



AM ONYEMAECHI HUMANITARIAN FOUNDATION

Cover Page





PROJECT PROPOSAL

SAM ONYEMAECHE HUMANITARIAN FOUNDATION

THEME:

REDUCING POVERTY AND ENHANCING LIVELIHOOD,
OPTIONS FOR THE POOR AND VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES.

31/08/2021 – 07/09/2022

COMPILED BY:

AKARAONYE SAMUEL IFEANYI



N/B

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07/07/2021

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Dear Benefactor/Benefactress,

We here at Sam Onyemaechi Humanitarian Foundation are so proud of our recent work to see to the improvement of the needs of the vulnerable, youths, women and the less privileged in rural communities in Imo state and some remote communities in Ogun state. Our operational focus was on Education, building infrastructure, Health-care services, restoring hope to the Vulnerable, training volunteers and project work, and we would like to thank you for being a part of our community.

Besides, our last major campaign has enabled us to feed a minimum of 200 vulnerable/ homeless, and malnourished Children, distributed 10,000 face masks to the vulnerable during the upsurge of the Covid-19 pandemic, given 20 blankets to vulnerable victims, trained 100 Youths/ Widows in entrepreneurial and vocational skills; shared 2,000 textbooks and writing materials to vulnerable students. Training 105 indigent students, trained 140 youths in computer programming skills, trained 105 youths and women in agriculture, food processing and packaging, supplied 2,000 bed nets to families in rural communities and treated 150 patients in healthcare and rehabilitative care services to indigent and vulnerable in the communities. We also supplied immune boosted supplements to aged people to boost their immune system.

At Sam Onyemaechi Humanitarian foundation, we work hard every day to pursue our mission of “Seeking to put God’s love into action by providing hope and resources to those without life essentials. It is our mission to prolong the healing mission of Christ. Christ, while on earth went about doing good”. With the support of our Friends and neighbours like you, we’ve been able to accomplish so much over the past year.

We’re happy to announce that we’re launching a new online fundraising initiative! This campaign is raising funds for **“REDUCING POVERTY AND ENHANCING LIVELIHOOD, OPTIONS FOR THE POOR AND VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES”** and will be essential for us to continue our work into the coming season.

As a nonprofit organization, though, we completely rely on community support. None of our efforts would be possible without the help of donors, volunteers, and supportive community members like you. Would you please consider making a donation of **\$25, \$100, \$200, or \$1000** etc. to help us as an organization to accomplish the following goals and objectives in our annual fund drive?



- ✓ seeing to the improvement of the needs of the vulnerable and identify ongoing communities need.
- ✓ giving succour to the less privileged through empowerment scheme.
- ✓ provide scholarship to indigent students among the less privileged.
- ✓ help youths among the less privileged acquire skills and vocational training.
- ✓ build progressive self-reliant communities by adopting a holistic approach in providing healthcare/rehabilitative care services,
- ✓ feed/taking care of the mentally disordered people.

Raising support for a new major community project, we need your help to reach our pledge goal of **\$144,247** for our annual fundraising campaign drive (short-term project) by **August 31 through September 7, 2022**. Also, raising support for a new major community long-term planning (capital project) for the duration of four years, 2021-2025, amount to **\$403,707.6**. Altogether, **\$547,954.6**.

If you would like to make a gift donation, visit our donation page here: [Donation](#). Any and all support is greatly appreciated. We're just excited to get to work! Thank you in advance for being a part of our community and our story!

Together we can make a difference in our community! Also, explore our: [Website](#), [SOHF Page](#) to learn more about our mission and the partners who have already joined our cause. if you have any questions about our organization or how you can get involved. You can email us at: [Email us](#) Or [SOHF](#)

Thanks, and we hope to hear from you soon!

Sincerely,



AKARAONYE Samuel Ifeanyi
Sam Onyemaechi Humanitarian Foundation
Founder/Chief Executive Director
Sam Onyemaechi Humanitarian Foundation



PROJECT PROPOSAL

Name of Organization:	Sam Onyemaechi Humanitarian Foundation.
Project Title/Name:	REDUCING POVERTY AND ENHANCING LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS FOR THE POOR AND VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES.
Focus Country:	Nigeria.
Project Locations:	15 communities in Imo State/10 communities in Ogun State.
Focus Area:	Agriculture, Education, Health, Food and nutrition
Project Type:	Direct service, Street based
Project Proponent:	Sam Onyemaechi Humanitarian Foundation KLM 1 EKE-AHIARA JUNCTION, UMUOFOR NNARAMBIA AHIARA, AHIAZU MBAISE, IMO STATE, NIGERIA TEL: +2347047942858 EMAIL: support@samonyemaechihumanitarian.org WEBSITE: https://www.samonyemaechihumanitarian.org
PROJECT MANAGER:	MR. AKARAONYE SAMUEL IFEANYI PRESIDENT/EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR MS. JAMES ROSITA NKEIRUKA Program Manager Education on the Street Program
Contact Number:	+2349076332646
Project Budget (short-Term):	<u>USD 144,247</u>
Project Timeframe:	One (1) year
Capital Project(Long-Term):	<u>USD 403,707.6</u>
Project timeframe:	Four (4) years
Total Project Budget:	<u>USD 547,954.6</u>
Amount Requested:	USD 520,000.



Project Summary

The purpose of this project is to examine proactive engagement plans on how to reduce poverty and enhance livelihood, options for the poor and vulnerable. To see to the improvement of the needs of the vulnerable, youths, women and the less privileged in rural communities in Imo state and some remote communities in Ogun state through empowerment and vocational skills, as well as identifying ongoing communities need, X-raying some of the problems and challenges facing the communities and to propose some realistic approaches to finding solution. Our objectives plan includes a SWOT analysis. That means examining the internal strengths (S) and weaknesses (W) of the organization, as well as the opportunities (O) for advancement and threats (T) to the organization's well-being, to shape current and future operations and help develop strategic goals.

We believe that sustainable development is, however, only possible if all parties involved work closely together and have the same goal in mind. Large goals can only be achieved together, which is why I am convinced that networking is indispensable because collaboration in organizations bring with them potential benefits, hence, there is need for synergy. We believe that the sum of the whole is bigger than the sum of each part.

This project will motivate the local population to actively participate in the design of our projects and to create a future that can make everyone happy in the long term.





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Acronyms

- **CFW** Cash For Work
- **DAC** Department Of Agriculture And Cooperation
- **EIA** Environmental Impact Assessment
- **FGD** Focus Group Discussion
- **FIRS** Federal Inland Revenue Service
- **FTE** Full Time Equivalent
- **LFA** Logical Framework Analysis
- **LSMS** World Bank's Living Standards Measurement Survey.
- **M&E** Monitoring And Evaluation
- **MPM** Multidimensional Poverty Measure
- **NBS** National Bureau Of Statistics
- **NLSS** Nigerian Living Standards Survey
- **OECD** Organization For Economic Co-Operation And Development
- **ODCs** Other Direct Costs
- **OFDA** Office Of Foreign Disaster Assistance
- **PRA** Participatory Rural Appraisal
- **PRSP** Poverty Reduction Strategic Program
- **RT** Regional Air Transport
- **SOHF** Sam Onyemaechi Humanitarian Foundation
- **SMART** Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, Time Bound
- **SWOT** Strength, Weakness, Opportunities, Threats
- **TIN** Tax Identification Number
- **UN** United Nation
- **USAID** United States Agency For International Development
- **WANGO** World Association Of NGOs
- **WASH** Water, Sanitation And Hygiene
- **WHO** World Health Organization

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Executive Summary

Sam Onyemaechi Humanitarian Foundation was founded in March 29, 2012 and officially registered as a nonprofit organization in September 7, 2017 by a group of four seniors ages 30 to 68 whose vision and objectives is to meet the unmet needs of the vulnerable and to see a way to reduce poverty and enhance livelihood. Over a third of the rural inhabitants in communities in Imo State and some part of Ogun State are impoverished. Indigenous people residing in these areas experience higher rates of illiteracy, unemployment and poverty. A lack of access to productive capital and limited market access have created slow economic growth and underemployment. The Organization, after thorough investigation and evaluation took a bold step to address the health, educational, socioeconomic reforms, and logistical needs of the young and elderly population in rural communities in Imo State and some part of Ogun state.

Our goal as an organization is to accomplish the following objectives:

- ✓ seeing to the improvement of the needs of the vulnerable and identify ongoing communities need.
- ✓ giving succour to the less privileged through empowerment scheme.
- ✓ provide scholarship to indigent students among the less privileged.
- ✓ help youths among the less privileged acquire skills and vocational training.
- ✓ build progressive self-reliant communities by adopting a holistic approach in providing healthcare/rehabilitative care services, and feed the mentally disordered people.

Our mission is to help the vulnerable improve and maintain a healthy and independent lifestyle and to maximize their quality of life. We are conscious of the changing demographics in our organization's service area and are committed to growing and adapting our organization to meet the emerging needs. We believe in transformation of lives and development of communities and to see the quality of lives transformed, championing social reforms for better living conditions.

The organization's program objectives and goal include; that before the end of the every year, to feed a minimum of two hundred (200) vulnerable/ homeless, malnourished Children, indigent and less privileged in the society, to empower a minimum of One hundred (100) Youths/ Widows in entrepreneurial and vocational skills every year, to give a minimum of One hundred (100) scholarship to indigent students among the less privileged in the society, to provide a minimum of One hundred and Fifty (150) healthcare and rehabilitative care services to indigent and vulnerable in rural communities. To achieve these, we employ the acronym SMART: that is, Sam Onyemaechi Humanitarian Foundation's goal is Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time Bound.

Our vision is to make sure that at the end of every year, 75% children and vulnerable have access to health, good living and education; engaging a minimum of 50% youths and widows' in empowerment, vocational training and food productivity; We believe that this project will motivate the local population to actively participate in the design of our projects and to create a future that can make everyone happy in the long term.

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Organizational Background

Sam Onyemaechi Humanitarian Foundation was founded on the 29th of March, 2012. Officially registered as a non-government entity in September 7, 2017. We are an operational NGO, meaning we plan and carry out boots-on-the-ground projects to accomplish our objectives. We have constituted ourselves as an association, have established articles of association and, with legal headquarters domiciled in Imo State of Nigeria and our branch office in Lagos State of Nigeria, locally have been registered and obtained tax Identification number (TIN) (**20564129-0001**) from the Federal Inland Revenue service (**FIRS**) tax authorities in Nigeria. Sam Onyemaechi Humanitarian Foundation is a member of **WORLD ASSOCIATION OF NGOS (WANGO)**. We are working assiduously as an organization to be formally recognized globally as a (501) (c)(3) organization.



In 27th January, 2021, the operational focus was on Education, building infrastructure, Health-care services, restoring hope to the Vulnerable, training volunteers and project work. Sam Onyemaechi humanitarian Foundation's primary focus is in Imo State and extend its tentacles to some rural communities in Ogun State.

My visit in 2011, in some rural communities in Imo State and some part of Ogun State, made a lasting impression on me. The open-mindedness and joy of the people is arousing. However, I also took home some negative impressions - the poor living conditions of the people in the slums, the begging children in the city, the daily struggle for the survival of the rural population. These impressions have stuck with me to this day. The decision to help these Vulnerable people and its inhabitants came only one year later. After I had enough time to digest and filter what I had experienced, my first thought was to see how we can alleviate the poverty stricken communities. That is why I decided to go along and more innovative pathway, and I began to study the rural population in order to improve communal living conditions. I subsequently concluded to deal more intensively with the basic needs of the Communities. I was predominantly concerned with the question of what is needed to improve the quality of life of the rural communities?

Sam Onyemaechi Humanitarian Foundation now pursues this goal in a variety of ways. We subdivided our projects into six different project groups: Construction & Renovation, Water, Economy(Agriculture), Empowerment scheme, Education and Health-care services. It is extremely important to us to realize projects in harmony with the customs, religion and ideas of the local population, because my preferred mantra and credo remains one of sustainability.

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Although this fashionable term has already been embraced by many, and for a thousand times, few people are conscious of how sustainability describes a concrete principle for action in the efficient use of resources.

It is our vision to purchase enough hectares of land where we can build Ultra-Modern Multi-purpose hall, old peoples rehabilitative care home, Nurses and Doctors quarters, administrative Block, Visitors Lodge, Orphanage home, purchase massaging machines, medical equipment, ambulance, truck, equipment for food production, processing and packaging etc. At the meantime, we have been partnering with a company which is costing us a huge amount of money. the main focus will be on raising funds, thereby using a more structured approach, allowing us to grow. It is our belief that before the 2025 all our prospects will be actualized.

Furthermore, we are constantly supporting smaller projects, aiming to improve the quality of life of individuals or their entire families with this micro-project approach and help shape the selected villages of both communities we are working on. We will largely implement these projects with moderate financial resources (**USD 100 - USD 2000 per project**). We believe that sustainable development is, however, only possible if all parties involved work closely together and have the same goal in mind.

Large goals can only be achieved together, which is why I am convinced that networking is indispensable. We have already set up respectable teams in order to implement challenging and extensive projects with these outstanding and loyal co-workers. In order to be able to meet the basic needs of the local population, the following questions arise: What strategies have we implemented to see that the poor, Vulnerable, and insane are properly taking care of by the organization? How can we solve water problems during times of drought if no external aids are forthcoming as expected? to what other means can we employ to make sure that the Organization is moving forward? How can farmers be aided to multiply their crop yields? Another question is, how can we advance into remote areas of Imo State in order to guarantee a basic education there considering the rate of dropouts of school children?

