

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

Fiscal Year 2012 Annual Results Report

Africare-Chad

Award Number

FFP-A-00-08-00070

Submission Date: November 5, 2012

Awardee HQ Contact Name	Dianne J. Forte
Awardee HQ Contact Address	International Program Director, Africare House 440 R. Street, NW Washington DC, 20001
Awardee HQ Contact Telephone Number	(202)462 - 3614
Awardee HQ Contact Fax Number	(202) 387-1034
Awardee HQ Contact Email Address	Dforte@africare.org

Host Country Office Contact Name	Al-Hassana Outman Idriss
Host Country Office Address	Senior Country Director, BP 689 N'Djamena, Chad
Host Country Office Contact Telephone Number	(+235) 2252 4714, (+235) 661 40507
Host Country Office Contact Fax Number	(+235) 2252 3545
Host Country Office Contact Email Address	aoutman@africare.org

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF ACRONYMS

LIST OF TABLES	II
1. INTRODUCTION: ANNUAL FOOD AID PROGRAM RESULTS.....	1
2. SUCCESS STORIES	171716
3. LESSONS LEARNED	17
4. ATTACHMENTS	17
A. INDICATOR PERFORMANCE TRACKING TABLE	181817
B. DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.....	181817
C. STANDARDIZED ANNUAL PERFORMANCE QUESTIONNAIRE.....	18
D. TRACKING TABLE FOR BENEFICIARIES AND RESOURCES	18
E. EXPENDITURE REPORT.....	18
F. MONETIZATION TABLES.....	18
G. BASELINE SURVEY, MID-TERM OR FINAL EVALUATION REPORTS.....	18
H. SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS	18
I. COMPLETENESS CHECKLIST	18

LIST OF TABLES

TABLES:

Table 1: FY12 commodity use for food for work, direct distribution and Food For Education

Table 2: Number of associations that benefitted from BOFSI's assistance

LIST OF ACRONYMS

A/T	Achieved over Target
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
BOFSI	Batha and Ouaddaï Food Security Initiative
CEWS/ER	Community Early Warning System/Emergency Response
DD	Direct Distribution
DIP	Detailed Implementation Plan
EWS/ER	Early Warning Systems and Emergency Response
FANTA	Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance II
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCFA	African Financial Community Franc
FFD	Food for Development
FFP	Food for Peace
FFW	Food for Work
FSC	Food Security Committee
FSCCI	Food Security Community Capacity Index
FY	Fiscal Year
Ha	Hectare
HAZ	Height for Age
HDDS	Household Dietary Diversity Score
HEARTH	Positive Deviance Model for Rehabilitating Moderately Malnourished Children
HH	Household
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
HQ	Headquarter
IGA	Income Generating Activity
IPTT	Indicator Performance Tracking Table
IR	Intermediate Result
Kg	Kilogram
Km	Kilometer
LOA	Life of Activity
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAHFP	Months of Adequate Household Food Provisioning
N/A	Not Available
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NRM	Natural Resource Management
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt
PL	Public Law
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
SO	Specific Objective
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
VNE	Village Nutrition Educator
VSCU	Village Saving and Credit Unit
WAZ	Weight for age
WFP	World Food Program
WHZ	Weight for height

1. Introduction: Annual Food Aid Program Results

The Batha and Ouaddaï Food Security Initiative is a six-year (2008-2014) development project financed by FFP/USAID and implemented by Africare and ADRA in the Batha and Ouaddaï regions of Chad. The project targets approximately 64,000 beneficiaries in the Ouaddaï and 35,000 individuals in Batha for a total beneficiary population of 99,000. The overall goal of the program is to reduce food insecurity and vulnerability to risk for households in the target regions. The project has three strategic objectives: (i) Community risk and vulnerability to food insecurity reduced; (ii) Health of targeted communities improved; and, (iii) Livelihood systems strengthened and more resilient. The current report highlights the project's impact on food security in the implementation areas, challenges encountered and goals achieved during FY12 (October 1, 2011-September 30, 2012).

Fiscal year 2012 was marked by three major events that significantly impacted beneficiaries in the program area, and to a certain extent, program performance: (i) the 2011 drought and food crisis across the Sahel severely impacted the Sahelian belt of Chad and, in particular, the regions of Batha and Ouaddaï where the project intervenes; (ii) the continued flow of 5,700 returnees from Libya who are now dispersed among the 114 villages of the BOFSI project, further constraining beneficiary resources as many have shared their thin food resources and cultivatable land with these returnees; (iii) the steady decline in vegetable prices (garlic, onion, tomato, and okra) resulting from an oversupply of market-gardening products on the market; and, (iv) the sharp spike in millet and sorghum prices due to significant national production deficits.

Despite the challenges encountered by the program in FY12, BOFSI is making progress towards improving livelihoods for its targeted beneficiaries and also in improving governmental technical service capacity across the intervention zone. BOFSI benefited from several activities worked to strengthen the program's management, monitoring and implementation strategies. A "Layers" evaluation survey was conducted by FANTA II in November 2011 through a local engineering and design firm. The report of this evaluation made recommendations on the project in order to raise the levels of completion. The program also received missions from the US Ambassador to Chad and FFP Dakar, the latter focusing on BOFSI's progress towards implementing the recommendations of the Midterm Evaluation and LAYERS visit. This Annual Results Report presents the level of monitoring indicators achievement and the analysis of the factors contributing to these changes during the year.

A.1 Specific Objective 1: Community risk and vulnerability to food insecurity reduced

Impact Indicator 1.1: Core community capacity to identify risk and vulnerability based on the Food Security Capacity Index (FSCCI) (Africare)

	<i>Ouaddaï</i>		<i>Batha</i>		Overall
	Core	Transition	East	West & Fitri	
Baseline FY09	59.6	71.3	21.8	16.9	39
Midterm Target	65	76	32	24	45
Midterm achieved	58.1	57.0	59.4	39.7	52.4
% A/T	89.4%	75.0%	185.6%	165.4%	116.4%
LOA Target	70	80	40	30	55

The community's capacity index to address food insecurity (FSCCI) was assessed through a quantitative survey conducted in January 2011. The

results of the survey analysis show that the global average increased from 39 points during the

baseline survey of 2009 to 52.4 points, representing an increase of 13.4 points. The targeted mid-term indicator (45 points) was exceeded at a rate of achievement of 116.4%.

