



INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION
GRANT APPLICATION
PART 1: COVER SHEET

Name of Organization: Enter legal name of organization

Barnes Hill Community Development Organization

Organization ACRONYM:

BHCDO

Project Title:

"Building community resilience through self-sustainability"

The complete restoration of our community reservoir mitigates the effects of drought as it provides water for crops, animals and people. It is also an effective link of Heritage with Biodiversity. Efficiently planning and organizing the park project surrounding this reservoir can support livelihoods, increase employment and offer opportunities for income generation, as well as the honing of new skillsets for the women men and youth. Ultimately, this builds resilience through a self-sustaining community in the long run; one able to adapt and offer protection for its most vulnerable members .

Project Summary: (Do not exceed 50 words.)

Construction on the project site around the reservoir will feature a multipurpose facility to be used as a hurricane shelter, for group training, meetings and will be powered through wind and solar generated electricity. There will be processes for better control of the movement of water through the more northern area of the park, to transform and utilize the harvested water from the reservoir into a water distillation and bottling programmer which could, conceivably, provide inexpensive and safe drinking water available to those of the community and beyond.

Duration: 18 Months. The duration of the support requested should be consistent with the nature and complexity of the proposed activity.

Amount requested from the IAF: \$ 220,000 (in US dollars)

Proponent counterpart: \$ 30,000 (in US dollars) *

Other counterpart: \$ 45,000 (in US dollars) *

*Counterpart is a contribution from the proposing organization ("proponent") or third party. Counterpart may be in cash donations or in kind, including, but not limited to, land, supplies, infrastructure, labor, and office, storage and meeting space.

How did you hear about the IAF?

Ruth Spencer had contacts many years ago with your staff and had visited your office and while in Washington Dc for the OAS Gender and Energy dialogue on October 24th, one of the participants shared the opportunity so she reached out to us and pledged support, using her knowledge and skillsets in piloting renewable energy applications locally and that of her Facility-Ruth's Place, to work and support this application from BHCDO working and moving toward a climate resilient entity.

DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION**Address:**

Street Address: __Barnes Hill Village, St George

Postal Address (where applicable): _____

City: St Johns_ ____Country: Antigua and Barbuda. Postal Code_00000_____

Office Telephone: _____

Country/area code Telephone Number

Cell Telephone: __ 268-_____

Country/area code Telephone Number

Fax: _____

Country/area code Telephone Number

Email: barneshillcdo@gmail.com**Website:** ____barneshillcdo.org_____**Contact Person(s):** Enter the name(s) of the person(s) primarily responsible for contact with the IAF. Mr. Mrs. Ms.

____Payne_____, ___Timothy___ President _____,

(last name)

(first name)

(position)

 Mr. Mrs. Ms.

Spencer

Ruth

Voluntary advisor

(last name), _____, _____, _____ (position)

(first name)

(position)

Year Organization was Founded: _2015_____**Date of Legal Incorporation:** ___01___ / ___13___ / ___2016___
Mon / Day /Year

FS 1/2016 ANTIGUA & BARBUDA in the Matter of the Friendly Societies Act, Cap. 184 of the Laws of Antigua and Barbuda, Revised Edition 1992 The Barnes Hill Community Development Organization (BHCDO) The Barnes Hill Community Development Organization (BHCDO) is registered as a Friendly Society under the Friendly Societies Act. GIVEN under the Hand and Seal of the Office at the city of St. John's 11 Antigua & Barbuda this 13 day of. March 2016

Direct Beneficiaries (number of people who will directly participate in and/or benefit from project activities): 500 persons

Indirect Beneficiaries: (number of people who will indirectly benefit from project activities): 25000

Funding History: Sources, years and amounts of previous funding received (excluding from the IAF) in US dollars.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Amount</u>
GEF/SGP	2016	50,000.00US\$

Has the organization ever received funding from the IAF? NO **If so, when?** _____
Grant # (if known): _____ **Amount:** _____

Annual Budget/Operating expenses for the last three years: _____ ; _____ ; _____.

Organizational Background: Brief description of the applicant organization, including its mission, structure (operating and governing), membership and achievements.

Mission (Do not exceed 100 words.) Building on the past; exploring the future. The organization was established to overcome the woes of a community that has been resilient for many years. The network and bonds established over time will allow for sustainable growth and cultivate a community of able bodied and able minded women and men ready to lead in their community and in the wider world.

Governing Structure (Refers to the organization's form of leadership which might include a board of directors, general assembly, fiscal council and/or chief executive officer; also indicate how decisions are made, frequency of meetings, etc.)

The group follows the friendly society legislation with a president and other positions. The group meets twice per month at a nearby primary school. The BHCDO has a treasurer and an assistant treasurer. Three member names on our bank account and we are required by law to submit annual audits for our operations. The BHCDO also has an established board of trustee with four individuals serving. The bi monthly meeting provide the Opportunities for -local

knowledge exchanges, Training approaches best suited and which present best practices for organizational capacity. Financial sustainability issues are also discussed and good governance mechanisms which include Participatory Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning. Aim is to develop strong community stewardship of the natural resources located in the community. To conserve, protect, to educate, to manage responsible, to value, facilitate, build partnerships, set and achieve economic goals, enforcement of laws and regulations communicate for healthy community.

Operating Structure (Refers to the division of labor within the organization which might include an educational team, a communications team, an administrative department, etc.)

There is no fulltime staff as yet as most of the work is done through committed and volunteered support but limited amounts of project administration support have brought us thus far. Various government programs have provided volunteers over a six-month period to help with the labor as well as our group providing life skills training. Boys scout, have invested and assisted, a church group has committed to assist when we are ready

Membership (Only for membership organizations; describe the members, criteria to joining, fees charged, etc.)

We currently have a membership of 25 persons and this is growing.

Organizational Achievements (Describe your organization's founding history and past achievements)

With its restoration of the 1893 reservoir, the group has developed the site that was once in ruins into a biodiversity site where people relax in harmony with nature. The areas been transformed into an agro ecological site with diverse range of fruit tree development. Organic waste is used make compost; soil restored through the planting of zosyia grass, increasing the soils ability to retain moisture and water waste separated. The village was known for sugar apple trees over the years, and do many have been replanted along with many different species of plants and flowers. Butterflies, bees and other pollinators are once again habitants of the area. As a nonprofit organization, relationships with government agencies and corporate allies are maintained. The history of our community has been researched in the archives and due diligence is taken in ensuring that the reservoir has remained in as close to the original shape and function as when it was created. The site was an important water management system for the country at that time in the late 18th century and so the group has applied to the National Parks authority for it to be names a natural heritage site based on the restoration and history of the area.

Project-related Experience (Describe your organization's experience in the proposed project area(s) or sector(s))

Our first project has been the restoration of an 1893-commissioned community reservoir which was a community driven response and initiative based on a need for the community to adapt to the 4 years of drought impacting the island. This activity enabled the community to link our culture, history, traditional knowledge and values to our biodiversity. This, we have recently completed but prior to that we partnered with the Antigua and Barbuda Skills Training and Empowerment programmer to provide vocational and life skills through an attachment to the project for over 6 months for 15 unemployed youths and today many of these youth have received skills and now in productive jobs. The group has developed a fruit tree orchard and agricultural vegetable garden on three acres of land through the development of a traditional stone pond in the area this will provide for additional water conservation and that has enabled the group to embarked on this tree and plant development programmer

Case study on the project was shortlisted by the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative

It was selected for site visit by the Adaptation Fund for it's annual meeting for National Designated Agencies in August 2019 as a show piece in Community Based adaptation

Project will be featured in the 2nd edition of the Local Biodiversity Digest and Global Biodiversity outlook of the UN CBD

An application has been made to the National Parks Authority for the establishment of the area as a heritage and cultural site.

The group has also provided road drawings for a bypass road to enable the small road used in the year's bygone be changed to accommodate the growing numbers of vehicles passing through the village

**INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION
PART 2: NARRATIVE**

The application is the first step in developing a potential relationship with the IAF. This is your opportunity to share how you developed your ideas. Please address the following:

Context

1. Describe the community/communities expected to participate, including all characteristics you believe relevant.

The community and group members including the village nurse attends the bi monthly meeting to get updates, to share information and to plan the work schedules at the project site including the upkeep and maintenance of the area, A few persons came together which started to talk and discuss the issues of the village. This include the village nurse who spoke about the impact of the drought on the children and the older persons and the diseases that were afflicting person supported by poor sanitary practices. The nonfunctioning clinic was also a concern to the community members. The numbers started to increase but the need for water pointed to the need to restore the old reservoir built in the 1890 which lay in a state of dilapidation. and as the Adults shared the stories around the reservoir and how if functioned in years gone by-it began to dawn on the group that the site held many cultural and heritage factors

which could be tied to the biodiversity and could become a part of the solution to the water crisis. The group came together to respond to the state of land degradation, soil erosion, and loss of biodiversity recognizing the plants that seemed to be disappearing and becoming extinct with much decay and the atmosphere of gloom that seemed to have spread over the village especially when all the areas seems overrun with invasive species of plants. In addition, the youth seems to be lost, liming at the corners and smoking weed, forming groups which eventually get into problems and the young men ending up in prison. The group members also contribute regularly to posting of pictures and information to the website and face book page. We share information to international agencies under the Free prior and informed consent (FPIC). As a community conservation area we have been participating in the ABS Nagoya Protocol mechanism with processes currently being set up in the country since our government has ratified the agreement and our project site is used as a practical area for public education and awareness for biodiversity processes.

Barnes Hill is located at the northern coast of the island of Antigua, about 2 km away from the V.C Bird International Airport. The name is derived from (Ask Payne)

The area is a hilly terrain which means that water naturally makes its way through the village to the neighboring beach along the coastline. There is a general lack of cultivation of lands across the twin island state and this village is no exception. Acres of wild flora extend throughout the uninhabited lands. Little to no concrete effort is made to increase awareness, cultivation or functionality.

The size of the Barnes Hill community has grown significantly over the years along proportionally with the population of the Antigua and Barbuda. The organic routine of a community that used to come together regularly and interact has dwindled as population has increased. People in the community would gather as they collected water from the village reservoir among other collective activities. This has slowed possibly because of the diversification and specialization of economic systems, in addition to political discourse that seems to divide as opposed to unifying members in the purpose of building the community. Members of the community are still relatively friendly and the crime rate is very low. However, the environment and growth can be stagnated due to a lack of effort made by leaders on a country level and the acceptance of mediocrity by community members. This has led to difficulties in the provision of stable utilities to maintain day to day basic household operations. This is coupled with an abundance of untapped potential in youth, creativity and natural resources waiting to be exploited either by the members of the community or foreign investors with the drive to capitalize on our truly rich resources.

2. How do the community members or constituents engage in your project?

In the overall project, community members can engage in the actual cultivation of plants and trees, conservation of wildlife, participation in Arts and Heritage themed productions and operations, and involvement in the research and dissemination of information. In one case, a current member stumbled into the park by chance after a keen interest in a particular herb growing in the area. Since that point to now, he is an active member applying himself in event activities, agricultural processes and building strategic alliances. The Founder of the BHCDO along with key founding members started by planting individual slips of zosyia grass one by one until the park is now almost completely filled with zosyia grass trees and plants of all shapes and sizes.

The BHCDO hosts four seasonal events targeted to the community audience to raise awareness of certain plants as well as highlights of our heritage. In the spring, local authors and other creatives get the opportunity to platform their creative ventures on a platform called "Launch." In the summer, Visual arts add the ideal complement the burning glow of red orange luminescence of the flamboyant tree. This Flamboyant festival also seeks to advance other aesthetically pleasing aspects of our culture. Our Christmas wonderland has the appeal of a Community Caroling and Warm festivity grounded in three-quarters-of-a-century old traditions to usher in the Christmas season. By the February following, the very young gather for a picnic and stories in an event called "More True Stories!"

In each event and in the process of making any major decisions, due diligence is taken to remain as authentic to our traditional practices where they have served us in the past. Information is researched and discovered in the National Archives and from local authors such as the founder of the organization. There is still much more to uncover as it regards elements of our history and culture and especially in the face of globalization and the exploitative tendencies of our "developed" counterparts, there is an aspect of responsibility groups like the BHCDO have to protecting these articles and artefacts.

3. Have you worked together in the past? How and why?

The restoration of the reservoir has been like the electric shock from a defibrillator in that it has sparked a heart beat in the entire community. The restoration is a primary example of the community group spontaneously coming together to ensure the completion of a project with enormous potential. Since then, this manner of organic and spontaneous volunteerism has not died. In every aspect of the project: day to day operations and seasonal productions, members of the community have become emboldened to come together for the common good of the community.

When you ask any of the members why they do what they do, the answers will elucidate of a strong sense of character that will surely inspire anyone considering volunteerism. Some speak of the peace of mind that working in nature provides - the simple joys of purposeful activity. Others speak passionately about the evident opportunities for the development of future generations – a matter of completing the societal task at hand.

The stories of how this community group has encouraged the collaborative efforts to date is only the preface to the possibilities of synergies once increased mechanisms are in place to ensure consistency, stability and growth.

4. Identify the situation(s) you are addressing (the scope, nature, causes and social or economic impact).

We are in a state of upscaling with a vision aimed at sustainability but need to incorporate resiliency in our efforts so this project component will enable low cost infrastructure using a locally tried process using bricks to be manufactured and used in the construction. The last remaining family that made the bricks have agreed to provide the skill and training to enable our meet our vision. The incorporation of renewable energy, livelihoods creation and drought mitigation which contribute to a form of sustainable financing for the group and the community. The project aims to

demonstrate building resilient food and agriculture systems incorporating a community Financing mechanism for a resilient future to showcase a resilient community with appropriate, infrastructure and energy system and working with nature and strengthening natural ecosystems to build resilience.

The overall project is the completion of an aesthetically pleasing peace park with facilities and functionality for members of the community, members of neighboring communities, and application across the entire island of Antigua and Barbuda. A natural by product is the provision of hospitality services to our diaspora as well as tourists who are visiting our soon to be declared national heritage site. Much work has been put in the area surrounding this reservoir critical to development of the park. This reservoir is still not functional as yet, however. There is the need to construct a main water harvesting area as well as a water treatment facility so that the community can adapt to water shortages with access to potable water with ease of access.

In addition, our clear focus is in the establishment of a concrete, hurricane resistant structure. This structure will be designed to apply functionally as well as aesthetically compliment the landscape of the surrounding area. We feel that with building a structure we will be proactive in addressing the issue of shelter for workers, volunteers and visitors as well as security of equipment. If volunteers are made to feel comfortable with adequate running water and restroom facilities, this will likely encourage the expedient development of the park. Further, this building will afford us the opportunity to create a simple but very elegant short order eatery inclusive of facilities offering cold and hot beverages. Much of this food and drink will be coming from fruit, vegetables and herbs produced primarily in the park.

Lastly, in order for us to plan and strategically maneuver every aspect of this park project it becomes necessary for us to invest into administrative arm of our body. This involves regularizing our day to day operations and building up our finances. The building of this structure will also serve to complete these objectives.

5. How did you decide on the proposal focus and who participated in the decision?

The decision to focus on ensuring the functionality of the reservoir and investing into the overall development of the park is a natural consequence of the work that has already been done. In recent workshops with other community groups around the island, the issue of a lack of volunteerism was a widespread concern of almost all attending entities. It is hard enough for volunteers to contribute their time and resources despite some of their willingness given the impeding factors. Needless to say any, additional obstacles to seamlessly get work done on the park itself are unnecessary. How the group has functioned so far without such a facility actually speaks to the zeal and determination of our community members

There are no lack of resources available based on what nature has so abundantly provided but there is a need to effectively optimize these resources so that our community can become more adaptable to changing climate conditions and sustainable in its development. As such there is also an inherent need for the space to comfortably plan the completion of the park.

Board Members have been the primary source of access to resources whether in cash, in kind, or both.

fueling our activities with a consistent economic base is upon us.

6. Describe the activities you will undertake.

The purpose of the funds will be primarily to purchase equipment that will increase the sustainability of the entire project - namely a cement mixer a brick maker and a water desalination and treatment facility along with the necessary infrastructure to optimize the use of the water. This will be applied to enhance the primary activity that we are already doing which is the cultivation of trees and crops and conservation of wildlife which will help to complete our project is the proposed 5 year period.

The Office Headquarters aspect will be used to charge in the direction of the development of our CommTalk concept which will help us to generate funds along with all other participating community groups around the island. There is a definite need for office space and a general meeting area.

The storage and security aspect of the facility will help us in general to expand the vision and get more equipment if necessary.

The restaurant aspect will help to draw awareness to the park and generate some funds for day to day proceedings.

This will happen alongside accommodations made for the beautification of the surrounding grounds.

Please provide a description summary of your proposed project.

Building inclusive and participatory Climate resilience for the people of Barnes Hill to support the local community is needed and required to respond to hurricanes and other impacts of climate change. Resilience is emphasized to reduce impact of disasters especially hurricanes, storms, flooding and the ongoing drought which has high social and economic costs, and many forms of vulnerabilities. With the passing of hurricane Irma, we have learnt many lessons not to be repeated since the seniors and disabled persons could not find accessible shelters and there was need for developing coping skills especially among the children. This project will make sure that the proper and required infrastructure is in place and can be deployed very rapidly in the event of a disaster." This action builds on the restoration of the community reservoir an adaptation to the ongoing 4-year drought, the ruins of which which was in a derelict forgotten and unused stage since the early 1900, but with its restoration, the reservoir is now storing 110,000 gallons of water. The area is in progress to be declared a national heritage site and other developments to include a community tourism park will include the cultural, historical, biological, genetic and links to the other natural resources and community assets.

The Park will include a butterfly farm, orchid garden, and restaurant catering to provide local foods grown and produced in the garden, traditional-built bakeries, camping ground and development of plants areas for teaching purposes. This action is unusual for a community group but through strong empowered collective communal actions with synergies built with government and private sector this community site built on local traditional knowledge is thriving.

We will strengthen our food sovereignty patterns by planting more local food and increasing production of more root crops that can withstand catastrophic events and provide food for the community long after a devastating impact such as a strong/hurricane hits the country. Root crops are resilient and even in the case of severe flooding persons can still harvest crops such as yams, sweet potatoes, eddoes and cassava.

7. Explain in narrative form your work plan and provide a proposed schedule.

When funds are received:

Initial contacts will be made to all the relevant parties who will be working, investing or sponsoring the project and materials gathered.

Business Plans, Ledgers, Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation system, and Database will be established by enabled administrative team.

Focus will be placed primarily in the completion of the reservoir functionality

Land will be cleared for the establishment of structure.

Structure will be built with priority focus on administrative and storage capabilities.

Planning team will work to optimize facility in order to adequately serve the operation of applicable business plans.

Restaurant will be launched with the involvement of the entire community.

8. What partners are involved in this project and what are they committed to contributing?

Corporations:

Building and Construction

- Dews and Roberts Construction have already been instrumental in the restoration of the 1893 reservoir .

Financial Corporate Alliances

Non-profit Organizations

MEPA

Government Bodies

Public Works Department

Community Development Division

Department of Tourism

International

Sahara Technologies

Master Gardeners

9. Discuss anticipated outcomes, both immediate and long-term. How will you know if you have achieved them? How will you measure them?

PMERL* Mapping Behavioral Changes, Developing a comprehensive Map, Visual Documentation

Our hope is that with an investment in the people of Barnes hill along with the initiatives that come with that we will see an increase in involvement and development of the community based adaptation from inside out. Solutions for Water Sustainability and Generation of Renewable energy can only be possible when we have the appropriate team in the right place at the right time able to respond to the ever changing condition of an evolving society. We mainly want a facility to continue the work that we are already doing just more efficiently. The facility, though not in the "middle" of the village, will quickly become the heart and soul of sustainable efforts in the community and be the center of economic development in Barnes hill and beyond.

10. What makes your project innovative or different?

The ideas and the implementation comes from the local people- a bottom up approach versus a top down which is the norm in the island.. We are seeing and experiencing a new flow of creative ideas coming from the people and this builds processes for intergeneration transfer of knowledge. As we seek to link culture and heritage to biodiversity, building resilience is key for with hurricane we can lose everything overnight but the local shared knowledge of the elders is helping us to learn from the past. We are sharing our knowledge and many other groups and agencies including government technicians see something happening and want to learn so we are enhancing and building new relationships. In addition, our local work and solutions are creating synergies and integration across the Multilateral Environmental Agreements(MEA) and conventions with gender issues mainstreamed across many sectors. We have contributed case studies to the Global biodiversity Outlook which will be published in time for the Biodiversity COP in China and also in the local biodiversity Outlook 2. Our case study was also shortlisted by the International partnership for the Satoyoma Initiative. Coping with the drought has enabled us to build strong soils with greater water holding potential using our organic compost and we have also planted grasses to reduce soil erosion. This has helped us to mitigate some of the impacts of the drought/ and has led to soil and land restoration. Our local activities are addressing many issues, saving pollinators and seeking to restore natural ecosystems and demonstrate environmental stewardship through the contribution of indigenous and local knowledge (ILK) to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of our local resources. We will be participating in the local processes to educate our people about the new International Convention that our government signed on to in Sept 2019-the Escazu Agreement since it will empower our groups providing access to information, calls for public consultation and access to justice which are social safeguards mechanisms that we will hold our government accountable to.

11. Explain why your project is feasible.

It is driven by local ownership and buy in of the people, nationally recognized and valued by other local groups who are using our Heritage sites for many events and even government ministries come to do documentaries, to share processes of community based adaptation through site visits, asking us to make presentations and facilitate national events and other groups are being impacted by us.

12. Discuss potential challenges to the project and how your organization will address them.

Some persons know knowing the power of collective community actions say that that our perceptions and ambitions too high. We are a bold proactive group and where we see opportunities that we can make national contribute to such as designing new road ways, creating new community conservation areas and other area based conservation sites that can contribute to biodiversity restoration, rather than staying idle and

13. How will your efforts continue after funding from the IAF ends?

The project deadline for completion is 5 years

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION
PART 3: BUDGET

- Project budget must be in U.S. dollars. Please specify date and exchange rate used: Date October 24_Exchange rate: fixed rate at 2.70EC to 1.00US
- List by line item the amount requested from the IAF as well as counterpart contributions that will be dedicated to the project.
 - "Proponent Counterpart" refers to contributions from the organization submitting the proposal;
 - "Beneficiary Contributions" refers to contributions from the people benefiting from or participating in project activities when different from the "Proponent;"
 - "Other Contributions" refers to resources raised from outside sources that are necessary for project implementation;
 - In-kind contributions (e.g. goods; services; office, meeting, storage or other space; land; etc.), must be ascribed a monetary value.
 - Use footnotes to detail the source of each counterpart contribution.
- Identify at least one lettered sub-item for each of the applicable numbered line items. A list of examples of sub-items is provided on the following page.
- Note that salaries should include employee benefits if required by local employment laws.

