



« LES VOLONTAIRES » asbl NPO

ASSOCIATION DES VOLONTAIRES CIVIQUES ET ETHIQUES POUR LA
RESPONSABILITE SOCIETALE ET ENVIRONNEMENTALE

E-mail: lesvolontairesasbl@gmail.com Tél. : 0024389622775

Trust Merchant Bank /Lubumbashi N° 1230-0171917-00-15 USD

Office : 02, Avenue Des Iris, Quartier Bel Air, Commune Kampemba
HAUT-KATANGA, R.D.CONGO



Support 180 households to live after covid -19 in DR Congo living in extreme poverty and hunger

FOOD SECURITY PROJECT

05 September 2020

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Name of the Applicant Organization	ASSOCIATION DES VOLONTAIRES CIVIQUES ET ETHIQUES POUR LA RESPONSABILITE SOCIETALE ET ENVIRONNEMENTALE « LES VOLONTAIRES » asbl
Registration Details	Acte du Notariat N°47465 du 20/11/18 N°007/543/ 2019 justice H-KAT N°Just./SG/20/746/2019 N° F.92/33.604 Trust Merchant Bank /Lubumbashi N° 1230-0171917-00-15 USD
Contact Person Designation Contact number	Grégoire Mutshail Mutomb Président National
Social Media and email adress	lesvolontairesasbl@gmail.com
Siège social	2 avenue des Iris Bel Air, Kampemba , LUBUMBASHI
Titre du Projet / Project Title	Support 180 households to live after covid -19 in DR Congo living in extreme poverty and hunger
Siège(s) d'exploitation / Address	3 villages Kalinda, Kilongo and Kumwana of Kipushi territory
Activities Sector	Covid -19 , Health, Agriculture, horticulture Fruits -Vegetables and livestock
10% support COVID -19 prevention	5,000
Investisment Budget (\$)	50,000
Date de l'introduction de la demande	05 September 2020

I. Title of Action/ Title (Intervention or Project):

Support 180 households to live after covid -19 in DR Congo living in extreme poverty and hunger

Project or Program Summary:

COVID-19 crisis will reshape efforts to peacebuilding and development and the role local actors Support for production on 120 hectares, including 90 Ha of maize crops in the rainy season and 30 Ha of gardens (fruits and vegetables) in the dry season with 180 producers including 115 women and 65 of the young people working on one ha of maize and 0,20 ha of market garden crops (apple cabbages, tomatoes, celery, green beans and chives/chives, green corn). They will receive agricultural inputs, training, technical support from ASBL THE VOLONTAIRES in second season of the year with 5 hens including a rooster to restore and consolidate food security too fragile, in order to allow them to live and fight against the seasons of hunger and speculation swings in the prices of cornmeal. Women-future agricultural entrepreneurs are recouping their lost social status and dignity in the village community.

The Democratic Republic of Congo is one of the poorest countries in the world where access to drinking water is 23% in cities and almost zero in rural areas because you have to bathe and drink the same water from rivers. The families of subsistence farmers in the three nomadic villages are among the poorest of the poor. Covid -19 has almost accentuated the extreme poverty and the lack of training in best agricultural practices and using good seeds to sow to collect and poor quality, the lack of irrigation system. The only survival aid is harvesting the maize crops barely preventing families from starving to death, with no money for school fees, health care or other basic necessities not even a way to find solutions to fight against COVID -19.

Support for the consolidation and restoration of food and nutrition security for producers in the nearby villages of the city of Lubumbashi through the development of horticultural crops (Fruits and Vegetables), Maize and the dissemination of itineraries techniques adapted to professionalisation.

After having lost 18 people from Covid -19, the 3 villages are living in panic, no longer know how to walk to pick mushrooms and collect forest products in the forest savannah, the three villages come on alert and lack food, their situation is worsening by Covid -19. we propose to help them to live with the protective measures against the pandemic and to rebuild their survival by the production on 120 hectares, including 90 ha of corn crops in the rainy season and 30 ha of gardens in the dry season with 180 producers without food including 115 women and 65 young people working on 0.50 ha of maize and 0.20 ha of vegetable crops. They will receive agricultural inputs, COVID -19 survival training and technical support for social and economic reintegration.

We inform the World Bank and FAO that the new poorest are those who live in the peri-urban areas and in villages near the big cities. It is imperative to help them and protect households against the repercussions of the pandemic.

The COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting economic crisis risk pushing poor villages into extreme poverty

The new poor is defined as those who were expected to be non-poor in 2020 prior to the COVID-19 outbreak but are now expected to be poor in 2020 and there is now more extreme poor here in RDcongo

Donations Description.

To grow 0.70 ha and become independent, each gardener will need on average:

- ✓ \$10 Will professionalize a poor woman to become a professional farmer in cooperative
- ✓ \$20 Will buy phytosanitary products
- ✓ \$28 Will mitigate negative effects and impacts of covid-19 on poor families
- ✓ \$ 35 will install a small maize processing value chain for the 3 villages of 180 families
- ✓ \$ 50 will provide a clean drinking water in 3 villages and allow women to save 5 km from daily walks to the river each day
- ✓ \$ 68 Will buy high quality maize seed
- ✓ \$ 109 will buy compost and mineral fertilizer
- ✓ \$ 196 Will support a complete input kit
- ✓ \$ 278 Will help a family of 6 children become self sufficiency

WHAT IS THE PROBLEM?

The villages near the cities of Lubumbashi and Kipushi live on maximum alert because they are faced with serious food insecurity caused by the Covid -19 pandemic, leaving the villages poor, sick and without food. more than 180 households in the villages Kalinda, Kilongo and Kumwana are faced with many challenges, including the lack of methods of protection against covid-19, including drinking water , low productivity, absence of technologies and inadequate natural resources , lack of agricultural credit and high cost of inputs, live on food harvested from the biodiversity of forest savannas (berries, mushrooms, fodder, caterpillars and insects etc.)

They are nomadic villagers according to the seasons for collecting mushrooms, caterpillars and grasshoppers, these migrating families become permanent farmers to survive and avoid disease. If the biodiversity of the forest savannah constitutes their vital capital then nomadism is over with COVID -19, these nomads of yesterday become stable, it is the fear of disease and famine that sets in.

HOW WILL THIS PROJECT SOLVE THE PROBLEM?

Provide arable land, train 180 women and young people, initiate 3 agricultural cooperatives, Improve yields, increase productivity, create income-generating activities, Decrease post-harvest losses, seize opportunities for small processing and marketing of products farm. Bring sustainable energy solutions, stabilize food security, break the cycle of hunger, poverty and food nomadism. With the support of agricultural inputs, technical support, drinking water, irrigation and poultry farming .

POTENTIAL LONG TERM IMPACT

Break the cycle of hunger, poverty and food nomadism of 180 households in 3 villages. Project will install 3 sustainable training cooperative for beneficiaries to live healthy lives and improve their family well-being while becoming self-sufficient by resettling sustainable villages that are no longer dependent harvests of biodiversity from savannahs. A contribution from community food security. Women will be worthy to restore studies of 540 children. Young couples can stay together and buy a bed. 10% of the project is to mitigate the negative effects and impacts of Covid-19 on poor families .

Organization Profile:

The (NPO) "**LesVOLONTAIRES**" is a Nonprofit organization led by a group of agronomists, sociologists, rural development, veterinarians to create decision-making leadership among the population and on all young people who do not do nothing and women to accompany them in their personal care. The initiator of this NGO is a three-step agronomist, from agricultural high schools, then an agricultural technician engineer to the higher level, then he get a degree in phytotechnics crops protection and veterinary and finally get a Master's degree in Christian Leadership. He has many experiences with United Nations humanitarian missions with FAO. To live without supporting a human is to die every minute. The non-profit association has all the official documents of the Congolese state to carry out these activities throughout DR Congo.

A Nonprofit organization (NPO) has a 7 ha training centre in the heart of the city of Lubumbashi and has trained more than 10,000 farmers with FAO support. Currently its fight is to create viable and reliable cooperatives through the consortium of small holders' cooperatives in short **CCFcoop**, which is part of the sustainability of these **SDG 2030 projects**. Given its expertise, the non-profit organization **LES VOLONTAIRES** has just signed a strategic partnership with the National Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Rural Development, the effects of which will be in 2020 to relieve, consolidate and restore security food of the wounded populations.

II. Context and Justification of Action /Background or Problem Statement:

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is a vast country of more than 80 million hectares of arable land. The country benefits from the rains, and the Congo River basin consists of numerous tributaries that allow crops to be irrigated on at least 4 million hectares with fresh water in addition to its water table capacity. With more than 90 million inhabitants, 70% of

whom work in agriculture, the country nevertheless faces severe food insecurity for months of the year that our organization calls "the hunger seasons of extroverted agriculture".

