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Building Resilience in Eastern Chad (BREC)

QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE REPORT

October 1, 2014 – December 31, 2014

For

THE UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE OF FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE

GRANT NO. AID-OFDA-G-14-00081

Submitted by:

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Program Goal: *Vulnerable, rural populations in Sila Region are increasingly able to support themselves in a sustainable manner.*

Achievements:

The following sections highlight major achievements achieved this quarter:

Sectors	Beneficiaries for Reporting Period October 1– December 31, 2014				Beneficiaries for Cumulative (through December 31, 2014) Period			
	Targeted		Reached		Targeted		Reached	
	Total	IDP	Total	IDP	Total	IDP	Total	IDP
1 AFS	0	0	0*	0*	3500	2100	3500	2100
2 ERMS	324	216	331	271	450	270	457	307
Total Beneficiaries	324	216	331	271	3500	2100	3500**	2100**

*No **new** AFS beneficiaries reached during period; activities for period involved previously reported beneficiaries
 **Total Cumulative Beneficiaries are estimated. The majority of ERMS beneficiaries are also AFS beneficiaries, so estimated at AFS totals to avoid double counting

SECTOR 1. Agriculture and Food Security

Brief Sector Narrative:

Thirty (30) of the farmer groups were selected for dry season (vegetable) seeds, tools, and training. Five (5) members per farmer group were invited to represent each farming group at the training ground, giving a total number of 150 people. Despite the intense activities of harvesting, 138 men and 24 women attended the first training (94 returnees and 68 host community members), total of 168 participants. In the second round training, 98 men and 44 women (89 returnees and 53 host members) participated (a total of 142 members). The WCDO field team was fully involved in the training exercise even though led by ONDR agronomists. The remaining last training will take place next quarter.

The groups also received a toolkit as described in the proposal, comprised of one water pump mini-generator with all its accessories, shovels, two hoes, one bladder, two 12-liter plastic watering cans, and one local wheelbarrow. The complete kit value amounted to \$500. Each group contributed 20% of the total amount of the agricultural kit (US \$100). Dry season seeds procured in December will be distributed to these groups in early January 2015.

The System of Crop Intensification (SCI) activities focused on harvesting the test plots of millet and sorghum. The ONDR report indicates a preliminary result of a 29% yield increase over traditional methods, but the reason for this is yet unclear. Attention was given to counter-season farming activities. Some monitoring activities regarding harvest evaluation were also conducted.

WCDO has committed to following up on the health of the horses distributed to 30 farmer groups as part of their rainy season toolkit. The second and last veterinary intervention took place at the end of October. 26 out of 30 horses were inspected by the government veterinary agents in three (3) different villages selected as treatment centers. The major diseases included angina and wounds due to careless harnessing. Four (4) horses from Kadjané Kajaské, Hilé Ambarto, Tambola Ouaddai and Tambola Dajo villages had been taken to other localities for commercial activities and, therefore were not inspected.

SUB-SECTOR: *Improving Agricultural Production/Food Security*

Indicator 1: <i>Projected increase in # of months of food self-sufficiency due to distributed seed systems/agricultural input for beneficiary HH</i>	Target this quarter (Oct-Dec 2014)	Progress this quarter (Oct-Dec 2014):	Cumulative Target through 31 Dec 2014:	Cumulative progress to date through 31 Dec 2014	Target for life of project:	% progress towards target:
	3	0	3	0	3 months	0%
Indicator 2: <i>Number of people benefiting from seed systems/agricultural input activities, by sex</i>	Target this quarter:	Progress this quarter:	Cumulative Target:	Cumulative progress to date:	Target for life of project:	% progress towards target:
	0	0	3500	3500	3500	100%
Female	0	0	1390	1390	1390	100%
Male	0	0	2110	2110	2100	100%
Indicator 3: <i># of people trained in organic pesticides/insecticides**</i>	Target this quarter	Progress this quarter:	Cumulative Target:	Cumulative progress to date:	Target for life of project:	% progress towards target:
	0	0	0	0	600	0%
Indicator 4: <i>Increased yield per ha in SCI plots as compared with traditionally planted plots</i>	Target this quarter:	Progress this quarter:	Cumulative Target:	Cumulative progress to date:	Target for life of project:	% progress towards target:
	50%	29%	50%	29%	50%	29%

**Note: For indicator #3, the training will take place in January 2015

SECTOR 2. *Economic Recovery and Market Systems*

Brief Sector Narrative:

The Rotating Saving and Credit Association (ROSCA) group members who missed the first training due to non accessibility to the villages were trained on the topic “setting up and running of a ROSCA group.” This brings the total to 379 woman trained on the first topic. There were exactly 354 that attended the second training on the topic “Managing a savings box” out of which 252 were returnees and 102 host members. This brings the total of women trained (including 18 that were not part of a group) to 457. Due to the timing through the harvest season, it is considered a success that more than ½ of the group members have attended both the trainings.

SUB-SECTOR: *Microfinance*

Indicator 1: <i># of people, by sex, or MSEs newly receiving financial services or continuing to receive financial services due to OFDA support</i>	Target this quarter:	Progress this quarter:	Cumulative Target:	Cumulative progress to date:	Target for life of project:	% progress towards target:
	324	331	450	457	450 women	102%
Indicator 2: <i>% of financial service accounts/groups supported by OFDA that are functioning properly (Note A)</i>	Target this quarter:	Progress this quarter:	Cumulative Target:	Cumulative progress to date:	Target for life of project:	% progress towards target:
	0	0	0%	0	95%	0%
Indicator 3: <i>Total USD amount channeled into the program area through sub-sector activities (Note B)</i>	Target this quarter:	Progress this quarter:	Cumulative Target:	Cumulative progress to date:	Target for life of project:	% progress towards target:
	\$2000	\$1400	\$3,844	\$3,844	\$6,615	58.1%

Note A: Indicator 2 will be monitored after completion of ROSCA trainings

Note B: Indicator 3 Target for life of project was adjusted from original proposal amount of \$50,000 to \$6,615, as previously reported QE September 30, 2014.