Line Items	Request IAF	Proponent Counterpart		Beneficiary Contributions		Other Contributions	
	Cash	Cash	In-Kind	Cash	In-Kind	Cash	In-Kind
1. Administrative Expenses a. Computers b. Communication c. Office Supplies etc.	10,000		10,000				
2. Construction a. Materials, aggregates, steel, sand stone etc.	130,000				30,000.00		
3. Dissemination a. case studies documentaries, videos and website development etc.	10,000		5,000.00				
4. Equipment a. water bottling b. brick making	30,000						
5. Human Resources – Salaries a. Administration etc.	15,000		10,000		15,000.00		
6. Human Resources - Contracted Services a. etc.							
7. Human Resources - Contributed Services a. etc.							
8. Investment Capital a. etc.							
9. Loan Fund a. etc.							
10. Materials/Supplies a. etc.							
11. Operational expenses a. etc.							

12. Other a. etc.						
13. Preliminary Activities a. etc.						
14. Real Property a. etc.						
15. Sub-Grant Fund a. etc.						
16. Training a. etc.	10,0000.00		5000.00			
17. Travel a. etc.	15,000.00					
18. Vehicles a. etc.						
TOTALS	220,000.00		30,000. 00		45,000.00	

Examples of budget line items

	Budget line items	Examples of sub-items
1	Administrative Expenses	Rent, public utilities, office supplies and furnishings, insurance.
2	Construction	Buildings, structural improvements.
3	Dissemination	Publications, printing, seminars, audio-visual media.
4	Equipment	Tractors and other farm equipment, cold storage and other equipment, machinery, computer or office equipment.
5	Human Resources - Salaries	Payments to permanent staff or people directly associated with the project, and legally required benefits and social security.
6	Human Resources – Contracted Services	Professional fees paid to consultants for technical assistance in areas such as production and marketing, or for conducting surveys, studies or evaluations.
7	Human Resources – Contributed Services	Donated time/services of staff or people associated with the project or consultants.
8	Investment capital	Working capital, operating capital for an enterprise.
9	Loan fund	Revolving loan fund for production or marketing.
10	Materials/supplies	Fertilizers, seeds, medical and other supplies.
11	Operational expenses	Production, marketing, general or project maintenance.
12	Other	Miscellaneous expenses, organizational development, meetings.
13	Preliminary activities	Legal expenses, market study.
14	Real Property	Tangible and fixed assets related to land or buildings.
15	Sub-Grant fund	Support for small development projects.
16	Training	Teaching materials, supplies, publications, and printed matter.
17	Travel	Transportation, per diem.
18	Vehicles	Purchase or rental of cars, motorcycles, trucks, pickup trucks; insurance; fuel and lubricants; maintenance.

Please submit all applications via email to proposals@iaf.gov.

**Inter-American Foundation
1331 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Suite 1200 North**

Washington DC-20004

Tel: 202-360-4530
Website: <http://www.iaf.gov>



**INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION
GRANT APPLICATION
PART 1: COVER SHEET**

Name of Organization: Enter legal name of organization.

Family Awareness Consciousness Togetherness

Organization ACRONYM:

FACT

Project Title: "Women making a difference"

Project Summary:

FACT and partners in the community will train sixty women in four streams, giving them skills for employability and independence. At least 85% of training must be completed to graduate. They will be linked to jobs, institutions, grants or loans. We anticipate that money earned will improve their family life.

Duration: 12 Months.

Amount requested from the IAF: \$ 58,694 (in US dollars)

Proponent counterpart: \$ 8229 (in US dollars)*

Other counterpart: \$ 0 (in US dollars)*

How did you hear about the IAF? By email from Eliza Wethey (she/ella) foundation representative- Inter American Foundation

DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Address:

Street Address: Lot 72/83 # 78 Village Corentyne Berbice

Corriverton _____

Postal Address (where applicable): _____

City: __ Georgetown _____ Province (Dept./State): _____

Country Guyana _____ Postal Code _____

Office Telephone: 592 3353889
Country/area code Telephone Number

Cell Telephone: 592 6103908
Country/area code Telephone Number

Fax: _____ NA _____
Country/area code Telephone Number

Email: factgroup@yahoo.com

Website:Facebook Page FACT@factguyana

Contact Person(s): Enter the name(s) of the person(s) primarily responsible for contact with the IAF.

Mr. Mrs. Ms.

Jaundoo _____, Annette _____ Executive Director
(last name) (first name) (position)

Mr. Mrs. Ms.

Alicia _____, Kissoon _____, Accountant _____
(last name) (first name) (position)

Year Organization was Founded: _____ 2000

Date of Legal Incorporation: 09 11 / 2009 / _____
Mon / Day /Year

Direct Beneficiaries (number of people who will directly participate in and/or benefit from project activities): 60

Indirect Beneficiaries: (number of people who will indirectly benefit from project activities): 480

Funding History: Sources, years and amounts of previous funding received (excluding from the IAF) in US dollars.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Amount</u>
USAID/Maurice Solomon & Co.	July 2005-June 2006	\$34,163 USD
USAID/Maurice Solomon & Co.	July 2006-September 2006	\$10,178 USD
USAID/GHARP	October 2007-September 2008	\$75,595 USD

USAID/GHARP/CSDS	October 2008-September 2009	\$133,473 USD
USAID/GHARP/CSDS	October 2009-September 2010	\$141,988 USD
USAID/GHARP/CSDS	October -December 2010	\$54,150 USD
USAID/GHARP I/CSDS	January- September 2011	\$204,542 USD
USAID/GHARP I/CSDS	October 2011-September 2012	\$218,449 USD
USAID/GHARP II/CSDS	October 2012-September 2013	\$186,985 USD
USAID/APC	February 2014-September 2015	\$312,040 USD
USAID/APC	October 2015-July 2017	\$124,951 USD
USAID/CFYR-Creative Associates Inc.	November 2017-July 2018	\$64,830 USD
USAID/CFYR-Creative Associates Inc.	January 2019- July 2020	\$63,494 USD
USAID/CFYR-Creative Associates Inc.	September 2018-November 2019	\$32,433 USD
Global Fund/Guyana Business Coalition	July 1, 2014-June 30, 2015	\$1,887 USD
Global Fund/Cicatelli Associates Inc.	August 1, 2014-May 30, 2016	\$143,305 USD
Global Fund/Guyana Business Coalition	August 1,-December 31, 2017	\$9,843 USD
Global Fund/Alpha & Omega	August-October 2019	\$16,444 USD
Global Fund	December 2020'	\$3,657 USD
British High Commission	January-August 2016	\$16,262 USD
Australian High Commission	March-August 2017	\$15,116 USD
Australian High Commission	January-June 2018	\$22,378.5 USD
UNICEF	October 2010-September 2011	\$77,636 USD
UNICEF	March 1-August 31,2015	\$7,960 USD
UNICEF	January-March 2018	\$9,881 USD
UNICEF	May-December 2019	\$10,566 USD
Collegiate Church-Brooklyn NY	May 2016	\$10,000 USD
Collegiate Church-Brooklyn NY	June 2017	\$6, 000 USD
Collegiate Church-Brooklyn NY	May 2019	\$16,000 USD
Collegiate Church-Brooklyn NY	May 2020	\$15,000 USD
Guyana Gold Fields Inc.	January 2016	\$1000 USD
Guyana Gold Fields Inc.	February 2017	\$1000 USD

ChildLink/EU	October 2016-March 2018	\$12,000 USD
EU/YCG/FACT/Merundoi	February 2017-January 2018	\$10,558 USD
Research Triangle Institute	October 2019-January 2020	\$20,000 USD
Ministry of Education	December 2019-February 2020	\$ 7,000 USD
UNDP	February-May 2021	\$5,000 USD

Has the organization ever received funding from the IAF? No If so, when?
Grant # (if known): _____ Amount: _____.

Annual Budget/Operating expenses for the last three years: \$316,140USD (2019) ;
\$342,200USD (2020) ; \$313,960USD (2021) .

Organizational Background:

Mission

To serve Socially Disadvantaged Families and Communities through the provision of Health Care and educational services, while fostering partnerships and engaging policy makers to achieve exceptional quality of Life for all.

Governing Structure

Board of Directors

Chairperson- Juniour Blair- Child Protection Officer –Ministry of Social Protection –Corriverton- Rotarian
Vice Chairperson Paula Nassy- Lecturer at University of Guyana- Supervisor Family Court
Secretary Aretha McAlister- Head Teacher (Principal) Nursery School- Church Elder
Treasurer Bebe Nareman Soman- Retired Head Teacher
Assistant Secretary Treasurer Shalina Razack- Departmental Head (Mathematics) High School

Committee Members

Richard Collymore- Consultant- Business man
Jermain Daniels- Private Sector – Business man
Erica Pestano- Senior Probation Officer- Ministry of Social Protection
Dr. Phyllis Augustus- Doctor- Government
Sahadeo Harrack- Entrepreneur
Volunteers

Operating Structure

See Organization structure attached

Membership

Members are recruited by the board of Directors; persons also walk in and request to be a member of the organization. There is a screening process which is done by the Board of Directors, then an interview, and if successful there is a membership form to be filled out and a monthly membership fee. They are then oriented into the Organization and Volunteer when needed, aid in fundraising, awareness, look out for prospective partners(Private Sector/individuals) and opportunity to network with FACT, they work closely with the Board and management of FACT.

FACT's present member ship is forty two, there are twenty five additional members including those who have migrated. They are not active members, however they support the organization activities where giving back to the community is done in various ways. They are considered as Honorary members.

Organizational Achievements

Date	Funder/Partner	Activity	Indicator	Achievement
2017- 2018	USAID/CFYR (Community Family Youth Resilience)	One hundred and six children/adolescents 10-17 years old enrolled in the after school Program will be involved five times weekly in home work assistance, mentorship, life skills and	Improvement in creativity, child's ability and skills.	Overall objective met. Children together made over 84 different crafts some of which were sold and school supplies were bought and given to children. Four of them have formed a team to make paper bags out of printing papers and sell to
2019-2020				

		<p>recreational activities which included arts, drama, music, cricket and football (80 children targeted, 111 reached)</p> <p>Bi-monthly Parental conferences held to encourage parental involvement and support. (25 parents each conference)</p> <p>Family support in the form of food and hygiene hampers and school supplies.</p>		Fresh and Delicious Snackette. Baskets, pen holders, vase are just a few of the regular craft they make.
		Number of youths in sports, groups or clubs.		10 of the youths were selected for training in by the Berbice cricket board and were given gear; 2 of the 10 are female. They are now part of 3 cricket clubs in the Upper Corentyne Area. 11 boys were linked to 2 football teams in Corriverton. 13 joined the Seventh Day Adventist Pathfinder Club to play in the band.
		Academic improvement and Improved School attendance		For the duration of the 2-year program, over 92% of children have improved school attendance according to their school report card. 78% have improved academically both targets have surpassed the projected numbers.
		Provide parents with opportunities to be positively and actively involved in their child's academic life		<p>47 children wrote the National Grade six assessment examinations for the two successive after school program and were all successful and earned places at various Secondary Schools in Region 6.</p> <p>38 wrote the CSEC examination and were successful in four or more subjects. This year (2020) one child is in her school top students with 15 passes in CSEC – and another in her school top 5 with 11 passes in CSEC; they are both from the Science Stream. They have all found jobs or furthering their studies. We continue to be supportive to them.</p> <p>25 parents were targeted for this activity bi- monthly; target surpasses approximately 30-37 parents attended the group sessions. They also do check in at the Organization on the child's progress, are now actively attending parental conferences at school, uplifting reports cards, these activities they were not fully involved in previously. Support their children in sports encourage them to study.</p> <p>Families were given hampers to help with the nutritional aspect of the child and support in school supplies to support their return to school. (most of the families are single parents or low income families)</p>

2018-2019	USAID/CFYR	Youth Empowerment and Employability Training To provide a vocational training program for thirty six youths ages 17-29 years old in three streams (Food and Nutrition, Garment construction and Driving to empower Corriverton youth who are school dropouts or educationally unprepared to join the work force with skills training and support to increase their access to employability.	Twelve (12) months: Training in partnership with the Upper Corentyne Industrial training Center and job placement and aftercare services	All youths have completed the training and 99% have been linked to jobs or acquire funds to start their own businesses. One has migrated permanently and is continuing her studies.
May – December 2019	UNICEF	Youth Empowerment for 26 vulnerable girls and 14 Young MSM and HIV positive adolescent	At the end of 8 months 20 youths will be making commitment to serve as peer educators/mentors for Peers to conduct support group beyond UNICEF funding.	Thirty youths from both groups are Peer Educators Volunteering their services in helping their peers.
			At the end of 8 months, 20 Vulnerable Girls/Young MSM will be equipped with greater knowledge and skills will be able to make better choices of lifestyle.	Twenty youths completed training in Mehendi/Henna and nail art design and make up and are earning money working with beauty salon and their small businesses.
2019-2020	Ministry of Education	Re-integration of teen Moms into school system or skills training of their choice		Forty teen moms completed training in cosmetology/nail art design/hair braiding and make up. They were taught basic life skills in Sexual Reproductive Health, Domestic violence and abuse, time management, decision making, job application and interviews Each were given start up kits to start their own small businesses. Some have partnered together and have small business ventures, others on their own and some working with salons. Two went back to school (Critchlow) and wrote CSEC privately

Project-related Experience

FACT has worked in the past with the above mention partners in the funding table, for the past twenty years and has a track record of delivering the services and seeing the results.

The Organization received its first funding in 2005 from USAID through PEPFAR and was a yearly recipient until funding reduced in 2019. During those years and to date FACT has Partnered with other agencies namely, UNICEF, GLOBAL FUND, Ministry of Health (National AIDS PROGRAM SECRETARIAT) UNDP, UNFPA, Ministry of Social Protection, Ministry of Education, Australian High Commission, British High Commission, European Union, Colligate Church New York, Intersections International New York, Food for the Poor Guyana Inc., Faith Based Organization , Rotary and Rotaract Club on different focus areas.

FACT networks with the community and Upper Corentyne Industrial training centers, Corriverton Town Council and other Municipalities in the adjacent communities and youth and sports groups , individuals to design programs to the needs of the beneficiaries.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION PART 2: NARRATIVE

Proposal Summary- Narrative

Empowering and employing women and youth have far reaching social and regional impact. In observance of Global Entrepreneurship 2017, the US Embassy of Guyana noted that “studies show that women reinvest 90 cents of every extra dollar of income back into their families’ education and health.” And we believe it is a Fact to this day. According to FACT data, more than 60 percent of women in the Upper Corentyne areas are unemployed or educationally unprepared for employment. In previous FACT programs, one hundred and thirty-three (133) of at-risk youth have received training and achieved employability through the organization’s cosmetology, sewing, food and nutrition, masonry /carpentry and joinery/carpentry training. Through this work, FACT has clearly seen the need to expand its training and employability programs.

Women in the Upper and Central Corentyne areas are targeted to be included in the program. They come from low income and single headed households, their children are attached to the after school activity at

FACT and they were involved in the parental guidance activity of the said activity, they are part of the support group for Persons Living with HIV/AIDS, and/or they were referred to the Organization.

Engaging males in training without any financial gains has proven to be difficult, for in the Corentyne area men are expected to be the main bread winner, even though they are not prepared for the workforce, they would do almost any job to secure financial returns.

Most of the businesses in Corriverton are family-driven and are on a cash-only basis. The closing of the Guyana Sugar Corporation has resulted in reduced opportunity for employment in this region, which will make more women vulnerable to criminal activities and substance abuse, sex work, continuing a cycle of poverty in their future families.

Additionally COVID- 19 pandemic has added its fair share of challenges to all.

This project will help address these issues by providing 60 disadvantaged women, ages 16-40 with training that has been identified by local women as needed for work that is either readily available in Berbice or has a low entry barrier for self-employment.

The project will empower women by fostering economic growth, allowing them to be better equipped to provide for themselves and family members, thereby building self-esteem and confidence. Businesses ripe for employment include tourism and entrepreneurship opportunities. In the Upper Corentyne areas, there is a high demand for qualified individuals skilled in food preparation and preservation, and hospitality workers. Also, linking women to job opportunities with lending agencies/banks that finance small businesses will be readily available.

Qualified trainers will lead each training stream; ongoing evaluations will assess training impacts. Each graduate will be certified and be ready for employment/self-employment at graduation. FACT will involve local employers and financial organizations and will facilitate placement/linkages for trainees to available jobs.

Discussions with at least five businesses and vendors in the Corriverton market to date revealed that while they are willing to employ women who are qualified for the job and support them by buying the items for re-sale. The focus of this project was determined by the request of women from the target population, and through discussions with FACT's stakeholders.

The program will provide skills training in 3 streams in Agro processing; 1. Making preserves, fruits, jam, jelly, pepper sauce, pickled fruits. 2 Making dried and fresh seasonings and BBQ sauce etc, 3. Smoked and dried fish and sea food. FACT will collaborate with the Upper Corentyne Fishery Association, local farmers and whole sale dealers to acquire items/ materials at a reasonable cost. The training sessions will be conducted over a period of 12 months with at least 4 sessions per week. Starting with the local fruits, jam and jelly, pepper sauce and pickled fruits to attract the Christmas season where the items can be used in the homes, secondly the dry and fresh seasoning preparation and different sauce to be used in food preparation and thirdly fish and seafood preservation of smoked and salted fish and shrimp. On completion of the training, trainees will be certified and linked to appropriate jobs. For the three aspects of training 3 tutors will be employed to do the trainings, 20 women will be trained for a period of three months. For each aspect, a volunteer tutor will be assigned to assist slow learners All Trainees will be provided with a cost refund to facilitate travels to and from training and materials to be used.

In addition, training will include Life Skills, basic computer skills, Employability Readiness and Entrepreneurship Skills to all women enrolled in the program.

Women who successfully complete 85% of training will be eligible for graduation. Graduates will be provided with 3 months of placement and aftercare services to facilitate their entry into the workforce/ self employment. FACT will network with all relevant stakeholders to recruit appropriate employers and seek financial assistance in the form of loans and cash grants the women will be assisted throughout the application process and guided and supported through progression.

The program is projected to start on September, 2021 and conclude August, 2022 to facilitate the identification and registration of At Risk women and the completion and approval of the final report and successful closeout of the project.

Program Goal: To provide a vocational training program to empower 60 women ages 16-40 from Corrивerton who are school-dropouts or educationally unprepared to join the work force with skills training and support to increase their access to employability.

Objective 1: Equip 60 undereducated women with a variety of skills of their choice for employment.

Objective 2: Provide 60 women with life skills, employability readiness and entrepreneurship training that covers aspects such as sexual reproductive health, gender-based violence, and business management and computer skills.

Objective 3: To provide aftercare services to successful trainees in the form of mentoring and case management support before and after job placement over a period of 3 months.

Objective 4: To provide linkages for trained women to potential employers/ lending institutions and place successful trainees in jobs that matches their skills

Project

Activities

Objective 1: Equip undereducated women with skills in three streams of their choice for employment.

Activity: 1A

Provide Training in (Preserves) the local fruits, jam and jelly, pepper sauce and pickled fruits etc.

Provide training for 20 women for a period of three month, four times weekly. A tutor will be assigned to work with trainees who will be certified after the completion of training and linked to job placement. A daily log will be prepared for each trainee to document and monitor activity and

progress. Transportation refund, fee for trainer, items and utensils, bottles and containers, food Processor and Grinder will be required for this training.

Outcome: On completion of this training, trainees will be able to prepare budgets; plan and prepare items. Trainees will also be provided with training for Food Handlers and Preparation certification a requirement for all persons engaging in this training. This aspect of the training will be cost shared in collaboration with Regional Health Authority. However a fee for medical examination and photo graph will be needed.

Activity: 1B

Provide training in Making dried and fresh seasonings and BBQ sauce, sweet and sour sauce, seasoning sauce. Etc,

Provide, training for 20 women for a period of three months, four times weekly tutor will be assigned to work with trainees who will be certified after three months and link to job placement/ lending agencies.. A daily diary will be prepared with registration forms to track and monitor progress. Transportation refund, tutor fee, items and utensils will be required for the training. Bottles /containers for packing. Trainees will also be provided with training for Food Handlers and Preparation certification a requirement for all persons engaging in this training. This aspect of the training will be cost shared in collaboration with Regional Health Authority. However a fee for medical examination and photo graph will be needed

Outcome: On completion, trainees will be able to prepare budgets; plan and prepare items. Trainees will also be provided with training for Food Handlers and Preparation certification a requirement for all persons engaging in this training. This aspect of the training will be cost shared in collaboration with Regional Health Authority. However a fee for medical examination and photo graph will be needed.

Activity: 1C

Provide training in Making dried and smoked fish and shrimp and other sea foods.

FACT will collaborate with the Upper Corentyne Fishery Association, local farmers and whole sale dealers to acquire items/ materials at a reasonable cost.

Provide, training for 20 women for a period of three months, four times weekly Tutor will be assigned to work with trainees who will be certified after three months and link to job placement/ lending agencies. A daily diary will be prepared with registration forms to track and monitor progress. Transportation refund, tutor fee, items and utensils will be required for the training. Packing and labeling: Trainees will also be provided with training for Food Handlers and Preparation certification a requirement for all persons engaging in this training. This aspect of the training will be cost shared in collaboration with Regional Health Authority. However a fee for medical examination and photo graph will be needed

Outcome: On completion, trainees will be able to prepare budgets; plan and prepare items. Trainees will also be provided with training for Food Handlers and Preparation certification a requirement for all persons engaging in this training. Be ready for employment/small businesses. This aspect of the

training will be cost shared in collaboration with Regional Health Authority. However a fee for medical examination and photo graph will be needed.

Objective 2: Provide trainees with entrepreneurship skills, information technology and other cross cutting issues.

Activity 1A

Provide training in basic computer to all 60 trainees enrolled in the various streams, once weekly for nine months in three sets of 20 each of the training program (36) sessions. A tutor will be paid for each session conducted; travel refund will be required, cost for reproduction of materials and computers for this training.

Outcome: Trainees will be computer literate will be able to assist children in assignments and virtual learning at home and be able to use computer in their employment opportunities.

Activity IB

Training for all 60 women in entrepreneurship skills.

This activity will be conducted thrice in the project year with each batch of graduates. Facilitator fees, transportation refund, meals will be required for this training. FACT will cost share the Facilitator fee, training will be done by Small Business Bureau (Ministry of Finance), local Banks, National Insurance Scheme and Guyana revenue Authority.

Outcome: Trainees will acquire additional skills have a choice to be entrepreneurs or employed.

Activity IC

Training of all sixty graduates complete sessions in sexual reproductive health, gender-based violence, how to do job interviews, how to dress appropriately for different occasions, and general job ethics. Resource persons will be conducting the training, (staff from the Skeldon hospital, Ministry of Social Protection and FACT) Activity will be cost shared. Training will be conducted twice monthly and as may be required for individual trainees.

Outcome: Women will be more confident and self esteem built.

Activity 1D

Graduation Exercise

Women who have successfully completed 85% training will be eligible for graduation.

Objective 3: Support women in their entry into the workforce.

All graduates will be supported during the last three months of the project to gain entry into the work force/ Entrepreneurs. FACT staff will network with all relevant stakeholders to recruit appropriate prospected employers. The trainees will be assisted throughout the application process and guided and supported through the progression.

Outcome: Women will be fully equipped for the respective workforce/ Entrepreneurs. Percentage of trainees linked and retained in workforce.

