PERMACULTURE FISH FARM PROJECT

PROJECT SUMMARY

The project to improve the structure of Lake Mva'amedjap Permaculture is an initiative to strengthen the existing aquaculture space for better performance, to produce fish cheaply, and to have a supply of fresh fish available in Mva'amedjap and the neighboring villages. Also to fight against food shortages of the village community and Mva'amedjap around fish.
The project requires a set of activities aimed at strengthening existing structures. This package is valued at approximately ten million seven hundred and fourteen thousand CFA francs (10 714 000F). With an eco-touristic approach, the project will make the village of Mva'amedjap more attractive and beautiful so that visitors can come and witness marvels of the nature through fish farming. The project will also create jobs for some village youths not to talk of the regular supply of fresh fish in local markets in the borough of Ngoulémakong.
The project is located at Mva'amedjap-Fong, Ngoulémakong District, in the SOUTH region 100 m from the main road.

PLAN

ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN

Project activities can be classified into three broad categories

- The development of the lake (main dam, evacuation, cleaning ...)
- The supply of the lake with fish and planting fruit trees and other trees around with short roots
- The monitoring and regular maintenance of the lake

BENEFICIARIES

The main beneficiaries (direct beneficiaries) of the project are young villagers who are employees, the communities that will be refueled in fresh fish and be developed and of course the promoter.
As for the indirect beneficiaries, they will come from local markets in the borough of Ngoulémakong and those in the border area that buyers do not hesitate to make large orders for procurement of Equatorial Guinea and Gabon.

PARTNERS

The project has an urgent need for financial partners to support all these activities. The project partners are the Permaculture Association of Cameroon whose promoter is one of the founding members. However, to ensure the participation of

local populations, ICG Mva'amedjap will be involved in partnership to bring the project to local and traditional knowledge related to the field of aquaculture. The contribution of these partners can be both technical and financial because GIC villagers do not have the financial resources capable of supporting any project. The Ngoulémakong town for his expertise will also be involved as a local institution.

SUPERVISION

The Project supervision will be done by the promoter, the sponsor and financial partner for the monitoring of the financial flows and the implementation of activities for the Goals achievement.

CONTEXT

Southern Cameroon is a region rich in natural resources such as fish, crops, fruit trees ... Unfortunately, due to inappropriate farming methods that have emptied rivers aquatic resources, populations suffer many needs.

There is a lake with an area of 4000 m2 containing 7 fish species such as tilapia, fish vipers, Heterosis or Kanga, catfish, carp, our freshwater fish and other species whose estimates are as follows:

- 1500 Kanga
- 1000 Tilapia
- 500 Viper Fish
- 400 Carp
- 300 Silures
- 300 freshwater fish
- 300 other species of association

CURRENT LAKE CONDITION

The lake is currently functional and less good overall. It is supplied with water by a permanently Mangrove stream. The first harvest has just taken place had a relatively average harvest. The lessons learned from this first experience are many and leads us to consider corrections on our way to a better performance, hence the reason for writing this project.

Average yield of Lake

For this first experiment, the harvest not being what was expected, we did not carry out any sales, and harvested fish was simply used as a reward for all the village youths who participated in the harvest. As a result, we cannot provide return.

OBJECTIVES

1. Conservation of fishery resources of the locality

The goal of permaculture lake fish is to protect and preserve fish resources found in this region. Through the creation of a lake where the villagers can fish and take care. The project will therefore make them capable of tracking actual environmental practices to ensure food security for present and future generations.

2. Fighting against inappropriate fishing practices and The learning of sustainable fishing methods

The project will also aim to educate villagers about the dangers of the use of certain fishing practices that degrade the marshy areas' ecosystem. One such practice is the use of "Ngom" method of throwing into the river mixtures of a plant called Ngom which poisons the fish. The fisherman has to wait to pick downstream fish. More importantly, the use of pesticides or other chemicals are also often used methods in fishing parties. Hazards with these methods are numerous as these destroy all aquatic life, an unfortunate situation for ecosystems.

3. Improving the capacity of the lake and capitalization crops

Establishing a lake where villagers can care for and harvest fish, the project enables them to follow effective environmental practices that ensure food security for the present and generations to come. Also to supply local markets and borders with fresh fish and as well, being a permanent income generating activity.

ACTIVITIES

Project activities are grouped into four stages spread over a period of one year. These are:

- Extension and Cleaning of the lake site
- Maintenance of infrastructures
- Provision of lake with fish and fruit trees
- Sensitizing

Activities	Tasks to perform	Period
Group 1 : Cleaning and Extension	Weeding Deforestation Digging Cleaning	Starts from finance and extends 03 months
Group 2 : Curage and Maintenance of infrastructure	Digging Construction of the dam Making the monk Manufacture discharge channels Readjustment Creek Lake water supply. Protection of the lake with a fence	06 months
Group 3 : Provision of lake with fish and fruit trees	Fish stocking Planting of fruit trees Maintenance	At the end of group 2' activities.
Group 4 : Sensitization	Seminar Tutorial Talks	Occurs simultaneously with group 3's activities

RISKS

Potential risks that may arise during the project and that we know could be:

- Non reappropriation of the project by the villagers caused by jealousy, which could lead to their non-involvement in it, or sabotage of any action taken under the project. To cope, we have to involve them at all stages of the project, which is to say of awareness maintenance. Being attentive to their proposals and especially by giving them responsibilities.

