HAITI CHILDREN´S HOME

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THE FOUNDATIONS FOR A NEW PEOPLE

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Communities
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When you look at yourself from a universal standpoint, something inside always reminds or informs you that there are bigger and better things to worry about.

Albert Einstein

INDEX

INTRODUCTION

After the devastating 7.3 earthquake on the Richter scale on January 12, 2010, the world's eyes rested on Haiti, whose former state of poverty became even more noticeable than ever before. The country was unable to confront nature, which left behind a trail of deaths, children in the streets, destruction, and a taste of despair in Haitians that still remains along the country and in the areas most affected by the earthquake.

Haiti has a population of 10,033,000 inhabitants 2009. Its capital and largest city, Port-au-Prince, was badly damaged by the catastrophe. 80% of its population lives below poverty line, and two-thirds of it depends on agriculture and fishing, traditionally organized in small subsistence farms, weakened by the lack of available land and by its erosion as well

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Soil erosion is the result of an intensive and uncontrolled deforestation that has diminished the wooded area of Haiti from 60% in 1923, to less than 2% in 2006. The devastating storms that occurred throughout 2008, affected negatively the already poor communications infrastructure in the industrial and service sectors. In addition, there has been a lack of sustained investment due to instability and violence.

The literacy rate amounts scale to 65% of the country´s population, being the lowest in the region. Haiti has 15,200 primary schools, 90% of which are private, managed by communities, religious organizations or non-governmental organizations. Whereas the number of enrolment in primary schools is 67%, secondary schools only enrol 20% of the eligible population.

The 50% of Haiti's children are vaccinated, and only 40% have access to basic health care. Even before the earthquake of 2010, almost half of the causes of deaths were attributed to HIV/AIDS, respiratory infections, meningitis and diarrheal diseases, including cholera and typhoid fever.

The 90% of Haiti's children suffer from waterborne diseases and intestinal parasites. About 5% of the adult population suffers from HIV. Tuberculosis cases are ten times higher than the average for the rest of Latin America.

Moreover, being the country with the lowest income per capita of the entire western hemisphere, Haiti is also likely to be the poorest country in the area. The social and economic indicators have placed it in downstream positions behind other developing countries in the region with low incomes since the 80's. Furthermore, Haiti is number 150 out of the 177 countries ranked in the Human Development Index of the United Nations.

Approximately 70% of Haiti's residents live in poverty. About 70% of Haitians depend on agriculture, which mainly consists—as stated before-- of subsistence farming to a small-scale, employing around two-thirds of the country's economically active population.

Poverty is extreme in much of the population; even to the extent that their incomes cannot afford to buy a little rice or other staple food. To survive, Haitians basically depend on a particular kind of cookie which main ingredient are mud, vegetable shortening and salt that is sold at low prices.

This is merely an overview of the reality of life in Haiti, which has been exacerbated after the earthquake. This leads us to answer the inmost humane call men and women around the world have: "help and love our neighbours", specially the most vulnerable and forgotten ones.

1. PROBLEM POSING

It is indisputable that the situation in Haiti is serious and alarming. More than a year has elapsed after the quake, and it seems as if time had stopped passing in the streets. People walk without hope and children wander aimlessly from place to place. Refugee camps are still filled with homeless people with no place to live.

Nonetheless, this drama did not start last year. In fact, in 2006, a report made by the UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund- entitled "Child Alert: Haiti", had already highlighted the difficult situation experienced by the 3.8 million children in that country. In this report, there is a call to the international community and the Haitian government to prioritize children, stating that if they do not have an atmosphere that provides protection, they are less likely to learn, tend to suffer most diseases and malnutrition, and begin to lose their self-esteem. Thus, their development as productive citizens and potential leaders is stunted.

Children of Haiti are still trapped in a constant struggle for survival. One in eight will probably die before reaching five years of age. Factors such as the scourges of poverty and violence joined with the lack of basic services be it water supply, health care or education, condemn children to a cycle of deprivation and abuse.

An estimated number of 2,000 children live on the streets of Port-au-Prince. Many have been orphaned because of AIDS, while others have escaped their homes as they were victims of abuse. To survive, some work as prostitutes, others beg for food, and others join armed gangs.

After the 2010 earthquake this tough reality has augmented. The United Nations and UNICEF have alerted the whole world, directing their call to protect children, and the generation of orphans which today is estimated at over one million. It is necessary to stop this growing rate, and ensure the development of children within their country. Hence, it is a responsibility all sectors are to assume,

securing the future for these children, preventing them from falling into neglect, from the abuse of their vulnerabilities.

Such misfortune has been the starting point for the social action "Children's home-Haiti", an initiative established in June 2010 within a group of leaders of the NGO ESALCU - and other ministries. Such enterprise is mainly directed to commit to a portion of this population, the most vulnerable one: orphans and / or abandoned children.

Part of the team "Children's home -Haiti "is made up of volunteers from ESALCU NGO, which has a long history of social work in Uruguay, and currently has more than 30 communities working with persons at high social risk, such as single homeless mothers with their children, drug addicts and people in social neglect.

2. JUSTIFICATION

After the earthquake, the Haitian government through their Head of State, René Preval, informed the international community about a *National Action Plan for the recovery and development of Haiti*, which sets out to convert all the needs that the quake left, into an opportunity for the restructuring of the country. This restructuring of all sectors of Haiti will be achieved through national and international mobilization of efforts, resources and support.

The breadth of the problems to be solved, and the resources to be mobilized call for a new way of acting, a new mode of cooperation and responsibility between Haiti and the international community, to indeed restructure the country and reinforce strategies for national growth and the reduction of poverty--approaches which have been exerted since 2007.

However, rebuilding Haiti must not be a return to the situation prevailing on the eve of the earthquake. It is about acting upon all these factors of vulnerability to warrant that vagaries of nature or natural disasters never again inflict such suffering, and never again cause so much damage and loss.

That is why within the framework of the *National Action Plan for the recovery and development of Haiti,* we consider justifiable to promote a project as the "Children´s Home -Haiti", since it does involve dealing with some of the areas that have been prioritized for action.

- Education and health: ensuring the education of children and extending it to animal breeding techniques and agriculture in a sustainable framework.

- Housing and construction: an orphanage will be built totally adapted to the inclemency of the land and climate in order to house 106 children in a total area of 1000m2.

- Social protection and vulnerability reduction: providing protection to a wide sector of pre-school and school aged children, who have been left in orphan-hood.

- Food security for children: supplying the most complete range of nutrients through the various sub-projects, and conducting nutritional assessment to guarantee the correction and prevention of malnutrition.
- Industry and Trade: educating and enabling children to work in their country, and give them the opportunity to gain technical knowledge in the production sub- projects.

3. GENERAL OBJECTIVES

Our objective is to create and develop in Haiti on our own, or in collaboration with other public or private entities, a home where 106 children in situation of abandonment and orphan-hood could grow in a positive environment with spiritual values, under moral and social order. Our goal is to empower them with the necessary tools to become agents of change in their nation.

It is clear that we intend to promote in them a new culture of production and sustainability, concepts which will be a model for a nation hit by lack of initiative and development. To achieve this we will form a multi-disciplinary team to fulfill all the cares needed: education, health, and protection of infants.

We also want to implement agricultural and farm projects attaining the dual purpose of educational training and household self-management.

4. SPECIFIC OBJETIVES

4.1 Children's Home

To secure a safe and family-like environment for the development and growth of 106 Haitian children in situation of orphan-hood and /or, abandonment, offering them a decent standard of living and caring for basic needs such as food, health and education, among others.

To provide children with care and love through a group of high human quality team, trained to work in house chores. The team will include: 5 married couples in charge of the house and the sub-projects, along with 10 caregivers, estimating 1 caregiver every 10 children.

4.2 Rabbit Breeding Sub-project

The production required for nutritional purposes is calculated at 1440kg per year in the first instance, which would provide **120kg** of rabbit meat monthly, getting this way 300gm per serving per child every week.

On a second stage, having obtained a **3000kg** of meat production on a yearly basis, after about 2 years off its implementation, such meat will be marketed.

4.3 Goat Breeding Sub-project

This includes the production of milk and meat for children in the house, along with their caregivers. In the initial phase, **480kg** of meat and **31500L** of milk will be obtained annually. Subsequently, the level of production will reach its optimization point in 4 years, achieving 176kg per month of meat and 4300L of milk monthly (2121kg meat and 51600L annual milk). By then, the nutritional household requirements will be fully satisfied.

The production of milk, cheese and sausages for sale is projected additionally. This will in turn motivate the development and trade of food produced within the orphanage.

4.4 Fish Farming Sub-project

A production of red Tilapia fingerlings for distribution and feeding in ponds set in the grounds of the home will be developed. The production target is estimated at a minimum consumption of **240kg** a month of fish meat. This provides a fraction of the protein supplement needed for each child, ensuring a minimum of 600gm per child every week.

4.5 Pig Breeding Sub-project

The aim is to take 10 initial breeding females. At least one parturition per year is expected, with 10 piglets each. Therefore, the production of meat in this variety would add up to 2400kg annually. Besides, piglets and fattened pigs would provide 200kg of meat a month.

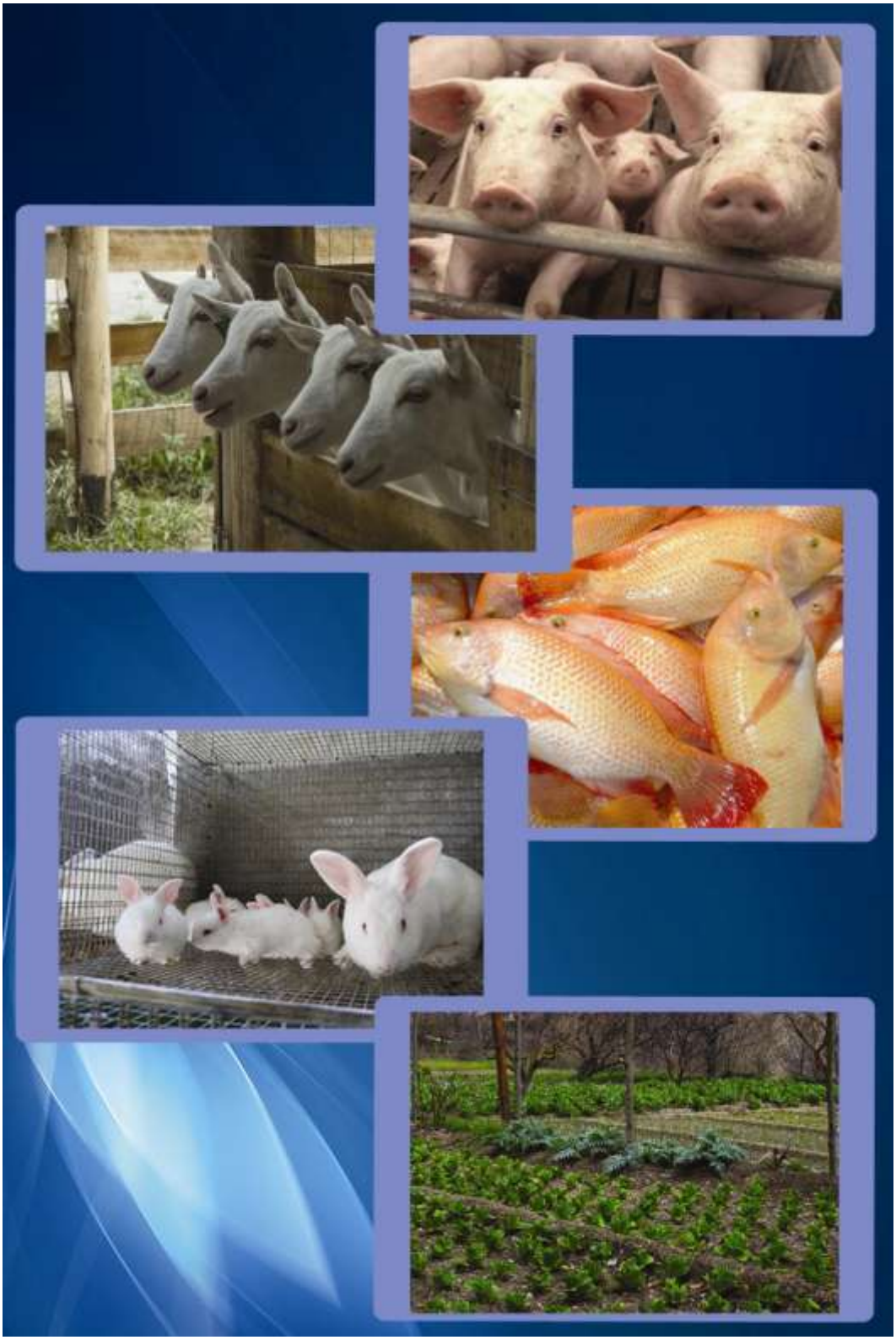
4.6. Orchard Sub-project

Two hectares of land will be toiled for fruits, vegetables and legumes such as avocados, corn, mango and so forth, and other two hectares for forage, which will be used to feed the animals.

The use of organic fertilizers, crop rotation, and the leadership of legumes because of their greater contribution to the restoration of soil fertility will be enhanced.

A balanced diet for growing children includes the daily consumption of 2 servings per day of 80-100g 100-120g meat or fish and 3 or 4 servings of dairy products. To achieve this goal, our production targets will initially be a minimum of ***10,392 Kg of meat and 51600 liters of milk annually.*** The surplus production will be used in marketing for the self-management of the home, and production of products such as cheese and yoghurt. This initial production means 245g of meat and 1.4 L of milk a day per child. In parallel, it will be provided training and technical education to strengthen the bond between children and nature. It will be promoted a sense of belonging and responsibility.

5. PROJECT DESCRIPTION



5.1 CHILDREN'S HOME

After the earthquake of January 2010, we went to Port-au-Prince to make contacts and find potential properties and other legal conditions and logistics to carry out the construction of a home for children in Haiti.

With the help of other organizations and individuals, our ESALCU NGO aims at building this home which will shelter 106 children. They will enter gradually in accordance with the regular legal Haitian channels and authorities. The initial group would consist of 20 to 30 children, and from there onwards, up to the established goal.

It was estimated that the total floor area to build will be 1000 m2. Special rooms such as a library, a study room, a dining room, etc are foreseen for children to profit from.

The planned construction method will be light, fast and dry construction, based on thermal insulation panels of the iso-panel type--expanded polystyrene with pre-painted iron sheets on both faces--of 10cms thick. Not only would this be an earthquake-resistant construction, but also in case of falling, it would not cause serious damages. Only 2 months of work are required to build up the structure.

Our main goal is to offer these children a safe environment for growth, with family based values, enabling them to develop their abilities, strengthen their personal skills, and thus achieve support and protection through affective relationships based on love. The mode of operation established will be a community project that self-supplies all its needs.

Once built and running, the initial phase will extend for at least ten years in order to make sure that in addition to training the children, they can also receive basic education, and learn some kind of trade abilities such as fish, goat, pig and rabbit breeding, or orchard cultivation. This in turn, will

lead to productive lives which will contribute to the country, hence motivating them to remain and continue to be agents of change in their own nation.

