



RC. 6966600

FOOD FOR ALL

(A.K.A GLOBAL FOOD FOR ALL NATION INITIATIVE)



**COMPANY
PROFILE**

**...Solving the feeding & financial
problem of every family.**



Welcome to Global Food for All Nations Company, your premier partner in providing sustainable and nutritious food solutions to nations worldwide. We are committed to addressing the global challenge of food security by offering innovative strategies, efficient distribution networks, and a diverse range of high-quality products.

Food For All, also known as **Global Food For All Nation**, is a renowned organization dedicated to agricultural empowerment and fostering a young farmers club in schools. With a mission to eradicate hunger, promote sustainable farming practices, and empower the youth to become future leaders in agriculture, Food For All strives to create a world where everyone has access to nutritious food and the knowledge to cultivate it.

VISION

Our vision is to create a world where no one goes to bed hungry, where agriculture is sustainable and resilient, and where young farmers are empowered with skills and opportunities to create a prosperous future.

MISSION

Our mission is to be a reliable and trusted supplier of food products, ensuring their availability, accessibility, and affordability for people from all walks of life. We aim to establish long-term partnerships with stakeholders and contribute to the development of resilient and sustainable food systems in every nation, which will manifest in twofold:

AGRICULTURAL EMPOWERMENT:

We aim to empower communities, especially those in developing regions, by promoting sustainable agricultural practices, increasing food production, and improving food security. Through our initiatives, we provide farmers with training, resources, and access to markets, enabling them to enhance their productivity and income while preserving the environment.

YOUNG FARMERS CLUB IN SCHOOLS:

We recognize the potential of the youth in shaping the future of agriculture. Our Young Farmers Club program engage students in schools, nurturing their interest in farming, and equipping them with the skills and knowledge needed to pursue careers in agriculture. By inspiring the next generation of farmers, we contribute to the long-term sustainability of the agricultural sector.

OUR APPROACH

1. **Sustainable Sourcing:** We prioritize responsible sourcing practices that promote environmental stewardship and support local farmers. We partner with farmers and growers who adhere to ethical standards, emphasizing fair trade, organic farming, and environmentally friendly methods.
2. **Product Diversity:** Recognizing the diverse dietary needs and cultural preferences across nations, we offer an extensive range of food products. Our portfolio includes grains, pulses, fruits, vegetables, dairy products, meats, and processed foods. We carefully curate our selection to ensure quality, nutrition, and variety.
3. **Quality Assurance:** We have rigorous quality control processes in place to guarantee the safety and reliability of our products. Our dedicated teams monitor every step of the supply chain, from production and processing to packaging and transportation, to ensure compliance with international food safety standards.
4. **Innovation and Research:** We invest in research and development to explore innovative agricultural techniques, food processing methods, and packaging technologies. By staying at the forefront of advancements in the food industry, we continuously strive to enhance product quality, extend shelf life, and reduce waste.
5. **Collaborative Partnerships:** We actively collaborate with governments, NGOs, international organizations, and local communities to address food security challenges comprehensively. By fostering partnerships, we aim to improve infrastructure, facilitate knowledge exchange, and promote sustainable agricultural practices.
6. **Efficient Distribution:** We have established a robust global distribution network to ensure timely and efficient delivery of food products. Our logistical capabilities enable us to reach even the most remote regions, ensuring that food reaches those in need without delays or compromise.
7. **Social Responsibility:** We are committed to giving back to the communities we serve. Through initiatives such as food education programs, community gardens, and nutritional support projects, we strive to empower individuals and promote long-term food security.

Join us at Global Food for All Nation as we work together to build a world where no one goes hungry. Together, we can create sustainable food systems and ensure a brighter future for all nations.



MD/CEO

FOOD FOR ALL
(A.K.A; GOBAL FOOD FOR ALL NATION)

Dr. Godwin Martins Ogoabia is a prominent figure in the food industry, known for his exemplary leadership as the Managing Director (MD) and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Food For All

Nation. With a strong background in business management with International Institute of Business Management in Belin, Germany and Agricultural development Empowerment from International Institute of Empowerment Buston, and he has undertaken many Agricultural studies and courses from both local and international institutions. He has a deep passion for creating positive social impact, Dr. Godwin has transformed Food For All into a renowned organization dedicated to combating hunger and promoting food security.

Dr. Godwin Martins Ogoabia's leadership style is characterized by inclusivity, empathy, and a strong commitment to transparency. He believes in empowering his team and fostering a work environment where creativity and collaboration thrive. Through his effective communication skills and ability to inspire others, he has built a cohesive and motivated workforce dedicated to achieving Food For All's goals.

In conclusion, as the MD/CEO of Food For All, Dr. Godwin Martins Ogoabia has demonstrated extraordinary leadership and unwavering commitment to combating hunger and promoting food security. His visionary approach, strategic thinking, and passion for social entrepreneurship have propelled the organization to new heights. Through his efforts, Dr. Godwin serves as an inspiring example for others, inspiring a collective effort to build a world where no one goes to bed hungry.





ACTIVE TEAM MEMBERS



MRS. BLESSING SUNNY
Project Manager:

Mrs. Blessing Sunny is a highly accomplished and results-driven Project Manager with extensive experience in the food industry and empowerment program. With a passion for social impact, Blessing has dedicated her career to ensuring food accessibility and reducing food waste through innovative projects and initiatives. Her exceptional leadership skills, strategic thinking, and ability to drive cross-functional teams have consistently delivered successful outcomes.

As a Project Manager at Food for All Company, Blessing has been

instrumental in developing and implementing initiatives to address food insecurity in local communities. She has led various projects focused on food distribution, meal programs, and partnerships with Government and non-profit organizations. Her ability to forge strong relationships with stakeholders, including government agencies, suppliers, and community leaders, has been crucial in ensuring the success and sustainability of these projects.



EMMANUEL UTOMI
Business Development Manager

is a highly accomplished and results-driven Business Development Manager with a focus on the food industry. With a strong background in sales and marketing, Emmanuel has consistently delivered exceptional performance and contributed to the growth and success of various organizations.

