since more than 20 years. Out of 435 constructed fewer than 10% are functioning because of organizational weakness and management issues.

Counterpart has planned an intense and structural training program for cereals banks' management committees particularly in accountability, democratic election of members of management committees, group dynamics, and management issues.

IR 1.2:	Increased and Diversified Household Production
Targets for FY2009:	90 hectares in arid zones supported
	225 goats distributed
	13 wetlands identified
Number of Beneficiaries:	90 farmers
	225 women
	520 beneficiaries
Achieved:	287.5 hectares, 591 farmers (488 men, 103 women)
	225 goats, 225 women
	11 wetlands identified

Due to poor rains in FY2009 (72% of normal annual average), CPI Niger felt that it was necessary to greatly increase our support for farmers in arid zones. In July 2009, we distributed 2.8 metric tons of sorghum (variety Mota) and 4.2 metric tons of cowpeas (variety TN5-78) to 591 farmers (488 men and 103 women) in 10 communities. This amount was planted on 287.5 hectares. The varieties were recommended by the FAO and the local technical services. The beneficiaries were recommended to practice crop association using these seeds, and to use manure as fertilizer (if available) in order to increase the soil fertility. The beneficiaries, who are from vulnerable or very vulnerable families, were selected by the communities.

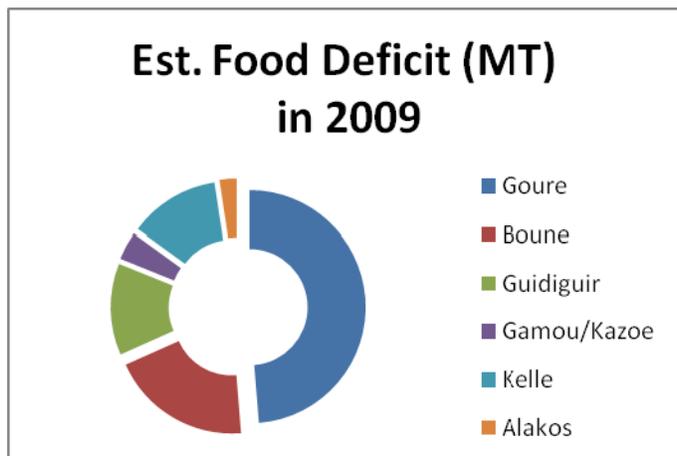
CPI Niger also distributed 225 young female goats to 225 women from very vulnerable or vulnerable households. This activity was conducted with the assistance of and in coordination with the local technical services and the beneficiaries. By definition, very vulnerable and vulnerable households possess few or no animals, which often are used to buffer shocks.

Among this class category, the local communities randomly selected 28 women per village in general assembly. The local communities with the assistance of the technical services and monitoring from the CPI project agents, purchased the goats from the local market. This approach not only made the process more participatory but also helped to increase the households' income within the same communities.

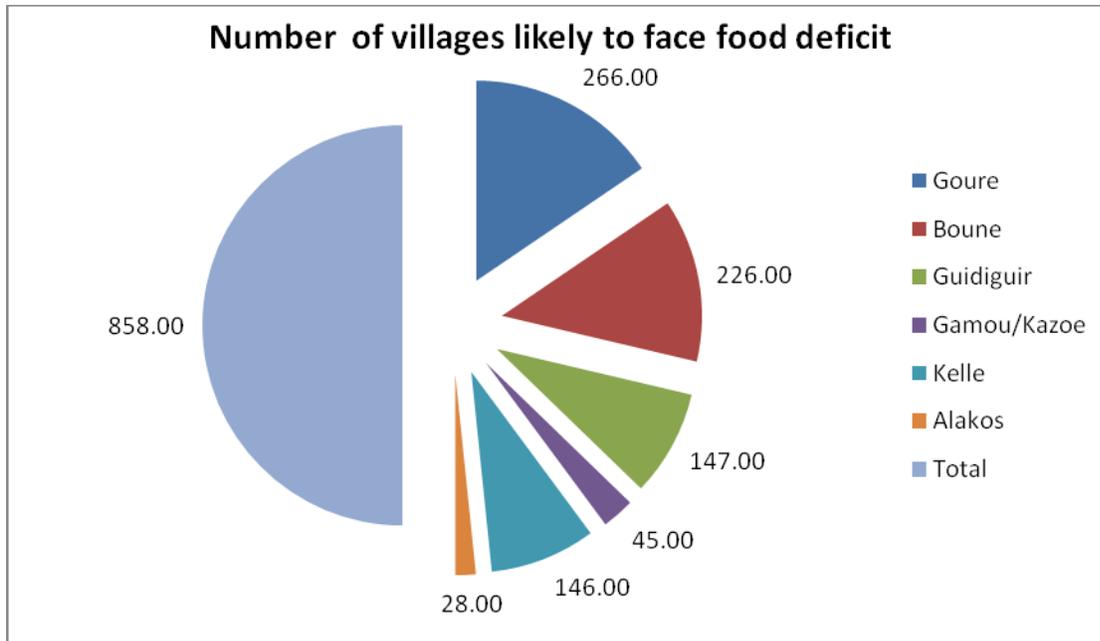
CPI Niger has identified 11 wetlands for support starting in FY2010. We have requested our partner Karkara to identify an additional 2 wetlands in October. Irrigation system works and sand dune fixations for the 11 CPI wetlands will commence in October; while Karkara will commence for the 2 wetlands in November 09. This will be followed by distribution of fruit trees in December or January.

