FARMING FOR EMPOWERMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (F.E.E.D)

**Organization:** Achievers Innovative Advocates International Foundation.

Acrynm: (AIA International Foundation)

**Goal of the Project focus:**

- Food Sufficiency and Security

- To create a value chain mechanism where there will be no wastage in any raw material or commodity

- Democracy and Human Rights

- Global Issues

- Job Creation and Youth Empowerment

- Enhancing and Sustaining the Agricultural Value Chain

**Project Title:** Farming For Empowerment And Entrepreneurship (FEED)

**Summary of the project (200 words)** – Farming For Empowernment And Enterpreneurship promises to bridge the lacuna between bringing women and youths to practice Agriculture. To create a value chain from raw materials like making lemonade from lemon, tomato pastes from tomatoes, corn shrub from maize. This can be achieved through cultivation and processing of farm produce and thereby creating more job opportunities. The Project will contribute immensely to the IGR of Edo State through diligent tax remittances. Crops as Cassava, Maize, Yam, and Vegetables will be planted in the dry season and rainy season simultaneously. FEED project will empower 1000 youths and women in the rural community of Ewu Esan, in Edo state of which are facing socioeconomic and environmental challenges which poses threat to the peace in this community. The Project is opened to partners and investors, more of the Impact Investing in West Africa program. It is anticipated that source funding, equipment and resources to manage and control the project, to create jobs, will be pooled from the AIA International Foundation donors through its fundraising platform (GlobalGiving).

**Goals and Objectives**

**The Goals**

1. To sustainably address the challenges of Food Insecurity in Nigeria and by extension Africa, exemplifying Nigeria as a case study, owing the advantage of her rich arable and cultivatable fertile land for Agriculture.

2. To achieve the United Nations SDG 2 Zero Hunger 2030 in Africa.

3. To make agriculture the next gold mine and oil well in Nigeria.

4. To export Agricultural produce to the World due to food sufficiency and abundance.

5. Creating job opportunities growing the economy providing food security maximizing available inputs.

**The Objectives**

We envisage to plant 1 million stems of cassava and 1 million stems of Plantain, 500 thousand seeds of yam, 50 thousands lane of maize, 100 thousands Ogbono, Okra and Ugu seed crops respectively, on 6,000 hectares of farm lands in the Esan axis of Edo State in Nigeria. (7 crops to be planted (Maize, Cassava, Plantain, Okra, Pumpkin Leaves (Ugwu), Yam, and Wild Mango (Ogbono –Irvingia gabonensis).

1. Address the constraints to productive infrastructure.

2. Improve livelihood opportunities.

3. Empower the rural poor.

4. Promote social inclusion and community based approach.

5. Accord adequate attention to technical quality assurance.

6. To transfer technology and knowledge to young future entrepreneurs.

7. Create additional export commodities to earn foreign exchange.

8. Impacting the host community through corporate social responsibility.

9. To take young people off the streets.

**Project Description**

The Agric project, Farming for empowerment and entrepreneurship (FEED) is designed by the AIA, to be a win-win initiative to banish hunger and creating employment. The Agric project will aim at providing food sufficiency and strengthen agricultural system in a participatory way by involving local communities and by engaging both public and private sectors in a quadripartite partnership. This programme will also be a **social safety net and an empowering project** that will offer employment to agricultural rural women and youths-trainee and rural local laborers, particularly women. There’s a Nigerian proverb that says “when hunger is removed from poverty, nothing is left”. Agriculture is the antidote of hunger. We all must support agriculture, which promises to provide food, employment and sustainable development for the country.

According to research by Nigeria Agricultural Survey 2018, Nigeria spent over 2 billion naira on food consumption daily which is huge compare to any countries in the world and this is huge opportunities for potential investors to invest in agriculture sector with great potential outcome of gains.

Cassava is a high value, climate resilient crop - meaning it can enhance incomes and climate resilient simultaneously to unlock multiple sustainable development goals. Cassava is also classified as an emerging market oriented commodity - with potential demand increases of up to 60% annually.

Yam is also a high value, with high demand in the international market in countries like United State of America, China, Australia in recent time as the demand increases to 68.5% and low supply from farmers.

On the other hand, maize is also on high value both locally and international because of its final outputs have yielded increase in demand in market to about 70% annually.

And so does the rest of crops and vegetables as above mentioned; but most important to producing these crops and vegetables is the processing of these crops and vegetables (The Agriculture Value Chain Project (AVCP)).

