

FINAL REPORT

Project Name: Biltine Recovery and Emergency Assistance

Country: Chad

Agreement Number: AID-OFDA-G-13-00071

Reporting Period: May 1, 2013 – January 8, 2015

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OVERVIEW

During the implementation period (May 1, 2013 to January 8, 2015), the main activities were: i) Cash transfer (Cash for Work and unconditional cash distribution), ii) seed fairs distribution and pilot field for improved seeds, and technical training for small groups of local producers on the multiplication and conservation of locally produced improved seeds (conducted by ITRAD and ONDR), iii) Social restocking (Livestock Pass Along System) and technical training for households beneficiaries of small ruminants and monitoring animal health (conducted by the Livestock technical service), iv) VSLA training and approach (supported the VSLA groups with metal box and registration books to facilitate their accounting process as well as the official recognition of the VSLA groups and legal status), v) proximity monitoring of the Technical service of Livestock and ONDR, Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) for cash transfers and Livestock distribution.

In addition, a capitalization and closing workshop was conducted along with the local authorities and the state services involved in the implementation of the project (ONDR, ITRAD, DPVC and the Livestock State Service). A monitoring visit from CARE USA took place with Rachel Gordon-Roberts. An external final evaluation was conducted during December 2014. The final report of this assessment is attached to the current report.

ITRAD (Institut Tchadien de Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement)

DPVC (Direction de protection des végétaux et du conditionnement)

ONDR (Office National de Développement Rural)

MONITORING METHODOLOGY

The project strategy and methodology was built on an approach that allows for multiple responses to address vulnerability through different sectors activities. These activities are considered priorities and complementary depending on their capacity to bring in immediate response to the food security issues of weakened households by repeated external shocks while at the same time initiating programs to increase resilience to future shocks. The project favored a vulnerable inclusive approach put gender at the center. The approach also brought in support to all poor households while preserving the rights of the poorest particularly women, elders and the disabled. Also, the project implementation approach developed community ownership spirit for activities through leaders and village's management committees. Program sustainability was established through partnerships with the administration, local authorities, public technical

services research institute, local seeds producers (recognized by seeds production authorities); local NGOs and other existing programs.

A close monitoring mechanism and Post -Distribution Monitoring was set up to allow the monitoring of project indicators over time using an Excel database, which was regularly updated. The drafting of household survey questionnaires has been facilitated by the Sphinx logiciel, which has increasingly facilitated encoding and processing of data for PDM.

The final evaluation was conducted by the external international study office. Their methodology has followed a participatory, iterative and flexible process that a combination of qualitative and quantitative data collection tools from the main actors and different categories of direct and indirect beneficiaries and non beneficiaries of the project actions. The data and the information collected have been treated and analyzed in a way that responded to the evaluation questions formulated according to the five (5) evaluation criteria of the DAC.

SECTOR 1: AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

Objective: Protect livelihoods of vulnerable Households and enhance capacity to face future crises

Number of beneficiaries **targeted** during the reporting period:

- Phase1 (May1, 2013 – April 30, 2014) : **1,360 Households (9,520 individuals)**
- Phase2 (May 1, 2014 – January 8, 2015) : **3,840 Households (26,880 Individuals)**

Number of beneficiaries **reached** during the reporting period:

- Phase1 (May1, 2013 – April 30, 2014) : **1,360 Households ((9,520 individuals)**
- Phase2 (May 1, 2014 – January 8, 2015) : **3,840 Households (26,880 Individuals)**

Cumulative number of beneficiaries **targeted** by LOP: **5,200 Households (36,400 Individuals)**

Cumulative number of beneficiaries **reached** at the end of the Project: **5,200 Households (36,400 Individuals)**

Total numbers of beneficiaries **reached compared to the LOP** : **100% (5,200 covered of 5,200 targeted)**