MEASURABLE OUTCOMES FROM THE OBJECTIVES:

Improvement in various skills training measured by pre-and post- evaluation. Individual trainees will have oral, written or demonstrative evaluation every months to determine progress, challenges and individual needs.

Feedback from tutors and Monitoring & Evaluation Officer.

Number of trainees completed trainings.

Risk Mitigation (plan to deal with issues/challenges as they arise):

Should tutors be absent for any reason, a reserve pre-selected tutor would be available if needed
Should funds be disbursed late for implementation- FACT will use Organization's funds from sustainability ventures and membership dues to conduct activity until funds arrives, this will be done with consent from funding agency.

Workplan

No.	Milestones	Estimated Time to Complete	Detailed Activity and Output
1	Signing of grant agreement and Acceptance of Workplan	September 2021	Signed Grant Agreement
2	Recruitment of women: 2.1Meetings with Stakeholders 2.2Face to Face Interviews with Women 2.3Selection and Registration 60 women	September 30, 2021	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report on Meetings with Stakeholders 2. Completed Baseline Data with list of women Interviewed, profile of women selected and selection criteria 3. Self-Efficacy Pre-Test Questionnaires completed 4. Beneficiary Registration Forms completed 5. Key Personnel and Facilitators Contracts
3	3.1A Minimum of 40 Hours of Basic Life Skills Training completed. Topics covered must include: - Sexual & Reproductive Health - Gender Base Violence - HIV/AIDS - Information Technology - Effective Communication - Decision Making - Interpersonal Relationships - Peer Education 3.2 85% of women Trained in Basic Life Skills	November 9, 2021	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participants Attendance Register 2. Training materials for Life Skills Training 3. Completed Progress Report including pictures 4. Exit Survey for drop out (if applicable) 5. Completed Self-Efficacy Post Test Questionnaires

			6. Completed Youths Trained in Social and Leadership Skills Form (if applicable)
4	<p>4.1 Technical and Vocational Training completed</p> <p>4.2 85% of women Trained in one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fruits preservation, jams, jellies, pepper sauce and pickles - Dried and fresh seasoning preparation, BBQ sauce, sweet and sour sauce and local sauce for food preparation. - Smoked and salted fish and shrimp preservation <p>4.3 85% of women received certification and linked to jobs, secure loans, engage in small businesses</p>	<p>March 31, 2021</p> <p>May 31, 2021</p> <p>August 31, 2022</p>	<p>Participants Attendance Register</p> <p>Training Materials for Technical and Vocational Training</p> <p>Facilitators' Report with women performance assessment</p> <p>1. Facilitators' Log Sheets</p> <p>2. Progress Report including pictures</p> <p>3. Exit Survey for drop outs (if applicable)</p> <p>4.</p> <p>5.</p> <p>6.</p> <p>7. Form documenting women completing training (85% attendance of total course hours). To include number of persons receiving certification for the specific skill</p> <p>8. Completed Self-Efficacy Post Test Questionnaires</p> <p>9. Completed women trained in social and leadership skills Form (if applicable)</p>

Partner who will be involved in the Program are the following

Regional Health Authority- Training in Food Handling and Preparation

Ministry of Business-Small Business Bureau- Training in Small Business, grants, loans

Banks in Corriverton- How to access loans

National Insurance Scheme- Benefits and importance of paying to the Scheme

Upper Corentyne Fishermen Association- Supply of Fish /sea food

Farmers/ Vendors supply of fruits, vegetable, seasoning

Private Sector- supply of ingredients to be used

Rotary Club of Corriverton- Identifying women- Volunteers

Rotaract Club of Corriverton- Identifying women- Volunteers

Faith Based Organization- Spiritual support and identifying women- Volunteers

Corriverton Community Enhance Committee- identifying women- Volunteers

Upper Corentyne Chambers of Commerce- Volunteer and identifying women

Ministry of Education- Volunteers and Identifying women- Referrals

Ministry of Health_ Volunteers- Identifying women- Referrals

Ministry of Social Protection- Volunteers, Identifying women, referrals

Food for the Poor Guyana Inc. Referrals and food hampers for women

The anticipated outcome is to have all women complete and graduate in the various skills and link them to jobs or self employment to make them more independent and build confidence. This will be achieved through the number completed training and find employment/ gain independence. Ongoing support will be given to them to this effect.

This project is feasible because the Organization has done it before with youths and link 99 % to the world of works through partnership with the community partners, there is a need for it, it was requested by women.

FACT has a core group of supporters who we have worked with before and will continue to offer their support because they see it as a need.

The women who are trained will be used as Volunteer TORs in future funding, this will greatly reduce cost, FACT will network with the various Government line Ministry to subside activity and get their buy in.

A women's group will be formed, who will work together to make the items for sale, hence sustaining the activity.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION
PART 3: BUDGET

- Project budget must be in U.S. dollars. Please specify date and exchange rate used:
 Date: 2021/03/14 Exchange rate: 210_GUYD= 1USD__RBGL
- List by line item the amount requested from the IAF as well as counterpart contributions that will be dedicated to the project.
 - "Proponent Counterpart" refers to contributions from the organization submitting the proposal;
 - "Beneficiary Contributions" refers to contributions from the people benefiting from or participating in project activities when different from the "Proponent;"
 - "Other Contributions" refers to resources raised from outside sources that are necessary for project implementation;
 - In-kind contributions (e.g. goods; services; office, meeting, storage or other space; land; etc.), must be ascribed a monetary value.
 - Use footnotes to detail the source of each counterpart contribution.
- Identify at least one lettered sub-item for each of the applicable numbered line items. A list of examples of sub-items is provided on the following page.
- Note that salaries should include employee benefits if required by local employment laws.

Line Items	Request IAF	Proponent Counterpart		Beneficiary Contributions		Other Contributions	
		Cash	In-Kind	Cash	In-Kind	Cash	In-Kind
1. Administrative Expenses a. Rent b. Electricity c. Telephone d. Water e. Office Supplies etc.	\$6857		\$6,571				
2. Construction a. etc.							
3. Dissemination a. etc.							
4. Equipment a. Sink b. Pipe + Fittings Computers.	\$4,489						
5. Human Resources – Salaries a. Admin Staff b. Trainers c. Fringe Benefit	\$25,214	\$972					
6. Human Resources - Contracted Services a. etc.							
7. Human Resources - Contributed Services a. etc.							
8. Investment Capital a. etc.							
9. Loan Fund a. etc.							
10. Materials/Supplies a. Training Materials b. Snacks	\$12,563		\$686				
11. Operational expenses a.							

etc.						
12. Other a. etc.						
13. Preliminary Activities a. etc.						
14. Real Property a. etc.						
15. Sub-Grant Fund a. etc.						
16. Training a. etc.						
17. Travel a. Local b. Participants Refund	\$9,571					
18. Vehicles a. etc.						
TOTALS	\$58,694	\$972	\$7,257			

Examples of budget line items

	Budget line items	Examples of sub-items
1	Administrative Expenses	Rent, public utilities, office supplies and furnishings, insurance.
2	Construction	Buildings, structural improvements.
3	Dissemination	Publications, printing, seminars, audio-visual media.
4	Equipment	Tractors and other farm equipment, cold storage and other equipment, machinery, computer or office equipment.
5	Human Resources - Salaries	Payments to permanent staff or people directly associated with the project, and legally required benefits and social security.
6	Human Resources – Contracted Services	Professional fees paid to consultants for technical assistance in areas such as production and marketing, or for conducting surveys, studies or evaluations.
7	Human Resources – Contributed Services	Donated time/services of staff or people associated with the project or consultants.
8	Investment capital	Working capital, operating capital for an enterprise.
9	Loan fund	Revolving loan fund for production or marketing.
10	Materials/supplies	Fertilizers, seeds, medical and other supplies.
11	Operational expenses	Production, marketing, general or project maintenance.
12	Other	Miscellaneous expenses, organizational development, meetings.
13	Preliminary activities	Legal expenses, market study.
14	Real Property	Tangible and fixed assets related to land or buildings.
15	Sub-Grant fund	Support for small development projects.
16	Training	Teaching materials, supplies, publications, and printed matter.
17	Travel	Transportation, per diem.
18	Vehicles	Purchase or rental of cars, motorcycles, trucks, pickup trucks; insurance; fuel and lubricants; maintenance.

Please submit all applications via email to proposals@iaf.gov.

Inter-American Foundation

**1331 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Suite 1200 North
Washington DC-20004**

**Tel: 202-360-4530
Website: <http://www.iaf.gov>**



INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION
GRANT APPLICATION
PART 1: COVER SHEET

Name of Organization: Enter legal name of organization.

Saint Lucia National Conservation Fund (SLUNCF)

Organization ACRONYM:

SLUNCF

Project Title:

Developing the Resilience of Livelihoods threatened by Climate Change in four (4) selected communities in Saint Lucia.

Project Summary: (Do not exceed 50 words.)

The SLUNCF is assisting 4 vulnerable groups enhance their livelihood options threatened by climate change. They seek to build on on-going initiatives to be up-scaled e.g., the SBP and FDRA; the Jetty Boys benefitting from an opportunity to service yachtmen in Gros Islet; and elderly farmers in Monchy diversifying their methods.

Duration: 36 Months.

Amount requested from the IAF: \$400,000 (in US dollars)

Proponent counterpart: \$100,000.00 (in US dollars) * In kind contributions from SLUNCF and project grantees

Other counterpart: \$ 20,000 (in US dollars) * in kind contributions from the Ministries of Agriculture and Tourism.

*Counterpart is a contribution from the proposing organization ("proponent") or third party. Counterpart may be in cash donations or in kind, including, but not limited to, land, supplies, infrastructure, labor, and office, storage and meeting space.

How did you hear about the IAF?

The information was shared by Caribbean Biodiversity Fund (CBF) which also organised a webinar for the Caribbean Conservation Trust Funds and IAF.

DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Address:

Street Address: **Crick Road, Sans Soucis,**

Postal Address (where applicable): **P.O.Box CP6272, Conway, Castries, Saint Lucia**

City: **Castries** Province (Dept./State): **NA** Country: **Saint Lucia**

Postal Code: **LC - 04301**

Office Telephone: 758 285-8137
Country/area code Telephone Number

Fax: _____
Country/area code Telephone Number

Email: ceo@sluncf.org

Website: www.sluncf.org

Contact Person(s): Enter the name(s) of the person(s) primarily responsible for contact with the IAF.

Mr. Mrs. Ms.

Chase _____, **Vasantha** _____, **Chief Executive Officer**
(last name) (first name) (position)

Mr.

Finisterre _____, Felix _____ **SLUNCF Associate Member** _____
(last name) (first name) (position)

Year Organization was Founded: 2016

Date of Legal Incorporation: 05 / 31 / 2016
Mon / Day /Year

Direct Beneficiaries (number of people who will directly participate in and/or benefit from project activities):

3 communities and 1 youth group: It is estimated that the direct beneficiaries will be about 65 persons. One of the groups is made up of disabled persons.

Indirect Beneficiaries: (number of people who will indirectly benefit from project activities): **It is estimated that the indirect beneficiaries will be excess of 200 persons.**

Funding History: Sources, years and amounts of previous funding received (excluding from the IAF) in US dollars.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Amount</u>
SLHTA/TEF	2019-2020	200,000
Multi donor Endowment fund (CBF)	2018	165,000
Multi donor Endowment fund (CBF)	2019	175,000
Multi donor Endowment fund (CBF)	2020	185,000
Private sector Massy Stores	2019/20	56,000

<u>Has the organization ever received funding from the IAF? _____</u>	<u>If so, when? _____</u>
<u>Grant # (if known): _____</u>	<u>Amount: _____</u>
<u>Annual Budget/Operating expenses for the last three years: \$250,000.00 _____; _____;</u>	

Organizational Background: Brief description of the applicant organization, including its mission, structure (operating and governing), membership and achievements.

Mission (Do not exceed 100 words.) Secure and provide sustainable financing to support conservation, restoration and effective management of Saint Lucia's biodiversity and natural resources.	Vision (Do not exceed 100 words.) Saint Lucia's biodiversity, natural resources and human and ecological communities are resilient and healthy.
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Governing Structure (Refers to the organization's form of leadership which might include a board of directors, general assembly, fiscal council and/or chief executive officer; also indicate how decisions are made, frequency of meetings, etc.)
<p>The SLUNCF is an autonomous not-for-profit, established under the Companies Act of Saint Lucia CAP1301. It is governed by a Board of Directors comprising key conservation agencies in Saint Lucia. Members of the SLUNCF represent, a) the public, b) private, c) civil society organizations; and (d) an International NGO. Each of the members are represented on the Board. There are 2 types of Members: Founding Members (3 members) and Ordinary Members (8 members). All key decisions are sanctioned by the Board which is guided by the Organization's Bye Laws and which meets quarterly. The Board has standing committees (Executive Committee made up of the Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer); and the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) that is responsible for all matters pertaining grant making, including review of grant proposals and advising the Board on the grants to be issued. There is also an Audit and Finance Committee comprising the Chairman, Treasurer, and one other Board Member. The Bye Laws allow the Board to constitute adhoc committees when needed. A profile of the Board Directors is attached as Annex 1.</p> <p>The Chief Executive Officer directs the operations of the Fund. The finances of the Funds are managed by an off-site accounting firm while the book keeping is undertaken in house by the Administrative Officer, under the guidance of the off-site accounting firm. Annual Audits are undertaken by external audits who are chosen through the issuance of RFPs.</p> <p>The work of the SLUNCF is guided by a five (5) Year Strategic Plan, Sustainable Financing Plan, and a Public Awareness and Outreach Plan. These documents are used in the development of Annual Work Plans and Budgets.</p>

Operating Structure (Refers to the division of labor within the organization which might include an educational team, a communications team, an administrative department, etc.)
<p>The SLUNCF is governed by a Board representing all the members of the SLUNCF. There are three (3) Standing Committees:</p> <p>The Executive Committee is responsible for policy making</p> <p>The Technical Advisory Committee is responsible for all matters pertaining to grant making. Final decisions however are taken collectively by the Board. As necessary the TAC can invite representatives of agencies who are not members of the SLUNCF to assist in reviewing proposals.</p> <p>The Audit and Finance Committee is responsible for oversight and guidance on all matters of finance and for reviewing audited statements.</p> <p>The day-to-day operations of the SLUNCF are the function of the Chief Executive Officer, who is responsible for keeping the organization focused on its two main functions of, a) grant making, and b) sustainable financing.</p> <p>The CEO is supported by an Administrative Officer charged with the responsibility of carrying out the backstopping functions, including routine coordination of activities, basic communication etc. The in-house</p>

staff is completed with the Office Assistant, who is charged with ensuring the basic but critical functions of the office are maintained.

All legal matters are advised by the representative of the Saint Lucia Bar Council on the Board.

The accounting functions of maintain accurate financial records, compiling and providing timely financial reports have been out-sourced to and off-site accounting firm.

The Board appoints a firm of Auditors which is responsible for reviewing and verifying the accuracy of financial records and compliance with established rules of procurement, among others.

Membership

The SLUNCF is comprised of key national and international Institutions with an interest and expertise in conservation.

The Board of Directors (membership) is made up of such groups/institutions from:

- The public sector (Government of Saint Lucia) as follows: Ministry responsible for economic planning and development (Founding member), Ministry responsible for agriculture and fisheries, Ministry responsible for sustainable development and environment, and the Ministry responsible for social development.
- The private sector - St. Lucia Hospitality and Tourism Association (SLHTA) (Founding Member), St. Lucia Bar Association, and St. Lucia Credit Union League
- NGOs (local) - Saint. Lucia National Trust (Founding Member), and the Soufriere Marine Management Area (SMMA)
- NGOs (international and regional) - The Caribbean Youth Environmental Network (CYEN - St. Lucia chapter), and the Nature Conservancy.

The SLUNCF is registered as a not-for-profit under Saint Lucia's Companies Act. The membership and the organizational structure of the SLUNCF was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers. The Annual work plan and budget is approved by the SLUNCF's Board. The work plan showing source of funds, (CBF in this case) is further approved by the CBF Board.

Board members represent their organizations on a voluntary basis and are not paid a honorarium. Members are not required to pay membership fees.

Organizational Achievements (Describe your organization's founding, history and past achievements)

The SLUNCF was established through the GEF financed Sustainable Financing and Management of Eastern Caribbean Marine Ecosystems implemented by the World Bank and Executed by the TNC. One of the objectives of the project was the establishment of National Conservation Funds in the 5 participating countries of the Eastern Caribbean.

The SLUNCF was established as a not-for-profit company in 2016. It is governed by the general legislation established under the Saitn Lucia Companies Act and is guided by Bye Laws. The Bye Laws establish the governance of the SLUNCF and prescribes the procedures for such governance.

The two (2) primary objects of the SLUNCF are grant making and raising resources through sustainable financing mechanisms. Nevertheless, the SLUNCF also functions as a convener, as a repository for documents on conservation and environment in Saint Lucia, and provides assistance to CBOs through training and substantial mentoring.

Project-related Experience (Describe your organization's experience in the proposed project area(s) or sector(s))

Since operations started in January 2018, we have issued 1 grant and are in the final stages of granting 10 proposals. In addition to grant making we also work directly with community groups and other groups that are interested in applying for our grants. This includes assisting in understanding and filling our various proposal templates; training in log frame preparation and developing budgets, and in selecting the appropriate components for the project proposal. The SLUNCF through its large network also undertakes significant mentoring not only of its grantees but also of other community groups who are desirous of applying for grants from other sources.

In the last 2 years we have also been able to mobilise resources from the private sector to further capitalise our funds. The SLUNCF is now working with TNC in order to establish a coalition of national, regional philanthropists, donors and corporations to raise funds to further capitalise its endowment fund.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION PART 2: NARRATIVE

The application is the first step in developing a potential relationship with the IAF. This is your opportunity to share how you developed your ideas. Please address the following:

Context

Saint Lucia is vulnerable to climate change due to three main conditions: (a) its small geographical area, which accounts for the fact that disasters take on country-wide proportions; (b) its location in one of the highest-risk areas of the planet (high volcanic and seismic activity; being situated in the tropical cyclone belts, and direct exposure to the forces of the oceans); and (c) its dependence on few sources of income (the agriculture and tourism sectors) for a substantial part of its GDP. These sources of income have been severely reduced for months on end by single climate-related disasters. Another critical indicator of Saint Lucia's vulnerability, is its limited capacity to reactivate the development process after a devastating weather event.

In Saint Lucia, agriculture is highly exposed to the impact of climate-related hazards, with extended drought, flooding and other weather extremes (including tropical storms), causing substantial damage and exacerbating soil degradation (erosion) processes. A key threat associated with climate change is the decreased availability of fresh water for agricultural purposes. This, in turn, is impacting food security. In addition, significant drought has been experienced in recent years which have led to limited water available to support crop requirements and such low yield is experienced and supply to the tourism sector is limited. During extreme rainfall events losses occur due to high winds and flooding and this is a challenge particularly when a tropical system passes.

Three (3) sub-projects are located in high annual cumulative moisture deficit areas and number of dry months. The subprojects have therefore been designed to assist 3 groups of farmers who suffer from drought. Two (2) of these sub-projects have also been designed to scale-up the best practices in climate smart agriculture of the third project which has successfully introduced some measure to adapt to water scarcity in their farming practices. One of these two projects is to assist disabled farmers diversify their apiculture production with crop production. The third project, where the best practices will originate from is designed to diversify crop production so that the crops are fast growing and less susceptible to drought and other weather conditions.

Like agriculture, tourism is a major economic sector prone to climate related hazards. Many of the tourism plants and infrastructure are located on the coastline so as to benefit from the white sand beaches and beautiful sea. Unfortunately, such locations are also prone to being severely impacted by storm surges, coastal erosion, and strong winds. One of the sub-projects is an attempt to rehabilitate a jetty and to place some moorings all of which have been slowly destroyed by storm surge, tropical storms and coastal erosion. By rehabilitating this infrastructure, the project will contribute to building back the livelihood of a group of vulnerable jetty boys who are no longer able to offer their services to the yachts and other marine vessels plying the northern part of the island. In addition, a working jetty will also provide access to marine transport in the event that communities in Gros Islet, (the region with 30% of the population) and its north are cut off from the rest of the country because of major hazard event.

1. Describe the community/communities expected to participate, including all characteristics you believe relevant. There are four (4) community-based organisations from the North, East and South-West of Saint Lucia who are impacted by Climate Variability and Climate Change in different ways but who all wish to safeguard their livelihoods by building resilience to climate and disasters. The four (4) groups are described below:

a) **Superior Brooms Producers (SBP), La Pointe:**

Superior Brooms Producers (SBP) is a group of 25 farmers in La Pointe in the eastern district of Micoud. The SBP has a sterling record in innovative rural development projects. These include, the revival of Latanyé, for producing traditional brooms, with support from IICA; and rainwater harvesting for enhanced vegetable production with GEF funding. The SBP now wish to secure their investments and livelihoods by diversifying their operations and moving towards:

- Establishing a farming system for the growth and processing of a line of organic condiments and medicinal herbs
- Refurbishing an existing building to create an agro-processing plant, including solar dryers; small training room and storage space for tools, equipment etc.

b) **Monchy La Rose group:**

For the past 35 years this group, located in rural district of Monchy, Gros Islet, the tourism hub of Saint Lucia. The group has been the leading proponent of the indigenous flower festival. Unfortunately, the yield from traditional farming is declining due to lack of water. As a result, the ageing membership is seeking to diversify their farming practices from banana cultivation into vegetable production. Monchy is located in one of the most water stressed parts of the island. The Group wants to:

- Organize a climate smart farming system by installing tanks for rainwater harvesting and establish backyard gardens to plant vegetables, herbs and condiments to market to supermarkets and hotels
- Build capacity in key areas of production, marketing, etc., including sale to the nearby hotels.

The group is also proposing to build communal water facilities to mitigate water deficits which sometime, extends for months.

- c) **Farmers with Disabilities:** Formed in 2012 as a special group within the National Council of Persons with Disabilities, the 40-member group's most recent and successful projects was financed by the GEF and Saint Lucia Social Development Fund (SSDF). The project successfully experimented in establishing natural apiaries versus the traditional commercial approaches. Given the challenges of the disabled members, and reduction in the rate of pollination due to loss of forage caused by climate variability, the group is seeking the support of the SLUNCF to:
- Upscale its operations installing storage sheds, water tank, nursery, increased forestation to enhance pollination rates, new central hives; and
 - Assist individual members to diversify production toward short-term cash crops by rainwater harvesting on their personal agricultural holdings.
- d) **Gros Islet Jetty Boys:** A group of unemployed young men currently occupy a “liming spot” on the broken Gros Islet jetty. For six months of the year (December to May) there are countless yachts – the spillover from the nearby IGY marina - moored in the bay. The jetty represents a potentially promising opportunity for livelihoods for both the boys and the SMEs (restaurants etc.) in the town of Gros Islet. The jetty, however, is in disrepair because of the vagaries of climate and a number of hazard events.