Despite favourable assets, Congolese agriculture faces many challenges: its productivity is very low due to the absence or near absence of input and technology. Funding for agricultural development has never reached 5% of the national budget. This country is characterized by a weak institutional agricultural research environment, a shortage of skilled labour, inadequate management of natural resources (land and water) and high credit costs or near-non-existence, high cost of inputs including seed, fertilizer and others. The poor performance of the agricultural sector generates food insecurity and poverty, especially in urban-rural areas, and creates an addiction to importing food en masse for the needs of the population. Estimates show that from 2014 to 2017, the DRC imported more than \$2.5 billion a year.

In 2010, poverty levels were estimated at 75.73% in rural areas and 61.49% in urban areas (Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Rural Development, 2010. Sectoral strategy for agriculture and rural development. DR Congo). In the absence of the 2019 and 2020 surveys We think that extreme poverty can reach 87 % to 92 % in rural areas and 80 % in urban areas, this seriously affects the population.

The coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) has hit cities hard. If these public health measures have slowed the spread of the virus, they have also caused a deep recession in many rural agglomerations such as villages living on crops from the wonders of ecosystem services.

There are so many consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic on poverty in villages in DR Congo, for example the first 3 months of the pandemic crisis shows that everyone should stay at home when they should water the fields of small farmers ? CORONA -19 also killed the irrigation in the fields and the fields as well as the small livestock, especially the poultry were slaughtered for fear of the mutation of the virus so no harvests of vegetables and nor of meats, it generates the crisis, that kills self - employment and local production and invites famine and poverty. Swift and drastic measures taken by several African governments to contain the disease have serious economic consequences.

The coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) is the most acute global crisis of our time; it exposes structural weaknesses and exacerbates inequalities.

The coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) has hit neighboring towns and villages head-on. If these public health measures have slowed the spread of the virus, they have also caused a deep recession in many rural agglomerations such as villages living on crops from the wonders of ecosystem services.

The coronavirus (COVID-19) crisis has brought an abrupt halt to progress in economic growth and poverty reduction around the world. The pandemic continues to worsen around the world, but it is in villages, rural settlements and slums that the hardships it creates in the lives of billions of people are most evident. Countries where children, young people, women and people living in fragile environments and conflict situations like the DRC, also lacking irrigation systems as well as workers in the informal sector suffer the most.

It will take four priority areas: saving lives against the coronavirus, protecting the poor and vulnerable, helping to save jobs and businesses, and working for a more resilient recovery.

Finally, the recovery phase is about helping countries build a more sustainable, inclusive and resilient future in a world transformed by the pandemic. To end extreme poverty and promote shared prosperity.

It should be structured in three stages: relief, restructuring and resilient recovery. The first phase consists of an emergency response to the health threat posed by the coronavirus and its immediate social, economic and financial consequences. Then, once the epidemic is under control and economic activity can resume, it is a question of helping communities to strengthen their health systems in the perspective of future crises, to restore living conditions

and resources. livelihoods by supporting access to education and health care as well as employment, and enabling businesses and financial institutions to get back on their feet.

The coronavirus (COVID-19) crisis has brought an abrupt halt to progress in economic growth and poverty reduction around the world. The pandemic continues to worsen around the world, but it is in villages, rural settlements and slums that the hardships it creates in the lives of billions of people are most evident. Countries where children, young people, women and people living in fragile environments and conflict situations like the DRC, also lacking irrigation systems as well as workers in the informal sector suffer the most.

Following the multiple imports of agricultural products in the Haut Katanga province of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), fruits, vegetables and even maize, which is the basic food security food. The food supply of this province dependent on southern African countries such as South Africa, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania etc. there are times of recurrent diplomatic crises between the two border countries sharing a vast territory Zambia and the DRC where the Zambian authorities close the border and the chaos of food insecurity automatically settles in the DRC affecting the border towns and even the city of Lubumbashi with its more than 5 million inhabitants (estimate data); and directly the scarcity of food, prices rise and speculations settle at least twice every year. However, the two countries share the same agro-ecologico conditions - biodiversity. That's why, the technicians of the ASBL ASSOCIATION OF CIVIC AND ETHIC ALS FOR THE RESPONSABILITEE SOCIETAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIETAL

"THE VOLONTAIRES" seek the support of "GLOBAL GIVING" to consolidate and rebuild the food security of the peri-urban villages, women and young people of the city of Lubumbashi living under the rhythms of the hunger seasons with populations farmers but lacking the means and inputs of production to meet their food needs and contribute to the food security of the city, especially in fruits and vegetables that can enable the peripheral producers of the city to maintain their jobs as producers of food and nutritional products such as maize.