1.1. Subsector1 Name: Improving Agriculture Production/Food Security.

The 3,240 beneficiaries that received seeds and small tools during the fairs organized in quarter 5 were trained on agricultural techniques to allow them to increase their production. The training session took place in Aramtourba for 1,187 beneficiaries, in Djourouf 1 for 1177 beneficiaries and in Toumbouloung for 876 beneficiaries. The training sessions were on: technical itinerary for an agriculture adapted to climate change facilitated by ONDR, production and conservation of improved seeds facilitated by ITRAD (Institut Tchadien de Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement), and locust control and plants phytosanitary treatments facilitated by DPVC (Direction de protection des végétaux et du conditionnement). With 64.8 tons of seeds distributed to beneficiaries, they managed to plant on 7,406 ha of cultivable land out of the 9,257 ha expected; meaning 80% of the seeds were planted as planned while the rest were used for

food consumption. The average production per ha in the zone is 300kg for millet, meaning the expected production of the planted lands is 2,221.8 tons. The average production expected per household is 685.1 kg for 2.3 ha planted. This should allow the beneficiaries to cover 4.5 months of food consumption according to the FAO figures, (a household of the average size of 6 persons requires 130 kg of millet per month). This means that their production should allow the beneficiaries to cover an additional 1.5 months in comparison to the situation at the beginning of the project (3 months).

However, it is unfortunate that the production was not be as good as expected. This is due to bad rainfall conditions (bad repartition in space and time), attacks from insects and pests, and edaphic conditions. Indeed, it was noticed that:

- ✓ constraining rainfall conditions led to late planting until the 2nd half of August
- ✓ brutal interruption of the rain from 11 September onward, less than 45 days after the first planting while the plants need two full months of rain to complete their vegetative cycle
- ✓ some portion of wilted plants with no grains on their cob

In parallel to the distribution of seeds and monitoring of production for 3,240 beneficiaries, the project conducted activities to promote the local production of improved, fast-growing and locally adapted seeds. A contract of partnership was signed with the ITRAD (Institut Tchadien de Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement). Through its seed farm on Bokoro (in the Sahelian strip), ITRAD supplied 500kg of millet GB 87 - 35 (2000FCFA per kg) and 200 Kg of beans TN5-78 (2500FCFA per kg) to be experimented and introduced in the Wadi Fira to help the population to face the recurrent rain deficit, because of the precocity of the seeds..

The project trained the beneficiaries in small units to produce local improved seeds with the support of ITRAD, ONDR and CARE technical staff (technical itinerary for an agriculture adapted to climate change facilitated, technical training on production and conservations of improved seeds). 43 groups of local seed producers (around 20 members per groups) were organized across 24 villages to work on 23 pilot fields. The total surface area planted for the 43 groups was 40 ha including 32 ha of millet and 8 ha of beans. The idea is to redistribute the production to the local producer groups themselves (10-20kg per members). The remaining production is meant to be sold to most vulnerable households at the affordable price negotiated between the local producer groups and the community between 300-450kg per kg (cheaper than what the ITRAD charges, namely 2,000-3,000FCFA per kg) to support in the next agricultural campaigns 2015-2016. ITRAD and ONDR were in charge of monitoring the whole process and bring their technical support.

The pilot fields show better result than the field planted by the beneficiaries with the regular seeds. This shows the relevance and appropriateness of using the locally produced improved seeds in the Wadi Fira as they are more resilient during bad rainfall conditions. The comparison between the two pictures below shows the difference between the regular seeds (left) and the pilot field with improved seeds (right) at the same period:



During the close monitoring by ONDR of the yield in the pilot fields for the 0.7 tons of improved seeds distributed to small groups of local producers (500kg of millet GB 87 - 35 and 200 Kg of beans TN5-78). The improved seeds were purchased locally in the seed farm of Bokoro from ITRAD and were distributed to 43 small groups of local producers to multiply the seeds locally. The leaders of each group were trained on techniques of production and conservation of the improved seeds. Monitoring evaluated yields in the pilot field and the conditions of adaptation of the improved seeds introduced to new ecological and geological conditions. The results showed that:

For the millet GB 87-35: This variety adapted well to the environment and climate. Yields were three times higher than those of common local millet seeds. The improved millet seeds gave 2.5 coros¹ per 100m² (about 6.7kg) while the common local millet seeds give about 1 coro per 100m². From this pilot the yield for the millet GB 87-35 is 670kg/ha while the yield for the common millet is about 200-300kg/ha. In total 32 ha of pilot field were planted with the GB87-35 with a total yield of 21.440kg. The improved local seeds produced locally are stored in community granaries and will be redistributed between the members of the small groups of local producers (10-20 kg per member).