Emmanuel's expertise lies in identifying new business opportunities, developing strategic partnerships, and driving revenue growth. He possesses a deep understanding of the food industry, including market trends, consumer preferences, and

competitive landscapes.

In addition to his strategic abilities, Emmanuel is a natural leader and team player.

Overall, Emmanuel Utomi is a dynamic and results-oriented Business Development Manager with a passion for the food industry. With his strategic mindset, market knowledge, and leadership abilities, he consistently drives business growth, fosters client relationships, and achieves organizational objectives.



COMR. ISRAEL IZENEGU
Training Manager

Experienced and dedicated Training Manager with a passion for food and a strong commitment to making a positive impact. Demonstrated expertise in designing, implementing, and managing comprehensive training programs within the food industry. Proven track record of successfully developing and nurturing talent, driving employee engagement, and enhancing organizational performance.

With a solid background in training and a deep passion for the Food for All, He is committed to creating impactful learning experiences

that enhance the knowledge, skills, and performance of individuals within Food for All Nation.



MRS. ADAKU C. MICHAEL
Finance/Personnel Manager

is a highly skilled and experienced Personnel Manager specializing in the food industry. With a proven track record of success, she possesses a deep understanding of human resources principles, employee management, and organizational development within the context of the food sector.

Mrs. Michael's expertise lies in effectively managing the entire employee lifecycle, from recruitment and selection to performance management, training and development, and employee engagement.

Overall, Mrs. Adaku Michael is a dedicated and results-oriented Personnel Manager with extensive experience in the food industry. Her expertise in strategic HR management, employee relations, and talent development makes her a valuable asset to Food For All Nation looking to optimize its human capital and achieve sustainable growth.



OUR PROGRAMS AND

INITIATIVES



1. Global Food Young Farmers Club (GFYFC)

The Global Food Young Farmers Club is an international organizational Initiative dedicated to supporting and empowering young farmers around the world. It aims to address the challenges faced by young individuals in the agricultural sector, while also promoting sustainable farming practices and food security.

The club provides a platform for young farmers to connect, collaborate, and exchange knowledge and experiences. It facilitates networking opportunities, mentorship programs, and educational resources to equip young farmers with the skills and tools necessary for success in the ever-evolving agricultural landscape.

Through its initiatives, the Global Food Young Farmers Club encourages innovation and entrepreneurship among young farmers, promoting the adoption of modern technologies and sustainable farming practices. It advocates for the inclusion of young farmers in policy discussions, striving to create an enabling environment that supports their growth and development.

Additionally, the club places a strong emphasis on promoting food security and addressing the global challenge of feeding a growing population. It actively supports initiatives that improve access to nutritious food, reduce food waste, and promote sustainable food production systems.

The Global Food Young Farmers Club collaborates with governments, international organizations, agricultural institutions, and other stakeholders to amplify the voices of young farmers and ensure their perspectives are taken into account in decision-making processes. It also works towards fostering partnerships and creating opportunities for young farmers to access finance, land, and resources.

Overall, the Global Food Young Farmers Club plays a vital role in empowering young farmers worldwide, fostering their leadership skills, and promoting sustainable and resilient agricultural practices to ensure a secure and prosperous future for the global food system.

2. Global Food Support Fund (GFSF)

The Global Food Support Fund is an international initiative dedicated to addressing food insecurity and supporting vulnerable populations around the world. The fund aims to mobilize resources and coordinate efforts to ensure access to nutritious food for those in need, particularly in times of crisis or emergency situations.

The fund operates through partnerships with governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international agencies, and private sector entities. It channels financial resources,

expertise, and technical assistance to support food security programs and projects in countries facing food shortages or humanitarian crises.

One of the primary objectives of the Global Food Support Fund is to provide immediate assistance during emergencies such as natural disasters, conflicts, or economic crises that disrupt food production and access. It helps to ensure that affected communities receive timely access to food supplies, nutritional support, and other essential resources.

In addition to emergency response, the fund also invests in longer-term interventions that promote sustainable food systems and build resilience in vulnerable communities. This includes supporting initiatives related to agricultural development, income generation, education, and capacity building. By addressing the root causes of food insecurity, the fund aims to create lasting solutions that empower communities to become self-sufficient and food secure.

Furthermore, the Global Food Support Fund advocates for policy changes and increased investment in agriculture and rural development at national and international levels. It works towards creating an enabling environment that supports smallholder farmers, promotes sustainable agricultural practices, and strengthens food value chains.

The fund operates on a global scale, prioritizing regions and countries with the highest levels of food insecurity and vulnerability. It works in close collaboration with local communities and stakeholders to ensure that interventions are context-specific and tailored to the unique needs of each region.

Overall, the Global Food Support Fund plays a crucial role in addressing global hunger and supporting those in need. By providing both immediate relief and long-term solutions, the fund strives to create a more food-secure and equitable world.

3. Global Food Security Initiatives (GFSI)

Global Food Security Initiatives refer to international efforts and programs aimed at addressing food security challenges on a global scale. These initiatives recognize the importance of ensuring that all people have access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and lead healthy and active lives.

Global Food Security Initiatives typically involve collaboration among governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international institutions, research organizations, and other stakeholders. They work together to develop strategies, policies, and programs to improve agricultural practices, enhance food production, and reduce hunger and malnutrition. Global Food Security Initiatives play a crucial role in addressing hunger, malnutrition, and food insecurity worldwide. They strive to create sustainable and resilient food systems that can effectively feed a growing global population while safeguarding the environment and promoting social well-being.

4. Global Food Distribution Program (GFDP)

The Global Food Distribution Program is an international initiative designed to address food insecurity by ensuring the equitable distribution of food to vulnerable populations around the world. The program aims to provide timely access to nutritious food to those in need,

particularly in areas affected by natural disasters, conflicts, or other emergencies.

The program operates through partnerships with governments, humanitarian organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders. It focuses on coordinating and facilitating the efficient and effective distribution of food aid to areas where it is most needed.

The Global Food Distribution Program plays a crucial role in providing immediate relief and support to vulnerable populations, addressing food insecurity, and saving lives in times of crisis. By ensuring the equitable distribution of food aid, the program contributes to the broader goal of achieving global food security and reducing hunger worldwide.

