



Children Hope Forever

GRANT APPLICATION: CHILDREN HOPE FOREVER, DRC

Overview

Project title: GBV WOMEN'S AGR PROJECT IN NORTH KIVU ON SOJA CULTURE IN MASISI, RUTSHURU and NYIRAGONGO Territories

Thematic- Choose one or several thematic (s) food security and income generating activity

Provinces covered by the project North Kivu county : Rutshuru, Masisi territories

Name of the organization: Children hope forever

Responsible for the organization: MIREILLE KASONGA

First person to contact: CHATAIGNE DJUMA K.

Amount requested:: 44,150 \$

Number of direct beneficiary 150 Women of GBVs

Project duration 4 Years

Organization contact information

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I. CONTEXT

North Kivu is a one of Democratic Republic of Congo's province that has been experienced a black period from 2004 up to date. These wars left thousands dead, followed by two decades of instability and war, many infrastructures are destroyed and the population is exhausted by this situation; which has resulted in the pitiable outcome of traumatized, abandoned or disabled orphaned children, raped young girls and mothers and widows do not talk about it. The terrible situation of HIV / AIDS only increases the number of very vulnerable children. This project is part of a global approach, undertaken by the creation of AGR, which is to help an idle community composed of young people orphaned by AIDS. Global care (food, medical, legal and psychological) is accompanied by a development of income-generating activities so that this the community can take charge of its future, at the end of the Soy sector program by creating employment for youth.

II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

North Kivu County was referred to as the grain of the country; the products of agriculture constituted the bulk of the commercial circuit and main source of household income. However, due to succession of conflicts that has prevailed in the province since 2004; the socioeconomic fabric of the population has torn, contributing to its terrible impoverishment on several levels. The Masisi and Rutshuru territories are divided into several health areas and are among the health units most affected by this situation. The persistence of armed militias in the territories continues to perpetuate the misery of the population. This impoverishment has had as a corollary "the installation of the degradation of economic activities in these environments thus resulting in undesirable poverty (kashonyamirombi lusenge, 2010).

Despite the gradual return of certain populations to their home environment due to a lull observed for some time, the degree of vulnerability is still growing in the population. These IDPs, returnees, refugees and other vulnerable people need food assistance to revive agricultural activities in terms of community basket as since the events of wars, the population, the burrows and farmers have abandoned their villages and their field following the permanent insecurity. This implies the scarcity and lack of agricultural production and livestock on the local market. This is a real problem because it develops poverty and malnutrition in the communities of North Kivu.

III. JUSTIFICATION

Agriculture remains the large sector, key to the economic recovery of a nation, a country. The big powers, the industrialized countries have experienced an economic boom by setting up strategies for the development of agriculture and livestock. DR Congo is the 11th largest country in the world in term of area. According to the World Bank statistics (2012), the agricultural area was 106,000 square kilometers (26,000,000 acres) which was 31% of the total land area of the country. The land used for arable cropping was 530,000 hectares (1,300,000 acres), just 1.6% of the country. If the agricultural potential was exploited, the country could significantly reduce poverty and hunger.

The surge in food prices is an opportunity to give agriculture development its true place as a driver of economic development and guaranteeing greater food security. With 135 million hectares of arable and fertile land, it is one of the countries in the world in terms of arable land. If it were successful, it could feed 1/3 of the world's population. The observatory of food insecurity points out a very worrying food situation in the DRC in recent years: the number of undernourished people has almost quadrupled from 11.4 million in 1990-1992 to 36.6 million in 2000-2002 to 43.9 million in 2004-2006. The results of the survey of the WFP and the National Institute of Statistics (2008) announced in their turn a food situation of global concern for the whole country and a large exposure of the populations to the risks of food insecurity.

The province of North Kivu, the territory of Masisi, Rutshuru and Nyiragongo are our target. Rich in an agro-pastoral lands with very rich and fertile soil for both crop and animal production, Therefore, there is need to provide help to the population of North Kivu province specifically in the Rutshuru, Nyiragongo and Masisi territories by maximizing use of agricultural lands and natural resources to fight hunger, malnutrition, mental stresses and idleness of the population. This leads to an upsurge in poverty.