The AVCP will be implemented through a government facilitated mechanism in which an AVCP facility will be established. The agric **impact investments in machinery, equipment, and technology** will be established to enable the launching of agro value chain, with large-scale farm land beyond 10,000 hectares. The aim is to strengthen and enhance productivity, and in return providing employment to poor local families and to the indigenous communities. These mega-scale agro value chain projects will attract **global agro investment funds** by distributing and exporting crops and vegetable products to both the local and international market respectively.

Building on these existing agro mechanisms AIA International Foundation in collaboration with the Funding Agency will facilitate provision and valuation of ecosystem services that go beyond sequestration through piloting an **Ecosystem Services Assessment & Evaluation Standard (ESAES)** that can be replicated across diverse ecosystems for trading of **Ecosystem Service Coins (ESCoins)** using **Block chain technology** to facilitate the projectfrom all the agro projects in Nigeria. It will all strengthen the institutional mechanisms and build the capacity of multiple stakeholders and facilitate knowledge sharing among the participating agencies.

The main objective of the project is to contribute to global efforts for food sufficiency and banish hunger. This project will also see the sequestration of atmospheric carbon and be a strengthening force to Nigeria’s national economy, since the agricultural industry is a key component of economic growth for Nigeria’s national economy. The project is exclusive to Esan Community (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Esan_people>) across the Esan Lands in Edo State. The pilot agro value chain demonstration and participatory projects will solely kick start in Esan arable, rich, and fertile Land in Edo State across the 5 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Esan Communities.

**Brief of the Organization**

Achievers Innovative Advocates International Foundation popularly known as AIA International Foundation is one of the leading organizations working to fulfill the Global agenda 2030 and Africa agenda 2063 through innovation and empowerment. We also champion the Goals so that people everywhere know how to do their part. AIA International Foundation is proud to continue as a leader in this global movement.

We are poised to End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition and promote sustainable Agriculture.

In the past 20 years, hunger has dropped by almost half. Many countries that used to suffer from famine and hunger can now meet the nutritional needs of their most vulnerable people. It’s an incredible accomplishment. Now we can go further and end hunger and malnutrition once and for all. That means doing things such as promoting sustainable agriculture and supporting small farmers. It’s a tall order. But for the sake of the nearly 1 out of every 9 people on earth who go to bed hungry every night, we’ve got to try. Imagine a world where everyone has access to sufficient and nutritious food all year round. Together, we can make that a reality by 2030.

Achievers Innovative Advocates International Foundation is a registered NGO with Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC) with registration no. 139001 and accredited with international institutions such as International Youth Federation (IYF), International Non Governmental Organization Society (INGO), Global Survey Network and others.

More about the AIA International Foundation and her achievements towards the 17 SDGs 2030, through dedicated goodwill volunteer-individuals can be seen on [www.aiaif.org](http://www.aiaif.org)

Our social media pages

Twitter: www.twitter.com/AIAOfficials

Instagram: www.instagram.com/aia\_officials

Facebook: www.facebook.com/AIAOfficials

**Project Work Plan**

\* **A Phase I & II Project.**

Phase I of the project will be implemented over a period of 1 year.

Phase II of the project will span over a period of 2 to 5 years plus (due to type of crop planted).

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| **\* Activity** | Crop & Vegetable Farming – **Phase I Maize, Okra, Ugwu**  |
| **(Results 1)** | (3 to 4 months) |
| **\* Activity** | Crop Farming - **Phase II** – **Cassava, Plantain, Yam, and Ogbono**  |
| **(Results 2)** | (1 to 5 years plus) |
| **\* Description (Targeted youth)** | To engage a more vibrant and useful workforce, to indulge targeted Youths as the ‘NEET’ (Neither Educated, Employed, or Trained) classes of youths, in Agriculture and Agricultural technology. |
| **\* Year 1** | **Phase 1** June – Dec 2020 (Except dry season/irrigation farming which can be done any time of the months).  |
| **\* Year 2** | **Phase 2** Nurturing crops into maturity over the years, and continuous practice of year one roll over after harvest. Value Chain process for year one takes hold.  |

**Expected outcomes:**

**Outcome 1:**

- Job Creation

- Food Security

- Earning foreign exchange via export

**CASSAVA (Manihot esculenta)**

Cassava has become the most important root crop grown in Nigeria.

Originated in Tropical America but has since assumed prominence as the cheapest source of carbohydrate in humid tropics.