As a result of population growth and the accelerated phenomenon of urbanization, climate change, non-subsidy of agriculture, the budgetary shortfall of the Ministry of Agriculture, the lack of supervisors and extension, lack of value chain and professionalization of producers; the urban rural population accustomed and living in the agro-pastoral sector of the city of Lubumbashi and the territory of Kipushi is currently in a situation of low production of maize, fruits and vegetables, livestock and food insecurity almost every six months of the year. For example, a bag of 25 kg corn flour that cost \$10 in May 2019 costs \$24 in November of the same year, or 240% more.

Considering the importance of these cultures in the eating habits of this population and the fact that these agro-pastoral activities are the basis of socio-economic activities in the outlying areas of The City of Lubumbashi and the City of Kipushi, it is necessary and imperative to accompany these pilot producers in the search for lost food security and in improving their income in order to carry out their "Status of Nutritional Food Producer".

This project is designed to find a practical solution to this food deficit problem that can have unpredictable consequences for both the health of the population and the local economy. In this strategic vision that the COLLECTIVE of ASBL THE VOLONTAIRES specialized in agro-industry and value chains, projects with the village chief ambitious goals of accompanying the population of the peripheral villages of Lubumbashi in the production on 180 ha and the professionalization of 180 pilot farmers including 115 women and 65 young people .

Beneficiary and geographical information and insights

180 beneficiaries including 115 women from three villages near the city of Lubumbashi, living only begging and all day jobs, whose husbands have no future because of lack of hope to find a job, who spend their time playing with cards, whose children also inherit despair, no longer go to school, do not have quality drinking water, sleep certainly in a hut but on banana leaves and straws. These communities are devoid of everything and are places of prostitution, early marriage and losing all dignity or young boys without jobs or futures play only to the sexes with girls and also creating children a generation without a future and sacrificed. 65 young people agreed to change their lives, to experience change and to consolidate and build their food security, including 5 newlyweds early.

For this reason, the Pilot Project to Support the Restoration of Food and Nutritional Security for producers in the nearby villages of Lubumbashi through the development of horticultural crops (Fruits and Vegetables), Maize and the dissemination of professionalised technical routes has been designed as a preamble to a programme to assist smallholders working in the nearby villages of Lubumbashi and accompanying all activities through training, production, marketing and development of the value chain. If successful implementation, the project should be spread over 55 other villages up to 5,200 beneficiaries as part of the Consortium of Small Farmers' Cooperatives with acronyms CCF.coop . This would make it easier for smallholder farmers to access inputs and training agricultural services.

3.5. Speakers and Target Groups

3.5.1. Stakeholders

For its start-up, this action appeals to the different stakeholders each with their own role in the realization of this project. These include:

- ✓ Village Development Committee
- ✓ Cooperative of Producers' groups
- ✓ ASBL Volunteers

3.5.2. Target groups (beneficiaries)

The action concerned three groups of direct and indirect beneficiaries, including producer groups as direct beneficiaries and consumers, including the populations of Lubumbashi and its surroundings as indirect beneficiaries.

III. Global goal / Program Goals and Objectives

1. Consolidating and restoring food security for 180 producers
2. Contribute to food security for consumers of fruits and vegetables and corn
3. Improving producers' incomes
4. Make women self-reliant, to live with dignity and
5. to restore schooling for children.

3.1 Specific Goal / Program Strategies and Activities

1. Within 1 year increase, in the 3 different villages the production maize cultivation
2. Promote sustainable, resilient food security for 115 women and 65 young households/families;

3. Increase the profitability of maize cultivation from 800 kg per ha to 5000 kg and initiate the development of local agricultural products;
4. Strengthen the 3 small local agricultural cooperatives;
5. Improving the preservation and sustainable use of natural resources,
6. Strengthen maize's agricultural value chains by installing a flour mill, also horticultural products by promoting nutritious foods.
7. The introduction of 5 hens including one rooster per family in order to revive the rural economy of the villages..,
8. Stop malnutrition and famine seasons in the 3 nearby villages of the city of Lubumbashi.
9. Allow poor families a greater diversity of vegetables for a better intake of vitamins and animal proteins thus eliminating diseases related to malnutrition.
10. Professionalize beneficiaries by making them co-operators.