In view of this critical situation, Children Hope Forever, a Humanitarian Organization, is planning this project to improve SOJA's agricultural production, bring innovations in the systems of a modern profitable, industrial production, to raise the socio-economic level of populations that have been suffering because of various wars.

IV. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The problems of wars and multifaceted crises have existed in the territories of Rutshuru, Masisi and Nyiragongo for several decades, but sporadically. They have been accentuated for years following the interethnic conflicts that led to population movements and led to a socioeconomic crisis in the entire community. In response to the current needs of the community, Children Hope Forever has set up a program that is so far under study by it, in strategies to eradicate food insecurity through agriculture but also to teach the community to think their development would be a very complementary asset. The people of North Kivu, Rutshuru and Masisi are vulnerable and their condition is deteriorating further. This project will provide technical support to increase agricultural production of soybeans and maize to improve their living conditions. With the introduction of new strategies to increase production, we will be able to produce quality and quantity for self-consumption and marketing.

This is to reduce the poverty and malnutrition of the population. After the disbursement of the financing, the acquisition of the materials and recruitment of the actors of the project, the contact with the authorities, the chronogram of activity will be implemented. This project proposes to support the base committees of the target territories in agricultural inputs and agricultural tools, in improved seeds and various formations to make their socio-economic situation profitable. Thus, agro-pastoral production will be improved as well as poverty and malnutrition will be reduced.

A. OBJECTIVES

Overall objective:

This project aims to contribute to the reduction of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. It helps achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

Specific objectives

- Training of small producers and their grouping into cooperatives or producer groups
Training-apprenticeship (women AGR1): The training is put into practice by endowments in seed, material, from the first year; they are able to produce income. At the end of this stage, they begin to build up seed capital and master the farming techniques.

- Increased yield of speculation per hectare (improved seeds and new water management strategies as well as pest and disease management). Autonomy (AGR2 women): after Women gain self-confidence and build up capital, Training in the field of financial management and inventory is given.
- Organization of market circuits by producer-processor–consumer collaborates (intermediation).
- Achieve Independence (AGR3 women): Basic training is completed. Women have seed capital, animals, money they invest.

B. EXPECTED RESULTS

- **Expected outcome of specific objective a:** The technical and financial capacities of 150 survivors of SGBV are reinforced during the project, ensuring their empowerment through the development of IGAs.
- **Result of specific objective b:** For one day 150 survivors of SGBV are brought to constitute GIEF or solidarity Mutual for the perpetuation of their AGR.
- **Result of specific objective c:** The talents of 150 survivors of SGBV are developed for the effective and efficient management of these AGRs
- **Result of the specific objective d:** Young people, men and women as well as communities are led to adopt sociocultural attitudes and norms that respect gender equality and to contribute to the fight against SGBV through the organization of sensitization sessions oriented towards their direction.
- Direct learning centres type field’s school to choose from. Number of operational groups and promoters per link; Number of women and girls and legally registered; number of trainers and prototypes of the centres in the three 3 territories of North-Kivu / DRC.
- Increased productivity of speculation: Number of groupings and promoters of supervised seeds; Production volume per hectare; Evolution of cost per hectare and impact on poverty reduction.
- Market Access for Smallholder Products: Decrease of post-harvest losses by partnerships (strategy of producer-industrial and export consumer contracts).

C. EMPLOYEMENT IMPACTS

In Africa, agriculture employs 65% of the continent's population and has a high potential for job creation. However, this agriculture to attract and retain young people must be accompanied by public policies that promote access to credit at appropriate rates, the protection of markets, and the guarantee of selling prices, the strengthening of the capacities of young people both in production only in the processing of agricultural products. Like any profession, agriculture needs training and updating knowledge and practices.

Organization A: Vocational training leads very quickly to the integration of the child into society and the empowerment of women. Vocational training quickly values young people and women by offering them a noble occupation. It makes young people and women as autonomous and productive as possible for themselves and their community as soon as possible.