The old varieties were discarded because of their HCN content (i.e Hydrogen Cyanide) poisonous chemical. It can only be removed totally or reduced drastically by fermentation which is done in different forms.

- Cassava roots are processed into garri, fufu, elubo (powder), Tapioca e.t.c.

- The fresh tubers contain a useful amount of Vitamin C and some minerals while the green leaves are highly cherished Protein and Mineral rich vegetables in some countries.

**Approach:**

- Applying global best practice.

- Following due diligence in operations.

- Being professional in management

**LAND PREPARATION**

The Land should be well prepared and weed free. The spacing in 1m x 1m along and between rows. Plant population of 10,000 stands per hectre is advised.

Plant as soon as the rain established depending on the variety, cassava roots mature in 9 – 12 months. Use only healthy and improved planting materials to establish your farm, e.g. National Root Crop Research Institute NRCRI Umudike, Abia State, or the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture IITA.

**Varieties of Cassava**: For good Cassava production, the following varieties are recommended for their high yield and processing quality: TMS 30572, NR8082, NR8083, TMS 4 (2) 1425, TMS 81/00110, TMS 92/0326, Time 419, Tins 98/0505, Tins 98/0581, Tins 98/0510, Tins 98/2205, Tins 3075, NR8082 Umudike, e.t.c and 10 other special varieties (including Yellow Cassava) released by the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture #IITA in Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria.

**Major Insect and Pests**

i. Red and Green spider mites: Early planting is hereby recommended to allow the plant grow and mature enough to withstand peak periods of attack.

ii. Cassava mealy bugs: Plant early to give the plant a good start before mealy bugs attack.

**Diseases**:

i. Bacterial Blight: Resistant varieties should be used.

ii. Cassava Mosiac: Use resistant varieties to establish your farm.

iii. Cassava Root rot: Avoid water-logged area.

**Yield**:

25 – 50 metric tonnes/ha although yields of up to 60 metric tonnes and above can be realized when improved planting materials are used.

**Weed Control and Land Preparation:** A total herbicide-Round up (a glyphosate) should be applied to the land for Cassava planting at the rate of 4 -5 Liters per hectare 10 days before land preparation. For cost effectiveness and optimum plant population of the Cassava, mechanization and planting on ridges are recommended.

**Liming:** It is recommended that 5 (50kg) bags of agricultural lime be applied per hectare during land preparation.

**Planting and Planting Material**

i. Cassava planting starts in March and can be extended to October (yearly).

ii. The quantity of cassava recommended for 1 hectare is 60 bundles of cassava stems.

iii. Cassava stem cuttings 25cm long should be planted at a spacing of 1m x 1m.

iv. Maintain 100% cassava planting rate by replacing dead or non-viable stems.

**Post Planting Weed Control:** Where a total herbicide was not used before land preparation for cassava plantation, it is recommended that a selective pre-emergence herbicide be applied within three days after planting. Five (5) Liters of **Prim extra** is recommended per hectare.

The following fertilizers and their rate per hectare are recommended:

\*NPK 15:15:15 – 12 (50kg) bags

\*NPK 20:10:10 – 9 (50kg) bags

\*NPK 12:12:17 – 15 (50kg) bags

Apply fertilizer at 8 weeks after planting your cassava. Apply fertilizer in a ring, 6 cm wide and 10 cm from the plant or broadcast with care around the cassava plant, making sure the fertilizer does not touch the cassava stem or leaves.

**Yield:** Cassava yield of 25 tons per hectare and above can be obtained with good agronomic practices and management. Therefore, every step must be taken seriously in the process of planting the Cassava. **NB**: To reduce cost of production and attain high yields, it is recommended that land preparation be fully mechanized. A power tiller can be used if the total land area under cultivation is not more than 250 hectare.

Farm Labour wage rates vary by location. **Fixed capital investments** are not included. Such **capital investments** include knapsack or boom sprayers, tractors or power tillers, stem cutters, planters, and harvesters. With planters and harvesters, manual labour use can be minimized.

**Outcome 2:**

- Staff will benefit from trainings and retraining.

- Mitigate wastage in the value chain of farm produce.

- Generate more income by improved output.

**YAM PRODUCTION**

**Introduction:**

Yam is produced mainly in Nigeria with more than 70% of world production. It is major staple food in Africa and a major source of income in areas where it is cultivated. It consists of large tubes of various sizes with hundreds of wild and domesticated species.