- Climate change may lead to a reduction in rainfall and thus reduce the lakebed thus its capacity. To cope, we expect not only to raise awareness against deforestation abuse, especially near streams, but also provide a pipeline of nearby stream to the lake, then create two natural pools of water supply.

- A partial involvement of the partner. To do this, use will be made to mobilize the village to organize a social solidarity economy, of offering his skills on a voluntary basis and expect pay at harvest.

EVALUATION

The evaluation of all this set will be made by the promoter (permaculture expert) and a mixed team of experts in social economy and aquaculture.

EVALUATION OF PROJECT COST

This is for all costs related to the full implementation of the budget of the first phase to the last.

1-COST OF EQUIPMENT AND TOOLS

Items	Quantity	Unit Price	Total Price
motor pump	01	1.200.000	1.200.000
Boots	10 pairs	9.000	90.000
Gloves	10	2.500	25.000
Semes	10	3.500	35.000
Limes	05	2.000	10.000
Wheelbarrows	05	20.000	100.000
Any holder pote tout	05	50.000	250.000
Buckets (15)	10	2.000	20.000
Baskets	20	2.500	25.000
Nets	10	4.500	45.000
Hatcheries	5	80.000	400.000
Buy fish species	6000	100	600000
Supply	100	13.000	1.300.000
		Total expenditure	**4 100 000**

2 Operating Expenses

Nature of the expenditure	Quantity	Unit Price	Total Price
Use of gasoline pumps	20 litres	500	10.000
Lubricant	40 litres	1.000	40.000
various commissions			400.000
Medical Kit			200.000
Maintenance			50.000
Guarding the lake			100.000
Tracking technician costs			500.000
		TOTAL	**1.300.000**

3 - Construction Station for fish storage and track drainage products

Nature of the construction	Estimated Cost
Storage shed for fish made with both, local and definitive materials.	1.800.000
Access road to the lake with erosion control	700.000
TOTAL	**2.500.000**

4- Labor Force

The labor force is recruited among jobless young people at the village and paid on task according to the scale in force or practiced in rural zone in Cameroon.

Expenditure Summary on labor force

Appointment to the task	Lake area	Cost/ha	1 year	2 year	3 year	4 year	5 year	Total
Weeding	4000 m^2	10.000						
Making the monk		89.000						
Cleaning, digging		30.000						
improvement plate		90.000						
Maintenance		200.000						
Guarding		200.000						
Harvest		175.000						
Construction of the fence		300.000						
Strengthening of the main dam		220.000						
Total		**1.314.000**						**?**

Summary of budget

- Cost of equipment and equipment **4,100,000**
- Operating expenses **1,300,000**
- Construction Station for fish storage and disposal products track **2,500,000**
- Expenditure on manpower **1,314,000**
- Administration **1,500,000**

Total Investment in FCFA 10.714.000

MARKET RESEARCH

Given the number of customers, and curious people from present and Mva'amedjap and other villages in the first harvest, we found that fish from the lake are easily passed up on the day of harvest. Other uncorked can be exploited for example market town of Ngoulémakong, border markets in Gabon and Equatorial Guinea.

Forward-Looking revenues

Expected gross profit potential is calculated by the sponsor here on a 5-year period beginning in 2013 and does not take into account the uncertainties related to climate change and other natural calamities.

Species	Year	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Kanga	Production KG	300	400	500	600	700
	Profit	420.000	560.000	700.000	840000	980.000
Tilapia	Production KG	150	250	350	450	550
	Profit	210.000	350.000	490.000	630.000	770000
Viper fish	Production KG	300	400	500	600	700
	Profit	420.000	560.000	700000	840000	980.000
Catfish	Production KG	200	300	400	500	600
	Profit	280.000	420.000	560.000	700000	840.000
Carp	Production KG	300	400	500	600	700
	Profit	420.000	560.000	700000	840000	980.000
Association of species	Production KG	300	400	500	600	700
	Profit	420.000	560.000	700000	840000	980.000
Total gross profit per year		**2.170.000**	**3.010.000**	**3.850.000**	**4.690.000**	**4.837.000**

COFINANCING

It represents 10% of the budget to be borne by the proponent. It rises 1 500 000 CFA representing the costs related to the administration of the project.

FINANCIAL PLANNING

Partner and sponsor a convention, agreement or other instrument, together define the modalities of financing and reimbursement of funds for the project.