TDJ CASE

Project " Local climate resilience by synecoculture, high-performance agriculture technique in the northern region, mainly in the municipalitie s of Garoua 2 (Bénoué) and Figuil (Mayo-Louti) " '

RAPPORT D'ENQUETE D'ANALYSE DES BESOINS DES PARTIES PRENANTES ET DES BENEFICIAIRES DU PROJET

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Abreviations and acronyms

CASE	Care society and Environment
CE	Commission Européenne
CTCN	Centre de Technologies Climatiques
EPI	Equipement de protection individuel
MINADER	Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement rural
MINPDED	Ministère de l'Environnement de la Protection de la nature et du Développement durable
MINEDUB	Ministère de l'Education de Base
O P	Organisation paysanne
PANCC	Plan National d'adaptation aux changements climatiques du Cameroun
PRECLISYNO	Projet de résilience climatique locale par la synécoculture dans le nord
UNEP	Programme des Nations Unies pour l'environnement
SND30	Stratégie Nationale de Développement 2020-2030
TDJ-C	Terre Des Jeunes Cameroun

THANKS

At the end of the investigation to analyze the stakeholders and the beneficiaries o f the Preclisyno project, we want to thank the coordinator of the Ms. Langsi Yelo ma Ruth project, the monitoring and evaluation manager Mr. Julbert TONYE as well as all the goodwill partners who facilitated the course of this mission.

These are primarily members of the regional delegations of Minepded, Minader a nd Basic Education, delegates of districts of Minader de Garoua 2 and Figuil as well as key informants of peasant organizations who welcomed the mission and p rovided it with capital information as well as a precious documentation without which the mission could not obtain the expected results.

That all the stakeholders who welcomed this mission and brought it the support n ecessary for its realization find here the expression of our deep gratitude for the r eception and the information they have kindly made at our disposal.

The consultant

I. Introduction

Cameroon is struggling with prolonged drought combined with an increase in te mperatures.

The national adaptation plan for Cameroon climate change offers, to its extent 1. 2, the implementation of agro-climatological research projects and the disseminat ion of agricultural practices adapted to climate change.

According to the World Bank, the Northern Region is among the regions of Cam eroon most affected by the climate crisis, food insecurity. Faced with this observ ation, Cameroon, in its determined contribution at the national level (CDN), targe ts agriculture among its priorities of adaptation and resilience, in particular: "pro mote intelligent agriculture in the face of the climate to strengthen resilience".

Synecoculture is a high -efficiency agricultural technique that respects the enviro nment, maximizing the use of organic fertilizers, and promoting biodiversity to fi nd the right environment between the need for food production (agriculture) and environmental resilience.

It has been shown that this strengthened food security, nutritional profile, soil qu ality, profitability, adaptation to climate and field biodiversity.

This Reclisyno aims to pilot synecoculture in the region of northern Cameroon, o n an experimental basis, in the municipalities of Garoua 2 and in Figuil (Mayo-L outi).

1. To ensure a relevant, effective and efficient intervention, the project team plans a d iagnostic survey in target localities (municipalities of Garoua 2 in the Bénoué and Fig uil in Mayo-Louti) of Preclisyno in order to identify stakeholder sectoral needs and p otential farmers benefiting from the project.

2. A consultant was recruited for the realization of this study. The reference terms an d the briefings having preceded the launch of the mission provided that this evaluatio n would make it possible to have: (a) of a framing note based on a first analysis of th e documentation and the conclusions to be produced from preliminary discussions wi th the team

De Preclisyno responsible for the supervision of the mission, (b) of the final asses sment report presenting the main conclusions on the evaluation axes and the lesso ns that emerge from it, as well as the recommendations addressed to the various st akeholders.

The present report on the needs analysis which represents the expected deliverabl e of the mission is structured around: (i) a reminder of the project objectives, (ii) of the objective and the scope of the study, (iii) of a presentation of the study met hodology (iv) of the main observations and conclusions, and (v) recommendation s resulting from the observations and conclusions of the evaluation.

II. Reminder of the framing elements of the survey

2.1. Reminder of the objectives of the Preclisyno

The present project is part of the government will aimed at improving agricultura l productivity and the introduction of new options for subsistence farmers in a co ntext of a warmer and drier climate, making the results easily accessible to subsis tence farmers.