Six economically important species:

1. Dioscomea rotundata - White Yam

2. Dioscomea cayenensis - Yellow Yam

3. Dioscomea alata - Water Yam

4. Dioscomea bulbifera - Aerial Yam

5. Dioscomea esculenta - Chinese Yam

6. Dioscomea dumetorum - Trifoliate Yam

Despite high production cost yam production is profitable because consumer demined for it is high.

**Approach:**

- Updating modern approach in agribusiness.

- Retraining operations staff.

- Retraining management staff.

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| **Activity** | **Recommendation** |
| Site Selection | Fertile Soil, Sandy Soil, Free Draining, Deep Well Aerated Soil. Accessible location. |
| Land Preparation | Clear, Stump and Burn/Pack. Make mounds or ridges 1 meter apart. |
| Planting materials and Planting | Use small whole tubers weighing about 400g seed yams from previous year’s harvest are also useful. Only healthy silts should be planted. Treat planting silts with suitable nematicide, fungicide or insecticide and allow to dry overnight under shade. The plant at 1 meter apart in a slanting position. Much with dry leaves / grass. |
| Cultural practices | Train yam vines regularly after staking. Weed 2-3 times during the growing season ensuring that roots are not disturbed. Apply N.P.K fertilizers general at the rate of 200 – 400 kg/ha. Forest area left fallow for a long time may not need fertilizers. Maintain a weed free border of at least – 2 meters round the farm. |
| Diseases and Pest Control | Disease free or resistant varieties should be planted. Major pests include: leaf and tuber beetles, manly bugs scale in seats, nematodes and fungi. |
| Harvesting | Harvesting is due about 7 – 9 months after planting depending on variety. In some locations, milking is done. Yield of 10 – 15 tonnes per ha is possible care must be taken to ensure that tubers are not bruised during harvest. |
| Storage | Store in shelves, by tiring on stakes in a barn. Tubers remain dormant for about 30 – 120 days after harvesting.  |

**Outcome 3:**

**Maize Production Zea Mays**

Varieties TZSR, White

 Suwan I, Yellow variety

 Local Variety

Spacing 25cm x 75cm 1plt/Stand

 50cm x 75cm 2plts/Stand

Land Presentation Avoid water logged or shaded area

Seed Rate 20 – 25 kg/ha 50cm inn Rows

 100m x 100m = 1ha 90 – 100cm between rows

Fertilizer Application NPK for basal & later top dressing with nitrogen Fertilizer (Urea).

**Approach:**

Sowing early for dry harvesting takes about 90 – 120 days for some varieties. Don’t plant maize for grains too early so as not to ripen during the rains.

Maize grain is consumed in various ways such as roasted maize, boiled maize or made into alcohol.

- The dry stalks and cobs can be used as fuel. The stalks are useful as folder or bedding for livestock.

- Corn Flakes e.t.c, edible oil may also be expressed from the germ.

- The grain contains a starchy food that has up to 70% - 80% digestible carbohydrate, 8% - 15% protein (mainly zinc) plus mineral and fibre.

**Yield**: As a sole crop, with good agronomic practices will yield 3 metric tonnes for composite varieties but for hybrid, over 6 tonnes can be realized.

**Diseases & Pest of Maize**

Maize Rust - Fungal disease caused by Puiccinia Polysora or Puccinia Sorghiattacks most especially when the crop is about tasseling. Seedling infection may also occur leading to defoliation and stunting.

Maize Smut - Fungal disease cause by Ustilago Maydisoccurs during the entire period of vegetation growth nature galls burst to release an impressive mass of blackish spores.

**Insect / Pests**

1. **Stem Borer (Busseola Fusca)**

 The moth lays its eggs on the maize plant. The eggs hatch into larvae. The larvae bores into the maize stem and remain there to grow. Thetunnel so created brings about breakage of the maize stem when the wind blows.

2. **Army Worm (Spodoptera exempta)**

 This is the larvae stage of a noctuid moth that is veracious in feeding. They can cause a lot of damage. The outbreak of army worm should be reported immediately.

3. **Weevils** – Attack grain from the field to the store.

**Outcome 4:**

**PLANTAIN (Musa Spp)**

**Introduction**

Plantain is an important fruit consumed extensively throughout the tropics where it is grown. It is valued for its flavor, food value and availability throughout the year and over 75% of exports originated from Central America and West Indies.