Organization B: Support for vocational training is a very sustainable and desirable idea for women and young people. It helps women and youth to rebuild their confidence and become responsible taxpayers for the family. Support for vocational training is needed for women and young people from poorer families and this will enable women or young people to become self-reliant.

Organization C: Very positive, we support this approach because it leads to their empowerment and allows a sustainable development. This support for vocational training reduces the risk of relapse, it gives the reunited young person his dignity within the family because he becomes productive.

Organization D: Reunification is good only if the woman becomes autonomous. Autonomy can come from learning a trade, a decent job. The woman becomes what society makes of him, which is our responsibility. For this to succeed, it is better for her to learn vocational training that will enable her to be autonomous and responsible at the end. Congolese youth, in full expansion, constitutes a pool of labor that could seduce international labor markets.

However, the country's higher education remains focused on traditional subjects and has not been able to react to the evolution of the economy. Performance-based funding is expected to improve the match between educational profiles and demand by encouraging universities and technical institutions to improve the quality and relevance of their programs.

In addition, here are the jobs:

- ✓ - administration,
- ✓ - producers inserted / incubated,
- ✓ - seed treatment,
- ✓ - seed sales,
- ✓ - OP - formalized

V. FEASIBILITY STUDY OF THE AGRICULTURAL PROJECT ON SOYBEANS- MAIZE INTERCROPS IN THE RUTSHURU AND MASISI TERRITORIES

a. INTRODUCTION:

The economy of North Kivu province, in the Democratic Republic of Congo is mainly focused on agriculture. The main food crops are cassava, maize, potato, beans, bananas, sweet potatoes, peanuts and rice. Agriculture is practiced there by agricultural households on small areas with rudimentary tools and unimproved seeds leading to low production despite favourable climatic conditions.

Soy is one of the crops least cultivated by farmers in North Kivu, yet rich in protein. Soybeans are an excellent source of highly digestible protein (92-100%) whose quality is equivalent to that of animal proteins. Soy protein contains all of the essential amino acids and helps lower blood cholesterol levels. According to the FAO, over the past decade, the dimensions of the worsening food crisis have emerged brutally as the most serious problem. North Kivu is currently experiencing the worst famine in history and the situation is getting worse every day.

Experts are quick to point out that the missing key nutrient is protein and are well aware that the situation is not easy, but they are unanimous in recognizing that soybeans are a fundamental protein source capable of reverse the trend. It is in this perspective that this study aims to consider the possibilities of undertaking an agricultural project on soybeans in the territories of Rutshuru and Masisi, in North Kivu, in the Democratic Republic of Congo. It will be a question of studying the feasibility of growing soybeans in view of its requirements in relation to the agricultural potential in these two territories.

b. ECOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS OF SOYBEAN

Soy is a relatively fragile legume. It includes many varieties adapted to the most diverse climates, from cold temperate to tropical (Pirot, 1998). Either way, there will always be a question of getting a few soybean lines for the household. The varieties with yellow seeds are considered to be the best adapted to the hot and humid climate (Henrard, 1953). Soybeans require a hot growing season, a condition that is generally well fulfilled in the tropical climate; the duration of the cycle is linked to photoperiodism. Varieties have been selected in Africa to adapt to different climatic conditions with cycles varying from 80 to 100 days for the earliest, up to 170 days for the latest (Anonymous, 2009).

