GPAF COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP PROPOSAL FORM (Round 2)

The proposal documentation provides detailed information about your proposed project. This information is used to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the initiative and will ultimately inform the DFID funding decisions. It is very important you read the **GPAF Community Partnership Window Guidelines for Applicants** and related documents before you start working on your Proposal to ensure that you understand and take into account the relevant funding criteria. Please also consider the **GPAF Proposals - Key Strengths and Weaknesses** document which has been adapted from the document prepared following the appraisal of full proposals submitted to GPAF Innovation and Community Partnership windows, and identifies the generic strengths and weaknesses of proposals submitted in relation to the **key proposal appraisal criteria**.

How?: You must submit a Microsoft Word version of your Proposal and associated documents by email to **gpafcommunity@tripleline.com** . It should be written in **Arial font size 12**. We do not require a hard copy.

When?: All Proposal documents must be received by the GPAF Fund Manager (Triple Line/Crown Agents) on or before **23:59 GMT on Thursday 3rd October 2013**. Proposal documents that are received after the deadline will not be considered.

What?: You must submit the following documents:

1. **Narrative Proposal :** Please use the form below. The form has been designed to allow you to record all the information required to assess your proposed project. Please note the following page limits:
   - Sections 1 – 8 : **Maximum of 15 (fifteen) A4 pages**
   - Section 9 : **Maximum of 3 (three) A4 pages per partner**

   Please do not alter the formatting of the form and guidance notes. Proposals that exceed the page limits or that have amended formatting may not be considered.
2. **Logical framework:** All applicants must submit a full Logical Framework/Logframe and Activities Log. Please refer to the GPAF Logframe Guidance and How-To-Note and use the Excel logframe template provided.
3. **Project Budget:** Applicants must submit a full project budget with the Proposal. Please refer to the GPAF Community Partnership Window Guidelines for Applicants and Financial Management Guidelines and the notes on the budget template. The Excel template has three worksheets/tabs: Guidance Note; Budget; and Budget Notes. Please read all guidance notes and provide full and detailed budget notes to justify the budget figures.
4. **Your organisation's governance documents:** e.g. Memorandum and Articles of Association, Trust Deed, Constitution. We need this to check your eligibility. **If you have any doubts about your eligibility please contact us immediately.**
5. **Organisational Accounts:** All applicants must provide a copy of their most recent (less than 12 months after end of accounting period), signed and audited (or independently examined) accounts.
6. **Project organisational chart/organogram:** All applicants must provide a project organisational chart or organogram demonstrating the relationships between the key project partners and other key stakeholders Please use your own format for this.

7. **Project Schedule or GANTT chart:** All applicants must provide a project schedule or GANTT chart to show the scheduling of project activities (please use your own format for this).

Before submitting your Proposal, please complete the checklist below to ensure that you have provided all of the necessary documents.

CHECKLIST OF PROPOSAL DOCUMENTATION	
Please check boxes for each of the documents you are submitting with this form. All documents must be submitted **by e-mail to: gpafcommunity@tripleline.com**	
Mandatory items for all applicants	**Check Y/N**
Proposal form (sections 1-8)	
Proposal form (section 9 - for each partner)	
Project Logframe and Activity Schedule	
Project Budget (with detailed budget notes)	
Your most recent set of audited or approved organisational annual accounts	
Project organisational chart / organogram	YES
Project bar or GANTT chart to show scheduling of activities	
Please provide comments on the documentation provided (if relevant)	

GLOBAL POVERTY ACTION FUND (GPAF) – COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP WINDOW PROPOSAL FORM		
SECTION 1: INFORMATION ABOUT THE APPLICANT		
.1	**Lead organisation name**	CIFAL Scotland
.2	**Main contact person**	Name: May East Position: CEO Email: may.east@CIFALscotland.org Tel: 0131225-4814
.3	**2nd contact person** *(If applicable)*	
.4	**Please use this space to inform of any changes to the applicant organisation details provided in your Concept Note (including any more up to date income figures)**	
SECTION 2: BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROJECT		
.1	**Concept Note Reference No.**	
.2	**Project title**	Increasing Food Security, Livelihoods for 3,349 People in Senegal through Sustainable Agroforestry, Permaculture, and Ecovillage Capacity-Building
.3	**Country(ies) where project is to be implemented**	Senegal
.4	**Locality(ies)/region(s) within country(ies)**	Guédé Chantier, Lahel, Moundouwaye and Diarra, Podor Department
.5	**Duration of project** (*in months*)	36 months
.6	**Anticipated start date of project** *(not before 01 April 2014)*	
.7	**Total project budget?** *(In GBP sterling)*	£217,203
.8	**Total funding requested from DFID** *(in GBP sterling and as a % of total project budget)*	100%
.9	**If you are not requesting the full amount from DFID, please list the amounts and sources of any other funding** (*In GBP sterling and as a % of total project funds)*	Not applicable
.10	**Year 1 funding requested from DFID *(In GBP sterling)***	£

2.11	**Please specify the % of project funds to be spent in each project country**	Not applicable
2.12	**Have you approached any other part of DFID to fund this project?**	NO

2.13 ACRONYMS *(Please list all acronyms used in your Proposal in alphabetical order below, spelling out each one in full. You may add more rows if necessary)*

CIFAL	Centre International de Formation des Acteurs Locaux
EDE	Ecovillage Design Education
GEN	Global Ecovillage Network
MDG	Millenium Development Goals
PME	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
WB	World Bank
WDI	World Development Indicators

SECTION 3: CAPACITY OF THE APPLICANT ORGANISATION

3.1 EXPERIENCE: Please outline your organisation's experience that is relevant to the proposed areas of work

Since its inception in 2006 CIFAL, a UNITAR Associated Training Center, has been leading regional, national, and international capacity-building activities focused on integrated approaches to sustainable development on a range of broad themes that are centre stage on the international agenda. Particularly relevant for this project is CIFAL's focus on bioregional responses to food security, integrated regional planning, transition towns and neighborhoods, community resilience, localisation of economy and green jobs, biodiversity and conservation, and global water scarcity. In a resource-constrained world, CIFAL capacity-building programmes have been reconnecting human development and global sustainability and promoting the need for a revolution on energy efficiency and resource productivity. CIFAL seminars have been unlocking the potential for rural peripheral communities to adapt to the direct and indirect impacts of climate change while addressing the more complex, broader structural causes of poverty. As a recent example CIFAL, Gaia Education, and Bangladesh Association of Sustainable Development launched a three year project, supported by the Scottish Government, which aims to build capacity and empower communities in Khulna and Bagerhat Districts, in Southern Bangladesh, towards sustainable agriculture, aquaculture development and climate change adaptation interventions.

