

Project Assistance Completion Report

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I. Administrative Data

- A. Project Title: Chad Relief and Rehabilitation Project-CARE Agricultural Infrastructure Restoration Activity
- B. Project No: 677-0041.5
- C. Country: Chad
- D. Implementing Agency: CARE/Chad
- E. Type of Funding: Grant, No. 677-0000-G-00-3170-00
- F. Date of grant: Dec 21, 1983
- G. Final Date for Incurring Expenditures: April 13, 1985 (modified by Amendment No. 1-see items H).
- H. Grant Amendment No. 1: No cost extension from April 3, 1985 to June 30, 1985, signed on Feb 5, 1985.
- I. Authorized Amount: AID-950,000 Dols
CARE-50,000 Dols

II. Project Objective

Rehabilitation of Chad's Agricultural Infrastructure using Food for Work to provide productive, temporary employment to workers in need of immediate food supplies for their families.

III. Project Status

All work under this project was completed by June 30, 1985 and all funds were expended. The final billing under this project has been received.

IV. Project Accomplishments

The Activity Justification Paper listed nine agricultural activities concerning repair and improvements to small scale and traditional irrigation systems and four activities in public health/sanitation/safety, comprised of improving drainage in the towns of N'Djamena, Doba and Lai and providing for erosion control in Mao.

The PIO/T and Grant listed these same objectives but indicated, erroneously, that they were six month rather than life of project objectives.

Attachment 1 provides a list of the activities to be undertaken. Substantive work was done on eleven of the thirteen activities. No work was done in irrigation in Linia or on erosion control in Mao, but a town drainage activity was added for Bongor. In most cases work objectives were met. In several cases, objectives were expanded and continued in phase II of the project.

Objectives of using Food for Work to provide rural employment were effectively met. Objectives of repairing existing

agricultural production infrastructure in selected sites were largely met. Less well documented was the project benefits for the secondary beneficiaries, the users of the rehabilitated infrastructure.

V. Project Evaluation

A mid term evaluation of the project was completed as planned. The evaluation, completed in June 1984, was very favorable and recommended a Phase II of the activity but noted several administrative deficiencies that needed correcting. The recommendations and status of each are summarized below.

- A. That AID consider a Phase II of this project
- B. That in Phase II, the Activity Justification Paper should contain greater planning detail in terms of materials, targets, beneficiaries, level of effort and budgets.

Comment: These two recommendations were fully acted upon and a Phase II was approved in timely fashion.

- C. That Engineering aspects of activity planning and implementation be reinforced.

Comment: CARE recruited an irrigation engineer in early 1985. This assignment did not work out satisfactorily and was terminated by mutual consent between the employee and CARE after about four months. He was not replaced. Since that time, USAID has added an engineer to its own staff, and more detailed engineering plans for individual work plans have been requested by USAID for review prior to implementation in Phase II of the project.

- D. That CARE submit more complete and timely subactivity completion reports.

Comment: Reports continued to be too limited in scope, frequently describing accomplishments in terms of timeliness of the delivery of food and material inputs. The greatest deficiency was an appreciation of the sub-activity's relative merit in light of the overall project purpose.

- E. That CARE provide a short term rural sociologist/ anthropologist to provide by subactivity an analysis of real or expected impacts on secondary beneficiaries (those who use the rehabilitated infrastructure).

Comment: CARE provided these TDY services in December, 1984. The usefulness of the final report, however, was flawed as it was largely descriptive of the ethnic societies involved in each subactivity. The assessment, however, did indicate a very strong interest by traditional villagers in irrigation development.



VI. Project Finances

All funds were expended and the final financial report has not been received. CARE will be informed to provide this report immediately. Financial reports, however, were very brief and did not provide adequate information to track project expenditures by line items.

VII. Continuing Post-Project AID Monitoring Responsibilities.

There are no planned post project evaluation or monitoring activities.

VIII. Summary of Lessons Learned.

- A. The programming method (umbrella financing in the AID approved project paper followed by Activity Justification Papers, and further defined by individually approved work plans) has been an effective and flexible method of rapid response to the war and drought related emergencies of Chad. This is particularly true in this project because of CARE's extensive previous experience in Chad.
- B. Meeting technical engineering criteria of repairing and upgrading irrigation infrastructure may require professional support above a level for which PVO's can successfully recruit. This expertise could be built into the central, supervisory part of a PVO umbrella project, or could be arranged by the individual PVO through supporting agreements with a university or agricultural engineering firm.

ADO:LHarms:mg

Clearances: PRM:KShafer(draft)

Info: AID/REP:JBWoods
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AID/W:YJohn AFR/SWA
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