In seeking answers to the frequently raised questions, it is only through a concerted intra-continental coalition of all countries that problems like those occurring in some rural communities (below-average life expectancy, educational inequality, above-average illiteracy rates) can be addressed.

Sam Onyemaechi Humanitarian Foundation believes in transformation of lives and development of communities and to see the quality of lives transformed, championing social reforms for better living conditions.

We adopt a holistic approach in providing healthcare and rehabilitative care services to people, bringing succor to the less privileged through financial aid with the help of friends to start small scale businesses, providing scholarship to indigent students and aiding skills development in the communities. All these and many more were voluntary work. Humanitarian services to mentally deranged (Insane).

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Sam Onyemaechi Humanitarian Foundation Community Empowerment Initiative is aimed at increasing access to social change and to support, through funding and volunteer assistance, the development of community-based project with the ultimate purpose to creating a better life for the community.

Women empowerment initiative is dedicated to enabling women and Youths to enhance and develop their quality of life and become architects of their future by presenting opportunities



for economic transformation, thereby strengthening families and transforming communities. Through a unique combination of loans and technical assistance i.e. Entrepreneurial Empowerment Initiative, *Sam Onyemaechi Humanitarian Foundation* reaches out to women and youths in various communities. We empower and educates youths using proven models or ideas through educational enlightenment programs; Computer training programs, workshop and seminars, skill acquisition programs etc., in order to advance youth for self-development and capacity building of

the communities and nation. It is our primary mission to upgrade the quality of education and social benefits in vulnerable youths and to reduce unemployment.

Doubtless, education is the most powerful catalyst for social transformation. But child education cannot be done in isolation. A child will go to school only if the family, particularly the mother, is assured of healthcare and empowered. Moreover, when an elder sibling is relevantly skilled to be employable and begins earning, the journey of empowerment continues beyond the present generation. Our objective is to offer good qualitative education, total family care and rekindle hope for their creation; thereby reintegrating them back into the society as resourceful citizens.

Hence, collaboration in organizations bring with them potential benefits. There is need for synergy. We believe that the sum of the whole is bigger than the sum of each part. Working together collaboratively can result in greater accomplishments as compared to each organization working on its own separately. It helps in problem-solving, brings people (and organizations) closer together, it also helps people learn from each other, opens up new channels for communication and boosts morale across your organization.

It is our vision to motivate the local population to actively participate in the design of our projects and to create a future that can make everyone happy in the long term. To help the less fortunate step-by-step in building an autonomous and more secure future. To build progressive self-reliance communities and provide healthcare/rehabilitative care services.

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All these require a great deal of careful planning, communication, and local involvement for each project. Our core values: Involving people, applying knowledge and making things happen. Our mission is to prolong the healing mission of Christ. Christ, while on earth went about doing good.

Problem Statement

Every individual deserves a healthy life and access to quality and affordable preventive or curative care irrespective of your culture, race or origin.

Imo State is bordered by Abia State on the East, River Niger and Delta State to the West, Anambra State on the North and Rivers State to the South. The state lies within latitudes 4°45'N and 7°15'N, and longitude 6°50'E and 7°25'E with an area of around 5,100 sq km.

The economy of the state depends primarily on agriculture and commerce. One of the primary agricultural production is the production of palm oil.

The macro-micro simulations show that more than 10 million Nigerians could be pushed into poverty by the economic effects of the COVID-19 crisis alone. Were the crisis not to have hit (a “counterfactual” scenario), the poverty headcount rate—as per the national poverty line—would remain virtually unchanged at a little over 40%, although the number of poor people would be set to rise from 82.9 million in 2019 to 90.0 million in 2022 due to natural population growth, Yet with the economic effects of the COVID-19 crisis, the national poverty rate is instead forecast to jump from 40.1% in 2019 to 45.2% in 2022, implying that 100.9 million Nigerians will be living in poverty by 2022. Taking the difference between these two scenarios shows that the COVID-19 crisis alone is forecast to drive an additional 10.9 million people into poverty by 2022. What is more, these simulations only cover monetary poverty: multidimensional poverty is even more widespread in Nigeria especially in Imo State and is also set to rise as the crisis evolves.

Yet poverty is increasingly being understood as a multidimensional phenomenon. Even households who are not monetarily poor may still be unable to send their children to school or may have members who are malnourished. In participatory studies, poor people themselves say that non-monetary factors—including food security, housing, health, education, and security—matter directly for their wellbeing. Since not all of these factors can be accessed in the market, measuring monetary income or consumption alone may not be enough. Human capital, housing, and basic infrastructure are also key correlates of monetary poverty. Multidimensional poverty indicators, including the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index produced by the United Nations Development Program and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, have thus arisen; the World Bank has its own Multidimensional Poverty Measure (MPM) that captures dimensions of education and basic infrastructure alongside monetary poverty.

According to the MPM, as many as 47.3% of Nigerians—some 98 million people—live in multidimensional poverty. Coming to Imo state in particular, the state has over 4.8 million people and the population density varies from 230 to 1,400 people per square kilometre. Christianity is the major religion. In addition to its capital, other notable towns are Orlu, Obowo Obudi, Oguta, Mbaise and Okigwe. Imo state is a predominantly Igbo speaking state, with Igbo people constituting a majority of 98%. Along with this, the nation is going through a “population



boom,” which will make managing poverty rates more difficult. One of the U.N.'s Sustainable Development Goals is to end extreme poverty by 2050.

Survey conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), recently released the “2019 Poverty and Inequality in Nigeria” report, which highlights that 40 percent of the total population, or almost 83 million people, live below the country’s poverty line of 137,430 naira (\$381.75) per year. The NBS report is based on data from the latest round of the Nigerian Living Standards Survey, conducted in 2018-2019 with support from the World Bank’s Poverty Global Practice and technical assistance from the LSMS program.

The Nigerian Living Standards Survey (NLSS) is the official survey that is the basis for measuring poverty and living standards in the country and is used to estimate a wide range of socio-economic indicators including benchmarking of the Sustainable Development Goals. Between September of 2018 and October of 2019, the National Bureau of Statistics conducted the latest round of the NLSS, a decade after the previous one.

The World Bank provided technical support to the NBS throughout the entire survey implementation, introducing several methodological improvements that led to the availability of reliable data for the poverty estimates.

People here need food, safe water and vaccinations now. Families tell us they won’t be able to farm for the new season, which means a new cycle of hunger. All the twenty-seven communities in Imo states had poverty levels above the national average, thousands lack access to basic health care and clean water, and immunization coverage is far below national goals, criminal gangs known locally as bandits and herdsmen have set up camps in forests, which they use as a springboard for attacks in neighboring communities in the state. As violence spirals in the South-Eastern region, sexual violence has intensified, MSF said, as gunmen assault some of their kidnapped victims. Fear of travelling along dangerous roads means that rape survivors often seek support late, or not at all, the aid group said. “What is happening here is a humanitarian emergency that needs urgent attention and a fast and proper response,” said Froukje Pelsma, MSF head of mission in Nigeria

The DAC Reference Document on Poverty and Health, jointly published by the OECD and the World Health Organization (WHO), is the outcome of a joint effort by DA Members working together through the DAC Network on Poverty Reduction. It builds on bilateral agency experience and the work of leading organizations such as the WHO, The World Bank and other United Nations agencies as well as non-governmental organizations. It also draws selectively on the work of the Commission on Macroeconomics and Health, which represents the most systematic and up-to-date review of the evidence linking health to economic development and poverty reduction.

Social and economic factors, such as income, education, employment, community safety, and social supports can significantly affect how well and how long we live. These factors affect our ability to make healthy choices, afford medical care and housing, manage stress, and more.

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The impact of the underlying problem on the target population

The effects of poverty are serious in communities in Imo State. Children who grow up in poverty suffer more persistent, frequent, and severe health problems than children who grow up under better financial circumstances. In the Society, Issues like hunger, illness, and poor sanitation are all causes and effects of poverty. Bad sanitation makes one susceptible to diseases, and hunger and lack of clean water makes one even more vulnerable to diseases. This impact ranges from; family problems, Health, Illness, and Medical Care, education, housing and homelessness.

Family Problems: Poor people are more likely to have several kinds of family problems, including divorce and family conflict. Poor people are more likely to have several kinds of health problems. Children growing up in poverty are less likely to graduate high school or go to college, and they are more likely to commit street crime. Childhood poverty often has lifelong



consequences. Poor children are more likely to be poor when they become adults, and they are at greater risk for antisocial behavior when young, and for unemployment, criminal behavior, and other problems when they reach adolescence and young adulthood.

According to growing evidence, one reason poverty has these consequences is that it has certain neural effects on poor children that impair their cognitive abilities

and thus their behavior and learning potential. As Greg J. Duncan and Katherine Magnuson (Duncan & Magnuson, 2011, p. 23) observe, “Emerging research in neuroscience and developmental psychology suggests that poverty early in a child’s life may be particularly harmful because the astonishingly rapid development of young children’s brains leaves them sensitive (and vulnerable) to environmental conditions.”

Poverty can change the way the brain develops in young children. The major reason for this effect is stress. Children growing up in poverty experience multiple stressful events: neighborhood crime and drug use; divorce, parental conflict, and other family problems, including abuse and neglect by their parents; parental financial problems and unemployment; physical and mental health problems of one or more family members; and so forth. Their great levels of stress in turn affect their bodies in certain harmful ways. As two poverty scholars note, “It’s not just that poverty-induced stress is mentally taxing. If it’s experienced early enough in childhood, it can in fact get ‘under the skin’ and change the way in which the body copes with the environment and the way in which the brain develops.

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These deep, enduring, and sometimes irreversible physiological changes are the **very human** price of running a high-poverty society” (Grusky & Wimer, 2011, p. 2).

Health, Illness, and Medical Care: The poor are also more likely to have many kinds of health problems, including infant mortality, earlier adulthood mortality, and mental illness, and they are also more likely to receive inadequate medical care. Poor children are more likely to have inadequate nutrition and, partly for this reason, to suffer health, behavioral, and cognitive problems. These problems in turn impair their ability to do well in school and land stable employment as adults, helping to ensure that poverty will persist across generations. Many poor people are



uninsured or underinsured, at least until the US health-care reform legislation of 2010 takes full effect a few years from now, and many have to visit health clinics that are overcrowded and understaffed. discusses, it is unclear how much of poor people’s worse health stems from their lack of money and lack of good health care versus their own behavior such as smoking and eating unhealthy diets. Regardless of the exact reasons, however, the fact remains that poor health is a major consequence of poverty. According to recent research, this fact means that poverty is responsible for almost 150,000 deaths annually, a figure about equal to the number of deaths from lung cancer (Bakalar, 2011).

Education: Poor children typically go to rundown schools with inadequate facilities where they receive inadequate schooling. They are much less likely than wealthier children to graduate from high school or to go to college. Their lack of education in turn restricts them and their own children to poverty, once again helping to ensure a vicious cycle of continuing poverty across generations. scholars debate whether the poor school performance of poor children stems more from the inadequacy of their schools and schooling versus their own poverty. Regardless of exactly why poor children are more likely to do poorly in school and to have low educational attainment, these educational problems are another major consequence of poverty.

Housing and Homelessness: The poor are, not surprisingly, more likely to be homeless than the non-poor but also more likely to live in dilapidated housing and unable to buy their own homes. Many poor families spend more than half their income on rent, and they tend to live in poor neighborhoods that lack job opportunities, good schools, and other features of modern life that wealthier people take for granted. The lack of adequate housing for the poor remains a major national problem. Even worse is outright homelessness. An estimated 1.6 million people, including more than 300,000 children, are homeless at least part of the year (Lee, et. al., 2010).

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Our organization's Problems and Challenges

The future of poor children, youths, widows' and Vulnerable living along the street is in darkness.

Due to a lack of education and proper care and empowerment, the aforementioned have become a prey and liabilities to the societies, some have engaged themselves into stolen loot, have addictions, prostitutions, have gone the way of crime, because alienating get them from all over the place. These less privileged need love, happiness, counselling and guidance.

1) Educational sponsorship: we have a lot of students who are orphans. After the death of their parents they dropped out of school. They are longing to continue with their academic pursuit but no one to assist. Besides, eighty percent of the beneficiaries of this foundation are street hawkers, we picked them up to refined them for a better society. As it stands, the number are increasingly multiplying on daily basis. As the foundation grows, due to Covid-19 pandemic most of our benefactors/benefactress



have not been meeting up with the demand of financial assistance, we solicit for your assistance to enable us reach out to them. To train a child for one year for feeding, maintenance, health, and scholarship cost \$2195. For the time being, we have more than forty students on scholarship and many on vocational and entrepreneurial skills.) Help Vulnerable children access basic education and basic healthcare facilities. You can sponsor a child by donating no matter how small. Drops of water make a full bucket.

2) Welfare: Foodstuff, provision, toiletries, and school materials are part of our daily challenges. We will appreciate your gifted items: food stuff, Relief materials, Medications etc. Together and united in heart, we will change the world to be a better place for living.

3) Mobility: We also appeal for a mobility to enable us to reach out to those children in remote villages. We need a strong car (truck) that can assist us to convey food materials to them. and to carry out our humanitarian assistance to the needy.

4) Medicals: a lot of funds are being spent seasonally. We are in need of help to be able to give them medical attention and to foot their medical bills.