The remaining production will be sold by the local producers to most vulnerable households at an affordable price negotiated between the local producers groups and the community between 300-450 F CFA per kg (0.7 to 0.95 USD, meaning 4 to 4.5 times cheaper than the ITRAD charged cost, namely 2,000-3,000FCFA per kg). The aim is to improve access for vulnerable farmers for the next agricultural campaigns in 2015-2016. ITRAD and ONDR were in charge of monitoring the whole

process and technical support. It is important to note that with better rain conditions the yield could have been even higher (up to 1,200kg/ha according to the seed technical description).

¹ coro : local unit of measure or cereals. The weight is about 2 to 2,5 kg for the millet.

- For the beans TN5-78: The yield was lower than what was expected. The improved beans seeds gave 1.5 coros for 25m² (about 2.8kg). The yield for the improved beans seeds is 999 kg/ha. In total 8 ha of pilot fields were planted with TN5-78 with a total yield of 8,960 kg of improved seeds were produced. This is not fully satisfying as the expected yield for this variety is about 1,120kg per ha (the effective yield is about 80% of the effective one despite the bad raining conditions in the areas)

1.2. Subsector2 Name : Livestock.

Through the livestock fairs the project distributed 2,561 goats (female) and 5 males, to 1,960 of the most vulnerable households that had lost their livestock during the recurrent crisis in the Sahel band of Chad. 1,366 goats (female and male) were distributed during the first phase of the project to 680 beneficiaries through livestock fairs. 1,200 goats were distributed during the second phase to 600 beneficiaries using the same approach. In addition, 75 male genitors were made available in the community to facilitate the reproduction. The males have been identified by the technicians of the Regional Service of Livestock to be distributed proportionally across the 34 villages and put under the supervision of the chiefs of villages with the village committees.

Each participant received two vouchers of 20000 FCFA each to allow them to negotiate the price of the small ruminants with the suppliers. On average each participant purchased 2 small ruminants. Out of the 680 participants to the fair, 674 (99.1%) bought 2 goats with the 40.000 FCFA. Some (0.9%) even managed to buy 3 goats. In total 2,566 small ruminants (100% goats) were purchased by the participants, for a total of 51.200.000 FCFA, with an average price of 19.953,23 FCFA par goat. More than 95% of the purchased goats are in age of gestation in order to guarantee the reproduction of the goats.

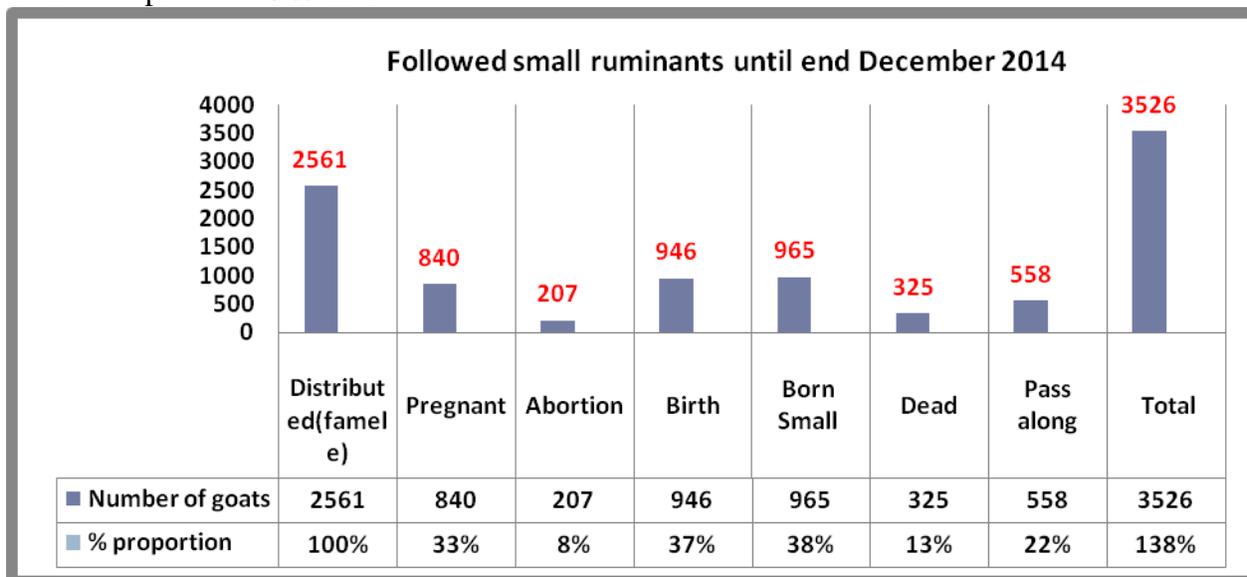
Each of the 2,641 goats (including the males) received two vaccinations (against the Charbon Bacteridien and the Charbon Symptomatique). In addition, 100% of the small ruminants have been dewormed with Bolumisol. A monitoring mechanism has been put into place to follow the evolution of the livestock program and provide technical support to the 1,280 beneficiaries as well as the following 680 beneficiaries that will benefit from the 'Livestock Pass along System.