The human team that will accompany the project is ready to settle in Haiti, and to ensure its success, at present time they are being trained in different areas such as learning the language of the country and integrating the labor of self-management of the home.

We have been practicing social work for several years in Uruguay, Argentina and Brazil. In our experience, the ***community form of organization*** has been the response to major personal and family problems. They have become real protection sites, with real families responsible for guiding young people who enter these communities, and who create a life project that not only satisfies a private interest, but also pursuits a common good, always based on loving your neighbor and respecting life**.**

5.2 RABBIT BREEDING SUB-PROJECT

5.2.1 Background

Rabbit breeding in Haiti is recommendable and brings along all the advantages expressed and recognized by organizations such as FAO(Food and Agriculture Organization)of the UN:

- It is used as direct food and is easy to commercialize.
- It has the advantage of requiring little space.
- In smallholdings and with a minimum set of managing guidelines, it is expected that each female rabbit gives birth to 30 to 40 baby rabbits per year, which slaughtered at 2kg of living weight, or 1kg in clean canal—head included—, means about 30 to 48kg of meat by each female rabbit in the year.
- They can be taken care of by young people, a habit which prepares them to assume major responsibilities in future life. Likewise, the elderly, or people with disabilities can also do it, making them feel useful, additionally.
- Rabbit meat presents no sanitary inconveniences for the consumer. Conversely, it is the highest in protein content. Every 1000 calories, rabbit meat has 3 times more protein than fattened ruminant meat.

Due to the originality of the rabbits' physiology and their natural behavior, extreme care is to be taken for the comfort of the animal, if their risk of getting sick or low production during long periods is to be avoided.

Only following such cares would their multiplication be viable. That is the reason why following specific and proved-through-the-years managing guidelines is essential, if such prolific species is to be raised profitably and in an indefinite manner.

5.2.2 Objectives

Firstly, the project aims at the self-provision of rabbit meat in the home. In a second stage, the exceeding meat might be commercialized. The initial production goal is to obtain 120kg of meat per month for internal consumption, while the exceeding production will be destined to its commercialization.

5.2.3 Sub-Project Development

5.2.3.1 Facilities

- The housing barn will be of metal sheets and reticulated iron framework, comprising 11,40m x 6,40m x 4,0m high with concrete floor, metal sheet roof, metal sheet lateral walls, and front and rear canvas walls.
- The construction of 93 warrens: 30 warrens of 70cm x 40cm made of welded, galvanized wire net for mothers, 30 metal sheet nests of 40cm x 25cm -that can be placed and removed- 3 round metal sheet warrens of 60cm in diameter, with 30cm of knit front for the males, and 60 warrens of 70cm x 40cm for the rebreeding and fattening. 33 eating places of 15cm width and 60 eating places of 30cm width.

5.2.3.2 Initial stock of animals

Once the construction works are over, the breeding warrens are populated, and feeding of mothers and males gets started, the mating and reproduction cycle begins.

The warren would initially host 30 mother rabbits, Green Line or New Zealander, and 3 males, Rose Line or Californian these are special and recommended for meat production, and they can be acquired practically in any part of the world.

5.2.3.3 Rebreeding and fattening

The reproductive cycle to be used will be semi-intensive, of 45 days, in which the time for the next copulation after the parturition consists of 15 days, and the weaning of the baby Rabbit, consists of 30 days.

The estimate production of breeding is calculated in a conservative manner in about 48 young rabbits per mother in a year, which multiplied by 30 mothers, would add up to 1440 rabbits a year.

Every young rabbit would be ready to be slaughtered once it reaches the weight of 2,5kg. Being fed with balanced servings, this would happen every 75-90 days. This implies that by 2.5-3 months once the warren has been settled, we might be slaughtering around 240 rabbits, which would suppose about 264kg of clean meat for consumption.

5.2.3.4 Nourishing

The reproductive rabbits must receive adequate food by the person in charge, since these animals do not have the drive to eat what is required. In other words, they eat what is presented to them. Therefore, the adequate supply of nutrients, proteins and fat for the meat production goals is of paramount importance.

At present, diets have been upgraded and modernized, including new serving formulas, but which should not be the only source of energy for the rabbits. Forage ought to be added, along with green food, soybean, wheat, dehydrated alfalfa and sunflower, which are all easy to acquire and cultivate, even in Haiti.

The food for the reproducers is estimated at 150gm of these combined formulas per day per animal, and 120gm per day per animal for the offspring.

On average, an adult baby Rabbit drinks at least 60cm3 of water--that is, 1.15L, and occasionally even more. However, rabbits differ greatly in terms of the amount of water they drink. The water is to be administered fresh, and the containers require to be emptied and refilled daily, having the water been consumed, or not.

5.2.3.5 Sanitary Conditions

Every aspect concerning the animals´ exploitation—from the hygienic or sanitary point of view--, must be taken into consideration if eventual sicknesses are to be prevented. Hence, the facilities, the warrens, and the materials have to be periodically submitted to cleaning and disinfection procedures.

Since viruses are more difficult to avoid, if such problem arises in the area, it will be convenient to vaccinate the animals against the virus. This will demand a previous consult with local veterinarians, as well as follow their directions.

5.2.3.6 Managing guidelines

- Remove the excrement weekly.
- Prevent weed growth.
- Disinfect and paint the warrens with lime.
- Clean and wash the eating place and drinking place, having the precaution of using disinfected utensils every time the procedure is carried out.
- Fire and burn dead animals.
- Impede other animals to stay in the rabbits´ warren.
- Combat the presence of insects and rodents

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5.3 GOAT BREEDING SUB-PROJECT

5.3.1Background

Having chosen the goat as a participant in this commitment is a very wise decision due to its rusticity, its good adaptation to any environment, how it feeds, its high rate of reproduction, production, and above all these factors, the benefits of the products. The milk, the meat, the manure and the leather, can all be used giving us great benefits.

5.3.2 Objetives

- To obtain an average milk production of approximately 100L per day throughout the year to meet the dairy needs of the home.
- To produce goats for consumption, of 12kg average, weight achieved between 10 to 12 weeks of age.
- To apply the manure to fertilize crops.
- To propose craftsmanship in leather in the coming future.

5.3.3 Development of the sub-project.

5.3.3.1Premises

Facilities will be made based on a 150-animal basis adding up all mammal categories. Since Haiti has an average temperature of about 26°C, before considering the overcoat itself, protection from the winds and heavy rains during some months of the year should be schemed.

The entire property the goats will inhabit will be fenced--wire mesh or wooden fence, no less than 2mt high, in order to ensure safety for animals—thus avoiding stealing and assaults. Associated to

the perimeter fence to append, from the side where the wind blows, a curtain of trees or portly bushes will be planted to protect the entire site.

The animals will be kept housed in confinement. The enclosed area will not be inferior to 1000m2, for the animals to exercise. This area will include stone mounds, and some trees for shade no more than ten, which at first will have to be protected by a mesh, until they reach good height.

The roof surface for accommodation will not be less than 400m2 with thatched roof-palm leaf or similar-, with about 2 to 3mts of sloping height of wooden structure poles, with at least two closed sides-L shaped-of cane, coastal or wood, oriented according to the side where the wind blows.

The ground floor will be as compacted as possible, and with a slope of about 20 degrees for good draining. Inside divisions will not be fewer than twelve animal pens--one for nursing, one ante-partum, one postpartum, three to fatten goats, three for goat brood, and 3 for adult females and males, separately. In this area we will also place the milking room and the room for storage of servings and more. These compartments should be closed. Finally, there will be corridors of movement.

Water, in and out of the accommodations will be supplied through a piping system with several peaks per animal pen-taken directly from the peaks, when they suck out, water is released-, and some others on the outside. The advantage of this system is that, even though it is a little more expensive, there is no need to clean the drinking place daily, and we make sure that the water to drink is always clean and fresh, which, in a place with Haiti's characteristics, is ideal.

Feeders will be placed outside the corrals--PVC or wooden canoe-shaped and the like--, leaving a space to take out the head and eat without contaminating food. Outside they can be fed with forage into boxes to a height of about 40-50 cm off the ground.

5.3.3.2Food

The base feeding (at the initial stage) should be feeding ration (brought from Dominican Republic or elsewhere, specifically for goats), this may be supplemented by ground corn, sugar cane and bush branches chopped forage, we can also give green bananas and some type of hay.

Alfalfa works well in some places with similar climate, if so, we could manage with 2 or 3 acres of alfalfa for hay and cutting, alternating with shrub forage species, also for cutting. If alfalfa is not viable we would have to manage only with fodder shrub crops, alternating species. It is not recommended in any case grazing. It is essential to supplement with minerals regularly.

5.3.3.3 Nourishing

The proposal is to start with 60 females at a reproductive age--Creole with dairy breeds--, preferably young, since they are better adapted to achieve the highest production efficiency in terms of both: goat kids and milk. Crosses of pure male goat breeds--Nubiam, Toggenburg, Boer and Brown Swiss--, will be carried out, seeking individuals with the greatest potential in the production of milk and meat. It is possible to make several crossings trying to exploit the hybrid vigor of F1, to then return to initial breeds.

Assessment on the potential of the different crosses is going to be done progressively, according to the production levels obtained. Initially, six males will be used—Nubiam, Toggenburg, Alpine, Boer and Creole

5.3.3.4 Sanitary Conditions

In sanitary terms, traditional vaccination schedules and dosing for internal and external parasites will be administered twice a month, adjusting it to the reality of the place, depending on their the incidence on cattle--the biggest problems in general are going to be internal parasites along the digestive tract.

5.3.3.5 Managing Guidelines

- The animals will be housed--in confinement with an exercise area--, for their own safety.
- The dairy farm will work with two parturitions per year and in 2 daily milking—to ensure milk throughout the year.
- The milk is going to be used fresh--not frozen for health reasons--, and consumed fluid and in sub-products produced daily.
- Fattening of male and female for consumption--reaching 12kg as soon as possible, at no more than 3 months old.
- The hygiene of the accommodations and the dairy farm is to be considered a key issue as well.
- The clean water provision cannot be below 7L per animal per day.
- We must make a differential management of the different categories, as their requirements are not the same.
- Essential records to be kept: crosses, deliveries, production and movement in general.
- Propose a good forecast for the feeding of the herd in different seasons of the year.
- In the initial stage, the total herd-60 animals-will be divided into two groups for the services-30 animals each. Therefore, the feeding and management of these animals must be intensive--plenty of quality food--to achieve as quickly as possible the aimed production target-: 100L/day. A minimum of 2.5L daily per animal--75L/day--is to be reached at this stage. Once the number of animals increases, the costs of individual production can be reduced.
- Another fundamental factor is the formation of the initial herd. The origin of each animal must be known before entering it. Besides, breeding and health are to be evaluated--even to work with mixed races. The monitoring of the herd must be done by a trained person in conjunction with four or five assistants.

5.3.4 STOCK EVOLUTION

- **FIRST YEAR**

EVOLUTION OF STOCK								
FIRST YEAR						CHANGE OF CATEGORY		
CATEGORIES	INITIAL STOCK	ENTRIES		CONSUMPTION -	DEATHS -	EXIT -	ENTRIES +	FINAL STOCK
		BIRTHS +	PURCHASES +					
	Cant.	Cant.	Cant.	Cant.	Cant.	Cant.	Cant.	Cant.
Males	6							6
Goat of breeding	60				3			57
Young goats							42	42
Female goat kids		45			3	42		
Male goat kids		45		42	3			
Total	66	90		42	9	42	42	105

% Births	150%
% Mortality in goats	10%
% Mortality young goats	10%
% Adults mortality	5%
Production (L) milk average x animal x day	2,5 L
Weight animals consumption average	10 Kg

Annual milk production	31.500 L
Annual meat production	420 Kg

- **SECOND YEAR**

SECOND YEAR						CHANGE OF CATEGORY		
CATEGORIES	INITIAL STOCK	ENTRIES		CONSUMPTION -	DEATHS -	EXIT -	ENTRIES +	FINAL STOCK
		BIRTHS +	PURCHASES +					
	Cant.	Cant.	Cant.	Cant.	Cant.	Cant.	Cant.	Cant.
Males	6							6
Goat of breeding	57				3		38	92
Young goats	42				4	38	40	40
Female goat kids		43			3	40		
Male goat kids		43		40	2			
Total	105	86		40	12	78	78	138

% Births	150%
% Mortality in goats	10%
% Mortality young goats	10%
% Adults mortality	5%
Production (L) milk average x animal x day	2,5 L
Weight animals consumption average	12 Kg

Annual milk production	29925 L
Annual meat production	480 Kg

- **THIRD YEAR**

THIRD YEAR						CHANGE OF CATEGORY		
CATEGORIES	INITIAL STOCK	ENTRIES		CONSUMPTION -	DEATHS -	EXIT -	ENTRIES +	FINAL STOCK
		BIRTHS +	PURCHASES +					
	Cant.	Cant.	Cant.	Cant.	Cant.	Cant.	Cant.	Cant.
Males	6							6
Goat of breeding	92				5		36	123
Young goats	40				4	36	33	33
Female goat kids		69		29	7	33		
Male goat kids		69		62	7			
Total	138	138		91	23	69	69	162

% Births	150%
% Mortality in goats	10%
% Mortality young goats	10%
% Adults mortality	5%
Production (L) milk average x animal x day	2 L
Weight animals consumption average	10 Kg

Annual milk production	38640 L
Annual meat production	910 Kg

- **FOURTH YEAR**

THIRD YEAR						CHANGE OF CATEGORY		
CATEGORIES	INITIAL STOCK	ENTRIES		CONSUMPTION -	DEATHS -	EXIT -	ENTRIES +	FINAL STOCK
		BIRTHS +	PURCHASES +					
	Cant.	Cant.	Cant.	Cant.	Cant.	Cant.	Cant.	Cant.
Males	6							6
Goat of breeding	123			30	6		30	117
Young goats	33				3	30	30	30
Female goat kids		92		53	9	30		
Male goat kids		92		83	9			
Total	162	184		166	27	60	60	153

% Births	150%
% Mortality in goats	10%
% Adults mortality	5%
% Mortality young goats	10%
% refugo goats cons.	25%
% refugo female goat kids cons.	64%
Production (L) milk average x animal x day	2 L
Weight animals consumption average	10 Kg

Annual milk production	51660 L
Annual meat production(goat kids)	1360Kg
Annual meat production(kids)	750Kg

5.4 FISH FARMING SUB-PROJECT: RED TILAPIA

5.4.1 Background Information

After rice, wooden products, milk and wheat, fish is the fifth most important agricultural product and the greatest resource of animal protein that is consumed by more than one billion people around the world. It contains essential fatty acids (especially fatty acids polyunsaturated Omega 3)-, vitamins retinol (vitamin A, E, D) and minerals (iodine, selenium). It provides 25% of animal protein to people in developed countries and, more than 75% in developing ones.