5) Equipment for vocational and Entrepreneurial skills.: The foundation runs a food processing packaging as a way of getting funds to help the less privileges and to train the students. We have been partnering with a company in processing our food items for sales. We need to build our own factory, a way of helping those that have skill acquisition



to acquaint themselves with entrepreneurial skill so as to be useful to themselves and society.

6) Water: Clean water is essential for a healthy life. Unfortunately, many rural communities have no access to purified drinking water. Therefore, in regions where permanent potable water supplies cannot be guaranteed, there is a need for water reserves. We carefully calculate the required budget and have created some blueprints. It is only when this phase has been completed that we can implement the plans. The water should be collected efficiently. Important are, for example, the canopies, from which one can collect a lot of water during the rainy season. Also, in the vicinity of the reservoir, lids are lined with a special film in order to conduct further water into the reservoir with a filter

system. In order for the project to function as efficiently as possible, a water treatment plant is also to be installed.

We are experiencing more than 50% revenue shortfall in our yearly budget since the emergence of Covid-19 pandemic. To complete this project by the end of the current fiscal year without disrupting our current operations, we need local and international volunteers for their assistance. We also rely on the cooperation of our local volunteers and experts in this project.



Capital Projects-It is our vision to purchase enough hectares of land where we can build Ultra-modern old peoples rehabilitative care home, Nurses and Doctors quarters, administrative Block, Visitors Lodge, Orphanage home, purchase massaging machines, medical equipment, ambulance, truck, equipment for food production, processing and packaging etc. At the meantime, we have been partnering with a company which is costing us a huge amount of money. the main focus will be on raising funds, thereby using a more structured approach, allowing us to grow. It is our belief that before the 2025 all our prospects will be actualized.

Smaller Projects -Furthermore, we are constantly supporting smaller projects, aiming to improve the quality of life of individuals or their entire families with this micro-project approach and help shape the selected villages of both communities we are working on. We will largely implement these projects with moderate financial resources (USD 100 - USD 2000 per project). All these and many more are the pressing problems and challenges facing us. We believe with you; we can do more.

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Proposed Solution

The purpose of this research is to examine proactive engagement plans on how to reduce poverty and enhance livelihood options for the poor and vulnerable and to propose some realistic approaches to finding solution.

Poverty entails more than the lack of income and productive resources to ensure sustainable livelihoods. Its manifestations include hunger and malnutrition, limited access to education and other basic services, social discrimination and exclusion as well as the lack of participation in decision-making.

In one of my pastoral visits in some rural communities in Imo State and some part of Ogun State, I had a lasting impression. The open-mindedness and joy of the people is arousing. However, I also took home some negative impressions - the poor living conditions of the people in the slums, the begging children in the city, the daily struggle for the survival of the rural population. These impressions have stuck with me to this day.

The decision to help these Vulnerable people and its inhabitants came only one year later. Over a third of the rural inhabitants in communities in Imo State and some part of Ogun State are impoverished. Indigenous people residing in these areas experience higher rates of illiteracy, unemployment and poverty.

A lack of access to productive capital and limited market access have created slow economic growth and underemployment. After thorough investigation and evaluation, I took a bold step to address the health, educational, socioeconomic reforms, and logistical needs of the young and elderly population in rural communities in Imo State and some part of Ogun state.

After I had enough time to digest and filter what I had experienced, my first thought was to see how we can alleviate the poverty stricken communities. That is why I decided to go along and more innovative pathway, and I began to study the rural population in order to improve communal living conditions. I subsequently concluded to deal more intensively with the basic needs of the Communities. I was predominantly concerned with these questions:

- what is needed to improve the quality of life of the rural communities?
- What strategies could be implemented to see that the poor, Vulnerable, and insane are properly taking care of in the rural communities?
- How can we solve water problems during times of drought?
- If no external aids are forth coming as expected? how can we advance into remote areas of Imo state in order to guarantee a basic education there, considering the rate of dropouts of school children?
- to what other means can you employ to make sure that the Organization and projects in the communities are moving forward?
- How can farmers be aided to multiply their crop yields?

In a way to proffer solutions to the aforementioned questions, Families can be motivated to increase savings and take credit through microfinance to afford education for their youths. There is need for collaboration and subsidiarity from local and international communities, increase the access of the community to thrift and credit through organized self-help groups.

Alternative livelihood opportunities for youths can be developed like establishing computer centers which will enhance the skills and capacities of youths in alternative livelihoods



Agricultural productivity can be made profitable and interesting by using technology and enhancing marketing and management skills to increase the income of the farmers through agriculture development, use of technology, capacity-building and collective management and marketing. Profitable microenterprises can be introduced for women.

Skill development can play an important role in reducing the impacts of COVID-19 and help in building the resilience of youths and workers. To enhance resilience and the responsiveness of the population, we need to reskill and upskill their existing skill set to help them better adapt to changing industry requirements, provide long term livelihood options to the populations through reskilling and upskilling their current skill set. There is need to conduct a rapid assessment to find out the status of the vulnerable, establish information and resource centers and provide improved livelihood options to the youths.

In general, youths are a society's backbone. At any moment, youth participation in all aspects of society is important. Unfortunately, since the beginning of this society, majority of youths in Imo State, both male and female, have been in a state of deprivation. They play no or a limited role in local and national decision-making processes or leadership initiatives. As a result, youth isolation, whether deliberate or inadvertent, can lead to drug abuse, unlawful and criminal actions, unhappiness, migration, and other problems, despite the fact that youths are a potentially important group and actor in shaping the future.

Through civic and political engagement, leadership development, participation in decision-making processes, skill development, and capacity building programs, youths should be incorporated in order to improve and promote their social status and prepare them to become leaders for bringing change to their communities.

One third of the world's population, which is approximately 2.5 billion men, women and children do not have access to safe water and sanitation facilities. It is evident from various research studies that there is a direct relation between Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and health of an individual. There is need to successfully establish and demonstrate a sustainable model for improving Water Supply, Hygiene and Sanitation in rural areas and in primary schools in project region.

Project Proposal

To address the above problem, we propose the following that: The goal of the project is to contribute to poverty reduction and improved Vocational skill amongst women and youths to enhance the quality of life of marginalized with the purpose to increase household income, and improve living conditions of marginalized Women through Vocational skill, like to improve the quality of life of women and vulnerable people through Human Rights education & awareness, and provision of health care services. The overall objectives of the project are to provide vocational training in tailoring and technical capacity building to enable them to run a business within one year with basic equipment to start a business and to help them to become organized in community-based working units to effectively manage and run their businesses, provide them with technical, administrative and logistical support and promote their products in the market.



It is our goal to Strengthen the Rights of Youths through Integrated Approaches through empowering young people and allowing them to participate in the decision-making processes that have been proven to be extremely beneficial to their development. Young people learn skills to be effective leaders when they participate in decision-making activities. When young people know they have the power to influence decisions, they will rise beyond their peers and begin to exhibit leadership qualities. They will experience a sense of responsibility and a set of abilities that are required to represent a specific segment of the community's population.

This project also is designed for the sustainable development of communities in remote areas in Imo State and some part of Ogun state. The project mainly focusses on capacity building for underdeveloped communities, Skill development on agriculture, vegetable and alternative livelihood options, capital and tools support, creating community assets, networking and building community based development. The objective of the project is to improve **socio-economic status and REDUCING POVERTY AND ENHANCING LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS FOR THE POOR AND VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES** with the purpose to increase sustainable livelihood opportunities for the vulnerable. The project aims to bring positive changes in the livelihood practices of local communities through promotion of groups.

The project will significantly affect the lives of community members in their income generation activities, livelihood security and self-employability. It will strengthen the target communities' income generation opportunities through tools and capacity building support.

This proposed project seeks to improve access to safe water in rural communities in Imo State through the establishment of community based safe drinking water centers. The project is based on the principles of Participatory Development, and will involve the communities right from the initial stages so as to develop a strong foundation and to inculcate ownership of the project.

Project activities

- Training workshops, street shows, rallies.
- Staff selection, staff training.
- Baseline survey, participatory rural appraisal (PRA) and focus group discussion (FGD)
- Conferences, meetings, articles and publications.
- Establishing shelter home, counseling and legal support.
- Forming self-help groups and cooperatives.
- Empowerment and vocational skill programs and outreach.
- Health talks and sensitization
- Building irrigation tanks, demo plots etc.

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Four (4) Major Events of the Organization

See annex 1.0 for the work plan.

S/N	EVENT	ACTIVITIES	PERIOD
1	Youths/ Widows Empowerment scheme (Entrepreneurship)	Community Outreach, Health care/Hospital visitation, Vocation/ Empowerment scheme, visit to prisoners/insane,	January 1st through 10th of January
2	Celebration of the Foundation's Inauguration day	Community Outreach, Health care/Hospital visitation, Vocation/ Empowerment scheme, visit to prisoners/insane	22nd of April through 29th of April.
3	Celebration of the Founder's Priestly Anniversary.	Community Outreach, Health care/Hospital visitation, Vocation/ Empowerment scheme, visit to prisoners/insane	30th of July through 8th of August.
4	Celebration of the Founder's Birthday.	Community Outreach, Health care/Hospital visitation, Vocation/ Empowerment scheme, visit to prisoners/insane	12th of December through 21st of December.

Target Beneficiaries

- The project will be implemented in the rural communities in Imo state and some part of Ogun state.
- The direct beneficiaries are the youths, women vulnerable and malnourished children and rural communities in Imo State and some part of Ogun state. It is expected that 8, 367 people are going to directly benefit comprising of 3,912 males and 4, 455 females.
- The indirect beneficiaries are people within the communities with a combined population of 4200 individuals and 51% of which is made of females.

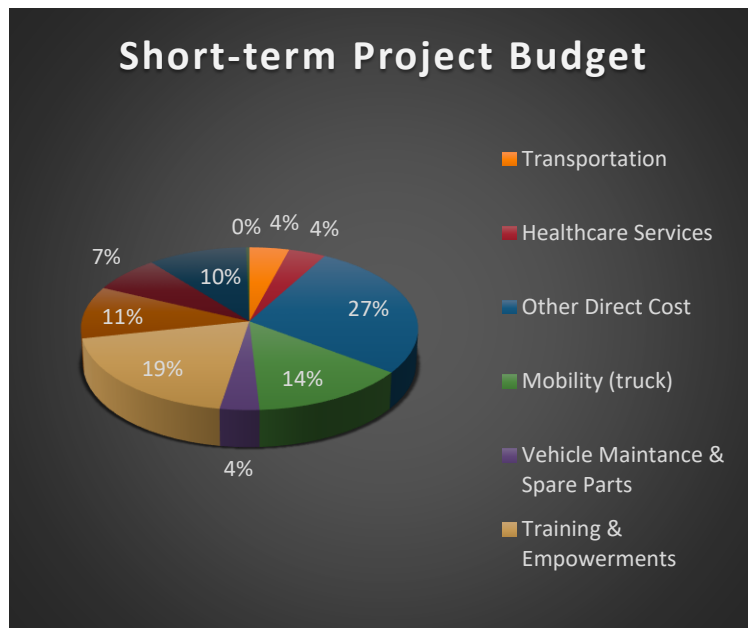
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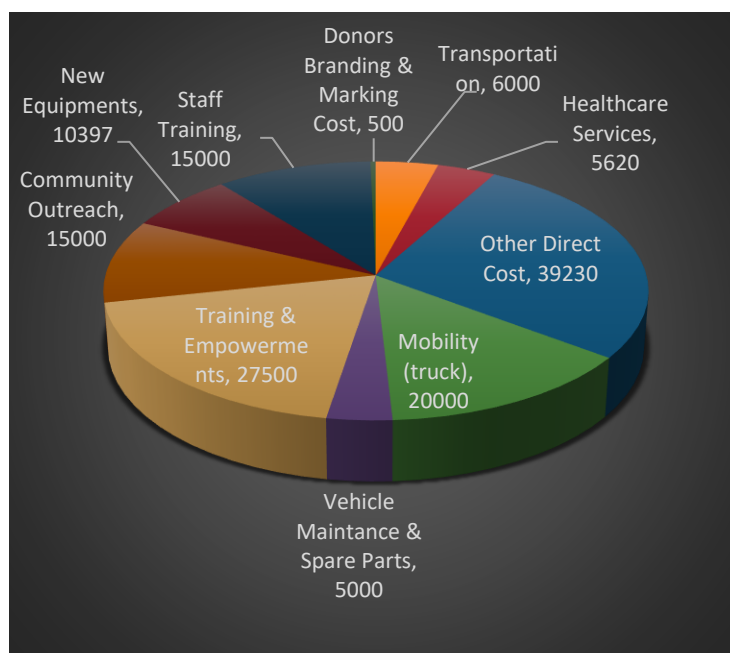
Project Budget

PROJECT PROPOSAL

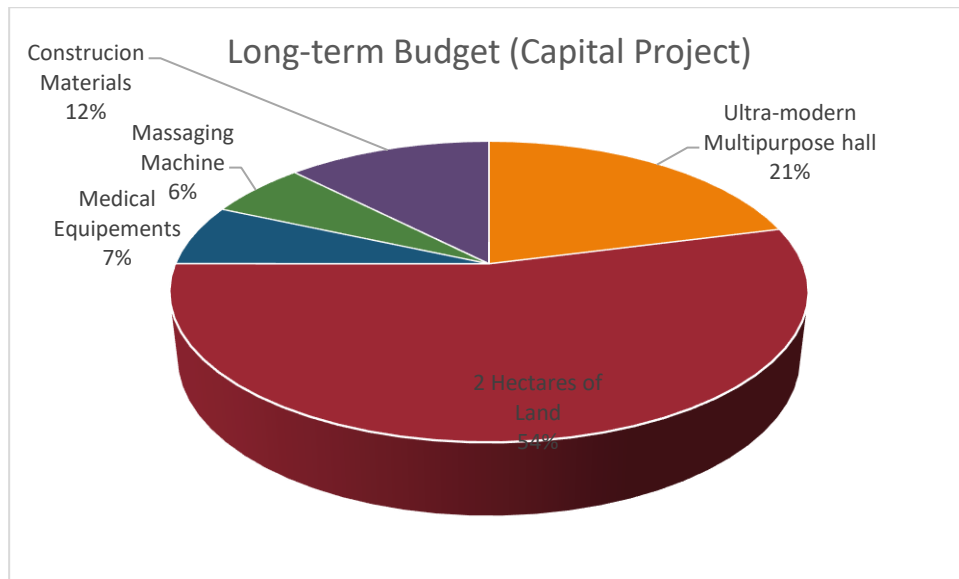
As required by the terms of the award, OFDA's concurrence with these small sub-grants will be obtained.