Beneficiaries transferring a goat that has already calved a young. Beneficiaries he increased his stock to 6 small ruminants during the final evaluation

All beneficiaries (1,960) were also able to purchase during the livestock fairs 50kg of protein-based fodder and 30 kg of mineral-based fodder to provide supplemental fodder to their received livestock, through the fairs for cattle feed. Each participant received a voucher of 20.000 FCFA. All beneficiaries who received livestock through the fairs or who were meant to receive animals through the Pass Along System were trained and supported by the livestock state service on pastoral techniques. The state service also provided vaccination for the animal distributed.

The Pass Along System was closely followed during the last quarter (7), through the proximity monitoring with CARE and the livestock state service which visited each beneficiary of the first phase. In total 2,561 animals (female) were distributed. At the end of the project, the total increase in the livestock generated through the project came up to 3,526 animals, which means an increase of 38% in the livestock of the beneficiaries. Out of the 680 households, 558 transferred an animal to the next beneficiaries; meaning 82% of achievement of the Pass Along System. The rate of death and miscarriage among the animals is the reason the project did not reach at this stage the 100% achievement of the Pass Along System (13% of death and 8% of miscarriage). It was not planned in the project to monitor the Pass Along System for the 600 beneficiaries of the second phase. However, community mechanisms were put in place to ensure that the process will continue even after the end of the project. In total 946 goats that were distributed produced 965 kids.



NB: Please note that the proportion in the graph are calculated on the overall number of goats (female) distributed and are relevant for the transfer rate, which should be calculated only on the 1st phase (680 beneficiaries).

According to the diagnostic of the Livestock Service the Regional Service of Livestock, the high rate of miscarriage for the goats is due to the Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia caused by the cold at night. They recommended the use of products such as Oxy 10 and Oxy 20 to contain the epidemic and the miscarriage rate. The price of these products is reasonable (25FCFA and 50FCFA per pill). The mortality rate is due to the long walk undertaken by the goats (from the pastoral camps 'ferricks' to the fairs and then to the villages). The diseases identified are the Cough and Diarrhea.

With the support of the livestock department, the project organized twice respectively in 2013 and 2014 a vaccination campaign against the PPCC that frequently attack goats. It administered 5,252 doses to protect livestock against the disease that killed nearly 10 % of the livestock distributed to farmers during the first phase. The vaccines and anti parasites administrated were the Pastovac, the Antravac, and the Bolunusole I. To strengthen the capacities of the beneficiaries, they received training on: livestock farming, livestock feeding, and fodder management facilitated by the state livestock service. The training sessions took place in 3 sites regrouping 50 participants chosen among the beneficiaries that are trained to train in turn the rest of the beneficiaries and other members of the community under the supervision of the state livestock services to ensure the durability of the impact.

SECTOR 2 : ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND MARKET SYSTEMS

- Objective:** - Vulnerable households have restored their purchasing power and improved their Resilience to future shocks
- Provide immediate assistant (to cover food and essential non-food needs) to vulnerable households affected by the food deficit.

Number of beneficiaries **targeted** during the reporting period:

- Phase1 (May1, 2013 – April 30, 2014) : **2,670 Households (18, 690 individuals)**
- Phase2 (May 1, 2014 – January 8, 2015) : **1,500 Households (10,500 individuals)**

Number of beneficiaries **reached** during the reporting period:

- Phase1 (May1, 2013 – April 30, 2014) : **2,658 Households (18, 606 individuals)**
- Phase2 (May 1, 2014 – January 8, 2015) : **1,750 Households (12,250 individuals)**

Cumulative number of beneficiaries **targeted** at the end of the project: **4,170 Households (29,190 individuals)**

