

Chad

Results Review

Non-Presence Country

R4

FY 2001

March 1999

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TITLE II – CHAD

Summary - The Chad Ouaddai Food Security Initiative is a Title II activity managed by Africare. The life of activity is FY 1997 – 2001. The project was approved by the Government of Chad on August 8, 1997 and FY 1998 was Africare's first full year of implementation.

Program Objectives - The goal of the project is to enhance food security by addressing four objectives of 1) strengthening the capacity of villages to address food security needs; 2) increasing agricultural productivity; 3) increasing the value of family food production; and 4) improving household nutrition of the targeted population, especially women and children. Key impact indicators are a) increased community capacity, as measured by the Food Security Community Capacity Index; b) increased number of months of adequate household food provisions; c) increased number of families adopting improved processing; d) improved storage and marketing techniques; and e) percentage reduction in stunted children.

Major Results - FY 1998 was used for project start-up activities. Project sites were established at Abeche and Adre, followed by hiring staff and familiarization visits to local officials and local populations to explain the project. The major activities undertaken were implementation of a baseline survey and a rapid rural assessment (RRA). Six teams of enumerators interviewed 591 households in 30 villages. Besides gathering information on local infrastructure, community organization, and household attitudes and coping mechanisms, anthropometric measures of children less than five years old were carried out. Some of the important findings of the baseline survey, completed on October 27, 1998, which will serve to structure project interventions, are: a community association usually exists, but does not address food security issues, although all of the households face food shortages during the course of the year. The RRA showed that 80% of the population surveyed cannot meet their food needs for 3 to 7 months of the year. Out of 877 children measured during the baseline, 27% are considered stunted, and 12% wasted.

To address food security needs, Africare has developed a "food security community capacity index" that measures such indicators as levels of participation of a population in village decision making, the ability of a village to organize and take action, improved literacy and numeracy of villagers. Africare has added a quantifiable indicator, which is the development of food security action plans. It is expected that these will be completed over the course of FY 1999. Since the project was launched only in FY 1998, it is expected the FY 1999 will be the first year to show results of this objective.

To increase agricultural productivity, Africare undertook some beginning activities such as land restoration. 250 people worked over a two-week period to clear 120 hectares of land and construct a dike, with the result being a 30% number of households farming on the dam. Two experimental plots for seed improvement and multiplication were established. Seeds were distributed to 84 households and planted on a total of 263 plots. Market information, which had been identified as a constraint in the baseline, was diffused in nine major markets in the project zone.

Results of other objectives will be quantified in FY 1999.

Monetization - The activity is funded by the sale of an estimated 10,000 MT of P.L.-480 wheat flour, which should generate about \$4.9 million over the life of the program. (This includes a Section 202(e) cash grant, which will be used for program administration costs.) To date, 3,566 MT of wheat flour have been sold in Ndjamena to small traders generating a total of \$1,549,180. The sales structure through which the wheat flour was sold (in small lots) worked to counter a longstanding oligopolistic market, and thus addressed the USAID/FFP objective of ensuring that a monetization program has a market impact. The FFP requirement of 80% cost recovery was also achieved. Approximately one-half of the proceeds were sent to Mali, and used to finance the Mali Title II "Goundam Food Security Initiative." In FY 1999, a third Africare project in Burkina Faso will be added, and funds also used to support this project. A FY 1999 tranche of 2,000 MT of wheat flour is due to arrive Chad in early March, and is being sold at an improved sales price over last year. It is expected to generate some \$1 million.

Metric Tonnage

Estimated \$ value

FY 1999	2,000 MT	\$1.0 million
FY 2000	3,000 MT (1,000 MT Chad; 1,000 MT Mali; 1,000 Burkina Faso)	\$1.5 million
FY 2001	3,000 MT (1,000 MT Chad; 1,000 MT Mali; 1,000 Burkina Faso)	\$1.5 million