He pursues the main objectives below:

Strengthen the capacities of 500 people, mainly young people including 70 % women in the commune of Garoua 2 (Bénoué) and in Figuil (Mayo-Louti) i n synecoculture technique for resilience with regard to climate change;

meet the needs identified;

Document for open publication quantitative data on the advantages of syne coculture vis-à-vis conventional culture, in terms of irrigation, agricultural ext rants, soil health and biodiversity.

2.2. Objective and scope of the survey

The objective of the study was to identify the needs of stakeholders and beneficia ries (agricultural producers and associated schools) vis-à-vis synecoculture comp ared to the so-called conventional agricultural approach.

The space cover of the Diagnostic survey is the municipality of Garoua 2 in the B énoué department and the municipality of Figuil in the Mayo-Louti department. Specified by the terms of reference, time coverage of the mission was two month s from September 20, 2024, date of signing the contract by the consultant.

2.3. Criteria and repository of the survey

The basic questions of the analysis matrix which made it possible to structure the interviews with the stakeholders were to be aligned with the questions of the ter ms of reference prescribed to the mission.

2.4. Deliverables expected from the investigation

The consultant undertook to have regular meetings and briefs remotely with the s ponsor team; This aimed at harmonization of the understanding of the methodolo gy for carrying out the mission, thanks to the highlighting of the work approach, t he analysis matrix, the evaluative questions, the survey sample.

The main deliverable expected from the mission is the present report on needs. It includes findings, conclusions and recommendations on the expected results of th e mission.

III. Methodology of the analysis of the needs of stakeholders and the proje ct beneficiaries

3.1. Methodological approach

The mission has developed a participatory, inclusive and iterative approach invol ving all stakeholders, in particular the managers of ministerial sectoral departmen ts, Preclisyno execution partners and direct interventions.

3.2. Survey method

In terms of methods, priority has been granted to mixed methods articulated arou nd the documentary journal, semi-structured interviews with the main stakeholde rs, group discussions with key informants and field visits.

Documentary review

The documentary journal, which started from the first briefings with the supervisi on team of the survey, continued throughout the analyzes and the production of t he needs analysis report. The consultant carried out a review of the documents m ade available by the project monitoring manager of the project: the basic docume nts of the project (the logical framework, the chronogram of activities, budget), a ctivity launch report, the reports of periodic operating meetings, documents on sy nécoculture.

Data collection

The documentary exploitation has been reinforced by qualitative data collected in the field with key informants in the localities covered by the project in order to se rve as a basis for the construction of the observations and conclusions which sup ported the opinion of the investigation mission.

The primary data was collected from the targets referred to by the mission. The e ncrypted data was collected from key managers of the ministries of agriculture, t he environment and their dismemberments, basic education and its schools associ ated with the project.

Qualitative data, essentially perceptible through exchanges with stakeholders, ma de it possible to deepen the analyzes and to corroborate the intervention strategie s of stakeholders who have led to perceptible effects in support of agricultural pr oducer organizations and peasants on an individual basis.

Semi-structured interviews have primarily targeted government partners on a regi onal scale and at the municipal level, the potential beneficiaries of the project.

Two (2) data collection tools adapted to the different categories of stakeholders h ave been developed, namely individualized interview guides and group discussio n supports. The organization of discussion groups was particularly useful for vali dating or confronting certain perceptions and judgments of the stakeholders durin g data collection.

In the end, the mission to collect data from stakeholders gave rise to the realizati on of 23 individual interviews and 4 group discussions. She touched 47 responde nts, including 30 women.

3.3. Data processing and analysis

The collection sources have been diversified with the aim of having quality data, reflecting the reality of the context of implementation of the project. The triangul ation method adopted in this regard was characterized by the confrontation betwe en data and information from the documentary journal and those collected from t he actors consulted. Overall, the exploitation of the data was made in the form of an analysis of the contents of the testimonies collected from key informants. In th is perspective, the evaluation proceeded, for each field of analysis by: (a) the extr action of key messages as expressed by the informants; (b) the prioritization of t hese messages according to their frequency of appearance overall; (c) The comp arison between groups so as to identify divergences and convergences.

The analysis was carried out maintenance by interview, based on the reports prod uced after each meeting. The information collected by the mission was triangulat ed, either by remote exchanges, or by individual meetings with key informants.