3.2 FUNDING HISTORY: Please describe your organisation's main sources of funding, with an indication of the amounts received and the purpose of the funding.

Since its inception CIFAL Scotland core funding for ongoing operational expenses has been mainly covered by Scottish Government, Highlands and Islands Enterprise, Moray Council for the total amount of £329,894. In addition, CIFAL has energetically pursued "project related" funding from these and other partners, mostly in the form of sponsorship of various training programmes & information dissemination events for the total of £98,803. In 2013 CIFAL was granted £248,199 for delivering a 3 year project in Bangladesh.

3.3 CHILD PROTECTION (projects working with children and youth (0-18 years) only)
What is your organisation's capacity and experience in relation to child protection? How will you work with your partner(s) to ensure children are kept safe?

	Not applicable
.4	**FRAUD:** Are you aware of any fraudulent activity within your organisation within the last 5 years? How will you minimise the risk of fraudulent activity occurring in future?

n financial year ending 30th September 2012 an attempt to defraud the charity was made by misuse of a cheque by persons unknown. It was immediately spotted by our treasurer and corrected with no loss to he charity. Cheques are no longer used unless unavoidable. The accounts are audited by Statutory Auditors and the charity's accounts are regulated by the Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator.

SECTION 4: FIT WITH GPAF COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP WINDOW

.1 **CORE SUBJECT AREA** - Please identify **between one and three** core project focus areas (insert '1' for primary focus area; '2' for secondary focus area and; '3' for tertiary focus area)

Agriculture		Health (general)	
Appropriate Technology		HIV/AIDS / Malaria / TB	
Child Labour		Housing	
Climate Change		Income Generation	
Conflict / Peace building		Justice	
Core Labour Standards		Land	
Disability		Livestock	
Drugs		Media	
Education & Literacy		Mental Health	
Enterprise development		Reproductive Health / FGM	
Environment	2	Rural Livelihoods	
Fisheries / Forestry		Slavery / trafficking	
Food Security	1	Water & sanitation	
Gender	3	Violence against women/ girls/children	
Governance			
Other: (please specify)			

.2 **Which of the Millennium Development Goals will your project aim to address?** Please identify **between one and three** MDGs in order of priority (insert '1' for primary MDG focus area; '2' for secondary MDG focus area and; '3' for tertiary MDG focus area)

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	1
2. Achieve universal primary education	
3. Promote gender equality and empower women	3
4. Reduce child mortality	
5. Improve Maternal Health	
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
7. Ensure environmental sustainability	2
8. Develop a global partnership for development	

.3	**Explain why you are focusing on these specific MDGs.** Are the above MDGs "off track" in the implementing countries? If possible please identify sub-targets within not just the national context but also related to the specific geographical location for the proposed project. Please state the source of the information you are using to determine whether or not they are "off track". Your response should also inform section 5.3.

In the MDG Progress Index (Center for Global Development, 2012) Senegal ranks 67 out of 137 countries. Senegal has fully integrated the MDGs into its national agenda and has published several Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers under the pursuit of the UN targets. Despite this official commitment, the picture for their achievement in Senegal is mixed. According to the Minister of Economy and Finance, Senegal will not achieve many of the MDG targets by the year 2015 (press release, 2013). A critical area that requires a deep effort in the next years is agriculture, which is the sector with the greatest potential for poverty reduction. 60% of Senegal's population depend on agriculture (UNDP, 2011) and rural poverty levels remain critically high. Related to **MDG1**, the MDG Progress Index clearly shows a negative deviation from the path leading to the target of halving the poverty headcount (people living on less than PPP $1.25 a day) by 2015. The WDI show that rural poverty continues to be 10% above national levels, a trend that can be seen in the Podor department, where the project will take place (Senegalese government, 2012). Figures for poverty in rural areas have remained close to 60% between 2005 and 2011 (WB). The prevalence of undernourishment could be around 13% in 2015 if the current trends continue, slightly but not dramatically above the 10% target (Senegalese goverment, 2010). However, Podor is among the three Senegalese departments that show a crisis level of acute malnutrition (Senegalese government, 2012). The Nutrition Reinforcement Programme presumably covers the project village of Guédé Chantier (Senegalese government, 2010), but the benefits drawn from any of the programme by the local communities is perceived as non-existent, as stated by the local partner. For MDG7, according to the MDG Progress Index, Senegal has focused on improving access to water and sanitation, whereas the target related to environmental sustainability and restoration has received less attention, despite the fact that environmental sustainability is core to any development strategy with a long-term view. The WB provides alarming figures on agricultural patterns in Senegal: the proportion of permanent crop land has remained as low as 0.3% since 2000, but the proportion of arable land has increased from 15.8% to 20% in the same time period. This indicates an unsustainable pattern of shifting agriculture with a view on high short-term yields. The UN recognizes forests are a safety net for the poor, but they continue to disappear at an alarming rate in Senegal, from 93,000 km2 of forested area to 83,000 km2 in 2010 (WDI). Governament reforestation programmes exist or the Green Wall Project of the Sahel region (FAO, 2012) exist in theory but are far away from achieving MDG targets (ibid). Environmental restoration is lagging behind natural resource degradation, and particularly in the project region, there are no signs of the government programmes or the Green Wall iniative, according to regional experts. The promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women (**MDG3**) will be considered across all project activities as a fundamental part of success of the project. Women and children are often most vulnerable to poverty and food insecurity, suffering from severe malnutrition, anemia, vitamin deficiency, and increased mortality rates (World Food Programme, 2010). This is particularly relevant in the context of food insecurity in the Podor region. The project has a strong focus on capacity-building and will encourage female engagement and leadership in the process of local sustainable development, with a focus on women and men working together.