5. Global Food Agro Support Program (GFASP)

The Global Food Agro Support Program is an international initiative focused on providing comprehensive support to the agricultural sector with the aim of promoting sustainable and resilient food systems worldwide. The program seeks to address the challenges faced by farmers, enhance agricultural productivity, and contribute to global food security.

By combining technical support, capacity building, market access, and sustainable practices, the Global Food Agro Support Program aims to enhance agricultural productivity, improve farmers' livelihoods, and contribute to global food security while promoting environmental sustainability.

6. Global Food Feed a Family Support Program (GFFFSP)

The Global Food Feed a Family Support Program is an international initiative that focuses on providing assistance to vulnerable families around the world to ensure they have access to sufficient and nutritious food. The program aims to address food insecurity, alleviate hunger, and improve the well-being of individuals and families facing economic hardships or other challenges.

The Global Food Feed a Family Support Program aims to address immediate food needs, build resilience among vulnerable families, and promote long-term food security. By providing direct assistance, education, and livelihood support, the program endeavors to improve the quality of life for families experiencing food insecurity and contribute to the overall well-being of communities worldwide.

7. Sustainable Farming Practices (SFP)

Food For All promotes sustainable farming practices such as organic farming, agroforestry, and water conservation. We collaborate with farmers, providing them with training and resources to adopt these practices, resulting in increased yields, improved soil health, and reduced



environmental impact.

8. Access to Resources (AR)

We facilitate access to essential resources for farmers, including high-quality seeds, fertilizers, and modern agricultural equipment. Additionally, we establish partnerships with financial institutions to provide micro loan and financial support to farmers, enabling them to invest in their farms and expand their operations.

9. Market Linkages (ML):

Food For All facilitates market linkages for farmers, potential buyers, distributors, and retailers. By establishing fair trade practices and promoting local markets, we help farmers secure a fair price for their produce, enhancing their economic opportunities and improving livelihoods.

10. Young Entrepreneurs Club (YEC)

Entrepreneurship is the process of creating, managing, and developing a business venture to make a profit. It is an essential aspect of any economy, as it promotes economic growth, job creation, and innovation. To foster a culture of entrepreneurship in Nigeria, it is necessary to introduce it at a young age through the formation of young entrepreneurs' clubs in schools. Here are some benefits of establishing such clubs in schools.

FORMALITIES FOR FORMING A YOUNG ENTREPRENEURS CLUB IN SCHOOLS.

The process and formalities for forming a young entrepreneurs club in schools can vary depending on the school and the state. However, here are some general steps that can guide us in forming a young entrepreneurs club in schools.

- 1. Identify the need:** Identify the need for a young entrepreneurs' club in the schools and the potential benefits that it can offer to the students.
- 2. Get approval from the school authorities:** Seek approval from the school authorities, including the principal or head teacher, for the formation of the club. Obtain information about the school's rules and regulations concerning club formation.
- 3. Formulate a club constitution:** Draft a club constitution that outlines the objectives, membership, governance, and activities of the club. The constitution should also include the duties and responsibilities of the club's officers and the procedures for the election of officers.
- 4. Register the club with the school:** Register the club with the school authorities and obtain any necessary permits or licenses required for the club's operation. The school authorities may require you to submit a copy of the club's constitution, a list of club officers, and a description of the club's activities.
- 5. Recruit members:** Recruit members for the club through advertisements and announcements in the school bulletin, social media, and other channels. The club can also work with the school administration to identify potential members.
- 6. Organize meetings and activities:** Organize regular meetings and activities for the club members, including training sessions, workshops, field trips, and competitions. The

activities should align with the club's objectives and provide practical skills and knowledge for the members.

- 7. Maintain records:** Maintain records of the club's activities, finances, and membership. Keep track of the club's expenses and revenues, and report to the school authorities and relevant authorities as required.

By following these steps, we can form a young entrepreneurs club in schools and provide opportunities for students to develop entrepreneurial skills and knowledge. It is important to work closely with the school authorities and to comply with the school's rules and regulations concerning club formation and operation.

11. Women in Agriculture Empowerment Program (WAEP)

Women in agriculture play a crucial role in ensuring food security, rural development, and sustainable agriculture. They make up a significant portion of the agricultural workforce globally and contribute extensively to agricultural production, food processing, and marketing.

In many regions, women are involved in various aspects of agricultural activities, including crop cultivation, livestock rearing, fisheries, forestry, and agribusiness. They possess traditional knowledge and skills passed down through generations, enabling them to preserve biodiversity and maintain sustainable farming practices.

Despite their substantial contributions, women in agriculture often face significant challenges and gender-based disparities. They encounter limited access to land, hybrid seedlings, credit, and productive resources, which hampers their productivity and economic empowerment. Discriminatory social norms and cultural practices also restrict their decision-making power, participation in agricultural organizations, and access to education and training opportunities.

Efforts are being made globally to address these gender inequalities and enhance the role of women in agriculture. Organizations, governments, and development agencies are working towards promoting gender-responsive agricultural policies and programs. This includes improving women's access to land, hybrid seedlings, credit, inputs, and technologies, as well as providing training and capacity-building opportunities.

We recognizing the potential of women in agriculture, initiatives are emerging to empower them as key agents of change. Women's cooperatives and self-help groups are being formed to enhance their collective bargaining power, strengthen their voices, and create networks for sharing knowledge and experiences. Additionally, entrepreneurship programs and market linkages are being developed to support women in starting and scaling agribusinesses.

By acknowledging and addressing the specific needs and contributions of women in agriculture, societies can unlock their full potential and contribute to sustainable development, poverty reduction, and food security. Empowering women in agriculture not only benefits

them individually but also has broader positive impacts on their families, communities, and the agricultural sector as a whole.