3.4. Framework for analyzing the needs of stakeholders and potential beneficiari es of the Preclisyno

For each of the criteria for evaluating the fields of analysis proposed by the terms of reference, the analysis will formulate an opinion based on the importance or th e need for the need made by the respondents. To this end, the scale of appreciatio n of the needs recommended for the evaluation is presented below:

Table: Echelle to assess needs according to the evaluation/analysis criteria

NOTE	APPRECIATION	
5	Très nécessaire	Les résultats attendus seront atteints comme – ou mieux – que prévu
4	Nécessaire	Les aspects positifs seront plus importants que les aspects négatifs
3	Modérément nécessaire	Les aspects positifs seront au moins aussi importants que les aspects négatifs
2	Modérément Non nécessaire	Les aspects négatifs seront légèrement plus importants que les aspects positifs
1	Non nécessaire	Les aspects négatifs seront forts par rapport aux aspects positifs

3.5. Ethical considerations

The data collected was processed in compliance with the following basic basic pr inciples applicable to research, evaluation, collection and analysis of data:

Respect for participants: protect the autonomy of all people, treat them with c ourtesy and respect and allow informed consent;

Charitable: respecting the decisions of the participants and protecting them fro m any damage;

Respect for these two basic principles has given rise to the application of the f ollowing rules, which the consultant undertook to apply throughout the data c ollection and processing process.

Ensure the free and informed consent of participants (provide participating po tential, adequate information on

the evaluation in order to allow him to make an informed decision on his v oluntary participation);

Ensure the confidentiality and anonymity of the participants (take all the meas ures to guarantee the anonymity of the information collected by using strategi es so that the information does not make it possible to identify the participants in the evaluation/survey);

3.6. Sampling

Regular contacts were held with the key stakeholders in the supervision of the mi ssion in Garoua, headquarters of the land antenna of young Cameroon in the nort hern region. The field visits took place in the (2) municipalities housing the activi ties of the project.

The data collection was carried out with a view to covering all the targets referre d to in compliance with the deadlines for the mission. The consultant has therefor e been assisted each time by an investigator involved from the start of the missio n. This investigator also served as a French interpreter at Fulfulde, a local vehicl e language.

3.7. Limits and constraints of the survey

The conduct of this survey was faced with certain limits, including a lot of basic i nformation to read and digest, as well as a tight data collection mission calendar. The investigation mission has retained the main limits which could have impacts the methodology chosen for the needs analysis survey and which are characterize d by the risks listed below:

Risks of non-exhaustiveness of the data collected in the field: the representa tiveness of all the categories of stakeholders in the sample of respondents to consult is the mitigation measures adopted by the mission for the control of this risk which has notably manifested by the difficulty in obtaining appoint ments with institutional actors relating to the municipalities and decentraliz ed services of the State;

Risk of a consubstantial bias with methodological choices, linked to the rea soned approach to selection of respondents for

semi-structured interviews. The investigation mission considers that it has limited the extent of this risk thanks to mixed methods applied to data coll ection;

Risk of integrity of the data collected, this risk was absorbed by the crossin g of the data collected from several sources.

IV. Observations and conclusions of needs analysis

4.1. Presentation of some elements of human geography

- Municipality of Figuil (year 2023)

According to the sources of the Minader district delegations, the total figuil population is: 90,047 souls made up of 43,442 men and 46,605 women or 32% men and 35% of women;

- Annual growth rate: 05.7% - Estimate of the urban population: 32 inhabitant s. /km² - Estimate of the rural population: 71,736 - Average household size: 0 7 people - agricultural workers: 32,735 and farmers: 3,567 - Variation of agric ultural workers per household: from 03 to 05 - Populations tranche that draw t heir income from agricultural activity: [18 years -60 years].

- Municipality of Garoua 2 (year 2023)

- Total populations: 200,000 inhabitants - Percentage of men: 50.04%. And w omen: 49.96% - Annual growth rate 2.9% - Estimate of the urban population: 120,000 inhabitants - Estimate of the rural population: 80,000 inhabitants - av erage household: 05 people - agricultural workers: 30,000. and farmers: 9000 - Variation of agricultural workers per household: 2 to 3 people/cleaning

- Population tranche that draw their income from agricultural activity: [18 ye ars -60 years] - Men's number: 13,600; Number women 16,400

4.2. Analysis of the organizational needs of peasant organizations

- This stage of the analysis covers specificly: aspects of access to the property of cultivable land by peasant organizations; - the existence or not of a legal s tatus for each peasant organization potential beneficiary of the project;

Analysis of organizational needs of organizations
peasants have been structured around the answers to key questions that are i ncluded below:

Q4.2.1-What are the current strengths and weaknesses observed in *l'accès à la propriété foncière dans votre localité*?