Analysis of Progress:

Assessment Visits to Villages and SCI plots evaluation by ONDR technicians

In the course of this exercise, 70 households in 13 villages were interviewed by ONDR agronomists to make a rapid assessment of harvest yield. The assessment results are encouraging for all communities targeted in general.

The SCI crops evaluation by the ONDR technicians gave a positive result. In the normal rainfall conditions in Sila region, one hectare of sorghum is expected to yield 2000kg and, the pilot

project SCI yielded 2575kg/ha. Here is a statement from their draft report: “we have observed that this innovation method of farming has brought more yields comparatively to the traditional way of farming in this evaluation... (North-East Region, Kimiti Dept., ONDR survey report Nov25, 2014). Comparative results are in the attached English summary document.

Collaboration/Coordination:

WCDO remains an active member of all humanitarian coordination meetings at the regional level. We are present during cluster meetings (Agriculture and food Security, Water Sanitation and Hygiene, Education)

New Developments:

The SCI pilot project went well despite the non-use of improved seed and the non-preparation of the soil. There was an increased yield at least of one third compared to the traditional farming. The program team is confident that if all steps should be followed in SCI activities the yield would be much better.

Last quarter, WCDO reported plans to sell the remaining “rainy season” peanut and sesame seeds that were not able to be distributed due to early rains cutting off villages. This plan turned out to be unworkable. A revised plan was approved by USAID Regional Advisor Victor Bushamaka on December 24, 2014 for WCDO to distribute the seeds to two tontine groups (from communities underserved by seed distributions), who will press them into oil and sell them as an income-generating activity.

Challenges:

The intense harvest activities that were going on during this quarter prevented many beneficiaries from fully attending training sessions.

Key activities for the upcoming quarter

Garden seeds distribution is planned for January in the next quarter. One thousand (1000) vegetable farming households were identified and registered as beneficiaries with 604 women and 396 men for dry season farming activities. The seeds per household head will be a package of mallow (30g), arugula (30g), okra (20g), turnip (20g), onion (20g), tomato (15g), and watermelon (10g).

The final project evaluation by Department of NGO Governance (DONG) will also take place next quarter.

REPORT ATTACHMENT :
Analysis and interpretation of ONDR statistical report
 (translation by WCDO Chris Sheach 30Jan15)

This is drawn from the statistical report rolled out through sample survey plots and household survey conducted by the agents of ONDR in the month of December 2014, during the harvest, which affirms that cereals (millet and sorghum) and the oil-producing (peanut and sesame) crop constitute the food base of this region.

Traditional Fields

In general, it is found that the production of crops in traditional fields of beneficiaries is low. This is partly explained by a failure to follow the specific crop techniques (consideration of density, weeding time and input of organic matter). According to ONDR surveys on household returns, the results show that their production is relatively small compared to the standard output in normal conditions (comparison chart below).

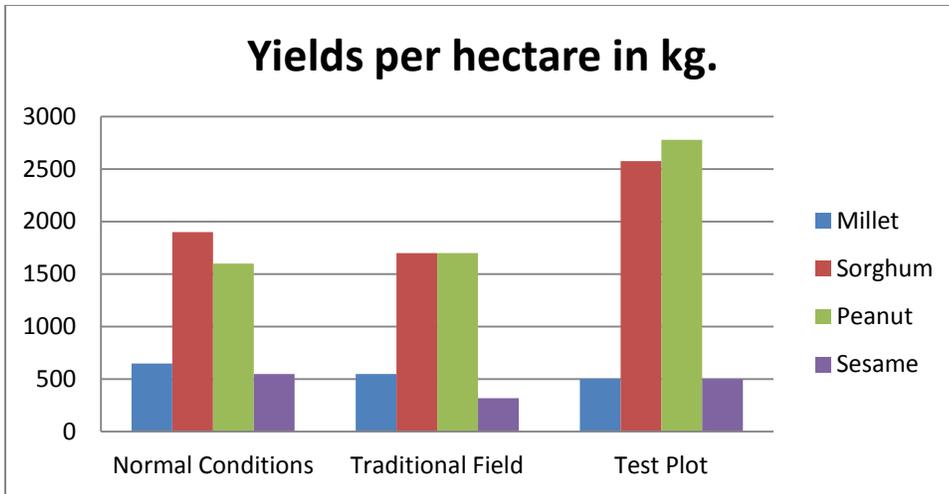
Test plots : System of Crop Intensification (SCI)

These pilot fields, initiated by the organization, were transplanted later than the recommended crop calendar, but density was considered and weeding time. In principle, one should add the organic matter before planting and provide careful monitoring of the nursery immediately after installation, but this was not done as it should be, because of poor roads that did not allow access to the villages where SCI fields were installed. Therefore, the nurseries were not transplanted on time.

Nevertheless, routine monitoring of these fields by agents of the organization corrected some of negligence that has been seen in traditional fields. That's why the test plots gave a very good performance, which is slightly higher than the normal yield of field [for this region]. This is especially remarkable in sorghum fields (pilot field totaled a yield of 2575kg/ha against production under normal conditions between 1800 and 2000kg/ha).

Comparison table

	Normal Conditions	Traditional Field	Test Plot	comments
Millet	650	550	504	Among the 4 crops, sorghum had the best yield, which is above normal.
Sorghum	1900	1,700	2,575	
Peanut	1600	1,700	2,777	
Sesame	550	320	500	



Written by WCDO Chad Programme Team 27/01/2015
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