A well-distributed rainfall of 500 to 800 mm is considered optimal. However, the plant is sensitive to waterlogging and excessive humidity during the ripening period affects the viability of the seeds as well as the good conservation of the product (Anonymous, 2009). From germination to maturity, the growth of soybeans is proportional to the supply of moisture, an excessive water regime or prolonged dryness is harmful to the germination of soybeans, the yield is affected and the water stress occurs during the filling stage (Joke, 2005). From an agronomic point of view, soybean adapts to any range of soil, and gives good yields when it contains enough nutrients (Pirot, 1998). The optimum pH for growing soybeans is varies between 6 to 6.5. In alkaline soil, there is almost chlorosis, in acidic soil (pH less than 6), the nitrogen-fixing bacteria through inoculation of soybeans by the bacteria *Rhizobium japonicum* allows the culture to cover three-quarters of nitrogen requirements thanks at the symbiosis, or about 300 Kg / ha of nitrogen. The rest (around 100 Kg / ha) comes from soil manures. The symbiosis between soybeans and bacteria takes place in root growths called nodules. Inside these nodules, bacteria fix nitrogen from the air, making it available to soybeans, which provide the carbon needed for bacteria to grow. These bacteria are naturally absent from European soils; they must be brought in as an inoculum. Note that soybean cultivation is difficult on limestone soils that contain more than 10% active limestone, because nodulation becomes difficult. Thanks to inoculation, soybeans behave best in soybean-poor soil (Mako et al, 2013).

Cropping systems in DR Congo need to be intensified because of high population pressure. Increasing crop yield is essential and this will lead to pressure on natural resources. And in general, intercropping has been reported to be more productive than mono-cropping (Ghosh *et al.*, 2006). This may be through efficient use of light energy and other growth resources. In addition, optimization of land resource use could be achieved when crops are grown under

intercropping and plant population density increased. Intercropping offers, potential advantages for resource utilization decreased inputs and increased sustainability in crop production (Egbe *et al.*, [2010](#)).

Soybean –maize intercrop will help North Kivu population in not only increasing the yields through intercropping but also providing various products and by products of both plants. These products and by-products include maize flour, soybean flour, milk, cheese, animal feeds etc. that can all be consumed locally and commercialised.

c. **NORTH KIVU ECOLOGY**

The relief of North Kivu is very uneven. The altitude varies from less than 800 m to more than 2,500. This heterogeneity of relief brings a wide variety of climates. Average rainfall varies between 1000 mm and 2000 mm. The lowest monthly precipitation occurs between January and February and between July and August. Four seasons characterize the climate of North Kivu: two wet seasons and two dry seasons. The first wet season is between mid-August and mid-January and the second is practically from mid-February to mid-July. As for the two dry seasons, they are very short. The first is observed between mid-January and mid-February and the second between mid-July and mid-August.

The altitude climate and the relief give the soils of North Kivu a certain complexity. We could nevertheless divide the soils of North Kivu into three main classes:

- ✓ Recent volcanic soils: from lava flows from volcanoes. Recent flows do not yet allow agriculture to settle there; while in older flows, the lava is particularly decomposed and forms a soil sometimes still superficial but very fertile. These soils are found between Goma and Rutshuru;
- ✓ The soils of the alluvial plains: these soils are found in the Semliki plain and its tributaries;
- ✓ The soils of ancient rocks: these soils are very deep and rich in humus. They are clayey and not very compact and have a large reserve of organic matter on the surface.

C.1. Rutshuru territory ecology: The territory is mountainous, with significant variations in the climate from one part to another. Some parts are wooded; others are mostly savannah with occasional trees. The soil in the South is generally rich and fertile. The climate is temperate and humid in the mountains, with temperatures between 4 ° C and 18 ° C. Average annual precipitation in the south is around 1,800 mm with two rainy seasons. Further, north, it is drier, warmer and less fertile.

C.2. Ecology of Masisi territory: the territory of Masisi begins 25 km from the city of Goma, has an average temperature varying from 15 to 23 ° C, and is located at 1000m to 2000m above sea level. The territory of Masisi is made up of three main regions, namely:

- ✓ The high altitude region (Kibabi-Matanda-Mihanga-Ngungu);
- ✓ The low-lying region (Karisimbi-Nyangwe-Mweso);
- ✓ The region on the shore of Lake Kivu enjoying a special climate.
- ✓ As everywhere in North Kivu, the relief of the territory of Masisi is very uneven. It is mainly formed by high mountains, plains, plateaus and hills

Average rainfall varies between 1,000 mm and 1,200 mm the lowest average precipitation is recorded between January and February and between July and August. The territory has volcanic soil rich in humus and therefore very fertile. The main crops produced in this territory are tomatoes, cassava, beans, vegetables and potatoes.