This global increase does not highlight important disparities observed at the regional level. Communities' capacity to address food insecurity has more than doubled in the administrative districts of Eastern Batha, Western Batha and Fitri. The FSCCI in Eastern Batha increased 37.6 points over the two and a half years since the program's implementation. Likewise, communities' capacity in the Western Batha and Fitri districts has more than doubled, increasing from 16.9 to 39.7 points between 2009 and 2011. This rapid increase in the capacities of these communities' results from high levels of organization within these communities, and the plethora of trainings and other support provided to them.

The target of this impact indicator determines the performance of this community to develop strategies to mitigate food insecurity on their own. While progress will be evaluated at the end of the project (2014), several activities aimed at reinforcing the capacity of community organizations and improving indicator performance were carried out in FY12, including: training and sensitization on good governance; development execution, and monitoring of community action plans; and, assistance in the identification of local finance institutions to support FSC initiatives. There are 84 Food Security Committees (FSC) with 1,533 members, including 1,245 men and 288 women), and 885 groupings comprised of 9633 members (5,209 women) who are considered operational. All these organizations conduct regular monthly meetings.

Intermediary Result (IR) 1.1: Communities design, implement, and monitor activities that reduce their exposure to risk and vulnerability

Monitoring Indicator 1.1: Number of assisted communities with improved community capacity as the result of program assistance (FFP)

	<i>Ouaddai</i>		<i>Batha</i>		Overall
	Core	Transition	East	West & Fitri	
Baseline	30	39	0	0	69
FY12 Target	30	16	15	30	91
FY12 Achieved	30	16	15	30	91
FY12 A/T	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The targets of this indicator were reached across all project intervention areas in FY12. The Food Security Committees (FSC) received training and refresher training on the design,

and monitoring and evaluation of community action plans increasingly powerful. Many thematic training sessions were organized to increase the capacities of food management sub committees and water point management committees and health and nutrition sub committees. As recommended in the MTE, Layers surveys, USA Embassy and FFP missions, Africare assisted several FSCs and other community groups in reorganizing to improve group leader retention. Training sessions have had a positive effect on community's organization, resulting in increased social cohesion, the development of food security stocks, and shared development activities. Thus, during FY12, a considerable change in behaviors and attitudes were observed at the community level. These changes were noted in increased community organization, enthusiasm and adoption of good practices identified following the activities carried out in the kind of agriculture, the livestock, health, nutrition and development of the resources.

Monitoring Indicator 1.2: Number of women trained in basic literacy and numeracy skills (Africare)

	Ouaddaï		Batha		Overall
	Core	Transition	East	West & Fitri	
Baseline	50	50	0	0	100
FY12 Target	1200	0	500	500	2200
FY12 Achieved	1008	1154	305	1082	3549
FY12 A/T	84%	n.a	61%	216%	161%

The target of this indicator was largely exceeded (161%) in FY12. Out of the 7,275 beneficiaries trained in 2012, women represented 74.7%. In the Ouaddaï region, Africare trained

2,162 women beneficiaries. Moreover, 1,387 beneficiaries were trained by ADRA and Africare in the Batha region, 76,6% were women. To improve women's participation and success in this area, the program organized 7 training and refresh training sessions, in collaboration with the government regional literacy service. The program mobilized 182 literacy agents of which 92 served in the Ouaddaï region (46 literacy centers) and 90 in the Batha region (45 literacy centers). At the end of the sessions, the literacy agents were provided with the supplies (blackboard, box of chalks, mats, erasers, pencils, pencil sharpener and pens) necessary to run the 86 literacy centers. Gender equity awareness and sensitization campaigns were organized by the Food Security Committees in the Ouaddaï and Batha.

Monitoring Indicator 1.3: Number of Food Security Committees that independently use participatory rural appraisal tools (Africare)

	Ouaddaï		Batha		Overall
	Core	Transition	East	West & Fitri	
Baseline	15	39	0	0	54
FY12 Target	30	16	15	30	91
FY12 Achieved	30	16	15	30	91
FY12 A/T	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

This indicator was removed in IY4. Nevertheless, the project observed that FSCs in all target villages were independently using PRA tools. This is the result of monitoring the Food Security

Committees (FSC) and the other organizations and the motivation of FSC which use PRA tools for sensitizing and design of community's action plans. The PRAs raise awareness and facilitate household decision-making at the community level. Moreover, 14 FSCs were received refresher training from the field agents to reinforce their capacity to use PRA tools. Due to the mobility of FSC members, BOFSI restructured 7 FSCs in the transition villages and 22 in the Core villages of Ouaddaï, focusing special attention on training women members to play more active, leadership roles. The achievement of this objective is also due to the use of these tools for the decision-making on all the levels while being based on the priorities problems and to propose projects to other partners apart Africare for their financing.

IR 1.2: Communities detect, monitor, and respond to risks and shocks that threaten their livelihood systems

Monitoring Indicator 1.4: Number of assisted communities with disaster early warning and response systems in place as the result of program assistance (FFP)

	Ouaddaï		Batha		Overall
	Core	Transition	East	West & Fitri	
Baseline	0	0	0	0	0
FY12 Target	30	16	15	30	91
FY12 Achieved	10	16	15	30	71
FY12 A/T	33%	100%	100%	100%	78%

This indicator was removed in IY4. The LOA target of this indicator was achieved in FY11, and no additional Community

Early Warning System and Emergency Response (CEWS/ER) committees were established in FY12. Nevertheless, the program worked to reinforce the capacity of existing CEWS/ER sub communities already in place through 4 exchange visits organized between the two regions that benefited thirty (30) community leaders (15 in each region). These exchange visits allowed Community Leaders to share their experiences and lessons learned around: (i) the operation and functioning of CEWS/ER sub-committees; (ii) Reportage; (iii) exchanges on the keys concepts related to the emergencies; (iv) the monitoring of local alarm indicators and the passage of early alarm in the community emergency plans; and (vi) activities to develop for the prevention of crises.

Monitoring Indicator 1.5: Number of EWS/ER committees that submit a vulnerability monitoring report each quarter (Africare)

	Ouaddaï		Batha		Overall
	Core	Transition	East	West & Fitri	
Baseline	0	0	0	0	0
FY12 Target	30	16	12	25	83
FY12 Achieved	10	16	12	26	64
FY12 A/T	33%	100%	100%	104%	77%

While this indicator was removed in IY4, the project continued to conduct training (and retraining where necessary) for all CEW/ERs who are now able to collect and analyze data on

household vulnerability within their communities and use that data to populate monitoring reports. The 13 early warning indicators identified by the Committees in 2010 are being monitored on a monthly basis. Thus, all villages CEWS/ER Sub committees are operational and monthly provide the reports on their vulnerability status to the project office.

