



COORDINATION TECHNIQUE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

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Trust Merchant Bank /Lubumbashi N° 1230-1105104-50-08

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HAUT-KATANGA, RDC**



FOOD SECURITY PROJECT

Name of the Applicant Organization	COORDINATION TECHNIQUE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT C.T.D
Registration Details	N°Just./SG/20/809/2019 N° F.92/33.658 Trust Merchant Bank /Lubumbashi N° 1230-0171917-00-15 USD
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Siège social	14, Avenue Biayi prolongé, Quartier Kalubwe , Commune Lubumbashi
Titre du Projet / Project Title	Professionalize and empower 180 Congolese families.
Résumé du Projet / Summary of the Project	<i>Support for the consolidation and restoration of food and nutritional security of producers in the villages surrounding the city of Lubumbashi through the development of horticultural crops (fruits and vegetables), corn and the dissemination of itinerary techniques adapted to the professionalization of the Greeze farm.</i>
Siège(s) d'exploitation / Address	PERI URBAIN OF THE CITY OF LUBUMBASHI
Secteur d'activités	HORTICOLE PRODUCTION, CULTURE VIVRIERES OF MA-S AND POUSSINS
Description succincte du projet / Project Brief Summary	Support for market garden ingstocking (fruits and vegetables) on 30 hectares with 180 market gardeners including 115 women and 65 of the young people working on 20 ares each, with 5 crops (apple cabbage, tomatoes, celery, green beans and chives/chives, corn) and 90 hectares of corn cultivation, each family of which will be 0.5 ha, with irrigation support with two Irrigators and 2 boreholes of 65 meters.
Montant total de l'investissement (\$)	177 936 usd
Date de l'introduction de la demande	30 August 2022

Title of Action/ Title (Intervention or Project):

Professionalize and empower 180 Congolese families.

(Professionalize, restore and consolidate the autonomy of 180 families living in food and nutrition insecurity).

Project or Program Summary:

Support for production on 120 hectares, including 90 Ha of maize crops in the rainy season and 30 Ha of gardens (fruits and vegetables) in the dry season with 180 producers including 115 women and 65 of the young people working on 50 ares of maize and 20 ares of market garden crops (apple cabbages, tomatoes, celery, green beans and chives/chives, green corn), with dry season support for Irrigators irrigation and 2 boreholes of 65-meters . They will receive agricultural inputs, training, technical support from **NGO C.T.D** in a single year with 5 hens including a rooster to restore and consolidate food security too fragile, in order to allow them to live and fight against the seasons of hunger and speculation swings in the prices of cornmeal. Women-future agricultural entrepreneurs are recouping their lost social status and dignity in the village community.

Support for the consolidation and restoration of food and nutritional security of producers in the villages surrounding the city of Lubumbashi through the development of horticultural crops (fruits and vegetables), corn and the dissemination of itinerary techniques adapted to the professionalization of the Greeze farm.

Organization Profile:

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

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

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

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is a vast country of more than 80 million hectares of arable land. The country benefits from the rains, and the Congo River basin consists of numerous tributaries that allow crops to be irrigated on at least 4 millions hectares with fresh water in addition to its water table capacity. With more than 90 million inhabitants, 70% of whom work in agriculture, the country nevertheless faces severe food insecurity for months of the year that our organization calls "the hunger seasons of extroverted agriculture".

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

In 2010, poverty levels were estimated at 75.73% in rural areas and 61.49% in urban areas (Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Rural Development, 2010. Sectoral strategy for agriculture and rural development. DR Congo).

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

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

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

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

This project is designed to find a practical solution to this food deficit problem that can have unpredictable consequences for both the health of the population and the local economy.

In this strategic vision that the collective of NGO **Coordination Technique pour le Développement** specialized in agro-industry and value chains, projects with the village chief ambitious goals of accompanying the population of the peripheral villages of Lubumbashi in the peri urban of Tshamalale village city in the production on 120 ha and the professionalization of 180 pilots farmers including 115 women and 65 young people.

What is the problem?

Due to population growth and the accelerated phenomenon of urbanization, climate change, the lack of subsidies for agriculture, the lack of supervisors and extension workers, the absence of a value chain and the lack of professionalization of producers, the peri-urban rural population is currently experiencing almost acute and permanent food insecurity every six months of the year and accentuated by a drought of 7 months a year; and which creates a strong nomadic food and environmental pressure on a mode of survival of harvesting in the savanna.