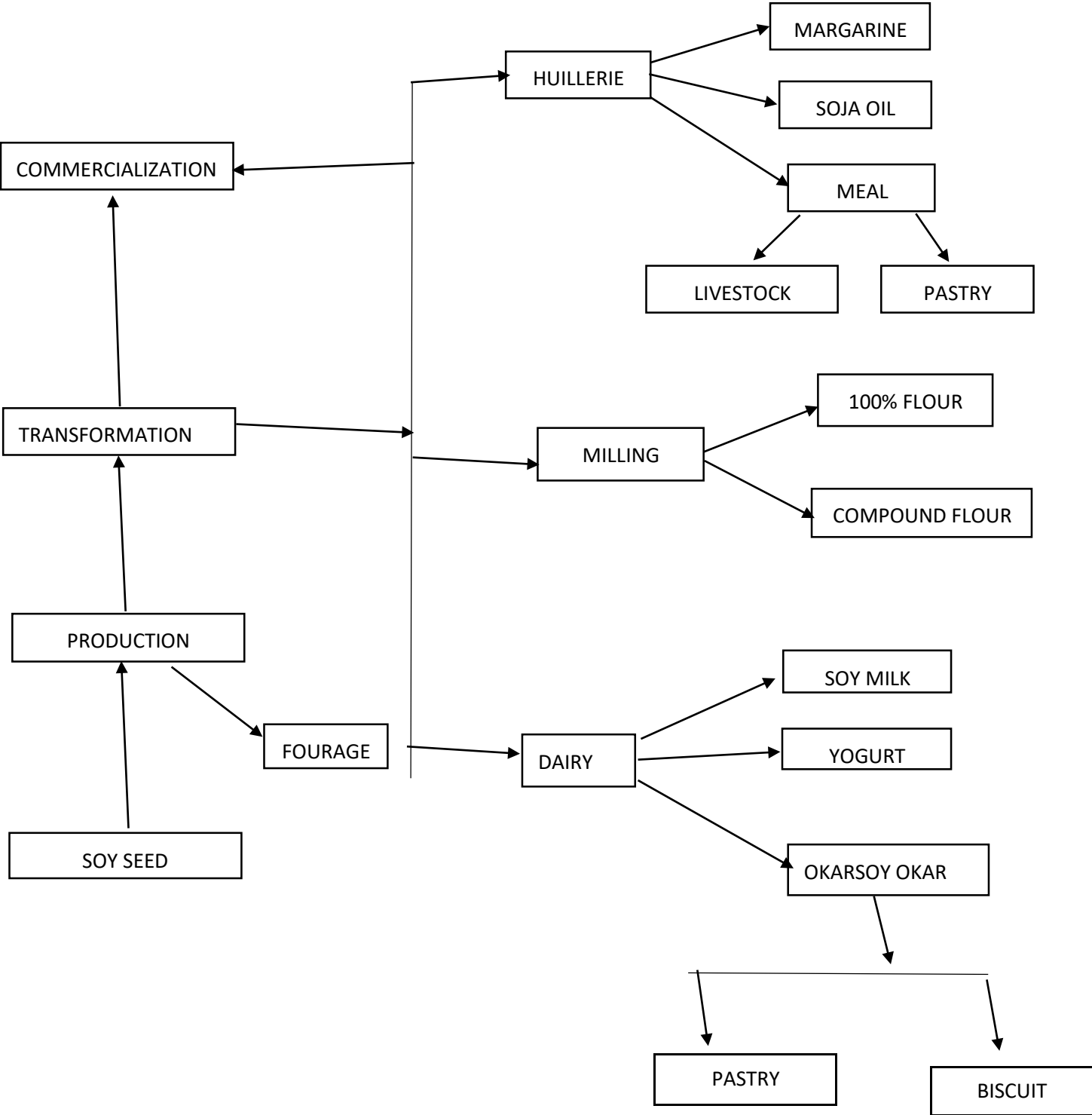
By making a correlation between the eco-climatic requirements of soybeans and the environmental conditions in the territories of Rutshuru and Masisi, it follows that an agricultural soybean project is possible in these countries since the area has undeniable advantages for the development of soybean cultivation.