A.2. Specific Objective 2: Health of targeted communities improved

Impact Indicator 2.1: Percentage of children 0-59 months underweight (WAZ<-2) (FFP)

	Ouaddaï	Batha	Overall
Baseline FY09	33.1	37.2	36.5
Midterm Target	30	33	32
Achieved Midterm	26.0	23.4	25.1
% T/A	115.4%	141%	127.5%
LOA Target	26	29	28

This impact indicator will be evaluated in the last year of project in January 2014 by survey. However this impact indicator was assessed through a quantitative survey conducted in January 2011. The findings of the survey suggest improvements from

2009 to 2011 compared to the program's mid-term targets. The percentage of underweight children aged 0-59 months (WAZ<-2ET) decreased from 36.5% to 25% in the program's area, representing an 11.4% decrease. With respect to the mid-term target (32%), this reduction represents an achievement rate of 127.5%. By region, this amounts to a decrease in the number of underweight children of 7.1% in the Ouaddaï and 13.8% in the Batha.

Impact Indicator 2.2: Percentage of stunted (HAZ<-2) children 6-59 months (FFP)

	Ouaddaï	Batha	Overall
Baseline FY09	36.8	36.7	36.7
Midterm Target	35	34	35
Achieved Midterm	34.62	29.3	32.6
% T/A	101.2%	116.0%	107.4%
LOA Target	32	33	33

This impact indicator will be evaluated in January 2014 by survey. However according to the findings of the quantitative survey of January 2011, the stunting of children aged 6-59 months (HAZ<-2ET) was reduced from 36.7% to 32.6%; a

4.11% reduction. Compared to the mid-term target (35%), this represents an achievement rate of 107.4%.

IR 2.1: Access to sustainable systems for drinking water is enhanced

Monitoring Indicator 2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries adopting proper water hygiene behaviors (FFP)

	Ouaddai		Batha		Overall
	Core	Transition	East	West & Fitri	
Baseline	5	5	0	0	3
FY12 Target	60	50	95	70	78
FY12 Achieved	37.7	58.9	76.2	87.36	63.1
FY12 A/T	63%	118%	80%	125%	81%

The overall rate of achievement for this indicator was 81% in FY12. However, it is largely exceeded in the Ouaddai transition villages (118%) and Western Batha and Fitri

(125%). The targets of Ouaddai Core villages and East Batha are reached respectively to 63% and 80%. The high achievement rates were obtained as a result of the establishment and training of Water Point Management Committees created around the 15 wells that were built at the end of third quarter as well as focused public awareness campaigns. These targets will be largely exceeded in FY13.

Monitoring Indicator 2.2: Number of people that benefit from potable water wells constructed and/or rehabilitated by the project (Africare)

	Ouaddai		Batha		Overall
	Core	Transition	East	West & Fitri	
Baseline	0	0	0	0	0
FY12 Target	3500	2500	3200	8500	17,000
FY12 Achieved	3053	9187	4884	17834	34,958
FY12 A/T	87%	367%	153%	210%	206%

Except for the wells constructed and/or rehabilitated in Ouaddai core villages with low population density, the potable water wells constructed/rehabilitated in

other project areas have a high population density. The targets for this indicator were significantly underestimated.

Monitoring Indicator 2.3: Number of villages with trained and functional water management committees (Africare)

	Ouaddai		Batha		Overall
	Core	Transition	East	West & Fitri	
Baseline	0	0	0	0	0
FY12 Target	24	16	15	30	85
FY12 Achieved	23	16	15	30	84
FY12 A/T	96%	100%	100%	100%	98.8%

The global target of this indicator was achieved at 98.8% in FY12T. To improve this indicator, 84 water point management committees were retrained and supported by

project field agents. All water point management committees were provided with training regarding the proper functioning of water point management committees, raising village awareness on water hygiene, sanitation around water points and water treatment using household bleach. BOFSI organized 167 monthly sensitization sessions on the maintenance of the water points and data collection from households on the quantity of treated water. Households, except for the most vulnerable, contribute \$0.20 per month to the WPMC for well maintenance. BOFSI also linked the WPMCs to the village health management committees and the GoC health centers in the area to ensure their monitoring and orientation.

Monitoring Indicator 2.4: Number of wells dug (US Embassy)

	<i>Ouaddai</i>		<i>Batha</i>		Overall
	Core	Transition	East	West & Fitri	
Baseline	0	0	0	0	0
FY12 Target	10	14	11	36	71
FY12 Achieved	7	11	8	5	31
FY12 A/T	70%	79%	73%	14%	44%

The global target for this indicator was reached to 44% in FY12. The project constructed 31 potable wells in the implementation area. The delay in the implementation of these

potable wells with the companies engaged in the construction not allowed the achievement for this indicator in FY12 and will be completed in FY13. In Western Batha and Fitri, five (5) potable water wells were completed. The construction of the remaining wells is underway and will be completed during FY13.

Monitoring Indicator 2.5: Liters of drinking water disinfected with USG-supported point-of-use treatment products¹ (US Embassy)

	<i>Ouaddai</i>		<i>Batha</i>		Overall
	Core	Transition	East	West & Fitri	
Baseline	21,900	29,250	0	0	51,150
FY12 Target	1,700,000	900,000	2,000,000	3,500,000	8,100,000
FY12 Achieved	3,068,146	2,793,670	2,470,200	2,963,724	11,295,740
FY12 A/T	180%	310%	124%	85%	139%

The target of this indicator was over-achieved (139%) in FY12 compared to the initial projections. This is largely explained by significant achievements around the higher than anticipated number of wells constructed in FY10 as well as community awareness rising around hygiene practices, as a result of training delivered to water point committees. Because of these two activity areas, people have more access to water and increased knowledge of and demand for proper chlorination practices. Africare and ADRA are promoting water chlorination over other water treatment techniques such as filtering and boiling water.

It should be noted, however, that these figures are likely somewhat inflated by the methodology used to calculate the number of liters treated. Because of the shortcomings and/or high resource demands of alternate methodologies (such as self-reporting registers, long lag time recall, direct observation), the number of liters treated is calculated by the number of chlorination bottles sold/distributed to households through water point committees multiplied by the number of liters each bottle can treat. While it is possible some households have bottles that have not yet been completely used, the BOFSI management team nonetheless finds this to be the best approach possible option given the aforementioned constraints.