Rainfalls were on average 72% of last year's quantity, for Goure and Goudoumaria regions. Consequently, millet crops are expected to be poor this year – hence our choice for sorghum and cowpeas, which are a bit more hardy. Moreover, there will also be a deficit of pasture grass, leading probably to significant livestock losses for nomadic communities unless de-stocking or migration takes place. For sedentary communities (our beneficiaries), their situation, although likely to be difficult, should not lead to severe losses primarily because they do not have anywhere near the number of livestock that nomadic communities possess, and thus their pasturage requirements are much lower.

Given the erratic rainfalls and harsh environment, we deem it necessary to plan for supply of cereals (sorghum) to the 100 cereal banks planned for FY2010. Given CPI is the only major NGO intervening in this zone, the local communities and local authorities entirely rely on Counterpart and FFP/USAID assistance in case of serious food shortage situation. Unfortunately the scarce rains, insufficient rainfall and locusts' attacks of this agricultural season have already given warning of a likely situation of serious food deficit in zinder and Diffa regions.



The following graphics illustrate well the situation:



One key assumption for the success of this program is that there will be 3 consecutive years of 400 mm+ rainfall during the LOA. This is unlikely to happen. In 2008, the average rainfall in the program area of operation was 269.1 mm (an average year); in 2009 it was 195.7 mm. Additionally, the program assumed there will be no major locust outbreaks. But already this year the Goure Commune, which is the main basis of the Program, has had a serious locust problem that CPI had to assist with despite that we had no budget allocated for this activity. Consequently, the population faces enormous difficulties and challenges that our program, with its limited funding, alone cannot adequately cope with.

IR 1.3:	Improved Household Marketing Strategies
Targets for FY2009:	5 agricultural input shops
	2 associations for post-harvest processing
Number of Beneficiaries:	500 farmers
	100 women
Achieved:	5 agricultural input shops, 514 farmers (321 men, 193 women)
	2 associations, 100 women

In August, 2 women's groups (100 women total) each received machinery to process millet, sorghum, maize, and peanuts. Most villages lack such machinery, and so this distribution should not only reduce the workload of women in the villages and surrounding communities by on average 2 hours per day, but also provide additional income to the groups of about \$104 per woman per year (this is about 37% of the annual per capita gross national income of \$280). With this activity, the FFP/USAID MYAP has introduced a high value asset to women groups in establishing a synergy between productive work and improved health & nutrition and social peak.

In August and September, CPI Niger established 5 agricultural input shops run by 5 associations of farmers (514 members total, of which 321 men and 193 women). The agricultural input shops are located in 5 different villages Kilakina and Sissia (Goure Commune), Gassafa (Guidiguir Commune), Boune (Boune Commune) and Kangué Bao (Goudoumaria Commune) Each received high-quality vegetable seeds and tools. The seeds are to be distributed among the members, who will then reimburse the input shop after the harvest. The tools are to be rented out. In this way, the input shops should be self-sustaining and provide much-needed agricultural inputs to the 5 assisted communities.