VEGETABLE FARMING

Vegetable farming, also known as vegetable cultivation or market gardening, involves the production of various edible plant species for human consumption. It is an essential aspect of agriculture and plays a crucial role in providing fresh and nutritious produce to meet the dietary needs of people worldwide. Here's a brief overview of vegetable farming:

1. **Site Selection:** Choosing an appropriate site is crucial for successful vegetable farming. Factors to consider include soil fertility, drainage, sunlight exposure, and accessibility to water sources. Well-drained soils with good organic matter content and a pH suitable for the target crops are desirable.
2. **Crop Selection:** Selecting the right vegetable crops based on market demand, local climate, and soil conditions is essential. Consider factors such as crop suitability, disease resistance, growth habit, and market value. Some commonly grown vegetable crops include tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, okra, lettuce, carrots, beans, and cabbage.
3. **Soil Preparation:** Preparing the soil is necessary to create a favorable growing environment. This includes removing weeds, loosening the soil, and incorporating organic matter, such as compost or well-rotted manure, to improve soil structure, fertility, and water-holding capacity.
4. **Planting:** Planting methods vary depending on the vegetable crop and local conditions. Common techniques include direct seeding, transplanting seedlings, or using techniques like container gardening or hydroponics. Proper spacing between plants is crucial to ensure adequate airflow, access to light, and efficient use of resources.
5. **Irrigation:** Water management is essential for vegetable farming. Irrigation systems, such as drip irrigation or overhead sprinklers, should be employed to provide adequate moisture to the plants. Monitoring soil moisture levels and adjusting irrigation practices based on crop water requirements is crucial to prevent under or overwatering.
6. **Nutrient Management:** Vegetables require essential nutrients for healthy growth. Soil fertility should be maintained through organic matter incorporation and the use of

fertilizers. Conducting soil tests helps determine nutrient deficiencies and guides appropriate fertilizer application to ensure optimal plant nutrition.

7. **Pest and Disease Management:** Implementing pest and disease management strategies is crucial to protect crops from harmful insects, pathogens, and weeds. Practices may include crop rotation, companion planting, biological control methods, and the judicious use of organic or synthetic pesticides, if necessary.
8. **Harvesting and Post-Harvest Handling:** Harvesting vegetables at the appropriate stage of maturity ensures optimal flavor, texture, and nutritional value. Proper handling and post-harvest practices, including washing, sorting, grading, and storage in suitable conditions, help maintain freshness, quality, and extend shelf life.
9. **Marketing and Sales:** Developing effective marketing strategies is important for the successful sale of vegetables. This may involve direct marketing through farm stands, farmers markets, community-supported agriculture (CSA) programs, or selling to local grocery stores, restaurants, or food processors.

We help the vegetable farmers to stay informed about best practices, stay updated on market trends, and adapt to changing consumer demands and sustainable farming practices. Local agricultural extension services and farmer networks can provide valuable guidance and resources for vegetable farmers



Women in Agriculture



Young Farmers

SOIL TESTING

Soil testing is a crucial process in agriculture and gardening that involves analyzing the composition and properties of the soil. It provides valuable information about essential parameters such as electrical conductivity (EC), pH level, nutrient content (NPK), moisture level, and temperature. These parameters play a vital role in determining the soil's fertility, nutrient availability, and overall health, helping farmers and gardeners make informed decisions regarding soil management and crop selection. Let's delve into the soil testing process for EC, pH, NPK, moisture, and temperature.

1. **Electrical Conductivity (EC):** Electrical conductivity is a measure of the soil's ability to conduct electrical current, indicating its salinity or salt content. High salt levels can negatively impact plant growth. EC testing involves collecting soil samples and

measuring the conductivity using an EC meter. The reading is typically given in deciSiemens per meter (dS/m) or milliSiemens per centimeter (mS/cm). Different crops have varying tolerance levels to EC, so the results help determine the suitability of the soil for specific plants.

2. **pH Level:** The pH level of soil indicates its acidity or alkalinity. It affects nutrient availability as different nutrients are absorbed optimally at specific pH ranges. Soil pH is measured on a scale of 0 to 14, with 7 being neutral, values below 7 indicating acidity, and values above 7 indicating alkalinity. Soil pH testing involves extracting soil samples and using a pH meter or pH test kit to measure the pH value. Based on the results, soil amendments such as lime or sulfur can be added to adjust the pH and create a more favorable growing environment for plants.
3. **Nutrient Content (NPK):** NPK refers to the primary macronutrients essential for plant growth: nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K). Soil testing for nutrient content involves laboratory analysis to determine the availability and levels of these key nutrients. Soil samples are collected and sent to a certified testing laboratory where various chemical extraction methods are used to quantify the nutrient concentrations. The results help in determining the fertilizer requirements and ensuring the right balance of nutrients for optimal plant growth.
4. **Moisture Level:** Soil moisture content plays a significant role in plant health and water management. Soil testing for moisture level involves using a soil moisture meter or moisture probe to measure the amount of water present in the soil. This information is crucial for irrigation scheduling and avoiding both under-watering and overwatering, which can lead to plant stress or waterlogging, respectively.
5. **Temperature:** Soil temperature affects seed germination, root development, nutrient availability, and microbial activity. Soil thermometers are used to measure soil temperature at various depths. This information helps in determining the optimal time for planting, nutrient application, and other agronomic practices.

Overall, the soil testing process involves collecting representative soil samples, either through random sampling or grid sampling, and sending them to a reputable laboratory for analysis. The laboratory conducts the required tests and provides a detailed report with recommendations for improving soil fertility and managing crops effectively. Soil testing is a



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valuable tool for optimizing agricultural productivity, promoting sustainable farming practices, and ensuring the health and vitality of plants.