According to these training sessions and sensitizing campaigns, the households take more and more conscience of the importance of the water treatment before its consumption for human health. Thus, more than 11,295,740 liters of drinking water were treated by using chlorination methods. Significantly fewer households are treating water by boiling and filtration, conserving time and energy.

¹ Methods currently supported by USG programs proven to reduce diarrheal disease, include chlorination, combined flocculation/chlorination

IR 2.2: Coordination between Government and community based health and nutrition structures strengthened

Monitoring Indicator 2.6: Number of communities that benefit from Health Services outreach (Africare)

	Ouaddai		Batha		Overall
	Core	Transition	East	West & Fitri	
Baseline	0	0	0	0	0
FY12 Target	30	16	15	30	91
FY12 Achieved	30	16	10	30	86
FY12 A/T	100%	100%	67%	100%	95%

The global target of this indicator was achieved at 95% in the intervention area. In East Batha, several villages are not in the operating range of the health centers, which was the

main reason for which the objective was not reached in FY12. The project engaged in discussions with the Batha medical delegation to integrate these villages in the operating ranges. BOFSI provided training on community primary health care to 32 members of Health Committees and Health Management Committees (HC/HMC) in 15 villages and 6 heads of health centers in FY12, as part of its strategy to increase health services delivery and outreach. BOFSI supported the Health centers widened vaccination program by facilitating community access to measles and polio vaccinations and providing antenatal consultations in numerous villages. The project contributed with logistics, and by mobilizing and sensitizing beneficiaries in the village.

Monitoring Indicator 2.7: Annual number of participants who attend health centers (Africare)

	Ouaddai		Batha		Overall
	Core	Transition	East	West & Fitri	
Baseline	0	0	0	0	0
FY12 Target	5,000	6,000	2,000	2,700	16,700
FY12 Achieved	3,525	8,187	4,101	5,178	20,991
FY12 A/T	71%	136%	205%	140%	126%

The targets of this indicator are largely exceeded in Ouaddai transition villages and all Batha villages. BOFSI attributes the attainment of this indicator to the various training sessions

offered to the heads of health centers for the provision of primary health care to the beneficiaries, the raising of populations' awareness through HC/HMCs and the various awareness raising missions conducted by the Health District for health centers and several project villages. For Ouaddai core villages, the target was achieved at 70.5%. A major factor limiting greater participation of Ouaddai core beneficiaries is the distances between the villages and the health centers.

To improve the performance of this indicator, the project organized the training of two groups of qualified trainers of Regional health service in Ouaddai (district of Abdi and Amdam), and in addition, the training and refreshed training of GoC health center staff in East Batha and increased sensitization sessions which encouraged the populations to attend the health centers for curative and preventive care.

IR 2.3: Caregiver's behavior in health and nutrition improved

Monitoring Indicator 2.8: % of children 6-23 months of age with 3 appropriate infant and young child feeding practices² (FFP)

	Ouaddaï		Batha		Overall
	Core	Transition	East	West & Fitri	
Baseline	25	25	0	0	15
FY12 Target	65	68	80	65	70
FY12 Achieved	37	27.5	40.7	80.6	33.6
FY12 A/T	57%	40%	51%	124%	48%

The global target of this indicator was reached to 48% in FY12. This indicator is a composite indicator, and it takes into account three (3) other indicators including the

breast-feeding continues, the diversity of the diet adapted to the age brackets and the frequency of feeding according to the age. The unavailability and inaccessibility of food products as a result of poor production and high prices on the local market resulted in fewer mothers able to afford participation fees, which led many mothers not to be able to diversify the diet of their children. To improve this indicator, several additional sessions promoting the essential child feeding practices were organized in the villages. These various sessions are led by the Village Nutrition Educator (VNE) assisted by the field agents.

Monitoring Indicator 2.9: % of children 0-23 months wasted (WHZ < -2) (Africare)

	Ouaddaï	Batha	Overall
Baseline	45.5	32.9	34.9
FY12 Target	6.5	14	10
FY12 Achieved	13.1	24.9	22.1
FY12 T/A	50%	56%	221%

The targets of this indicator were not reached in FY12. Instead of decreasing, the percent of children 0-23 months wasted increased. Though Africare made significant efforts to reduce wasting, the various complex crises impacting the

intervention area throughout FY12 worked to increase food insecurity among beneficiary populations, especially among children. Though BOFSI conducted culinary demonstrations, distributed Title II food aid rations, encouraged the intensification of market-gardening activities to improve household dietary diversity and nutritional status, the on-going food crisis compounded with the significant return of Chadians from Libya compromised household food security. Throughout the year, BOFSI supported children's growth monitoring through monthly weighing sessions, the adoption of improved child feeding practices, household food distribution for participation in weighing session, the promotion of nutrient-dense backyard gardens, vitamin A supplementation, monthly de-worming and immunization campaigns, and improved water hygiene messaging.

Monitoring Indicator 2.10: Number of children 6-23 months recovered through hearth sessions

	Ouaddaï		Batha		Overall
	Core	Transition	East	West & Fitri	
Baseline	0	0	0	0	0
FY12 Target	250	100	250	200	800
FY12 Achieved	0	0	0	156	156
FY12 A/T	0%	0%	0%	78%	20%

This indicator was deleted in IY4. The improvement of households' access to food due to project activities reduced the number of children admitted to hearth

sessions. However, no Hearth session were organized in the Ouaddaï and only in the Batha with two sessions of Hearth sessions were organized to rehabilitate 156 children. In addition, 6 culinary demonstration sessions were achieved.

² continued breastfeeding, age-appropriate dietary diversity, age-appropriate frequency of feeding

Monitoring Indicator 2.11: Percent of mothers using recipes learned in HEARTH sessions (Africare)

	Ouaddai		Batha		Overall
	Core	Transition	East	West & Fitri	
Baseline	5	25	0	0	10
FY12 Target	80	85	50	55	75
FY12 Achieved	92.6	86.4	54.4	74.54	78.9
FY12 A/T	116%	102%	109%	136%	105%

The targets of this indicator are exceeded for all the village categories. That is explained in general by the positive effects of the receipts learned during the various culinary

demonstrations which convinced more mothers and who incited them to use them.