.4	**Please list any of the DFID's standard output and outcome indicators that this fund will contribute to?** Please refer to the DFID Standard Indicators document on the GPAF website. Please note that if you are using the standard indicators, these also need to be explicit in your logframe.

"Area of arable land under sustainable management" (outcome), adapted from standard indicator "area of forest under sustainable management"

"Reduction of acute malnutrition at household level" (impact), adapted from standard indicator "
Prevalence (percentage) of underweight children under five years of age in rural areas
"Measurable improvement in income generation obtained from sustainable food production and enterprise activities" (outcome), adapted from standard indicator "annual growth rate of household income in rural areas from agricultural activity (percentage)

SECTION 5: PROJECT DETAILS

5.1 PROJECT SUMMARY: maximum 5 lines - Please provide a brief and clear project summary including the overall change(s) that the initiative is intending to achieve, who will benefit, and the approach proposed to achieve the change. *(This is for dissemination about the fund and should relate to the outcome statement in the logframe. Please avoid jargon).*

This project uses an integrated capacity-building approach to empower 4 communities in Northern Senegal to improve food and livelihood security through sustainable agriculture. The project will strenghten the communities' social, economic and ecological competence and build skills in agroforestry, permaculture, food processing and trading to achieve a better, more sustained and more diverse food production for subsistence and income generation.

5.2 PROJECT DESIGN PROCESS
Describe the process of preparing this project proposal. Who has been involved in the process and over what period of time? Were representatives of the target group consulted, and if so, how? If a consultant or anyone from outside the lead organisation and partners assisted in the preparation of this proposal please describe the type of assistance provided.

In 2009, when CIFAL CEO May East visited Guédé Chantier in the context of a cross-cultural education programme led by Gaia Education, initial conversations took place with the village maire, Ousmane Pame, on how to join efforts in building long-term capacity of vulnerable communities in Guédé and 3 neighbouring villages towards increased sustainable food security and adaption to climate change. Ms East's has maintained a direct communication with Mr. Pame since then. After a request for a project intervention from the community, CIFAL suggested to submit a concept note for DFID GPAF funding. An in-depth understanding of local context and identification of opportunities and constraints provided by Guédé Chantier Municipality informed the initial design of the project. For the proposal design, CIFAL, using the local partner as the executive arm, consulted women organisations, farmers cooperatives, and an initial sample of individual households in Guédé Chantier and surroundings. The consultation was led by Mr. Pame with the support of the Guédé Eco-sentinels, a female-led group of local volunteers. The consultation of cooperatives took place through focus group discussions. Households were interviewed through a standard questionnaire phrased in simple language. The questionnaire was designed to represent the community in its heterogeneity but only a small sample has been taken at this stage to complement the information from discussion with the cooperatives. A comprehensive baseline survey of all project participants will be undertaken at project start. Local and regional experts and resource providers from Guédé's network of contacts were consulted for valuable input on local environmental conditions, challenges and solution approaches. Particularly valuabel input for project design was received by Prof Abdourahmane Tamba, Biologist and Permaculture Expert (SOS Environment, Member of Advisory Board of GEN Africa) and Mohamed Marigo, Agroforestry Technician (Guédé Chantier).The information gathered from key experts has been vital for the project design and the activities for sustainable food production. The use of local experts will ensure that language, concepts and course content are relevant and adapted to local culture and context before any learning process commences. Le Partenariat, NGO active in the project region and acting on behalf of the government, was consulted for valuable context information on poverty, hunger and current projects in Podor. In the UK, CIFAL has been designing the project structure and budget with regular consultations of Gaia Education on activities and course material. The core CIFAL team consists of May East, CEO, and Kevin Groome, International Development Coordinator. CIFAL have ensured constant communication with Mr. Pame in Senegal during the project design process. An external consultant was drafted in to support CIFAL. Offering a

valuable interdisciplinary background in environment and development, business development, communication and tropical forestry, Stefanie Kaiser has assisted with project design, proposal writing, and has provided overall guidance for the design of activities. Jane Rasbash, CIFAL Head of Partnerships, who has had 18 years of experience in community empowerment and human rights development work in South & South East Asia Region has contributed to the project development phase offering valuable input from previous experience and lessons learnt.

5.3	**PROJECT CONTEXT / PROBLEM STATEMENT** Describe the context for this project. What specific aspects of poverty is the project aiming to address? Why have these particular project locations and communities been selected and at this particular time? What gaps in service delivery have been identified that necessitate the intervention that you are proposing?