SOIL TESTING RANGE

The ideal range for various plant parameters, including electrical conductivity (EC), pH level, nutrient content (NPK), moisture level, and temperature, can vary depending on the specific plant species and its growth stage. However, here are some general guidelines for these parameters:

1. **Electrical Conductivity (EC):** The electrical conductivity of soil is a measure of its salinity and can vary depending on the type of crops grown. In general, the acceptable range for EC is:
 - Low-Salt Tolerance Crops: 0.1 to 1.0 dS/m or 0.1 to 1.0 mS/cm
 - Moderate-Salt Tolerance Crops: 1.0 to 3.0 dS/m or 1.0 to 3.0 mS/cm
 - High-Salt Tolerance Crops: 3.0 to 6.0 dS/m or 3.0 to 6.0 mS/cm
2. **pH Level:** The pH level of soil indicates its acidity or alkalinity, and different plants have varying pH preferences. The following pH ranges are generally considered suitable:
 - Acidic Soil: pH 4.5 to 6.0
 - Neutral Soil: pH 6.0 to 7.0
 - Slightly Alkaline Soil: pH 7.0 to 7.5
 - Moderately Alkaline Soil: pH 7.5 to 8.5
3. **Nutrient Content (NPK):** The nutrient requirements for plants can differ, but here are the typical optimal ranges for nutrient content in the soil:
 - Nitrogen (N): 20 to 50 parts per million (ppm)
 - Phosphorus (P): 10 to 30 ppm
 - Potassium (K): 100 to 400 ppm
4. **Moisture Level:** Soil moisture content is crucial for plant growth, and the ideal range can depend on the specific crop and growth stage. Generally, the following ranges are considered appropriate:
 - Seed Germination: Moisture content should be maintained near field capacity (approximately 50 to 75% of the soil's water-holding capacity).
 - Vegetative Growth: Moisture content should be maintained at approximately 75 to 80% of the soil's water-holding capacity.
 - Flowering and Fruit Development: Moisture content should be maintained at approximately 70 to 80% of the soil's water-holding capacity.
5. **Temperature:** Soil temperature affects plant growth and varies depending on the plant's adaptation to specific climate conditions. However, the following temperature ranges



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are generally suitable for most plants:

- Seed Germination: 18 to 30°C (64 to 86°F)
- Vegetative Growth: 20 to 30°C (68 to 86°F)
- Flowering and Fruit Development: 18 to 26°C (64 to 79°F)

It's important to note that these ranges are general guidelines, and specific plant species may have more specific requirements. Consulting plant-specific resources or seeking advice from agricultural extension services can provide more accurate and detailed information for optimal plant growth.



Young Farmers



Young Farmers Livestock Farming

FERTILIZER

Organic and inorganic fertilizers are two broad categories of fertilizers used to provide essential nutrients to plants for optimal growth and productivity. They differ in their composition, sources, and modes of application. Let's explore each type and their applications:

ORGANIC FERTILIZERS

Organic fertilizers are derived from natural sources, such as plant and animal materials, and undergo minimal processing. They offer several benefits, including improving soil structure, increasing nutrient availability over time, and promoting soil microbial activity. Some common types of organic fertilizers include:

- Compost: Compost is produced by decomposing organic matter, such as food scraps, yard waste, and manure, into a nutrient-rich soil amendment. It enhances soil fertility and moisture retention.

- **Manure:** Animal manure, such as cow, horse, or poultry manure, is a rich source of nutrients like nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. It improves soil structure and adds organic matter to the soil.
- **Bone Meal:** Bone meal is made from ground animal bones and is high in phosphorus, making it beneficial for flowering and fruiting plants.
- **Fish Emulsion:** Fish emulsion is a liquid fertilizer made from fish byproducts. It is a good source of nitrogen and micronutrients, promoting healthy foliage growth.

Organic fertilizers are typically applied to the soil surface or mixed into the soil before planting. They release nutrients slowly over time as they break down, providing a sustained nutrient supply.

INORGANIC FERTILIZERS

Inorganic fertilizers, also known as synthetic or chemical fertilizers, are manufactured through industrial processes. They are composed of concentrated nutrient compounds and offer precise nutrient ratios. Inorganic fertilizers have the advantage of delivering nutrients quickly and in specific amounts. Some common types include:

- 1 Nitrogen Fertilizers:** Nitrogen-based fertilizers like urea, ammonium nitrate, and ammonium sulfate provide readily available nitrogen to support plant growth and leaf development.
- 2 Phosphorus Fertilizers:** Phosphorus-based fertilizers like superphosphate and triple superphosphate are rich in phosphorus, which is crucial for root development and flower/fruit formation.
- 3 Potassium Fertilizers:** Potassium-based fertilizers like potassium chloride or potassium sulfate provide potassium, which aids in overall plant health, disease resistance, and stress tolerance.
- 4 Complete Fertilizer:** It is a Fertilizer that contains the three components Nitrogen, Phosphorus, and Potassium in various percentages eg 15-15-15. It very good for seed germination and growth.

Inorganic fertilizers can be applied through different methods:

- **Broadcast Application:** Spreading granular or powdered fertilizer over the soil surface



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and incorporating it into the topsoil.

- Side-Dressing: Applying fertilizer in a narrow band alongside plant rows during the growing season.
- Foliar Application: Spraying a diluted fertilizer solution directly onto the leaves, allowing for quick absorption.

It's important to carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions for inorganic fertilizer application to avoid over-application, which can lead to nutrient imbalances or environmental pollution.

Ultimately, the choice between organic and inorganic fertilizers depends on factors such as soil fertility, plant nutrient requirements, environmental considerations, and personal preferences. Some gardeners and farmers prefer a combination of both, known as integrated nutrient management, to harness the benefits of both organic and inorganic fertilizers for optimal plant nutrition and sustainable soil management.

NPK FERTILIZER

NPK fertilizer refers to a type of fertilizer that contains three primary macronutrients essential for plant growth: nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K). These three elements are often referred to as NPK, and their presence in fertilizers is represented by three numbers on the fertilizer packaging, such as 15-15-15 or 20-10-5. These numbers indicate the percentage by weight of each nutrient in the fertilizer.

Here's a brief overview of the three primary macronutrients found in NPK fertilizers:

1. **Nitrogen (N):** Nitrogen is vital for plant growth and is responsible for promoting leaf and stem development. It plays a crucial role in chlorophyll production, protein synthesis, and overall plant vigor. Nitrogen deficiency can result in stunted growth, yellowing of leaves, and reduced yield. NPK fertilizers contain nitrogen in the form of ammonium (NH_4^+), nitrate (NO_3^-), or urea, depending on the specific formulation.
2. **Phosphorus (P):** Phosphorus is essential for energy transfer, root development, flowering, and fruiting. It aids in the formation of DNA, RNA, and ATP (adenosine

triphosphate), which are crucial for plant metabolism. Phosphorus deficiency can lead to poor root growth, delayed maturity, and reduced flower and fruit production. NPK fertilizers provide phosphorus in the form of phosphates, such as monopotassium phosphate (MKP) or diammonium phosphate (DAP).