The Jetty Boys are now primed and getting organized to:

- Repair the jetty to enable yachters' dinghies to dock and access the restaurants and other services available in the town (it will also attract small pleasure craft to facilitate landing of guests from nearby hotels)
- Organize the group in order to be able to provide services to the yachts in the bay such as moorings, garbage disposal, victualing etc.

The project aims to build the resilience of a very vulnerable group so that its members can actively participate in the tourism economy. It is also envisaged that once the jetty is rehabilitated, it could provide the facility for sea transportation in the event of weather hazard which could cut off the Gross Islet community from the rest of the country.

2. How do the community members or constituents engage in your project?
Consultations are held with the groups to inform them about the SLUNCF and how they can apply for grants. When they are ready to apply, further consultations are held on their project concept and training is provided on how to develop the project concept into a proposal using SLUNCF templates.

After the TAC has reviewed the proposals, the ensuing comments, where applicable, are shared with the groups and assistance provided in how they can respond to the comments and/or they can strengthen their proposal, include how to refine their budgets. Often the SLUNCF has to also provide consultants to assist groups develop their proposals.

Once a grant has been issued, the SLUNCF provides templates for reporting, monitoring and record keeping. Training is provided on the use of templates. The SLUNCF conducts monthly monitoring and mentoring on report preparation, including financial reporting. Site visits are conducted and where necessary the SLUNCF assists with identifying necessary consultants and/or technical assistance from other stakeholders.

The SLUNCF also sources opportunities for additional funding to projects or for groups to be included in innovation labs.

3. Have you worked together in the past? How and why?

The SLUNCF is at the verge of providing a grant to the Superior Brooms group to undertake some permaculture studies. All other groups are new to SLUNCF but staff of the SLUNCF have worked with the groups in different capacities.

4. Identify the situation(s) you are addressing (the scope, nature, causes and social or economic impact).

The scope of this proposal is to secure livelihoods of vulnerable groups whose productivity capacities have been impacted by climate related hazards. Over the years, although poverty rates have reduced, rural communities are becoming poor for a number of reasons, including a decline in agricultural production, because of the unavailability of markets and climate events resulting in water deficit, flooding, and degradation and such like. In addition, youth unemployment especially in rural and semi-urban communities is at more than thirty per cent. This, in turn has led to a surge in criminal activity.

The project is community-based and works to alleviate poverty by ensuring that livelihoods can be secured by adapting to climate change. To truly alleviate poverty in Saint Lucia, economic expansion is key, particularly in the agriculture which employs most of Saint Lucia's poor and in the tourism sector where employment, in the main, is low income.

The project is also gender and age sensitive. The three agricultural sub-projects involve female, differently-abled and elderly farmers while the tourism project will target male youth who are unemployed and frustrated.

5. How did you decide on the proposal focus and who participated in the decision?

The proposal focus was formulated as a result of these groups having approached SLUNCF for assistance and advise on where and how to seek funding for their proposed activities. The SLUNCF had issued 3 calls for proposals last year and is presently getting ready to grant 15 of these. It is therefore anticipated that funding would be inadequate to finance these groups although Superior Brooms will receive a small grant to undertake exploratory studies and assessments. The SLUNCF is also anxious to finance grants that are focused on vulnerable groups, climate and disaster related adaptation.

All 4 groups were invited to the SLUNCF for an initial meeting to assess their willingness to be part of the projects. Discussions were then held with individual groups in order to develop the activities that could be developed through this project.

Project

6. Describe the activities you will undertake.

6.1. Establish a climate smart organic farming system to diversify into the production of condiments, herbs, and traditional medicine in the community of La Pointe.

- 6.1.1. Establishment of a nursery to produce seedlings for sale to members.
- 6.1.2. Expansion of an existing rain water harvesting scheme by making available water tanks to members.
- 6.1.3. Retrofitting an existing building to create
 - a) A processing facility
 - b) Training and storage rooms
- 6.1.4. Construction of 20 mobile solar dryers for drying herbs, fruits and sea moss.
- 6.1.5. Development of a marketing and branding plan for the packaging, distribution and sale of herbs and condiments.
- 6.1.6. To institute a program of capacity building targeting subjects such as
 - a) Climate change/resilience and vulnerability in agriculture
 - b) Business management
 - c) Food processing.

6.2. To enhance the capacity of a group of unemployed youth in the town of Gros Islet to provide services to visiting yachtsmen.

- 6.2.1. Retrofit the existing jetty to facilitate its use by visiting yachts and pleasure crafts.
- 6.2.2. Provide another means of transportation by sea in times disasters.
- 6.2.2. To develop a program of services to be offered to yachtsmen in the bay including security and moorings.
- 6.2.3. To install moorings in the bay for the use of the yachts and pleasure crafts.
- 6.2.4. To develop and institute a system for the payment and collection of fees for the use of the facilities
 - a) Mooring buoys
 - b) Jetty
- 6.2.5. A program of capacity building and institutional development aimed at enhancing the capacity of the group for:
 - a) Management of the facilities
 - b) Uniforms, I.D cards, equipment etc.

6.3. To diversify livelihoods into agriculture in the community of Monchy

6.3.1 To institute a system for harvesting rainwater through a combination of

- a) Procurement and installation of 10-1000 gallons water tanks

- b) Construction of 4 ferro cement tanks in public institutions or a cluster of houses.

6.3.2 The construction of a central nursery for the growing of seedlings and plants for the members.

6.3.3 Construction 5 green houses for the growing of vegetables for sale and plants for the members.

6.3.4 To organize the poultry and small ruminant farmers -

- a) To utilize the animal waste for fertilizer

- b) To set up 2 experimental biogas digesters to provide cooking gas to the participating households.

6.4. To assist a group of Farmers with Disabilities Beekeepers Association (FDBA) in the South-west of the island, district of Choiseul, to replace foliage that had been destroyed by dry weather and to enhance their apiaries and augment their earnings.

6.4.1. To assist the FDBA to relocate their apiary (hives), increase the number of bees, and enhance pollination by planting new foliage; as well as build sheds for storage etc.

6.4.2. Procure and install water tanks on the farms of 25 members to enable them to engage in growing and selling vegetable (pumpkins and melons) to offset decline in incomes from honey production.

6.4.3. Develop a marketing plan for the group to seek new markets for their produce and honey, such as hotels and super-markets.

7. Explain in narrative form your work plan and provide a proposed schedule.

The project will be made up of the following components:

- i. **Inception** – further consultations with the recipient groups; finalising work plan; identification of roles and responsibilities and launch of the project.
- ii. **Capacity development and training of the groups** - The capacity needs of the groups to undertake their respective projects will be assessed in order to identify training needs. It is envisaged that the Ministries of Agriculture, Tourism and the Saint Lucia Hospitality and Tourism Association (SLHTA) will partner with the SLUNCF to provide the specialised training. Trainers will also be sourced from SLUNCF's extensive network of partners and stakeholders.
- iii. **Procurement** – all sub-projects need equipment which will be procured directly by the SLUNCF based on international procurement guidelines and procedures that the SLUNCF uses. In addition, the Jetty Boys sub-project will need consultants which will also be procured directly by the SLUNCF which will also work with the Jetty Boys in developing the necessary TORs and in monitoring the consultancies. Technical specialists will also have to be procured to assist the Jetty Boys with branding and marketing. Some of such expertise will also have to be sought for the Monchy Farmers.
- iv. **Installation/construction** – All sub-projects will require construction and installation. It is envisaged that such construction and installation will be undertaken by the groups themselves with some assistance from out sourced tradesmen. This activity also includes the establishment of nurseries for the Monchy Group. Technical assistance will be sought from the Ministry of Agriculture.
- v. **Other Implementation activities** – these will primarily focus on the launch of business plans and branding.
- vi. **Monitoring and Evaluation** – Although there will be regular monitoring of the sub-projects by SLUNCF staff, there will be an mid-term evaluation 118 months after the commencement of the project.
- vii. **Project administration** - this will include project management, fiduciary management, and reporting.

The schedule is presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Schedule of Proposed Activities

#	Activities	Quarters													
		Y1	Y2	Y3	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
1.0	Inception														
1.1	Community consultation		X												
1.2	Finalise work plans and detailed budgets			X											
1.3	Identify community roles and responsibilities		X												
1.4	Project launch		X												
2.0	Capacity development and training of sub-project recipients														
2.1	Conduct of needs assessment for capacity development and training														
2.2	Development of a capacity development and training plan for each sub-project														

8. What partners are involved in this project and what are they committed to contributing?

The Ministries of Agriculture, Tourism and Social Development are fully committed to providing technical assistance to the groups. The Ministries of Agriculture and Social Development are members of the SLUNCF. In addition, IGY Marina will assist the Jetty Boys and the SLHTA will assist the farmer groups to market their produce to the hotels; as well as promote the services of the Jetty Boys to the yachtsmen.

9. Discuss anticipated outcomes, both immediate and long-term. How will you know if you have achieved them? How will you measure them?

Table 2: Outcomes, OVIS and Sources of Verification

Table 2: Outcomes, OVI and Sources of Verification			
Outcomes		Sources of Verification	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
Immediate	Long term		
Superior Brooms climate smart organic farming			
Farmers have access to water for producing condiments, herbs and medicinal plants	Production is increased and sustained because of year-round availability of water for irrigation	Production outputs Farm records	Length of production cycle of crops cultivated increase by 25% by end of project. Reduction in 50% crop loss due to water deficit.

Table 2: Outcomes, OVIS and Sources of Verification

Outcomes		Sources of Verification	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
Immediate	Long term		
Farms are established and raw materials for production are being grown + training from Dept. of Agriculture FFS	Farmers dry and process their condiments, herbs and medicinal plants year-round	Farm records Production records	15% decline in production costs because of use of rainwater for irrigation At least X% increase in volume of produce dried and processed by end of project and Y% increase every year thereafter
Attractively packaged and branded products that easily penetrates the local market	Attractively packaged and branded products that penetrate the regional and international market	Market surveys Records on products sold to local and international outlets or agents Export records from Export Saint Lucia	At least a X% increase in market response to products by year 3 after end of project
Sale and distribution systems are established and working	Income and quality of life of the group increase	Farmer household survey	Farm household income increases by X % by end of project and a further increase of Y% by year 6 after project end
Monitoring records and best practice models and lessons documented	The project can be scaled-up to other farming communities in the country	Ministry of Agriculture records Proposals received by SLUNCF for similar projects	Rainwater harvesting for agriculture and production of condiments and herbs are being undertaken by at least 2 other communities by end project
Gros Islet Jetty Boys			
The jetty is retrofitted and ready to receive yachts and other marine vessels by the end of year 2 of the project	Promotional materials prepared and distributed to yacht charter companies through regional channels	Fee Collection records	No. of yacht arrivals at the end of year 2 of the project 100% increase in yacht arrivals two years after end of project
Yachts anchor on mooring buoys instead of dropping anchor out at sea	Service from Jetty boys on-going and Gros Islet bay gets known as a safe and welcoming haven for yachts with increase visits	Fee collection records	No. of buoys used in a day Amount of fees collected from buoys in a month
Association formed and registered as not-for profit and undergoing training	Jetty Boys is a registered not-for-profit and systems of operation are in place and working	Minutes from meetings Reports of operation of systems	Fully functional Marine Management Area with integrated yacht services
Local SMEs (restaurants and businesses) sensitized to business opportunities from yachts	Increase in business for SMEs. Dinner, beers, water, toiletries etc.	Survey Testimonials	100% increase in new from that specific sector
Monchy La Rose Group			
Members of the Group able to produce vegetables all year round	Production projections and market surveys and research on-going	Survey Project reports	At least 75% of membership are in production of vegetables by the end of year 3
The Group is able to market produce to supermarkets and hotel	Delivery and distribution systems are in place and working	Project reports Survey of producers, and their market outlets	At least 75% of crops produced by the Group is sold outside the community
Payment system is established for sale of produce	Members of the Group see an improvement in their incomes and quality of life	Survey of Living Conditions Testimonials	At least 50% of the Group report an increase of 25% of their incomes when

Table 2: Outcomes, OVIS and Sources of Verification

Outcomes		Sources of Verification	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
Immediate	Long term		
			compared to before embarking on vegetable production
Monchy Community has access to water during water deficit periods	Burden of sourcing water during droughts is lessened	Survey of Living Conditions Testimonials	60% of community has access to water during the first dry season after the construction of the water tanks
Farmers with Disabilities			
Operations are fully established and functioning	All production systems are in place and working	Project reports + site visits	Farm production begins by middle of year 2
Year-round production of short-term crops	Produce available year-round to satisfy customer demand and augment members' income	Farm records Project reports	At least 75% of the group cultivate all year round by end of year 3
Systems of sale and distribution is in place	Increased farm income	Farm records Survey of living conditions	100% of farmers report a 25% increase in income 2 years after end of project
New apiaries are established, trees planted to provide forage and enhance pollination	Increased honey production	Farm records	25% increase in honey production to levels before start of project
Payment system is in place and farmers receive monthly checks	Quality of life of Group improves	Project Reports Testimonials	100% of Group has at least 25% increase in income from before start of project.

10. What makes your project innovative or different?

It seeks to address the challenges of vulnerability of four groups in Saint Lucia from the perspective of, a) impact of climate events, b) personal weaknesses (gender, at-risk-youth, elderly and differently-abled). Sub-projects are aimed at enhancing the economic and livelihood independence of these groups.

11. Explain why your project is feasible.

The project will receive proven technical support form relevant departments/programs from, a) the GOSL, e.g., Dept of Agriculture (Farmer Field School), b) the SLHTA and IGY marina, and c) private consultants. Additionally, the goods/services of the sub-projects are all consistent with the mainstream economy:

Group	Product/service	Demand – out for service/product
Jetty Boys	Provision of services to yachtsmen such as, a) provisioning (fruits, water etc., b) garbage disposal, c) security, d) moorings etc.	Presence of yachts in the Gros Islet bay year-round – peaking to triple figures for the 6 months surrounding the ARC. There is a proven case in the SMMA which has replicable lessons.
FDBA	The line of products, viz., a) honey, and b) vegetables has a ready market.	The supply of honey has been in decline relative to the domestic demand. Similarly the market for fresh vegetables, especially if they could be produced during times of scarcity “dry” periods by using harvested rainwater.

Superior Brooms	Organically grown herbs, traditional medicines and condiments which is packaged and market-ready	There is a growing consciousness of the health benefits of consuming organic natural products and medicines
Monchy La Rose Group	Green houses and rainwater harvested production of herbs and vegetables	75% of the island's hotel room stock is located in the Gros Islet district and with over 300,000 stay-over visitors annually the hotels import a significant quantity of herbs and vegetables (carrots, lettuce etc.)

12. Discuss potential challenges to the project and how your organization will address them.

Risk Register	
Risks	Mitigation Strategies
Lack of cohesiveness in groups impacts timely implementation	On going training and mentoring. Assistance will be sought from the Ministry of Social Development
Inadequate capacities of the group especially at project start up.	Needs assessment undertaken during inception will identify capacity deficit and training will be tailored to meet that deficit
Group leadership is biased and causes group tensions	Ongoing consultations with groups in order to identify tensions and ameliorate them Distribution of equipment and water tanks will be undertaken in close consultation with the SLUNCF
Occurrence of hazard events that impact on crop production	Ensure that green houses and water tanks are appropriately located and well secured so that there is no disruption during the hazard event
Praedial larceny	Technical assistance will be sought from the Ministry of Agriculture to deploy cost effective mechanisms to prevent praedial larceny
Inadequate market penetration for sale of produce	Market analysis will begin immediately after inception to ensure that the right types of crops are produced to meet various market needs. Farmers will be linked with the SLHTA virtual agricultural clearinghouse programme which links agricultural producers with chefs. Farmers will also be linked to Massy Stores registered farmers' programme
Mooring buoys destroyed by storm surge	Appropriately technology will be used to ensure that the buoys are anchored to the sea bed.

13. How will your efforts continue after funding from the IAF ends?

The SLUNCF will introduce a program of capacity building, including TA in the relevant areas of project management, production techniques etc. The major procurement decisions will be taken jointly, as well as ongoing monitoring and project evaluation. It is expected that the SLUNCF will remain engaged with the groups from inception to completion.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION
PART 3: BUDGET

- Project budget must be in U.S. dollars. Please specify date and exchange rate used:
 Date: 01/31/2020 Exchange rate: 2.68 XCD
- List by line item the amount requested from the IAF as well as counterpart contributions that will be dedicated to the project.
 - "Proponent Counterpart" refers to contributions from the organization submitting the proposal;
 - "Beneficiary Contributions" refers to contributions from the people benefiting from or participating in project activities when different from the "Proponent;"
 - "Other Contributions" refers to resources raised from outside sources that are necessary for project implementation;
 - In-kind contributions (e.g. goods; services; office, meeting, storage or other space; land; etc.), must be ascribed a monetary value.
 - Use footnotes to detail the source of each counterpart contribution.
- Identify at least one lettered sub-item for each of the applicable numbered line items. A list of examples of sub-items is provided on the following page.
- Note that salaries should include employee benefits if required by local employment laws.

Line Items	Request IAF	Proponent Counterpart		Beneficiary Contributions		Other Contributions	
	Cash	Cash	In-Kind	Cash	In-Kind	Cash	In-Kind
1. Administrative Expenses a. SLUNCN office b. Coordination + support c. Inter agency meetings	20,000	10,000	30,000	0	40,000	0	
2. Construction a. etc.							
3. Dissemination a. Press releases, publications of replicable case studies etc. b. Project Bill Boards	10,000	10,000	15,000		30,000		10,000
4. Equipment a. etc.							
5. Human Resources – Salaries a. etc.							
6. Human Resources – Contracted Services a. Paid consultancy for part time project coordination	40,000						
7. Human Resources - Contributed Services a. SLUNCN b. GoSL c. SLHTA d. IGY			45,000		30,000		50,000
8. Investment Capital a. etc.							
9. Loan Fund a. etc.							
10. Materials/Supplies a. etc.							
11. Operational expenses	40,000		20,000		10,000		

a. Travel and field assignments, communications, SM etc.						
12. Other a. etc.						
13. Preliminary Activities a. Meetings, workshops and conduct of needs assessments	15,000		5,000			
14. Real Property a. etc.						
15. Sub-Grant Fund a. Make 4 sub-grants in response to the preliminary request submitted by the groups.	250,000		60,000			
16. Training a. Develop joint training programs in areas of common needs of the sub-grantees	25,000		30,000			
17. Travel a. etc.						
18. Vehicles a. etc.						
TOTALS	\$400,000	\$20,000	\$145,000		\$110,000	\$60,000

Examples of budget line items

	Budget line items	Examples of sub-items
1	Administrative Expenses	Rent, public utilities, office supplies and furnishings, insurance.
2	Construction	Buildings, structural improvements.
3	Dissemination	Publications, printing, seminars, audio-visual media.
4	Equipment	Tractors and other farm equipment, cold storage and other equipment, machinery, computer or office equipment.
5	Human Resources - Salaries	Payments to permanent staff or people directly associated with the project, and legally required benefits and social security.
6	Human Resources – Contracted Services	Professional fees paid to consultants for technical assistance in areas such as production and marketing, or for conducting surveys, studies or evaluations.
7	Human Resources – Contributed Services	Donated time/services of staff or people associated with the project or consultants.
8	Investment capital	Working capital, operating capital for an enterprise.
9	Loan fund	Revolving loan fund for production or marketing.
10	Materials/supplies	Fertilizers, seeds, medical and other supplies.
11	Operational expenses	Production, marketing, general or project maintenance.
12	Other	Miscellaneous expenses, organizational development, meetings.
13	Preliminary activities	Legal expenses, market study.
14	Real Property	Tangible and fixed assets related to land or buildings.
15	Sub-Grant fund	Support for small development projects.
16	Training	Teaching materials, supplies, publications, and printed matter.
17	Travel	Transportation, per diem.

18	Vehicles	Purchase or rental of cars, motorcycles, trucks, pickup trucks; insurance; fuel and lubricants; maintenance.
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Please submit all applications via email to proposals@iaf.gov.

**Inter-American Foundation
1331 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Suite 1200 North
Washington DC-20004**

**Tel: 202-360-4530
Website: <http://www.iaf.gov>**



**INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION
GRANT APPLICATION
PART 1: COVER SHEET**

Name of Organization: Enter legal name of organization.

Caribbean Policy Development Centre

Organization ACRONYM:

CPDC

Project Title:

Promoting the Sustainability of Small Farming Operations in the Eastern Caribbean through Disaster Risk Mitigation and Resilience Building

Project Summary: (Do not exceed 50 words.)

The project aims to build the capacity of Caribbean small farmers to mitigate the risk posed by natural disasters to their livelihoods and families. It aims to improve their awareness for household and small farming mitigation strategies, as well as to provide small grants to farmers groups and association for innovative preparation, mitigation and response strategies to manage natural disaster impacts on their livelihoods.

Duration: 30 Months. The duration of the support requested should be consistent with the nature and complexity of the proposed activity.

Amount requested from the IAF: \$ 348,000.00 (in US dollars) [budget totals = US\$405,250]

Proponent counterpart: \$ 39,250.00 (in US dollars)*

Other counterpart: \$ 18,000.00 (in US dollars)*

*Counterpart is a contribution from the proposing organization ("proponent") or third party. Counterpart may be in cash donations or in kind, including, but not limited to, land, supplies, infrastructure, labor, and office, storage and meeting space.

How did you hear about the IAF?

CPDC has worked with the IAF in the past and has also visited the offices for a number of meetings in the early 2000s.

DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Address:

Street Address: "Halsworth", Welches Main Road, St.Michael

Postal Address (where applicable): P.O Box

57 _____

City: Bridgetown _____ Province (Dept./State): _____

Country: Barbados _____ Postal Code _____

Office Telephone: 246 437-6055
Country/area code Telephone Number

Cell Telephone: 246 231-2218
Country/area code Telephone Number

Fax: 246 228-8657
Country/area code Telephone Number

Email: cpdc@caribsurf.com / richard.jones@cpdcngo.org

Website: _____ www.cpdcngo.org _____

Contact Person(s): Enter the name(s) of the person(s) primarily responsible for contact with the IAF.

Mr. Mrs. Ms.

Mr. Mrs. Ms.

Francis _____, Jason _____, Programme Officer _____
(last name) (first name) (position)

Year Organization was Founded: 02/17/1991

Date of Legal Incorporation: 02 / 17 / 1993
Mon / Day / Year

Direct Beneficiaries (number of people who will directly participate in and/or benefit from project activities): 200

Indirect Beneficiaries: (number of people who will indirectly benefit from project activities): 800

Funding History: Sources, years and amounts of previous funding received (excluding from the IAF) in US dollars.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Commonwealth Foundation	2014-2017	\$284,574.18
European Union	2016-2019	\$1,999,041.25
UN GEF Small Grants Programme	2014-2016	\$50,000.00
RTI International/USAID	2017-2020	\$1 600 000.00

Has the organization ever received funding from the IAF? Yes If so, when? 2001
Grant # (if known): _____ Amount: Approximately US\$450 000 .

Annual Budget/Operating expenses for the last three years: 2015-US\$610 000; 2016-US\$805 000; 2017 - US\$653 000.

Organizational Background: Brief description of the applicant organization, including its mission, structure (operating and governing), membership and achievements.