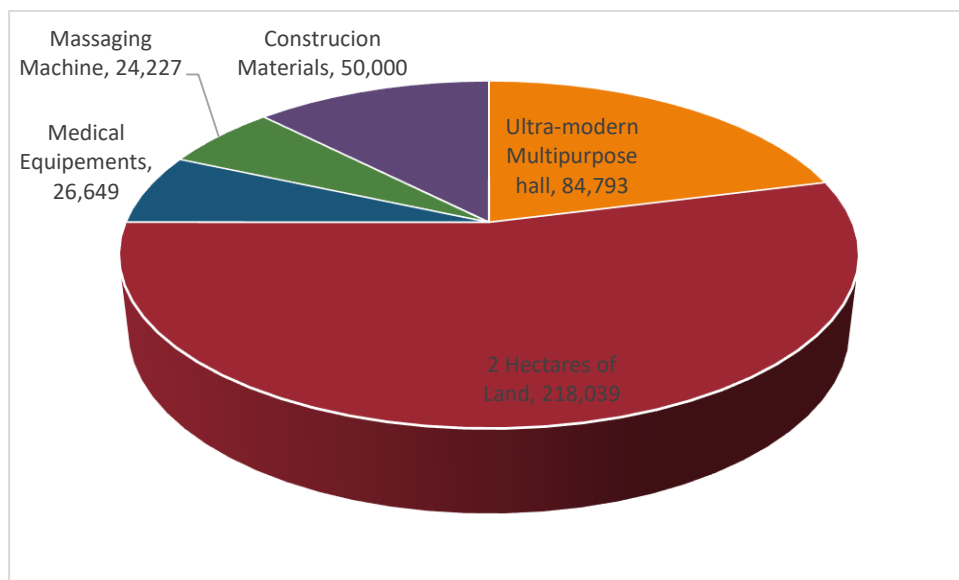
Short-Term Project Budget



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Long term Budget



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Sam Onyemaechi Humanitarian Foundation

Reducing Poverty and Enhancing Livelihood Options for the Poor and Vulnerable

DETAILED BUDGET

12-Month Period (31/08/2021 – 07/09/2022)

1. Salaries

In order to achieve the program's goals and objectives, it is anticipated that the following staffing will be needed:

(a) Expatriate Field Salaries

- 1 full-time Program Manager whose time is estimated to be evenly divided between Objective #1 (Health) and Objective #2 (WASH).
- 1 full-time Program Officer whose time is estimated to be evenly divided between both objectives.
- 1 full-time Medical Officer whose time will be fully devoted to Objective #1 (Health).
- 1 full-time WASH Officer whose time will be fully devoted to Objective #2 (WASH).

Sam Onyemaechi Humanitarian Foundation also operates a food production, processing and packaging factory in Nigeria, head quarter located in Imo state and branch office in Lagos state, which will support the project. Specifically, it is estimated that the following individuals from the company will expend the following time (Full-Time Equivalents [FTE]) in support of the project:

- Company Director – 1 year ÷ 12 months = 0.08 FTE, which will be evenly divided between both objectives.
- Company Financial Officer – 0.50 year ÷ 12 months = 0.04 FTE, which will be evenly divided between both objectives.

These FTEs are used with respect to pro-rate the Company Director's and Country Financial Officer's non-labor costs (e.g., travel, allowances, etc.).

All salaries are in accordance with the organization's regular practices and policies which are consistently applied to all donors/programs.

(b) Local Staff

The following local staffing is anticipated:

- 1 full-time Deputy Program Manager whose time is estimated to be evenly divided between both objectives.



- 5 full-time nurses whose time is fully devoted to Objective #1 (Health).
- 4 full-time WASH Engineers whose time is fully devoted to Objective #2 (WASH).
- 1 half-time Project Accountant whose time is estimated to be evenly divided between both objectives.
- 1 third-time (4 months/year) logistics specialist whose time is estimated to be evenly divided between both objectives.
- 5 full-time warehouse staff whose time is estimated to be evenly divided between both objectives.
- 4 full-time Drivers whose time is estimated to be evenly divided between both objectives.

Salary rates are consistent with local norms and customs.

(c) Headquarters Staff

The following headquarters staff will support the project in the estimated amounts set forth below:

- 1 Project Coordinator whose time is estimated to be 2 months (1 month for each objective). 1 month (0.50 months for each objective) will be expended in headquarters, and 1 month (0.50 months for each objective) will be spent in the field. The Project Coordinator will coordinate between headquarters and the field.
- 1 Technical Writer/Editor who is responsible for reporting, and whose time is estimated to be 1 month (0.50 months for each objective), all of which will be spent in headquarters.
- 1 Protection Specialist or Security Specialist whose time is estimated to be 1 month – all expended in the field – or 0.50 months for each objective. The specialist will assist in the development of a plan for protecting the program beneficiaries or a detailed security plan (given the insecure environment).

1 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Specialist whose time is estimated to be 0.50 months (0.25 months for each objective), all expended in the field. The M&E Specialist is responsible for assisting in the development of the Performance Monitoring Plan, and, to the extent required, the collection of baseline performance data.

All salaries are in accordance with Sam Onyemaechi Humanitarian Foundation's practices and policies which are consistently applied to all donors/programs.

Direct expatriate salaries exclude paid absence time, the costs of which are recovered under "Fringe Benefits," below.

2. Fringe Benefits

(a) Expatriate Staff

Fringe Benefits equivalent to 35% of Expatriate (Field and Headquarters) salaries are based on the following:

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<u>Benefit</u>	<u>Percent of Salary</u>
Social Security (Employer Contribution)	8.65
Workers' Compensation	4.35
Health Insurance	13.00
Life Insurance	3.00
Retirement	4.00
Paid Absence Factor*	<u>12.00</u>
Total	<u>45.00</u>

The paid absence factor is based on vacation and sick leave of 26 days/year, in accordance with the organization's policies and practices, which are consistently applied to all programs/donors. It is calculated by dividing 26 paid absence days by a standard 260-day work-year.

(b) Local Staff

Fringe benefits for Local Staff equivalent to 29% of salaries are required by local labor laws and customs as follows:

<u>Benefit</u>	<u>Percent of Salary</u>
Medical Scheme	12.000
Pension	11.000
13 th Month	0.083
Food Allowance	5.917
Total	<u>29.000</u>

3. Non-Employee Labor

In order to achieve the program's goals and objectives, it is expected that the following supplemental labor will be required:

- 2 Doctors for 3 months each, all in the field, whose time will be dedicated to Objective #1 (Health). These are volunteers who will not be compensated, but the value of their time (\$6,000/year) will be considered an in-kind contribution in accordance with the relevant regulations governing cost-sharing. Their travel and related costs will be borne by OFDA.
- 1 Hydrologist for 2 months, all in the field, whose time will be dedicated to Objective #2 (WASH).
- 100 Laborers under a Cash-for-Work (CFW) program for Objective #2 (WASH), at the rate of \$10/day, for 30 days each. The laborers will prepare the sites and construct/rehabilitate/
- renovate boreholes and latrines.

4. Travel and Transport

(a) International Air Travel (RT)

The following international air travel is "identified" (as defined in the standard provision entitled "International Air Travel and Transportation") as being needed in support of the program:



	<u>Obj #1 (Health)</u>	<u>Obj #2 (WASH)</u>	<u>Total</u>
Program Manager			
(4 days/RT x 1.00 RT)	2.00	2.00	4.00
Program Officer			
(4 days/RT x 1 RT)	2.00	2.00	4.00
Medical Officer			
(4 days/RT x 1 RT)	4.00	0.00	4.00
WASH Officer			
(4 days/RT x 1 RT)	0.00	4.00	4.00
Country Director			
(4 days/RT x 0.08 RT)	0.16	0.16	0.32
Country Financial Officer			
(4 days/RT x 0.04 RT)	0.08	0.08	0.16
Project Coordinator (HQ)			
(4 days/RT x 1 RT)	2.00	2.00	4.00
Protection/Security Specialist			
(4 days/RT x 1 RT)	2.00	2.00	4.00
M&E Specialist			
(4 days/RT x 1 RT)	2.00	2.00	4.00
Doctors			
(4 days/RT x 2 doctors x 3 RT)	24.00	0.00	24.00
Hydrologist			
(4 days/RT x 2 RT)	<u>0.00</u>	<u>8.00</u>	<u>8.00</u>
Total – International Per			
Diem Days	<u>38.24</u>	<u>22.24</u>	<u>60.48</u>

An average per diem rate of \$200 has been used for estimating and budgeting purposes based on previous experience and the organization’s established policy which is consistently applied to all projects.

a) **Regional Air Travel (RT)**

Under Sam Onyemaechi Humanitarian Foundation’s established policy which is consistently applied to all programs, expatriate employees are entitled to 1 RT every quarter to Imo state for the purpose of R&R and/or consultations with organization’s regional office. Since regional air travel is international air travel, the following regional air travel is “identified” (as described in the standard provision entitled “International Air Travel and Transportation”):

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>No. of Trips</u>	<u>No. of Travelers/Trip</u>	<u>Destination</u>
R&R and/or [Imo state, Ogun and Lagos Consultations			

* **No. of Trips**



Program Manager	2.00	2.00	4.00
Program Officer	2.00	2.00	4.00
Medical Officer	4.00	0.00	4.00
WASH Officer	0.00	4.00	4.00
Country Director (0.08 RT)	0.16	0.16	0.32
Company Financial Officer (0.04 RT)	<u>0.08</u>	<u>0.08</u>	<u>0.16</u>
Total – Regional Air Travel	<u>8.24</u>	<u>8.24</u>	<u>16.48</u>

Obj #1 (Health) vhdhdfh

An average RT airfare of \$500 has been used for estimating and budgeting purposes based on quoted airfares

Obj #2 (WASH) Total

Regional Per Diem (Days)

In conjunction with each regional round-trip, it is estimated that there will be 3 days of consultations with organization's regional office in Imo State. Applying this to the regional round-trips identified above yields the following number of per diem days:

Obj #1 (Health) Obj #2 (WASH) Total

Program Manager	4 x 1.50 days = 6.00	4 x 1.50 days = 6.00	4 x 3.00 days = 12.00
Program Officer	4 x 1.50 days = 6.00	4 x 1.50 days = 6.00	4 x 3.00 days = 12.00
Medical Officer	4 x 3.00 days = 12.00	0.00	4 x 3.00 days = 12.00
WASH Officer	0.00	4 x 3 days = 12	4 x 3.00 days = 12.00
Country Director	4 x 1.50 days x 0.08 FTE = 0.48	4 x 1.50 days x 0.08 FTE = 0.48	4 x 3.00 days x 0.08 FTE = 0.96
Country Financial Officer	4 x 1.50 days x 0.04 FTE = 0.24	4 x 1.50 days x 0.04 FTE = 0.24	4 x 3.00 days x 0.04 FTE = 0.48
Total – Regional Per Days	<u>24.72</u>	<u>24.72</u>	<u>49.44</u>



In-Country Air Travel (RT)

It is anticipated that the following in-country air travel to the various project sites will be needed:

	<u>Obj #1 (Health)</u>	<u>Obj #2 (WASH)</u>	<u>Total</u>
Program Manager/ Deputy Program			
(1 RT/mo x 12 mo)	6.00	6.00	12.00
Program Officer			
(1 RT/qtr x 4 qtrs)	2.00	2.00	4.00
Medical Officer			
(1 RT/mo x 12 mo)	12.00	0.00	12.00
WASH Officer			
(1 RT/mo x 12 mo)	0.00	12.00	12.00
Project Accountant			
(1 RT/qtr x 4 qtrs)	2.00	2.00	4.00
Project Coordinator (HQ)			
(1 RT)	0.50	0.50	1.00
Protection/Security Specialist			
(1 RT)	0.50	0.50	1.00
M&E Specialist			
(1 RT)	0.50	0.50	1.00
Doctors			
(2 x 3 RT)	6.00	0.00	6.00
Hydrologist			
(2 RT)	<u>0.00</u>	<u>2.00</u>	<u>2.00</u>
Total – In-Country Air Travel	<u>29.50</u>	<u>25.50</u>	<u>55.00</u>

An average RT airfare of \$300 has been used for estimating and budgeting purposes based on quoted airfares.