Despite the favorable assets, the Congolese agricultural population faces many challenges: very low productivity due to the near absence of inputs and technologies, lack of financing, inadequate management of natural resources (land and water) and the high cost or near non-existence of access to agricultural credit, as well as the high cost of inputs, including seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and others, which generate food insecurity, poverty and misery that also create a dependence on massive imports of food products even in the

villages. Agricultural productivity is decreasing and post-harvest losses are increasing. There is also an increase in the rural and sectoral exodus of young people due to lack of support and guidance.

Beneficiary and geographical information and insights

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

For this reason, the Pilot Project to Support the Restoration of Food and Nutritional Security for producers in the nearby villages of Lubumbashi through the development of horticultural crops (Fruits and Vegetables), Maize and the dissemination of professionalised technical routes has been designed as a preamble to a programme to assist smallholders working in the nearby villages of Lubumbashi and accompanying all activities through training, production, marketing and development of the value chain. If successful implementation, the project should be spread over 15 other villages up to 1,200 beneficiaries as part of the Consortium of Small Farmers' Cooperatives with acronyms CCF.coop . This would make it easier for smallholder farmers to access inputs and training agricultural services.

3.5. Speakers and Target Groups

3.5.1. Stakeholders

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

- ✓ Tshamalale peri urban Village Development Committee
- ✓ Producers' groups
- ✓ CTD Volunteers
- ✓ Greeze Farm, or other extension agencies

3.5.2. Target groups (beneficiaries)

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

I. Global goal

That is why as a solution we want to support and professionalize a farmers' cooperative and create emerging farmers, CCF.coop in the framework of food security supporting the following areas:

1. Improvement of agricultural technology, through the use of agricultural inputs such as inorganic fertilizers, cooperative mechanization and irrigation water control;
2. The improvement of production factors, including seeds, in order to correct the widespread failures in peri-urban and rural areas;
3. The improvement of land facilities to increase productivity, help diversify the economy and promote local development, especially to support women's access to land;
4. Improved use of modern inputs such as fertilizers, seeds, pesticides and herbicides. Through formal or informal support and credit;
5. improvement of agricultural labor productivity through the professionalization of the agricultural workforce, especially the specialization of women in the main agricultural tasks;

6. Improving the control of seasonal and cultivation risks, and in all farm activities during the two wet and dry seasons; agroforestry and agroecology should be an integral part of landscape management on the farms;
7. Improving the intensification of structural activities in stages and controlling post-harvest losses while ensuring income diversification of integral agricultural activities.
8. Improved marketing and processing structures supporting the nutritional aspects of agricultural products;
9. The improvement of the control of irrigation water and consumption of farmers .

3.1 Program Goals and Objectives

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

3.2 Specific Goal / Program Strategies and Activities

1. Within 1 year increase, in the 3 different villages the production maize cultivation
2. Promote sustainable, resilient food security for 115 women and 65 young households/families;
3. Increase the profitability of maize cultivation from 800 kg per ha to 5000 kg and initiate the development of local agricultural products;
4. Strengthen the 3 small local agricultural cooperatives;
5. Improving the preservation and sustainable use of natural resources,
6. Strengthen maize's agricultural value chains by installing a flour mill, also horticultural products by promoting nutritious foods.
7. The introduction of 5 hens including a rooster per family in order to revive the peri urbano rural economy of the villages surrounding Tshiamalale city village
8. Stop malnutrition and famine seasons in the 3 nearby villages of the city of Lubumbashi.
9. Allow poor families a greater diversity of vegetables for a better intake of vitamins and animal proteins thus eliminating diseases related to malnutrition.
10. Professionalize beneficiaries by making them co-operators.

3.3 Activities to be carried out

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

3.4 Ways to implement

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

- 3000 kg of improved maize seeds
- 5 Volunteers to follow up on the project
- 1040 bags of fertilizer including 540 NPK 17-17-17 and 540 UREES
- 500 kg agricultural lime
- 300 litres of pesticides

- 2 irrigators to ensure irrigation during the dry season for 7 months
- 3 corn mills
- 1 Motobikes Yamaha 125 DT motorcycle for a tracking agronomist
- 6 Bikes for the six volunteers
- Coordinating the project

3.5 Expected outputs, outcomes and impact

- 120 ha sown with 90 ha of maize and 30 ha of horticultural crops in 3 rotations
- The 180 producers are not 115 women and 65 young married people.
- 3 production sites are identified,
- 3 000 kg of seeds 120 ha available and mobilized
- 3 Pre-cooperatives are identified and trained
- 6 trained supervisors are not 2 per pre-cooperative.
- 450 tons of seed corn harvested and processed into corn flour
- 600,000 green corn cobs harvested in the off-season
- 1000 tons of fruits and vegetables in 3 cycles of rotations
- 1800 hens and 200 roosters distributed to villages