Aquaculture and fishing contribute worldwide to the reduction of poverty, hunger and malnutrition. In fact, these industries provide nutritional welfare, a source of income, employment opportunities-FAO 2003-, economic growth and foreign currency generation.

Besides, fish consumption promotes the health of pregnant women and infants, brain development and learning skills in children; it protects eye health and vision, it offers protection against vascular diseases, and malignant tumors.

Tilapia is a lean, flaky, white meat, high in protein, low in fat, sodium and mercury. This disease-resistant species is easy to raise and reproduce at a remarkable pace.

5.4.2 Objectives

- To produce 240kg of fish meat per month.
- To complement household food, providing generous amounts of vitamins and minerals –hence supplying the lack of these properties in children.
- To provide education on fish breeding, and basic knowledge of farm business.

5.4.3 Development

The process involves four stages:

- Initial phase (lift):: A thousand of fish seeds will be raised at a rate of forty individuals in 1m3 of water; these grow to reach a desired weight of 80g.
- Pre-fattening: having reached 80 to 100g, with about 60 days of life, we will reduce the amount of fish to 30 per m3 of water.
- Fattening: As 250 to 350g of weight and 100 days old, we will have 20 fish per m3 of water.
- Harvest: within 160 to 200 days of age, we can harvest between 600 to 800g.

5.4.4 Requirements

In order to harvest 400 fish of 600g each on a monthly basis, we will work intensively with the following infrastructure:

• Pools: 7 Pools with 20m3 of water, 10m long / 1.60m wide/ 1.30m deep. Around the pools a trail will be built. (The trail should be 1m wide and covered with a zinc roof gable with 3.20 of height in the middle.)

• Biological filter: with 10% of water used in pools, water 14m3, 8m long / 1.60m wide/ 1.30m deep.

• Reproduction and Storage: With a pool of 4m long/1m 4m wide / 1.1m deep. The same will have 7m / 3.5m covered with a zinc roof.

5.4.5 Management parameters and sanitation

- Density: as farming grows fish cultures are more vulnerable to the attacks of pathogens.
- Sanitary Precautions: preventive treatments must be done before delivery and reception of fish seeds.
- Filtration system: prevention must be done in order to remain free of foreign organisms such as snails, fishes or eggs that can produce several diseases.

5.5 PIG SUB PROJECT

5.5.1 Project Description

The current sub project intends to produce pig meat with the end of providing proteins of high value to children and caregivers of the home. Likewise, the exceeding meat will be destined to the market so as to obtain economical resources for household maintenance and running.

5.5.2 Justification

Haiti is considered a zone of extreme poverty due to its high index of family malnutrition. And the plans for international humanitarian aid organizations have failed. From community work in small groups and self-sustaining ecological framework are provided the basis to extend this experience as an alternative for the reconstruction of the country. Pig breading will foster a productive activity that generates profitable work and serve to provide food.

5.5.3 Objectives

- To produce 200kg pork monthly (high protein) that will supply, added to other sources of protein, the nutritional requirements of the children.

- To generate a sustainable production, and in the long run generate an economical entry for the community.

- To teach children and caregivers a productive activity given by the easy access of the low demand on pig feeding.

5.5.4 Development

To construct a module for pig breeding--this will be initiated with a population of 10 female reproducers, and 1 male reproducer. A barn of 50 x 20m wide will be built to shelter a maximum of 45 standing breeding pigs, and more animals in other stages. All management operations are run intensively, taking the following lots: pregnant sows, empty, piglets and lactating sows. According to the import capacity, Larghuey and Landra breeds, are selected, failing breed Haitian Creole, which is already adapted to the climatic conditions of the environment, but it has no meat production as optimal as those of exotic species, may be considered successful.

5.5.4.1 Facilities

They will be distributed in such a way as to form a functional and economical unity according to available materials in the area. The design shall facilitate the handling labors, and include eating and drinking places of their own.

The female and male reproducers, young pigs, gestating female pigs, and empty female pigs, will be allocated in different compartments. In addition, there will be room for storing food and equipment. Under these recommendations, the barn with its different partitions will be erected.

5.5.4.2 Health Management and Nourishing

Drugs dosing will be done against internal and external parasites, bathrooms, pig cholera vaccines, anti-aftosa fever and vitamin shots. It will be furnished with food formulations preferably with input from the place (rice, barley, and various fodder). We will take advantage of the products of agriculture and food wastes from the community outside the home providing an environmental solution in terms of recycling organic wastes..

5.6 SUBPROJECT GARDEN

5.6.1 Background

The nature of Haiti is rich and varied, with predominance of humid and slightly high regions in which it blooms the tropical, bountiful forest in noble wood as the ebony and the mahogany. The Haitian territory shelter more than 4.000 species of plants, of which 36% is endemic (autochthonous) as for example: the royal palm, the "guayacán", the "cherimoya", the "yucca", the peanut, the corn, the sweet-potato and the guava, among other species. Plants as the cocoa, the avocado, the citrus fruits, the coffee, the sugar cane or the bananas were introduced as much by aborigines in their migrations as by Spanish during the times of the settling.

There exists a great variety of fruits and vegetables that, together with the meat, contribute to the human body the most complete and balanced source of nutrients and essential vitamins for the healthy growth.

On the other hand, having the land with a minimal investment already it is possible to begin to produce great part of these aliments. The sowing, maintenance and care of the vegetables are works that the children and teenagers can learn easily and enjoy after the crop. Finally fruit-bearing trees and vegetables will reduce the costs and they will offer healthy and fresh food.

5.6.2 Objectives

- Cultivation will be implemented initially on a small scale to guarantee the food safety and the supply of the home. The work in this land will be based on a natural managing of the same, using this way as platform to promote alternatives as the free cultivation of agrochemical, the generation of economic resources and the vermiculture.

- The execution of this project will create awareness in the community on the culture of waste recycling and the preservation of natural resources.

- With the utilization of the domestic residues and after submitting them to a process of natural decomposition, this humus and/or compost will serve as manure that will allow to fertilize the land and to make it productive.

- There will be the cultivation of corianders, lettuces, pumpkins, paprika, tomatoes, fruit-bearing trees and forages as the alfalfa and the sorghum.

5.6.3 Justification

The project needs the immediate execution of the above mentioned labor due to the existing conditions of economic and social marginality. We raise the need to generate this type of resource in order to sustain the home producing fruits and vegetables, etc.

5.6.4 Development

The quality of life of the inhabitants of the home is directly related to the productivity of the garden. The area destined for the implementation of the garden will be in lands of approximately two hectares and another two hectares for cultivation of forages.

For the development of each one of the activities that the project includes, there will be established an organizational structure, which will be according to the characteristics of the works to be done. There will be a team for the execution of the project; these labors will be executed by the technical team and the accompaniment of the community.

For the follow-up and control in the programmed activities execution in each of the components of the project, it will be assigned a person in charge of the area, who will take charge supporting the fulfillment of the goals of the project..

6. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

We will briefly expose the activity that for 10 years we have been developing in our NGO ESALCU, which would be, along with other individuals, the canalizing and responsible entity for the Project.

6.1 ESALCU NGO

The tough reality that has been experienced in Latin American countries for the past decade became a confrontational situation for our principles and values by provoking changes and uncertainty in our societies. Our organization henceforth assumed the challenge of working as a team and having an active participation in the development and prosperity of our country.

Under such terms the Civil Association "ESALCU" was conceived in Uruguay as a non-governmental organization, under legal status 8467, granted by the Ministry of Culture on October 11, 2000--, with a not for profit statute.

Our objectives are to foster, tend, and assist with integral support children, adolescents, youngsters and adults, marginalized either in their social, cultural, spiritual and/or economic rights; in vulnerability circumstances or law infraction, and their family group.

Part of our vision includes the invite to everyone who gets to know our work to seize the opportunity to join us in our effort to help come true the dreams of the individuals and families we support. Everyone has a unique set of aptitudes and resources that can be meaningful to others.

We cultivate a wide range of activities in a bold effort to help people get through, and see them reach a worthy and restored life. Our primary focus—which already counts with encouraging

results—is the "community homes project". In there, margined people due to alcohol and/or drug consumption, along with other problems, are challenged to better off themselves within an atmosphere of love, solidarity, discipline and hard work.

6.2 BERACA COMMUNITY HOMES

Through the creation of a home, people are welcomed and accepted primarily as part of a family. Productive work is to be attained for the sake of self-sustainment. Not only does such work result in a means of living, but it also creates the adequate framework in which love, discipline, and spiritual enrichment become basic characteristics that guarantee success.

Our bond is established with the member of the community, as well as with his family nucleus. For this reason, a lunch-meeting with all members and their families takes place on a weekly basis, which gives room to the reconciliation and spiritual strengthening of all the people involved.

Another important meeting takes place on a monthly basis between the family and our psychologists' team; an instance where to share experiences, encouraging words and a personalized follow up for both: the family member living in the community and his/her family as well. We have proved that love is the key element to heal any existing human problem. Discipline, the setting of clear limits, instruction and support provided by love, patience and acceptance, always cause visible results.

6.3 SOCIAL WORK

Our practice has demonstrated that social problems make no class distinction, a reason for which we believe it is impending to work on preventing such problems through value formation.

We achieve it dictating conferences, courses and seminars in private and public educational institutions, as well as in health centers with professionals and specialists, local or internationally. Our task is carried throughout the country (capital city and provinces), and abroad.

We also promote relationships and the exchange of activities with other similar organizations in and outside the country; we manage resources with non-profitable ends, and we make agreements with Government Organizations. One such project is the "Centro de Atención a la Infancia y la Familia"—CAIF—Center of Attention to Infancy and Family.

State resources are destined to setting up a premise with educators, Cleaning and cooking assistants, a social worker, a psychologist and a specialist in psycho motor therapy. In conjunction, they develop specific activities that foster the growth and development of children aged 0-4 years of age.

Having proved that the work, the resources and the hearts of many, joined with the goal of assisting and changing life stories that were regarded as "lost cases", works, we encourage, defy and invite all people who in one way or another are willing to have a society characterized by more justice and solidarity, to integrate our cause. This is how we have come to have 30 communities throughout Uruguay, Argentina and Brazil. The file with the complete activities of ESALCU communities is enclosed at the end.

Among the activities of self-provision, we have tested productivity projects with highly positive results, which have allowed us to continue our work up to the present, and even extend and offer

more possibilities than the ones offered by government programs. For example, the Uruguayan government has approximately 98 beds for rehabilitations programs in drug-dependency, a figure widely outnumbered by our 700 habilitated beds in our local communities that pursue the same end.

Some examples of these kinds of projects are Pig Breeding--Villa García, Uruguay Community, the Goat Enterprise and fish breeding--Punta de Rieles Community, and Rabbit Breeding—Del Colorado Community. Our success in all these cases gives us the experience we are willing to share with Haitians, knowing beforehand that all such enterprises are attainable and viable to put into action with effort and love.

http://issuu.com/mvida/docs/libro_esalcu

7. LIMITATIONS

Our limitation would be to count with the required potable water, and the necessary electrical system for the internal consumption of the home, as well as for the productive activities. The great difficulties that the country has experienced in terms of satisfaction for basic needs of the population are widely known. Therefore, among our objectives is pivotal to ensure the children´s life quality, and it is at this point that we invite other sectors to get involved with our project.

8. CALENDAR OF EVENTS

The construction of the **"Haiti Children's home project"** meets the guidelines for the implantation and materialization periods of the Action Plan projects for the recovery and development of Haiti, intended for the next 2 decades.

The Project was registered at the "Internal Haiti Recuperation Commission", the Haitian government's office supervising the regulation of all works and projects that are being done in the country.

First Stage (October 2010-2011): acquiring the piece of land and the initial materials for the construction of the house. Transporting building materials into Haiti so as to be ready to start construction.

Second Stage (End of 2011 - beginning of 2012): trip to Haiti with the team to initiate the construction of the home and setting the subsequent projects. Legal paperwork will be initiated simultaneously for the Entrance of children to the home.

Third Stage (June 2012): inauguration of **"Haiti Children's Home"**, start breeding projects—fish, goats, rabbits and pigs—following the order in which the facilities for each of them will have been built.

Fourth Stage (June 2012- June 2013): initial phase to adequate activities for self-provision and self-management, and put into practice of the educational plans for the children belonging to the **"Haiti Children's Home"**.

Within the first year of working, the processes will be self-assessed. The obtained results of such appraisal will allow the optimization and upgrading of the performance. It is expected that at this point, the sub-projects are working properly so as not to generate losses, and are on the right path for the generation of resources for the home.

Fifth Stage (years 2014): second stage of self evaluation and analysis that permits the correction and further running of the processes. Measurement of the indicators of life quality within the population of the **"Haiti Children's Home"** will also be included. Two years after the initiation of the project, it is believed that the adequate productivity objectives for self-provision will have been met.

Sixth Stage (2014-2024): continuity of the works and achievement of the other objectives, projected for the first 10 years of the Project. It is expected that at this point, many of the children will have already started an insertion process into society in a positive way, generating enterprises and/or continuing their education.