The project sites, the town of Guédé Chantier and the neighbouring villages of Lahel, Moundouwaye and Diarra (12,700 inhabitants in total), are located in Podor department in Saint-Louis province. Agriculture is essential for the livelihood of the people in the region, providing both food and income. However, the land is now degraded and unproductive, as a result of the sum of several factors: the project area is located close to the Sahel, an arid region that is prone to droughts due to climate change (WB, 2013). Furthermore, resilience to climate change is decreased by a shift away from traditional to more intense farming methods that do not promote a sustainable use of the land. As a result of a government campaign to boost economic growth (Senegalese government, 2013) through more intensive rice and tomato cultivation in the area, chemical fertilizers have been introduced and subsidised, with a negative rather than a positive long-term impact on soil quality, as local farmers state. The strategy benefits poorly paying food processing factories. The land is rapidly becoming depleted of nutrients, and, in combination with little and very uncertain rain falls, yields are declining and many crops or vegetables become difficult to grow (community consultation, 2013). Household income is unstable, and with the diversity in local produce now decreased, communities struggle to get back to the traditional and more resilient livelihoods based on a variety of local crops. The shift away from traditional agriculture has brought in imported low-quality goods that are often highly processed and, according to consulted community members, are less nutritious and compete with local produce, forcing farmers to even further engage in unsustainable practices with a view on short-term profits. The rural exodus resulting from this downward spiral of poverty leaves remaining households facing inadequate access to food and basic services (World Food Programme, 2013). Women and girls are often left behind to carry out both the agricultural and domestic labour when their men and boys leave in search of small jobs in cities. According to a government survey (2012), the prevalence of wasting (emaciation) in Podor reaches above-average crisis levels of around 5% of acute malnutrition, and chronic malnutrition can become an issue in the future if the current situation is not addressed. Average household income in Podor varies greatly depending on quality of land but is mostly below the national average. According to consulted village members, there is no real support from the government, and they hope for capacity aid to reboot agriculture, and get better access to education, finance and markets. The project sites have been chosen for a number of reasons: the above described situation is particularly severe in the project area. Furthermore, Guédé Chantier is the first village in the region to call itself an Eco village and to join GEN. It strives to preserve its traditions and environment and should be encouraged in this new option. Guédé Chantier has helped the surrounding villages to introduce some of these approaches. Guédé Chantier and Lahel are local hubs, and thus bring in a good potential for impact outreach. Furthermore, the GEN network has allowed the village initiative to come to the attention of the government, the media and other communities at a regional level, which will facilitate dissemiation of the project. Government initiatives have hardly reached the project area. NGOs like Le Partenariat focus more on the alleviation of acute symptoms of food security, and the communities are not aware of any effective sustainability-oriented programmes in their area.

5.4	**ANTICIPATED IMPACT ON POVERTY (within the lifetime of the project)** Please describe the anticipated real and practical impact of the project in terms of poverty

	reduction and changes to the lives of people within the beneficiary communities identified in 5.5, within the lifetime of the project.

This project will contribute to the overall goal of improved food and livelihood security by building an integrated set of specific capacities for sustainable land management and food production in the 4 target villages. Within the project lifetime, 420 people from across the 4 villages and with a high ratio of women and marginalised groups will benefit from the transition training workshops by becoming aware of environmental, economic and social challenges for the community and by getting the opportunity to actively participate in the design process of their desired future. This will have a particular impact on less dominant community groups, which can build confidence to start acting for positive change as integrated members of the community. Furthermore, 190 hectares of community land across the four villages will come under sustainable management. 1063 people will benefit from learning and applying agroforestry practices on 110 hectares of land. They will start to notice an improvement in the quality of their land, which will deliver better and long-term yield. They will start to grow a greater number of traditional vegetables, fruits and herbs, and will notice a more diverse availability of food and non-timber products for their families and for sale after 1 or 2 growing seasons. 1013 people, mainly women, will be given the opportunity to start permaculture gardens, with a similar effect on land quality and diverse output than the larger-scale agroforestry. From the overall 80 hectares, they will specially benefit from growing more herbs, fruits and medicinal plants. Both these groups will be able to recover their indigenous ecological patrimony and knowledge and use it for economic and nutritional improvement. This will create a greater sense of ownership over their land and future. A third group of 853 people, also mainly women, will improve the communties' food processing capacity. The growers groups will link with them to make the produce less perishable and thus allow for off-season sale, achieving better prices. This group may also engage in the processing of medicinal plants or timber-based produced to generate higher-value products, thus increasing the community's commercial capacity. Some of the food processing women will acquire more knowledge about market mechanisms and how to help the community to coordinate the growing and trading of their produce better. This will benefit the participants directly through better income and more staggered food supply during the year, and will have an impact on the wider community in terms of more stable and diverse food availability in the markets. For agroforestry and permaculture, the experts have pre-selected a few particularly versatile plant species that can be processed into a range of products for own use or sale as added-value products, and will link growers and processors groups within the community. In each of agroforestry, permaculture and processing activities, a group of people will be specifically trained in the new techniques, and will act as trainers within their community activity. Another group of 80 people will be trained as trainers for the transition training. These people will become agents for change beyond the project and will become reference people within their communities, which can lead to social empowerment. At the end of year 3, it is expected that the collective of community members engaging in agroforestry, permaculture and processing and trading will notice an overall 15% increase in income generation from their activities, and that an improvement in diet of at least the participants is starting to show. Furthermore, growing interest from additional farmers to engage in sustainable farming or participate in community future planning, will make the impact of indirect knowledge transfer to the wider community evident.

5.5	**TARGET GROUP (DIRECT AND INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES)** Who will be the **direct** beneficiaries of your project and how many will be expected to benefit directly from the anticipated poverty-reducing changes within the lifetime of the project? Please describe the direct beneficiary group(s) under a) below, differentiate where possible and provide numbers for each sub-category and then provide a total number in b).		
	DIRECT:	a) Description	Direct beneficiaries are the participants of the project activities. 420 villagers will attend the transition training workshop of which 80 will be trained as trainers. 1063 will engage in agroforestry, of which 100 receive special training; 1013 engage in permaculture (90 receive

			special training); 853 engage in food processing activities (100 receive special training). Permaculture and food processing will focus on women, whereas agroforestry will be more male-dominated. Exact gender ratios will be defined with community at start of project, in order to make participant allocation locally meaningful. Number of beneficiaries is based on information from Ousmane Pame, maire of Guédé Chantier.
		b) Number	3,349
	Who will be the **indirect (wider)** beneficiaries of your project and how many will benefit within the lifetime of the project? Please describe the indirect beneficiary group(s) and numbers on each category under a) and then provide a total number in b).		
	INDIRECT:	a) Description	Indirect number of beneficiares are family members of participants in permaculture, agroforestry and processing activities, as these will receive part of the benefit from better yields and income. Conservatively, Ousmane Pame estimated an average of only three per participant, as in some families two members may be participants. Furthermore, the wider community will benefit from a) more variety and stable supply of produce in markets, and b) transfer of knowledge skills from participants that can be applied on their own land. An overall figure of 22,000 indirect beneficiaries in target and surrounding villages seems like a reasonable estimate.
		b) Number	22,000
5.6	**PROJECT APPROACH / METHODOLOGY** Please provide details on the project approach (or methodology) proposed to address the problem(s) you have defined in section 5.3. How will the project work at the community level? Please justify the timeframe and scope of your project and ensure that the narrative relates to the logframe and budget. If this project is based on similar project experience, please describe the outcomes achieved and the specific lessons learned that have informed this proposal.		