Cumulative number of beneficiaries **reached** at the end: **4,408 Households (30,856 individuals)**

Percentage of target achievement at the end of the project: **105, 7% (4,408 covered to 4,170 targeted)**

2.1. Subsector1 Name: **New Livelihoods Development VSLA.**

As part of the initial project phase, 14 women groups organized as Village Saving and Loans Association (VSLA) and received training in collaboration with ONDR on VSLA and on IGA (Income Generating Activities) management, the knowledge of their role and task, as well as the VSLA approach of saving and loans. The VSLA groups are currently conducting their saving and loans as well as income generating activities. The project supported and assisted the targeted associations i) to put in place management structures with regular meetings, ii) to reinforce their capacities in organizational and financial management for income generating activities, iii) to improve their conditions of savings, iv) to negotiate their legal status in order to be eligible for



the microcredit service available in the region. The women who organized by themselves in groups was supported with metal box and registration books to facilitate their accounting process and was provided with VSLA training and approach. CARE staff and ONDR delegation provided technical support to these groups. The training modules are being developed for the management of IGAs, small business and VSLA regardless of CARE experience in other sahel countries like Niger and Mali. The activities performed by the targeted households are among other petty trade, handicrafts, and transformation of agro-pastoral products. The ONDR technical team developed different modules for the VSLA during the training (namely: leadership and restructuring, internal rule management, meeting management, accounting and IGA identification and selection). All of VSLA groups (14) are composed with 258 members (among which 196 women and 62 men), with an average of 18.4 members per VSLA group.

The final evaluation report shows that each VSLA has twenty (20) members predominantly women between 18 and 55 years old. Among the members, there are also at least three (3) men, the majority of these men were sought by women for their help in administration holding positions at the office for their knowledge reading and writing as the position of Secretary and Assistant Treasurer. However, the evaluation found that the women would not want to associate with men, if only to address these skill gaps. The capital of VSLA varies from one group to another and between 30.000CFA to 900.000CFA after a year of creation or restructuring. It consists of the monthly contributions amounting to 250 to 500CFA per member. However, this capital increased through the sale of millet harvested in their fields which is an income-generating activities by several VSLA during the 2014 harvesting period as well as small businesses. Overall, each VSLA has sown hectares which they hope to harvest at least two equivalent 200kg bags of millet which will be sold during the lean period to more than 30,000 CFA the bag.



2.2.Subsector 1 Name: Temporary Employments (CFW).

This subsector has affected 3,450 beneficiaries including 2,000 beneficiaries in the first phase and 1,450 during the amendment phase. Participants in CFW activities consist respectively 51.3% of women and 48.7% of men. All these beneficiaries were identified on the basis of the HEA analysis criteria through targeting sessions organized by CARE. The main types of community activities retained for the cash for work were: roads rehabilitation, soil protection works through small anti-erosion infrastructures and community fields seed multiplication.

- ✓ 744 beneficiaries were employed on the pilot fields for the multiplication of locally produced seeds with 18 or 19 persons per ha. The activities were remunerated according to the various steps of agricultural technical itinerary (fields preparation, cultivation phase, planting, harvesting, etc). The beneficiaries of the CFW activities were supported by the other members of the groups for locally produced seeds that came to work