The distribution of post-harvest processing machinery has focused on de-hullers and flour mills, due to the fact that the type of cassava (manioc) produced in our area of operation is not suitable for transformation, and in any case is grown in small quantities. Agricultural input shops are highly in demand, since most communities lack the resources for initial capitalization. Already both activities are showing promising results.

IR 1.4:	Improved Natural Resources Management Practices
Targets for FY2009:	13 wetlands identified for assistance
	12 communities in arid zones identified for assistance
Number of Beneficiaries:	520 farmers for wetlands
	120 farmers for arid zones
	1050 other households
Achieved:	11 wetlands identified
	12 arid zones identified

In September, CPI Niger worked with communities to come up with 23 action plans for natural resources management – 11 wetlands and 12 arid zone communities. We have asked our partner Karkara to do the same for 2 wetlands.

Beginning in October, we will engage the local technical services to help us do sand dune fixations around the 11 wetlands. Starting in Q2 or Q3 of FY2010, we will engage the local technical services to help us do livestock corridors or agroforestry plots in 12 arid zone communities. Our partner Karkara will be responsible for 2 wetlands in Maine Soroa.

Agroforestry plots are likely to be very challenging to implement, since the survival rate of the trees is entirely dependent on the amount of rainfall. As a result of poor rains in 2009, the survival rate of planted trees would be likely low but this parameter will be taken into account in the nurseries' planning to consider tree re-planting.

Strategic Objective 2:	Enhanced Human Capacity through Improved Health and Nutrition Status
IR 2.1:	Improved Local Capacities to Prevent and Treat Under Nutrition
Targets for FY2009:	1 district hospital supported
	5 health centers supported
Number of Beneficiaries:	6 district health staff trained
	394 beneficiaries trained in health/nutrition

Achieved:
30 mobile outreach teams trained
55 district health staff trained
701 beneficiaries (546 women, 155 men) trained
30 mobile outreach teams trained

CPI Niger achieved a significant progress in the implementation of the health and nutrition component. The program is currently supporting Goure health district (1 hospital and 5 Integrated Health Centers). In Goudoumaria we are providing limited support to 4 health centers (3 more health centers will be added later on). And Diffa we are present in 2 communities.

In July, CPI trained 55 district health staff on the promotion of children growth. From July to September we trained 701 beneficiaries, using communication for behavioral change techniques. And in September we formed 30 mobile outreach teams, composing of 90 members drawn from the communities. Beginning in October, the mobile outreach teams will begin visiting the 30 villages served by the 5 CPI-supported health centers, to conduct health and nutrition activities.

Protocols with WFP and UNICEF to get their assistance for Goure health district are delayed and not expected to be signed and implemented until the end of calendar year 2009. This means CPI will need to allocate additional funds for at least Q1 FY2010 to cover expenses that were supposed to be provided by WFP and UNICEF.

The reason why CPI first concentrated in just one district has to do with the fact that Goure Department has few NGOs doing health activities, while Goudoumaria and Diffa have Helen Keller International and other NGOs providing support for most services, with the exception of communication for behavioral change, which CPI has taken up.

IR 2.2: Improved Nutritional Status of Children and Pregnant/Lactating Women
Targets for FY2009:
0 children regularly weighed
444 children treated for under-nutrition
394 caretakers given communication for behavioral change training
Number of Beneficiaries: see above
Achieved:
3,000 children weighed
1,948 children treated
546 beneficiaries trained (see IR 2.1)

Between July and September, CPI Niger provided the health centers with corn-soy blend flour, vegetable oil, sugar, and Plumpy Nut to treat 4,456 children for moderate under-nutrition and 146 children for severe under-nutrition, in addition to providing 8,911 children with protection rations. However, the health centers reported treating 1,320 children for moderate under-nutrition and 628 children for severe under-nutrition, with an undetermined number of children receiving protection rations.

Based on the amount of food distributed by the health centers, there should have been a total of 471 children treated for moderate under-nutrition and 135 children for severe under-nutrition,

plus 944 children receiving protection rations. That the numbers do not match seems to be due to the health centers not following protocol, especially when it comes to providing protection rations.