Mission (Do not exceed 100 words.)

Vision - To build civil society organisations partnerships through engagement with people, governments and other relevant partners to influence the design and implementation of policies that empower and improve the lives of Caribbean people.

Mission - Putting People at the Centre of Caribbean Sustainable Development

CPDC Is a regional development organisation that represents the Non-Governmental Organisation in the Caribbean providing both policy advocacy and project management roles for the sector. The organisations works primarily in the fields of:

1. Good governance among NGOs as well as between NGOs/CBOs and Governments.
2. Capacity Development to enhance the institutional and programmatic development of NGOs/CBOs across a multiplicity of thematic areas.
3. Trade and Economic Development – focus on representing the small and vulnerable socio-economic sectors (farmers, artisans) in the regional and global economy.
4. Sustainable Development of the Caribbean region through implementation and evaluation of the Sustainable Development Goals with a priority focus on mitigating the impact of climate change (including natural disasters) on vulnerable sectors in the Caribbean.

CPDC works with a number of NGO partners and members in 14 countries in the region spanning from as far south as Belize to as far north as Suriname.

Governing Structure (Refers to the organization's form of leadership which might include a board of directors, general assembly, fiscal council and/or chief executive officer; also indicate how decisions are made, frequency of meetings, etc.)

CPDC's supreme decision-making organ is the Assembly of Members, which meets biennially to set policy and determine the programme guidelines for a two-year period. During the biennial assembly the board is elected which consists of five directors. The five-member Board of Directors serves as an on-going oversight and monitoring organ to oversee the adherence to set policies and programmes. Representatives to the Board are elected by members and serve for a period of two years. The current Board consists of the following agencies:

Windward Islands Farmers Association (WINFA)- St.Vincent and the Grenadines (BOARD CHAIR)
Inter-Agency Group of Development Organisations- Grenada
Ichirouganaim Council for the Advancement of Rastafari - Barbados
Volunteers United – Antigua and Barbuda
Caribbean Women's Association - Grenada

Operating Structure (Refers to the division of labor within the organization which might include an educational team, a communications team, an administrative department, etc.)

The hub of implementation of CPDC's Programmes is the Regional Secretariat which is currently headed by an Officer-in-Charge who reports to the Board of Directors. The organisation also has a project and programme arm as well as an administrative arm. The project arm is headed by a capacity building specialist who reports to the Officer-in-Charge, there are two capacity building officers who report to the capacity building specialist. The capacity building officers are supported by a project assistant and knowledge management assistant. Additionally, the office administrator reports to the Officer-in-Charge and is supported by a project administrator and a volunteer.

Membership (Only for membership organizations; describe the members, criteria to joining, fees charged, etc.)

CPDC's membership is comprised of regional and national NGO networks of small farmers, women, youth, Indigenous People, rural populations, Rastafari and other faith-based organizations, located across CARICOM. CPDC offers three (3) types of membership to its regional, national and individual networks.

- (1) Full Membership
- (2) Associate Membership
- (3) Individual Membership

There are 29 full members and 4 individual members. Application for membership can be made to the Executive Director. Approval of membership can be granted between assemblies by the Board of Directors, or biennially, at the General Assembly of Members. Full membership in CPDC is open to NGOs which are: regional networks/umbrellas, regional organisations, national networks/umbrellas and national organisations. Organisations applying for membership are required to show proof of legal registration, most recent annual or programme report, other documentation providing evidence of activities undertaken, and source of funds. The membership fee is USD \$100.00 per annum for all categories of membership. Applicants are required to pay dues as soon as they receive notice that their application has been approved by the General Assembly or Board of Directors. Applicants are not listed on the official roster of CPDC membership until full approval is granted and membership fees are paid.

Organizational Achievements (Describe your organization's founding, history and past achievements)

For 27 years CPDC has served as the representative organization for NGOs in the Caribbean. The organization has a strong history of working on behalf of NGOs and social sectors in the development field. This work has covered a wide range of activities including research-policy, advocacy-lobbying, as well as community-based project management and the implementation of actions in Barbados and the wider Caribbean which have benefited some of the most disadvantaged persons in Caribbean society.

Some social sectors represented and serviced by CPDC's work over the past two decades include rural poor communities, women, youth, small farmers, children and indigenous peoples. CPDC also has strong networking partnerships with organisations of persons with disabilities, artisans, micro-entrepreneurs, human rights activists, and the private sector.

The CPDC is recognized by national, regional and international inter-governmental organizations as the representative organization for non-profit organizations/NGOs in the Caribbean. Consequently, CPDC represents Caribbean NGOs on various governmental and inter-governmental committees.

CPDC has successfully managed over 100 small (US\$10 000) and medium (US\$2 000 000) sized projects across the region for the benefit of a diversity of beneficiaries. Since its inception, the organisation has worked with over 25 international and regional donors (as well as governments) including Christian Aid, OXFAM GB, Inter-American Foundation, World Bank, European Union, Oxfam America, Ford Foundation, RTI International/USAID, Canadian International Development Agency, British High Commission, Commonwealth Foundation to name a few.

Project-related Experience (Describe your organization's experience in the proposed project area(s) or sector(s))

As already mentioned, CPDC has implemented a number of development projects in the Caribbean since its creation. This work includes a major disaster response project after Hurricane Ivan in Grenada. Project components included home repairs, community clean-up, alternative livelihood activities, education and awareness for disaster mitigation/preparedness.

CPDC has had extensive experience undertaking projects which support and promote the work of small farming operations in the Caribbean. CPDC is currently concluding a project entitled '*Promoting sustainable livelihoods among Eastern Caribbean farmers*' which has as its focus an enhanced policy environment for, and practical solutions to issues faced by, small scale farmers in Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Practical solutions have included training in climate smart agricultural techniques and the issuing of subgrants to farmers and farmers organisations. CPDC has also in the past undertaken various projects including '*Promoting Renewable Energy Production in Farming Communities in Barbados*'. Another project successfully implemented included the '*Rural Women and the Green Economy Project*' which involved small scale women farmers in Barbados, Grenada and Jamaica.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION PART 2: NARRATIVE

The application is the first step in developing a potential relationship with the IAF. This is your opportunity to share how you developed your ideas. Please address the following:

Context

1. Describe the community/communities expected to participate, including all characteristics you believe relevant.

CPDC will engage 200 small farmers; defined as men and women working on 0.15 - 1.5 hectares and having a high dependence on the farm for their livelihoods. On average, small farmers are about 50 years of age. The majority have only primary education, low technology uptake, use traditional farming methods, and subsist on their farm yields. Some 40 % of small farmers do not sell any of their produce. Among small farmers, most women tend to be 5 - 6 years older than men, are the major subsistence producers for multi-generational households, are the main suppliers and traders in local and regional markets. Many of these women, may have access to land for cultivation and raising small stock, but do not have ownership and control. These farmers cannot use the land as collateral to obtain credit, may not be permitted to plant permanent trees nor to reside on their farms. There is a strong correlation between rural small farmers, poverty, vulnerability to high impact losses and delayed recovery from adverse weather events.

2. How do the community members or constituents engage in your project?

The farmers' association, Chair of CPDC Board of Directors, helps to determine the projects undertaken with their members. Small farmers are the main beneficiaries of the project and will be active in shaping the methodology and content of the disaster mitigation and preparedness training. A selected number will become subgrant beneficiaries. The small farmers will be solicited to provide important information about their daily operations as well as challenges that they face on a consistent basis in mitigating the cyclical threat of natural hazards. Participatory action research techniques will be utilized in order to facilitate their engagement in building resilience, and capacity for disaster risk mitigation.

3. Have you worked together in the past? How and why?

CPDC has worked with small farmers (in Barbados, Grenada, Jamaica, St. Vincent and the Grenadines) to design projects to meet their needs. Successful projects have focused on *climate smart agriculture, sustainable livelihoods, rural woman, green economy, renewable energy*. CPDC usually establishes contact with small farmers through their representative associations, cooperatives, or on the recommendation of intermediary technical assistance agencies. In this approach CPDC staff achieves direct interface and engagement with small farmers. Despite contributing a declining proportion to GDP, agriculture remains of great importance to the livelihoods of vulnerable segments of the population and to food and nutrition security in the Caribbean. Some Eastern Caribbean countries have high food import bills and are greatly dependent on expensive and unsustainable fuel-based energy imports. These states are characterized by weak economic growth, limited economic diversification and high national debt. CPDC recognizes that agriculture has been displaced as the main foreign exchange earner in the Caribbean region. However, the sector still plays a major role in helping to maintain employment, particularly in rural low-income communities. Given its mandate CPDC has been working with small farmers in a range of areas to strengthen their productivity.

4. Identify the situation(s) you are addressing (the scope, nature, causes and social or economic impact).

The scope of this project is at the micro level, providing timely and useful disaster risk mitigation interventions for small farmers (men and women) who face many problems with maintaining their livelihoods particularly due to direct impacts of the region's vulnerability to the increasing frequency of tropical storms, hurricanes, flash flooding, drought, and invasive species. All of these hazards have serious consequences for small farmers and their households, who have limited adaptive capacity to deal with the threats to their operations, and consequently, their income.

Small farmers are among the most at risk social sectors in the region and have limited economic options particularly when faced with losses to their operations. The livelihood of small-farmers has not been sufficiently prioritized amidst the many initiatives at macro level as regards infrastructural risk reduction, sectoral preparedness, national policy formulation and community disaster response plans. Technical support and financial resources for mitigation tend to be lacking as regards small-farmers, since their holdings tend to be outside the parametric economic zones covered by catastrophe insurance. The extent of their need for rehabilitative support tends to be underestimated, with state response being limited to the provision of seeds or inadequate cash donations.

In addition to addressing general needs, special attention must be given to mitigation on the farms of women who are small farmers. These women have a slower rate of recovery after adverse weather events due to ownership of fewer resources and assets, and their heavier responsibility for the care of family members (men, children, elderly and persons with special needs). Experience has shown that women's slow rate of transition from shelters after natural hazards is caused by the magnitude of livelihood loss. These losses often include: crops, livestock, pens, harvest storage and handling sheds, tools and other farm inputs, disrupted extension services and markets, lack of credit history, and depletion of social capital because of migration of the more able-bodied family members in the aftermath of disasters. Also, the rate of recovery is compromised by delays in restoring essential services to rural areas and unblocking of access roads. The location of women small farmers in the national economy is more precarious than that of men, since typically, many women who are small farmers are not so defined by state administrators.

In 2004 Grenada's agriculture sector was severely hit by Hurricane Ivan with losses estimated at US 37 million. This included the banana industry, cocoa trees and almost 90 per cent of nutmeg trees a major foreign exchange earner for Grenada. Similarly, Hurricane Dean in 2007 also did damage to the agri-food sector in Jamaica, Belize and St. Lucia. The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) estimated that the impact of the hurricane would deal a US\$5.7 million-dollar loss to export earning potential of the St. Lucian banana industry.

More recently Dominica having been impacted by hurricane Maria saw its agricultural sector significantly devastated. The effect of the hurricane directly undermined income and food and nutrition security for an island heavily dependent on its agricultural exports. However, not only was Dominica impacted. The island was also a major exporter of vegetables, tubers and fruits for other Caribbean countries (a role carried out by women), thus highlighting that devastation in one country could lead to shortages and food insecurity among other islands in the region. As with Hurricane Maria in Dominica, Hurricane Irma also severely impacted the agricultural sectors in Antigua and Barbuda and St. Kitts and Nevis. The impact of Irma on Antigua and Barbuda included a depletion of crops, the destruction of agricultural stations, a significant loss to the increasingly vital coconut sector with the destruction of several acres of trees, the death of livestock and the destruction of fishing boats and vessels with heavy losses to the fisheries sector.

St. Kitts and Nevis were affected by both hurricanes with post hurricane assessments indicating major destruction to vegetable production such as sweet potatoes, lettuce, cucumbers and other impacts including the destruction of animal shelters, greenhouses and the death of livestock. In September 2018, torrential rains caused significant flooding in Trinidad and Tobago saw significant losses to the agricultural sector with the final figure still to be assessed. This loss included not only food and livestock but was described as a loss to farmer motivation, work effort, land preparation, farming equipment, germplasm as well as rural infrastructure. Approximately 95 to 100 per cent devastation was reported in some key farming communities which significantly impacted food availability and food prices.

5. How did you decide on the proposal focus and who participated in the decision?

The project has been conceptualized to address the aforementioned challenges. In recent times, CPDC has held national policy consultations on the agricultural sector in Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, where the issue of vulnerability to natural disasters has been repeatedly raised. CPDC's work with farmers' organisations has used a bottom-up approach whereby farmers have given input about their needs and have therefore influenced this particular project focus on disaster preparedness. Many years of working with small farmers and their national associations across the Caribbean region has given CPDC personnel a keen awareness of the situation. Also, CPDC has liaised with the leadership of the Windward Islands Farmers Association, which also serves as the Chair of CPDC's Board of Directors. Additionally, CPDC has used lessons learnt from past projects to determine key and potential projects which can be undertaken. CPDC recognizes that increasingly farmers face great vulnerabilities as it pertains to natural disasters. Disaster mitigation, disaster preparedness and the appropriate response mechanisms are being developed for the industry, however, interventions are lacking for small farmers who are the most heavily impacted by natural disasters. While there has been increased attention to the effects of natural disasters on the region, disaster risk management planning is not evident throughout the entire agricultural sector.

Project

6. Describe the activities you will undertake.

A three-pronged approach is proposed, which consists of:

- a situational analysis/field research with farmers,
- sensitization, awareness and training on disaster mitigation of household and farm-holding, and,
- a small grants programme for innovative approaches to disaster mitigation and preparedness.

These integrated activities are being put forward to build greater resilience and disaster preparedness among female and male small farmers in the Eastern Caribbean.

Knowledge enhancement and capacity building are keys to improving the position of small farmers. Additionally, it is equally important not to assume their needs but to also assess the existing knowledge, skills and resource gaps with respect to disaster mitigation planning. This assessment can best be done through approaches such as participatory action research where farmers are able to express what they know, highlight their experiences to date and assist in crafting interventions best suited to their circumstances. This is particularly important given the subtle differences in culture and farming methods in different countries in the eastern Caribbean. Research, technical training and sensitization sessions on disaster risk mitigation, and resource provision are at the core of the project.

7. Explain in narrative form your work plan and provide a proposed schedule.

- CPDC will meet with farmers associations across the Eastern Caribbean (Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St, Vincent) to further sensitise them about the objectives and general benefits to the small farming communities and to create a timetable for implementing the project in each country. Once sufficient interest and commitment to accomplishing the objectives of the project is shown, CPDC will establish Memoranda of Understanding with potential partner organisations to agree on specific areas of collaboration and cooperation. This cooperation will also help to identify key farming communities in which the project should be undertaken.
- A key component of the project is the undertaking of a situation analysis to identify knowledge gaps and priority areas for action. This will inform the development of training workshops. CPDC will undertake a comprehensive engagement with rural small-scale farmers to formulate a study across target countries. Jointly with the farmers, the consultant will assess the real situation on the ground and make recommendations on how their resilience can be improved at household and farm levels.
- Following the completion of the situational analysis phase, the findings and recommendations from the report will be used to develop a mitigation training programme for farmers. An experienced consultant will be contracted to develop the training materials and a proposed schedule for training in each country will be drawn up. CPDC will publicize the training opportunities as well as work with partner organisations to undertake the logistical coordination in each country.
- Towards the end of the training phase CPDC will issue a call for proposals to undertake a subgrants programme for farmers' organisations. This component of the project will issue twelve (12) subgrants to farmers organisations to assist small farmers to undertake actions aimed at mitigating the impact of natural disasters on their operations and strengthening their resilience. The issuing of the grants will be preceded by training for the successful grantees on how to properly manage and implement their grants.

Proposed Schedule

Outputs/activities	Year 1 Quarter				Year 2 Quarter				Year 3 Quarter			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Output 1 Findings of Situational Analysis report published on CPDC website												
Act 1.1 Develop framework and schedule to conduct situational analysis	■											
Act 1.2 Identify national farming focal points	■											
Act 1.3 Identify key stakeholders in each country	■											
Act 1.5 Undertake field research and formulate report		■										
Act 1.6 Publish Report		■	■									

Outputs/activities	Year 1 Quarter				Year 2 Quarter				Year 3 Quarter			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Output 2 200 small farmers demonstrate greater awareness of mitigation measures which will lower the socio-economic impacts of natural hazards												
Act 2.1 Meet with key stakeholders and partner organisations across project countries	■											
Act 2.2 Contract consultant to develop and implement training workshops		■										
Act 2.3 Conduct two (2) national training and sensitization workshops in each of the identified project countries			■	■	■	■	■					
Output 3 Twelve (12) subgrants issued to 12 farmers organisations to undertake actions which aid small famers in mitigating the impacts of natural hazards												
Act 3.1 Develop a Call for Proposals for Grants						■						
Act 3.2 Issue call for proposals and shortlist eligible organisations						■						
Act 3.3 Develop training materials and conduct online training for successful grantees							■					
Act 3.4 Sign grant contracts and award grants to selected organisations							■					

Outputs/activities	Year 1 Quarter				Year 2 Quarter				Year 3 Quarter			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Act 3.5 Monitor grantees and evaluate actions undertaken												

8. What partners are involved in this project and what are they committed to contributing?

CPDC has worked with farmers' organisations across the Eastern Caribbean. These organisations include farmers' cooperatives and farmers organisations. Leading famers' networks such as the the Windward Island Farmers' Association are also members of the CPDC. WINFA currently serves as the chair of CPDC's board and provides critical input into the programmatic direction of the organisations. WINFA is committed to assisting CPDC with logistical coordination, identifying key farming communities to work with and providing oversight to the project. Additionally, the Barbados Agricultural Society has also been a long-time partner of the CPDC, as has Gilbert Agricultural and Rural Development Centre in Antigua and Barbuda.

9. Discuss anticipated outcomes, both immediate and long-term. How will you know if you have achieved them? How will you measure them?

Specific Objective	Related Outcome (ST/Short term) (LT/Long term)	Outputs	Means of Verification	Indicators
To produce one (1) comprehensive situational analysis report on small farmers in the Eastern Caribbean which assesses their knowledge, vulnerability to and level of preparedness to respond to the threats of natural hazards.	Vulnerability baseline and map of small-farmer mitigation initiatives. Improved "bottom-up" understanding of the impact of natural disasters and hurricanes on small scale farmers to determine the most appropriate preparedness, mitigation and response strategies. (LT)	Situational Analysis report published	Completed Report Submitted to CPDC	A comprehensive study detailing the situation of 20-30 small farmers completed by the third quarter of the project
To implement 8 (8) disaster risk mitigation	Increased capacity, awareness and education of small	200 farmers demonstrate greater awareness of mitigation	Certificates of participation distributed	180 small farmers participate in

Specific Objective	Related Outcome (ST/Short term) (LT/Long term)	Outputs	Means of Verification	Indicators
training workshops for 200 small farmers to enhance the knowledge and awareness of two hundred (200) small farmers about the socio-economic effects of natural hazards on their operations and the need for greater planning through.	farmers to mitigate the impacts and effects of natural disasters and hurricanes on their micro/small holdings. (ST)	measures to lower the socio-economic impacts of natural hazards on their farms and households. -through the convening of 10 workshops	to 200 farmers and Workshop Report Post Evaluation	workshops on disaster awareness
To administer a small grants programme in partnership with CBOs and NGOs working with small scale farmers to provide equipment/ services/ training for the adoption of disaster mitigation and sustainable agricultural practices so as to increase their ability to adapt to naturally occurring hazards and enhance the productivity of one hundred (100) small farmers.	Resilience of small farmers being demonstrated by lower reported impacts. Enhanced capacity of small-scale farmers to utilize disaster mitigation and preparedness techniques and strategies to assist in the sustainability of their operations. (LT)	12 subgrants successfully administered across project countries	Monitoring report of subgrant implementation by farmers' organisations	90% of small farmers benefitting from subgrants to develop and improve disaster risk mitigation techniques on their operations by the end of the project

10. What makes your project innovative or different?

While there has been training and sensitization for disaster risk management throughout the Caribbean, to-date there has been no known project which has targeted small farmers specifically to provide both training and resources at a micro sector and individual level. This project focuses on resolving a grassroots problem by helping farmers to mitigate against the potential impacts of natural disasters through being proactive and taking ownership and some responsibility for their resilience.

11. Explain why your project is feasible.

CPDC's past project experience and track record of working throughout the Eastern Caribbean positions it as a well suited organisation to undertake such a project. Having successfully implemented previous projects which sought to build the capacity of the farming community, CPDC has the regional presence, technical expertise and institutional knowledge to effectively undertake the work required. The organisation also has strong partnerships with various farmers' networks across the Caribbean. The three-year time period allocated to the project is adequate as it will call for significant coordination and implementation over the project duration in order to achieve the stated outputs and outcomes. The project will not only address matters related to greater awareness of and training in mitigation, but it will also contribute to the economic sustainability of small farmers, their households and communities and by extensions the national economy of each country that the project is implemented.

12. Discuss potential challenges to the project and how your organization will address them.

It is anticipated that in executing such an extensive project CPDC will face various challenges. The organisation will draw on lessons learnt from previous projects as well as identify potential risks which it will seek to mitigate in order to ensure the success

POTENTIAL CHALLENGE	STEPS TO ADDRESS CHALLENGE
Lack of technical expertise and literacy among some small farmers; Lack of inclination to take time away from farms to attend workshops.	CPDC will center the training around establishing demonstration sites to ensure that all materials produced, and workshops done are in a manner which takes into account the diverse learning abilities and literacy levels of participants
Insufficient awareness about training opportunities; Low levels of training; Lack of interest in training that is not strengthened by resource provision.	CPDC will use its network of farming organisations as well as traditional and social media to raise awareness of the project, its target group and the intended objectives; Successful participation in the training will be part of the criteria for access to subgrants
Insufficient staff/personnel man-power to manage the project load	CPDC will include cost for adequate human resources in the project budget to ensure that all aspects of the project are sufficiently covered. Additionally, CPDC will draw on its network of volunteers to support project implementation.

13. How will your efforts continue after funding from the IAF ends?

CPDC will maintain close contact with farmers associations and farmers for one year after the project to assess how the training has been benefiting farmers' operations. Additionally, informed by the data gathered from the situational analysis report as well as lessons learnt from the monitoring and evaluation of the project CPDC will seek to address any gaps in the project. Also, CPDC will explore potential new projects not envisioned in the design of the current project. The organization will also seek partnerships with government, donor and international agencies to provide follow-up workshops and capacity building sessions for farmers so as to build on and maximise use of new knowledge gained under this project.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

PART 3: BUDGET

- Project budget must be in U.S. dollars. Please specify date and exchange rate used: Date: 17th January 2019 Exchange rate: US\$1: BDS\$2
- List by line item the amount requested from the IAF as well as counterpart contributions that will be dedicated to the project.
 - "Proponent Counterpart" refers to contributions from the organization submitting the proposal;
 - "Beneficiary Contributions" refers to contributions from the people benefiting from or participating in project activities when different from the "Proponent;"
 - "Other Contributions" refers to resources raised from outside sources that are necessary for project implementation;
 - In-kind contributions (e.g. goods; services; office, meeting, storage or other space; land; etc.), must be ascribed a monetary value.
 - Use footnotes to detail the source of each counterpart contribution.
- Identify at least one lettered sub-item for each of the applicable numbered line items. A list of examples of sub-items is provided on the following page.
- Note that salaries should include employee benefits if required by local employment laws.