3.2 Activities to be carried out

- Identify and select production sites and beneficiary cooperatives,
- Support the preparation of growing grounds
- Professionalize framers and producers on the different themes of the project
- Train the framers
- Training producers in a cooperative theme
- Mobilize and dissipate improved seeds and other inputs,
- Supervise seedling production sites for processing
- Ensure the drilling of sites
- Initiate irrigator irrigation
- Manage water from drilling and irrigation
- Initiate the breeding of village huts "to each family 5 hens including a rooster"
- Install a mill per village and then process the flour locally

3.3 Ways to implement

he implementation of this extension action requires material and human resources, including:

- 3,000 kg of improved maize seeds
- 6 Volunteers to follow up on the project
- 450 bags of fertilizer including 225 NPK 17-17-17 and 225 UREES
- 500 kg agricultural lime
- 100 litres of pesticides
- 2 irrigators to ensure irrigation during the dry season for 7 months
- 3 corn mills
- 1 bikes Yamaha 125 DT motorcycle for a tracking agronomist
- 6 veloies for the six volunteers
- Coordinating the project

3.2 Résultats attendus / Expected outputs, outcomes and impact

- 120 ha planted 90 ha of maize and 30 ha of horticultural crops in 3 rotations
- The 180 producers including 115 women and 65 newlyweds.
- 3 villages of production are identified,
- 3000 kg of seed 120 ha available and mobilized

- 3 Pre-cooperatives are identified and trained
- 6 volunteer trainer supervisors, 2 of them per pre-cooperative.
- 450 tons of maize harvested and processed into 360 tons of corn flour
- 600,000 green corn cobs harvested in off-season
- 500 tons of fruits and vegetables in 3 cycles of rotation

• 3.2.1 **outcomes**

- 450 tonnes of corn and give 360 of corn Mill X \$ 600 = \$ 216,000
- 600,000 green corn cobs X \$ 0.17 = \$ 58 748
- 500 tonnes of fruits and vegetables X \$ 225 = \$ 112 500

3.2.1 **Impact**

- Ends with the family migration and nomad living from picking
- The food security of 180 families is restored and consolidated
- Children can go to school next year in 2020/2021
- Husbands find employment in the field
- Young couples can stay together
- Socio-economic activities resume in villages through sales of maize, vegetables and eggs and chickens
- Families can buy mattresses
- 12 young people are optmists to live in villages and become an example and youth leaders
- **restore the pan of the 180 rural housewives.**

IV. Methodology to use

The conduct of this action is based on two components, one of which concerns the receiving phase of inputs which are a hindrance to the development of fields and livestock, including seeds and fertilizers, chicks and the training of volunteers who will accompany the project by introducing, disseminating the technical routes of the varieties to be introduced, the inputs received and the chicks in the 3 pilot villages of proximity. And the other relates to the follow-up and transfer phase of knowledge from volunteer technicians to beneficiaries, and also to follow up on the reimbursement of input kits received in local currency i.e. \$50,000 gives almost a credit of \$278 per beneficiary which he will have to repay after the harvest and sale. The minimum crop valuation shows that repayments are possible because they give \$387,428 or \$2,152 per beneficiary with an excess margin of approximately \$1874 or 6.7 the project input credit per beneficiaries.

All the work will be carried out by the members of the associations benefiting from the action.

The distribution of technical routes adapted to village conditions by volunteer training technicians to the producers.

This phase will be conducted in the hands of the farmer's organizations approach and will combine several popularization methods including: demonstrations, meetings and exchange visits with other producers.

The target associations will be supervised by qualified agents carefully recruited by the nonprofit Les Volontaires. Each farmer will be responsible for one association, each with 60 members. Since the associations are scattered throughout the 3 villages distant from each other, a motorbike and bikes will be necessary for the movement of each Volunteer Technicians to travel his range of action and be on time to meet with each association and village during demonstrations sessions or any meetings and technical follow-ups in the field.

For each village we will have an Agronomist volunteer and a volunteer specialist in hen breeding, cad two training technicians and follow-up.

5. Business Timeline / Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

This section should explain how the objectives will be achieved and how the project will be monitored and evaluated. You can also add the proposed team structure to make roles and responsibilities clear.