(a) In-Country Ground Travel (km)

It is anticipated that the following in-country ground transportation will also be needed:

	<u>Obj #1 (Health)</u>	<u>Obj #2 (WASH)</u>	<u>Total</u>
Nurses			
(5 Nurses x 12 mo x 1,600 km/mo)	96,000	00	96,000
WASH Engineer			
(4 Engineers x 12 mo x 2,000 km/mo)	96,000	00	96,000
Logistics Specialist			
(4 mo x 1,000 km/mo)	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>
Total – In-Country			
Transportation (km)	<u>98,000</u>	<u>98,000</u>	<u>196,000</u>

A rate of x 40¢/km has been used for estimating and budgeting purposes in accordance with SOHF's established policy which is consistently applied to all programs.

(a) In-Country Per Diem (Days)

In conjunction with the in-country air travel and ground transportation, the following number of in-country per diem days is anticipated:

	<u>Obj #1 (Health)</u>	<u>Obj #2 (WASH)</u>	<u>Total</u>
Program Manager/			
Deputy Program Manager			
(1 RT/mo x 5 days/RT x 12 mo)	30.00	30.00	60.00
Program Officer			
(1 RT/qtr x 5 days/RT x 4 qtrs)	10.00	10.00	20.00
Medical Officer			
(1 RT/mo x 5 days/RT x 12 mo)	60.00	00.00	60.00
WASH Officer			
(1 RT/mo x 5 days/RT x 12 mo)	00.00	60.00	60.00
Project Accountant			
(1 RT/qtr x 5 days/RT x 4 qtrs)	10.00	10.00	20.00
Project Coordinator (HQ)			
(1 RT x 26 days/RT)	13.00	13.00	26.00
Protection/Security Specialist			
(1 RT x 26 days/RT)	13.00	13.00	26.00
M&E Specialist			
(1 RT x 14 days/RT)	7.00	7.00	14.00
Doctors			
(2 x 3 RT x 26 days/RT)	156.00	00	156.00
Hydrologist			
(2 RT x 26 days/RT)	00	52.00	52.00
Nurses			
(5 Nurses x 12 mo x 14 days/mo)	840.00	00	840.00
WASH Engineer			
(4 Engineers x 12 mo x 14 days/mo)	0.00	672.00	672.00
Logistics Specialist			
(4 mo x 14 days/mo)	<u>28.00</u>	<u>28.00</u>	<u>56.00</u>
Total – In-Country			
Per Diem Days	<u>1,153.00</u>	<u>881.00</u>	<u>2,034.</u>



An average per diem rate of \$50 has been used for estimating and budgeting purposes based on previous experience and SOHF established policy, which is consistently applied to all projects.

(a) Transport of Goods

It is anticipated that 30 days of truck rental will be required for each objective to transport people and program supplies.

<u>Obj #1 (Health)</u>		<u>Obj #2 (WASH)</u>	<u>Total</u>
Truck Rental (Days)	30	30	60

An average rate of \$200/day has been used for estimating and budgeting purposes based on past experience.

Truck Fuel (Liters) (30 days x 200 km/day ÷ 6 km/l)	1,000	1,000	2,000
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An average rate of 60¢/liter has been used for estimating and budgeting purposes based on past experience.

An average rate of \$25/day (x 30/objective) has been used for estimating and budgeting purposes based on previous experience.

5. Overseas Allowances

(a) Housing

Housing costs of \$2,000 per month are budgeted for long-term expatriate personnel overseas. This amount is based on existing leases.

(b) Danger Pay

Danger pay is budgeted at 15% of expatriate field salaries, and is in accordance with SOHF's established organizational policy, which is consistently applied to all programs. Danger pay applied to the value of the two doctors' donated services is classified as cost-sharing.

6. Health Care Services

(a) Pharmaceuticals (Objective #1 – Health)

(b) Medical Supplies (Objective #1 – Health)

Based on previous experience, the recurring costs of expendable health care services are estimated at \$2,810 half a year, as follows:

Doctors	=	\$600
Clinical officers	=	250
Security teams	=	240
Pharmacists	=	300
Basic Equipment	=	120



Antiseptics	=	250
Drugs	=	550
Disposal dressing pack	=	85
Sterile surgical packs	=	90
Cotton Wool	=	45
Wound Dressing gauze	=	55
Rubber Glove sterile	=	75
Non Sterile	=	70
Insecticides	=	80
Total Exp.	=	\$ <u>2810</u>

(7) Other Direct Costs (ODCs)

Based on prior cost experience and the goals and objectives of the program, it is anticipated that the following ODCs will be needed, allocated equally to each objective:

A	OFFICE RENT (12 MO @ \$100/MO)	= \$ 1200
B	Office Supplies (12 mo @ 116.6	= 1400
C	Program materials (12 mo @ 150)	= 1800
D	Communications/telephone bills (12 mo \$133)	= 1600
E	Rent/Mortgage (12 mo @ 200)	= 2400
F	Salaries and associated cost	= 10,000
G	Audit, taxes and insurance	= 2080
H	Professional fees, consultant, Legal, HR etc	= 3500
I	Bank Charges	= 500
J	Staff development	= 1800
K	Birthday celebration	= 3000
L	Meeting Costs(conference room, Refreshments etc	= 3000
M	Furniture, Equipment and maintenance	= 1500
N	Volunteer/Staff appreciation	= 2500
O	Graphic Artist	= 250
P	Stationary	= 1200
(Q)	ICT Development	= \$ 1500
	Total	= \$ <u>39230</u>

(8) Mobility (Truck)

1 Vehicle will be purchased with private funds and owned by SOHF will be dedicated to Objective #1 (Health). All costs associated with this vehicle are provided as an in-kind cost-sharing contribution. This vehicle will be dedicated to Objective #1 (Health). One each of the other two vehicles will be dedicated to each objective.

(h) Vehicle Depreciation = 5,000

Depreciation costs for the cost-shared vehicle under Objective #1 (Health) will be charged as a cost-sharing contribution in accordance with OMB Circular A-122,



pursuant to which, the annual amount of depreciation that may be charged is calculated by dividing the purchase price by the estimated useful life. The vehicle will be purchased by SOHF at a price of \$30,000, and the estimated useful life of vehicles under SOHF's established accounting practices is 3 years.

Thus, depreciation is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{Purchase Price} & \div & \text{Estimated Useful Life} = \text{Depreciation/Year} \\ \$20,000 & \div & 3 \text{ Years} = \$5,000 \end{array}$$

Vehicle Maintenance & Spares

$$3 \times 200/\text{mo} \times 12 \text{ mo} = 7,200$$

Maintenance and spares for 1 Vehicle will be cost-shared under Objective #1 (Health)

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{Vehicle Insurance} & & \\ 3 \times 300/\text{mo} \times 12 \text{ mo} & = & 10,800 \end{array}$$

Insurance for 1 Vehicle will be cost-shared under Objective #1 (Health)

(9) Training and Empowerment

Based on prior cost experience and the goals and objectives of the program, it is anticipated that a minimum of 100 students will be given scholarship, more than 200 youths/women will be empowered, allocated equally to each objective.

(a) Women Empowerment	=	\$7000
(b) Education Empowerment(Scholarship)	=	\$10,500
(c) Youths Empowerment/Vocational skills	=	\$10,000
Total Amount	=	\$27,500

(10) Community Outreach

Based on our previous experience, it is anticipated that these amount will be spent in community outreach. \$7500 in six months based on our previous experience. Then in a year 2X

(a) Visit to Prisoners	=	\$ 1000
(b) Orphanage Home	=	5000
(c) Clothing and feeding the insane	=	1500
Total Expenditure	=	\$ 7500

(11) New Equipment

Based on our market survey, the cost of equipment for food production and processing are listed below:



	Items	Quantity Needed	Prize
1	Pop Corn Machine	2	= 196.5
2	Deep Fryer	3	= 2292.5
3	Single Face Slicer	2	= 1091.7
4	Heavy weight scale	2	= 218.3
5	Stainless Milling Machine for Spices	3	= 873.3
6	Stainless hammer Milling	2	= 731.4
7	Continuous sealing machine	3	= 1189.9
8	Impulse Sealer	3	= 104.8
9	Coding Machine	3	= 296.9
10	Gun air blower(Pet bottle) sealer	4	= 126.6
11	Stainless Industrial dryer	1	= 3275.1
	Total	28	= 10,397

(12) Staff Training

It is anticipated that the following local staff will require training in the region, as follows:

Deputy Project Manager – 1 Leadership Skills Course (equally allocated between each objective)

1 RT (Regional) @ \$500	=	\$ 500
5 days per diem Regional @ 150	=	750
Registration Fee 1 \$ \$250	=	<u>250</u>
		<u>\$1,500</u>

5 Nurses – Community Therapeutic Care (CTC) Training of Trainers (Objective #1 – Health)

5 x 1 RT (Regional) @ \$500	=	\$ 2,500
5 x 5 days per diem (Regional) @ \$150	=	3,750
Registration Fee 5 @ \$250	=	<u>1,250</u>
		<u>\$ 7,500</u>

4 WASH Engineers – Hygiene Course (Objective #2 – WASH)

4 x 1 RT (Regional) @ 500	=	\$ 2,000
4 x 5 days per diem (Regional) @ \$150	=	3,000
Registration Fee 4 @ \$250	=	<u>1,000</u>
		<u>\$ 6,000</u>
Total		<u>\$15,000</u>

(13) Donors Branding and Marking Costs

- There are 2 project sites, each with 1 gate. A sign will be erected at each gate to acknowledge Donor's assistance. Each sign is expected to cost \$100 based on previous experience. These costs will be evenly allocated between both objectives.
- There will be 2 Donors-funded project vehicles (1 for each objective). A large label will be



affixed to each vehicle. Each large label is anticipated to cost \$50 based on supplier quotes.

- There will be one project office, to which a sign will be affixed. The sign is expected to cost \$100 based on previous experience, and the costs will be evenly allocated between both objectives.
- There are anticipated to be 20 pieces of office equipment, to each of which a small label will be affixed. Each label is expected to cost 50¢ based on supplier quotes. The costs will be allocated equally between both objectives.
- There will be 1 warehouse, in front of which a sign will be erected. The sign is expected to cost \$100 based on previous experience, and the cost will be allocated equally between both objectives.
- There are expected to be 100 boxes of pharmaceuticals (USAID-funded only), to which a small label will be affixed. Each label is expected to cost 50¢ based on supplier quotes, and the costs will be allocated to Objective #1 (Health).

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- There are expected to be 60 boxes of medical supplies, to which a small label will be affixed. Each label is expected to cost 50¢ based on supplier quotes, and the costs will be allocated to Objective #1 (Health).
- There are expected to be 16 boxes of medical equipment, to which a small label will be affixed. Each label is expected to cost 50¢ based on supplier quotes, and the costs will be allocated to Objective #1 (Health).
- A Presumptive Exception has been requested for marking each individual latrine because USAID marking requirements would offend local cultural or social norms and be considered inappropriate. However, 1 sign will be erected at the site of the latrines, at an estimated cost of \$100 based on previous experience. The costs will be allocated to Objective #2 (WASH).
- There are expected to be 96 containers of water purification chemicals, to which a small label will be affixed. Each label is expected to cost 50¢ based on supplier quotes, and the costs will be allocated to Objective #2 (WASH).
- A sign will be erected at the borehole site at an estimated cost of \$100 based on previous experience. The costs will be allocated to Objective #2 (WASH).
- There are expected to be 100 boxes of pharmaceuticals (USAID-funded only), to which a small label will be affixed. Each label is expected to cost 50¢ based on supplier quotes, and the costs will be allocated to Objective #1 (Health).
- There are expected to be 60 boxes of medical supplies, to which a small label will be affixed. Each label is expected to cost 50¢ based on supplier quotes, and the costs will be allocated to Objective #1 (Health).



- There are expected to be 16 boxes of medical equipment, to which a small label will be affixed. Each label is expected to cost 50¢ based on supplier quotes, and the costs will be allocated to Objective #1 (Health).
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- There are expected to be 96 containers of water purification chemicals, to which a small label will be affixed. Each label is expected to cost 50¢ based on supplier quotes, and the costs will be allocated to Objective #2 (WASH).

(14) Contractual/Sub-Awards

- There will be one subcontract with a local firm to drill 4 boreholes at a fixed price estimated to be \$10,000/borehole based on prior experience. The subcontract will be awarded competitively. The costs will be allocated to Objective #2 (WASH).

A pool of funds in the amount of \$10,000 will be created to support small community projects under Objective #1 (Health). Small sub-grants (estimated to be 20 small sub-grants @ \$500) will be awarded to local community groups to support health improvement. The community groups will be selected competitively after award, making it impossible to provide any budgetary detail at this time.

(15) Long-term Budget (capital project)

It is anticipated that before the year 2025, we will actualize our vision. It is our vision to purchase enough hectares of land where we can build Ultra-Modern Multi-purpose hall, old peoples rehabilitative care home, Nurses and Doctors quarters, administrative Block, Visitors Lodge, Orphanage home, purchase massaging machines, medical equipment. It is our belief that before the 2025 all our prospects will be actualized.