Indeed, several considerations motivate the choice of such a project in Masisi and / or in Rutshuru since the territories of Masisi and Rutshuru have:

- ✓ Areas with climatic conditions land meeting soy requirements;
- ✓ A high population density burdened by food insecurity and malnutrition constituting a growing local potential market;
- ✓ Soy consumption is part of the eating habits of people in North Kivu: soy is consumed in several forms (seeds, porridge, etc.)

APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY OF PRODUCTS DERIVED FROM THE SOJA

SECTOR



Soy products and by products resulting from processing include: food, oils, varnishes, drying oils, glycerin, paints, lacquers, Livestock and poultry feed (soybean meal) and forage. The commercialisation of soybean and maize products and by products will help in the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals locally, nationally and internationally.

MARKET RESEARCH FINISHED PRODUCTS COVERED BY THE PROJECT: production of High yielding improved seeds as well as Training and conversion of informal and non-profit actors to formalized economic actors.

VISIBLE MARKETS include the three (3) territories of North Kivu / DRC as well as the Neighbouring provinces responding to culture such as South Kivu. North kivu is also a county that boards with both Rwanda and Uganda.

ANNUAL	PRODUCTION	CAPACITIES
- Phase 1:	20 ha x 1.5 T x 2 rotations x 2 sites =	120 T
- Phase 2:	20 ha x 1.5 T x 2 rotations x 4 sites =	240 T
- Phase 3:	20 ha x 1.5T x 2 rotations x 6 sites =	360 T

RETURN PRICE: \$ 1.5 per kilogram

COMPETITION AND POSITIONING: the reports of the various public-private inter stakeholder workshops on the revival of agriculture reveal a lack of soy in the market. The production is timid and uncontrolled (the law is in progress). Properly managed, the production of improved seeds can boost the yield of the soy sector and make local production competitive because the cost prices are much lower than those currently on the market: product at cost of \$ 1.5 per kilo, the proposed selling price (\$ 2.5 per kilo) is out of competition, for the benefit of the local producer.

FORECAST TABLE OF CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTION RESULTS

N°	SECTIONS	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4
01	FORECAST REVENUES	300.000 \$	600.000\$	900.000\$	1.200.000\$
02	EXPECTED LOADS		312.000\$	468.000\$	621.600\$
03	GROSS MARGIN	300.000 \$	288.000\$	432.000\$	578.000\$
04	FINANCIAL EXPENSES (LOAN)		100.000\$	200.000\$	200.000\$
05	AMORTIZATION		50.000\$	50.000\$	50.000\$
06	NET MARGIN BEFORE TAX		138.000\$	182.000\$	328.000\$
07	50% TAX				
08	EXERCISE RESULT				
09	REPEAT AMORTIZATION				
10	CASH FLOW OPERATING	300.000\$			
11	CASH FLOW CUMULE				

I. SUMMARY TABLE OF DEBOURSER CHARGES: ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION

N°	SITES	COSTS \$	OBSERVATIONS
01	<p>MASISI</p> <p>- Office ,Office equipment and Contact Vehicle</p> <p>STAFF RELATED TO THE PROJECT :Project leader ,Computer and Accounting</p>	3.000\$	Support to the realization of the project

02	<p>RUTSHURU</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project Office -Warehouse -Office equipment <p>STAFF RELATED TO THE PROJECT: Supervisor ,Agronomist and Sentinel</p>	3.000\$	Support to the realization of the project
TOTAL		6 000\$	