CPI provided its cost share to the MYAP planned in year one. The products (pharmaceutical products) were received in Niamey in June 2009. The total value is US\$ 1,443,899.50 (See detailed list in Annex).

In July and August, we reached 519 people via communication for behavioral change. This was in Goudoumaria Commune (Maine Sora Department) and Diffa Commune (Diffa Department), both of which are in Diffa Region.

In July, CPI distributed medicines to the 5 health centers in Goure health district. The first delivery should be enough to treat about 16,211 children ages 0-5 years. In October, we started assisting the health district to conduct a vaccination campaign against Bilharzia (Schistosomiasis), using medicines that CPI provided, to treat approximately 10,581 children ages 6-15 years.

The mobile outreach teams were trained in September, and therefore they have begun their work which includes regular weighing of children. Their actions have already benefited 30 villages where a total of 3,000 have been weighed (details on the status of malnutrition will be provided in the annual Results Report)

CPI is also currently working with the health district to try to improve record-keeping and reporting. The number of children treated for severe under-nutrition is suspiciously high, especially when compared to the number of children treated for moderate under-nutrition (ratio of 1:3). At present the health centers cannot explain this irregularity, but CPI strongly suspects non-compliance with health protocols in the distribution of Plumpy Nut, as well as other therapeutic foods. We are also trying to get the district staff to follow these protocols, and consequently technical documentations related to child's health and nutrition are being distributed to the health centers.

Despite all these activities, the impact on food security for FY2009 has been limited. Furthermore, sustainability at this point in the project cannot yet be assessed. But the program is implementing a synergy approach combining strengthening livelihoods with establishing vital mechanisms and production structures to stimulate and catalyze local economy through diversification of initiatives and new options for marketing. The diversified package of interventions include in each village: support for the cereal banks, support for the health centers, support for wetland or dry land agriculture, support for livestock, support for income-generation activities, and support for environmental / natural resource management activities. Not all villages will receive the complete package, but most will receive more than one type of support, owing to the fact that we do not have sufficient resources to do everything everywhere.

In the third implementation year (8/1/2010-7/31/2011) subject for this FY10 PREP, the program will intensify the field program activities. While FY2009 was dedicated to setting up the program and starting some activities, this next fiscal year will be focused squarely on delivering more goods and services to the communities and beneficiaries. For all activities, CPI has

engaged with the local technical services and authorities, asking them to work with us to select communities, and working with them to do diagnostics and even implementations. At the community level, CPI works directly with the population to identify problems and solutions using a participatory approach for identification of priority actions and selection of beneficiaries.

2. Monetization Proceeds and Other Program Income

During the implementation year, Counterpart will monetize rice, bagged through its partnership with Africare as the monetization agent. The targeted FY10 Call Forward periods are based on realistic analysis of the past monetization sales. Rice is a preferred commodity in Niger in both urban and rural areas. In 2006, local rice production accounted for 24% of the total rice consumed compared to 66% of consumption supplied by rice imports from South East Asia, especially Pakistan, India, China, Thailand and Vietnam. In contrast, rice imported from the USA under various programs accounted for a mere 4% of rice consumed within the same period. National rice consumption in Niger (sum of local production, imports and food aid) in 2006 was estimated to be about 228,000 MT and is projected to reach at least 271,000MT (assuming the annual consumption growth rate of 9% is maintained) and at most 284,400MT (assuming that current production and import trends don't shift) by the end of 2008. The growth in rice consumption is driven by population growth, incomes, urbanization and changing consumption patterns. Commercial rice imports are expected to rise from the current 213,154MT in 2007 to 218,428MT in 2008.

Due to the preference for white rice in the Niger market, Counterpart plans to monetize rice US grade No. 3 or better 15% broken and as an alternative US grade No.5 or better 20% broken. This is because the two grades meet local market requirements without being too expensive to be beyond the means of the majority of consumers in Niger. The rice should be packaged in 50 kilogram woven polypropylene bags, which is the norm in the local market. Counterpart requests 3,290 MT of rice to be monetized in FY10. Call Forwards are scheduled to be placed in December 2009 (1,500 MT) and March 2010 (1,790 MT). These call forwards have been timed to arrive during religious holidays such as the End of year, Christmas, Tabaski, and Easter in order to maximize proceeds. During these specific periods, the sale of rice tends to result in better prices due to increase in rice consumption without disrupting the local market or creating negative competition with local traders. But another factor to consider is the poor harvest of the 2009 agricultural season which may result in food deficit nationwide.