(a)

1	Ultra-Modern Multi-purpose hall, old peoples rehabilitative care home, admin block etc.	= 84,792.9
2	2 hectares of Land	= 218,039
3	Massaging machines	= 24,226.5



4	Medical Equipment	= 26,649.2
	Grand Total	= <u>\$353,707.6</u>

(b) **Construction Materials (Objective #2 – WASH)**

Based on prior experience, the costs of site preparation and construction/rehabilitation/ renovation of latrines and boreholes are estimated as follows:

Stone/Sand:	20 latrines @ \$1,000	=	\$20,000
	4 boreholes @ \$1,250	=	3,000
Lumber:	20 latrines @ 500	=	10,000
	4 boreholes @ \$500	=	2,000
Cement:	20 latrines @ \$500	=	10,000
	4 boreholes @ \$500	=	2,000
Plumbing:	4 boreholes @ \$1,000	=	<u>3,000</u>
Total			<u>\$50,000</u>

(a) **Water Purification Supplies (Objective #2 – WASH)**

Based on prior experience, the recurring costs of expendable water purification supplies are estimated at \$200 per month, as follows:

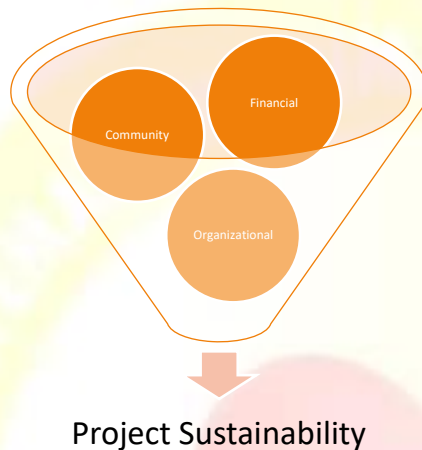
Filters:	4 boreholes x 12 mo x 1 box filters/mo x \$2/box	=	\$ 96
Chemicals:	4 boreholes x 1 liter x12 mo x \$26/l	=	<u>104</u>
Total			<u>\$200</u>

Grand Total = \$ 403,707.6

Project Sustainability

The parts of the project sustainability plan:

- a) Community sustainability
- b) Financial sustainability
- c) Organizational sustainability



Community Sustainability

The communities play an important role to see to the on-going and sustainability of the project in the community. Without the support of the community, many projects have no chance of survival, we will endeavor to see that communities play an important role so as to make impact and feel ownership of the project. With a well-thought-out financing strategy, if the community is not involving, we may not make any change, in order to keep to the sustainability of the projects:

- we will include the beneficiaries from the get-go in planning and implementation.
- Participatory methods can be very helpful from the start of the project.
- We will also consult all stakeholders whenever possible to make sure that the community feels ownership of the project and that their preferences are implemented with our project.
- To ensure sustainability of the project, beneficiary communities will make a contribution of sand, bricks, provision of water and manual labour for the construction of the proposed multi-purpose hall project. The building will also be used to generate income. It can be used as a storage facility for some NGOs' items, wedding functions, for clinic and public health issues, village meetings and many more. Some of these activities will bring revenue to the community for maintenances.





Financial Sustainability

Our financial sustainability, has two phases: **external and internal sources**. We believe that sustainable development is, however, only possible if all parties involved work closely together and have the same goal in mind. Large goals can only be achieved together, which is why I am convinced that networking is indispensable because collaboration in organizations bring with them potential benefits, hence, there is need for synergy. We believe that the sum of the whole is bigger than the sum of each part. Working together collaboratively can result in greater accomplishments as compared to each organization working on its own separately.

It helps in problem-solving, brings people (and organizations) closer together, it also helps people learn from each other, opens up new channels for communication and boosts morale across your organization.

Our external sources of financing; This could be more grants, government funding, donations, etc. Internal sources of financing; fundraising activities within the organization and through revenue-creating activities such as: business ventures, membership fees, and other income-generating activities. Our project is a yearly program and a reoccurring costs that need to be covered in the long run.



Organizational Sustainability

The ability of our organization as a whole to survive, we embark on an entrepreneurial venture, as a way of raising money for sustainability. the organization runs a food processing and packaging company, a subsidiary of Sam Onyemaechi Humanitarian Foundation. The foundation runs a production, food processing and packaging company, a way of getting funds to help the less privileged and to train the students. We have been partnering with a company in processing our food items for sales. We are working hard to build our own factory for our organizational sustainability, a way of helping those that have skill acquisition to acquaint themselves with entrepreneurial skill so as to be resourceful and be useful to themselves and society at large.

The procurement of the necessary equipment for production, processing and packaging of organic raw materials(food) and construction of a multi-purpose hall that will accommodate our factory and other activities is our priority, we can achieve this through external sources like grants and long-term funding or through internal sources like income-generating activities or membership fees. And to actualize our mission and goal, we have these points as our guiding principles:

- ✓ Collaborative leadership,
- ✓ member-driven decisions,
- ✓ effective communication,
- ✓ change-ready and adaptive workforce
- ✓ continuous improvement,
- ✓ on-going evaluation and measurement,
- ✓ sound financial infrastructure.



Organizational Sustainability and sustainability Planning

In the organizational sustainability and sustainability planning, the executive of the organization consider that human (Staff) and financial resources are necessary for organizational sustainability and mission fulfillment. The executive assist the board in planning for the organization's future. In our sustainability formula, the concept is described as leadership plus adaptability plus program capacity equals sustainability.

Leadership + Adaptability + program Capacity = Sustainability.

And this organizational sustainability has seven Components as follows:

- Organizational Identity
- Long-Range Strategic Plan
- Annual Operational Plan
- Financial and Other Systems Administration
- Long-Range Fundraising Plan
- Board Development Plan
- Staff Development and Organizational Culture

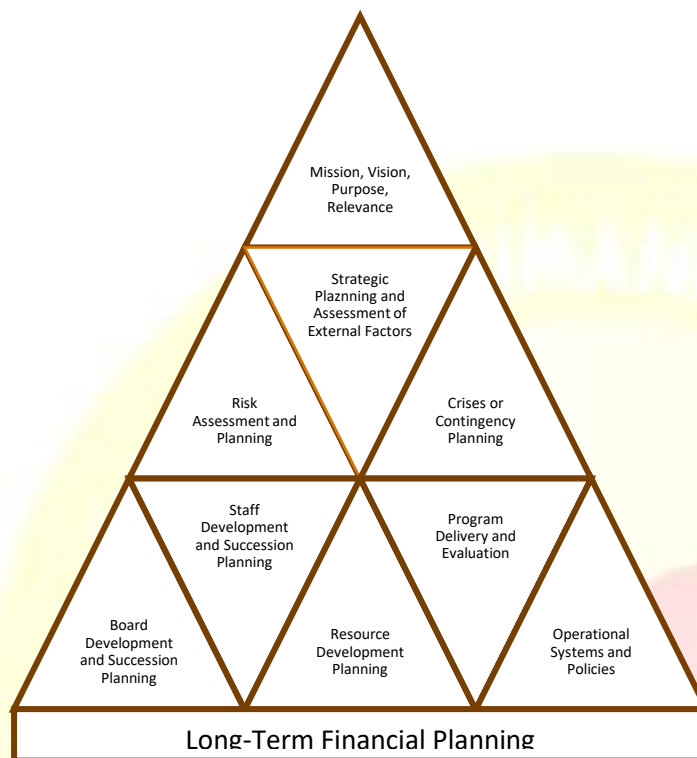
As a way to identifying, developing, and evaluating our current systems to a higher level of sustainability, plans, policies, and procedures are implemented. These, form the building blocks of an integrated system for leading the organization today and into the sustainable future.

These key system and process include:

- Mission, Vision, Purpose, Relevance
- Risk Assessment and Planning
- Strategic Planning and Assessment of External Factors
- Crises or Contingency Planning
- Board Development and Succession Planning
- Staff Development and Succession Planning
- Resource Development Planning
- Program Delivery and Evaluation
- Operational Systems and Policies
- Long-Term Financial Planning

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See below 2.0 for the key System and Process

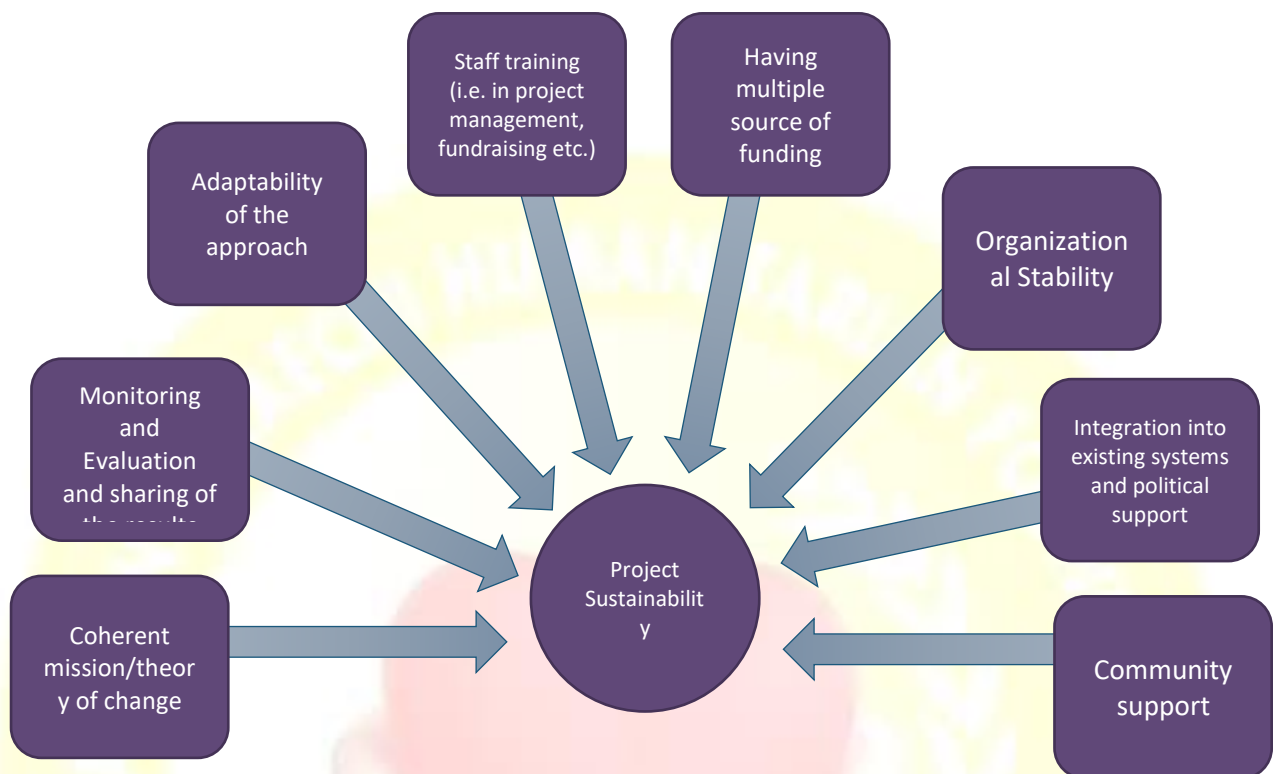


FACTORS THAT WILL INFLUENCE OUR PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY

- Having a coherent mission/theory of change for the organization
- A good monitoring and evaluation system
- The adaptability of the approach
- Staff training in administrative tasks
- Having multiple sources of funding
- The organizational stability
- Integration into existing systems and political support
- Community support

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See Annex 3.0 for the project sustainability



Environmental Impact of Project Sustainability

According to the United Nations world commission on environment and development, sustainable development must meet the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs and aspirations. Talking about environmental impact of project sustainability, it is a process in which the exploitation of resources, the directions of investment, and institutional changes are all made consistent with future as well as present needs. On other hand, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) refers to the evaluation of the environmental impacts likely to raise from a major project significantly affecting the environment. It is a process which ensures that all environmental matters are taken into account quite early in the project at planning process itself.

A close collaboration and cooperation between environmentalists and the decision-makers is also needed for the achievement of sustainable development. EIA could form a major instrument in decision making and for measurement of sustainability, provided the conceptual framework is extended to the cumulative assessment of developmental projects. EIA is potentially one of the most valuable, inter disciplinary objective decision-making tools with respect to alternate routes for development process technologies and project sites.

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Moreover, it is an ideal anticipatory mechanism, which establishes quantitative values for parameters indicating the quality of the environment before, during and after the proposed development activity, thus allowing measures that ensure environmental compatibility. In addition, it presents a clear and concise picture of all benefits and costs associated with alternative courses of action and provide a mechanism for merging the concerns for



environment and economics in the process of decision-making. However, it takes into consideration not only technical and economic considerations but also, traditional aspects like impact on local people, biodiversity etc.

For all the development projects in Imo state, EIA process is to ensure that the Project is developed in an environmentally sound and sustainable manner insuring that all negative effects are mitigated as best as practical and positive impacts are enhanced. More specifically, the EIA aims to identify the potential impacts likely to be generated by the Project; to quantify and where possible value these, providing the project proponent with a set of actions it needs to implement in order to meet the sustainability criteria.

To sum up, since economic development is result of interaction between natural resources and technology supported by designed for people, so all human activity should be economic, social and environment friendly. The integration of environment into development planning is the most important tool in achieving sustainable development. Environmental protection and economic development must thus be dealt with in an integrated manner. EIA process is necessary in providing an anticipatory and preventive mechanism for environmental management and protection in any development.

A sustainability plan is the essential tool that guides the board and staff to ensure that there are enough funds to pay for pursuit of mission. The board has a fiduciary role in understanding, taking action in considering and endorsing, likely playing some role in the implementation of the plan, and monitoring progress. Questions by the board about market options, history and capacity will provide members with confidence that the plan is feasible and will succeed.