J. TECHNICAL SHEET

STRENGTHS	OPPORTUNITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Availability of Arab lands; ✓ Monographic studies ✓ Available techniques ✓ Available techniques ✓ Existence seed operators; ✓ huge potential for transformation; ✓ Huge consumer market demand; ✓ Long shelf life as a food product 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Opportunities to mechanize Culture ✓ Local, cross-border, regional and Opportunities to mechanize culture; ✓ Local, cross-border, regional and international market; Current will of the local, cross-border, regional and international market. ✓ Current will of the government to involve the donors in order to boost the sector; ✓ Second consumption oil after palm oil; ✓ Wide assortment of nutritional and food products; ✓ Induction of several small processing industries
WEAKNESSES	THREATS AND BLOCKS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Lack of organization of the sector ✓ Lack of micro-credit systems adapted to small producers; ✓ Lack of information system of adapted seed markets; ✓ Lack of processing equipment; insufficient extension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Deterioration of agricultural feeder roads; ✓ Difficult access to energy for processing; ✓ Difficult access to energy for processing; ✓ Difficult access to energy for processing; ✓ Insecurity due to political instability ✓ Difficult access to the land

K. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

Methods of implementation and management of the project.

The following strategy, approaches and participation modalities will be initiated:

- ✓ The collection of IGA gender proposals to be developed for 150 survivors of SGBV through the missions carried out in the project sites.
- ✓ Permanent contracts with the authorities to solicit; the granting of documents to spare the concerned survivors of payments of different taxes or various contributions in the exercise of IGAs.
- ✓ Their involvement in supporting the direct beneficiaries of this project and in the fight against SGBV.
- ✓ The muse on foot of solidarity mutual to benefit 150 survivors of VSBG.
- ✓ The organization of capacity-building sessions for these survivors to enable them to take action.

Efficient and effective IGAs: the regular organization of monitoring missions in the project sites to support these survivors in their activities

Strategies for sustainability: the members of our structure will also carry out the monitoring and evaluation missions in order to accompany these partners in order to manage orthodoxy with business with a lot of professionalism as mechanisms to be applied to the appropriation and sustainability of the project.

Technical Viability: All in all, it is thought that the capacity of the direct beneficiaries of this project is being built up; to enable the beneficiaries of this project to develop in a professional and permanent way. to be able to effectively develop the acquired knowledge in order to successfully carry out the AGR defined in other, the support of the structure of realization and support of the project thus that solidarity mutual put in place came together, we think factors that will contribute to the feasibility of this project.

Project contributions to the response to the causes of the conflict:In fact, survivors of the SGBV concerned will be spared from the life of the outstretched hand, that is to say from begging on the one hand and exposure to sexual relations tending to harm the lives of the survivors concerned. on the other hand, all factors related to stigmatization, rejection, disrepute

and others will be wiped out thanks to the empowerment that will be welcomed in relation to the development of IGAs by the actors concerned.

Integration of the "do no harm" principle: In fact, sensitization sessions of communities, APA and others that will be organized will be based on the culture of tolerance, solidarity, citizen participation, certainty with love of neighbour, factors based on biblical scriptures.

Project Contributions to the Response to Environmental Problems: It should be noted that environmental problems are not lacking in society. Poverty, rejection, discrimination, the search for well-being etc. are current currencies disparaged around the world. Nobody has everything. What is necessary can be bought and acquired easily. Indeed, the IGAs that will be developed may allow some consumers to save themselves from traveling long distances. Hands the fact that the aforementioned activities and developed in the project sites will help solve these concerns locally.

Integration of the principles of gender equity: As the project sign, there is only This section gives the number of direct and indirect beneficiaries of the project, taking into account men and women and age groups. It also gives the characteristics of these beneficiaries (especially direct beneficiaries), the criteria used for their choice and the impact that the project will have on each beneficiary group, including men and women affected by sexual violence.

Contribution of the project to the achievement of the SDGs:

- ✓ **SDG 1: No poverty.** the project will contribute to the reduction of poverty through the future development of IGAs
- ✓ **SDG 2: Zero hunger.** the project addresses the elimination of hunger of vulnerable people (150 survivors of SGBV their households, friends and acquaintances
- ✓ **SDG 3: Good health and wellbeing.** the project aims to live in good health and socio-economic empowerment of these vulnerable through the development of IGAs will enable them to take charge of health in case of illness, the educational plan of their children, and Economic.
- ✓ **SDG 4: Quality education.** This will be achieved through gender equality and empower women and girls. In fact the AGR that will be developed and managed efficiently and professionally go then, we think allow these minors made mothers during periods of sad memory and these widows to take care of themselves like any other person.