This project employs the Ecovillage Design Education (EDE) approach, developed by Gaia Education, to empower the target communities to manage their agricultural land and produce efficiently and sustainably, and become the designers of their desired future. Lessons learned from working with fragile and marginalised communities have been drawn upon in the design of this project: most notably CIFAL and Gaia Education are carrying out a climate change intervention project in southern Bangladesh using the EDE approach. From the outset, the methodology will strongly rely on a participatory approach and will be led by a strategy of guiding communities, including those marginal to decision making, to envision a desirable long-term future and design and implement activities based on scenario-planning and back-casting. This phase will include ecovillage scenario planning and transition training in the form of two-days participatory workshops. The content will be specifically tailored to address pressing issues in the target community (section 5.3), and the “learning journey” will be further fine-tuned together with the participants and stakeholders. The monitoring and evaluation process will be designed to integrate simple mechanisms for feedback from participants and the wider community. The project will first conduct a baseline survey among all participants to assess the current state of and opportunities in agriculture and food processing, the current income and food security situation, and existing social structures and cultural arrangements, in particular related to gender. The project will have the following major components: An initial series of participatory scenario planning and transition training activities. There will be a special focus on empowering women to take on leadership roles in the design of an envisioned community future. A few participants will be trained as trainers to become agents that will ensure a sustained transfer of knowledge and professional skills within the community. Our methodology

ecognises that communities and their leaders are bearers of indigenous knowledge that bring in valuable knowledge to help their communities to achieve greater resilience. In a next stage, a group of mostly women will complete Permaculture Design courses to lead the villages in the establishment of permaculture gardens to produce more diverse and nutritious foods. Agroforestry training to a mixed-gender group will follow a "learning-by-doing" approach, with specific activities being undertaken on the production land, allowing for a smooth transition to community-led sustainable farming enterprises. Women who are trained in the use and maintenance of solar driers and solar cookers, enterprise and trade capacity building will continue to work with other community members particularly with other women after their training. This capacity-building component will also deal more specifically with addressing and meeting local challenges in trading, consumption pattern and identification of new market opportunities.The final component is related to the promotion of this project as a demonstration site for the integrated achievement of development strategies, bringing together poverty reduction, improvement of agriculture and markets to regional government to develop suitable policy to promote ecovillage development, and sustainable agriculture system. Experience and lessons learned from previous projects reveal that indigenous and global knowledge working together in a democratic, self-determined way is the best combination to foster sustainable development.

5.7 SUSTAINABILITY OF BENEFITS

How will you ensure that the poverty reduction benefits for the beneficiary population will be sustained?

The project is designed to act as a trigger for the long-term development of capacities in community-led sustainable farming, with the community empowered to creative positive cycles of economic and livelihood improvements after the project. Interested communitiy members will be selected for training-of-trainer courses, to carry the acquired awareness, empowerment and knowledge to a wider community. The project's advocacy component aims to encourage future support from local or regional authorities. Furthermore, the project is designed with a focus on fully unlocking the potential of female beneficiaries to strenghten the community's human capital for the future. Women shall gain the confidence and capacity to continue and promote project activities from their own initiative after the third year. This approach has also been designed to alleviate the issues and problems for women rather than alienate them further within their own communities and increase their workload, thus making the community more equal and efficient as a working group. Overall, the holistic project approach will create a sense of ownership of the resources within the community, which can be seen as one of the most important factors for project sustainability. This is achieved by a strong focus on transparency and participation within the project. Furthermore, linking environmental restoration to the restablishement of a traditional cultural patrimony that is based on nature, will strenghten the community's self-confidence as a cultural entity that holds a great indigenous knowledge and power over their resources.

5.8 SCALING-UP AND REPLICABILITY

What is the potential for future continuation, replication or larger-scale implementation of the proposed intervention? Please provide details of any ways in which you see this initiative leading to accessing other funding or being scaled up by others in the future. Describe how and when this may occur and the factors that would make this more or less likely.

The moment the visible outcomes of the project activities, such as better and more stable yields, more availability of products on the market or a better coordination of grown crops become apparent, the word will spread and surrounding communities will be interested in using similar farming and trading practices. For scalability in the long-term, it will be important to ensure that the participants' advocacy and leadership potential is fully unlocked, so they can become the key agents to carry the project concept to neighbouring communities. If the project proves to be successful, there is a significant potential for more significant scaling up or even project replication, if the attention of the government and other organisations can be caught. With additional funding, key areas for new project sites in the region and in Senegal could be identified. The Guédé Chantier Municipality has wider connections not only with

organisations in the region, but also with regional and national government and GEN Senegal. This network will be used to showcase the project. CIFAL Scotland, who has extensive experience working with government agencies, will be instrumental in helping the Guédé Chantier Municipality to engage with the government and initiating government policy change with regard to poverty, food production, environmental sustainability, gender equality in the region and attract further initiatives in that sense. The regional conference on MDG in St.Louis in December 2014 will be a good opportunity for this. The NGO Le Partenariat, well penetrates the traditional social system and could become agents of advocacy for this project. They have shown interest in collaborating.

