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# Building Resilience in Eastern Chad (BREC)

FINAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

May 1, 2014 – July 31, 2015

For

THE UNITED STATES AGENCY  
FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE OF FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE

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

Submitted by: Nick Archer

World Concern Development Organization  
19303 Fremont Ave. N.  
Seattle, WA 98133  
206-546-7201

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## Cover Sheet

<b><u>Applicant Organization Name:</u></b> World Concern Development Organization (WCDO)	
<b><u>Headquarters Contact Information</u></b>	<b><u>Field Contact Information</u></b>
<u>Name:</u> Nick Archer	<u>Name:</u> Agouna Guissil Emmanuel
<u>Mailing Address:</u> 19303 Fremont Ave. N. Seattle, WA 98133	<u>Mailing Address:</u> BP 5705 Ndjamen, Chad
<u>Telephone:</u> (804) 726-0847	<u>Telephone:</u> +235 (66) 202443 / 92108770
<u>Fax:</u> 206-546-7269	<u>Fax:</u> none
<u>E-mail:</u> <a href="mailto:nicka@worldconcern.org">nicka@worldconcern.org</a>	<u>E-mail:</u> <a href="mailto:chadcountrydirector@wcdro.org">chadcountrydirector@wcdro.org</a>

Grant No: AID-OFDA-G-14-00081

Program Title: Building Resilience in Chad (BREC)

Country/Region of Country: Chad, Sila region

Reporting period: May 1, 2014 – July 31, 2015

### Executive Summary

This report summarizes OFDA-funded activities on behalf of the relocated (returning) Eastern Chad former IDPs who settled in the villages in Ade Sup-Prefecture. Ade District is one of the areas of the Dar Sila Region that was mostly affected by the conflicts from Darfur in 2006 and 2007.

The project invested into the lives of Eastern Chad populace under two separate but complementary programs for vulnerable communities, both returnees and hosts: 1) agriculture and food security and 2) economic recovery.

Under the BREC OFDA grant, WCDO staff distributed seeds, then trained beneficiaries in agriculture (rainy dry and counter season farming techniques), animal care, and small business in order to strengthen their resilience, by encouraging farmers and women ROSCAs to develop their skills and work their land for self-sufficiency in food production and income generation. This sup-prefecture has been ignored by humanitarian organizations since 2009. Since that year, WCDO has been the first NGO to reach beyond the wadi Kaja River (within the eastern horn of the map of Chad) to the poor villages with unattended and marginalized populations.

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## Program Overview

This report highlights the successful achievements of the Building Resilience in Chad (BREC) project which allowed a total of 33 returnee and host villages in the Ade area, in the Sila Region, to greatly benefit in the sectors of 1) agriculture and food security and 2) economic recovery and market systems. The project served 3,796 households (HHs) of which 2,396 HHs were internally displaced persons (IDPs) exceeding the targeted number of 3,500 HHs, of which 2,100 were IDP HHs. During the extension period of the BREC project, two evaluations surveys were run. One was first run by WCDO's consultant Philip Mato Galgallo and by the government partners of the Ministry for Plan and International Cooperation (DONG). Both teams used quantitative and qualitative methods to evaluate the impact of the project on Ade. Questionnaires were administered; interviews and group discussions and observations were used during the evaluations visits.

### Program Goal and Objectives

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

**Objective 1:** Increased food security in 30 villages through agriculture production.

**Objective 2:** Increased access to micro-finance by vulnerable households.

### Beneficiaries Targeted and Reached by Objective

Sectors	Actual Beneficiaries for Grant Period							
	Targeted				Reached			
	Total	IDP	Male	Female	Total	IDP	Male	Female
1	3,500	2,100	2,100	1,400	3,796	2,396	2,257	1,539
2	450	270	N/A	450	474	313	0	474

\*Actual Beneficiaries are listed as # of HH (Households). The majority of ERMS beneficiaries are also AFS beneficiaries, they are a subset of Sector 1 and not additive to the total to avoid double counting.