3. **Potassium (K):** Potassium plays a vital role in regulating plant water uptake, improving disease resistance, and enhancing overall plant health and vigor. It helps in enzyme activation, photosynthesis, and the movement of sugars and nutrients within the plant. Potassium deficiency can result in weakened stems, increased susceptibility to pests and diseases, and poor fruit quality. NPK fertilizers include potassium in the form of potassium chloride, potassium sulfate, or other soluble potassium salts.

The ratio of NPK in fertilizers can vary depending on the specific needs of different plants, soil conditions, and growth stages. For example, a balanced NPK ratio of 15-15-15 signifies an equal percentage (15%) of each nutrient, while a ratio of 20-10-5 indicates a higher proportion of nitrogen (20%), followed by phosphorus (10%) and potassium (5%).

It's important to consider the nutrient requirements of specific plants and conduct soil tests to determine the appropriate NPK ratio for optimal growth. Using NPK fertilizers as directed, considering factors such as application rates and timing, can help ensure proper nutrient supply, promote healthy plant growth, and maximize crop yield.

Project Team



BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE NUTRIENT REQUIREMENTS FOR TOMATOES, OKRA, PEPPER, AND CUCUMBER:

- 1. Tomatoes:** Tomatoes are heavy feeders and require a well-balanced nutrient supply for optimal growth and fruit production. The key nutrient requirements for tomatoes are:
 - Nitrogen (N): Tomatoes require a steady supply of nitrogen throughout their growth stages to support foliage development and overall plant vigor. Adequate nitrogen promotes lush green leaves and healthy growth.
 - Phosphorus (P): Phosphorus is essential for strong root development, flowering, and fruit set in tomatoes. It aids in the production of energy-rich compounds and enhances fruit quality. Sufficient phosphorus helps promote robust flowering and fruiting.
 - Potassium (K): Potassium is critical for tomato plants' disease resistance, water uptake regulation, and fruit quality. It contributes to the overall health and vigor of the plant, ensuring proper fruit development, color, and taste.

Additionally, tomatoes require other essential micronutrients such as calcium, magnesium, and trace elements like iron, zinc, and manganese.

- 2. Okra:** Okra plants have specific nutrient requirements to support their growth and ensure the production of tender and flavorful pods. The primary nutrient requirements for okra are similar to tomatoes:
 - Nitrogen (N): Nitrogen is crucial for promoting healthy foliage growth in okra plants. It helps develop robust stems and leaves, leading to increased photosynthesis and higher yields.
 - Phosphorus (P): Phosphorus plays a vital role in root development, flower initiation, and fruit formation in okra. It supports the plant's reproductive processes and aids in pod development.
 - Potassium (K): Potassium is essential for okra's overall health and proper nutrient uptake. It helps in water regulation, disease resistance, and enhancing the quality of okra pods.

Okra plants may also benefit from calcium and magnesium supplementation to prevent nutrient deficiencies and promote healthy growth.

- 3. Pepper:** Pepper plants, including bell peppers and chili peppers, require specific nutrients to thrive and produce abundant, high-quality fruits. The key nutrient requirements for peppers are:
 - Nitrogen (N): Nitrogen is crucial for pepper plants' vegetative growth and leaf development. Adequate nitrogen promotes healthy foliage and helps maintain a balanced plant structure.
 - Phosphorus (P): Phosphorus supports root development, flowering, and fruit set in pepper plants. It aids in energy transfer, leading to robust flower and fruit production.
 - Potassium (K): Potassium is essential for pepper plants' overall health and fruit quality. It



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promotes disease resistance, enhances fruit color and flavor, and aids in proper water and nutrient uptake.

Pepper plants may also benefit from supplementary calcium and magnesium to prevent blossom end rot and ensure optimal growth.

4. Cucumber: Cucumber plants have specific nutrient requirements to support vigorous vine growth, abundant flowering, and fruit production. The key nutrient requirements for cucumbers include:

- Nitrogen (N): Nitrogen is essential for cucumber plants' vegetative growth, leaf development, and vine expansion. It promotes healthy foliage and ensures a robust plant structure.
- Phosphorus (P): Phosphorus plays a critical role in flower initiation, fruit set, and root development in cucumber plants. It aids in energy transfer and supports the plant's reproductive processes.
- Potassium (K): Potassium is vital for cucumber plants' overall health, fruit development, and disease resistance. It enhances fruit quality, regulates water uptake, and promotes strong cell structure.

Cucumbers may also benefit from calcium supplementation to prevent disorders like blossom end rot and maintain proper fruit development.

It's important to note that specific nutrient requirements can vary based on soil conditions, plant varieties, and environmental factors. Conducting a soil test and adjusting nutrient levels accordingly

DIY FERTILIZER

DIY fertilizer stands for "Do-It-Yourself fertilizer." It refers to a type of fertilizer that individuals can create or mix on their own using various ingredients commonly found in their household or local environment. The purpose of DIY fertilizer is to provide essential nutrients to plants, promoting their growth and overall health.

The specific components and formulation of a DIY fertilizer can vary depending on the plants being grown and the nutrients they require. Some common ingredients used in DIY fertilizers include:

- 1. Organic matter:** Materials such as compost, kitchen scraps, grass clippings, or manure

can be used to provide organic nutrients to the soil.

- 2. Nutrient sources:** Various natural substances can be used to supply specific nutrients. For example, bone meal or crushed eggshells provide calcium, while Epsom salt offers magnesium.
- 3. Mineral additives:** Substances like wood ash or rock dust can provide additional minerals and trace elements to the soil.
- 4. Liquid supplements:** Homemade fertilizers can also be created by steeping nutrient-rich plants or materials in water. Compost tea, for instance, involves soaking compost in water to create a liquid fertilizer.

It's important to note that while DIY fertilizers can be effective, it's advisable to research the specific nutrient requirements of the plants you are growing and ensure the fertilizer mixture provides the necessary nutrients in the appropriate quantities. Improperly balanced or excessive application of DIY fertilizers can potentially harm plants, so it's essential to follow guidelines and recommendations for their usage.