The requested monetization budget for the implementation year is of \$ 2,605,680.18. In 2008, Counterpart used a rice sales price of \$ 602 per MT. In response to the financial price, the rice sales price increased in Niger up to \$792 per MT in 2009. The financial crisis also affected in rice FAS price in the U.S. These two combined factors made a slight change on the requested budget as well as the requested tonnage. But there is no negative impact on the Program's cash flow. Consequently, Counterpart will use any increase in proceeds to increase the level of achievements by reprogramming fields' activities while remaining within the targeted strategic objectives. Proceeds will be maximized by using the tender bid system which yields comparatively better prices.

In the event that the tender bid system is not conducive to an acceptable price, negotiated sale method could be used. In such situation, Counterpart will work closely with Africare to ensure that a reasonable sales price is obtained.

3. Bellmon Analysis Supplemental Information

The consumption of rice has become firmly rooted in the diet of Niger's households nationwide. As a result, rice still has a niche market in Niger, notwithstanding some unfavorable temporary market conditions. Counterpart made and took into account a comparative analysis to ensure that planned food aid distributions and commodities to be monetized would not interfere in local markets or reduce incentives to local agricultural production. Therefore the commodity for monetization (rice) is different from the targeted commodity for direct distribution. In addition, the anticipated sales price for rice (\$792 per MT) approximates the import parity price to the same commodity. The purpose of this approach is to avoid disrupting the local markets as recommended in Regulation 11.

In the Zinder and Diffa Regions, where the program is being implemented, it is expected a structural deficit for cereal in the implementation year due to scarce rains, insufficient rainfall and locusts's attacks during the 2009 agricultural season. This deficit is expected to be of 2,441.30 MT in 858 villages and affecting around 360,360 people. This situation makes it critical to plan ahead for food aid distributions. The planned distributions will be done through cereal banks to make the commodities available to communities at a wider scale, in both MYAP villages beneficiaries and non-MYAP villages through moderated sale process.

4. Food Aid Commodity Justification

In the MYAP proposal, it was planned to import 180 MT CSB and 40 MT vegetable oil in FY10. Counterpart proposes to replace the type of commodities and tonnage with 1,000 MT of sorghum. There are two main reasons to explain this change. First, the current stock of CSB and vegetable oil will be enough to ensure continuous supply to the health centers (for malnourished children under five years) until Nov. Second, calling forward for cereals in FY10 would make it possible to have 100 cereal banks fully functioning in FY10 in order to help mitigate food shortage for about 42,000 people in 100 village communities. This dual action will ensure critical food aid to communities (through sorghum supplied from cereals banks) while continuing to assist malnourished children through the Integrated Health Centers. In fact CSB and vegetable oil imported within this MYAP are solely planned to assist malnourished children under 5. The change is proposed only on FY10. Since an additional tonnage of 180 MT of CSB and 40 MT of vegetable oil is also planned in FY11, there is no risk of interruption in the nutritional assistance to malnourished children even in case of increase in the number of beneficiaries. In fact the amount of vegetable oil is too much, since for every 1 MT of CSB we require only 100 kg of vegetable oil (ratio of 10:1), and therefore for FY11 the amounts to be requested will be approximately 200 MT of CSB and 20 MT of vegetable oil. In addition, there are 1,000 of corn, bulk w/bags approved in the cooperative agreement in FY11. This additional tonnage of cereal will make it possible to pursue and strengthen the dual action of assisting simultaneously children and their mothers, particularly in situation of food shortage. In fact, a structural food deficit (as it is expected now) may critically jeopardize the malnourished children

feeding because in most situations when a mother is hungry, she does not worry anymore about bringing her child to the hospital.