HAITI CHILDREN´S HOME

BUDGETS

9. BUDGETS

9.1 CHILDREN´S HOME BUDGETS

Nº	ITEMS	TOOLS AND MATERIALS	UNIT	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE U.S. DOLLARS	SUBTOTAL DOLLARS
1,00	**PRELIMINARY WORK**					
1,01	Land clearing and levelling					
		Retro excavator	hs.	24	60,00	1.440,00
		Freight truck (20 km)	travel	10	160,00	1.600,00
1,02	Internal Roads (at the beginning of works and final)					
		Machinery and trucks	hs.	160	100,00	16.000,00
2,00	**IMPLANTATION**					
2,01	shelter (construction workers), warehouse 100 m2		m2	100	350,00	35.000,00
2,02	Construction water (well, pump)					
		Freshwater Truck	u	5	130,21	651,04
		Tank of 10000 liters.	u	1	1562,50	1.562,50
		Tower tank	u	1	2343,75	2.343,75
		50m deep pit craftsman	u	1	50000,00	50.000,00
		Breast Pump	u	2	260,42	520,83
2,03	Lighting and motive force (generator)					
		Installation	gl	1	4166,67	4.166,67
		Electric Generator 10KW	u	2	1458,33	2.916,67
		Electric Generator 200KW	u	3	18000,00	54.000,00
2,04	sanitary (temporary workers)		u	2	390,63	781,25
3,00	**STAKEOUT**					
3,01	stakeout fence					
	3,01-1	15cm wood planks (2.00 mt working length)	u	126	3,65	459,38
		struts or poles Ø10cm (2,40ml)	u	113	6,25	706,25
		cloves 2"	kg	23	7,81	179,69
		sweet wire	kg	12	6,77	81,25
		nylon/similar string	ml	1000	0,04	44,27
4,00	**Excavation and Fill (vol)**					
4,01	Excavation and earthwork					
4,02	landfilling with coarse stone or similar	coarse compacted stone	m3	320	20,83	6.666,67
		backhoe (retroexcavator/bulldozer)	hs.	40	60,00	2.400,00
		Freight truck (20 km)	travel	50	160,00	8.000,00
4,03	Sand landfilling	sand	m3	300	23,44	7.031,25
5,00	**STRUCTURE**					
5,01	Concrete: construction pit thick.= 0.12 m (A = 1020					
		coarse arid (gravel)	m3	86	49,48	4.239,38
		fine arid (sand)	m3	61	31,25	1.912,50
		portland cement (50kg sack)	u	857	7,29	6.248,96
		Iron bars of 10 mm (6.00 m) - Edge reinforcement	u	300	4,43	1.328,13
		Iron bars 6mm (6.00 m) - stirrups	u	200	2,60	520,83
		welded mesh 15x15 mm Ø 4.2	m2	1400	4,17	5.833,33
		wood planks	u	180	3,65	656,25
		cloves 2"	kg	60	7,81	468,75
		wire to ensamble/tie construction armor	roll	6	93,75	562,50
		Shuttering wire	roll	6	109,38	656,25
5,02	Metal, trusses and pillars					
		PNI 12 (trusses, with tension brackets and pillars)	ml	99	24,74	2.441,80
		C101 and C106 trusses	ml	23	45,31	1.051,25
		C153, C154, C155, C156 and C157 trusses	ml	26	37,50	975,00
		C168, C169, C170, C171 and C172 trusses	ml	26	37,50	975,00
		C161, C162, C163 and C164 trusses	ml	26	39,06	1.015,63
		C107 to C120 trusses, PNC 100 Folded veneer size. 18. Structure reinforcement plaster walls (bathrooms, showers and lounge)	ml	49	29,69	1.457,66
		pillars PNC 100 Folded veneer size. 18. Structure	ml	86	29,69	2.565,00
6,00	**SUBFLOORING AND FOLDERS**					
6,01	thin sand and portland mix 2cm					
		arid (2 parts sand 1 part thin gravel)	m3	34	28,65	959,64
		portland cement (50 kg sacks)	sac	168	7,29	1.225,00

Nº	ITEMS	TOOLS AND MATERIALS	UNIT	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE U.S. DOLLARS	SUBTOTAL DOLLARS
7,00	**VERTICAL CLOSINGS - Isopaneles thick. 10cm**					
7,01	foreign					
	7,01-1	Isopanels l=2,40	u	12	84,96	1.019,52
		Isopanels l=2,55	u	33	90,27	2.978,91
		Isopanels l=2,70	u	15	95,58	1.433,70
		Isopanels l=2,85	u	18	100,89	1.816,02
		Isopanels l=3,00	u	12	106,20	1.274,40
		Isopanels l=3,50	u	7	123,90	867,30
		Isopanels l=3,95	u	7	139,83	978,81
		Isopanels l=4,30	u	6	152,22	913,32
		Isopanels l=5,50	u	4	194,70	778,80
	7,01-2	Profile U prepainted metal veneer	ml	180	2,51	452,34
		fisher cue 8	u	300	0,08	23,44
		cue screws8	u	300	0,13	39,06
		POP rivets	u	450	0,16	70,31
		exterior silicone sealant	kg	8	20,83	156,25
7,02	**INTERIOR CLOSURE - ISOPANELS**					
	7,02-1	Isopanels l=3,20	u	12	113,28	1.359,36
		Isopanels l=3,35	u	30	118,59	3.557,70
		Isopanels l=3,50	u	30	123,90	3.717,00
		Isopanels l=3,65	u	30	129,21	3.876,30
		Isopanels l=3,80	u	18	134,52	2.421,36
		Isopanels l=3,95	u	28	139,83	3.915,24
	7,02-2	U Profile prepainted metal veneer	ml	200	2,51	502,60
		fisher cue 8	u	350	0,08	27,34
		anchoring screws 8	u	350	0,13	45,57
		POP rivets	u	800	0,16	125,00
		exterior silicone sealant	kg	9	62,50	562,50
7,03	**INTERIOR CLADDING - GYPSUM PARTITIONS**					
	7,03-1	Plasterboard12,5mm (120x240) h: max 3.40- min. 2.40	u	350	18,23	6.380,21
		69mm steel stoods (3,00m)	u	1450	1,56	2.265,63
		70mm (3,00m) sill (paving)	u	500	1,30	651,04
		Profile angle 90º (2,60m)	u	95	1,82	173,18
		Fixations (screws and anchors)	u	1800	0,42	750,00
		screws T1	u	5000	0,08	390,63
		screws T2	u	14200	0,08	1.109,38
		micro perforated paper tape 75mm	ml	1800	15,63	28.125,00
		putty32kg	u	30	145,83	4.375,00
8,00	**SIDING COVERS - Isopanels 10cm thick**					
8,01	Wings (right and left)					
	8,01-1	Isopanels l=4,20	u	70	148,68	10.407,60
		Isopanels l=5,40	u	70	191,16	13.381,20
	8,01-2	Folded veneer No. 18 for internal reinforcement	ml	205	4,69	960,94
		two side folding angle	ml	411	3,13	1.284,38
		In veneer screw anchor point	u	256	8,33	2.133,33
		Fixing screws 1 "x 3 / 8" nut	u	130	0,63	81,25
		Ridge Profile	ml	78	3,65	284,38
		Drip edge thickness profile. 10cm	ml	147	3,91	573,44
		POP Rivets	u	300	0,16	46,83
		exterior silicone sealant	kg	11	62,50	702,50
8,02	Central Nave					
	8,02-1	Isopanels l= 7,10	u	44	251,34	11.058,96
	8,02-2	In veneer anchor point	u	64	8,33	533,33
		Fixing bolt 1 "x 3 / 8" c / nut	u	32	0,63	20,00
		Ridge Profile	ml	26	3,65	94,79
		Drip edge thickness profile. 10cm	ml	32	3,91	125,94
		POP Rivets	u	78	0,16	12,13
		exterior silicone sealant	kg	3	62,50	182,00

Nº	ITEMS	TOOLS AND MATERIALS	UNIT	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE U.S. DOLLARS	SUBTOTAL DOLLARS
9,00	**PAVEMENT**					
9,01	Exteriors		m2	**157**		
	9,01-1 thin sand and portland mix (0.02 m)					
		sand	m3	3	31,25	98,13
		portland cement sack 50kg	u	13	7,29	91,58
		exterior tiles (TBD)	m2	157	13,02	2.044,27
9,02	Interior		m2	**806**		
	9,02-1 Common areas	Ceramic PEI 4	m2	307	11,46	3.517,71
		Glue type BINDAFIX	kg	102	0,47	47,97
		Grout joint	kg	403	0,42	167,92
		PVC joint separators	u	2000	0,04	83,33
	9,02-2 Bedroom Apartments	Ceramic PEI 4	m2	**340**	11,46	3.895,83
		Glue type BINDAFIX	kg	113	0,47	53,13
		Grout joint	kg	170	0,42	70,83
		PVC joint separators	u	1000	0,04	41,67
	9,02-3 baths and showers	Ceramic PEI 4	m2	**108**	11,46	1.237,50
		Glue type BINDAFIX	kg	36	0,47	16,88
		Grout joint	kg	54	0,42	22,50
		PVC joint separators	u	600	0,04	25,00
	9,02-4 Kitchen & services	Ceramic PEI 4	m2	**51**	11,46	584,38
		Glue type BINDAFIX	kg	17	0,47	7,97
		Grout joint	kg	26	0,42	10,63
		PVC joint separators	u	500	0,04	20,83
10,00	**COATINGS-LINING**					
10,01	Interior					
	10,01-1 bathrooms	Ceramic PEI 4	m2	269	11,46	3.082,29
		Glue type BINDAFIX	kg	90	0,47	42,03
		Grout joint	kg	135	0,42	56,04
		PVC joint separators	u	600	0,04	25,00
	10,01-2 Kitchen & services	Ceramic PEI 4	m2	31	11,46	355,21
		Glue type BINDAFIX	kg	10	0,47	4,84
		Grout joint	kg	16	0,42	6,46
		PVC joint separators	u	50	0,04	2,08
11,00	**SKIRTING**					
	11,01-1	Wooden socket	ml	868	2,34	2.034,38
		tapping screws c / Wick 3 / 4 "x 3 / 16"	u	723	0,21	150,69
12,00	**SANITARY FIXTURE**					
12,01	bathroom fixtures					
	12,01-1 adult Artifacts					
		Toilets	u	12	93,75	1.125,00
		Cisterns	u	12	41,67	500,00
		Lavatories	u	20	57,29	1.145,83
		Stainless steel male jug	u	2	78,13	156,25
	12,01-2 infant artifacts					
		Toilets	u	4	135,42	541,67
		Cisterns	u	4	31,25	125,00
		Lavatories	u	4	57,29	229,17
12,02	Accessories					
	12,02-1 Various accessories					
		Roll stand	u	16	7,81	125,00
		Soap rack	u	26	4,69	121,88
		Towel type hangers	u	34	3,13	106,25
		disabled people auxiliar bar	u	2	62,50	125,00

Nº	ITEMS	TOOLS AND MATERIALS	UNIT	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE U.S. DOLLARS	SUBTOTAL DOLLARS
12,03	Taps					
	12,03-1 Taps					
		Kitchen Faucets	u	6	46,88	281,25
		Lavatory Faucets	u	22	23,44	515,63
		Shower Faucets	u	26	49,48	1.286,46
		Telephone style faucet (toilet)	u	2	20,83	41,67
12,04	Various materials					
	12,04-1 Drains					
		PVC pipes Ø 110x3,00m	u	80	29,17	2.333,33
		PVC pipes Ø 60x3,00m	u	45	35,42	1.593,75
		Shower drain	u	26	7,29	189,58
		pvc syphoned boxes (63)	u	20	11,46	229,17
		PVC glue (0,500 Kg.)	u	12	5,21	62,50
		elbows PVC Ø 110 90º	u	25	4,95	123,70
		elbows PVC Ø 110 45º	u	15	4,95	74,22
		Union 110 H/H (cupler)	u	10	3,39	33,85
		Union 110 M/H (cupler)	u	10	4,17	41,67
		branch Y 110/60	u	12	9,90	118,75
		PVC elbows Ø 60 90º	u	10	3,91	39,06
		PVC elbows Ø 60 45º	u	10	3,91	39,06
		Grease interception filter	u	6	39,06	234,38
		Inspection Chamber	u	12	156,25	1.875,00
	12,04-2 Supply					
		pipes PPL 20	u	80	6,25	500,00
		pipes PPL 25	u	10	7,81	78,13
		pipes PPL 32	u	15	9,90	148,44
		pipes PPL 40	u	10	12,50	125,00
		pipes PPL 20 90º	u	150	0,73	109,38
		pipes PPL 32 90º	u	20	0,94	18,75
		elbows PPL 40 90º	u	20	1,56	31,25
		normal union(cupler) 20	u	80	0,52	41,67
		normal union (cupler) 25	u	12	0,63	7,50
		normal union (cupler) 32	u	15	0,83	12,50
		normal union (cupler) 40	u	10	1,09	10,94
		by pass line PPL 20	u	20	2,34	46,88
		Elbows 90 ° male threading metal 20	u	100	6,25	625,00
		cap PPL 20	u	10	1,04	10,42
		cap PPL 35	u	10	1,30	13,02
		cap PPL 32	u	5	1,98	9,90
		cap PPL 40	u	5	2,24	11,20
		reducing bushing PPL25/20	u	15	1,04	15,63
		reducing bushing PPL32/25	u	10	1,61	16,15
		reducing bushing PPL40/32	u	8	2,86	22,92
		Ball Valve	u	15	49,48	742,19
	12,04-3 Various					
		anchoring screws for Toilets	u	30	1,30	39,06
		supports for sinks	u	35	2,08	72,92
		mirrors	u	6	26,04	156,25
		tailings 30cm	u	30	2,60	78,13
		tailings 50cm	u	30	3,91	117,19
13,00	**Exterior plumbing**					
13,01	plumbing irrigation					
	13,01 -1 Connection of pumps, water reservoirs, etc.					
		Pipes PPL 40	u	15	12,50	187,50
		elbows PPL 40 90º	u	20	1,56	31,25
		Normal Union (cupla) 40	u	15	1,09	16,41
		Normal Union (cupla)Male Female threaded metal 40	u	15	1,09	16,41
		elbows 90º Male threaded metal 40	u	20	6,25	625,00
		cover PPL 40	u	5	2,24	11,20
		Ball Valve	u	10	49,48	742,19
	13,01 -2 Gardening supplies					
		Pipes PPL 20	u	120	6,25	500,00
		elbows PPL 20 90º	u	40	0,73	109,38
		Normal Union (cupla) 20	u	120	0,52	41,67
		Elbows 90 ° male threading metal 20	u	20	6,25	625,00
		cover PPL 20	u	10	1,04	10,42

Nº	ITEMS	TOOLS AND MATERIALS	UNIT	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE U.S. DOLLARS	SUBTOTAL DOLLARS
		Ball Valve	u	10	49,48	742,19
13,02	Garden Faucets					
		Garden Faucets	u	20	18,23	364,58
14,00	**ELECTRICITY SYSTEM**					
14,01	Electricity pannels					
	13,01-1 main pannel					
		blind metal box	u	1	182,29	182,29
		diferential breaker 30 mA	u	1	41,67	41,67
		3 pole switch 60A TG	u	1	23,44	23,44
		3 pole switch 30A (secondary pannel)	u	8	18,23	145,83
		copper ground rod	u	1	19,27	19,27
	13,01-2 Secondary pannels					
		blind front box	u	8	20,83	166,67
		diferential breaker 30 mA	u	8	15,63	125,00
		3 pole switch 20A	u	8	10,42	83,33
		3 pole lighting 10A (lights and plugs)	u	96	6,25	600,00
		copper ground rod	u	8	19,27	154,17
14,02	Electricity system					
	13,02-1 Ducts, wires, plugs, switches.					
		40x60mm duct (canaline)	ml	16	1,82	29,17
		20x20mm duct (canaline)	ml	26	1,67	43,33
		1 module ext box	u	26	4,95	128,65
		2 module ext box	u	26	6,25	162,50
		4 module ext box	u	26	8,33	216,67
		one pole switch	u	26	3,65	94,79
		3 in line plugs	u	26	2,60	67,71
		SCHUCKO plugs	u	26	3,91	101,56
		lids for 1 module	u	34	0,78	26,56
		1/2" x 1/8" screws duct support (canaline)	u	2	0,05	0,10
		10 mm wire	ml	400	5,73	2.291,67
		6 mm wire	ml	300	1,82	546,88
		2 mm wire	ml	5500	0,63	3.437,50
		ground wire 6 mm	ml	200	1,82	364,58
		ground wire 2 mm	ml	2000	0,63	1.250,00
		ground javeline	u	9	19,27	173,44
14,03	Lighting					
	13,03-1 Interior					
		hanging E27 light sockets	u	56	2,34	131,25
		15W low consumption lamp	u	56	6,25	350,00
		fluorecent tubes 2x18W lights	u	24	72,92	1.750,00
		18W fluorescent tubes	u	48	7,81	375,00
	13,03-2 Exterior					
		Concrete lighting columns (h: 6.00 m)	u	30	78,13	2.343,75
		Outdoor luminaires with 150W energy saving lamps	u	30	70,31	2.109,38
		Electrical installation of street lighting network	gl	1	13359,38	13.359,38
14,00	**COUNTERS**					
14,01	Counters					
	13,01-1 kitchen counters					
		granite or any similar material	m2	12	312,50	3.593,75
		sterling steel sinks	u	4	338,54	1.354,17
		U bend	u	4	10,42	41,67
		valvles	u	4	9,38	37,50
16,00	**APERTURES**					
16,01	apertures					
	14,01-1 doors	P1 Type (Aluminum: main access)	u	1	729,17	729,17
		P2 Type (Aluminum, exterior, swing opening)	u	5	338,54	1.692,71
		P3 Type (wooden: interior, bedrooms and bathrooms)	u	38	135,42	5.145,83
		P4 Type (wooden: handycapped bathrooms 0,80m wide)	u	2	182,29	364,58
		P5 Type (wooden: kitchen access with still glass)	u	1	166,67	166,67
		P6 type (aluminum, sliding door, intimate living room)	u	4	416,67	1.666,67