### Geographic Location with coordinates of villages

	Names of villages	Latitude	Longitude
1	Kourai Bechir	N 12° 38' 34.25"	E 21° 50' 09.40"
2	Hile Fachir	N 12° 37' 04.93"	E 22° 06' 31.94"
3	Hadjar Guebilet	N 12° 35' 58.31"	E 21° 59' 03.00"
4	Kataltek Mimi	N 12° 36' 10.71"	E 21° 59' 56.95"
5	Hile Ambarto	N 12° 41' 01.64"	E 21° 51' 37.10"
6	Tambola Moubi	N 12° 28' 04.24"	E 22° 01' 26.73"
7	Tambola Ouadai	N 12° 26' 50.89"	E 22° 01' 40.98"
8	Kajane Kajaske	N 12° 34' 41.65"	E 21° 52' 50.26"

9	Raguide Tama	N 12° 38' 03.88"	E 21° 53' 43.25"
10	Sissi Massalite	N 12° 42' 53.44"	E 21° 50' 32.79"
11	Damre Artigalet Gozgazal	N 12° 35' 42.39"	E 22° 06' 27.34"
12	Raibandala	N 12° 37' 00.77"	E 21° 52' 39.64"
13	Treya Bocha	N 12° 34' 21.02"	E 22° 08' 17.19"
14	Tambola Mimi-Dajo	N 12° 28' 21.11"	E 22° 01' 30.74"
15	Hadjar Marfain Dajo	N 12° 35' 48.47"	E 21° 59' 30.35"
16	Hadjar Marfain Kataltek	N 12° 35' 23.28"	E 22° 00' 26.19"
17	Abirbiri	N 12° 35' 57.20"	E 22° 09' 47.79"
18	Tandelti	N 12° 36' 27.67"	E 22° 08' 22.07"
19	Koumou Moudouga	N 12° 37' 33.00"	E 22° 08' 12.76"
20	Langata	N 12° 37' 10.28"	E 22° 12' 51.60"
21	Tawaigne	N 12° 37' 18.24"	E 21° 57' 12.98"
22	Hile Mana	N 12° 35' 51.68"	E 22° 01' 14.11"
23	Koloye	N 12° 32' 18.38"	E 22° 10' 42.72"
24	Youye	N 12° 34' 03.55"	E 22° 02' 26.89"
25	Loubane	N 12° 34' 32.86"	E 22° 01' 45.54"
26	Djabalene	N 12° 33' 07.52"	E 21° 59' 00.85"
27	Kherwadjid	N 12° 33' 21.70"	E 22° 04' 06.08"
28	Taroura	N 12° 38' 05.65"	E 22° 09' 28.40"
29	Djerena	N 12° 39' 29.11"	E 22° 08' 30.66"
30	Amdeguel	N 12° 39' 14.06"	E 22° 09' 35.04"
31	Fafalko	N 12° 27' 19.6"	E 22° 09' 23.3"
32	GozAkoula – Ardebe	N 12° 29' 9.7"	E 22° 11' 55.2"
33	Hile Maki – Damirgue	N 12° 28' 2.7"	E 22° 10' 45.2"

## Overall Performance

### **SECTOR 1: Agriculture and Food Security**

#### **Sub-Sector:** *Improving Agricultural Production/Food Security*

HHs were supported with seeds and farming tools throughout the rainy season, the counter season and the dry (or vegetable gardening) season. Seeds were distributed to the individual HHs and tools provided to 60 farmer and gardener groups.

The ONDR and local government authorities initially helped the field team identify 33 villages, which have not been served by NGOs for the past 5 years. Among the 33 villages, approximately 21 are populated with returnees from Darfur conflict or ex-refugees, and 12 are populated with host or people who have never migrated or were not targeted during the conflicts. In all 33 villages, chiefs and local authorities were solicited by field agents to help identify the beneficiaries.