The difference between the total tonnage of commodities approved in the cooperative agreement for FY10 (3,660 MT for rice to be monetized and 220 MT of CSB and Vegetable oil to be distributed) and the total requested commodities in this FY10 PREP of 4,270 MT (3,270 MT of rice for monetization and 1,080 MT for DD) is simply due to the fact that vegetable oil is much more expensive (1,525 \$/MT estimated in FY10) than sorghum (260\$/MT estimated in FY10)

5. Food aid Rations

Counterpart plans to use a food aid ration size of 300 grams of sorghum per recipient per day. With 1,000 MT of sorghum, each of the 100 cereal banks will receive 10 MT in the implementation year. This quantity will be enough to reach 30,000 recipients in 4 months. Considering an average self-food provisioning of 4.5 months in the project area, this means the 100 villages will have 8.5 months of adequate food provisioning in FY2010. This is assuming there will not be a change in the average self-food provisioning in FY10 despite the poor harvest due to, for example, different coping strategies; otherwise the number of months will be lower.

6. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Counterpart has updated the MYAP's IPTT twice. First, after the Bamako Indicators Workshop on the basis of comments formulated by FANTA and, secondly, after the baseline study that was conducted in April/May 2009.

The strategic objectives and intermediate results have been re-arranged to better reflect the type of activities CPI is currently implementing.

Strategic Objective 1: Enhance community livelihood capacity and resiliency

- IR 1.1: Improved access of communities to cereals
- IR 1.2: Increased and diversified household production
- IR 1.3: Improved household marketing strategies
- IR 1.4: Improved natural resources management practices

Strategic Objective 2: Enhanced human capacity through improved health and nutrition status

- IR 2.1: Improved local capacities to prevent and treat under-nutrition
- IR 2.2: Improved nutritional status of children and pregnant/lactating women

SO 1: *Enhance community livelihood capacity and resiliency* now aims to bring a complementary package of goods and services to each community, in order to help both the communities and the individual households to better withstand shocks.

IR 1.1: *Improved access of communities to cereals* will seek to rehabilitate or construct 75 cereal banks (for a total of 100 cereal banks for FY2010), then capitalize them with an

average of 10 metric tons of sorghum per cereal bank. At the same time there will be training for the management teams, along with monitoring. Another 100 cereal banks will be rehabilitated or constructed, then capitalized in FY2011. Each Cereal bank management structure will receive intensive training on accountability, management issues, group dynamics and organizational aspects.

IR 1.2: *Increased and diversified household production* will target 13 wetlands for irrigation systems comprising boreholes, pipes, and small motor-pumps, fruit tree distribution, and training of 520 farmers (vegetable seeds and tools will be provided by agricultural input shops in IR 1.3) in FY2010. We will also target 17 arid zone communities for seed distribution before the next rain season and do training for 170 farmers. And CPI will distribute 450 more goats to 450 women, plus provide some training for them. In FY2011 we will target 12 wetlands, 17 arid zone communities, and distribute 900 goats to 900 women.

IR 1.3: *Improved household marketing strategies* will target 14 wetlands for vegetable seeds and tools distribution to agricultural input shops in FY2010. We will also distribute 10 post-harvest processing machineries (mills) to 10 women's groups, which will also receive training in financial management. In FY2011 we will capitalize another 10 agricultural input shops and distribute another 10 mills to 10 women's groups. CPI will also distribute 150 donkey carts to villagers to facilitate the transportation of local materials for this activity. The donkey carts will also play a key role of alleviating the women's daily work particularly for transportation of water and other materials.

IR 1.4: *Improved natural resources management practices* will target 13 wetlands and 12 arid zone communities for NRM activities, such as sand dune fixation, livestock corridor, agroforestry plantation, etc. In FY2011 we will do an additional 12 wetlands and 16 arid zone communities. Cash-for-Work mechanism will be used to provide financial stipends to workers for compensate achieved community work. CPI will introduce improved agricultural practices and environmentally friendly techniques. The techniques and practices will include windbreaks, live fences, nitrogen-fixing trees planting in agricultural land, alley cropping and best practices on crop association. Counterpart will use proven applied research results recommended by INRAN and ICRISAT and will advise farmers to adopt them in both collective and individual fields.

SO 2: *Enhanced human capacity through improved health and nutrition status* now aims to support the local health services to better care for and treat the population, targeting mainly caretakers and children.