Nº	ITEMS	TOOLS AND MATERIALS	UNIT	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE U.S. DOLLARS	SUBTOTAL DOLLARS
	14,01-2 windows	V1 type (aluminum: 2,60x1,00 main access)	u	4	468,75	1.875,00
		V2 Type (aluminum: 1,30x1,00 bedrooms, kitchen)	u	36	312,50	11.250,00
		V3 Type (aluminum: 1,30x0,40 bathrooms, showers and pan	u	11	234,38	2.578,13
	14,01-3 closets	bedrooms closet (see carpentry plans)	u	28	781,25	21.875,00
		closet for watchman bedroom (see carpentry plans)	u	2	703,13	1.406,25
		under table furniture	m2	13	125,00	1.603,13
Note: There are items to be calculated based on the final draft						
17,00	**TOOLS**					
	Tools	4" and 1/2" (115mm) grinder	u	8	208,33	1.666,67
		9" grinder (230mm)	u	4	276,04	1.104,17
		electric screwdriver	u	8	203,13	1.625,00
		10lts pail	u	25	6,25	156,25
		pick up truck	u	2	45000,00	45.000,00
		carpenter´s jig	u	4	208,33	833,33
		barrow	u	10	156,25	1.562,50
		neumatic cutter	u	1	1562,50	1.562,50
		iron cutter	u	6	26,04	156,25
		mason spoon	u	10	13,02	130,21
		4" and 1/2" wood cutting disc for circular saw	u	50	9,38	468,75
		WIDIA 4" and 1/2" disc	u	50	11,98	598,96
		4" and 1/2" metal cutting disc	u	50	13,02	651,04
		Sterling steel 4" and 1/2" cutting disc	u	50	14,58	729,17
		sterling steel 9" cutter disc	u	25	20,83	520,83
		WIDIA 12" isopanel cutter disc	u	25	33,85	846,35
		carpenter´s metal square	u	6	31,25	187,50
		trowel	u	10	10,42	104,17
		grifa bender	u	6	18,23	109,38
		iron cutting guillotine	u	1	187,50	187,50
		concrete mixer for 1 sack (400 lts.) with tolba	u	2	1562,50	3.125,00
		concrete mixer for 1/4 sack (130 lts.)	u	4	468,75	1.875,00
		mallet	u	6	15,63	93,75
		transparent hose 25 m.	u	8	1,30	10,42
		claw hammer	u	12	9,90	118,75
		Cutting table with 12" blade (to cut whole panels)	u	1	312,50	312,50
		bubble level	u	8	13,54	108,33
		optical level	u	1	416,67	416,67
		wide blade	u	10	15,10	151,04
		cutter blade	u	10	17,71	177,08
		spade	u	6	19,79	118,75
		pick axe	u	10	15,63	156,25
		plyer	u	6	15,10	90,63
		wire cutter plyer	u	4	13,54	54,17
		rammer	u	4	10,42	41,67
		neumatic riveter gun	u	1	937,50	937,50
		plate tamper	u	1	2604,17	2.604,17
		aluminum ruler 3,00m	u	4	46,88	187,50
		aluminum ruler 6,00m	u	4	83,33	333,33
		hand riveter	u	10	20,83	208,33
		handsaw	u	4	16,67	66,67
		hand circular saw	u	4	135,42	541,67
		hacksaw for metals	u	6	18,75	112,50
		TIG welding machine	u	1	3125,00	3.125,00
		power drill 1000W	u	6	208,33	1.250,00
		lime for metal 12 (20 lts)	u	6	36,46	218,75
		nipper	u	10	20,83	208,33
		nail puller	u	4	28,65	114,58
18,00	**MISCELLANEOUS**					
		Painting	L	10	10,50	105,00
		Thinners	L	5	2,89	14,45
		Fund	L	10	5,25	52,50
		Brushes	u	6	1,42	8,52
A	**SUB TOTAL: MATERIALS AND TOOLS**					**550.369,24**
B	**10% MISADVENTURE**					**55.036,92**
C	**GLOBAL LABOR**					**90.000,00**
D	**TOTAL PRICE**					**695.406,16**

9.2 RABBITS BREEDING BUDGET

Budget for Rabbits' barn

N°	ITEMS	UNIT	QUANTITY	COST PER UNIT USD	TOTAL PRICE USD
1,00	**CONCRETE FLOORING 0,10m (8,34 m3)**				
	Malle (weled mesh)Ø 4,2 mm	m^2	84,00	8,40	705,51
	Treated iron Ø 8 (12m)	u	10,00	9,19	91,86
	Wire 1mm (to/tie iron)	kg	2,00	4,46	8,92
	Sand	m^3	5,00	28,87	144,36
	Gravel	m^3	6,00	47,24	283,46
	Cement (50Kg sacks)	u	58,00	11,55	669,82
	Wooden boards for lining (230*15cm)	u	20,00	2,89	57,74
	Nails 2"	kg	2,00	3,67	7,35
	Nails 1"	kg	1,00	3,67	3,67
	Subtotal				**1.972,70**
2,00	**STRUCTURE-PILLARS AND RETICULATED BEAMS**				
	Reticulated pillar 15x20, 4Ø8 c/Ø6	ml	21,6	18,37	396,85
	Reticulated beam C1 - 12x15, 3Ø6 c/Ø6	ml	116,8	11,55	1.348,87
	Reticulated beam C2 - 15x30, 4Ø8 c/Ø6	ml	14,8	26,25	388,45
	Oxide-converting enamel (3,6 lts)	u	5,0	55,12	275,59
	Brushes, sandpaper, diluent, etc.	gl	1,0	131,23	131,23
	Subtotal				**2541,00**
3,00	**ROOF**				
	Galvanized iron sheet cal. 26	m^2	56,40	15,75	888,19
	Translucent iron shett	m^2	14,40	13,12	188,98
	Screw, etc. (5 x m2)	u	282,00	0,94	266,46
	Subtotal				**1.343,62**
4,00	**OTHERS**				
	Plastic canvas	m^2	101,00	7,87	795,28
	Ropes, stand, et	gl	1,00	78,74	78,74
	Others	gl	1,00	131,23	131,23
	Subtotal				**1.005,25**
	SUBTOTAL BARN				**6.862,57**

Warrens, nests and eating place budgets

N°	ITEMS	UNIT	QUANTITY	COST PER UNIT USD	COST PER ITEM USD
1,00	**90 Warrens-height 70 cm x 40 cm x 40 cm (60 for breeding and 30 for mothers)**				
	Galvanizad pipe 1/2 " (Inch)	m	290,00	3,10	898,16
	Iron rod 10mm	m	280,00	0,93	259,57
	Small plates 2x1/8 inch	m	24,00	2,15	51,65
	Welded galvanizad wire mesh 1 m width (1,05 cm squares)	m	120,00	20,73	2.488,19
	Hose 5 mm	m	85,00	0,63	53,54
	Drinking sucker	u	90,00	4,20	377,95
	Construction wood 30cm x 15cm thickness of 2,5	u	30,00	0,26	7,87
	Thin galvanizazad wire(810 m)	kg	25,00	6,82	170,60
	T for the drinking places	u	90,00	0,26	23,62
	Subtotal				**4.331,17**
2,00	**30 nests 40 cm x 25 cm x 40 cm of height**				
	Galvanized iron sheet, caliber 20 (12m x 1,22m)	m^2	14,50	21,68	314,36
	Rivets 5/32 x 1/2 inch (35 per nest)	u	1.050,00	0,03	33,07
	wood mdf 6mm	m^2	3,00	26,35	79,06
	Subtotal				**426,48**
3,00	**60 Eating places of 30 cm x 15 cm**				
	Galvanized iron sheet caliber 20 (7m x 1,22m)	m^2	24,40	21,68	528,99
	Rivets 5/32 x 1/2 inch (30 per eating place)	u	1800,00	0,03	56,69
	Subtotal				**585,68**
4,00	**33 Eating places 15 cm x 15 cm**				
	Galvanized iron sheet caliber 20 (20 m x 1,22m)	m^2	8,53	21,68	184,93
	Rivets 5/32 x 1/2 inch (30 per eating place)	u	990	0,03	31,18
	Subtotal				**216,11**
5,00	**3 Cylindric cage of 60 cm diameter**				
	Galvanized iron sheet caliber 18 (4 m x 1,22)	m^2	5,00	30,03	150,13
	Galvanizad pipe 1/2 " (Inch)	m	18,00	3,10	55,75
	Small plates 2x1/8 inch	m	2,00	2,15	4,30
	rods,10mm	m	6,00	0,93	5,56
	Welded galvanizad wire mesh 1 m width (1,5 cm squares)	m^2	3,00	20,73	62,20
	Thin galvanizazad wire(15 mt)	Kg	0,50	6,82	3,41
	Construction wood 30cm x 15cm thickness of 2,5	u	3,00	0,26	0,79
	Rivets 5/32 x 1/2 inch	u	210,00	0,03	6,61
	Nipple sucker	u	3,00	4,20	12,60
	T for the drinking places	u	3,00	0,26	0,79
	Hinges	u	6,00	1,57	9,45
	Subtotal				**311,60**
6,00	**30 Green-line female rabbits**	u	30,00	9.52	314,96
	Subtotal				**285,71**
7,00	**3 Rose-line male rabbits**	u	3,00	16.66	50,00
	Subtotal				**50,00**
	SUBTOTAL WARRENS, NESTS AND EATING PLACE				**5.895,15**
8,00	**FOOD (ANNUAL RATION)**	Kg	0,4	14400	**5760**
A	**SUBTOTALS AND FOOD**				**18.517,72**
B	**10% MISADVENTURE**				**1.851,77**
	TOTAL RABBIT BREEDING PROJECT				**20.369,50**

9.3 GOATS BUDGET

Approximate Goats Budget

Initial Investment

Animals (average cost: 90 US dollars each one, males and females): 5400 US dollars. Number of animals at the beginning of the Project: 60.

Monthly costs

Nutrition: 0.50 US dollars per animal per day.

Sanity: 25 US dollars.

Nº	ITEM		UNIT	QUANTITY	COST PER UNIT USD	TOTAL PRICE USD
1,00	**Facilities**					
		15 cm x 1"x 3 m Wooden carrelets	u	260,00	4,00	1.040,00
		Wooden struts 2m x 0.10m	u	265,00	5,60	1.484,00
		Wooden struts 2.8m x 0.20m	u	30,00	13,40	402,00
		1 mm thatching wire	Kg	30,00	3,00	90,00
		Straw 1 m thick	m^2	400,00	10,00	4.000,00
		Nails 2.5"	kg	10,00	5,00	50,00
		Hinges	u	96,00	5,30	508,80
		Bolts	u	48,00	5,20	249,60
	Subtotal					**7.824,40**

Nº	INITIAL ANIMALS		UNIT	QUANTITY	COST PER UNIT USD	TOTAL PRICE USD
1,01	**Initial animals**					
		Females	u	60,00	120,00	7.200,00
		Males	u	6,00	120,00	720,00
1,02	**Maintenance (initial animals)**					
	annual cost	Nutrición	mes	12,00	990,00	11.880,00
		Sanitation	mes	12,00	25,00	300,00
	Subtotal					20.100,00
A	**SUBTOTALS**					**27.924,40**
B	**10% MISADVENTURE**					~~**2.792,44**~~
	TOTAL GOAT´S SUBPROYECT					**30.716,84**

9.4 FISH FARMING BUDGET

Budget for pools, air system, drainage, electric installation and biological filter.

N°	ITEMS	MATERIALS	UNIT	QUANTITY	COST PER UNIT USD	COST PER ITEM USD
1,00	**POOLS**	**Stall (12x14x.008x1.3= 14.47 m2)**				
		Gravel	m^3	5,8	27,30	158,32
		Sand	m^3	8,7	37,27	324,25
		Cement	Sac	87	9,97	867,72
		Mesh 15x15 4 mm	m^2	168	3,36	564,41
		Wire	Kg	5	3,94	19,69
		Walls:				
		Bricks (10x2+12x2x1,30x12,5)	u	715	0,66	469,16
		Brick mounting:(44x6x0,12) 31.68m2				
		Cement	U	7,5	9,97	74,80
		Sand	u	0,75	37,27	27,95
		Iron 4,2 (3x2x44x1,3=343)	Rod	57	1,84	104,72
		Plastering:				
		Sand (12x1,3x4+10x1,3x4) 114,4m2	m^3	8,8	37,27	327,98
		Cement	Sac	76	9,97	758,01
		Damp-proofing	L	126	1,00	125,67
		Display metal (12x2+10x2x1.3) 57,2	m^2	57,2	2,83	162,14
		Columns: 1,30 high				
		Iron 8 (12x4x1,40÷6)	Rod	11	4,57	50,24
		Iron 6 (30x84+52x84÷6)	Rod	11,5	2,10	24,15
		Wire	K	1	3,94	3,94
		Cement	Sac	5	9,97	49,87
		Sand(12x0,20x0,20x1,30÷6x3)	m^3	0,43	37,27	16,03
		Gravel(12x0,20x0,20x1,30÷6x2)	m^3	0,29	27,30	7,92
		Isopanel divisions 6x1,18x10	m^2	70,8	35,28	2497,51
		Omegas 100mm	m	60	3,86	231,50
		Basis Isopanels 10x0,10x0,10x6				
		Cement	sac	4	9,97	39,90
		Sand (10x0,10x0,10x6x1,30÷6x3)	m^3	0,3	37,27	11,18
		Gravel (10x0,10x0,10x6x1,3÷6x2)	m^3	0,2	27,30	5,46
		Pools roof: 12x14				
		Iron 12 (6x4x8÷6)+(3x4x8÷6)+(4x2)	Rod	56	7,87	440,94
		Iron 8 (6x5x8÷6)+(3x5x8÷6)	Rod	60	3,41	204,72
		Iron 8 strands(3x4,6x30÷6)	Rod	69	4,57	315,12
		Iron 6 (4,6x5x30÷6)	Rod	115	2,10	241,47
		Angle 1 1/2` x 1/4	Rod	1	39,37	39,37
		Trapezoidal galvanized sheets x 6 m	m	32	9,45	302,36
		Complete sheet hooks with/suplem		600	0,42	251,97
		Ridgepole (Plain iron sheet) x 0,60	m	15	13,12	196,85
		Pool covering mesh (plastic)	m^2	130	4,00	520,00
		Electrodes	k	10	5,25	52,49
		Piston pin 2` x 1/4	u	20	0,79	15,75
		Subtotal Pools				**9503,54**