Individual households were chosen based on the following criteria:

1. Old men and women who have land, but no laborers, no plow, and no donkey;
2. People in the village who are known as effective farmers (not just land owners or traders or herders but those who cultivate and harvest every year);
3. Members of self-help groups known to be active by the elders (for group activities); (Villages with no active groups had to register as new groups, after they understood the principles of group formation taught during orientation);
4. Women known as traders in the village with capacities in team building to recruit tontine groups of five members;

Seeds were distributed to individual households, while each kit was provided to a group of farmers. Due to this process, some individual households benefitted from both kit and seed distributions while others benefitted from just seeds. All farmer kit recipients also received, at a minimum, rainy season seeds; they may have also benefitted from other seeds, depending on their proximity to wadis. Counter-season garden seeds were distributed only in villages with appropriate soil and water source conditions.

Groups of farmers or gardeners who were proposed by village leaders and approved by field agents were required cover 20% of the total cost of the kits in order to inspire project ownership and sustainability of group membership. Payments were made and exchanged in CFA and recovered by WCDO before the kits were provided. Among selected beneficiaries, farmer groups that had been formed based on family or personal interests decided to reorganize into new groups after they understood the principles of group formation during orientation.

Before the list of beneficiaries in every village was prepared, the field team with ONDR visited the villages to confirm what types of crops are the most practiced in the village. Interviews and observations have helped determine the major types of seeds cultivated in the villages. Some villages are located on hills, while others are in the valleys or near the river, therefore the types of crops and the farming systems vary from one village to another. Some villages practice rainy season farming only, while others prefer garden farming or commercial crops (such as coriander or chick pea). Villages did not receive the same types nor quantities of seeds because each village has its own number of farmers, gardeners, women traders and farmer groups, and each village has its own farming practices and preferences. Quantities of seeds per HH were computed based on the average required to cultivate one hectare: 50 kg of unshelled peanut, 10 kg of sorghum, 10 kg of millet, 2.5 kg of sesame, 2.5 kg of beans.

Seeds in every village were sampled on the basis of the villages' favored and most cultivated crops. Tools and seeds were provided to experienced and needy farmer groups. The distributed seeds included sorghum, finger millet, peanut, sesame, beans, chickpea, coriander, tomato, turnip, jute (corette), chicory (roquette), onion, watermelon, and okra. The distributed tools included carts and horses, plows, ground nut shellers, motorized water pumps, wheelbarrows, rakes, hoes, and shovels. Seeds and tools were also supported with knowledge transfer throughout six training sessions (three per group). The whole process was implemented hand-in-hand with local authorities and local government technicians from National Office for Rural Development (ONDR).

Successful implementation requires both distributions and knowledge transfer. ONDR and field agents listened to farmers discuss their challenges and used these discussions as training topics. The trainings were thus designed to help respond to their direct and immediate farming challenges through transfer of technical know-how. Only five members per group were invited to each training round. This approach was used, based on experience, for the purpose of keeping the training highly effective for smaller number of attendants, as opposed to less effective training due to a larger attendance. Trainings were co-run by ONDR (Goz Beida and Ade Area) and Plants Protections Office (DPVC) Goz Beida, who are government specialists of development working with villages.

The farmer kit content was based on ONDR recommendations drawn from the past experience in the area and familiarity to the people. The horses were chosen by the groups themselves. The carts, plows, and peanut shellers were ordered based on the Sudanese types requested by the groups themselves. The horses received two veterinary interventions throughout the project period, and were used beyond farming productivity to transport goods to market and people to medical care. All goods were procured locally. The water pumps and watering cans were imported by Goz Beida suppliers to ensure quality. The rakes, shovels and hoes were made by local blacksmiths.