Line Items	Request IAF	Proponent Counterpart		Beneficiary Contributions		Other Contributions	
	Cash	Cash	In-Kind	Cash	In-Kind	Cash	In-Kind
1. Administrative Expenses a. Communications (Phone/internet) b. Utilities (Electricity/Water) c. Rent	6 000 6 000 7 500						
2. Construction a. etc.							
3. Dissemination a. Project Webpage/Social Media etc.	3 850	4 000					
4. Equipment a. 2 Laptops etc.			3 000				
5. Human Resources – Salaries a. Project Coordinator (part-time) b. Project Officer (3/4 of time) c. Administrator (part-time) etc.	20 000 75 000 25 000		20 000 10 000				
6. Human Resources - Contracted Services a. Situational Analysis Consultant (focus groups, interviews expenses) b. Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation training Consultant etc.	5 000 17 500						

7. Human Resources - Contributed Services a. etc.						
8. Investment Capital a. etc.						
9. Loan Fund a. etc.						
10. Materials/Supplies a. Stationery etc.	1 500					
11. Operational expenses a. etc.						
12. Other a. etc.						
13. Preliminary Activities a. etc.						
14. Real Property a. etc.						
15. Sub-Grant Fund	126500				18 000	
16. Training a. 8 Training Workshops b. Develop training materials and conduct online training for successful grantees	20 000 5 000					
17. Travel a. Air travel (20 tickets) b. Accommodation (20 trips @ 4 nights @ \$150) c. Meals/Incidentals d. Ground Transport etc.	6 750 12 000 6 400 4 000		2 250			
18. Vehicles a. etc.						
TOTALS	\$348 000.00	\$4 000	\$35 250.00		\$18 000	

Examples of budget line items

	Budget line items	Examples of sub-items
1	Administrative Expenses	Rent, public utilities, office supplies and furnishings, insurance.
2	Construction	Buildings, structural improvements.
3	Dissemination	Publications, printing, seminars, audio-visual media.
4	Equipment	Tractors and other farm equipment, cold storage and other equipment, machinery, computer or office equipment.
5	Human Resources – Salaries	Payments to permanent staff or people directly associated with the project, and legally required benefits and social security.
6	Human Resources – Contracted Services	Professional fees paid to consultants for technical assistance in areas such as production and marketing, or for conducting surveys, studies or evaluations.
7	Human Resources – Contributed Services	Donated time/services of staff or people associated with the project or consultants.
8	Investment capital	Working capital, operating capital for an enterprise.
9	Loan fund	Revolving loan fund for production or marketing.
10	Materials/supplies	Fertilizers, seeds, medical and other supplies.
11	Operational expenses	Production, marketing, general or project maintenance.
12	Other	Miscellaneous expenses, organizational development, meetings.
13	Preliminary activities	Legal expenses, market study.
14	Real Property	Tangible and fixed assets related to land or buildings.
15	Sub-Grant fund	Support for small development projects.
16	Training	Teaching materials, supplies, publications, and printed matter.
17	Travel	Transportation, per diem.
18	Vehicles	Purchase or rental of cars, motorcycles, trucks, pickup trucks; insurance; fuel and lubricants; maintenance.

Please submit all applications via email to proposals@iaf.gov.

**Inter-American Foundation
1331 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Suite 1200 North
Washington DC-20004**

**Tel: 202-360-4530
Website: <http://www.iaf.gov>**



**INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION
GRANT APPLICATION
PART 1: COVER SHEET**

Name of Organization: Enter legal name of organization.

Sustainable Grenadines Inc (SusGren)

Organization ACRONYM:

SusGren

Project Title:

To Scale-up restoration actions in Ashton Lagoon, Union Island using Ecosystem Based Adaptation Approaches to Reduce Risks to Climate Change

Project Summary: (Do not exceed 50 words.)

This project is aimed at further increasing the capacity of Ashton Lagoon to demonstrate to governments and communities that they can enhance their resilience to climate change by protecting, restoring and effectively managing their marine and coastal ecosystems and strengthen local capacity towards adaptation.

Duration: 18 Months.

Amount requested from the IAF: US\$401,452.52

Proponent counterpart: US\$398,974.04

Beneficiaries Contributions: US\$40,000.00

Other counterpart: N/A

*Counterpart is a contribution from the proposing organization (“proponent”) or third party. Counterpart may be in cash donations or in kind, including, but not limited to, land, supplies, infrastructure, labor, and office, storage and meeting space.

How did you hear about the IAF?

SusGren heard about the Inter- American Foundation through email and other partners who have worked with IAF before like the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI).

DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Address:

Street Address:	Jerome Village, Ashton	
Postal Address (where applicable):	Front Street, Clifton, Union Island, St. Vincent and the Grenadines	
City:	Union Island	
Province (Dept./State):	N/A	
Country:	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	
Postal Code:	VC0470	
Office Telephone:	1 (784) Country/area code	485 - 8779 Telephone Number
Cell Telephone:	1 (473) Country/area code	537 - 3479 Telephone Number
Fax:	N/A Country/area code	N/A Telephone Number
Email:	susgreninc@gmail.com	
Website:	www.susgren.org / https://www.facebook.com/SustainableGrenadines/	

Contact Person(s): Enter the name(s) of the person(s) primarily responsible for contact with the IAF.

<input type="checkbox"/> Ms.		
Joseph (last name),	Orisha (first name),	Executive Director (position)

Year Organization was Founded: 2002 (registered in 2010)
Date of Legal Incorporation: 04 / 06 / 2010 Mon / Day /Year

Direct Beneficiaries (number of people who will directly participate in and/or benefit from project activities):

The number of people that will participate or benefit will be approximately thirty (30)

Indirect Beneficiaries: (number of people who will indirectly benefit from project activities):

The number of people who will indirectly benefit from the project will be approximately 500 (based on previous data collected).

Funding History: Sources, years and amounts of previous funding received (excluding from the IAF) in US dollars.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Amount</u>
USAID – Caribbean Marine Biodiversity Project	2015 – 2019	US\$600,000.00
KFW – Ashton Lagoon Restoration Project	2016 – 2018	US\$500,000.00
GEF – SGP – Building Benefits for People and Nature	2014 – 2018	US\$150,000.00
USAID / USFWS – Empowering Community Participation in MPA		
Monitoring and Stewardship in the Grenadines	2017 – 2019	US\$158,000.00
NOAA – Grenadines Network of Marine Protected Areas		

Has the organization ever received funding from the IAF? No, SusGren have not

Grant # (if known): N/A **Amount:** N/A

Annual Budget/Operating expenses for the last three years:

Year 1. US\$100,000.00;

Year 2.US\$122,000.00;

Year 3. US\$150,000.00.

Organizational Background: Brief description of the applicant organization, including its mission, structure (operating and governing), membership and achievements.

Mission (Do not exceed 100 words.)

The mission of Sustainable Grenadines Inc (SusGren) is to empower community groups in the Grenadines for self- governance and the protection and development of its resources.

Governing Structure (Refers to the organization's form of leadership which might include a board of directors, general assembly, fiscal council and/or chief executive officer; also indicate how decisions are made, frequency of meetings, etc.)

Sustainable Grenadines Inc (SusGren) is the only transboundary non-governmental organization (NGO) working between the state of Grenada (G'da) and St. Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG) and is committed to the conservation of the coastal and marine environment while creating opportunities for sustainable livelihoods for people specifically in the Grenadines.

SusGren evolved from an eight year environmental capacity building initiative project (Sustainable Grenadines Project 2002 – 2010) of the University of the West Indies, Centre for Resource Management and Environment Studies (UWI - CERMES) with core funding provided by the Lighthouse Foundation.

In 2010, SusGren transitioned from a project (Sustainable Grenadines Project) to a full fledge NGO (Sustainable Grenadines Inc).

The organization is governed by a Board of Directors which includes a Chair, Vice-Chair, Treasurer and a Secretary along with regular members. Appointments of positions to the Board occur every year through an Annual General Meeting (AGM) where positions can retire after the term or be re-elected for a second term.

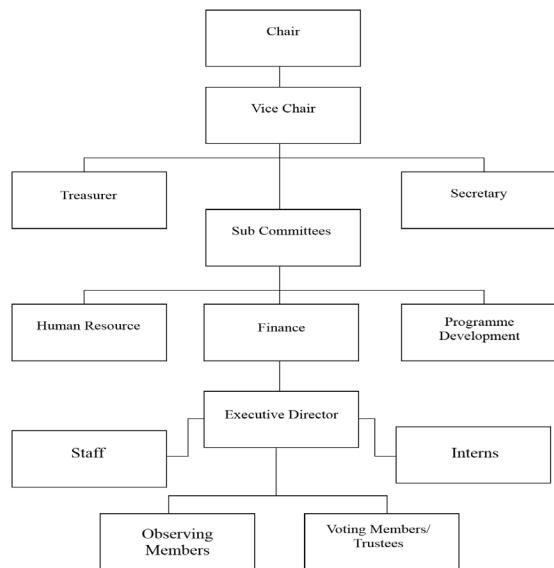
These positions are filled by representatives from each of the governments to include (Grenada and St. Vincent and the Grenadines), academia, local NGO's and businesses.

All strategic decisions are made at the board level to include revisions to the by-laws, standard operating procedures, hiring of management staff, financial oversight and the direction of programmatic areas.

This is usually done through meetings, where a resolution is passed and is recorded in the minutes of the meeting or through email where a consensus is met and an agreement is made.

The diagram below shows the legal structure of the organisation for further clarity.

SusGren Organisational Chart



Operating Structure (Refers to the division of labor within the organization which might include an educational team, a communications team, an administrative department, etc.)

The daily operations of SusGren is run by a team of core staff which includes the Executive Director, Programme Officer, Technical Officers and an Administrative Officer.

The Executive Director (ED) is responsible for the overall management of the organisation to include fund raising, maintaining key stakeholder relationships (governments, donors, community groups, academic institutions etc). In addition to preparing annual workplans, overseeing all project and program implementation.

Secondly, the Programme Officer of SusGren provides the necessary support for the ED through working with the team on, on the ground implementation, acting in the place of the ED when out of office and assisting with fundraising for the organisation.

In addition, the organization's Technical Officers are mainly responsible for project and program implementation on the ground, liaising with the community for stakeholder engagement, outreach and communication. The Administrative Officer is responsible for human resource activities to include salaries, payment of bills, procurement and purchases , and also manages the projects and programs administration.

Further, SusGren through its internship program with Dalhousie University for the last ten (10) years receives a steady flow of interns (2 to 3 every year) that stays a minimum of 3 – 6 months. They play an important role in the organization's functions by providing key support in the areas of monitoring and evaluation, assisting with project implementation and carry out biophysical and social impacts monitoring of projects.

Finally, SusGren has three (3) auxiliary staff who assists the organisation in specialize area to include (engineering, policy, fisheries, etc)

Membership (Only for membership organizations; describe the members, criteria to joining, fees charged, etc.)

SusGren is made up of two classes of membership namely a). Group members, being NGOs and CBOs conducting environmental work in the Grenadines and b). Business members, being those conducting business in the Grenadines.

Membership can be obtained from making an application to the Executive Director of SusGren or candidates can be solicited by the Director or a member of the Board.

Selection of members are determined by the Board of Directors by a pre-determined set of criteria that is based on the by-laws of the organization. Some of these criteria includes the following but not limited to being officially registered or actively seeking registration, reputable businesses operating within the Grenadines of G'da and SVG, academia that has an environmental program.

In addition, members represent their organisation, business or institution and not as an individual. Members pay a one-off entrance fee to join and then annual subscription on the first day of August.

Organizational Achievements (Describe your organization's founding, history and past achievements)

Sustainable Grenadines Inc (SusGren) is the only transboundary non-governmental organization (NGO) working between the state of Grenada (G'da) and St. Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG) committed to the conservation of the coastal and marine environment while creating opportunities for sustainable livelihoods for people specifically in the Grenadines.

This has been achieved through empowering communities through capacity building and increased awareness of the environment. SusGren was based on the idea that in the Grenadines, civil society partners are the least able to participate in bringing about change that is equitable. They are also least able to access the benefits of development. SusGren therefore focuses on strengthening civil society so that it can better play a meaningful and lasting role.

SusGren evolved from an eight-year environmental capacity building initiative (Sustainable Grenadines Project 2002 - 2010) of the University of the West Indies (UWI) Centre for Resource Management and Environment Studies (CERMES) with core funding provided by the Lighthouse Foundation.

When the Sustainable Grenadines Project (SGP) ended in 2010, it was decided that such an initiative needed to continue. This was essential to ensure our stakeholders and the local communities (fishers, water taxi operators, environmental grassroots groups etc) can be empowered to participate in the decision making process about the development of their nearshore and marine resources which they heavily depend on. As a result, SusGren transitioned from a project (Sustainable Grenadines Project) to a trans-boundary legally registered NGO in 2010, the first of its kind in the region which has been endorsed by the governments of both countries Grenada and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

SusGren functions through four inter-related components that take a NGO-centered approach to conservation.

The first component is the *Capacity building program* that focuses on building resilience of stakeholders who solely depend on the marine environment for their livelihoods. This is being achieved through strengthening stakeholder capacity to play a participative role in co-management of the coastal and marine environment.

The second component, *Project Development and Management*, focuses on implementing biodiversity conservation initiatives through establishing links between groups (government, civil society groups and private sector) within the similar sectors. Such projects increase environmental awareness and climate change, promote sustainable livelihoods and assist in maintaining ecological integrity of the region.

The *Mini-project* component is also closely linked to component 1 as it will increase NGO capacity to design, implement and manage environmental and climate change projects to enhance the local environment of the Grenadine islands.

The final component *Communication and Networking* improves the transboundary linkages between the two nations, formation of partnership arrangements and ensure that stakeholders are well-informed about the project activities and achievements.

SusGren's achievements include, but is not limited to the following:

- (i) In 2018 conducted one of the largest restoration project in the Caribbean, by restoring water circulation and mangrove re-generation on Union Island, SVG after a failed marina development 25 years ago.
- (ii) Developed the first transboundary multi-use zoning plan for the Grenadines of Grenada and St. Vincent in the Caribbean, which was later used as the basis for the recently adopted St. Vincent and the Grenadines Ocean's Policy.
- (iii) Established one of two transboundary Marine Protected Areas Network in the Caribbean between Grenada and St Vincent which began with three MPAs and now hosts eight to include the Ashton Lagoon.

- (iv) Established the first junior ranger and community researchers program in the transboundary Grenadines of Grenada and St. Vincent. It involves training young people in community science and stewardship.
- (v) Became the second organisation in the Caribbean to be trained in Participatory Three Dimensional Modelling (P3DM) and to constructed a model of Union Island, SVG. This made Union Island the second island in the Caribbean to have had a model built (Tobago being the first and Grenada the third). P3DM allows for the interaction of community groups to work with nature to come up with actions to reduce climate change impacts.

Project-related Experience (Describe your organization's experience in the proposed project area(s) or sector(s))

SusGren have had more than fifteen years' experience in project development and management since its operation as a project and now a full fledged NGO.

SusGren is the only NGO of its kind in the Grenadines positioned with the capacity to implement this project as we have completed phases one and two of restoration activities and sustainable development as it relates to this specific project and as such we will be scaling up on accomplishments of previous actions carried out which include, but not limited to the following;

- (i) Phase one included carrying out comprehensive engineering survey and designs for restoration
- (ii) Developed a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation plan for the area to monitor progress
- (iii) Developed a community and outreach strategy for building awareness and appreciation of the links between the environment and sustainable livelihoods and the importance of using our natural resources
- (iv) Drafted a master plan for maintenance and management of the area that can be replicated in other areas and countries with similar ecosystems

Following Phase one, SusGren implemented in 2018 phase two of the restoration of Ashton Lagoon towards making the island a climate resilient island. Some of the accomplishments were;

- (i) The breaching of 7 gaps in the failed marina pier structure which drastically improved water circulation within the lagoon for the first time in 25 years
- (ii) Constructed three swales/culverts in the mangrove forest to allow for the exchange of water which was interrupted when an access road was constructed in the mangrove forest when the marina was being built
- (iii) Planted 3000 red mangroves, which saw a 60% success rate in survival, however, a growing natural recruitment of 489 individual mangrove trees within one year.

As a result, SusGren have gained a lot of experience in coastal engineering, rehabilitation of sensitive ecosystems, outreach and awareness and sustainable development.

All this was achieved with the government of SVG cabinet approval and an appointed Oversight Committee of various technical people who provides technical guidance in specific areas of implementation.

**INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION
PART 2: NARRATIVE**

The application is the first step in developing a potential relationship with the IAF. This is your opportunity to share how you developed your ideas. Please address the following:

Context

1. Describe the community/communities expected to participate, including all characteristics you believe relevant.

The Caribbean, as Small Island Developing States (SIDS), are on the front line of climate change and the first affected by intensified hurricane seasons, inconsistent weather patterns, fluctuating ocean temperatures, rising sea level, flash floods and top soil erosion. This negatively impact the livelihood of coastal and inland communities. As such, the main vulnerabilities affecting the specific project area includes coastal flooding, erosion, sea level rise and land based pollution and run-off.

In the case of Union Island which is approximately 9 square kilometers and about 3,500 residents is the second smallest inhabited island of mainland St. Vincent and the Grenadines and is located in the southernmost part of the Grenadine island chain. It has no rivers or lakes and low rainfall even during the 'rainy season' June to December. Thus, residents rely on rain water harvesting and most produce and other supplies are imported which makes it an expensive island to live on. With this in mind, any sort of climatic event or disaster mean that its people will be highly vulnerable, and so urgent action must be made towards building the island's capacity towards resilience and being able to bounce back after natural disasters.

Thus the community SusGren will be working with is Ashton. Ashton on the West side is already experiencing rapid erosion that is threatening to remove one of two cemeteries on the island, significant erosion have already occurred and the sea is increasingly encroaching on residents property, this is coupled with flash floods during intense rainfall. If such events continue without any mediation, the effects will be long reaching to include economic survival of that town and the possibility of reallocation.

SusGren in 2013 held a workshop to develop conceptual designs to address the problem using eco system based approaches. The community then developed an action plan for implementation. (*see attached Community Based Action Plan*). This included promoting the restoration of Ashton Lagoon, which is the largest mangrove ecosystem in the entire SVG located on the North-East side of the town of Ashton which have provided protection for that area (*see video on how the Ashton Lagoon mangrove saved a pre-school on the island during hurricane Ivan in 2004 – <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ev0dY8flztc>.*)

In addition, SusGren and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) conducted past modelling assessments that showed that if the island were to experience a 2m sea level rise that the mangrove forest might be the best option/buffer for protecting the community of Ashton. As such, SusGren will build on restoration activities of phase 1 & 2 that will carry out the restoration of a mangrove peninsula, further expand the swale/culvert system to manage flooding and continue with monitoring and evaluation.

2. Have you worked together in the past? How and why?

SusGren have been working with communities of the transboundary Grenadines since 2002. Its projects and programs are built upon the needs expressed by the community over the years. In the past we will meet with the community on a one a one basis, through town hall meetings and workshops to gather their ideas on areas in their community in need of attention.

This is usually done through Needs Assessment, Institutional Self-Assessment and various tools for engaging communities such as Participatory 3 Dimensional Modelling (P3DM), Local Early Action Planning (LEAP) and Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT). It very important for SusGren to do so because having community buy-in is key to any project or program success and sustainability. Once the community feel they are involved then its easier for them to become stewards of the actions.

3. Identify the situation(s) you are addressing (the scope, nature, causes and social or economic impact).

Ashton Lagoon, located on the south coast of Union Island in the Grenadines, is the largest lagoon on Union Island and supports the fishing community of Ashton. In 1990, it was the last remaining relatively pristine lagoon in the Vincentian Grenadines and was unique in that it contained all primary components of a lagoon/coral reef ecosystem, including a long stretch of outer reefs, a shallow protected inner lagoon, abundant seagrass beds within the lagoon, and a large area of mangroves representing the largest remaining mangrove forest in the country containing all four species present in the region (Simmons and Associates Inc. 2000, Layman et al. 2006) as well as salt ponds along the shore (Price and Price 1994a).

The latter two habitats, in particular, together with a nearby offshore island (Frigate Island) had provided significantly important resources for a number of wintering and migrating populations of seabirds, waterbirds, shorebirds and landbirds. The lagoon harbored a variety of important flora and fauna including lobster, conch (important for local fisheries) and several rare or endangered marine organisms.

Because of its rich biodiversity and ecological importance for the entire southeast coast of Union Island (comprised largely of Ashton Lagoon), the lagoon was designated a marine conservation area and protected under The Fisheries Act of 1986, of St. Vincent and the Grenadines (Price and Price 1994b). The Ashton wetland is also designated an Important Bird Area (IBA, BirdLife International 2008). The site is important for congregatory seabirds and many Neotropical Migratory Birds (NMB) including six species that are Birds of Conservation Concern1 (Brown Pelican, Peregrine Falcon, Wilson's Plover, Lesser Yellowlegs, Roseate Tern, Whimbrel), as well as six Lesser Antilles restricted range species.



Photo 1: Ashton Lagoon before marina development in 1994

Thus, the Ashton mangrove is vitally important to Union Island because of anticipated dire impacts from climate change, including sea level rise and increased vulnerability to hurricanes; the mangroves will play a crucial role in helping to protect the Ashton coastline where much of the island's population lives and works (CEHI, 2007). Despite its protected status, a foreign developer proposed to build a large marina complex in the bay: The Ashton Marina Project called for a 300 berth marina in the central section of Ashton Lagoon, a causeway

connecting Frigate Island to Union Island, a recreation center on Frigate Island, a large condominium complex to be built on top of the outer reefs, and a 50 acre golf course to be laid over the mangrove.

An environmental impact assessment of the proposed project (Price and Price 1994b) described the permanent and irreversible environmental impacts to include the removal of seagrass beds and outer lagoon reefs leaving the community of Ashton exposed to intense wave action, mangroves and salt ponds cleared and filled in, and water circulation in the bay drastically reduced along with sedimentation and pollution during the construction phase.

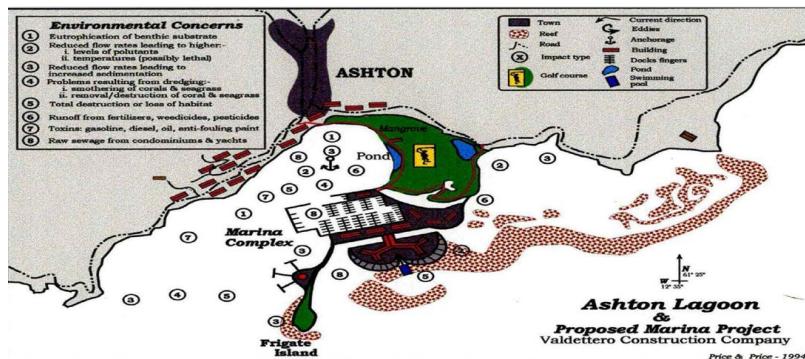


Figure 4. Ashton Lagoon with proposed Ashton Marina Project showing the areas of environmental concern. (from Price & Price, 1994c)

During the first few months of work, the lagoon was dredged, an elevated road was built around the mangrove, marina berths were installed, and a causeway completely bisecting the Ashton Lagoon into eastern and western sections was constructed.