N°	ITEMS	MATERIALS	UNIT	QUANTITY	COST PER UNIT USD	COST PER ITEM USD
2,00	**AIR**					
		PVC pipe 40	u	7	6,57	45,99
		PVC elbow form 40	u	4	0,9	3,60
		"T" pvc form 40	u	15	1	15,00
		Pipe union 40	u	4	0,9	3,60
		PVC reduction axle-box 40	u	16	1,52	24,32
		Air system hose	m	10	20	200,00
		Air system connectors	u	16	5	80,00
		Air bomb*	u	4	250	1000,00
		Subtotal				**1372,51**
3,00	**PIPELINES**	Pipe 2 1/2`	Rod	6	63,9	383,40
		Elbows 2 1/2`	u	3	4,28	12,84
		Stopcock 2 1/2`	u	1	45,23	45,23
		Tees 2 1/2`	u	14	5,61	78,54
		Reductions 2 1/2 a 1 1/2	u	7	4,38	30,66
		Reductions1 1/2 a 1/2	u	9	3,57	32,13
		Pipe 1 1/2´´	Rod	3	44,47	133,41
		Stopcock 1/2	u	9	3,8	34,20
		Pipe 1/2	Rod	1	7,71	7,71
		Sprinkling peak 1/2	u	9	9,8	88,20
		Bomb 1 (3,5 HP)*	u	3	200	600,00
		Subtotal				**1446,32**
4,00	**ELECTRIC**	Thermo magnetics keys 32 amp.	u	6	13,8	82,80
	SYSTEM	Wire 2mm	m	25	0,85	21,25
		Fluorescent tubes luminaires (2 x18w)	u	4	20	80,00
		Electric Board (6 modules)	u	1	26,19	26,19
		Javelin groundings	u	1	12,85	12,85
		Electric outlet	u	2	4,57	9,14
		Subtotal				**232,23**
5,00	**BIOLOGICAL**	Walls:				
	FILTER	Bricks (8x2) +(1,6x2)x1,30x12,5	u	312	0,59	184,08
		Bricks mounting: (19,2x6x0,12)				
		Cement	Sac	3	9	27,00
		Sand	m^3	0,3	33,8	10,14
		Iron 4,2 (3x2x19,2x1,30)=149,76	Rod	25	1,66	41,50
		Plastering:				
		Cement	m^3	12	9	108,00
		Sand (8x1,3x4)+(1,6x1,3x4) 49,92m2	m^3	1,2	33,8	40,56
		Expanded metal (8x2)+(1,6x2)x1,30	m^2	25	2,57	64,25
		Waterproofing	L	22,5	0,9	20,25
		Flooring: (10x3,6x,08x1,30)=3,74				
		Cement	Sac	19	9	171,00
		Graves	m^3	1,22	24,76	30,21
		Sand	m^3	1,87	33,8	63,21
		Welding 4,2 15x15 (10x3,6)	m^2	36	3,04	109,44
		Wire 1 mm	k	1	3,57	3,57
		Subtotal				**873,20**
		*** pumps needed for the circuit and standby**				
		Subotal Pools, pipelines, electric system, and Biologic filters				**13427,81**

Budget deposit and reproducer

N°	ITEMS	MATERIALS	UNIT	QUANTITY	COST PER UNIT USD	COST PER ITEM USD
6,00	**Deposit**					
	and reproduction	Outside door	u	1	131,23	131,23
		Inside door	u	1	52,49	52,49
		Flooring: (7x3,5x0,08x1,30)= 2,54				
		Cement	Sac	13	9,97	129,66
		Sand	m^3	1,25	37,27	46,59
		Graves (2,54÷6x2)	m^3	0,85	27,30	23,20
		Mesh 4,2 15x15 (7x3,5)	m^2	24,5	3,36	82,31
		Walls:				
		Bricks (7x2)+(3,5x3)x2x12,5	u	612	0,66	401,57
		Brisk mounting:(7x2)+(3,5x3)x9x0,12)=26,46m2				
		Cement	Sac	6,3	9,97	62,83
		Sand	m^3	0,63	37,27	23,48
		Plastering: (7x2x4)+(3,5x2x6)= 98m2				
		Cement	Sac	24	9,97	239,37
		Sand	m^3	2,4	37,27	89,45
		Columns and beams				
		Roof: 7x3,5				
		Iron 12 (3x4x7÷6)	Rod	14	7,87	110,24
		Iron 8 (10x3x3,5÷6) (7x3x5÷6)	Rod	35	3,41	119,42
		Iron 6 (10x3,5x5÷6)	Rod	29	2,10	60,89
		Galvanized sheet x 3,5 mt.	u	8	9,45	75,59
		J Bolts 2	u	96	0,42	40,31
		Subtotal Deposit and reproduction				**1688,65**
N°	**Stock initial**		**UNIT**	**QUANTITY**	**COST PER UNIT USD**	**COST PER ITEM USD**
7,00	**Animals**					
		Fish seeds	1 thousand	1	80,00	80,00
		pellets (12months)	Sac 20 Kg	54	28,00	1512,00
		Subtotal deposit and reproduction				**1592,00**
	A	**SUBTOTALS**				**16708,46**
	B	**10% MISADVENTURE**				**1670,85**
		TOTAL PROYECTO				**18379,31**

9.5 PIGS BUDGET

N°	ITEM S	MATERIALS	UNIT	QUANTITY	COST PER UNIT USD	TOTAL PRICE USD
1,00	**Facilities**	Pvc insulation	u	309	0,52	162,20
	(pigsty)	Thatching wire 1mm	kg	28,3	3,15	89,13
		Sill (2m x 2" x 1")	u	70	1,05	73,49
		Sill (4m x 2" x 1")	u	105	2,10	220,47
		Sill (5m x 2" x 1")	u	48	2,62	125,98
		Sand	m^3	17	34,12	580,05
		Cement blocks/bricks	u	3000	0,47	1410,00
		Plain galvanizad sheet	m^2	2,5	10,50	26,25
		Electrodes	Kg	7	5,77	40,39
		Iron 12mm x 12m	barra	20	8,40	168,00
		Iron 6mm x 6m	barra	36	1,99	71,64
		Electrified wire	m	812	0,05	42,62
		Welded mesh 15x15∅4,2 mm	m2	181	3,67	664,27
		straw thick 0.10m	m2	230	10,50	2415,00
		Shoring ∅100mm (L=2,30m)	u	150	6,00	900,00
		Shoring ∅150mm (L=2,30m)	u	45	8,00	360,00
		Shoring ∅200mm (L=2,30m)	u	45	16,00	720,00
		Gravel	m3	18	23,62	425,16
		Eucaliptus sticks 1.30m	u	81	0,63	51,02
		Cement	bolsa	130	11,29	1467,19
	Subtotal					**10012,88**
N°	**ITEM**		**UNIT**	**QUANTITY**	**COST PER UNIT USD**	**TOTAL PRICE USD**
2,00	**Stock animals**					
	initial	Landrase Female	u	10	314,96	3149,61
		Larghuey Male reproducer	u	1	419,95	419,95
		Subtotal				**3569,55**
A	**SUBTOTALS**					**13582,43**
B	**10% MISADVENTURE**					**1358,24**
	TOTAL PIGS BREEDING PROJECT					**14940,68**

9.6 ORCHAD BUDGET

N°	MATERIALS	UNIT	QUANTITY	COST PER UNIT USD	COST PER ITEM USD
ORCHAD					
1,00	seeds	Kg	20	95	1900
	poliduct rolls of 1 / 2 "(90 m roll)	rollos	45	6,17	277,65
	poliduct rolls of 1.5" (rollo de 90 m)	rollos	25	45,71	1142,75
	connectors Gromet de 20 mm	u	1350	0,37	499,5
	artisanal valves	u	1350	0,25	337,5
	shutoff valve de Ø 1,5"	u	2	9,71	19,42
	male adapter de Ø 1.5"	u	4	0,8	3,2
	tube de PVC de Ø 1.5"	u	25m	0,86	21,5
	mesh filter artisanal Ø 1.5"	u	1	22,86	22,86
	teflon	rollos	10	0,34	3,4
A	**SUBTOTAL**				**4227,78**
B	**10% MISADVENTURE**				**422,778**
	TOTAL SUBPROYECT ORCHARD				**4650,558**
	**5Kg Seeds/Hectare (4Hectares)				

9.7 HOUSING BUDGET

ITEMS	FEATURES	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE DOLLARS USD	SUBTOTAL DOLLARS USD
KITCHEN				
dishes	deep	200	1,25	249,38
dishes	flat	200	1,25	249,38
dishes	small	200	0,75	149,63
big knives	big	200	14,96	2992,52
knives	big	200	0,75	149,63
fork	big	200	0,60	119,70
spoons	small	200	0,60	119,70
spoons	big	200	0,60	119,70
deep trays	big	15	12,47	187,03
flat trays	big	15	17,46	261,85
pitchers	3 lts	30	1,75	52,37
kettle	3 lts	2	59,85	119,70
glass	200cc.	150	0,25	37,41
cups	250cc	150	0,35	52,37
round trays	big	15	22,44	336,66
square trays	medium	15	24,94	374,06
roasting pans	medium	10	39,90	399,00
roasting pans	big	10	124,69	1246,88
saucepans	small	5	49,88	249,38
saucepans	medium	5	99,75	498,75
saucepans	big	5	174,56	872,82
frying pans	small	3	12,47	37,41
frying pans	big	3	29,93	89,78
rolling pins	big	2	5,99	11,97
ladles	big	5	6,48	32,42
spatulas	big	4	6,48	25,94
bread baskets	60cm diameter	10	3,49	34,91
big strainers	for saucepans	2	14,96	29,93
smal strainers	15cm diameter	2	3,99	7,98
tongs	to hold food	2	3,99	7,98
whisks		2	7,48	14,96
potato mashers		2	5,99	11,97
APPLIANCES				
microwave ovens		2	99,75	199,50
food processors	multifunction	2	199,50	399,00
clothing irons		2	39,90	79,80
industrial dryers		1	1496,26	1496,26
refrigerator		2	1496,26	2992,52
freezer		3	498,75	1496,26
stoves		2	199,50	399,00
cooktops	de 4 burners	1	159,60	159,60
computers	PC pentium 4 with monitor	20	239,40	4788,03
printers	4 in 1(fax, copy, print, scanner)	2	189,53	379,05
kitchen scales	up to 5 kilos	2	29,93	59,85
bathroom scales	up to 120 kios	2	9,98	19,95
TV	21" screen	2	159,60	319,20
DVD		1	79,80	79,80
mini-component		1	249,38	249,38
industrial washing machines		1	1496,26	1496,26
hair cutting machine		4	49,88	199,50
Subtotal 1				**23956,11**

ITEMS	FEATURES	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE DOLLARS USD	SUBTOTAL DOLLARS USD
CLOTHING				
towels	medium	120	9,98	1197,01
towels	big	120	14,96	1795,51
bed clothes	single	228	12,47	2842,89
bed clothes	marriage	10	14,96	149,63
mattresses	single	228	74,81	17057,36
mattresses	marriage	10	149,63	1496,26
pillows	0,40X0,80	130	4,99	648,38
bed covers	single	228	12,47	2842,89
bed covers	marriage	10	17,46	174,56
MUEBLES				
chairs	wooden 0.90XL.0.42X prof.	125	15,96	1995,01
tables	1,00X2,50 wooden	15	349,13	5236,91
desk	de 0,80x0,50x1,00	54	39,90	2154,61
sofas	two bodies/parts	18	199,50	3591,02
bed	marriage	5	199,50	997,51
bunk beds	wooden	54	149,63	8079,80
library	1,80x1,20x0,30	6	124,69	748,13
HYGIENE				
toothbrushes	two per year	300	0,25	74,81
first aid kits	two per wing	4	39,90	159,60
combs	single	20	0,50	9,98
hair brushes		15	0,50	7,48
fine hair lice combs		10	4,99	49,88
SANITARY				
plungers		5	3,99	19,95
toilet brushes		10	2,99	29,93
dusters		5	1,00	4,99
brooms		5	2,49	12,47
dustpans		10	1,50	14,96
mops		50	2,99	149,63
floor cloths		50	1,25	62,34
pails		5	2,00	9,98
large buckets		5	3,49	17,46
sponges		50	0,50	24,94
OTHERS				
bicycles		2	149,63	299,25
edger		2	34,91	69,83
gras cutting		2	49,88	99,75
scissors		15	2,49	37,41
Subtotal 2				**~~52162,99~~**
TOTAL				**76118,20**

9.8 GENERAL BUDGET

	PRICE USD
CHILDREN´S HOME BUDGETS	695.410
RABBITS BREEDING BUDGET	20.370
GOATS BUDGET	30.720
FISH FARMING BUDGET	18.380
PIGS BUDGET	14.950
ORCHAD BUDGET	4.650
HOUSING BUDGET	76.120
TOTAL	**860.600 USD**