5.9	**CAPACITY BUILDING, EMPOWERMENT & ADVOCACY** If your project includes capacity building, empowerment and/or advocacy components, please explain how these elements will contribute to the achievement of the project's outcome and outputs? Please also refer to the Additional guidance for GPAF Initiatives focused on Empowerment & Accountability

Capacity-building and empowerment are at the core of this project to achieve the goal of community-led sustainable farming approach to reduce poverty, food insecurity and environmental degradation. This approach of capacity aid looks at empowerment in an integrated way: acquiring skills and knowledge alone will not lead to sustained lines of action if it is not accompanied by a shared vision and determination and a strenghtened governance structure built on existing socio-cultural arrangements. The project will offer a combination of ecological, economic and social capacity-building, with the direct result of more efficient and sustainable land management, improved trading and as a consequence, improved livelihoods and food security. The capacity-building related to leadership, advocacy and management will be specially targeted to women, to empower them to become key agents in the community's progress towards sustainable development. At the output level, capacity-building will be an integrated part of both the courses and the specialized farming and food production activities. The participatory approach will result in a non-linear exchange of ideas, experience and knowledge, with facilitators guiding the communities in their desired direction of progress.

5.10	**GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION** How was the specific target group selected and how are you defining social differentiation and addressing any barriers to inclusion which exist in the location(s) where you are working? Please be specific in relation to gender, age, disability, HIV/AIDs and other relevant categories depending on the context (e.g. caste, ethnicity etc.). How does the project take these factors into account?

Honoring the tribal arrangements and social contracts, the allocation of participants to different activities will be decided within the community at the start of the project. Thus, female leadership will be encouraged by building on existing women-led structures in the villages: In Guédé there are several strong women's associations, who already engage in a range of micro-businesses. The project will aim to strengthen these existing business lines. In Lahel, there are no women's group, and the female project participants will be encourage to set one up. In Guédé, there is a female agricultural technician who is an expert in food processing. She will help select female or minority participants based on practical and empowerment criteria. Both the transition training and EDE course will have social capacity-building as an underlying theme, and the issue of how men and women can work together will be a core topic of discussion. It is at this point where it will become clear which allocation and linking of activities will work best to strenghten not only the position of the women, but give more power to the community as a conjoint force of both genders working together. At the start of the project, CIFAL will be on site and start a direct dialogue with the community to get an objective picture of local social arrangements and potential challenges and opportunities. This will lead to the design of criteria for the selection of participants for the more specialised project activities and trainings. The selection criteria will be elaborated based on the goal of social inclusion and the maximisation of the overall effectiveness of a patchwork capacity-building scheme, but CIFAL's will never intend to force the resolution of pre-existing conflicts by bringing clashing community groups together in the context of training. Potential social barriers to good governance will be

properly addressed within the group discussions.

5.11	**VALUE FOR MONEY (VFM)** Please explain why you believe that the proposed project would offer optimum value for money. How have you determined that the proposed approach is the most cost efficient way of addressing the identified problem? Please ensure that your completed proposal and logframe demonstrate the link between activities, outputs and outcome, and that the budget notes provide clear justifications for the inputs and budget estimates.

One of the reasons why Guédé and the 3 surrounding villages have been selected for this project section 5.3.) is the fact that there are existing structures, expertise and facilities that can be used by the project. As part of the transition to an Ecovillage, the Guédé Municipality had already established a Genetic Resource Centre. The project has been structured with the fact in mind that these pre-existing facilities and the associated expert knowledge can be used for the project to host and guide the training and capacity-building activities. This constitutes a significant aspect of the project's cost effectiveness. Furthermore, Guédé will soon have its first community and environment centre, financed by the EU, which can be used to host workshops and trainings within the project. A pre-existing strong network of the local partner can be used to support the project dissemination of information to regional and national government and other organisations in the region. This improves the project's chances to be replicated and scaled, therefore increasing the impact without additional costs for new structures or resources. Mr. Ousmane Pame is a strong local partner with a good liasing and inter-cultural competencies, and allows CIFAL Scotland to limit travel to the project site to the strictly necessary for yearly monitoring and evaluation and the punctual delivery of courses. Gaia trainers will be recruited from regional African offices, rather than from Europe. Also thanks to Mr.Pame's GEN engagement, local and regional technical expertise in agroforestry, permaculture, food processing and land restoration is available, saving money and transaction costs related to involvement of overseas consultants. The local eco-sentinels volunteers have committed to support the project, thus potentially reducing staff cost.

5.12	**COUNTRY STRATEGY(IES) AND POLICIES** How does this project support the achievement of DFID's country or regional strategy objectives? How would this project support national government policies and plans related to poverty reduction or other key sectoral areas?

The Operational Plan 2011-2015 of the DFID Africa Regional Programme (2012 update) includes several points in its vision to which this project can contribute: firstly, the intention to support the adaption to and mitigation of climate change through trialling and scaling up of low-carbon development opportunities to poor communities and by improving the evidence base and understanding of climate change. The present project clearly addresses this point from a grassroots posititon; the integrated capacity-building activities will build the understanding of climate change and empower the target communities to look for mitigation and adaption solutions, and to advocate these concept within the larger region. The sustainable farming and food production activities promote the development of low-carbon businesses, and furthermore promote the integration of regional markets at a small scale, contributing to a a further DFID goal. DFID also aims to increase private investment and spread the benefits of economic growth, by improving agricultural production and financial services. The project can act as a demonstration pilot site to lobby the government to progress in its development goals. The regional arm of the government (St.Louis province) aims to enhance regional growth through increased rice production. This might lead to a further shift in unsustainable growth-driven agriculture strategies. In addition, the regional development strategy aims to address environmental issues by creating small pockets of conservation units and the promotion of change in environmental behaviour of the population. The present project can be used as a flagship example to prove to the government that the aims of good sustained agricultural yield, linkage to markets, climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation can be compatible.

5.13	**ENVIRONMENT** Please specify what overall impact (positive, neutral or negative) the fund is likely to have on the

	environment. What steps have you taken to assess any potential environmental impact? Please note the severity of the impacts and how the project will mitigate any potentially negative effects.