Monitoring Indicator 2.12: Percent of beneficiaries who know at least one method of protection against HIV/AIDS (Africare)

	Ouaddai		Batha		Overall
	Core	Transition	East	West & Fitri	
Baseline	25	25	12	12	16
FY12 Target	85	97	95	75	95
FY12 Achieved	87.9	84.1	97.2	98.9	88.2
FY12 A/T	103%	87%	102%	132%	94%

For the Ouaddai Core villages and the Batha villages, the targets of this indicator are exceeded. But for the Ouaddai transition villages, the target was achieved to 86.7%. These

goings beyond of the objectives are explained by the success of the various public awareness campaigns organized by the HIV/AIDS Peers Educators trained for this purpose and the field agents. This shows the awakening of the young people from 15 to 24 years with respect to the dangers of the HIV/AIDS.

In general, the knowledge of the methods of protection against HIV/AIDS in the project intervention area varies according sex. Indeed, there are more men who know at least one method of protection against HIV/AIDS (91.4%) than women (87.5%). This variation is also observed between the areas. As well in East Batha as in Ouaddai, the men know better the methods of protection against the HIV/AIDS than the women. In East Batha, 96,0% women know at least a method of protection against the HIV/AIDS against 98,7% men. In Ouaddai, approximately 8 women out of 10 know at least a method of protection against 9 men out of 10. In Batha West and Fitri, 98.9% of beneficiaries from both genders know at least one method of protection against HIV/AIDS.

Monitoring Indicator 2.13: % of Villages with a functioning system for compensating Village Nutrition Educators and Traditional Birth Attendants (Africare)

	Ouaddai		Batha		Overall
	Core	Transition	East	West & Fitri	
Baseline	10	10	0	0	6
FY12 Target	55	70	40	65	57
FY12 Achieved	96.7	79.5	100	100	89.3
FY12 A/T	176%	114%	250%	154%	157%

This indicator was removed from the FY12 activity plan. Nevertheless, communities continued to support systems to compensate TBAs and VNEs with soap, cash, and millet

provided on their own. Some villages (6 in Ouaddai Core villages, 7 in Ouaddai transition villages and a few in Batha-East) opted to provide cash incentives to their volunteers.

Africare continued to support the communities' efforts by distributing improved metal stoves to village volunteers. The presidents of Food Security Committees (FSC), Nutrition Village

Educators (NVE), Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs), members of Water-point Management Committees, and members of Health Committees/Health Management Committees (HC/HMC) each received an improved stove as compensation. The improved metal stove also contributed to limiting desertification as they use less wood and are more energy efficient.

Monitoring Indicator 2.14: Number of children under 5 years of age who received vitamin A from USG-supported programs (US Embassy)

	Ouaddai		Batha		Overall
	Core	Transition	East	West & Fitri	
Baseline	2460	4200	0	0	6,660
FY12 Target	4,000	1,500	2,500	4,000	12,000
FY12 Achieved	1,182	2,113	2,058	1,864	7,217
FY12 A/T	30%	141%	82%	47%	60%

BOFSI achieved this indicator at a rate of 60%. The target of this indicator was only achieved in Ouaddai transition villages, where participation in growth monitoring programs was

significantly higher (141%). In accordance with the Chadian National Health Strategy, vitamin A supplementation was provided to children aged 6 months and over. The dosage is renewable every six months (two dosages a year). It is: (a) a capsule of 100,000UI for a child aged 6 to 11 months; and, (b) one capsule of 200,000UI for a child aged 12 to 59 months). Iron supplementation was given to moderately malnourished children and according to their weight. Africare trained and mobilized mothers, however, among the children who participated in growth monitoring in FY12, few met the criteria for vitamin A supplementation.

Monitoring Indicator 2.15: Number of newborns receiving essential newborn care³ through USG-supported programs (US Embassy)

	Ouaddai		Batha		Overall
	Core	Transition	East	West & Fitri	
Baseline	320	450	0	0	770
FY12 Target	500	250	490	990	2,230
FY12 Achieved	649	1,090	236	526	2,501
FY12 A/T	130	436%	48%	53%	112%

The global target for FY12 was achieved at 112%. In East Batha, this target was achieved at 48%. Project-trained Traditional Birth Attendants and the government health

services assisted in the delivery of 2,501 newborns with the following essential care: clean cutting of umbilical cord, drying, wrapping and immediate breastfeeding. This indicator is closely related to the number of newborns, which explains why there is variation in the achievement across the implementation area. Birth rates in the Ouaddai region were underestimated; whereas the anticipated number of newborns in Batha was over-estimated

Monitoring Indicator 2.16: Number of postpartum /newborn visits within 3 days of the birth in USG-assisted programs (US Embassy)

	Ouaddai		Batha		Overall
	Core	Transition	East	West & Fitri	
Baseline	223	317	0	0	540
FY12 Target	750	750	500	1,000	3,000
FY12 Achieved	592	1,083	224	512	2,411
FY12 A/T	79%	144%	45%	51%	80%

The global target was achieved at 80%. All the newborns were visited by the Traditional Birth Attendants and the heads of health centers, but the achievement of the targets of this

indicator is linked to the annual number of births.

³ clean cord care, drying and wrapping, immediate breastfeeding

A.3. Specific Objective 3: Livelihood systems strengthened and resilient

All impact indicators under this Specific Objective were not evaluated in FY12. The following analysis tracks Africare's progress against the Midterm evaluation in FY11. Africare conducted a quantitative survey in January 2011 to assess the program impact indicators. The findings of the survey showed that the combined effects of erratic and inadequate rainfall and pest attacks resulted in a drop in yield. The impact indicators under this objective did not experience the expected progress, except the score of households' diet diversity and the percent of households that list IGA as a main means of food security during the lean season (period de soudure). The results of the survey present the progress of impact indicators as follows:

Impact Indicator 3.1: Average Number of Months of Adequate Household Food Provisioning (MAHFP-FANTA) (FFP)

	<i>Ouaddai</i>	<i>Batha</i>	Overall
Baseline FY09	10.0	9.0	9.1
Midterm Target	11.0	10.0	10.2
Achieved Midterm	8.9	8.3	8.5
% A/T	81%	83%	83.3%
LOA Target	11.5	11.0	11.0

This impact indicator will be evaluated in the last year of project in January 2014 by survey. However in the Midterm evaluation, the average number of Months of Adequate Household's Food Provisioning (MAHFP-FANTA) (FFP)

dropped from 9.1 to 8.5 that is 0.6 month in the program implementation area, reflecting an achievement rate, compared to the mid-term targets (10.2 months), of 83.3%. The decrease goes from 10 to 8.9 (1.1) months in the Ouaddai and 9 to 8.3 (1.7) months in the Batha.