HAITI CHILDREN´S HOME

ANNEXES

ANNEXES

HAITI CHILDREN'S HOME

EXTERIOR VIEW

VISTA HOME ACCESS

DINING INSIDE VIEW

PLANT HOME

CUT AND CRANE HOME

RABBIT BREEDING PLANS

FLOOR AND ROOF STRUCTURE

LOCATIONS OF THE RABBIT CAGES

CORTES / SHED / CONEJERO

GOAT BREEDING PLANS

COURTS AND FRONT
PLANTS

FISH BREEDING PLANS

POOLS AND BIOLOGICALFILTER

PIG BREEDING PLANS

GENERAL PLANT

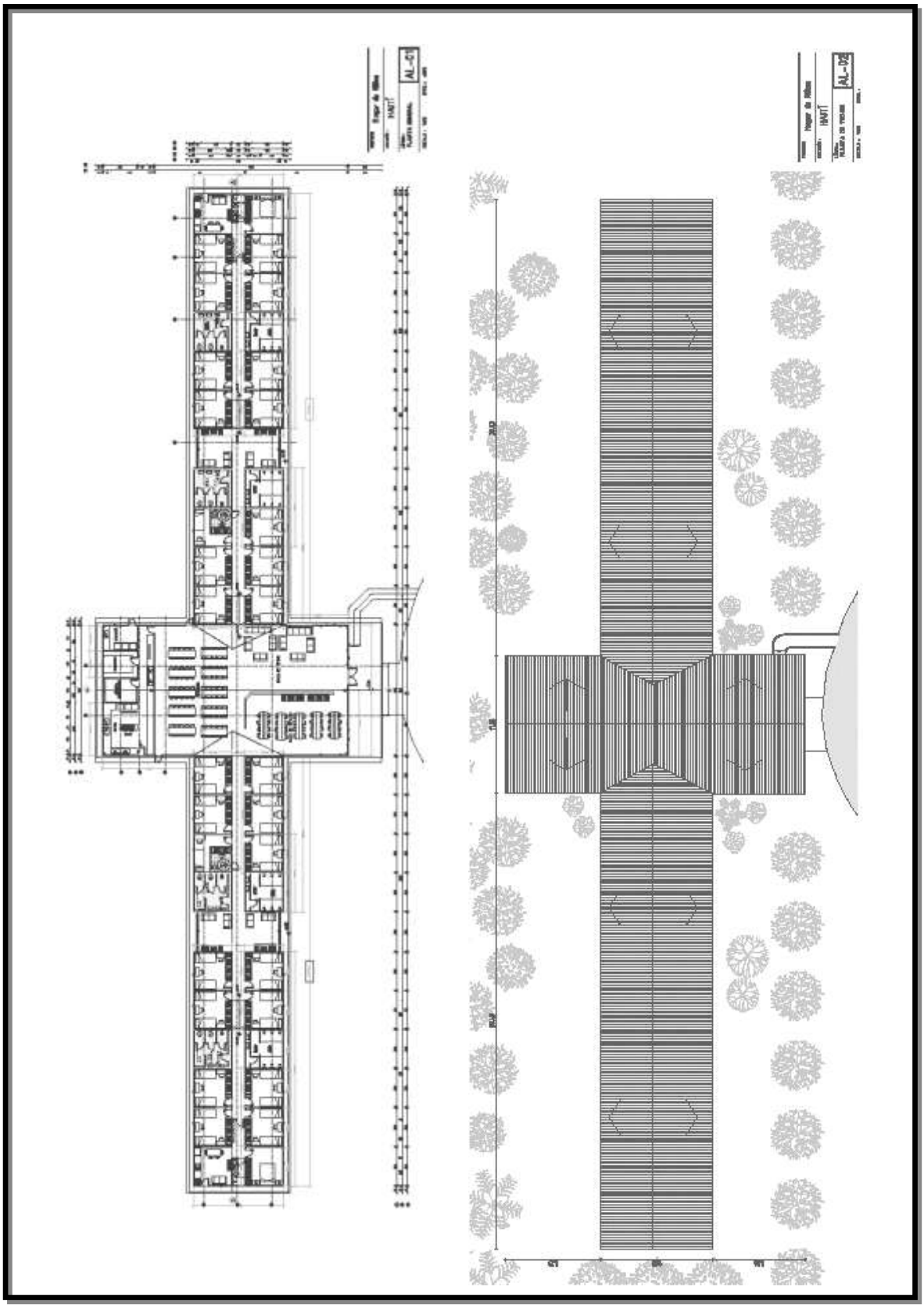
ESALCU NGOFOLDER

HAITI CHILDREN'S HOME

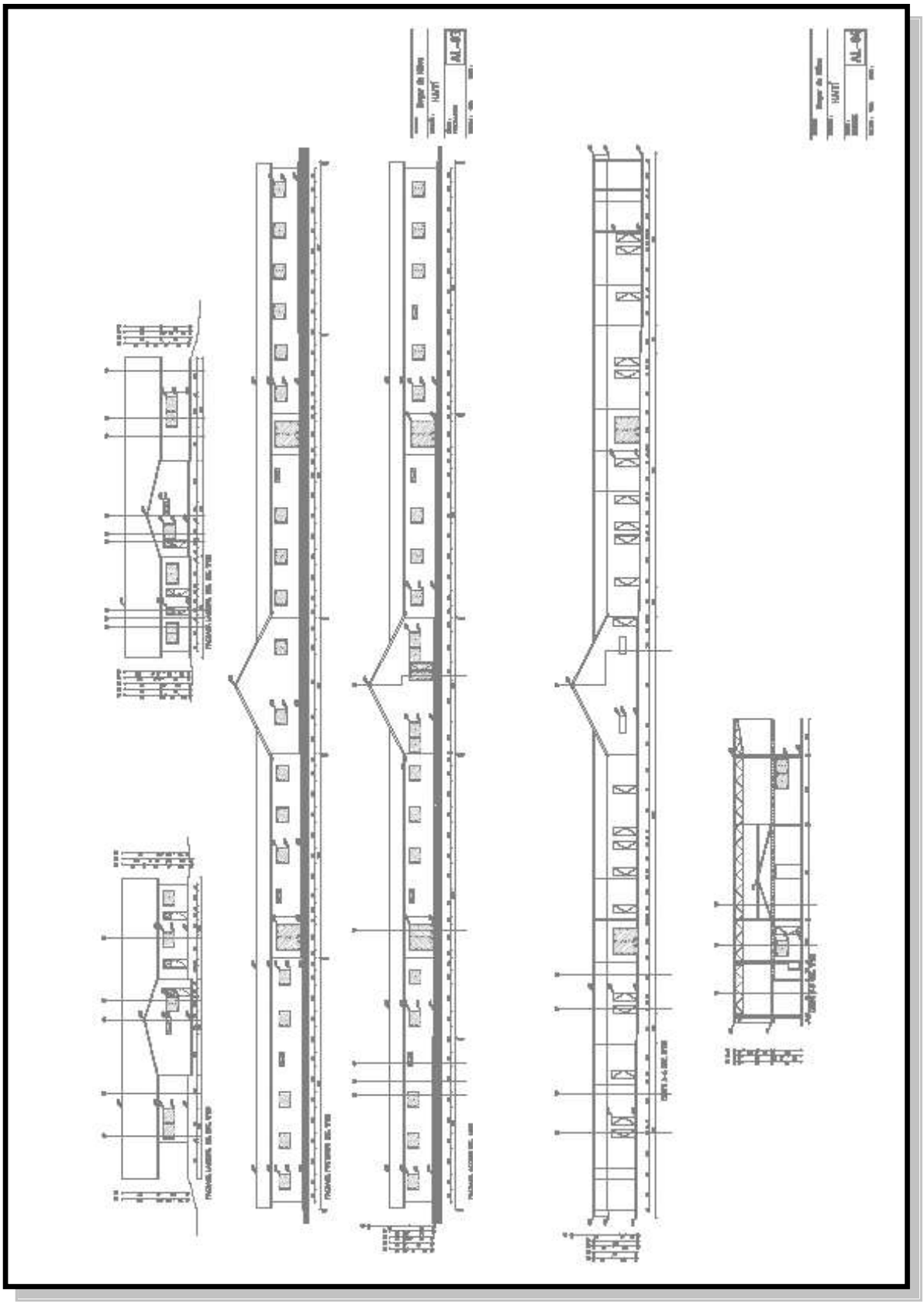
VISTA HOME ACCESS

DINING INSIDE VIEW

PLANT HOME

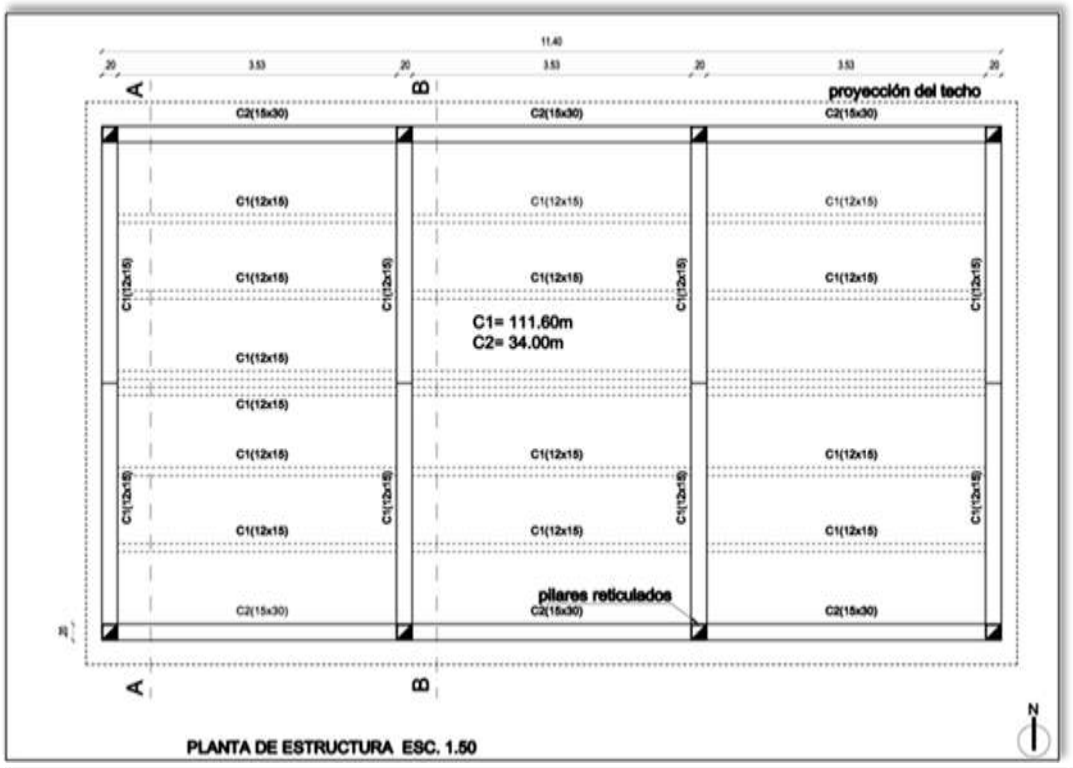