Q4.2.2. How many people in your association have land titles on their current agricultural properties?

Q4.2.3. How many people in your association have donation certificates for th eir cultivable plots?

Q4.2.4- Is your organization a GIC or a cooperative duly legalized according t o law number 92 /006 /DU 14 AOUTS 1992 relating to *sociétés coopératives et aux groupes d'initiatives communes*?

Q4.2.1-What are the current strengths and weaknesses observed in ***l'accès à la propriété foncière dans votre localité***?

More than 84 %of interviews do not have ownership documents (land title, donat ion or transfer certificate, etc.) for the operation of their agricultural plots. Wome n are particularly difficult to benefit from land rights in their families, customary law recognizing very little the right to the inheritance of the land to women.

Q4.2.2 **+** Q4.2.3: How many people in your association have land titles on their c urrent agricultural properties? How many people in your association have donati on certificates for their cultivable plots?

In most cases, we use the parcel seasonal rental for the implementation of fields o r plantations. Even in the event of a periodic sale of a plot with a certificate dul y signed by the Lawan or traditional leader, the renewal of the transfer remains s ubject to question.

Q4.2.4. Is your organization a GIC or a cooperative duly legalized according to l aw number 92 /006 /of August 14, 1992 relating to ***sociétés coopératives et aux groupes d'initiatives communes***?

Most agricultural producers work either individually or with the family. Those w ho work in association do not always find the need to legalize their organization i n accordance with law number 92 /006 /of August 14, 1992 relating to cooperativ e companies and groups of common initiatives through which, organized agricult ural producers would benefit from many advantages from state promotion and su pport structures of organizations or from banks for possible agricultural credits.

Observation 1:

Peasant organizations of Garoua 2 and Figuil must be accompanied to build up as a cooperative in accordance with the above-mentioned law.

Score: 5/5

The legalization of peasant organizations (OP) is "very necessary ” in o
ur scale of appreciation for analysis of needs.

4.3. Peasant organization performance examination

Examination of the performance of organizations and small peasant producers wa
s structured around the answers to key questions that are included below:

Q4.3.1- What are agricultural producers in the target communities of the projec
t (Garoua, Figuil)?

Q4.3.2- What are the seeds used? What are the types *d’engrais utilisés*?

Q4.3.3- What tools and work materials do small agricultural producers need to
be efficient?

Q4.3.1 **+** Q4.3.2: What are agricultural producers in the target communities of th
e project (Garoua 2, Figuil)? What are
les semences utilisées ? Quels sont les types d’engrais utilisés?

The general case of the districts of Garoua 2 and Figuil is summed up as follows:

- In the 2 municipalities, l *es producteurs vivent de l’agriculture et du* sm
all trade; - The seeds used are: improved seeds and local seeds (all coming).
-The types of fertilizers used are: (i) chemical fertilizers (NPK 14-23-14; 12-2
4-12; 20-10-10; 10-10-10; Urée 46%); (ii) Leaf fertilizers (risobium, humus
+...)

- Organic fertilizers generally used are: compost, cow dung, chicken dropping s.

-In terms of market gardeners, the chemical fertilizers used are: NPK 20-10-1 0; Urea 46%).

Q4.3.3- What tools and work materials do small agricultural producers n eed to be efficient?

- Respondents provided us with a almost exhaustive list of the tools and mater ials necessary for agricultural producer to hope to be efficient in agricultural a ctivity in the northern region in general and in Garoua and Figuil in particular.

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The table below summarizes the types of work tools and equipment that small producers need to be per forming

EPI (équipement de protection individuelle)	**MATERIELS AGRICOLES**	**INTRANTS AGRICOLES**	**SECURITE DU SITE**	**DIVERS**
Bottes ; -Gangs ; -Lunettes ; -Casques ; -Tenue TP ; -Cache–nez ;	-Arrosoirs ; - Houes -Machettes ; -Brouettes ; -Râteaux ; -Pioches ; -Barre a mines -Pelles (02) ; -Ficelle (rouleau de 500m) ; Pulvérisateurs à dos 15L -Motopompe complète -Fût de réserve d'eau	-Semences ; -Plants d'arbres ; -Engrais foliaires ; -Composte ; -Fumier -Bouse de vache -Fientes de poules	-Piquets ; - Crochets ; -Grillage ; - Epines (haie)	Carburant pour déplacement + alimentation et entretien motopompe

Observation 4:

- Whatever necessary for an ordinary agricultural exploitation, it should be rec ognized that the materials and tools aroused seem to be many and dear for a v ery small agricultural producer in rural areas.