**Nutrient Content**

Water – 62.80gm

Protein – 1.60gm

Lipid – 0.40gm

Carbohydrate – 34gm

Ash – 0.80gm

Calcium – 52gm

Fe – 0.21mg

P – 12mg

**Morphology**

Plantain is like giant herbs. Pseudostems (false stems) are cylindrical in structure, arise from an underground rhizome and carry the foliage. It also bears large simple foliage leaves. The underground bears plenty adventitious roots.

**Approach:**

**AGRONOMIC PRACTICES**

**Land Preparation**

The site should be easily accessible and well drained; the selected site should be cleared and trash packed and burnt. Manual clearing is preferred or conventional tillage methodsto reduce top soildisturbance.

**Planting Methods**

1. Conventional Planting method: This involves the use of suckers or bits.

**Types of Suckers**:

 a. Peeper: Small sucker emerging from the soil.

b. Sword Sucker: Large sucker with lacerated leaves. This is considered best conventional planting material.

c. Maiden Sucker: Large sucker with foliage leaves open.

d. Bits: Pieces of a chopped corn.

2. **Tissue Culture Technique**: This is the use of in-vitro plants, which are small maiden suckers produced from meristem culture. These are first raised in field nurseries before transplanting to the main field. This is research station work.

3. **Multiplication of Sucker in Nurseries**: This is another method of multiplication. Suckers are obtained by decapitation of pseudustems.

a. False Decapitation: Small holes are created in the meristem (50cm from the ground). It remains standing for 3 months to produce bunch. Thereafter sprouting commences after 1 month which later detached and plant in the farm.

b. Complete Decapitation: Completely cut down pseudustem and meristem is destroyed and sprouting commences after 1 month. When they are 30 – 35cm (3 – 4 leaves) take to your farm.

**Varieties**

Pita 14,15,35 1nd Agbagba.

**Spacing**

2.3 x 2.5m (1,600 plants/ha)

5m x 5m (675 plants/ha)

**Mulching**

It is advisable to mulch the base of the plant to conserve moisture for the plants.

**Fertilization Application**

Plantain requires organic and inorganic fertilizers to produce heavy bunch. NPK 15:15:15 at the rate of 200 – 400 kg/ha.

**Weed Control**

Manual by use of cutlasses, hoes e.t.c (3 – 4 times a year)

Chemical control is by the use of glyphosate or paragrat or simazine at 2kgai/ha (before and after) with extreme care.

**Diseases**: Black Sigatoka

**Pest**: Nematodes and Insects

**Maturation / Harvesting**

Most cultivars mature 3 – 4 months after flowering. Farmers harvested in 2 stages either when 1 or 2 fingers have ripened or when all is green.

**Yield:** 40 – 60 mt/ha

**Uses**

Production of Amala (Plantain powder as a fiber meal), Fried, Chips, Livestock Feeds.

**Follow On Activities:**

- Enhance Production capacities

- Expansion projections

- Export Driven

- FDI drive

**Impact/Measurement & Evaluation:**

**- Phases of Evaluation**

1. Planting

2. Harvesting

3. Production

**- Process of Evaluation**

1. Following global best practices

2. Leveraging technology and the Social Media for Agribusiness

**- Outcome of Evaluation**

1. Getting world class finished products

2. Little or no dissatisfied customer report

**- Impact of Evaluation**

1. Getting satisfactory feedback from customers

2. Job creation at its highest ebb.

**Project Indicators**

**Business model and Activities:**

1. **Land acquisition:**
* Land purchase from local land market
* Land from private owners on contractual and or partnership basis
* Land from Onogie and Enigie’s
* Long term leasing from governmental departments
1. **Execution of plantations**
* Land development through fencing, land leveling and clearing
* Development of irrigation infrastructure with solar based irrigational systems or canal flood irrigation
* Engaging labor on a paid daily wage remuneration system
* Agreement with partner farmers’ associations
* Planting of seed crops
* Management and monitoring of plantation
1. **Enhanced benefits to share Local indigenous communities from net profit proceeds**
* Construction of schools
* Construction of local healthcare centres
* Training to rural agriculture/forestry graduates
* Jobs to local laborers particularly women, a women empowerment scheme

**Methodology/ modalities:**

Community mobilization and their engagement are keys to the long-term sustainability of the project. Members of local indigenous community will be trained and employed as project managers to look after and contribute to the project.

In addition to creating environmental benefits, the main aim of the project is to create employment for the poor indigenous families within those affected local communities, who will be selected through some locally prescribed criteria (for instance the poorest categories, women led, and ethnic minorities, with the willingness to work to improve their lives). Our current project at Ede, Sare, Edun abon and Mowe towns, Osun and Ogun state Nigeria engages women belonging to scheduled sections of local indigenous minorities. This approach will be adopted to make sure that social justice is being addressed by our projects.