OUR ORGANIZATION'S STANDARDS FOR EXCELLENCE-GUIDING PRINCIPLES:

- I. **MISSION, STRATEGY and EVALUATION Guiding Principle:** Sam Onyemaechi Humanitarian Foundation is founded for the public good and operate to accomplish a stated purpose through specific program activities. Our mission and its programs geared effectively and efficiently toward achieving her mission. We have an obligation to ensure program effectiveness and to devote the resources of the organization to achieving its stated purpose.
- II. **LEADERSHIP: BOARD, STAFF, and VOLUNTEERS Guiding Principle:** Our organization depends upon effective leadership to successfully enact her missions and programs, and this consists of a partnership between the board and management, each of which plays an essential role. Understanding and negotiating a shared and complex elements of leadership is essential to the organization's success. Our organization's employees and volunteers are fundamental to its ability to achieve its mission. Board members are in a position of trust to ensure that resources are used to carry out the mission of the organization. The organization's board leadership consist of volunteers who are committed to the mission and who demonstrate an understanding of the community served. The board determines the mission of the organization, establish management policies and procedures, assure that adequate human and financial resources are available, and actively monitor the organization's allocation of resources to effectively and efficiently fulfill its mission. The executive leadership carries out the day-to-day operations of the organization, ensures financial and organizational sustainability, and provides adequate information to the board of directors. An organization's human resource policies should address both paid employees and volunteers and should be fair, establish clear expectations, and provide meaningful and effective performance evaluation.



- III. **LEGAL COMPLIANCE and ETHICS Guiding Principle:** We conduct periodic reviews to address regulatory and fiduciary concerns. One of a leadership's fundamental responsibilities is to ensure that the organization governs and operates in an ethical and legal manner. Fostering exemplary conduct is one of the most effective means of developing internal and external trust as well as preventing misconduct. Moreover, to honor the trust that the public has given us, our Organization has an obligation to go beyond legal requirements and embrace the highest ethical practices. Our board, staff, and volunteers must act in the best interest of the organization, rather than in furtherance of personal interests or the interests of third parties. The organization has policies in place, and routinely and systematically implement those policies, to prevent actual, potential, or perceived conflicts of interest. Ethics and compliance reinforce each other.
- IV. **FINANCE AND OPERATIONS Guiding Principle:** We have sound financial and operational systems in place and we ensure that accurate records are kept. We conduct periodic reviews to address accuracy and transparency of financial and operational reporting, and safeguards to protect the integrity of the reporting systems.
- V. **RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT Guiding Principle:** The responsibility for resource development is shared by the board and staff. Our organization depends on an array of sources of financial support. Our organization's resource development program is maintained on a foundation of truthfulness and responsible stewardship. Its resource development policies are consistent with its mission, compatible with its organizational capacity, and respectful of the interests of donors, prospective donors, and others providing resources to the organization.
- VI. **PUBLIC AWARENESS, ENGAGEMENT, and ADVOCACY Guiding Principle:** It is our priority to represent the interests of the people we serve through public education and public policy advocacy, as well as by encouraging board members, staff, volunteers, and stakeholders to participate in the public affairs of the community. When appropriate to advance the organization's mission, our organization tries to engage in promoting public participation in community affairs and elections. As such, we communicate in an effective manner to educate, inform, and engage the public.

CREATING HEALTH ACHIEVING FUTURE



SWOT Analysis

Our objectives plan includes a SWOT analysis. That means examining the internal strengths (S) and weaknesses (W) of the organization, as well as the opportunities (O) for advancement and threats (T) to the organization's well-being, to shape current and future operations and help develop strategic goals.

The intention of establishing this foundation in a strategic location in Imo State and having its branch in Lagos is to have a base where the large beneficiaries; vulnerable, youths, women and malnourished children will be located.

We are quite aware that there are several organizations in Nigeria, however, we will follow the due process of establishing an organization. Also we know that a proper SWOT analysis will be able to position our organization to maximize our strength, leverage on the opportunities that will be available to us, mitigate our risks and be well – equipped to confront our threats.

Diagram



In order to guide us in our SWOT analysis, we posit these basic SWOT questions for our guide:

INTERNAL FACTORS	STRENGTHS 1. What is our competitive advantage? 2. What resources do we have? 3. What products are performing well?	WEAKNESSES 1. Where can we improve? 2. What areas in our organization are underperforming? 3. Where are we lacking resources in our organization?
EXTERNAL FACTORS	THREATS 1. What new regulations threaten operations? 2. What do our competitors do well? 3. What consumer trends threaten business?	OPPORTUNITIES 1. What technology can we use to improve operations? 2. Can we expand our core operations? 3. What new market segments can we explore?

Strategic Plan

To meet our priority problem After the analysis, we discussed on how we are going to bring about these changes, what is needed to be changed and the process to achieve a desired



change. The use of strategic planning is to transform the desired changes identified in the SWOT analysis, into clear objectives. This needs to happen in all layers of the organization and in all sectors. Sam Onyemaechi Humanitarian Foundation faces issues identifiable in its SWOT analysis. The SWOT analysis framework shows the internal and external strategic factors that affect organizational development. SOHF's organization practices are the results of the influences of these internal and external strategic factors. For instance, the organization emphasizes high quality service to address competitive rivalry both in the running of the organization and its business sector. Considering the increasing saturation of organizations, SOHF needs to develop innovative approaches and strategies to overcome weaknesses and take opportunities indicated in this SWOT analysis. With its current organization leadership, Sam Onyemaechi Humanitarian Foundation successfully does so, although the firm must keep evolving to withstand the threats in its business environment.

This SWOT analysis of SOHF shows the organization's main strengths and weaknesses, as well as the primary opportunities and threats that the organization must account for in its strategies for organizational development.

Sam Onyemaechi Humanitarian Foundation's Strengths (Internal Strategic Factors)

SOHF's strengths directly relate with the current success of the organization. This aspect of the SWOT analysis framework deals with the organizational characteristics that make the foundation effective. In the case of SOHF, the following are the main strengths:

- ✓ High quality service
- ✓ Strong brand image
- ✓ Close relationships with volunteers
- ✓ Organization leadership
- ✓ Persistence.
- ✓ Holding a vision for what you want and trusting that it's coming.
- ✓ Following inspiration.
- ✓ Challenging limiting beliefs.
- ✓ Treating people with kindness and respect as much as possible.
- ✓ Being open to feedback.
- ✓ Being willing to change or pivot.

High quality service is one of SOHF's main strengths. The organization uses excellent service to differentiate itself from competitors. For example, SOHF have Doctors, Nurses, Facilitators and volunteers who give expert advice to beneficiaries about their home improvement projects. Also, the organization's leadership and strong brand image are strengths because they help attract the biggest volunteers in doing selfless service to the poor. In addition, SOHF's close relationships with volunteers ensure cost-effectiveness and economies of scale. This supply chain approach supports the organization's cost minimization efforts based on its generic strategy. Thus, this SWOT analysis shows that the organization's strengths support competitive advantage.

Sam Onyemaechi Humanitarian Foundation's Weaknesses (Internal Strategic Factors)

SOHF's weaknesses are linked to its organization nature, focus, and supply chain. This aspect of the SWOT analysis framework points to internal strategic factors that hinder or reduce organization growth. In the case of Sam Onyemaechi Humanitarian foundation, the following are the main weaknesses:

- Time management



- Financial
- Human resources
- Team work
- Communication.
- Inability to reach out to all the vulnerable
- Limited supply chain
- Imitable business format
- Dependence on the Foreign Donors.

Human resources, financial incapacitation are too challenging to the realization of our goals and objectives. Due to multitask, meeting deadlines and managing time often times affect our productivity both in the organization and its business enterprise. This often delays reaching out to the vulnerable. We are working on it, we have discovered that good time management skills can also make our job less stressful, provide us with more time to work on projects and career development opportunities. Suffice it to mention here that, SOHF runs a food processing and packaging business, a subsidiary of Sam Onyemaechi Humanitarian Foundation. The company and competitors like Pauline foods have close relationships with suppliers. This condition discourages suppliers from doing business with competing firms. For example, SOHF suppliers avoid doing business with Pauline foods because of fear of losing business with SOHF. This limitation in the supply chain is a weakness because some brands are not available in the company's stores. Another weakness of organization is the relative ease of imitating its business. The company's high quality human resources are the only factor that makes it difficult to completely copy. SOHF is also weak because it is largely dependent on the global donors for support, thereby making the organization vulnerable to downturns of the economy. In this regard, this SWOT analysis shows that SOHF's weaknesses are linked to its supply chain, business development, and organization strategies.

Opportunities for SOHF (External Strategic Factors)

SOHF's opportunities are mainly based on business and organization expansion. This aspect of the SWOT analysis framework deals with industry or market characteristics that support business and organization development. In the case of SOHF, the following are the main opportunities:

- Promote democratic values
- Connect to volunteers
- Unique Opportunities
- Global expansion
- Expansion of supply chain
- Diversification of business

Sam Onyemaechi Humanitarian foundation has the opportunity to promote democratic values and connect to volunteers who will be of help to the organization, participate in decision-making processes, and-in-doing so-to shape a more just and prosperous democracy. Also, Connect Americans and the global communities to unique opportunities, globally expand its business and supply chain. This is a major concern, especially because the company currently has minimal presence in overseas markets. In addition, Sam Onyemaechi Humanitarian Foundation has the opportunity to diversify its business, such as through additional acquisitions of firms in a new industry or market. Thus, this SWOT analysis shows that SOHF's opportunities emphasize global growth and expansion.



Threats Facing Sam Onyemaechi Humanitarian Foundation (External Strategic Factors)

The threats to SOHF's organization are related to the economy and other firms in the market. This aspect of the SWOT analysis framework points to external strategic factors in the industry or market that could reduce organizational capabilities. In the case of SOHF, the following are the main threats:

- Changes to laws or regulation
- Rising taxes
- Social media platforms
- Competition
- Substitutes
- Economic recessions

Changes to laws and regulations in our region, economic recessions, rising taxes, even changes to social media can impact negatively to the growth of the organization and our business sector. Competitors like Pauline Foods are the main threat to SOHF's market dominance. In relation, the company faces the threat of substitutes, which include home improvement products available from general merchandise retailers like Konga, Walmart, Amazon etc. Also, many online retailers now offer similar home improvement products. In addition, any slowdown of the Nigerian economy is a major threat because the vast majority of SOHF's revenues are generated in the Nigerian market though we are making effort to connect to the global market. In this regard, the threats identified in this SWOT analysis show that Sam Onyemaechi Humanitarian Foundation must emphasize stronger competitive advantage and global expansion.

Sam Onyemaechi Humanitarian Foundation's SWOT Analysis – Recommendations

The issues identified in this SWOT analysis of Sam Onyemaechi Humanitarian Foundation show that the organization must focus on global growth and expansion. For example, the organization can expand in other regions, in developing countries. Based on this SWOT analysis, SOHF also needs to diversify its business enterprise to minimize risk exposure in the home improvement retail market. This diversification may come in the form of reaching out to donors and volunteers, starting a new business, subsidiaries or acquisitions to establish SOHF's presence in new industries or markets.

SOHF Self-assessment through a SWOT exercise for sustainability.

The Steps of this SWOT were:

- The Director of the organization found a good facilitator. The facilitator had experience with group training, was an outsider, had a good analytical mind and understood the culture and identity of the organization.
- Staff and some of the board came together to form the SWOT working group, to discuss how capable the organization was to sustain its current activities over the following five years.
- Once the agenda was settled, the people split into three pre-arranged groups for discussions, working through the four SWOT words. (more about groups below) The facilitator moved between the three groups, listening and making suggestions. He made sure that the groups did not focus only on weaknesses and threats, but devoted a lot of time to achievements and strengths. Strengths were highlighted and used to give perspective to the weaknesses and threats.
- He also told the groups to do everything possible to separate issues from personalities. The SWOT discussion was kept focused on functions, processes and procedures and not on the performance of individuals. He made it clear that the process was not a staff performance appraisal.



- If the organization felt that it had a serious issue linked to an individual, he would have suggested that it be dealt with through other means.
- The groups then came together for a plenary session. Each had long lists of the issues they saw. The facilitator and the organization Director then had re-write the list contents into some new categories: “high priority” / “some priority” / “low priority”. This is a difficult step in the workshop as people may feel distressed if something they see as important becomes low priority. But the aim of the process is to make changes and the organization can only tackle problems one by one. Low priority issues do not have to be forgotten.
- A priority finding of the workshop was that Board members had a lack of commitment to the basic goals of the organization, and that this was an institutional weakness that needed to be addressed. A sign of poor commitment was that too many Board members missed meetings.
- A Strategic Plan was developed to change this:
 - Firstly, there was a very careful, tactful discussion on whether the right Board Members had been chosen, whether they actually had the time and means to do a good job. From this discussion, the organization came to a consensus on a future profile for Board Members and the procedure for selecting them.
 - Secondly, it was agreed that the Board members should have training. This was done.
 - Thirdly it was agreed that the District Office Co-coordinator should raise the interest of Board Members; this he did by visiting individuals at home, introducing individuals and their skills to the meetings and raising her own profile as an example. Board members were also encouraged to read organization literature and documents.
- As a final step of the SWOT workshop, a reunion was planned after a couple of months to see how well the strategic plan had been implemented. Progress was found to be good. Then all participants were thanked and the workshop closed.

The essence of this workshop is to identify a weakness, find organizational and institutional answers and agree on the steps to take to address it so that the weakness no longer exists. These actions together also raised the motivation and standing of the Members.

