

## ***Youth offseason vegetable growing Project***

<b>1. Name of the Organization Organization</b>	<b>Youth offseason vegetable growing Project</b>
<b>2. Address of the Organization</b>	P. O Box 1040 Mbale Uganda East Africa Cell No.+256773087762 Email: <a href="mailto:ronaldmulonde@gmail.com">ronaldmulonde@gmail.com</a>
<b>3. Contact person address</b>	Mr. KALELE RONALD Chairman/Project Director. BSc & MSc Environmental Science( with a back ground in Agriculture)
<b>4. Legal status of the organization</b>	Collaboration with IECDAA Registered under The Republic of Uganda The companies Act (CAP 110) The company limited by Guarantee and not having a share capital
<b>5. Banking Details</b>	
<b>6. Proposal Starting date</b>	<b>2014</b>

**Description of the project need:**

Vegetables production plays an important role in human diet. In Uganda the inclusion of Vegetables in agriculture is an important undertaking because unlike other agriculture commodities, it has been realized that it can be practiced profitably at both large and small scale. Over and above its potential for being a profitable commodity, horticulture production plays an important role in socio-economic development as it alleviates the current unemployment status by creating jobs to the surrounding communities especially many youth who can hardly find a job after their graduation in Africa. The critical changes in the global economy as well as the changes in Uganda as a whole has resulted in great number of currently unemployed youth. They are content with miserably low wages because of fear of losing their jobs. As a consequence, youth are becoming the poorest part of the population especially in developing countries like Uganda.

**Description of the Project goals:** The goal of this project is engage the youth to provide ecologically clean vegetables and fruits to their communities while raising a reasonable income for them selves during off season. In order to reach this goal we want to create an off season vegetable farm run by 10 youth as way to demonstrate and encourage other youth to get involved in off season vegetable growing.

**Methods of implementation:** The Project Coordinator will visit three local counties in Budaka District in order to determine the number of youth who are going to be involved in the project. The project will start with getting three hectares of land. The committee will consist of youth. About 10 youth will have an opportunity to get involved in this project for a start and more than 1000 community members and other surrounding communities will benefit from this off season vegetable project. Money received is going to be spent to purchase the seeds, prepare the land and continue with the Project activities for the following off seasons and improve the livelihood of the youth. Thus this Project will allow us to provide Budaka district and the surrounding towns with off season fresh vegetables on a long term basis.

### **Location of the project**

The proposed project shall be located in *Kamonkoli Sub-county Budaka District Eastern Uganda*. The project is farm vegetables in the off season when the prices are high. Water conservation and use of irrigation system during the dry season will be of great advantage. The product will be farm fresh vegetables, such as tomatoes, Turnip, Carrots, Couli flower, Cabbage, Peas, Cucumbers, Hot peppers,, Lettuce, Onion, Spinach and other vegetables by the youth of Kamonkoli Sub county Budaka District.

Kamonkoli is situated in Budaka, Pallisa, Uganda, its geographical coordinates are 1° 4' 14" North, 34° 6' 10" East and its original name (with diacritics) is Kamonkoli.

## **Youth, employment and vegetable growing**

In Africa, 200 million people are aged between 15 and 24 years, comprising more than 20% of population. Africa's population is growing fast and is experiencing a slow demographic transition, which will increase the pressure countries face with job creation.

### **Note**

- Youth make up 37% percent of the working-age population in Africa, but 60% of the total unemployed.
- Youth unemployment is much more prevalent in urban areas

Youth unemployment is leading various problems in Africa including rebellions like the ones in Tunisia and Egypt and this is likely to spread to many parts of the world if not solved

Lack of opportunities in rural areas have encouraged the youth to migrate to urban centers. But, because most countries like Uganda have not yet initiated their transition to industrialization, urban centers cannot create a massive number of jobs. Thus, in the short term, only rural activities like farming can effectively create occupation for most new job seekers.