In mid-1995 the construction company declared bankruptcy and the project was abandoned which left the area drastically damaged.

Concerns from the local community about the health of the lagoon led to a call for a restoration project. During initial discussions and stakeholder meetings by SusGren in 2004 and 2006 the local community expressed a keen interest and desire to restore the lagoon and pursue sustainable development options (e.g., low impact tourism).



Photo 2: Start of marina development (construction of marina pier)



Photo 2: After construction and developer disappeared a year later in 1995

As a result, the communities will participate through further planning and co-management of the area and will be hired (based on skills and expertise) during the implementation of the project.

4. How did you decide on the proposal focus and who participated in the decision?

The proposal's focus on Ashton and Ashton Lagoon mangrove ecosystem is based on more than 12 years of collecting data and working with the local community, government and other stakeholders to develop and restore the area after the failed marina development.

The proposal is also building on years of work and accomplishments as recent as of 2017 / 2018 when phase two of the restoration was completed and now this project will be phase 3 towards the sustainable development and further restoration activities of the largest mangrove ecosystem in the entire country.



Before phase 2 restoration 2017



After phase 2 restoration in 2018

In 2013, SusGren with more than 200 local community people to include scientist, technical experts and government agency from mainland St. Vincent participated and developed a Participatory Three Dimensional Model (P3DM) of Union Island

under the project "Working with Nature and Communities to Reduce Climate Change Impacts – 2013".

The tool (P3DM) is a community-based mapping method which integrates local spatial knowledge with scientific data to produce stand-alone, scaled and geo-referenced relief models. The focus of the project was to prioritize areas on Union Island using that tool for development and environmental protection.

Ashton Lagoon was chosen as the top priority for such action. Ashton Lagoon is also a demonstration site for St. Vincent and the Grenadines under The Nature's Conservancy (TNC) At the Water's Edge Project for community based adaption. Other information used were a Cost Benefit Analysis for conducting restoration for Ashton Lagoon. This looked at the economic benefits that will be derived in restoring the area and improving it for tourism development and fisheries. Work completed in phase two (2017-2018) is already seeing tremendous signs of biophysical improvements and potential economic benefit. Before any restorative action took place, SusGren have recorded from January 2019 to date 1,367 locals, 748 tourists, 586 kiters and 1101 yachters visiting the area because of the restoration activities. Past data shows less than 100 people (both local and visitors alike) visiting the area. Continuing to work towards, reversing the damage caused by the abandoned marina will lead to an improved sense of community well-being and stewardship for continued protection and awareness of climate change impacts.

5. Describe the activities you will undertake.

SusGren will undertake the three main activities in phase three of the restoration of Ashton Lagoon, they include the following;

(i) Break water Revetment

Building on phase two where 40ft of revetment work was completed an additional 60ft of revetment is required to completely protect that area from erosion caused by wave action and sea current. This will involve following the designs of Smith Warner (an engineering company that assessed the area in 2016 and provided recommendation for restoration, see report attached). It will include hiring a local contractor with excavation equipment, procuring approximately 500 cubic meters of armor rock, geofabric and fill material that will be placed strategically along the area being eroded for reinforcement.

(ii) Implement swale and mangrove peninsula system

In the previous phase, engineers (*PESInternational 2017 see report attached*) recommended the construction of 5 swale/culvert for optimal circulation within the mangrove forest to regenerate the area experiencing 'die-back' due to the access road constructed during the failed marina development. In phase two 3 swale/culvert was done with funding from The Nature Conservancy. This project will complete the remaining two swales of 500ft long, spanning 15ft across and 3ft deep which will allow in low tide for the stagnate water present now to drain out and at high tide to introduced oxygenated water which will revitalize the mangrove and reduce die back. It will also act as a flood management system.



To accomplish this SusGren will hire a local contractor to clear approximately 500ft of fill material. The material cleared will be repurposed to act as levy to further prevent flooding while acting as a bird habitat. Approximately 5000 cubic ft of stones will be placed at one side of the swale and pedestrian bridge constructed to create foot access for the community and visitors. Additionally, some of the recovered material will be repurposed to create additional bioengineered "mangrove peninsula" which will be reinforced with geofabric and armor rock revetment. This will provide protection from storm surge and waves, resulting in a safe harbour for artisanal fishing fleet, recreational boats, water taxis, and other shallow draft boats. The mangrove peninsula would also provide wildlife habitat and shoreline protection for coastal community and infrastructure. The remaining material will be used to create a levee in a low lying coastal area providing additional protection by regulating the water levels near a pedestrian bridge.

(iii) Design a Research and Monitoring Station to scale up local community researchers and Internship program

The Grenada Bank is archipelago with over 30 islands and cays shared by the countries of Grenada and St. Vincent & the Grenadines, and supports the most extensive coral reefs and related marine habitats in the southeastern Caribbean. As a result, SusGren in the last 12 years have been carrying out extensive biophysical and socio-economic assessments and surveys. In addition, SusGren have supported a number of other scientific research by visiting scientists. The organisation also runs a successful internship program for more than 10 years and a local community researcher program in the last two years.

With this in mind, this activity will scale up and provide an opportunity to continue such work across a sensitive area and in an important ecosystem. Therefore, adding a physical facility it will support the work already being done. Therefore, SusGren will hire an architect to revise the designs for a research and monitoring station and construct a mangrove nursery that will house approximately 5000 mangrove and other coastal plants on a rotating basis. Terms of reference for work to be done will be developed and advertised, skilled laborers will be hired and material and supplies sourced through a procurement system.

6. Explain in narrative form your work plan and provide a proposed schedule.

Firstly, SusGren will hire a Works Supervisor who will be responsible for overseeing all engineering works, reviewing contracts and terms of reference for Contractors, finalizing workplan, report on works progress, advise on architectural designs and structure and issue payment certificates to Contractors.

After hiring the Works Supervisor, they will work closely with SusGren for the implementation of the project. Secondly, the Contractor hired will source and deliver approximately 500 cubic meters of armor rock to the work site that will be used for the revetment ([Activity 1 – Break water revetment](#)). Only after that is completed, then the Contractor will start placing the geofabric and armor rock in position. The area of the trail where the armor rock is being placed will be raised and level using the displaced fill material in the area that was being affected by erosion.

Once this step is completed, the machines will then move to the next stage ([Activity 2 – Implement swale and mangrove peninsula](#)). The swale and the peninsula will happen concurrently. As the fill material is being excavated to a distance of 500ft, the material being removed, will then be re-used and placed in position to re-attach the mangrove island that will create the peninsula reinforcing a buffer system. Now, that the excavated fill material has been removed, geofabric and stones will be placed on both sides of the swale/culvert system for the first 100ft, and then, on one side for the remaining distance.

Finally, SusGren will develop a terms of reference to advertise for an architectural firm to design the Research and Monitoring Station ([Activity 3](#)) to include a plant nursery. Once bids are received, a committee will be put together to select the best application for hire. Once designs are finalized and approved by the relevant authority a Contractor will be hired to construct the mangrove nursery aspect of the designs. A forestry expert will be hired to design the mangrove nursery and train staff and researchers in maintenance and out-planting.

Proposed Work Schedule

Task	Responsible	Year 2020				Year 2021	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
1.1 Prepare Terms of Reference for hiring Works Supervisor	SusGren						
1.2 Advertise for consultancy	SusGren						
1.3 Sign Consultancy Contract for Works Supervisor	SusGren						
1.4 Conduct site visit to finalize order of Works for implementation	SusGren /WS						
1.5 Prepare Terms of Reference for contractors and architectural firm	SusGren /WS						
1.6 Advertise for contractors and consultancy and hire	SusGren /WS						
1.7 Prepare Terms of Reference, advertise and hire Forestry Expert	SusGren						
1.8 Commence Site Preparation, mobilization and commence delivery of armor rock and geofabric (break water revetment)	Contractor /WS						
1.10 Complete revetment works and prepare final report	Contractor						
1.11 Conduct works inspection and prepare payment certificate for contractor's final payment	WS						
1.12 Architectural firm finalize designs and submit to physical planning for final approval	Consultant / WS						
1.13 Mobilization of skill laborers, material, supplies and construct mangrove nursery	Contractor						
1.14 Complete "As Built' report	Contractor						
1.15 Conduct training in mangrove nursery maintenance and out planting	Consultant						
1.16 Commence Site Preparation, mobilization and commence delivery of armor rock and geofabric for swale and mangrove peninsula	Contractor						
1.17 Complete swale and mangrove peninsula and final report	Contractor						
1.18 Conduct site inspection and prepare final payment certificate for contractor (swale and mangrove peninsula)	WS						
1.19 Monitoring and evaluation of works progress	SusGren						
1.20 Community outreach and awareness	SusGren						

7. What partners are involved in this project and what are they committed to contributing?

The following are the partners who are involved and their level of commitment;

1. The Oversight and Guidance Committee – It is a committee appointed by government in 2015 when SusGren received formal approval from the Cabinet of St. Vincent and the Grenadines to implement restoration work at Ashton Lagoon. The Committee function through the Ministry of Agriculture and is made up of 10 other key government ministries/agencies and 3 NGO's. Their involvement in the project will be to provide technical guidance in the area of restoration to include reviewing technical documents and signing off on physical works.

2. National Parks Rivers and Beaches Authority (NPRBA) – The National Parks Authority was selected back in 2007 to form part of a local steering committee for the Ashton Lagoon project to provide technical advice. As such through this project two staff (Director & Marine and Terrestrial Superintendent) will continue to provide technical advice on developing an adaptive management plan.

3. BirdsCaribbean – This organisation have been working with SusGren since 2007 during phase one and have been providing guidance, training and technical support. The organisation will continue to assist SusGren with bird monitoring and education efforts to raise awareness on the importance of value of local wetlands for climate change adaptation.

4. Local NGO (Union Island Environmental Attackers) – This is a local community based organisation on Union Island and have been working with SusGren since inception. They will contribute towards education and outreach of project activities.

8. Discuss anticipated outcomes, both immediate and long-term. How will you know if you have achieved them? How will you measure them?

There will be two overall outcomes from implementing activities in this proposed project. It will include improved water circulation in the mangrove forest that will increase biophysical health for marine and bird life while making it resilient to climate change for the protection of the community of Ashton. Secondly, to build a well-informed, engaged, and involved community who will take action for protection and sustainable livelihood development.

Therefore, continuing on phase two immediate outcomes for implementing the remaining break water revetment will ensure the reduction in the rate of erosion that is created by the wake of water taxis and other marine traffic and the natural wave action and currents occurring in that area. The swale system will allow for oxygenated water in the mangrove forest and the drain out of stagnated water. Also, the implementation of the mangrove peninsula will re-attached an existing mangrove island to create a stronger buffer against storm surge and attract natural recruit of mangroves.

Finally, having a mangrove nursery will ensure there is always on rotation a steady supply of mangroves and other coastal plants to regenerate areas of loss. SusGren is already conducting periodic monitoring in the area since completing phase two restoration action. Thus, similar monitoring will be done through observation reports, photos, videos, surveys and measurements during and after the course of the project.

9. What makes your project innovative or different?

This project is very different in that its using an ecosystem based approach. It means that we are using soft infrastructure (nature) and hard infrastructure (revetment, etc) and marrying the two for creating a hybrid approach.

The restoration of Ashton Lagoon is one the first in the Eastern Caribbean to bring about a positive change by performing rehabilitative work to a system that has been damaged for more than 25 years. This sort of action demonstrates to local communities that unplanned decisions that causes catastrophic damage can in some cases be reversed with the right intervention. Direct actions can return proper circulation to Ashton Lagoon and mangroves, improve water quality and reconnect the mangrove to the sea, restoring its function as an important fish nursery.

Beach and upslope erosion can be slowed by planting of appropriate vegetation and implementing revetment as is being proposed in this project. Creating a bioengineered "mangrove island" could be created, providing protection from storm surge and waves and resulting in a safe harbour for artisanal fishing fleet, recreational boats, water taxis, and

other shallow draft boats. The mangrove island would also provide wildlife habitat and shoreline protection for coastal community and infrastructure.

The project also offers an ideal opportunity for eco-tourism activities like kitesurfing, bird watching, snorkeling etc, all of which is already taking place since phase two restoration.

Finally, setting the stage for implementing a Research and Monitoring Station, starting with mangrove nursery will be the first of its kind in the transboundary Grenadines. The mangrove nursery can also serve the other islands who are involved in restoration but cannot source wildlings. The Research and Monitoring Station will also serve as base for interns, local students and community researchers to continue their work in a more conducive environment that will offer the right equipment and supplies which will support any innovative projects and research.

Once this project continues to succeed the prospect for replication in other areas with similar ecosystems and experiences will be a great accomplishment.

10. Explain why your project is feasible.

This project can be implemented easily due to the fact that it's not starting from 'scratch'. The project being implemented is based on more than 10 years of data collection, workshops, meetings and surveys.

It is also very convenient because SusGren completed phase two in 2018 and since then have been monitoring the success of those actions to include an increase in bird abundance and diversity, some improve water circulation within the mangrove forest and lagoon where there has been a drastic reduction on turbidity and an improvement in water quality and juvenile fish in the Lagoon area.

In addition, the actions being proposed in this project already have reports and engineering designs for completing the revetment and culverts which makes it easier for implementation. SusGren also have the support and commitment from the government through a Cabinet letter to carry out restoration work where the area is once again functional and performing at its optimal.

Finally, the idea of the Research and Monitoring Station with a mangrove nursery can be easily implemented because the demand for internship at SusGren has been at an all-time high, coupled with the community researcher program. Therefore, having the right space in which to conduct their work will add a great value. It's also important to note that mangrove restoration has been a growing initiative in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, however, the only place that has the largest mangrove forest in the entire country is at Ashton Lagoon, Union Island and many times wildlings are requested from SusGren by schools, community groups and forestry department for small project, thus the mangrove nursery will help solve that problem to be able to provide healthy plants to restore other areas across the mainland and in the Grenadines.

11. Discuss potential challenges to the project and how your organization will address them.

SusGren foresees two major challenges that can potentially face the project. The first being the length of time Government can take to provide approval on documents for physical works. Therefore, SusGren will engage the Oversight and Steering Committee very early in the implementation of the project so request for approval on documents can be sent in early to minimize any delay that may occur.

Secondly, a change in government can create a delay in implementation and SVG is constitutionally due for elections in the first quarter of 2020. Thus, during phase two SusGren had already started the dialogue with the opposition party in the event there is a change in government to gain buy-in which was very positive.

SusGren will continue to engage both parties in a non-political way to ensure they are both on board, in that way, whatever the outcome is on election day there is minimum to no delay and any transition that may occur does not interrupt the project implementation.

12. How will your efforts continue after funding from the IAF ends?

SusGren, previously have written two proposals to the Global Environment Facility – Small Grants Program (GEF-SGP) for additional funding support. One proposal has already been approved and SusGren is awaiting word on the second.

As a result, SusGren will continue to look for funding to ensure features that cannot be funded through this project due to limited funded can be continued for further scaling up of activities and focusing on actions for sustainability.

Further, SusGren have a steady supply of interns and a local community researchers program who will be able to continue with research for monitoring and evaluation of the progress of the work completed and recommend other actions to be taken.

**INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION
PART 3: BUDGET**

Project budget must be in U.S. dollars. Please specify date and exchange rate used:

- Date: Nov 30th, 2019 Exchange rate: 2.70 (<https://www1.oanda.com/currency/converter/>)

List by line item the amount requested from the IAF as well as counterpart contributions that will be dedicated to the project.

- "Proponent Counterpart" refers to contributions from the organization submitting the proposal;
- "Beneficiary Contributions" refers to contributions from the people benefiting from or participating in project activities when different from the "Proponent;"
- "Other Contributions" refers to resources raised from outside sources that are necessary for project implementation;
- In-kind contributions (e.g. goods; services; office, meeting, storage or other space; land; etc.), must be ascribed a monetary value.
- Use footnotes to detail the source of each counterpart contribution.
- Identify at least one lettered sub-item for each of the applicable numbered line items. A list of examples of sub-items is provided on the following page.
- Note that salaries should include employee benefits if required by local employment laws.

Budget

Line Items	Request IAF	Proponent Counterpart		Beneficiary Contributions		Other Contributions	
		Cash	In-kind	Cash	In-kind	Cash	In-kind
1. Administrative Expenses							
a. Use of office space	4,444.44	2,222.22					
b. Communication (phone calls etc)	2,222.22	1,111.11					
c. Stationary	2,592.59						
d. Utility	1,333.33	666.67					
2. Construction							
a. Implementation of revetment, swale and mangrove peninsula	112,962.96	280,000.00					
b. Construction of mangrove nursery	79,000.00				30,000.00		
3. Dissemination							
a. Advertisement for ToR etc	1,481.48						
b. Community education and outreach	2,788.89					10,000.00	
4. Equipment							
a. Laptop Computer and projector							

	1,500.00					
b. Public Announcement system	2,500.00					
c. mangrove nursery equipment and supplies	7,851.85					
5. Human Resources (Salaries)						
a. Director	29,948.09					
b. Technical Officer	24,616.67					
c. Program Officer	23,210.00					
6. Human Resources (Contracted Services)						
a. Works Supervisor	70,000.00					
b. Architectural Firm	15,555.56					
c. Forestry Expert/Mangrove Expert	10,000.00					
7. Human Resources (Contributed Services)						
a. Director		14,974.04				
11. Operational Expense						
a. Financial audits and QuickBooks	5,000.00					
14. Real Property						
Land			100,000.00			
17. Travel						
a. meetings (per dim, flight, accommodation)	4,444.44					
Gran total	401,452.52	298,974.04	100,000.00		40,000.00	-

Explanatory budget

Administrative Expenses

IAF Request

1. a - Use of office space for project implementation; 12 months x 370.37 = **4,444.44**

Proponent Counterpart

1.a – SusGren for the remaining 6 month will provide in-cash contribution for the use of the office space; 6 months x 370.37 = **2,222.22**

IAF Request

1.b – SusGren will charge the first 12 months of the project for communication to include phone calls, internet etc; 12 months x 185.19 = **2,222.22**

Proponent Counterpart

1.b – SusGren for the remaining 6 months will provide in-cash contribution for the use of communication; 6 months x 185.19 = **1,111.11**

IAF Request

1.c – SusGren will charge the project for the purchase of stationary to include printing paper, ink, flip chart paper, etc; 1 x 2,592.59 = **2,592.59**

1.d – SusGren will charge the first 12 months of the project for the use of electricity; 12 months x 111.11 = **1,333.33**

Proponent Counterpart

1.b – SusGren for the remaining 6 months will provide in-cash contribution for the use of utility (electricity etc); 6 months x 111.11 = **666.67**

2. Construction

IAF Request

2. a. SusGren will charge the project for the construction of the revetment, swale and mangrove peninsula. The amount is based on previous work done in phase two. The amount includes the cost for a contractor, mobilization, laborer and materials; 1x 112,962.96 = **112,962.96**

Proponent Counterpart

2.b – This project is part of a masterplan for the restoration and development of Ashton and Ashton Lagoon. Thus, the work done in phase two is the cash contribution being used to build on the activity that proposed (revetment, swale and mangrove peninsula) = 1 x 280,000.00 = **280,000.00**

IAF Request

2.b – SusGren will charge the project for the construction of the mangrove nursery aspect of the research and monitoring station. The amount includes the cost for contractor, laborers and building materials etc; 1 x 79,000.00 = **79,000.00**

Beneficiary in-kind

2. b - The community of Ashton will provide in-kind contribution towards the collection of the mangrove wildlings and potting them and assisting with out-planting and maintaining the nursery in addition to monitoring through the local community research program; 1 x 30,000 = **30,000.00**

3. Dissemination

3.a - SusGren will charge the project for the advertisement of Terms of Reference towards paying media outlets and other platforms for information dissemination. etc; 1 x 1,481.48 = **1,481.48**

3.b – SusGren will charge the project for implementing a communication and outreach program for informing the community and keep them engage in the project implementation. The cost include meetings, meals, local transport, meeting area etc; $1 \times 2,788.89 = \mathbf{2,788.89}$

Beneficiary in-kind

3. b - The community of Ashton will provide in-kind contribution towards education and outreach through attending meetings, assisting with on the ground logistics etc; $1 \times 10,000 = \mathbf{10,000.00}$

4. Equipment

IAF Request

4. a – SusGren will use project funds to purchase equipment for office use to include a laptop computer and projector for assisting with community meetings etc; $1 \times 1,500.00 = \mathbf{1,500.00}$

4.b SusGren will use project funds to purchase a public announcement system for supporting better community and outreach meetings during the course of the implementation of the project; $1 \times 2,500.00 = \mathbf{2,500.00}$

4.c SusGren will use the project funds to purchase the necessary equipment and supplies for the mangrove nursery and future research and monitoring station; $1 \times 7,851.85 = \mathbf{7,851.85}$

5. Human Resources (Salaries)

IAF Request

5.a – SusGren will use project funds to pay the salary of the Executive Director for the first 12 month of project implementation for overall management, guidance and overseeing all transactions etc; $2,495.67 \times 12 = \mathbf{29,948.09}$

5.b – SusGren will use project funds to pay the salary of the Technical Officer for the duration of the project for coordination and other on the ground logistics; $1,367.59 \times 18 \text{ months} = \mathbf{24,616.67}$

5.c – SusGren will use project funds to pay the salary of the Program Officer for the duration of the project for overseeing the administration of the project; $1,289.44 \times 18 \text{ months} = \mathbf{23,210.00}$

6. Human Resources (Contracted Services)

IAF Request

6.a – SusGren will use project funds towards the hiring of the Works Supervisor who will be responsible for overseeing all engineering and architectural works, prepare payment certificate for contractors, conduct site visits and prepare order of works and finals reports. The price is based on similar payments made in phase for work; $1 \times 70,000 = \mathbf{70,000}$

6.b – SusGren will use project funds towards the hiring of an architectural firm who will design the research and monitoring station to include a mangrove nursery; Prices are based on similar payments made in phase two for work; $1 \times 15,555.56 = \mathbf{15,555.56}$

6.c SusGren will use project funds to hire a forestry/ mangrove expert who will provide training for staff and the local community researchers. Cost will include consultancy fee, travel accommodation, meetings, reports etc; $1 \times 10,000.00 = \mathbf{10,000.00}$

7. Human Resources (Contributed Services)

Proponent Counterpart

7.a – SusGren will provide in cash contribution for the remaining 6 months of the project of the Executive Directors time. Through the 18 months of implementation, IAF will cover the first 12 months and SusGren will cover the remaining 6 months; $2,495.67 \times 6 = \mathbf{14,974.04}$

11. Operational Expense

IAF Request

11.a – SusGren will hire an external auditor to complete the financial audits of the organisation at the end of the project implementation; $1 \times 5,000 = \mathbf{5,000.00}$

14. Real Property

Proponent Counterpart

14. a SusGren will contribute in-kind contribution towards approximately quarter of an acre of land for the mangrove nursery which will be the first of the Research and Monitoring Station. $1 \times 100,000.00 = \mathbf{100,000.00}$

17. Travel

IAF Request

SusGren will use the project funds towards holding meetings with necessary for the project implementation to include meetings on mainland St Vincent with the oversight and steering committee and attending relevant workshops /conferences to promote the work that we are doing; $1 \times 4,444.44 = \mathbf{4,444.44}$

Please submit all applications via email to proposals@iaf.gov.