The System of Crop Intensification (SCI) experiment took place in two selected villages. The results proved effective and productive as per the ONDR report, even though some steps in the prescribed process were not followed. Millet and sorghum were thus planted instead of finger millet (fonio) in the two villages. One village's test plot benefitted from its close proximity (5km) to WCDO's Ade office. This test plot was accessible to WCDO staff and easy to monitor from ground preparation to harvest. The second test plot was located across the Kaja River (70km) from Ade base and therefore not as accessible during the growing season and not monitored closely. The positive result in the second village could be attributed mainly to the high quality soil (clay and sand appropriate for sorghum). (The ONDR Report is attached).

The slow supply of seeds from Goz Beida markets, poor road conditions, the remoteness of village locations (4 hour's drive from Goz Beida and 75 km radius from Ade on both sides of the Wadi Kaja River) and rainy season conditions added complexities to the implementation and distribution processes. However, the project benefitted 3,796 HHs (1,539 HHs headed by women and 2,257 HHs headed by men) with seed distributions (see Appendix A for additional details). All activities took place within the project timeframe despite some delays due to poor road networks and irregular rains. The partnership with local authorities and government technicians has provided a beneficial relationship with WCDO and the communities served.

## **SECTOR 2: Economic Recover and Market Systems**

### **Sub-Sector: Microfinance**

Microfinance was introduced to selected women tontine groups serving 474 individuals. Essentially, the groups attended three trainings: 1) Operating a ROSCA group, 2) Savings account management, and 3) Storage of agriculture products and choice of sale time period. The majority

of the women said they have acquired new skills in small business and in principles of loans, savings and investment. They have seen increased opportunities.

Women involved in ROSCA groups testified that other than the small loans that they do on weekly market days, they have never known of the ROSCA principles of savings and insurance. The training was necessary to introduce the new concept to the women traders. Even without being supported with trading kits, some of the ROSCA groups have been able to save enough seeds and food to sell or share during rainy season. Each of the women attended a training, and all but one group were represented at all training rounds, despite the fact many women were still busy in the market garden harvest. All training sessions were run by WCDO field team.

### Constraints/Weaknesses

One of the major challenges in respect to execution of the project was the rainy season. As the project started in May, the rain also began to fall, damaging the roads and filling the wadis, making it very difficult or even impossible for staff to reach the villages for distributions. Also, it affected the trainings attendance of men and women in farmers and market garden groups. Women's attendance was especially low, as the roads were inaccessible. Attendance levels were also impacted by the need to work in the fields during growing seasons.

The security climate in Chad changed drastically during the project's time period. Attacks attributed to Boko Haram on police and civilian targets in N'djamena have required adjustments to security measures for field staff. Although no WCDO staff was directly affected by these attacks, several were in proximity to the blasts. Non-necessary personnel have frozen travel to Chad at this time.

Many NGOs and UN agencies are leaving eastern Chad, such as OXFAM, FAO, UNFPA, and UNICEF. Others have closed their offices. This movement of NGOs will create more vulnerability as the population is still struggling to transition to resilience. The limited number of agencies puts pressure on those that remain to support government and local initiatives.

### Adjustments Made

Two adjustments were made to this project from the original proposal. First, some of the seed purchased for distribution could not be distributed before the rains restricted access to the target communities. This seed was not able to be replanted after a few months, and was redistributed to the tontine groups as an income generating opportunity, since they could press the nuts and sell the oil. The second adjustment was to include three additional villages in the seed distribution.

### Summary of Cost-Effectiveness

Total direct cost: \$873,994

Cost Benefit Analysis			
Sector	People reached	Total Cost	Cost/ Person
1	21,631	\$869,273	\$40.19

2	474	\$4,721	\$9.96
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SUB-SECTOR: *Improving Agricultural Production/Food Security*

Indicator 1: <i>Projected <b>increase in # of months</b> of food self-sufficiency due to distributed seed systems/agricultural input for beneficiary HH</i>	Cumulative progress to date	Target for life of project	% progress towards target
	2 months	3 months	67%
Indicator 2: <i><b>Number of people</b> benefiting from seed systems/agricultural input activities, by sex</i>	Cumulative progress to date	Target for life of project	% progress towards target
	Female: 1539 Male: 2257 <sup>1</sup>	Female: 1390 Male: 2110	Female: 111% Male: 107%
Indicator 3: <i><b># of people</b> trained in organic pesticides/insecticides</i>	Cumulative progress to date	Target for life of project	% progress towards target
	149	600	25%
Indicator 4: <i><b>Increased yield per ha</b> in SCI plots as compared with traditionally planted plots</i>	Cumulative progress to date	Target for life of project	% progress towards target
	29%	50%	58%

<sup>1</sup> This progress # is corrected from the previous quarter, where it was incorrectly disaggregated. The overall progress has not changed.