The project will provide an opportunity for engaging national institutions, such as IITA, ministry of agriculture, fadama, to collaborate with the project, by providing technical inputs and where relevant resources.

The project will contribute to the national action programmes to implement national commitments for food production, sufficient farming and the protection of biodiversity. The project will unequivocally provide global environmental benefits in the form of large scale production for farming sequestration and capacity building in terms of training, empowerment of women and indigenous communities, job creation and economic prosperity.

The project will engage the most marginalized community groups, who are the most poor and powerless. The project will at one hand provide employment opportunities to them as well as giving them social integration through the capacity development of their organizations and local communities. The implementation of AVCP at national level will engage youths, landless farmers and women as vital groups and in this way the project will develop a social capital for greening the environment and developing livelihood opportunities.

**Budget**

**Financial Systems & processes, Financial Control and Financial Reporting obligations**

Financial Systems & processes, Financial Control and Financial Reporting obligations are a core component of all project management. Projects that are tightly managed and controlled, provide reporting accuracy of all projects, which is also prerequisite of creating value-added reassurance, credibility and trust for Investors and stakeholders. Reporting accuracy give a true and fair view of the financial positions of all project.

Since, our mission is to create an dignify nations with model that can be replicated regionally and internationally, **Achievers Innovative Advocates International Foundation. (AIA International Foundation Headquarters)** will independently manage the full financial processes, systems, financial control and reporting obligations for these projects to ensure the financial positions of the projects are free from material inaccuracies and misrepresentations. Furthermore, Banking and Cash Flow obligations including operational funding of the project will be handled exclusively and independently by AIA International Foundation, where;

1. All project costs and expenditures incurred in the project will follow a participatory approval process.
2. All Expenditures will be required to match the budget specifically developed for this project.
3. All Expenditures will be subject to be matched and approved by Coordinators, Directors and Stakeholders as the budget for this project.
4. Upon approval, funds will be remitted on a regular basis to the AIA bank account to settle cost of expenses incurred in the project
5. All expenses will be tracked through an Accounting software, that will be independently managed by the project Cost Accountants
6. Monthly, quarterly and annual financial statements will be produced through the established accounting software, for financial reporting purposes, to track that the project is within budgetary constraints and to ascertain profitability and Return on Investment (ROI) of the project.
7. This will provide reassurance to our Investors, as well as local and international stakeholders.

**EQUIPMENT AND FARM IMPLEMENT COST NECESSARY TO KICK START THE FARMING SEASON INCLUDES (BUT NOT LIMITED TO)**

**ON A 24 PLOTS (4 HECTARES) OF FARM LAND:**

**Production Cost for One (1) hectare of Cassava and Yam Farm (Phase II)**

\* Land Allocation - **N 0.00 (Free)**

\* Land Preparation (20 persons @ N 2,000 per person) =**N 40,000.00**

\* Cassava cuttings (60 bundles @ N500 per bundle) =**N 30,000.00**

\* Planting (20 persons @ N 2,000 per day ) – **N 40,000.00**

\* Pre-emergence herbicides (5 liters @ N 2,000 per liter) – **N 10,000.00**

\* Fertilizer (20:10:10, 9 bags @ N 5,500 per bag) – **N 49,500.00**

\* Insecticides (3 liters @ N 2,500 per liter) – **N 7,500.00**

\* Application of herbicide – **N 5,000.00**

\* Application of Insecticide – **N 5,000.00**

\* Application of fertilizer (5 persons @ N 2,000 per day for 2 days) – **N 20,000.00**

**Total Amount** =**N 207,000.00 x 4 hectares of Cassava Farm**

**Total** =**N 828,000.00**

**\*(Eight Hundred and Twenty Eight Thousand Naira)** will bring to fruition and reality the Project, an Agricultural pedestal for our teeming Youths in Edo State

On this premise, we the AIA International Foundation team, pray for this intervention funding, as it will go a long way to cushion the effect of sustainability and sincerity and commitment of purpose to the operations and mandate of the organization. Cassava and Yam Farming business is accessible very quickly and easily and with the above measures prudently followed.

**Cost Sharing:**

\* Demonstration farm & facility

\* 50% water saving irrigation kit

\* Manure Curing System

\* Labor

\* Training