- The minader, technical partners and other cooperation agencies make efforts to provide improved seeds to farmers with grants; But demand is still much h igher than the supply.

The demand of producers in seeds must be satisfied throughout the implementati on of Proclisyno

Score: 4/5 in our scale of appreciation of needs.

Which corresponding to the assessment ***'' nécessaire''***

4.4 Analysis of the priority needs of sectoral ministries, stakeholders in the Precli syno

The examination of the priority needs of sectoral ministries, stakeholders of the P reclisyno in community and school environments was structured around the answ ers to key questions below:

Q4.4.1- As sectoral stakeholder managers of the Preclisyno, what are the five (5) priorities that you could identify for the pilot phase of the project?

Q4.4.2 **–** What are your specific needs for
place et l'exploitation d'un jardin avec des techniques de syn écoculture? If so, which ones?

Q4.4.1- As sectoral stakeholder managers of the Preclisyno, what are the five (5) priorities that you could identify for the pilot phase of the project?

The synthesis of the answers to this question makes it possible to summarize t hat the sectorals engaged in the pilot phase of Preclisyno need primarily:

- Travel, communication costs for monitoring activities in the field; - Suppor t for producers in the process of their structuring and legalization of cooperati ves, gics and associations; - training of producers in the manufacture of bi -fe rtilizers and insecticides - recycling and support of agents for the monitoring - evaluation of activities in the field; - Establishment of a local committee for t he management of project activities by municipality.

Q4.4.2 **–** What are your specific needs for the implementation ***et l'exploitation d'un jardin avec des techniques de synécoculture***? I f so, which ones?

Two key concerns have returned to the analysis of the answers to this question:

(i) The importance of the organization of capacity building seminars to allow producers to adapt to this new agricultural practice. (ii) the development or cr eation of a water point and a full water powered.

NB: Maintenance of the motorcycle is to be expected.

Observation 5:

Respondents have 100% admitted that in conventional agriculture as in syneco culture, the development of a water point is a categorical imperative for better exploitation of an agricultural plot. In this case, it will be necessary to stock u p with complete pipes and motorcycle powered.

La disponibilité d'un point d'eau est un impératif catégorique pour une meilleure l'exploitation d'une parcelle synécole

<u>Score :</u> 5/5 dans notre échelle d'analyse des besoins.

Ce qui correspondant à l'appréciation *''Très nécessaire''*

4.5. Analysis of the relevance of preclisyno interventions

Relevance is considered to be the adequacy of objectives to the real problems, n eeds and priorities of the target groups and beneficiaries to which an action is s upposed to address as well as to the material and political environment in which it is implemented. Relevance encompasses the concept of reaction capacity in t he face of changes and the emergence of development priorities and needs.

Examination of the relevance of the project objectives was structured around the answers to the key questions which are taken up below:

- Q4.5.1. What are the expectations of the pilot community in terms of synécoc ultural techniques?

- Q4.5.2. What comparative advantages do organic fertilizers have in relation to chemical fertilizers?

- Q4.5.3. What are the challenges identified for the success of the project at the s ocial, environmental, economic, cultural levels?

Q4.3.1. What are the expectations of the pilot community in terms of synécocultu ral techniques?

The responses of managers of the ministerial departments partner of the Preclisyn o (Minepded, Minader, Minedub) in relation to the expectations of the pilot com munity in matters of synécocultural techniques are summarized as follows:

i. Water economy and productivity improvement;

II. Crop techniques, irrigation techniques, water saving,

III. Improvement of health and hygiene conditions;

IV. Resource management: basic data, in particular the volume of water, when i rrigation, groundwater level and the volume of irrigation water for agricultural p roducts, awareness of water saving and culture method;

v. Access to the market (outlets for synecal products);

VI. Make the comparison between conventional agriculture and synécoculture

Q4.3.2. What comparative advantages do organic fertilizers have in relation to c hemical fertilizers?

Managers of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of the Environment not ed that organic fertilizers (made from organic, plant or animal materials) mainly participate in the protection of biodiversity.