BOFSI distributed 1,118,575 kg of Soy-fortified Bulgur to foster development through Food-For-Work (FFW), Food For Literacy and relief through Direct Distribution (DD) to mitigate the severe food crisis. The number of beneficiaries who received food rations is detailed below.

Technical Sectors	Recipients			Beneficiaries	Bulgur SF Distributed kg
	Male	Female	Total		
Agriculture / NRM – HIV	1,211	1,344	2,555	12,775	108,777.5
Education-Non HIV					
Emergency Prep./Disaster Mitigation-Non HIV	110	1,592	1,702	8,510	49,505
Non-Ag. Income Generation-Non HIV					
Water/Sanitation-Non HIV					
Vul. Group Feeding/Social Safety Net-Non HIV	12,135	10,863	22,998	114,990	960,292.5
TOTAL	13,456	13,799	27,255	136,275	1,118,575

Impact Indicator 3.2: % of households in the most food insecure category (Africare)

	<i>Ouaddai</i>	<i>Batha</i>	Overall
Baseline FY09	13.7	49.0	45.2
Midterm Target	10	40	38
Achieved Midterm	19.7	89.2	54.5

% T/A	50.7%	44.8%	69.7%
LOA Target	7	30	29

This impact indicator will be evaluated in the last year of project in January 2014 by

survey. However, as a result of the decrease of the number of Months of Adequate Household Food Provisioning, the percent of households in the most insecure category (Africare) increased from 45.2% to 54.5% (9.3%). The achievement rate compared to the mid-term target (38%) is 69.7%. The increase of the most vulnerable households goes from 13.7% to 19.7% (6%) in the Ouaddaï and from 49% to 89.2% (40.2%) in the Batha.

Impact Indicator 3.3: Number of Months of Adequate Household Food Provisioning (MAHFP-Africare)

	<i>Ouaddaï</i>	<i>Batha</i>	Overall
Baseline FY09	8.3	5.4	5.7
Midterm Target	10	6	8
Achieved Midterm	8.1	3.7	6
% A/T	81%	61.7%	78.7%
LOA Target	11	7	10

This impact indicator will be evaluated in the last year of project in January 2014 by survey.

However the Average Number of Months of Adequate Household Food Provisioning (MAHFP-Africare) increased from 5.7 to 6.

The achievement rate compared to the mid-term

target (8 months) is 78.7% per region, this decrease is 8.3 to 8.1 (0.2) month in the Ouaddaï and from 5.4 to 3.7 (1.7) month in the Batha.

Impact Indicator 3.4: Average Household Dietary Diversity Score (FFP)

	<i>Ouaddaï</i>	<i>Batha</i>	Overall
Baseline FY09	5	3	3.3
Midterm Target	7	4.5	5.9
Achieved Midterm	6.8	5.9	6
% A/T	97.1%	131.1%	106.8%
LOA Target	10	6	7.4

This impact indicator will be evaluated in the last year of project in January 2014 by survey.

The average score of household's diet diversity (FFP) increased from 3.3 to 6 (2.7) in the program intervention area. This diet diversity results from the diverse crops promoted in

community and backyard gardens and cooking demonstrations.

Impact Indicator 3.5: Pearl millet yield in kg per hectare assessed by general survey (Africare)

	<i>Ouaddaï</i>	<i>Batha</i>	Overall
Baseline FY09	477	306.5	325.4
Midterm Target	527	356	575
Achieved Midterm	533.1	182.6	366
% A/T	101.2%	51.3%	63.6%
LOA Target	577	406	425

This impact indicator will be evaluated in the last year of project in January 2014 by survey. However, this decrease is due to two consecutive poor agricultural campaigns (2009-2010 and 2010-2011). While the agriculture campaign of 2009-2010 was marked by low, poorly

distributed rainfall, the 2010-2011 was marked by strong and consistent flooding. This factor limited increased crop yield despite the introduction and use of improved farming techniques taught to mitigate the impact of climate shocks.

Rainfall shortages in 2009 and the crop flooding in 2010 throughout the program implementation area resulted in very low yields. The results of the mid-term survey show that the average yields of millet decreased compared to the mid-term targets and the global achievement rate in the program's area is 63.7%. The highest drop of average yield was experienced in the Batha region.

Impact Indicator 3.6: Recessional sorghum yield in kg per hectare assessed by general survey (Africare)

	<i>Ouaddaï</i>	<i>Batha</i>	Overall
Baseline FY09	791.5	347	394
Midterm Target	842	397	444
Achieved Midterm	450.4	337.5	339
% A/T	53.5%	85%	76.3%
LOA Target	892	447	494

This impact indicator will be evaluated in the last year of project in January 2014 by survey. As stated above erratic weather patterns contributed to the low achievement of this indicator. The results of the mid-term survey show that the average yields of sorghum decreased compared

to the mid-term targets and the global achievement rate is 76.3%. The achievement rate of 85% in the Batha is linked to land development operations with dykes for off-season sorghum production.

Impact Indicator 3.7: Peanut yield in kg per hectare assessed by general survey (Africare)

	<i>Ouaddaï</i>	<i>Batha</i>	Overall
Baseline FY09	891.4	667.6	686.6
Midterm Target	941	718	737
Achieved Midterm	542.5	155.9	449
% A/T	57.7%	21.7%	60.9%
LOA Target	991	768	787

This impact indicator will be evaluated in the last year of project in January 2014 by survey. As stated above erratic weather patterns contributed to the low achievement of this indicator. The results of the mid-term survey show that the average yields of peanuts decreased compared to

the mid-term targets and the global achievement rate in the program's area is 60.9%. The highest drop of average yield was experienced in the Batha region where plants did not reach the maturity stage.

Impact Indicator 3.8. Percent of households that cite IGAs as their principle means for food security during the hungry season (Africare)

	<i>Ouaddaï</i>	<i>Batha</i>	Overall
Baseline FY09	7	6.5	6.8
Midterm Target	20	25	22
Achieved Midterm	73.3	51.9	64.8
% A/T	366.5%	207.6%	294.5%
LOA Target	35	35	35

This impact indicator will be evaluated in the last year of project in January 2014 by survey. Because the percent of households in the category of the more insecure households increased at mid-term (see impact indicator 3.2), many households are engaged in income

generating activities to respond to the food crisis. The percent of households that list IGA as their main means of food security during the hunger gap significantly increased between 2009 and 2011. Globally, this increase goes up to 58%. However, it is possible to note that it is higher in the Ouaddaï than the Batha: 66.3% versus 45.4%.