**SECTOR 2. *Economic Recover and Market Systems***

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:
	0	0	450	474	450 women	105%
Indicator 2: <i>% of financial service accounts/groups supported by OFDA</i>	Target this quarter:	Progress this quarter:	Cumulative Target:	Cumulative progress to date:	Target for life of project:	% progress towards target:
	0	0	95%	70%	95%	70%

<i>that are functioning properly</i>						
Indicator 3: <i>Total USD amount channeled into the program area through sub-sector activities</i>	Target this quarter:	Progress this quarter:	Cumulative Target:	Cumulative progress to date:	Target for life of project:	% progress towards target:
	0	0	\$6,615	\$4,721	\$6,615	71%

## Appendix A: Agriculture and Food Security

Activity	Nature of the activity	HH directly served		
		Male	Female	Total
Rainy season seeds support <b>164,894 Kg in 2014</b>  <b>22,496Kg in 2015</b>	<b><i>Distributed seeds in 2014:</i></b> Peanut (111,600Kg) Sorghum (25,560 Kg), Millet (21,010Kg), Sesame (6,724 Kg)	<b>2,110</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>3,500</b>
	<b><i>Distributed seeds in 2015:</i></b> Peanut (14,800Kg) Sorghum (2,960 Kg), Millet (2,960Kg), Sesame (888 Kg) Bean (888 Kg)	<b>147</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>296</b>
Counter season seeds support <b>5007.5 Kg (2014)</b>	<b><i>Distributed seeds:</i></b> Chickpea (2,500Kg) Coriander (2,500Kg) Tomato (7,500g)	<b>410</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>500</b>
Market garden seeds support <b>145,000 g or 145 Kg (2015)</b>	<b><i>Distributed seeds :</i></b> Tomato (15,000g) Turnip (30,000g) Corrette (30,000g) Roquette (20,000g) Onion (20,000g) Watermelon (10,000g) Okra (20,000g)	<b>393</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>30 farmers groups</b> support in agricultural tools	<b><i>Distributed tools :</i></b> Horses (30) Horse carts (30) Plows (90) Peanut Sheller (30)	-	-	<b>760</b>
<b>30 Market garden Groups</b> support in agricultural tools	<b><i>Distributed tools :</i></b> Honda water pumps (30) Wheelbarrows (30) Watering can 12L (60) Rakes (30) Shovels (60) Hoes (60)	<b>364</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>770</b>
Farmers groups three (3) training sessions by ONDR and DPVC	<b><i>Topic 1:</i></b> Fight against the enemies of crop and mode of operation of a group by ONDR	<b>116</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>132</b>
	<b><i>Topic 2:</i></b> Equipment management by the group by ONDR	<b>138</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>162</b>
	<b><i>Topic 3:</i></b> artisanal processing technology of harvested products by ONDR	<b>98</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>142</b>
Market garden groups three (3) training sessions by ONDR and DPVC	<b><i>Topic 1:</i></b> Technical itinerary of vegetable crops and water pump management by ONDR	<b>268</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>376</b>

	<b><i>Topic 2</i></b> : Composting Techniques by ONDR	<b>104</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>160</b>
	<b><i>Topic 3</i></b> : Fight against pests: The bio pesticide by DPVC	<b>112</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>149</b>
Two (2) veterinary visits	Diagnostics and treatments against the flu, wounds, inflammations and fur of horses,			<b>26</b>