Modern agriculture has considerable potential for job and wealth creation and may absorb large numbers of would-be youth migrants or youths who currently crowd the cities with underemployment. Making well balanced choices for employment-intensive investments in agriculture activities can create immediate short term employment opportunities which can be more easily tapped by young people. Combined with appropriate local economic development strategies, it can generate more and sustainable jobs. This requires strategies to make agriculture

an attractive enough option for youth to engage in, including moving away from subsistence agriculture, and introducing commercialization and productivity improvements through technological changes and infrastructure support. Supporting off season vegetable projects for the youth can provide away forward for the governments which want to mitigate and prevent youth urban unemployment and underemployment to grow, and the well being in the already congested African cities like Kampala in Uganda.

### **Project justification**

The proposed project will be designed as a medium size off-season vegetable farming unit, spreading over a land area of 3 hectares. Off-season vegetables, such as, tomatoes cucumber, hot pepper and will be cultivated using irrigation. For this project there will be a mix of vegetables mentioned above. There is a huge demand for fresh vegetables in the local as well as international markets, which includes Europe, Middle East, and Far Eastern markets but due to their perishable nature it is difficult to export this commodity. The facility of growing off-season vegetables also allows for growing non-conventional varieties and vegetables, which are in high demand in the international market. The importance of vegetables cannot be denied due to their nutritional value as these provide proteins, carbohydrates & salts that are essential ingredients for the growth of human body. Vegetables are used in raw form as salad or cooked food according to the taste, which provide a balanced diet and keep human being healthy. A large number of world population now prefer vegetables in their daily diet due to the awareness that vegetables provide better source of energy and nourishment to the body. Off-season cultivation of high value vegetables will fetch better price for the youth and provide continuous supply to the processing

industries. Higher prices can be obtained by producing the right crops, at the right times and of better quality. They may also depend on negotiating skills and targeting high price buyers by the youth. Chances of crop failure are almost none.

**Expected outcomes:** This Project will:

- support and provide the district with off seasons vegetables
- create jobs for the youth
- Raise income for the youth
- More youth getting involved in offseason vegetable growing.
- vegetables in the food basket of the local communities increased
- Increase export of vegetables to surrounding countries like Kenya, Tanzania ,Sudan etc

**Project time frame:** 9 months & after it becomes continuous

- 1st month: Conclude secure land for the Project.
- 2nd month: Land preparation & Nursery beds
- 3rd- 4th months: Planting seedlings & watering
- 5th-6th-7th months: Growing yield, watering and demonstration and first weeding
- 8th month: Harvest gathering and distribution.
- 9th month: Making conclusions, evaluation and Reporting to the funders

### **Product Manufacturing Process**

The production flow varies slightly for different vegetables. The following production flow is based on the production of tomatoes. However this can be applied to other vegetable crops

- Sowing of seeds in a separate plot of land for nursery.
- Preparation of seed beds in the field for cultivation of vegetables.
- Using fertilizer in the soil to maintain its fertility.
- Transplantation of nursery in the soil or sowing of seeds directly in the soil.
- Maintaining level of moisture in the soil through irrigation.
- Protection from the pests, diseases and other wild growths by using pesticides/sprays of chemicals, and trimming
- Using fertilizer of different varieties for the smooth growth of plantation
- Picking/harvesting at various times as per nature/requirement of the plantation
- Grading of crop on the basis of quality and other standards
- Application of post harvesting technology for picking/plucking, packing and storing the vegetables in order to fetch the maximum price
- Transportation to the sale points in local or export markets

### **Market opportunities**

There is great demand of vegetables all year round and the price is high at the start of the season and at the end of the season. If off season vegetables are grown, high prices can be fetched. Vegetables can be cultivated in off-season, with the induction of better irrigation system and water conservation. The productions of vegetables all around the year will enable the youth fully utilize their resources and supplement their income from off season vegetable growing.

## DEMOGRAPHICS OF BUDAKA DISTRICT

Just like in Uganda Budaka district has high ethnic groups existing at time but the 2002 population and housing censuses analytical report for Budaka shows that Bagwere 82.2% which is the native, followed Banyole 8.5% and the least Basamia and Bakenyi 0.1% .