Short-Term Goals

Short-term goals are immediate mileposts on our way to our vision. We think about achieving them in a one-year time frame. With goals, our organization convert the mission, vision, and long-term strategic objectives into performance targets. For effective goals to track our organization’s performance and progress, we state specifics: how much of what kind of performance and by when it’s to be accomplished. Our goals are relevant and aggressive yet achievable, and are stated in measurable and quantifiable terms. To make our goals and objectives achievable, we employ the acronym SMART:

Specific: Our organization’s Goals are well defined, clear and unambiguous.

Measurable: Our Goals are stated in quantifiable terms, Measurable goals facilitate management planning, implementation, and control.

Attainable: Our Goals provide a stretch that inspires people to aim higher. We Set goals we know, our organization, and our employees can realistically reach.

Responsible person: Our Goals are assigned to a person or a department. That we assigned to someone a goal doesn’t mean that she/he is solely responsible for its achievement.

Time specific: Our goals include a timeline of when they should be accomplished.

Long-Term Strategic Planning



Putting together a strategic plan can provide the insight needed to keep our organization on track by setting goals and measuring accomplishments. By analyzing the information in the long-term plan.

Vision and Mission Statement

In order to formulate strategic objectives to explain how we will get to where we want to go, we need a road map. Our vision, to motivate the local population to actively participate in the projects design and to create a future that can make everyone happy in the long term.

Mission Statement

Seeking to put God's love into action by providing hope and resources to those without life essentials. It is our mission to prolong the healing mission of Christ. Christ, while on earth went about doing good.

Vision Statement

To motivate the local population to actively participate in the projects design and to create a future that can make everyone happy in the long-term.

Strategic Vision

Creating a world where everyone has a decent place to live; Children are taking care of, the less fortunate step-by-step build an autonomous and more secure future, build progressive self-reliance communities and provide healthcare/rehabilitative care services.



Project Goal and Objectives

The goal of this project proposal is to improve the availability and access to quality health care of the people, especially for those residing in rural areas, the poor, women and children. We are promoting the inclusion of rehabilitated street children and other children from low socio-economic group. This is consistent with our broad intervention program which provides care, education, empowerment and social inclusion to street children and other young people in vulnerable groups. We believe that teaching this category of children computer programming and vocational skills will provide tangible empowerment, the opportunity for creative engagement in solving problems as well as access to participate in the burgeoning economy of the technology space and in the connected economy.

Project Goals

1 Agriculture Development for Youths

- Training youths in agriculture development
- Organizing campaigns for youth participation in farming
- Providing agriculture inputs for youths to undertake farming.

2) Alternative Livelihoods for Youths

- ✓ Provide educational scholarships for a certain number of high-merit youths to undertake further education
- ✓ Training and capacity building of youths in adopting new and alternative livelihood opportunities



- ✓ Establish computer centers for youths to generate alternative income.

3) Empowerment and vocational skill

The goal of Sam Onyemaechi Humanitarian foundation in Empowerment and Vocational skill is of threefold:

- Clarity. The first step in empowering employees is to clarify goals and expectations.

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- Support. The second step in empowering others is to support them by providing the resources they need to succeed and removing any obstacles that may hinder progress.
- Autonomy. The third step is to help them have the ability to act on his or her own values and interest so as to have a sense of self-worth, and self-respect.



4) Agriculture Development and Community-based Collective Production and Marketing for farmers

- Improved agriculture trainings for farmers
- Provision of inputs and technology for farmers to increase production
- Training and capacity building in community-based collective marketing of the produce
- Promoting the formation of farmers' cooperatives Socially and economically disadvantaged people and influence decision-making in the region. Project to support farmers' organizations. The farmers' organizations improve their institutional and organizational capacities. The farmers' organizations improve the management of their business activities.

5) Microenterprise Development Strategy for Women

- ❖ Identifying new and potential microenterprises for women
- ❖ Supporting women with seed capital in launching microenterprises
- ❖ Establishing marketing linkages and value chains for women undertaking microenterprise.



6) Health care project

To help each person achieve four major goals:

- prevention of premature death and disability,
- maintenance and enhancement of quality of life,
- personal growth and development and a good death.
- Improve the health of the individual and community level. reduce the incidence of disease. Reduction of disabilities and deaths.

The purpose of health education is to positively influence the health behavior of individuals and communities as well as the living and working conditions that influence their health.

7) Education program

Our goal is to see that the youths and vulnerable have:



- ❖ Independence and Interdependence of Thought
- ❖ Improvement of Communication and Critical, Thinking Skills,
- ❖ Breadth of Knowledge,
- ❖ Global Awareness,
- ❖ Depth of Knowledge,
- ❖ Community Service and Career Development,
- ❖ Respect for Self and Others.

A better level of education in the communities contributes to lowering poverty.

Project objectives

Our project objectives include; providing health services both at curative and preventive treatment to the community, promote good health practices and positive health and disseminate information on health seeking behavior through awareness campaigns to achieve goal of the project, to Improve access and reduce inequity, Increase the focus on health promotion and prevention, screening and early intervention; and. Improve quality, safety, performance and accountability, to ensure adequate, qualitative, preventive & curative health care to people of the State. To ensure health care services to all particularly to the disadvantaged groups like scheduled communities, & back ward classes.

Also, to reduce poverty by making agriculture more inclusive, sustainable and productive, increase their yields and income, and adapt to climate change. Monitor and evaluate poverty reduction policies, ensuring their incorporation into the macroeconomic frameworks including the poverty reduction strategy program (PRSP) process; enhance national capacity, sustaining policy dialogue on poverty; empower the poor to improve their access to livelihood opportunities.

PROJECT RESULTS: Outputs, Outcomes, Expected Impact

Project results are the changes or effects expected to take place after implementing the project. The results are generally positive improvements to the lives of the beneficiaries.



We are of the optimistic, that before the end of the year, to feed a minimum of two hundred (200) vulnerable/ homeless, malnourished Children, indigent and less privileged in the society; to empower a minimum of One hundred (100) Youths/ Widows in entrepreneurial and vocational skills every year; to give a minimum of One hundred (100) scholarship to indigent students among the less privileged; to provide a minimum of One hundred and Fifty (150) healthcare and rehabilitative care services to indigent and vulnerable in the communities. In making our SMART goals a reality, we look into these eight (8) Strategies as our guiding principles:



1. **Setting goals is easy but achieving them isn't, only with determination.**
2. **Align your goals with your values**
3. **Share your goals with three to five key people.**
4. **Assemble everything you need before you need it.**
5. **Minimize potential challenges**
6. **Complete at least one action per day.**
7. **Establish a support system.**
8. **Reward yourself.**

Project Outputs and outcomes

PROJECT	OUTPUT	OUTCOME
Disaster Relief	Sam Onyemaechi Humanitarian foundation has supported the feeding of two hundred (200) vulnerable/homeless, malnourished Children, indigent and less privileged in the society, Distribution of ten thousand (10,000) face masks, provided 20 blankets to vulnerable victims who were displaced of their homes in the rural communities,	Beneficiaries are warm, more comfortable and are less prone to become sick and being infected by the outbreak of covid-19 pandemic.
Empowerment/ Vocational skills.	empowered One hundred (100) Youths/ Widows in entrepreneurial and vocational skills;	This will help them to clarify goals and expectations, support them by providing the resources they need to succeed and removing any obstacles that may hinder progress and then have the ability to act on his or her own values and interest so as to have a sense of self-worth, and self-respect
Education	Distributed two thousand (2,000) textbooks and writing materials to vulnerable students. Training One hundred and five (105) indigent students, less privileged both in secondary and tertiary institution on scholarship.	This will enable these children to find better jobs and move on to higher level of education
Computer Programming	Trained One hundred and forty (140) youths in computer programming skills.	This will Stimulate curiosity and thinking about how to use technology for creative problem solving. We intend that the children are enabled to build simple technology product for education and entertainment. In the long term, trainees will help meet



		some of the technology needs for our mass literacy project. Also it will give children the opportunity to generate and develop relevant project ideas in a corroborative learning environment. This also aids the continuing process of rehabilitation and social re-integration of the children.
Agriculture	Has trained One hundred and five (105) youths and women in agriculture, food processing and packaging to indigent students among the less privileged.	This will help to Promote the formation of farmers' cooperatives both the Socially and economically disadvantaged people, influence decision-making in the region. The farmers' organizations will improve their institutional and organizational capacities and improve the management of their business activities.
Healthcare/rehabilitative care	Supplied two thousand (2,000) bed nets to families in rural communities and treated One hundred and Fifty (150) patients in healthcare and rehabilitative care services to indigent and vulnerable in the communities. Supplied immune boosted supplements to boost their immune system.	Lowered malaria outbreak, increasing life expectancy and quality of life for affected children and elderly. Give rehabilitated street children, youths, women and other children from low economic background the opportunity to gain access to education, computer programing and vocational skills thereby improving their proficiency for any future career

Expected impact

We are scaling the participating numbers to 95% by 2022. This will include rehabilitated homeless children who are accommodated at our Organization and other children from our host communities in Imo state. Ultimately, we anticipate that the project will:

- ✓ Empower youths, children and women who have specialized interest with basic coding and software development skills and incorporate them into a program that ensures advanced learning, mentoring and work opportunities.
- ✓ Improve the overall intellectual development of youths and children as they gain the ability to think as well as process and communicate ideas in an organized and logical way following the programming logic which involves sequential instruction for achieving specific actions and solutions.



- ✓ Contribute to Nigeria's human capital requirement for trained programmers and software developers.

Desired changes

For the objective of improving staff performance these could be that each staff member...

- Is paid enough to cover the needs of a family.
- Is better motivated and working at a higher level – doing a job worth doing but not being overworked.
- Gets training to carry out their job description to a higher standard.
- Has someone to whom they report and from whom they receive supervision, encouragement and recognition.
- Can reasonably hope for promotion.

13.0 Risk and Assumptions

- The project will be a failure if the communities will not fulfil their contribution in form of bricks, sand, land and water. However, the stakeholders, Village Area Committees and Village Development Committees have already started mobilizing communities to contribute the resources.
- We assume that the communities know their problem and that development comes from within the community. This will contribute to the success of the project.
- With current developments like climate change, this has increasingly become a risk though, as the probability of it happening has increased substantially.
- Natural catastrophes like floods or landslides may hamper the success of the project.
- the pattern of rain will change in the near future.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Meetings are critical for monitoring the progress of our project. The meetings could be project staff meetings or the board meetings or the meetings with the donor. We unanimously agreed that during the course of our projects, meetings should be conducted regularly during the cycle it is considered a necessary tool for monitoring and evaluation of our project work. Field visits by senior project staff or organization personnel are another monitoring activity we will embark on. Submitting regular reports in agreed formats also mentioned as part of it. All monitoring and evaluation strategies have to be developed in line with the listed objectives and results mentioned earlier.

In addition to this, there are new tools we will use for monitoring and evaluation purposes such as the Logical Framework Analysis (LFA). It renders a clear concept of what needs to be achieved.



Table of Logical Framework Analysis (LFA)

Project Description		Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Goal	What is the overall broader impact to which the action will contribute	What are the key indicators related to the overall goal?	What are the sources of information for these indicators?	What are the external factors necessary to sustain objectives in the long term?
Purpose	What is the immediate development outcome at the end of the project?	Which indicators clearly show that the objective of the action has been achieved	What are the sources of information that exist or can be collected? What are the methods required to get this information	Which factors and conditions are necessary to achieve that objective? (external conditions)
Outputs	What are the specifically delivered results envisaged to achieve the specific objectives?	What are the indicators to measure whether and to what extent the action achieves the expected results?	What are the sources of information for these indicators?	What external conditions must be met to obtain the expected results on schedule?
Activities	What are the key activities to be carried out and in what sequence in order to produce the expected results?	Means:	what are the sources of information about action progress?	What pre-conditions are required before the action starts?
		What are the means required to implement these activities, e.g. personal, equipment, supplies, etc.	Costs What are the action costs?	

The essence of this logical framework analysis is to help to ensure that there is a robust system in place to monitor every little intervention and activity of the project and evaluate our success. It also helps the project managers and other staff members associated with the project to get a clear picture of key objectives and ensure the project is on the right track. In our meetings, we involved project managers, evaluators, donors, and other stakeholders in the designing of the M&E plan, because, stakeholder involvement in the early phase ensures the applicability

and sustainability of M&E activities. The idea is to identify opportunities and barriers as a team in the planning stage with a focus on problem-solving and maximizing impact.

For more clarity in designing our M&E plan, we followed these seven steps as a guide:

Step 1: Identifying the focal problem and the need for a project.

Step 2: Planning the project.

Step 3: Defining a monitoring and evaluation framework.

Step 4: Identifying relevant indicators.

Step 5: Identifying data collection tools and methodologies. We posit these questions:

- Will the data be qualitative, quantitative, or a combination of the two?
- What baseline data already exists?
- What are the most relevant methods and tools to collect new data?
- How will the collected data be recorded?
- How and when will the data be analyzed?
- Who will be responsible for data collection and analysis?

Step 6: Reviewing M&E Work Plan.

Step 7: Reporting.



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Conclusion

These step-by-step guide served as a helpful roadmap to develop and implement monitoring and evaluation that is relevant, effective, timely, and credible in our organization. According to the experts, if M&E is planned and executed well, it can become a powerful tool for social and political change – it is on this note we make M&E an integral component of our development and humanitarian projects.

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