The project pursues an integrated resource management approach, restoring the farming ecosystem as a whole, including soil, microorganismus or water cycles. Local expert Mohamed Morigo has undertaken an initial environmental screening of the project, using a standard Environmental Impact check list. The result is that the project is unlikely to have any negative impact on the environment. At this point, the positive and neutral environmental impacts can only be outlined, but the baseline assessment at project start will provide a comprehensive list of quantified environmental benefits. The agroforestry and permaculture activities will improve soil quality through the use of organic fertilizer and specific soil-enhancing techniques. Better soil will offer the conditions for better growth and the cultivation of a greater diversity of plants. The increased vegetation cover and diversity will prevent soil erosion while providing a wide range of products. The positive environmental impact of increased biodiversity will directly link to a social benefit of recovery of indigenous cultural patrimony and access to traditional medicinal and food plants. The focus will lie on the use of plants that are adapted to the harsh local conditions and can perform multiple ecosystems functions, at the same time, such as pest control, soil improvement or provision of fodder and firewood. A few suitable candidates, such as Vetiver grass or drumstick tree, have been suggested by permaculture expert A.Tamba. The described positive environmental impacts will be directly visible on the project plots. Nevertheless, the aim of the project is to design farming and permaculture schemes in a way that wider ecosystem benefits (e.g. erosion protection, water purification, habitat) can be achieved. The introduction of solar stoves for the food processing activities is a low-carbon and pro-forest solution that adds to the positive environmental impact.

SECTION 6: PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

6.1	**IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS** Please provide a list of all organisations to be involved in project implementation including overseas offices of the applicant and any partners starting with the main partner organisation(s). **Please only include those partners that will be funded from the project budget**. **Please provide full details for each of the partners in section 9.**

- CIFAL Scotland- Implementation Body
- Gaia Education- Collaborative Partner
- Guédé Chantier Municipality = local partner

6.2	**PROJECT MANAGEMENT** Please outline the project implementation and management arrangements for this project. *This should include:* • *A clear description of the roles and responsibilities of the applicant organisation and each of the partners. You must also provide an organogram (in a separate document) of the project staffing and partner management relationships.* • *A clear description of the added value of each organisation (including the applicant).* • *An explanation of the human resources required (number of full-time equivalents, type, skills, background, and gender).*

CIFAL will have the following roles: 1) Facilitator of participatory scenario planning activities, transition training and development of local level development and livelihood plan; 2) Support creation of policy guidance for sustainable development in the region; 3) Management and guidance of project's progress towards achievement: 4) Management of financial and legal matters; 5) Dissemination and mainstreaming key milestones and learning to MDGs and post-2015 international discussions. CIFAL brings in the added value of seven years of conducting capacity-building programmes advancing the integrated sustainable development agenda and aligning local needs to UN international conventions. As a UNITAR affiliated training centre CIFAL meets strict accreditation requirements, which ensure greater effectiveness and quality control in management and financial accounting. CIFAL has been contributing

o MDGs implementation from its inception and is an active participant of he post2015 development lebates. CIFAL CEO May East will be monitoring the project implementation. Ms East has been nternationally recognised as a Top 100 Global Sustainability Leader in 2011 and again in 2012, and has 21 years of experience in community empowerment in the Global South. Staff required will come from existing CIFAL Staff Project Manager (0.2), Finance & admin (0.1), Comms (0.15), Support (0.05) Scenario planner & transition trainer (0.03). **Guédé Municipality**, the local partner, will be in charge of Project management, monitoring and implementation of all activities in Senegal. Specific responsibilities nclude: overseeing of routine administration; collating information and reports on all in-country project activities (financial and narrative); mentoring and ongoing support to all key project actors and local partners through active liaison with stakeholders / participants and facilitiation of communication between hem. Ousmane Pame is the Maire of Guédé and thus enjoys a special position within the Guédé and the surrounding areas, which makes him the best person to manage and monitor local activities and report back to CIFAL. Furthermore, he represents Guédé within the Global Ecovillage Network Senegal, and will work complement CIFAL's in project advocacy with a different and more regional network. The local partner will use 3 existing staff - 1 Project Manager (1.0), Administrator (1.0), Assistant (1.0) and will bring in 6 new workers Permaculture Expert (0.3), Agroforestry (0.3), Livelihood Expert (0.3), Support *2 0.4), Finance Manager (1.0). **Gaia Education** will have the following roles: 1) Curriculum development and adaptation of Ecovillage Design Education to meet local needs; 2) Provision of experienced resource people to support local trainers to deliver appropriate sustainability courses; dissemination of lessons earnt with grassroots networks; mainstreaming lessons learnt with Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) partners Gaia Education's flagship curricula Ecovillage Design Education (EDE) adds value to the project as a cutting edge curriculum that teaches resilient community design with core nodules on economic, ecological and social aspects of sustainability. Gaia Education has an international expert and certification team and robust requirements to ensure that all certified courses are both rigorously assessed and locally adapted. Gaia Education has supported the delivery of more than 160 courses in 34 countries over 5 continents, reaching over 4.000 people in a variety of urban and rural settings including slums and traditional villages. Gaia Education will be subcontracted by CIFAL. Gaia Education associated experts will be commissioned by Gaia Education.

5.3	**OTHER ACTORS** Include details of any other key stakeholders or collaborative partners who will have a role in the project (but will not be funded from the project budget). How does this intervention link to or integrate with other programmes especially those of other government agencies?

Prof Abdourahmane (Biologist and permaculture expert at SOS environment) was consulted to offer first guidance on suitable permaculture approaches and opportunities, and has shown a strong interest in making the outcomes of his applied research available for this project. They will be involved in the delivery of the project capacity-building activities and in particular of the design of the permaculture activity, combining their expert knowledge with indigenous ecological patrimony from local participants. The local experts, in particular agricultural technician Mohamed Morigo, have made a great effort in the design of the project and will play a key role in the project. The Senegalese – French NGO "Le Partenariat" has been contacted as a key actor in the fight against malnutrition and poverty in the project region. They have stated their interest in looking at ways of collaborating with this project for mutual benefit. They act on behalf of the Senegalese government for the Programme of Nutritional Reinforcement, which is present in the target village of Guédé Chantier, and collaborate with World Food Programme.