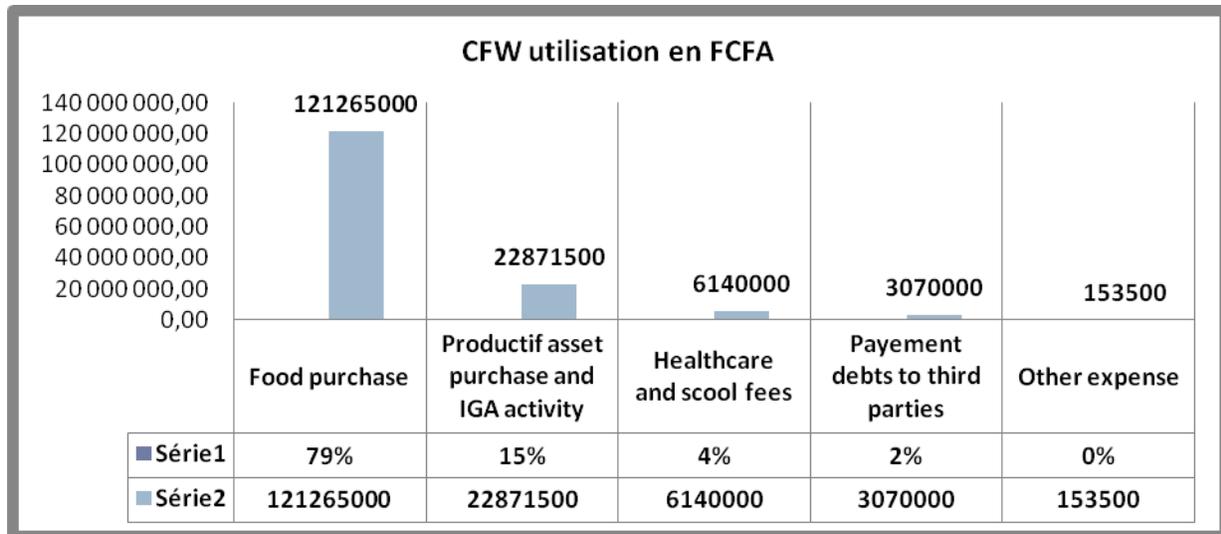


spontaneously. The members of the groups that worked on the field received some cash from the CFW beneficiaries themselves who appreciated their help on the fields. The monitoring of the CFW activities was conducted with the ITRAD and ONDR.

- ✓ 1,406 beneficiaries were employed on the works for anti-erosion and protection of grazing lands (with 400kg of fodder seeds). More than 1, 11 km of filtrates dykes, and 12 ha stone barriers, were built in 4 villages. The monitoring of grazing land and anti-erosion infrastructures was done with ONDR and the state livestock services.
- ✓ 1,300 beneficiaries employed to work on the rehabilitation of rural roads. A total of 130 km have been rehabilitated to facilitating the access to various community infrastructures such as the market, health centers, water points and schools. The main road rehabilitated is on the axe Tomboulong- Yaoda - Kourgnala in the canton Mimi-Hadjer.

Also, 700 individuals belonging to very poor households were identified throughout 35 villages to receive unconditional cash transfer according the vulnerability criteria determined based the HEA analysis (size of household, number of livestock per household), and additional criteria such as Chad women alone or head of household; family supporting disabled and or elders without any assistance, etc. Three sites were identified to organize the distribution. Each beneficiary received 30,000 FCFA. The amount distributed allowed the beneficiaries to fulfill their most essential needs such as the purchase of food, purchase of chicken or small ruminants, and access to medical services.

All the beneficiaries engaged in CFW activities worked 20 days, paid 1500FCFA per day, for a total pay of 30,000 FCFA per beneficiaries. In total 153,500,000 FCFA have been engaged in the CFW activities. The cash distribution was organized with Airtel.



OVERALL PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS (EXTRACT FROM THE FINAL INDEPENDENT EVALUATION REPORT)

The project strategy and methodology was built on an approach that allows for multiple responses to address vulnerability through different sectors activities. These activities are

considered priorities and complementary depending on their capacity to bring in immediate response to the food security issues of weakened households by repeated external shocks while at the same time initiating programs to increase resilience to future shocks. The project favored a vulnerable inclusive approach put gender at the center. The approach also brought in support to all poor households while preserving the rights of the poorest particularly women, elders and the disabled. Also, the project implementation approach developed community ownership spirit for activities through leaders and village's management committees. Program sustainability was established through partnerships with the administration, local authorities, public technical services research institute, local seeds producers (recognized by seeds production authorities); local NGOs and other existing programs.

A close monitoring mechanism and Post -Distribution Monitoring was set up to allow the monitoring of project indicators over time using an Excel database, which was regularly updated. The drafting of household survey questionnaires has been facilitated by the Sphinx logiciel, which has increasingly facilitated encoding and processing of data for PDM.

The final evaluation was conducted by the external international study office. Their methodology has followed a participatory, iterative and flexible process that a combination of qualitative and quantitative data collection tools from the main actors and different categories of direct and indirect beneficiaries and non beneficiaries of the project actions. The data and the information collected have been treated and analyzed in a way that responded to the evaluation questions formulated according to the five (5) evaluation criteria of the DAC.