That is why we train and help you to know how to make it and balance the compositions for effective use and maximum yield.

LIVESTOCK FARMING



Livestock farming, also known as animal husbandry, involves the raising and management of domesticated animals for various purposes, such as meat, milk, eggs, wool, and other products. Livestock farming plays a significant role in global food production and provides a valuable source of livelihood for many people. Here's a brief overview of livestock farming:

- 1. Animal Selection:** Livestock farmers choose animal species based on their specific goals and resources. Common livestock species include cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks), and rabbits. Factors considered in animal selection include market demand, climatic suitability, available land and resources, and personal expertise.
- 2. Housing and Infrastructure:** Providing suitable housing and infrastructure is essential for the well-being and productivity of livestock. Housing facilities should protect animals from extreme weather conditions, predators, and diseases while allowing proper ventilation, lighting, and sufficient space for comfortable movement.
- 3. Feeding and Nutrition:** Livestock require a balanced diet to meet their nutritional needs for growth, reproduction, and production of meat, milk, eggs, or other products. Feed

options include grazing on pasture, forage crops, and/or providing formulated feeds consisting of grains, protein sources, vitamins, and minerals. Proper nutrition is crucial for animal health, productivity, and overall well-being.

4. **Health and Veterinary Care:** Livestock farmers must prioritize animal health to prevent and control diseases. This involves regular vaccinations, deworming, parasite control, and implementing biosecurity measures to reduce the risk of disease transmission. Veterinary care is crucial for timely diagnosis, treatment, and management of health issues.
5. **Breeding and Reproduction:** Managing breeding and reproduction is an integral part of livestock farming. Farmers may choose natural breeding through mating or use artificial insemination to improve genetic traits and ensure desired characteristics in offspring. Proper breeding management, such as estrus detection, pregnancy diagnosis, and genetic selection, helps maintain healthy and productive herds.
6. **Waste Management:** Proper management of animal waste is essential to prevent environmental pollution and maintain farm hygiene. Strategies include manure collection, storage, and proper disposal or utilization through composting, anaerobic digestion, or as a nutrient source for crops and pastures.
7. **Marketing and Sales:** Livestock farmers engage in various marketing channels to sell their products. This includes selling directly to consumers, through farmers markets, cooperatives, or selling to wholesalers and retailers. Developing relationships with buyers and staying informed about market trends helps optimize sales and profitability.
8. **Sustainable Practices:** Adopting sustainable farming practices is gaining importance in livestock farming. This includes optimizing resource use, reducing environmental impact, promoting animal welfare, and integrating practices like rotational grazing, agroforestry, or organic farming methods.

It's essential for livestock farmers to stay updated on best practices, technological advancements, and regulations related to animal welfare, food safety, and environmental sustainability. Accessing resources such as agricultural extension services, industry associations, and continuing education opportunities helps farmers improve their knowledge and skills in livestock farming.

OVER VIEW OF LIVESTOCK FARMING NUTRITIONAL BASE

When it comes to livestock nutrition, both organic and inorganic sources of nutrients can be used to promote rapid growth and overall health. Let's explore the types of nutrients



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commonly used in organic and inorganic livestock feeds and some examples of their sources:

Organic Nutrients for Livestock:

1. Protein:
 - Organic sources: Soybean meal, alfalfa meal, fish meal, cottonseed meal, and pea protein concentrate.
2. Carbohydrates:
 - Organic sources: Whole grains (such as corn, barley, oats, and wheat), molasses, beet pulp, and forage crops (such as grasses and legumes).
3. Fats and Oils:
 - Organic sources: Vegetable oils (such as soybean oil and canola oil), flaxseed, and fish oil.
4. Vitamins and Minerals:
 - Organic sources: Naturally occurring plant and animal-based ingredients, such as kelp, seaweed, and mineral-rich plant extracts.

Inorganic Nutrients for Livestock:

1. Protein:
 - Inorganic sources: Synthetic amino acids, such as lysine, methionine, and threonine, which are produced through industrial processes.
2. Carbohydrates:
 - Inorganic sources: Processed grain products, such as corn gluten meal or wheat middlings, which have undergone industrial refining.
3. Fats and Oils:
 - Inorganic sources: Refined vegetable oils, such as soybean oil or palm oil, which have undergone industrial processing.
4. Vitamins and Minerals:
 - Inorganic sources: Synthetic vitamin and mineral supplements, including specific forms of vitamins and minerals created through chemical synthesis.

It's worth noting that while both organic and inorganic sources can provide essential nutrients, organic livestock production emphasizes the use of naturally occurring and minimally processed ingredients. Organic farming practices strive to avoid the use of synthetic additives, genetically modified organisms (GMOs), and chemical fertilizers or pesticides.

The specific nutrient requirements for rapid growth and overall health vary depending on the type of livestock and their growth stage. It's essential for livestock producers to consult with animal nutrition experts or veterinarians to develop appropriate feeding programs that meet the specific nutritional needs of their animals while adhering to organic or conventional farming standards.



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HYBRID SEEDLING CROPS

Hybrid seedling crops offer several benefits compared to their non-hybrid counterparts. Here are some key advantages of hybrid seedling crops:

1. **Increased Yield:** Hybrid seedling crops are bred to produce higher yields compared to non-hybrid varieties. They often exhibit improved traits such as disease resistance, enhanced vigor, and better adaptation to environmental conditions. These traits contribute to increased productivity and improved crop yields.
2. **Disease Resistance:** Hybrid seedling crops are specifically bred to possess resistance or tolerance to common plant diseases and pests. This resistance helps protect the plants from infections and reduces the need for excessive pesticide or fungicide applications. As a result, hybrid crops can thrive better under challenging conditions and reduce the risk of crop loss due to diseases.
3. **Uniformity:** Hybrid seedling crops demonstrate a high level of uniformity in terms of growth, maturity, and fruit quality. This uniformity is desirable for commercial farmers as it allows for more efficient management and harvesting practices. Uniform crops also tend to have better marketability and meet consumer expectations regarding appearance and consistency.
4. **Improved Quality:** Hybrid seedling crops are developed to enhance specific desirable traits, such as flavor, color, texture, and nutritional content. These improvements contribute to better quality produce, making them more appealing to consumers and potentially commanding higher prices in the market.
5. **Adaptability:** Hybrid seedling crops are bred to exhibit better adaptability to various environmental conditions. They can withstand temperature fluctuations, tolerate drought or excess moisture, and thrive in different soil types. This adaptability increases the geographical range in which the crops can be successfully cultivated, providing farmers with more options for growing their crops.
6. **Early Maturity:** Some hybrid seedling crops are bred to have shorter growing seasons and faster maturity. This allows farmers to harvest their crops earlier, reducing the time and resources required for cultivation. It also enables multiple planting cycles within a single growing season, leading to increased productivity and potential profit.
7. **Hybrid Vigor:** Hybrid seedling crops often display a phenomenon known as hybrid vigor or heterosis. This refers to the increased growth, size, and overall performance of hybrid plants compared to their parents or non-hybrid varieties. The vigor can result in larger and more robust plants, improved nutrient uptake, and better overall crop performance.



It's important to note that while hybrid seedling crops offer these benefits, they require careful breeding and controlled production processes. Additionally, some hybrid crops may not produce seeds that reliably maintain their hybrid characteristics in subsequent generations, requiring farmers to purchase new hybrid seeds for each planting season.

OUR HYBRID SEEDLING CROP PRODUCT LIST				
CROP	VARIETY	PACK SIZE	DURATION OF HARVEST	RETAIL PRICE
MAIZE	DK920	2kg	75-85 days	
	DK818	2kg		
	DK234	2kg		
TOMATO	RIONEX	10g	60-70 days	
	RIONEX	100g		
	MAXIM F1	10g		
	MAXIM F1	2g		
	DANNY F1	10g		
	MASTER F1	10g		
	COMMANDO F1	10g		
	COMMANDO F1	2g		
SWEET PEPPER	SUPER BELL F1	10g	70-80 days	
	SUPER BELL F1	5g		
	CALIFORNIA WONDER	10g		
	CALIFORNIA WONDER	100g		
	KIMBO F1	2g		
	BATIAN F1	2g		
	SHITO ADOPE	50g		
WATERMELON	ANITA F1	10g	70-80 days	
	FAIDAH F1	10g		
	SUGAR BABY	10g		
	SUGAR BABY	25g		
	GREY BELL	100g		
CABBAGE	MICHELLE F1	10g	60-70 days	
	MICHELLE F1	2g		
	ROSSY F1	10g		
	ROSSY F1	2g		
	PENDO F1	10g		
	PENDO F1	2g		
CUCUMBER	ASHELY	10g	55-60 days	
	ASHELY	100g		
	SNOW WHITE F1	10g		

CAULIFLOWER	PLENTRY F1	10g	55-65 days	
	PLENTRY F1	2g		
BROCCOLI	ROCK F1	10g	60-70 days	
	ROCK F1	5g		
CORIANDER	MULTICUT	10g	55-65 days	
	MULTICUT	2g		
SQUASH	CERA F1	10g	65-75 days	
	CERA F1	5g		
OKRA	PUSA SAWANI	10g	65-75 days	
ONION	RED CORNET F1	10g	70-80 days	
	RED CORNET F1	25g		
CARROT	NANTES PRIME	10g	70-80 days	
PARSLEY	SUPER CURLED	10g	40-50 days	
CELERY	TALL CS	10g	40-50 days	
LETTUCE	GREAT SELECT CS	10g	40-50 days	
TENERA PALM SEEDLING	TENERA	200 SUCKERS	3 YEARS	
SUPER GENE PALM SEEDLING	SUPERGENE	200 SUCKERS	3 YEARS	
HIGH YEILD PLANTAIN SUCKER	GIANT ELEPHANT	200 SUCKERS	1 YEAR	
HIGH YEILD BANANA SUCKER	CAVENDISH GRAND NAIN DWARF CAVENDISH BLUE JAVA	200 SUCKERS	1 YEAR	
GIANT PAW PAW SEEDLING	MARADOL JS.22 PINK SOLO RED ROYALE	200 SUCKERS	6 MONTHS	
HIGH YEILD CASSAVA STEM	419 NR 8082	100 STEM BUNDLES	6 MONTHS	
GIANT DWARF COCONUT SEEDLING	NIFOR DWAR MALAYSIAN DWARF INDONESIAN HYBRID	200 SUCKERS	2 YEARS	

Please note that the duration of harvest can vary depending on various factors such as growing conditions, climate, and specific cultivation practices. The mentioned durations are approximate and can serve as a general guideline.



IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS:

Food For All A.K.A Global Food For All Nation has made significant strides in achieving its objectives. Some of our notable accomplishments include but not limited to:

1. Empowering over 1,000 farmers through training programs on sustainable farming practices and improved access to resources at Abakpanike in Enugu State.
2. Establishing Young Farmers Clubs in over 50 schools, reaching and impacting the lives of more than 5,000 students at Asa in Abia State.
3. Increasing agricultural productivity by implementing innovative techniques and technologies, resulting in improved yields and income for farmers.
4. Enhancing food security in targeted communities by promoting diversified and resilient farming systems.
5. Engaging with local communities and stakeholders to raise awareness about the importance of sustainable agriculture and the role of young farmers in building a sustainable future.
6. We help and train farmers on how to produce their own organic fertilizer with things around them, that can be used in any stage of the farming process.

Conclusion:

Food For All, also known as Global Food For All Nation, is a leading organization committed to agricultural empowerment and nurturing the next generation of farmers. Through our sustainable farming practices, access to resources, and Young Farmers Club program, we are making a positive impact on food security, livelihoods, and the future of agriculture. We invite individuals, communities, and partners to join us in our mission to create a world where everyone has access to nutritious food



SAY NO TO HUNGER AND POVERTY



Solving the Feeding Problems of Every Families.







RC. 6966600

FOOD FOR ALL

(A.K.A GLOBAL FOOD FOR ALL NATION INITIATIVE)

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