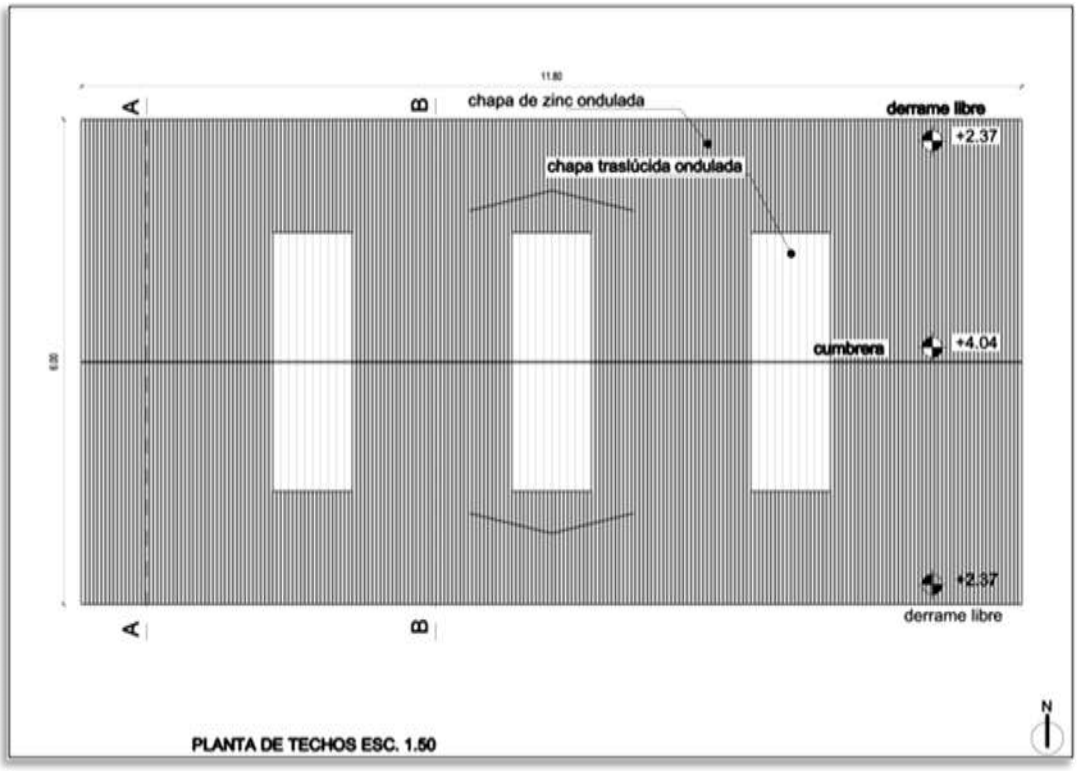
CUT AND CRANE HOME



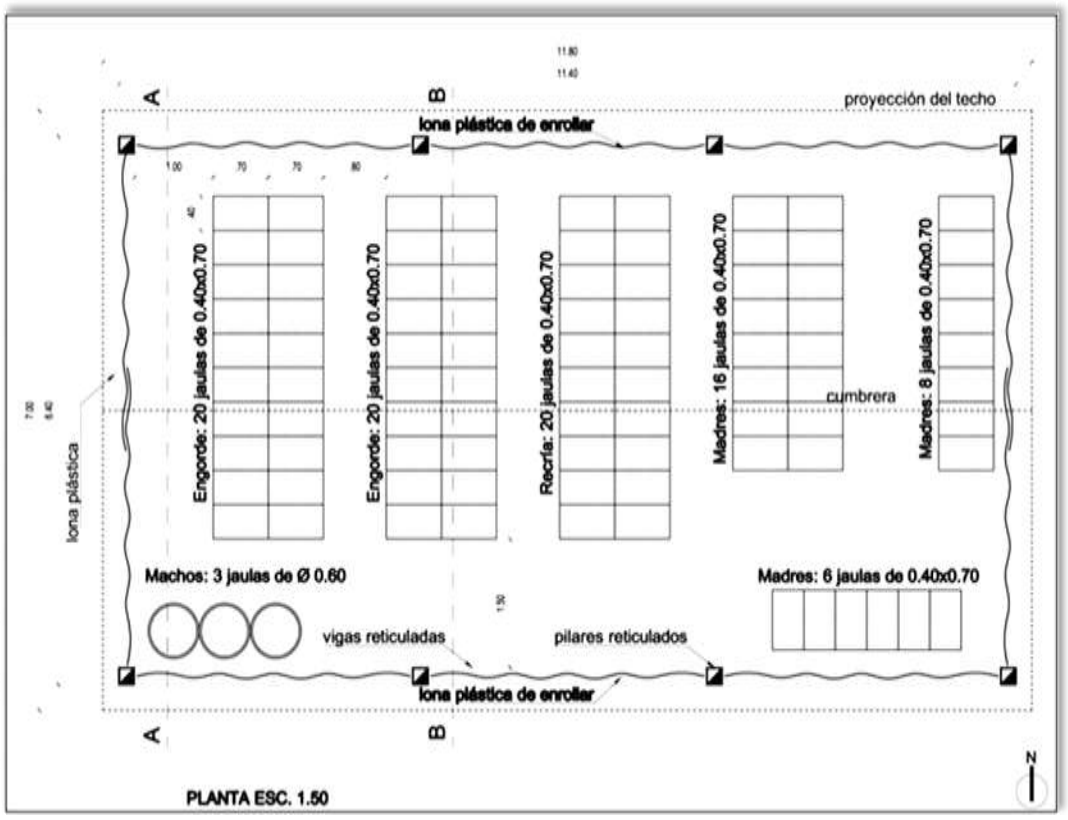
RABBIT BREEDING PLANS

FLOOR AND ROOF STRUCTURE

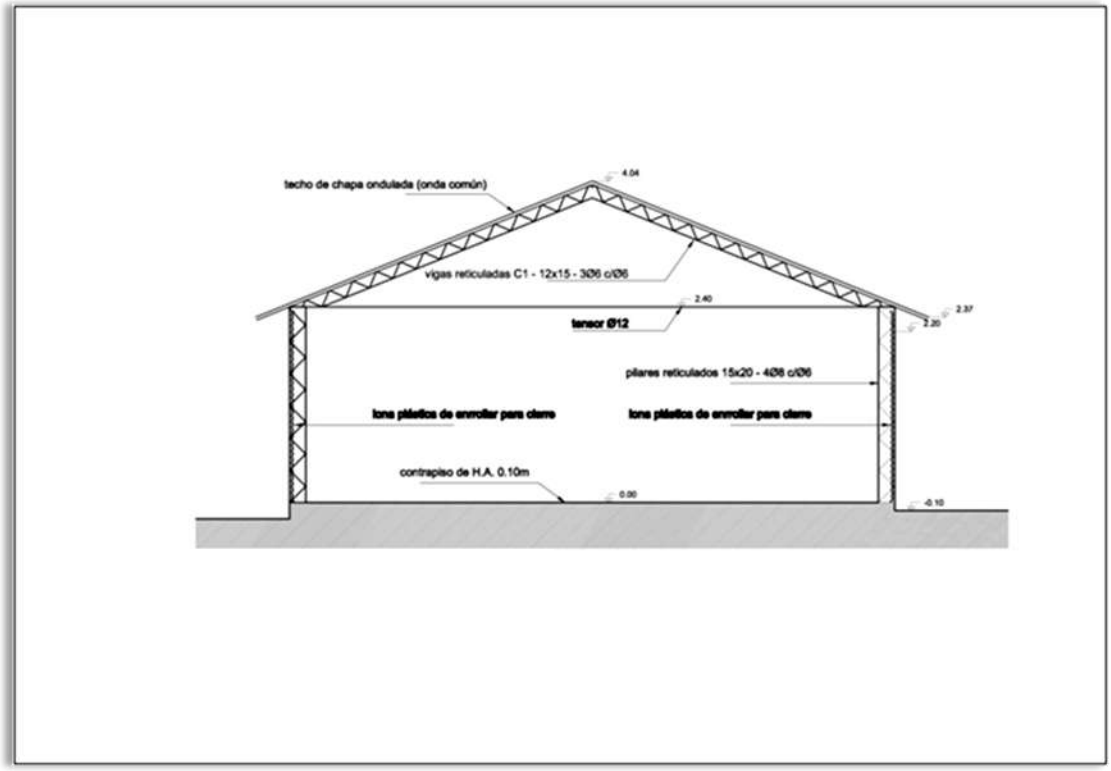


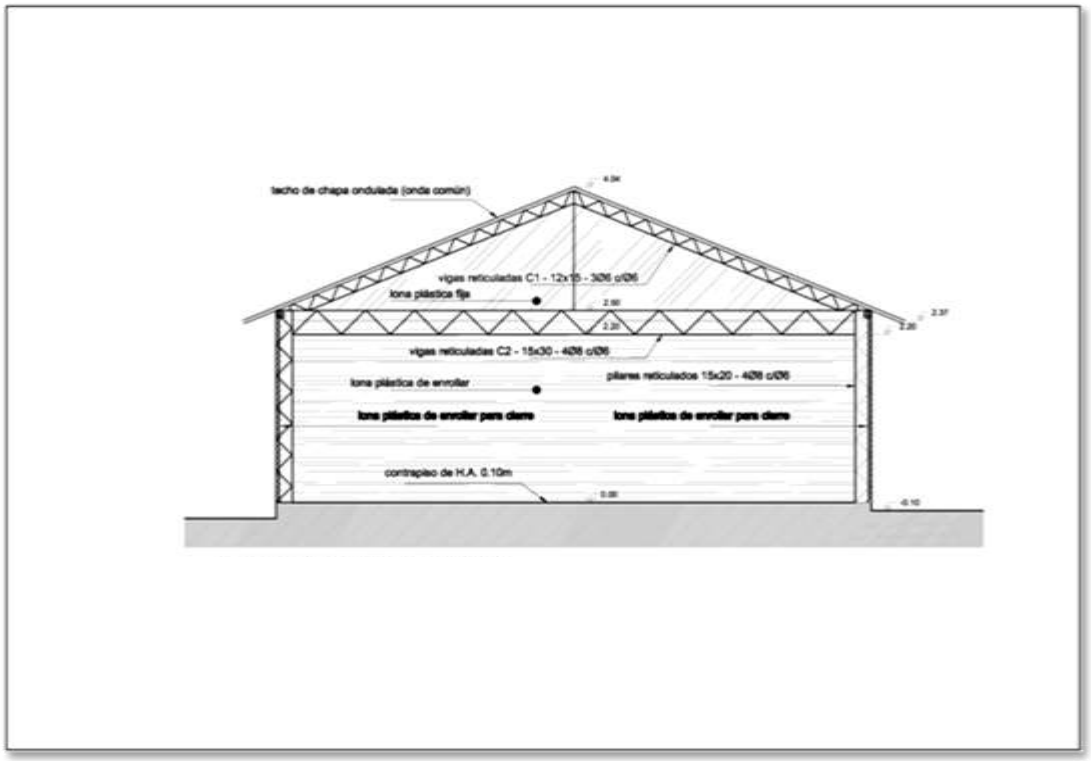


LOCATIONS OF THE RABBIT CAGES



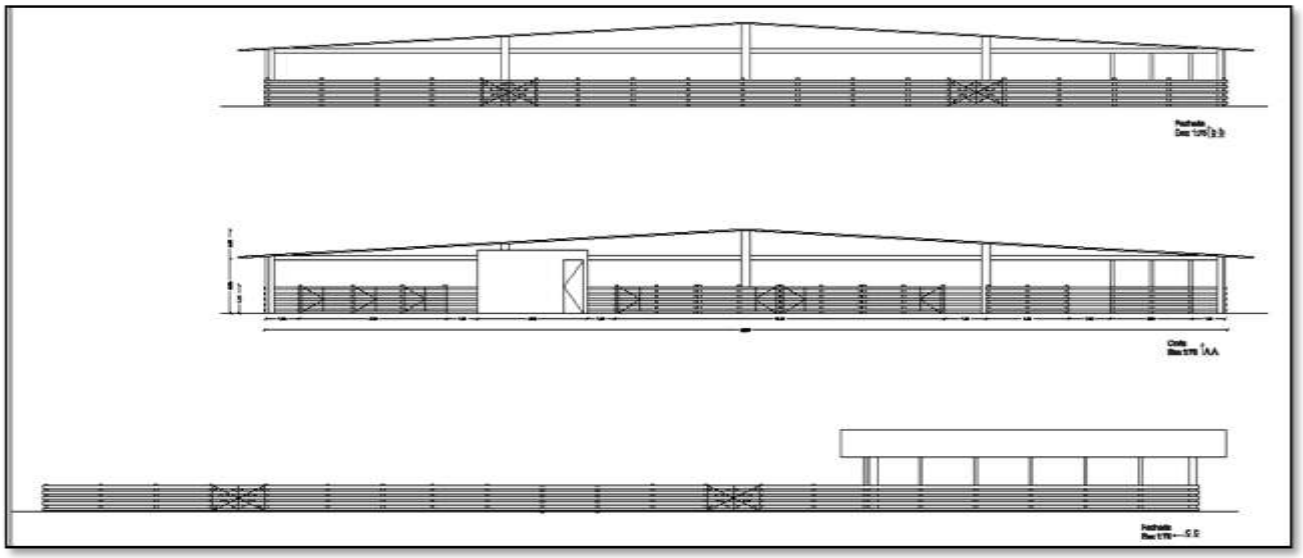
CUTS / SHED / WARRENS



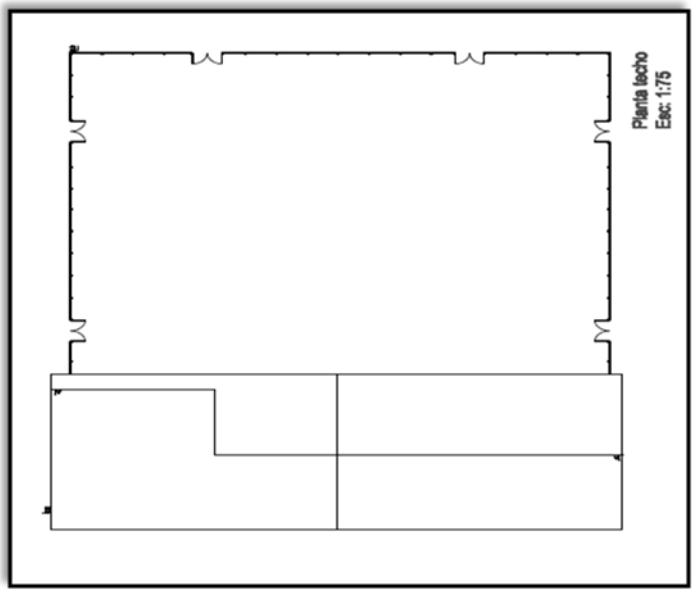


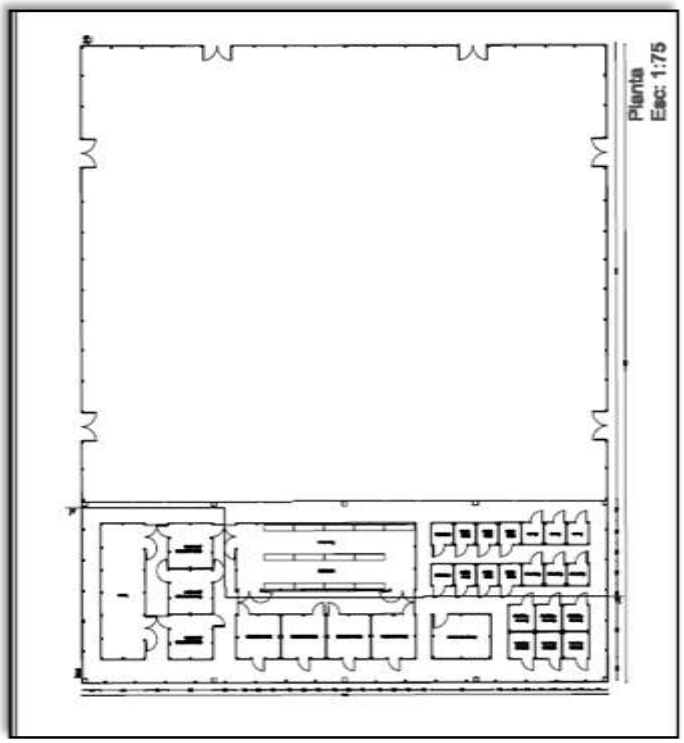
GOAT BREEDING PLANS

COURTS AND FRONT



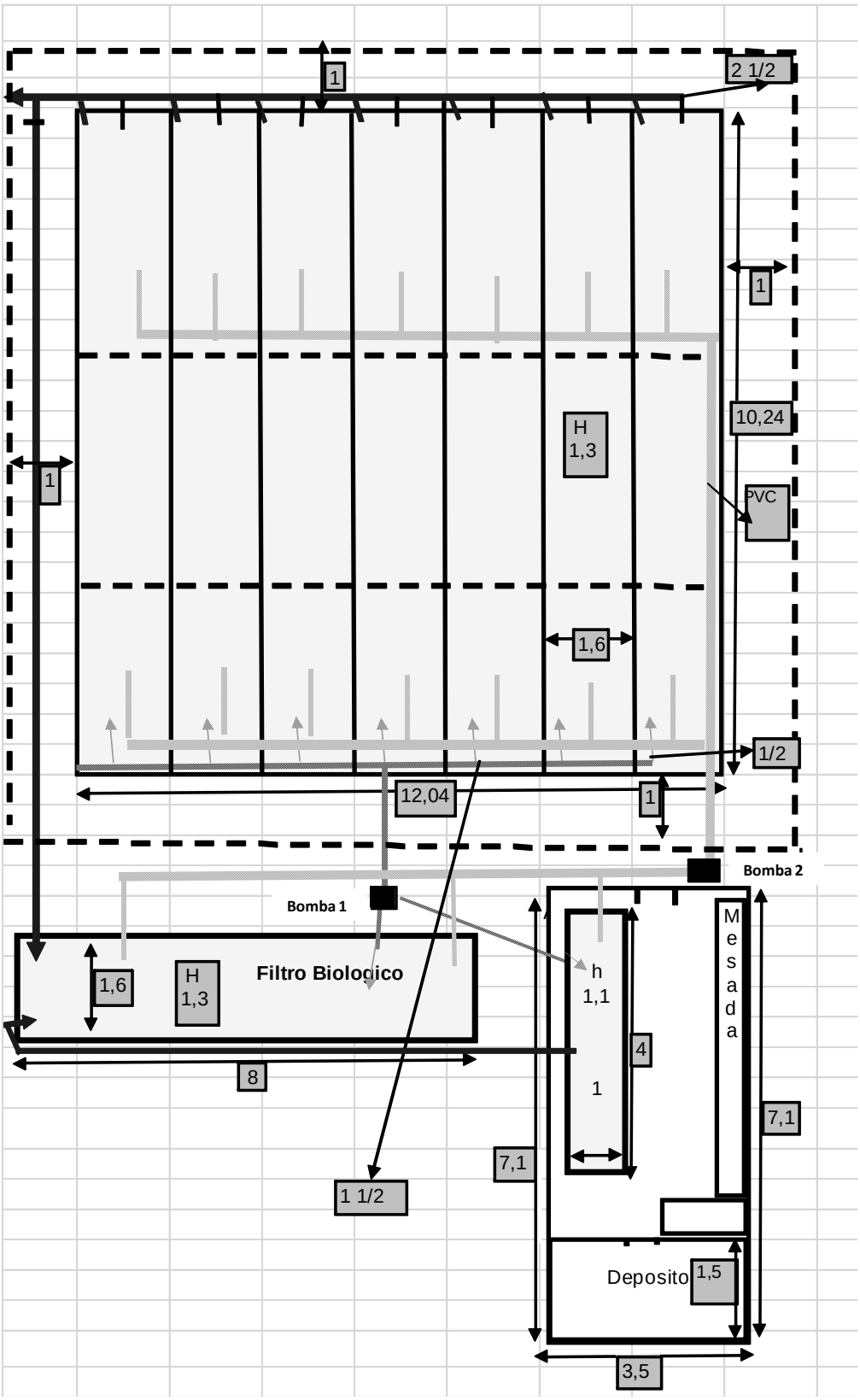
PLANTS





FISH BREEDING PLANS

POOLS AND BIOLOGICALFILTER



PIG BREEDING PLANS

GENERAL PLANT