**Population:** 136,220

Note: The figure an above for this district got from 2002 population and housing censuses analytical report for Budaka

### **Age structure**

0-14 years: 51.8% (male 35,263; female 35345)

15-64 years: 44.2% (male 27,733; female 32,488)

65 years and over: 4% (male 2810; female 2836)

Population growth rate: 2.94% (2002)

Birth rate: 50.15 births/1,000 population (2002)

Death rate: 6.5 deaths/1,000 population (2002)

### **Major economic activities;**

The 2002 population and housing censuses analytical report for Budaka

Shows that 81% working population are distributed in agriculture and fisheries and only 6.3% were office related workers. This can conclude the level of education is generally low in Budaka.

### **Households**

There are 26,655 households in Budaka District with 17.6 % in Kamonkoli sub-county; there are 7 sub-counties in the District with IKI-IKI and Kamonkoli sub-counties having the highest % of households

**Religions:** Roman Catholic 27.6%, Protestant 43.8%, Pentecostals 1.5%, Seventh Day Adventists 0.8%, Muslim 24.8%, indigenous beliefs 1.5%

**Languages:** Lugwere mostly used by the Natives English (official national language, taught in grade schools, used in courts of law and by most newspapers and some radio broadcasts), Ganda or Luganda, Swahili,

### **Literacy:**

Definition: age 15 and over can read and write

Total population: 60%

Male: 54.5%

Female: 45.5% (2000)

The information from 2002 population and housing censuses analytical report for Budaka

### **Main source of household livelihood**

According to the 2002 census, the major source of livelihood for the household is subsistence farming with 85.5%, Employment income only made up of 5.3 % and the family support was 5%. This shows that there are high levels of poverty and also that employment opportunities in the district are very



**Budget USD @ 2600 UGX**

<b>ITEMS REQUIRED</b>	<b>MEASURE OF UNIT</b>	<b>QTY</b>	<b>UNIT PRICE</b>	<b>TOTAL COST UGX</b>	<b>TOTAL COST USD</b>
<i><b>Seeds</b></i>					
Tomato	Tins	4	40,000	160,000	60
Cucumber	Tins	4	40,000	160,000	60
Pepper	Tins	4	40,000	160,000	60
Water Melons	Tins	4	40,000	160,000	60
Cabbage	Tins	3	40,000	120,000	45
Carrots	Tins	4	40,000	160,000	60
<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>920,000</b>	<b>347</b>
<i><b>Gardening Tools</b></i>					
Hoes	Nos	10	15,000	150,000	57
Spades	Nos	5	10,000	50,000	19
Wheel barrow	Nos	2	120,000	240,000	91
Rakes	Nos	3	7,000	21,000	8
Pangas	Nos	5	10,000	50,000	19
Axes	Nos	2	30,000	60,000	23
<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>571,000</b>	<b>215</b>
<i><b>Garden Preparation</b></i>					
Ploughing	Acres	3	200,000	600,000	226
Leveling & cleaning	Acres	3	100,000	300,000	113
Fertilizer	Acres	3	75,000	225,000	85
Nursuries	Nos	12	20,000	240,000	91
Transplanting	Acres				

		3	50,000	150,000	57
Watering				400,000	151
Weeding	3 times	3	60,000	180,000	68
Pesticides		1	150,000	150,000	57
<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>2,245,000</b>	<b>847</b>
<b><i>Harvesting &amp; Marketing</i></b>					
Storage	Available				-
packaging				1,000,000	377
Marketing				100,000	38
Transportation				400,000	151
<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>566</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>5,236,000</b>	<b>1,976</b>

#### HUMAN RESOURCE REQUIREMENT

Description	Number	Monthly salary	Annual salary UGX	Annual salary in USD(2600 UGX)
<b>Farm Manager</b>	1	100000	900000	346
<b>Labour</b>	8	60000	4320000	1662
<b>guard</b>	1	50000	450000	173
<b>Total Cost</b>				<b>2181</b>

NB: The 3 hectares of land can be hired for **2,000,000 UGX (770 USD)** per year while waiting for the project to acquire its own land

**Your support makes it happen**