IR 3.1: Agricultural productivity enhanced

Monitoring Indicator 3.1: Number of additional hectares developed as a result of water retention structures (Africare)

	<i>Ouaddaï</i>		<i>Batha</i>		Overall
	Core	Transition	East	West & Fitri	
Baseline	0	0	0	0	0
FY12 Target	0	0	100	200	300
FY12 Achieved	98	50.68	186.75	24	359
FY12 A/T	n/a	n/a	187%	12%	120%

Though this indicator was dropped in FY12, an additional 186.5 ha were recovered by the construction of dykes and small flood banks in East Batha on seven (7) arranged

sites. Approximately 498.95 hectares must still be recovered with the progressive shrinking of water. In the Ouaddaï transition villages, although there was no target was set for FY12, the rehabilitation of Facha dam will facilitate the recovery of approximately 600 hectares for off-season production. The project provided 1304 kg of sorghum seeds to 934 farmers in the region for recessional gardening.

Monitoring Indicator 3.2: Percentage of farmers using the minimum package of three sustainable agricultural technologies (FFP)

	Ouaddaï		Batha		Overall
	Core	Transition	East	West & Fitri	
Baseline	25	40	1	1	21
FY12 Target	70	65	75	65	65
FY12 Achieved	85.3	59.8	74.9	74.64	72.5
FY12 A/T	122%	92%	99.86%	115%	112%

The global target of this indicator for FY12 was exceeded (112%) in FY12 because of the promotion of improved farming techniques through demonstration fields on topics

such as improved seeds, line sowing, organic fertilizers, improved irrigation system, crops association, the use of animal traction in farming, and the construction of stone lines and dykes. To reinforce these improved techniques, BOFSI distributed 1,510 kg of market gardening seeds to 2,975 households including 1,675 men and 1,327 women. In addition, 3,250 kg of local sorghum seeds for off-season were distributed for vulnerable households in the Batha as the recommendations of Midterm evaluation. Moreover, improved seeds 22,300 kg for rain-fed crops including GB millet, ITMV millet, SOSAT millet, and 825 kg of Sorghum S35 were distributed to the pilot farmers. As a result, 4,217 demonstration fields were achieved. Out of 27,312 people that participated in the various demonstrations of improved farming techniques, 19,802 adopted at least three techniques, which represents an achievement rate of 72.5%.

Monitoring Indicator 3.3: Percent of households that adopted at least one new animal husbandry technique (Africare)

	Ouaddaï		Batha		Overall
	Core	Transition	East	West & Fitri	
Baseline	40	50	0	0	28
FY12 Target	65	65	78	85	55
FY12 Achieved	77.6	79.5	79.7	70.07	78.9
FY12 A/T	119%	122%	102%	93%	143%

The targets of this indicator are largely exceeded in all the villages' categories. The project rehabilitated 4 pastoral wells, built 3 ponds, trained and retrained 98 breeding auxiliaries,

and retrained 102 water point management and pastoral committees. Several training sessions were organized on the following topics: animal feeding techniques (straw treatment with urea and potassium carbonate, making of the licking stone, cultivated grazing land, the use of cattle cake and agriculture sub products (such as peanuts and beans dead leaves), veterinary care skills (preventive and healing treatment, identification of parasitic and infectious diseases), the improvement of general production conditions (hygiene, adapted equipments) and animal fattening. In addition to the kits of veterinary assistants, each assistant was linked to a regional livestock center to renew his stock. Out of the 21,726 cattle breeders that participated in the demonstration of various livestock topics, 12,143 adopted at least one improved technique, which represents 78.9%. In total, 182 veterinary assistants treated 4,723 cattle belonging to 1,262 beneficiaries against parasitosis, dermatosis, wounds, trypanosomiasis, pasteurellosis, in collaboration with government agents.

Monitoring Indicator 3.4: Number of additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as result (US Embassy)

	<i>Ouaddai</i>		<i>Batha</i>		Overall
	Core	Transition	East	West & Fitri	
Baseline	0	0	0	0	0
FY12 Target	0	0	100	200	300
FY12 Achieved	25.5	121.68	49.42	23	220
FY12 A/T	n/a	n/a	49%	12%	73%

The global target of this indicator was achieved to 73% for FY12. In FY12, 8,897 ml and 7,247 ml of dykes and stone line were built respectively in East Batha and

Western Batha and Fitri for off season crops using FFW.

Monitoring Indicator 3.5: Number of individuals who have received USG supported short term agricultural sector productivity training (US Embassy)

	<i>Ouaddai</i>				<i>Batha</i>				Overall	
	Core		Transition		East		West & Fitri		Men	Women
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		
Baseline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY12 Target	2500	2000	0	0	5000	7000	2500	2500	10000	11500
FY12 Achieved	1713	1814	828	4433	5059	6888	1675	1327	7600	9145
FY12 A/T	69%	91%	n/a	n/a	101%	98%	67%	53%	76%	80%

The targets of this indicator for FY12 were not completed. The topics of improved farming skills selected for the program included: market gardening seeds, plants nursery and plants' grafting skills, off season crops, animal traction in farming, improved seeds, the construction of dykes and stone lines, organic and mineral fertilizing, associated crops, in line sowing, plowing according to land levels, and exchange visits between the sites of best practices were widely taught in 2009 and 2010. The target of this indicator was not reached in Western Batha and Fitri because of the delay of market-gardening wells construction.

IR 3.2: Households income diversified

Monitoring Indicator 3.6: Number of cooperatives that use market information system (Africare)

	<i>Ouaddai</i>		<i>Batha</i>		Overall
	Core	Transition	East	West & Fitri	
Baseline	22	39	1	1	63
FY12 Target	30	16	15	25	86
FY12 Achieved	30	16	8	30	84
FY12 A/T	100%	100%	53%	120%	98%

The global target of this indicator for FY12 was completed to 98%. In the Batha East, cooperatives are still in the structuring phase, which gives an achievement rate of 53%.

This target will be achieved in FY13.

IR 3.3: Households assets built and protected

Monitoring Indicator 3.7: Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructure⁴ to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance (FFP)

	<i>Ouaddaï</i>		<i>Batha</i>		Overall
	Core	Transition	East	West & Fitri	
Baseline	0	0	0	0	0
FY12 Target	25	30	15	30	100
FY12 Achieved	27	31	12	30	100
FY12 A/T	108%	103%	80%	100%	100%

The global target for FY12 was achieved at 100%. In FY12, the program encouraged the construction of 8,897 ml and 7,247 ml of dykes and stone line were built respectively in East

Batha and Western Batha and Fitri for off season crops using FFW, allowing the recovery of 220 hectares, the rehabilitation of Facha Dam, the development of three natural ponds in the western Batha and Fitri.