3.5.1 Outcomes after one year of activities 860 000,00 USD

- 450 tonnes de maïs graines X 400 \$ = **180 000\$**
- 600 000 épis de maïs verts X 0,25 \$ = **150 000\$**
- 2100 tonnes des fruits et légumes X 225 \$ = **450 000 \$**
- **2000** volailles X In long –term can produce = 16 000 poules X 5 \$ = **80 000 \$ (for protein)**

3.5.2 Impact

- The food security of 180 families is restored and consolidated
- Children can go to school next year in 2022/2023
- Husbands find employment in the field
- Young couples can stay together
- Socio-economic activities resume in villages through sales of maize, vegetables and eggs and chickens
- Families can buy mattresses
- 5 young people are optimists to live and become an example and youth leaders.

IV. Methodology to use

The conduct of this action is based on two components, one of which concerns the receiving phase of inputs which are a hindrance to the development of fields and livestock, including seeds and fertilizers, chicks and the training of volunteers who will accompany the project by introducing, disseminating the technical routes of the varieties to be introduced, the inputs received and the chicks in the 3 pilot villages of proximity. And the other relates to the follow-up and transfer phase of knowledge from volunteer technicians to beneficiaries, and also to follow up on the reimbursement of input kits received in local currency i.e. \$138,795 gives almost a credit of \$772 per beneficiary which he will have to repay after the harvest and sale. The minimum crop valuation shows that repayments are possible because they give \$516,000 or \$2,867 per beneficiary with an excess margin of approximately \$2095 or 3.7 the project input credit per beneficiaries.

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

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

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

The target associations will be supervised by qualified agents carefully recruited by the nonprofit Les Volontaires. Each framer will be responsible for 1 association, each with 60 members. Since the associations are scattered throughout the 3 villages distant from each other, a motorbike and bikes will be necessary for the movement of each Volunteer Technicians to travel his range of action and be on time to meet with each association and village during demonstrations sessions or any meetings and technical follow-ups in the field. For each village we will have an Agronomist volunteer and a volunteer specialist in hen breeding, cad two training technicians and follow-up.

5. Business Timeline / Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

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

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

N°	Wording	Unité	Qté	P.U (\$)	P.T (\$)
1	Preparing activities	Pce	1	1200	1 200
2	Training of agronomists		2	1 000	2 000
	Educational materials	Pce	6	12	72
	Transport 6 Agronomes (Go/Return)	HJ	6	25	1 500
	SousTotal (1-2)				4 772
3	Inputs				
	Seed shopping	Kg 25	90	6	13 500
	Horticultural seeds	FF	188	18	3 384
	NPK Fertilisers	Kg 50	540	66	35 640
	UREA Fertiliser	Kg 50	540	66	35 640
	Insecticides	litres	600	15	9 000
	Empty bags for crops	sac			2 000
	SousTotal (3)				99 164
4	Human Resources				
	1 Coordinator	HJ	CTD	CTD	CTD
	2 agronomes	HJ	700	2	1 400
	SousTotal (4)				1 400
5	Equipments				
	Moto YAMAHA DT 125	Pce	1	5000	5 000
	Bike monitors from cooperatives	Pce	2	150	300
	Irrigators	Pce	2	12500	25 000
	Drilling Agricultural Technology Professionalization Center	Pce	2	7 000	14 000
	Corn Mill	Pce	3	6 000	18 000
	Subtotal (5)				62 300
6	Raising chickens				
	Buying chicken seeds	Pce	2000	2	4 000
	Vaccine doses	Pce	15	20	300
	Foods fisrt age	Pce	50	40	2 000
	Subtotal (6)				6 300
7	Other				
	Transportation inputs	ff			2 000
	Transport Refund Corn	ff			2 000
	Subtotal (7)				4 000
	Total				177 936

To set up a 0.67 ha farm and to rebuild its food and nutritional autonomy in a sustainable manner, each market gardener household will need an average of :

- ✓ \$ 27 Will ensure her professional training
- ✓ \$ 35 Can start a family chicken livestock
- ✓ \$ 50 Can provide phytosanitary products
- ✓ \$ 75 Will provide quality maize seed
- ✓ \$ 100 Will provide Corn Mill in the Tshamalale village
- ✓ \$ 105 Will provide seeds for a one-year crop rotation
- ✓ \$ 139 Will provide clean water and crops irrigation for 75 acres
- ✓ \$ 396 Will purchase compost and mineral and organic manure
- ✓ \$ 989 to enable each woman to rebuild her family's food and nutritional security in a sustainable manner.