Pertinence :

The project of Restoring and Strengthening Capacity of Vulnerable Households to Resist Future Shocks in the Biltine Department of Eastern Chad implemented by CARE International Chad in Mimi Hadjar county of the department of Biltine and funded by USAID/ OFDA is a very relevant intervention, responding to the real needs of the poor population who became too vulnerable due to multiple food crises since 2011. In fact, the project has brought an immediate response to the recurrent food insecurity of the very poor households made vulnerable by the repeated external shocks while introducing resilience activities to face future shocks. The choice of Mimi Hadjar County is strategically very relevant, because the population of this county live essentially on agriculture and livestock that constitute the main livelihoods of the community hence, the food crisis effects have a very negative impact on feeding mechanism of the vulnerable households.

Lastly, the selection of the county has added value the experience acquired by CARE in conducting the emergency and resilience activities in the intervention area particularly in the nearby county of Mimi Goz.

Effectiveness :

The project effectiveness has been relatively good when considering many factors such as :i) juxtaposition of emergency and resilience objectives ii) Mobilization of many levers (two main sectors and five sub sectors) within a limited time of the intervention (18 months), iii) The project modus operandi that has made CARE International Chad keeping and mastering an important part of the project work ,while promoting an approach based on « externalising policy »of the technical activities through partnership especially with the technical services at departmental level (ONDR, ITRAD, Livestock services.....) but, this partnership was later on reduced in a ponctual service prestation of the involved technical services.

Efficiency :

The experience of CARE in project management has constituted an added value that has increased the project efficiency despite multiple constraints linked to specific context of the intervention area, the initial risks and hypotheses, the weak capacity of actors and the multiple expectations of the beneficiaries. The project management structure that has been put into place either at the central level in Ndjaména or in Biltine has enabled transparent and joint management with leaders, management committees representing beneficiaries and technical services, the different exhibitions, the management of work sites, the input acquisition and securisation of different project transactions and often at competitive costs (acquisition of small animals). However, it is important to note the appointment of project staff at Biltine level and at field facilitators have been very unstable due to high turnover.

Durability and visibility

The durability and visibility of activities implemented have been confronted to the juxtaposition reality and particularly the predominance of the character of “emergency activities” and to the project time duration that was limited to enable a real ownership of activities by the beneficiaries evolving within the logic of daily life. At this level, the small animal livestock sub sector has shown an important beneficiary involvement and ownership in management of the “Livestock distribution known as Habbanaye in other countries”, the basis of the important durability and visibility.

Impact

The project had real impact at many levels : An immediate impact on food security through the increase of purchasing power and feeding of vulnerable populations, an impact on the rehabilitation of agriculture (and the increase of the number of food coverage months from 3 to 4.5 months) and livestock production of poor and vulnerable households (38% of number of livestock in the project), It also made technical services more dynamic and support counseling systems, made seed chains and livestock of small animals more dynamic, included the very poor and vulnerable in production system, increased social status and economic empowerment of women through Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLA) and other vulnerable groups, nutritional status of women and children and lastly on the environmental situation.

NB: The full Report of the Final Evaluation will be attached to this report (in French).

MONITORING TRACKING TABLE

See attached in annex the filled Monitoring Tracking table.

MAIN ACTIVITIES FOR REMAINDER OF PROJECT

All the activities of the project have been achieved by the end of the project. However, giving the potential great impact of some activities such as livestock distribution, seeds production and VSLA groups; there is a need to continue providing support to VSLA groups and the Livestock Pass Along System to strengthen willingness of multiplying impact and improving the resilience of the poorest households. This will be done through some new projects such as women and climate change adaptation funded by European community and Women and livestock fund by private foundation for 3 years period each.

PICTURES

See Monitoring table Annex.

COST EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

In terms of cost effectiveness, it's important to notice that the i) juxtaposition of emergency and resilience objectives ii) Mobilization of many levers (two main sectors and five sub sectors) within a limited time of the intervention (18 months), iii) The project modus operandi that has made CARE International Chad keeping and mastering an important part of the project work ,while promoting an approach based on « externalising policy » of the technical activities through partnership especially with the technical services at departmental level (ONDR, ITRAD, Livestock services.....) but, this partnership was later on reduced in a punctual service prestation of the involved technical services

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ANNEXES:

Annexes could include any documents produced by the project such as brochures, emergency plans, IEC material etc.

- Annex 1: Project final Evaluation



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- Annex 2 : Etude Elargie de la vulnérabilité aux changements climatiques et aux chocs récurrents
- Annex 3 : Monitoring Tracking Table