Monitoring Indicator 3.8: Number of assisted communities with safety-nets⁵ to address the needs of their most vulnerable members in place as a result of project assistance (FFP)

	<i>Ouaddaï</i>		<i>Batha</i>		Overall
	Core	Transition	East	West & Fitri	
Baseline	0	0	0	0	0
FY12 Target	30	20	15	30	95
FY12 Achieved	23	15	15	30	83
FY12 A/T	77%	75%	100%	100%	87%

The global target of this indicator for FY12 was achieved at 87% as a result of efforts made by the program in the promotion of community field; warehouse construction

and the creation of security stocks; credit to women's groups; and, training cooperative and village savings and credit managers. In FY12, the program granted \$ 32,000 USD in credit to 54 women's groups in Eastern Batha (803 members) and \$ 5,000 USD to 2 women groups in 2 villages in Ouaddaï (40 members). During FY12, the village saving and credit cases self-managed of the 341 groupings in Ouaddaï including 3 626 members were monitored, supported and trained. With a starting savings fund of \$ 56,200 USD, the groups carried out several activities including the storage, transformation and marketing of agricultural products and animal fattening. These activities made it possible to increase the funds of these village savings groups to \$ 68,955 USD in FY12. In the total, 1,977 farmers stocked 4,783 tons of various crops, both for sale and to keep as food security stocks. Africare subsidized the purchase of 5 hulling machines, 2 OB flour mills and 9 pasta flours for the groups. Twenty (20) inter-village marketing cooperatives (341 groups and 3,626 members from 45 villages) were established and structured.

Monitoring Indicator 3.9: Number of producers organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations receiving USG assistance (US Embassy)

	<i>Ouaddaï</i>		<i>Batha</i>		Overall
	Core	Transition	East	West & Fitri	
Baseline	0	0	0	0	0
FY12 Target	350	350	350	250	1300
FY12 Achieved	353	386	366	370	1475
FY12 A/T	101%	110%	105%	148%	113%

The global target of this indicator for FY12 was achieved 113%. The program implemented a wide range of assistance activities including,

⁴ Cyclone shelters, flood embankments, tree plantations, soil and water conservation and retention structures such as gully plugs.

⁵ Managed and maintained by the community; internally resourced, at least in part; and can be year round or seasonal. Examples include community food banks or insurance schemes.

microcredit guarantees, infrastructure development including the construction of wells and dykes, the subsidization of agriculture and processing materials, shelters, training, and exchange visits. The table below summarizes the various organizations that were assisted.

Table 2: Number of associations that benefitted from BOFSI's assistance

Type of Group	Ouaddaï				Batha			
	Core		Transition		East		West & Fitri	
	#	Members	#	Members	#	Members	#	Members
Men	135	1 502	158	1910	107	1012	82	2392
Mix	33	339	62	755	91	1001	14	387
Women	88	902	90	1032	121	1180	85	2129
FSC	30	514	16	288	15	316	30	269
Cooperatives	8	3 645	12	3 339	0	0	0	0
Water committees	24	48	26	52	15	30	30	90
VSCU	10	60	22	132	15	90	0	0
Total	328	7 010	386	7 508	364	3629	241	5167

2. Success Stories⁶

Testimony from the General Secretary of the Group "Ouara" in Nakhal

Hassan Nassour, 40, is the General Secretary of the Group "Ouara" in Nakhal, a village located 18 km north east of Abeche. Nakhal village has benefited from the trainings and activities of the BOFSI program for the past 5 years. Before project intervention, this group was called "Istifak," meaning "Agreement" and consisted of 17 members. With the arrival of the BOFSI project in 2009, "our group has received training on the role and functioning groups on income generating activities (IGA), the use of improved seeds and received seeds for rainfed and credits for IGA. " At first, "we started timidly with rainfed crops using seeds that we have received from the project and gradually, we highlighted the training received and Revenue Generating Activities (IGAs). Over time and with the guidance of our partner Africare, we have diversified our activities have enabled us to buy a tractor up to 7.8 million CFA francs. Today, our group has made available to our village and surrounding villages this tractor for plowing fields with the cost of the work amounted to 10 000 CFA francs per hectare. For the 2012-2013 campaign, the tractor brought us more than 1,680,000 CFA. The money generated by the operation of the tractor can help group members and the entire community of Nakhal. We are interest-free loans for emergencies (or other misfortunes and grief disabled persons) and 2.5% interest for other situations other than mentioned above. Thus, thanks to the intervention of the Africare project, our condition of life is significantly improved (increased production, increased income, improved nutritional and health status, etc.) and with the visibility of the success of our group, many people in our village and wish to join our group we set the membership to 200 000 FCFA. For years to come, our group plans to buy a transport vehicle to liaise between Abeche and our village. Many thanks [to the] American people."

3. Lessons Learned

Factors limiting for Food Security in Batha

⁶ The following success stories highlight testimony from project beneficiaries and have undergone several translations which have attempted to retain the original sentiment as close as possible.

Rainfed agriculture in the Batha region is subject to the invariable rainfall those exposing the population to recurrent food crises. Rainfall during the 2011 campaign was insufficient and the water table is too low to construct wells for gardening and recessional agriculture. Therefore, to establish a good food safety program and improve the nutritional status of vulnerable households in Batha, the project must invest in income-generating activities with the provision of micro-credit and training effective community organizations. However, to overcome this challenge, we must identify the villages near the Batha River to encourage them in the field of gardening.

4. Attachments

A. Indicator Performance Tracking Table

Please refer to Attachment A for the Indicator Performance Tracking Table.

B. Detailed Implementation Plan

Please refer to Attachment B for the Detailed Implementation Plan.

C. Standardized Annual Performance Questionnaire

Please refer to Attachment C for the Standardized Annual Performance Questionnaire.

D. Tracking Table for Beneficiaries and Resources

Please refer to Attachment D for the tracking tables for beneficiaries and resources.

E. Expenditure Report

Please refer to Attachment E for expenditure report.

F. Monetization Tables

Please refer to Attachment F for monetization tables.

G. Baseline Survey, Mid-term or Final Evaluation Reports

Please refer to Attachment G for the mid-term evaluation and quantitative survey.

H. Supplemental Materials

[Not applicable. Layers survey](#)

I. Completeness Checklist

Please refer to Attachment I for the Completeness Checklist.