5.4	**NEW SYSTEMS, STRUCTURES AND/OR STAFFING** Please outline any new systems, structures and/or staffing that would be required to implement this project. Note that these also need to be considered when discussing sustainability and project timeframes.

No new systems or structures will be required. Pre-existing staff or staff recruited from within close

existing partner networks (e.g. community members or experts with previous working relationship with one of the partners) will be used only.

SECTION 7: MONITORING, EVALUATION, LESSON LEARNING

This section should clearly relate to the project logframe and the relevant sections of the budget. Please note that you will be required to undertake a project evaluation towards the end of the funding period to assess the impact of the fund. **Please allow sufficient budget for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and note the requirements for external and independent evaluation.**

7.1	How will the performance of the project be monitored? Who will be involved? What tools and approaches are you intending to use? How will your logframe be used in M&E? What training is required for M&E? How will you ensure that beneficiaries and other stakeholders have opportunities to feed back on project implementation?

As project managers, CIFAL and Guédé Chantier Municipality will take joint responsibility for the M&E systems. For the baseline survey, quantitative and qualitative data will be collected through group discussions and questionnaires. The output will be to fine-tune the logframe baseline from which to measure progress. It will also allow to adjust planned outputs and indicators to make them more realistic. The performance of the project will be monitored by the project managers who will support the local project teams to create a detailed activity chart based on the activity register and logframe showing activities, milestones and additional steps to meet these. CIFAL Project Manager will ensure that all deadlines for reports and deliverables are met, monitor and review progress and make corrective management decisions to obtain high quality deliverables and reports, develop M&E structures in consultation with partners. Where possible, a Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) approach will be used and continuing on from project design, beneficiaries will be regularly consulted for their feedback for. Guédé Chantier Municipality and its local project teams will be trained to increase skills in M&E. CIFAL staff will attend NIDOS and BOND courses to increase monitoring and evaluation skills.
In summary, key monitoring and evaluation tasks are the following: 1) the first two months are dedicated to M&E design: draft outline M&E plan, devise Terms of Reference for baseline data study, Draft reporting formats and tracking systems to document quantitative and qualitative progress and measure impact where possible using a PME approach; 2) months 2-4: complete baseline study and refine indicators accordingly; finalise reporting formats & tracking systems; partners review & finalise M&E plan including detailed roles & responsibilities; 3) quarterly: update financial and activity reports from Guédé Chantier Municipality; review progress against activity plan; 4) every six months: check progress against baseline data and indicators; financial report submitted and checked against budget; explanation of under/over spends, delayed activities, unexpected outcomes & changes to plan; compile 6 monthly project reports for DFID & UNITAR; 5) end of year 1 and 2, and month 34: annual reflection and planning meetings to draw on lessons learned; check progress against milestones, indicators, outputs; identify changes to plans & unexpected outputs; share experiences and review strategy; check against risk register; include beneficiary and stakeholder input in process; 6) by month 27: Terms of Reference for independent evaluation; 7) by month 34: project evaluation to measure progress to outputs and impact; 8) midterm and month 34: stakeholder meetings and beneficiary consultations; 9) end of project: final project narrative report & final financial report submitted by project accountant

7.2	Please use this section explain the budget allocated to M&E, and to demonstrate that there is adequate budget provision to support the M&E processes described in 7.1. The budget must include provision for an independent external evaluation.

13% (£28,300) of the budget are allocated to M&E and learning, which will cover baseline survey, external evaluation, annual reporting, expenses related to dissemination and learning. Preparation and gathering of information for the external evaluation will start in early project stages, thus easing the resource burden at the end. 3 overseas trips for M&E are covered from a different budget.

7.3	How will lessons from your project be identified and learned, and disseminated to a wider

	audience? - Please explain how the learning from this project will be used within your organisation and disseminated to others.

The learning aspect of this project is an integral part of the monitoring and evaluation and will be managed by CIFAL and Guédé Chantier Municipality in close collaboration with local stakeholders. Lessons learnt will be drawn during course and activity evaluations, the annual reflection and planning meetings, and in consultation with beneficiaries and stakeholders both formally at mid-term and end of project, and informally as appropriate. They will be used to refine project activities and strategies. Lessons learnt will be complemented by photo and text material on project case studies showcasing women empowerment, sustainable agriculture and new technologies that improve the lives of beneficiaries. This set of information will be disseminated at different levels by partner institutions through their networks (section 5.8).

SECTION 8: PROJECT RISKS AND MITIGATION

8.1	Please outline the main risks to the success of the project indicating if the potential impact and probability of the risks are high, medium or low. How will these risks be monitored and mitigated? If the risks are outside your direct control, is there anything you can do to manage their potential effects? If relevant, this may include an assessment of the risk of engagement to local partners. The risk assessment for your programme needs to clearly differentiate the **internal** risks and those that are part of the **external** environment and over which you will have less (or little) control. *(You may add extra rows if necessary - as long as you do not exceed the overall page limits).*

Explanation of Risk	***Potential impact*** High/Medium/ Low	***Probability*** High/Medium/ Low	***Mitigation measures***
Adverse and unpredictable weather conditions may affect some of the farming activities.	Medium	Medium	Capacity-building covers climate change adaptation and crop diversification for increased resilience.
Currency exchange Fluctuations may lead to depreciation of budget available for coming years	Medium	Medium	1) budget based on current trends in and lessons learnt; 2) scalable project approach allows to downsize in case of shortage of funding
Cultural / religious resistance to the project approach	High	Medium	1) participatory project design 2) approach focuses on strengthening pre-existing roles
Project content may be too advanced for participants with low or unexisting educational level	High	Low	1) baseline study on educational level 2) activities do not require much written material 3) experience with illiterate users