Certainly, depending on the speed of action:

- The nitrogen of the organic fertilizer is slowly released into the ground after a transformation by microorganisms. But this process depends on the compos ition of the fertilizer, but also on the temperature of the soil. • microbial activ ity is reduced by cold soil. This makes organic fertilizer less effective at first, but effective in the long term, especially in hot soil. Likewise, according to th e nutrient content.

Organic fertilizers are less concentrated in nutrients. Therefore, it is necessary to bring three or four times more compared to chemical fertilizers.

However :

- Chemical fertilizers, if overdosed, can infiltrate underground and surface wat er, resulting in contamination of water resources.

•Unlike organic fertilizers, chemical fertilizers impoverish the soil, making it l ess fertile, but also more sensitive to erosion. • excessive use can alter the nut ritional composition of plants. They are thus less beneficial for health.

In addition, depending on the environmental impact, organic fertilizers:

•are natural, environmentally friendly, usable in organic farming. • activate t he microbial life of the soil, making it more fertile, better structured. • promo te healthy soil and contribute to vigorous plant growth.

A soil rich in organic matter allows plants to better defend themselves against external aggressions.

Observation 6:

Mineral fertilizers are rapidly acting (nitrogen in nitric or ammoniacal form is im mediately assimilated by the plant), however, their use could have certain disadv antages:

•Risk of overdose, disorderly growth, burning of the lawn; • part of the nutrie nts not assimilated by plants can pollute the water tables; • A (1) tonne of gr eenhouse gas emissions (GHG) comes from the synthetic nitrogen fertilizer in dustry.

Les aspects positifs de l'utilisation des engrais organiques sont plus importants que les aspects négatifs.

<u>Score :</u> *4/5 dans notre échelle d'appréciation d'analyse des besoins*.

Ce qui correspondant *à l'appréciation* "*Nécessaire"*

Q4.5.3. What are the challenges identified for the success of the project at the soc ial, environmental, economic, cultural levels?

For the desired success of the Preclisyno, the perceptible orientations analyzed th rough the responses of the sectoral officials questioned and identified as challeng es could be summed up succinctly in the following way:

It is essential to:

Improve the technical capacities of human resources in the practice of synéco culture and provide them with different adequate equipment; Improve the t echnical and organizational capacities of synécoculture groups by supporting t hem in the creation and management of cooperatives; Improve the productio n of root and tubers and market gardening sectors through synecoculture; B ring support in improved seeds; Establish an operational monitoring system and phytosanitary response against crop enemies in synecoculture plots; pro vide decision-makers and users with reliable information for the monitoring-e valuation of synécoculture; Viabilk and exploit permanently at least 15% of t he potential of the landed and irrigable land.

V. Recommendations

As a recommendation within the framework of this investigation-diagnosis of the needs of the beneficiaries and the stakeholders of Preclisyno, I would like to mak e recommendations below:

At the place of the applicants and initiators of the mission:

♥The networking of workshop participants; ♥ The establishment of mixed municipal teams responsible for the implementation of the roadmap; ♥ the d evelopment of an action plan at the municipal level; ♥ The strengthening of certain specific themes in the training curriculum for synecocultors. Drivers s uch as: sustainable management of fertility of soil in synecoculture and phyto sanitary fight in synecoculture;

At the place of technical and financial partners

Challenges:

- training of producers in the manufacturing process of bi -fertilizers; - Im plementation of synecological fields; - subsidies to producers in terms of agricultural seeds and inputs; - producers' facilitation in the process of flo wing their products

Conclusion

It is clear the existence of a great disparity of the participants in this survey. This disparity is the result of the composition of the actors of the project. While repre sentatives of the ministry in charge of the environment, and that in charge of agri culture have shown a relative mastery of the themes addressed during the Diagno stic survey and that of the Ministry in charge of National Education have a fairly good level of understanding of the concepts mentioned, it should be recognized t hat representatives of peasant organizations only have embryonic knowledge in t he fields covered by this assessment of synécoculture needs.

This challenge will undoubtedly have an impact on education and awareness -rais ing to lead in favor of peasant organizations in the appropriation of synécocultura l techniques.

In addition, solar irrigation solutions will be in the project an interesting alternati ve to thermal pumping and will promote sustainable agriculture. Indeed, the irrig ation system powered by solar energy is very effective for crop irrigation or drink ing water supply in regions where the electrical network is absent. This is the cas e with the northern region targeted by the project in Cameroon.