IR 2.1: *Improved local capacities to prevent and treat under-nutrition* will focus on assisting Goure District hospital and 5 health centers with medicines and therapeutic foods, supporting 30 mobile outreach teams (6 teams per health center), training 24 district health staff, and training 1576 beneficiaries on health and nutrition in FY2010 and the same number in FY2011.

IR 2.2: *Improved nutritional status of children and pregnant/lactating women* will focus on regular weighing of 1,600 children, treating 888 children for moderate and severe under-nutrition, and training 1,576 caretakers (women) using communication for behavioral change techniques in FY2010 and the same number in FY2011. We will also construct 4 wells for portable water in 4 villages in FY2010, plus another 6 wells in 6 villages in FY2011.

The revised IPTT as well as the most recent DIP are enclosed in the Annex section of this FY10 PREP.

7. Program Graduation and Exit Strategies

N/A

8. Attachments

A. Budgets

- i. Comprehensive Budget &**
- ii. Detailed Budget**



FY10.PREP.Att.A.Bu
dgets.08.18.09CPINI

iii. Budget Narrative

The requested levels of funds for this implementation year are \$ 2,605,680.18 for Monetization proceeds (corresponding to 3,290 MT of rice sold at \$792 per MT); \$41,500.09 for ITSH and \$683,895.06 for the Host Government Contribution (calculated on the basis of 95% of the total due taxes of 36% of proceeds of which 5% would be paid to the treasure without refund to the program). The corresponding HGC funds will be first paid to the GON after receipt of payment from the buyers and then refund to the program after 10 days as the GON's contribution to the program implementation. Counterpart understand that the 36% of calculation is just an indicative taxation basis. This percentage could change at any moment depending on the GON's policy on taxation. But Counterpart prefers to maintain a conservative rate so that an increase in the course of program implementation does not impact match the program's cash flow. The levels of requested funds in the Comprehensive Budget match the requested levels in the detailed budget. However, the requested monetization proceeds amount is slightly different from the anticipated proceeds in FY10 estimated in the initial LOA program budget. This is simply due to increase in the rice sales price between FY2008 and FY2010 in reaction to the international market prices fluctuation and the global financial crisis which led in increase in the sales price of rice in Niger. Nevertheless, this does not constitute a request of increasing the requested budget. On the contrary, the requested tonnage of rice (3,260 MT) is less than the approved tonnage of 3, 660 MT as per the Cooperative Agreement.

The budget's request shows the required section 202 (e) and ITSH funds for FY10, not different from the approved initial budget. The budgeted items under these two funds have been determined in accordance with directives provided in the Food For Peace Information Bulletin (FFPIB) which guides the legitimacy uses of these funds.

In FY10, Counterpart will not request any 202 (e) funds. All the program's line items will be covered but monetization funds and ITSH.

The Estimated total commodity and freight is of \$ 687,300 for the direct distribution commodity (sorghum, bagged) and \$ 2,850,600 for the monetization commodity (rice, bagged), which gives a total request value of \$3,537,900 for commodities matching the total approved commodity value of \$ 3,540,000 in FY100 as per the Cooperative Agreement.

B. Monetization Tables



FY10.PREP.Att.B.MT
Z.08.18.09.FINALCPI

C. Annual Estimate of Requirements and Commodity Pipeline



FY10.PREP.Att.C.AE
R&CP.8.21.09CPINig

D. Tracking Tables for Beneficiaries and Resources



Tracking Tables for
Beneficiaries and Res

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Materials

a. Monitoring and Evaluation Materials



FY10.PREP.Att.Ei.M
&E.TableCPINIGERM

b. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

i. Revised IPTT



FY09 ARR
Attachment A - IPTT.

ii. Revised DIP



FY11.PREP.Att.Eiib.
DIP.doc

F. Environmental Status Report



FY10.PREP.Att.F.ES
R.Guidance[1]CPINIC

G. Affirmation of Certifications



Appendix 6
Certifications.pdf

H. Negotiated Indirect Cost Rate Agreement



COUNTERPART
NICRA.pdf

I. Close-out Schedule

N/A

J. Completeness Checklist



FY10.PREP.Att.J.Co
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