6. COVID-19 AND FARM STANDS STEPS FOR FARM STAND OPERATORS

BEST PRACTICES

Farmers and customers should not come to a farm stand if they are displaying symptoms of COVID-19, or have come in contact with someone who is sick. Anyone displaying symptoms should be asked to leave. Farmers displaying symptoms, or living with someone displaying symptoms, should not harvest or sell food. Cloth face coverings should be worn by employees while working. Farm stands should provide handwashing and/or hand sanitizer at entrances and register/cash box. If someone is staffing the farm stand they should use hand sanitizer after every transaction. Avoid taking in cartons or containers that can't be cleaned and disinfected. If possible, pre-portion or pre-package items in bags or cartons before they are sold. Eggs should be sold in single-use containers.

HANDLING COVID-19 GUIDANCE FOR COMMUNITY GARDENS

COVID-19 is not a foodborne illness. It is extremely unlikely that someone will catch it through eating. The virus is most likely to cause illness through respiratory transmission, not eating. The routes to be concerned about include being in very close proximity to many people or coming in contact with high touch surfaces.

BEST PRACTICES

Limit the number of people at the garden at one time or space people out to prevent groups of ten or more. If gardens stay open to the public, have a manager or gardener present to monitor the garden and visitors. Cloth face coverings should be worn by employees while working. Cloth face coverings should also be encouraged for customer use, based on local guidance.

COMMUNICATION

Communicate that anyone displaying symptoms of COVID-19, or have come in contact with someone who has, should not come to the gardens and if they are displaying symptoms on site they will be asked to leave. Communicate to gardeners and the public through signs, social media or newsletters, etc. Cloth face coverings should be encouraged for customer use, based on local guidance. Communicate that gardeners will not work if they have symptoms or were exposed. Remind visitors of school gardens to follow school procedures and/or closures.

CLEANING AND DISINFECTION

Gardens should provide handwashing stations, if at all possible, Disinfect surfaces on a regular basis, including: reusable bins and buckets, shared tools, railings, doorknobs, tables, etc. Use non-porous plastic tables that can be easily disinfected whenever possible. LV advises using compounds on the list of EPA recommended disinfectants, which can be found at: go.ncsu.edu/epacovid-19 Note: this list is based on current data, but compounds have Bleach may be used to disinfect surfaces, but the concentration and/or hand sanitizer to all guests and request that they wash their hands before entering the garden and upon exiting. not been validated for inactivation of the virus causing COVID-19 is higher for COVID-19 than for everyday sanitation: 5 tablespoons bleach per gallon of water

Social Distancing

Social Distancing is a measure that employers may take to reduce the person-to-person contact or transmission of a viral condition. Social distancing can include measures such as:

- Alternative working arrangements that expand the physical proximity of employees to one another
- Alternative meeting arrangements that limits close or collective, inperson meetings using remote meeting tools such as GoToMeeting, Zoom, Skype, etc.
- Limit employees/customer face-to-face contact using conference calls and remote meeting tools such as GoTo Meeting, Zoom, Skype etc.
- Install sneeze shields
- Develop a cross-training program to ensure a continuity of operations
- Develop communication plan
- Invest in hand sanitizer and disinfectant spray and wipes for the workplace
- Develop initiatives that encourage handwashing and regular disinfecting efforts

The general premise of social distancing is – if you don't need to meet in person or have face-to-face contact – don't.

7. Budget de l'action / Budget and financial information (only if required by the donor organization)

N°	Wording	Unité	Qté	P.U (\$)	P.T (\$)
1	Preparing activities	Pce	1	500	500
2	Training of agronomists				
	Educational materials	Pce	6	10	60
	Transport 6 Agronomes (Go/Return)	HJ	6	10	600
	SousTotal (1-2)				1160
3	Inputs				
	Seed shopping	Kg 25	120	4	12 000
	Horticultural seeds	FF	180	15	2 700
	NPK Fertilisers	Kg 50	225	40	9 000
	UREA Fertiliser	Kg 50	225	40	9 000
	Insecticides	litres	100	15	1 000
	Empty bags for crops	sac			500
	SousTotal (3)				34 200
4	Human Resources				
	1 Coordinator	HJ	LV	LV	LV
	2 agronomes	HJ	LV	LV	LV
	SousTotal (4)				FF
5	Equipment				
	Irrigators		3		
	Drilling		3		
	Corn Mill	Pce	2	5 000	10 000
	Subtotal (5)				10 000
6	Raising chickens				
	Buying chicken seeds	Pce	2000		
	Vaccine doses	Pce	15		
	Foods first age	Pce	25		
	Subtotal (6)				
7	Other tractor location / rental	Pce	90		
	Transportation inputs	ff			
	Transport Refund Corn	ff			800
	Subtotal (7)				
8	COVID-19 Budget operators	FF			5.000
	Total				50,000