Annex I

List of species selected

Catégorie	Nom Commun	Nom Scientifique	Numéro
Arbres	Manguier	Mangifera Indica	01
	Tchaski	Faiderbia Albida	02
Arbustes	Moringa	Moringa Oleifera	03
	Citronnier	Citrus Lemon	04
	Papayer	Carica Papaya	01
	Anacaerdier	Anacardium Occidental	02
Céréales	Maïs	Zea Mays	01
	Sorgho	sorghum	02
Légumineuses	Arachide	Arsachis hyogaea	03
	Niébé	Vignas unguiculina	04
	Soja	Glycine Max	05
	Sésame	Sesamum indicum	01
	Manioc	Manihot Esculenta Crantz	02
	Patate Douce	Tracheobionta Ipomoea	03
	Amarante Feuilles Vertes	Amaranthus Blitum	04
	Corète Potagère Localem (Keleng-Keleng)	Corchorus Olitorius	05
	Morelle Noire	Solanum Scabrum	06
Produits Maraichers	Oignons	Allium Cepaa	01
	Ail	Allium Stivum	02
	Gombo	Hibiscus Esculentus	03
	Piment	Capsicum Frutescens	04
	Tomate	Lycopersicon Esculentum	05
	Choux	Brassica Oleracea	06
	Pastèque	Citrullus lanatus	07
	Aubergine	Solanum Melongena	08
	Laitue	Lactuca Sativa	09
	Carotte	Daucus Carota	10
	Concombre	Cucumis Sativus	11
	Poivron	Capsicum Annuum	12

Annex II

Reference terms of the investigation of analysis of the preclisyno needs

Context

Cameroon is struggling with prolonged dryness combined with an increase in temperatures. Synecoculture is a high -efficiency agricultural technique that respects the environment, maximizing the use of organic fertilizers and promoting biodiversity, to find the right environment between the need for food production (agriculture) and environmental resilience.

It is in this perspective that the Ministry of the Environment for the Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED) signed on May 28, 2024 a response plan for technical assistance with the establishment of the project "local climate resilience by synecoculture, agricultural technique with high yield in the region of northern Cameroon, mainly in the municipalities of Garoua 2 (Bénoué) and in Figuil (Mayo) (Preclisyno). This project is funded by the Center and Network of Climatic Technologies (CTCN) with the support of the United Nations Environment Program (UNP) and the European Commission. It is implemented by the Terre des Jeunes-Cameroon Association (TDJ-C) in partnership with the Care Society and Environment Association in the Northern Cameroon region, mainly in the municipalities of Garoua 2 and Figuil, under the leadership of (Minepded) with the collaboration of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Minader) as well as that of the Ministry of Basic Education (Minedub).

Preclisyno is main objectives:

> -Strengthen the capacities of 500 people, including 70% women mainly in the municipalities of Garoua2 and Figuil, in synécoculture techniques for resilience with regard to climate change; - meet the needs identified; -Document for open publication quantitative data on the advantages of synéculture vis-à-vis conventional agriculture, in terms of irrigation, agricultural extrants, soil health and biodiversity.

In this perspective, an investigation to analyze needs is envisaged to ensure the projected activities of the project the relevance and effectiveness necessary in connection with the real expectations of stakeholders and the targeted local communities.

The terms of reference and the briefings having preceded the launch of the mission have provided that this diagnostic survey would make it possible to (a) a provisional report to be subject to the preclisyno team responsible for the supervision of the mission for a critical analysis of its content, its conclusions, and the recommendations made by the consultant, and (b) of the final report presenting the main conclusions on the analysis axes and lessons that emerge from it, as well as the recommendations addressed to the various stakeholders.

Objective of the survey -

Identify the needs of stakeholders and beneficiaries (agricultural producers and associated schools) vis-à-vis synecoculture in comparison with the conventional agricultural approach.

Evaluative questions

- In terms of stakeholders

- What general analysis does your service make of its local context within the framework of the mis sions assigned to it? - What are the activities of your service in terms of community education and advocacy in the protection of biodiversity and the environment? - What are your priorities compar ed to the Preclisyno project? - What specific needs for the implementation and exploitation of a gar den with synécoculture techniques? If so, which ones? - What comparative advantages do organic f ertilizers have in relation to chemical fertilizers? - What are the challenges identified for the succes s of the project at the social, environmental, economic, cultural levels?