LOGFRAME

	INDICATORS OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Specific objective 1; strengthen during the project period the technical and financial capacities of 150 survivors of SGBV to ensure their empowerment through the development of IGAs.			
Result for this purpose; the technical and financial capacities of 150 survivors of SGBV are strengthened to ensure their empowerment through the development of IGAs.	150 survivors reinforced in technical and financial capacities. number of facilitators who administer this activity.	Report of the activity produced by CHFO Photos and testimonials	The CHFO assumes that this reinforcement is the case, the IGAs would not be well managed.
Specific objective2; bring for one day 150 survivors of SGBVs to form solidarity mutuals for the sustainability of their IGAs			
Result of this objective; 150 survivors of SGBV are brought to constitute GIEF or mutual solidarity	-150 survivors having been brought to constitute GIEE -8 GIEF constituted by 25 beneficiaries. - at least 200 people invited to the presentation ceremony of these GIEFs	Report of the activity produced by CHFO Photos and testimonials	The initiators of this project think that the establishment of these mutual could contribute to solidariser their members in case of difficulties
Specific objective3; regularly develop the talents of 150 survivors of SGBV through monitoring missions to enable them to ensure efficient and effective management of IGAs			

<p>Result of this objective; the talents of 150 survivors of SGBV are regularly developed through monitoring missions carried out by CHFO</p>	<p>number of survivors whose talents are developed. -number of monitoring missions carried out. -number of CHFO missionaries having made these service visits.</p>	<p>reporting of CHFO's monitoring missions. -P.V meetings held by it with its partners involve the project sites.</p>	<p>CHFO believes that the follow-up missions that will be envisaged could be a sign of encouragement to the parties concerned for the smooth operation of the AGRs.</p>
<p>Specific objective4; to engage young people, women, men and communities in adopting sociocultural norms and attitudes that respect gender equality and contribute to the fight against</p>			
<p>Result related to this objective; young people, women, men and communities are encouraged to adopt sociocultural attitudes and norms that respect gender equality and to contribute to the fight against SGBV through sensitization sessions.</p>	<p>-number of people expected by the awareness sessions and brought to accepted attitudes and norms of Gender Equality and to contribute to the fight against SGBV.</p>	<p>Report produced by the sensitizers and supervisors deployed in the field by CHFO</p>	<p>CHFO supports the engagement of educated people to contribute to the adoption of the desired civic values and the reduction of SGBV.</p>

BUDGET DETAIL

NO	Description of item	Qty	Frequency	Cost of unit \$	CostTotal \$	Request
1	Soybean Seed	1500	1	1.5	2250	
2	Maize seed	200	1	3	600	
3	DAP				1600	
4	Effective microorganism				250	
5	Labour				4000	
6	Hoes	150	1	5	750	
7	Gunboot	150	1	10	1500	
8	Raincoat	150	1	10	1500	
9	Rent of lands	20	1	350	7000	
10	Farm inputs transportation	3	1	50	1500	
11	Pesticides				1500	
12	Subtotal				22 450 usd	

Formation : renforcement des capacités des agris multiplicateurs selon l'écologie de la filière

1	Transport de participants	150	3	3	1350	
2	Pause-café	150	3	2	900	
3	Pause Repas	150	3	5	2250	
4	Collation	150	3	3	1350	
5	Location des salles	1	3	100	300	
6	Frais de facilitateur	2	3	100	600	
7	fourniture	ff	1	150	150	
	Sub total				6900	

Administration						
1	Location de bureau	3	6	100	1800	
2	Fonctionnement	3	6	100	1800	
3	Motivation du personnel au projet	4	6	300	7200	
Sub total					10800	
Consultance						
1	Audit	1	1	1000	1000	
2	Evaluation	2	1	1000	2000	
Sub total					3000	
Autres						
1	Banque transfert	1	1	1000	1000	
Sub total					1000	
TOTAL					44150	