- In terms of local communities

- What do agricultural producers live in the target communities of the project (Garoua, Figuil)? - What do we often plant? - What are the quantities produced in relation to the quantities of food re quired? - What are the quantities of water necessary for agriculture? - How do you plan the crop s you hope to get with synecoculture? - What are the expectations of the pilot community compar ed to the Preclisyno project? - What comparative advantages do organic fertilizers have in relation to chemical fertilizers?

Expected and deliverable results

- An analysis of the needs of the ministerial departments partner of the project is carried out as well as t he examination of the strengths and weaknesses of their action strategies.

- Recommendations of the activities carried out by the stakeholders are made in terms of plea but also a s tools for supporting populations in the promotion of subsistence agriculture which promotes the prote ction of the environment and nutritional health.

Methodology

The consultant will offer a methodological offer which must include the elements

Following: documentation analysis, individual interviews, observation of activities if necessary.

The proposal must include a sampling of people to interview. The survey will include an important par t of interviews.

The consultant will carry out the evaluation through individual and collective interviews. A framing me eting will be organized. Land of young-Cameroon will provide the contacts of people to meet, the vari ous useful documents of the project and will facilitate the preparation of the mission.

Skills required to carry out the mission and selection criteria

1) Profile of the consultant (s)

The consultant has expertise in social sciences (sociology, anthropology, agronomy, etc.) or related dis cipline, minimum bac + 5.

He or she must demonstrate:

- proven skills in evaluation of the impact of projects/ programs on different actors, including communi ties: methodological know-how, conduct of individual and collective interviews, writing reports, etc;

- Knowledge of associative sectors and local communities;

- Knowledge of human rights and/or inclusive approaches to minorities and vulnerable groups;

- Knowledge of the issues related to food security and environmental protection.

2) Selection criteria for the evaluation team

The consultant is invited, to learn about this reference terms, to submit a detailed proposal for the realiz ation of the investigation. The proposals will be evaluated on the basis of understanding the terms of re ference, the operational capacity of the applicant, the efficiency and the feasibility of the technical prop osal and finally, the relevance of the financial proposal. The table below is in depth on the provider's se lection criteria.

Rubrique	**Point maximum**
Compréhension de la mission et de ses enjeux	**10**
Capacité Opérationnelle	**20**
Expérience technique suffisante	10
Pertinence des outils et des méthodes proposées	10
Méthodologie	**30**
Activités proposées appropriées, pratiques et cohérentes avec les objectifs et résultats escomptés	10
Méthode d'implication des parties prenantes satisfaisante	10
Chronogramme de la mission proposée conforme au temps imparti pour la réalisation de l'activité	10
Pertinence et proposition financière	**20**
Offre financière proposée en concordance avec le budget disponible	10
Rubrique des dépenses reflétant les coûts applicables sur le marché	10
TOTAL	**80**

Assessment calendar and logistics aspects

As an indication, the total duration of the survey (preparation, mission, meetings and reports included) will be around 40 days to be spread over 2 months maximum. The mission of the Consultant/E will be able to start from September 20, 2024 with a meeting in Garoua and travel on the ground in the munic ipalities concerned. A provisional restitution with the supervision team of the mission should take pla ce at the end of the field missions.

The provisional report must be submitted no later than 30 days after the start of the mission and The final report 2 weeks later. The consultant will benefit from the logistical support necessary to c arry out his mission from the youth land office in Garoua (Internet connection, workspace, taking c ontacts with various local interlocutors if desired).

Service regulations

Payment of the study will be made as follows:

•50% when signing the contract

•25% after studying the provisional survey report

•25% after validation of the final survey report

Application file

This file must be composed:

➢A technical proposal including:

- Understanding the reference terms

- Detailed methodology

- If several people are involved in the investigation: the constitution of the team, the distribution of resp onsibilities between its members and the coordination of the team,

- The provisional mission calendar as well as an estimate of men's/day charges.

- A declaration on honor attesting to the lack of conflict of interest with any of the stakeholders.

➢Of a financial proposal including:

- TTC budget integrating budgetary distribution (fees, transport, etc.).

➢The CV of the provider The Survey and all documents attesting to his experience, expertise and kno wledge.

The application file must be sent to the land of young Cameroon in electronic form (e-mail) for the atte ntion of Julbert Tonye: tonejul2002@yahoo.fr and Ruth Langsi yeloma: nruth2000@yahoo.fr with cop y to: tdjcam@yahoo.fr

The subject of the email must be "land of young people/project investigation survey".

Final date for receipt of application files: September 12, 2024.