**Inter-American Foundation
1331 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Suite 1200 North
Washington DC-20004**

**Tel: 202-360-4530
Website: <http://www.iaf.gov>**



**INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION
GRANT APPLICATION
PART 1: COVER SHEET**

Name of Organization:

Richmond Vale Academy

Organization ACRONYM:

RVA

Project Title: 100 Sustainable Home Gardens for vulnerable families in 10 communities in St Vincent and the Grenadines

Project Summary: (50 words.)

In the small island nation of St Vincent and the Grenadines, prevailing environmental conditions continue to threaten food security, exposing vulnerable communities to the potential for increased hunger, poverty, and poor food choices. With this Project, 100 families will receive home-gardens with organic crops to feed their families and enhance livelihood opportunities.

Duration: 24 Months. The duration of the support requested should be consistent with the nature and complexity of the proposed activity.

Amount requested from the IAF: \$ 262,290.00USD (in US dollars)

Proponent counterpart: \$ 49,500.00 (US dollars)* in-kind

Other counterpart: \$ 0. (in US dollars)*

*Counterpart is a contribution from the proposing organization ("proponent") or third party. Counterpart may be in cash donations or in kind, including, but not limited to, land, supplies, infrastructure, labor, and office, storage and meeting space.

How did you hear about the IAF? Through a professional associate

DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Address:

Street Address: Richmond Vale

Postal Address: Chateubelair Post Office

City: Chateubelair Province (Dept./State): Nil

Country: St Vincent and the Grenadines Postal Code _____

Office Telephone: 784 458 2255

Country/area code Telephone Number

Cell Telephone: 784	492 4058
Country/area code	Telephone Number
Fax:	
Country/area code	Telephone Number
Email: stina@richmondvale.org	
Website: www.richmondvale.org	

Contact Person(s): Enter the name(s) of the person(s) primarily responsible for contact with the IAF.

<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. <input type="checkbox"/> Mrs. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ms.		
Herberg (Last name)	Stina (First name)	Director (Position)
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. <input type="checkbox"/> Mrs. <input type="checkbox"/> Ms.		
(last name)	(first name)	(position)

Year Organization was Founded: 2002
Date of Legal Incorporation: July /27 /2002
Mon / Day /Year

Direct Beneficiaries (number of people who will directly participate in and/or benefit from project activities): 1000
Indirect Beneficiaries: (number of people who will indirectly benefit from project activities): 3000

Funding History: Sources, years and amounts of previous funding received (excluding from the IAF) in US dollars.

Funding Sources	Years	Amount of funding USD	Name of project
European Commission - Education Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency, EACEA	2020-2021	28,500	ERASMUS + STOP (Save The Ocean Project)
Canada Fund for Local Initiatives	2019 - 2020	72,000	Empowerment of Women through Sustainable Model Gardens and Capacity Building
Canada Fund for Local Initiatives	2019	40,000	Growing Climate Change Adaptation Capacity, Training and Empowerment of

			Vulnerable Young Women
European Commission - Education, Audio-visual and Culture Executive Agency, EACEA	2017 - 2018	95,500	ERASMUS + Capacity Building in the field of youth, K2
European Commission - Education Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency, EACEA	2017 - 2018	72,500	Volunteers in Action
Recycle For Change	2017	150,000	
UNDP / GEF – Small Grant Program	2018 - 2019	50,000	Pass-it-on: Sustainable Home Gardens Project
UNDP / GEF – Small Grant Program	2016	50,000	Enhanced Ecotourism Opportunities & La Soufriere Trail Restoration
The Mustique Charitable Trust	2014	10,000	

Has the organization ever received funding from the IAF? No If so, when? _____
Grant # (if known): _____ Amount: _____.

Organizational Background: Brief description of the applicant organization, including its mission, structure (operating and governing), membership and achievements.

Mission (Do not exceed 100 words.) **To build the capacity, knowledge and confidence of our students by promoting personal growth and development through a variety of educational programmes; and to deliver climate change studies to the Caribbean as a means of contributing to making each State climate compliant.**

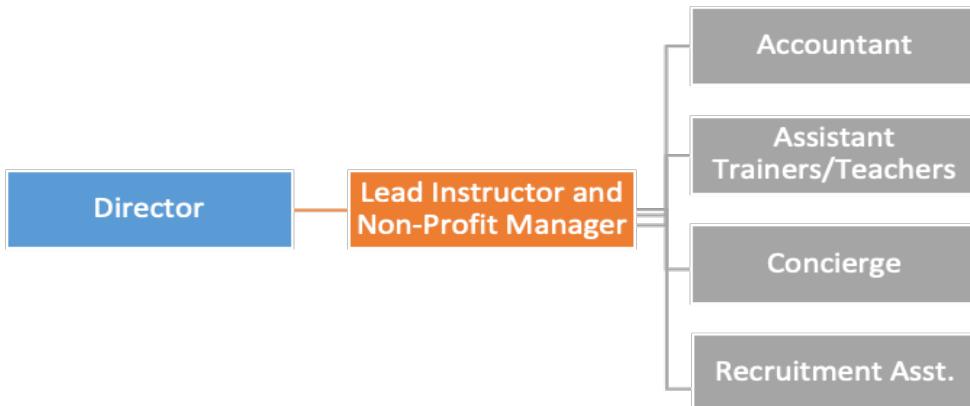
Governing Structure (Refers to the organization's form of leadership which might include a board of directors, general assembly, fiscal council and/or chief executive officer; also indicate how decisions are made, frequency of meetings, etc.) *Please list the board of directors by complete names and positions.*

The RVA is a non-profit organization and is registered under the Companies Act of St Vincent and the Grenadines: Certificate Number 147 of 2002. There are currently nine (9) Executive Members, which consists of a President, Vice President and Committee Members

Ms Stina Herberg, President; Ms Marianne Thomsen, Vice President; Mr Jesper Friis, Operational Manager; Mr Tomika Caesar, Director; Ms Anne Katherine Wendelboe, Director ; Ms Elisabeth Axelsson, Director

Operating Structure (Refers to the division of labor within the organization which might include an educational team, a communications team, an administrative department, etc.)

The Academy's structure is horizontal and flexible, comprising a relatively small team of managers combined with committed and experienced support staff. The management reports to the Teacher's Council. An organisational chart is presented below:



Membership (Only for membership organizations; describe the members, criteria to joining, fees charged, etc.)

N/A

Organizational Achievements (Describe your organization's founding, history and past achievements)

Richmond Vale Academy (RVA), is a non-profit organization in St Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG) which was established in 2002 as an educational institution and NGO. The central focus of the RVA is to train local and international participants in various courses, which range in duration from 1 week to 10 months, and usually includes undertaking country-wide community projects. The RVA campus is located on 30 acres of lush farmland, and serves as a pilot for adapting and piloting technologies and as a model for low-carbon and climate-resilient development in SVG. Annually, more than 800 people visit the RVA campus and attend open events that are organized to showcase its practices and achievements. One of the RVA's main projects is the St Vincent Climate Compliance Conference 2012-2021, which implements projects at the community-level, in close cooperation with community groups and individuals, government departments and other NGOs. Community projects are focused on food and water, healthy living, nature-based solutions, GHG reduction, recycling, protecting and enhancing ecosystems, and awareness raising. Results and best practices are actively shared through traditional and modern media to generate awareness about challenges and solutions.

Past achievements include:

- **Creator and Champion of the Pass-It-On Sustainable home gardens Project** which has seen the creation of 100 model farms across St Vincent within a 3 year span, which grow a wide variety of foods, fruits and vegetables. The model home gardens project has also empowered hundreds of women, men and young people in vulnerable communities, with the ability to be domestically self-sufficient and provide not just food to feed their families, but to generate a steady income through sales of their harvest within their communities
- Catalyst for planting 40,000 trees (including mangroves and vetiver grass units) across St Vincent since 2012, through community-based activities;
- **Community mobilisation and clean up campaigns** which has seen the removal of 30 tons of garbage from rivers, beaches and communities since 2012;
- **Climate Change Activist** implementing the climate change compliance programme 2012-2020, which has created awareness across the island of St Vincent on climate change impacts, where 5,000 people

have been reached directly through public speeches, 25,000 have received information through newspapers, and a myriad of projects on nature-based organic products, (including moringa powder, organic soaps coconut oil) have reached approximately 20,000;

- **Ongoing promotion of food and water security**, poverty reduction, renewable energy, pollution reduction, and sustainable living through initiatives on the school compound and home gardens project;
- Generator of a culture of youth entrepreneurship in the area of regenerative farming, renewable energy, agroforestry, and more;
- **Introduction of renewable energy:** The campus is 100% renewable energy – the Caribbean's first institution of this size to be 100% on renewable energy;
- **Ecosystem improvements and conservation:** 100 schools (approximately 5,000 children) directly received annual trainings on tree planting, climate change, ecosystem conservation, etc (in 2013/2014). An estimated total of 20,000 children have increased their knowledge in these topics, and have been involved in tree-planting activities at their schools and in the community. A demonstration plot (0,5 ha) for mangrove protection was rehabilitated and is being maintained;

Project-related Experience (Describe your organization's experience in the proposed project area(s) or sector(s))
The international body of students and teachers of the RVA work together to serve the changing needs of local, regional and global communities. Some of the experience of the Academy in the proposed project area are as follows:

1. Broad Management Skills in Academy operations with an in-house team of excellent trainers, experts and project managers with broad skills in teaching and providing hands-on techniques to students in a number of technical areas
2. Extensive experience in the Caribbean, USA, Africa, in masterminding and leading projects related to theoretical and practical training related to the environment
3. Exceptional recruitment skills, attracting students, volunteers and guest teachers from around the world, year round to take courses and to engage in community projects on climate change related subjects
4. Producer of over 50 videos on environmental preservation, eco-tourism and smart farming posted on its You Tube Channel and Facebook Page, directly related to projects
5. Avid experience in successfully executing projects and programmes across St Vincent with high accountability practices and due diligence
6. Recipient of many environmental and climate change awards, both local and international
7. Recipient of grant funds from local and international donors for many on-campus and off campus projects

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION
PART 2: NARRATIVE

1 CONTEXT

1.1 COMMUNITIES

For the purpose of this project, the communities selected are Fitz Hughes, Chateubelair, Petit Borde, Coulls Hill, Rose Bank, Troumaka, Spring Village, Barouaille, Layou, and Vermont, all of which are situated in the north and central leeward of St Vincent and the Grenadines.

St Vincent and the Grenadines is located in the Eastern Caribbean along a chain of islands that form an archipelago in the warm waters of the Caribbean Sea. Barbados is west of St Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada is south and Saint Lucia is north. Because of its location, St Vincent has been ranked as one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change and impacts of natural disasters such as storms, and hurricanes. The small nation is made up of multiple small islands with St Vincent being the largest and the parent island, of 32 others. The vulnerability of these islands is worsened by the fact that the majority of human settlements and infrastructure are along the coast.

Many of these selected coastal communities are at risks of natural occurrences such as flash floods, erosion, landslides, coastal inundation, all of which threaten livelihoods, property and investments. Their heavy dependence on natural resources for income and food security puts them at high risk to food shortages and loss of livelihoods.

Prevailing environmental conditions continue to threaten food and water security, exposing these vulnerable communities to the potential for increased incidences of hunger, poverty, poor food choices, job loss and even starvation. The targeted communities were selected for the following reasons:

They:

1. Suffer many social ills such as high unemployment rates, teenage pregnancy, high incidence of crime, such as rape, theft and gun violence – also making them, economically disadvantaged;
2. Are poor rural communities that are vulnerable to the effects of climate change and other external shocks;
3. Are depending on agriculture and fisheries for their livelihoods;
4. Have shown wide interest in establishing home-gardens;

The project will focus on crop diversification and apply ecological principles of production as a means of adapting to the effects of climate change while equally using agriculture as a means of environmental protection. It will also enhance livelihood opportunities for the residents of the beneficiary communities.

The project forms part of the "St. Vincent Climate Compliance Conference 2012-2021" currently being implemented by the Richmond Vale Academy (RVA). The 10-year action conference aims to make St. Vincent more climate-compliant in the areas of water, food and energy efficiency.

1.2 HOW DO THE COMMUNITY MEMBERS OR CONSTITUENTS ENGAGE IN YOUR PROJECT?

As customary, the RVA will mobilise communities, particularly targeting vulnerable families that may be in need of livelihood opportunities, food security, ecological farming techniques and tools, or are environmentally conscious. In addition, youth at risk, and unemployed youth, will be targeted to receive skills in establishing home gardens. Interested families headed either by rural women or men who have the required plot of land available will participate in surveys and be invited to attend community meetings. They will also be reached through individual household consultations. During these consultations, the RVA will speak on climate change impacts, stressing the importance of a system of agriculture that is ecologically sound for the purposes of:

- a) building resilience
- b) adapting to and mitigating climate change
- c) exploring healthy food options
- d) empowering communities and promoting grassroots development
- e) strengthening community relations, and
- f) providing income support to vulnerable families in need

Community members and constituents will also be engaged in the following ways:

- a) Students, volunteers and project leaders of the RVA work in collaboration with home owners in the selected grassroots communities to establish their individual gardens;

- b) Relevant members of the community will be contracted to transport water tanks, and to provide labour where necessary;
- c) Communities will be involved in meetings, in participating in training activities, in filling application forms, in assisting with school outreach campaign;
- d) Families will be invited to organized field trips to visit model home gardens previously established by the RVA;
- e) Interested beneficiary families will also get a full tour of the RVA's own organic farm and Renewable Energy Technology (RET) operations;
- f) Community residents will be involved in day-to-day monitoring and evaluation of the individual gardens.

1.3 RVA'S EXPERIENCE WORKING WITH THESE COMMUNITIES

The Richmond Vale Academy (RVA) has been working with the targeted communities, implementing assorted environmentally friendly projects such as tree growing, clean up campaigns, school outreach programmes, and other assorted community outreach programmes. The Academy has executed a myriad of projects to assist communities across the island with climate resilience and compliance mechanisms. Thousands of people have participated in climate change awareness classes and courses at the Academy.

In direct response to how ongoing burning of fossil fuels is destroying our atmosphere and how industrial farming techniques are contributing to the extensive pollution of land, rivers and reefs, as well as putting our health at risk; the RVA created a model garden as a way to demonstrate how people might obtain a more tangible understanding of the issues, as well as practical knowledge of how to take action. From the model garden "***The Pass-it-On Sustainable Model Home- Gardens project***" was started in 2016.

• Food and water security	• Tree planting	• Income generation, and
• Biodiversity and carbon storage	• Nutrition	• Community building and health
• Pollution reduction	• Employment	

So far, some key results of the Project are:

- 100 model farms built across the island within a 3-year span, growing a wide variety of foods, fruits and vegetables;
- Hundreds of empowered women and men with the ability to be domestically self-sufficient and provide not just food to feed their families, but to generate a steady income through sales of their harvest within their communities;
- Re-shaping sections of the agricultural sector towards more sustainable and environmentally sound practice;
- Increased local food production and reduction of the country's food import bill;
- Catalyzing a culture of youth entrepreneurship in the area of regenerative farming, renewable energy, agroforestry, and more;

1.4 THE SITUATION (SCOPE, NATURE, CAUSES AND SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT)

In St. Vincent and the Grenadines, addressing climate change is a critical development priority. Over the years, the country has experienced its fair share of negative impacts of the global phenomena, which have resulted in loss of life, depletion of livestock, land degradation, beach erosion, soil erosion, inundation, accretion, loss of property and livelihoods. For example, between 2010 and 2014, St Vincent suffered significant damage from a number of severe weather systems including Hurricane Tomas in 2010, Tropical Storm (unnamed) of April 2011, and a Trough System in December 2013. In addition, the small island nation was also grieved by two prolonged droughts over that same four year period. The results of these extreme climatic conditions, were little or no access to public water; temporary homelessness; destructions to roads, bridges, houses and infrastructure.

The government is in a constant spin of developing strategies, policies, programmes and projects aimed at addressing climate change and its inherent impacts. Despite its efforts, which are partly due to limited financial and human resource capacity, prevailing environmental conditions continue to threaten food and water security, exposing vulnerable communities to the potential for increased incidences of hunger, poverty, poor food choices and even starvation. With a struggling agriculture sector, which has seen increased use of pesticides, and other chemical fertilisers, leading to top soil degradation, poor soil quality and rapid depletion of forested areas in many communities, healthy inputs into this sector is critical.

1.5 HOW DID YOU DECIDE ON THE PROPOSAL FOCUS AND WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE DECISION?

The project gets its impetus from previous successfully established similar home-gardens that already benefited 100 vulnerable families across ten selected communities in St Vincent, including the pioneer communities in northern leeward side of the island, where over 500 people have either directly or indirectly benefited from the home gardens project. The establishment of these was made possible through self-generated funding, and a variety of national and international development partners over the last four (4) years. The success of these home gardens are beyond just mere establishments, as, with this initiative have come, a resurgence in community spirit, healthy living, increased family activities, revived rural farming, increased livelihood support and even resulted in the formation of community groups that have scheduled bi-weekly meetings, and a support network for the overall initiative. During consultations, communities have repeatedly expressed their wishes for expansion of the initiative.

Considering these successes as well as the urgent needs of more communities, the RVA aims to augment this project as far and wide as possible, across the island, to reach a quarter of the population by the next five years (an estimated 25,000 people), and to have at least one model garden established in each village. The RVA has already had many activities and programmes in the selected communities, and is aware of the many social ills and economic disadvantages, and will continue to engage and empower these communities, through the creation of jobs, healthy lifestyle choices, lowering poverty and food insecurity, and a variety of other climate-resilient development actions.

The decision to create sustainable Model Gardens with families is part of a broader effort to create wide sensitisation on the nexus between climate change, healthy living and food security. This expands beyond the lifespan of the Project, and will involve ongoing training and support to enable families and farmers the opportunity to become empowered to raise awareness in their communities and beyond, about living sustainably through ecological farming.

2 PROJECT

St. Vincent still relies heavily on agriculture, and this practice, is promoted as part of rural livelihoods and development. At the same time, local agricultural systems are adversely affected by land degradation, which is exacerbated by climate change, and threatens food production. This situation is compounded by other weather systems such as strong winds, flash floods and droughts. In addition, changes to trade agreements of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and continued reductions in trade preferences have adversely affected small primary producers (NESDP), such as St Vincent. This has resulted in a decline in banana production for example, from 80,000 tonnes in the 1990s to 18,000 tonnes in the 2000s. Yet, most of the food available locally is imported and laden with chemicals, evident in the synthetic additives now common place in our foods. This is neither environmentally or financially sustainable, neither is it climate smart.

In light of this situation, this project aims to revitalise backyard gardens as part of a broader vision to help improve food security, establish local food systems, and provide more healthy and sustainable options. Sustainable model gardens in backyards are also an empowering, and important method to protect and promote biodiversity. Given that commercial farming in St. Vincent is mono-culture, the establishment of home gardens has proven to be a critical method of contributing to alternative livelihoods, food and income diversification, community development, and introducing sustainable farming practices.

2.1 GOAL OF THE PROJECT

The overall goal of this project is to build resilience to climate change by providing economic viability to 100 vulnerable families in the communities of northern and central leeward side of the island. This will be achieved by establishing model gardens and promote drought and flood tolerant crops, while adopting climate resilient technologies and best practices in domestic agricultural production systems.

2.2 OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to achieve the following specific objectives:

1. Increase the capacity of community members and students with an interest in enhancing climate resilience in agriculture	2. Improve food and nutrition security for smallholder farmers while promoting climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable agriculture	3. Improve agricultural practices and lower negative impacts on the natural environment
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2.3 ACTIVITIES – DESCRIBE THE ACTIVITIES YOU WILL UNDERTAKE

The activities have been listed along with key outputs to be achieved in the table below:

OUTPUTS (OP)	ACTIVITIES (A)
OP1: 100 FARMERS HAVE HOME GARDENS ESTABLISHED	A1.1 Mobilize communities A1.2 Select beneficiary families A1.3 Hold training and capacity building sessions A1.4 Establish home gardens A1.5 Hold ecological farming and healthy living seminar
OP2: COMMUNITIES HAVE INCREASED THEIR AWARENESS ON CC	A2.1. Conduct schools' outreach programmes A2.2. Conduct community awareness campaigns A2.3 Hold training programme for unemployed youth
OP3: NATIONAL MEDIA IS SENSITIZED TO UNDERTAKE PROMOTIONS THAT HIGHLIGHT HOME GARDENS AS A CLIMATE CHANGE COPING MECHANISM	A3.1. Arrange and attend radio and television interviews A3.2 Produce at least 1 promotional video highlighting the establishment of the gardens, to air on national TV and post on social media A3.3 Prepare and dispatch Press Releases A3.4 Invite press to cover key activities and or milestones during implementation

Details of these activities are provided in the table below:

Output	Activity	Description
Op1: 100 farmers have home gardens established	A1.1. Community Mobilization	<p>The RVA will undertake community mobilization in the targeted communities to promote the home gardens project and hold a community meeting to launch the project and distribute application forms. The project team will visit families to verify the information on the application forms and discuss the project's aims, objectives and family commitments in more detail; ensuring each applicant is eligible, and that land ownership is verified and suitable.</p>
	A1.2 Selection of beneficiary families	<p>The RVA project team will refine applications and select 100 suitable families based on a set of criteria including: production potential, location of plot of land to be used, the family's credibility and innovativeness, record keeping ability, communication skills and willingness to support the development of information products.</p> <p>These selected families will be invited to start the project. (A supplementary list will be prepared of potential alternatives, in case selected families experience unexpected events that cause a change in their priorities).</p>
	A1.3 Training and Capacity Building Sessions	<p>Training and capacity building will be on-going throughout the life of the project and will provide scheduled and ad hoc training and technical support for 100 vulnerable families in the targeted community in ecological principles and practices related to: (1) mulching, (2) organic farming, (3) crop production, (4) rainwater harvesting and (5) efficient use of water on-farm.</p> <p>Working in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Rural Transformation, Industry and Labour, the project is centred on the provision of on-going operational support and focused training to increase the awareness and capacity of sustainable agriculture techniques including: (1) rainwater harvesting methods to provide irrigation in during periods of drought, (2) pollution reduction, (3) biodiversity conservation, (3) increasing localization of food production and processing; and furthermore improving knowledge on carbon neutral energy.</p> <p>The vulnerable families will be trained in both theory and practices related to Climate change.</p>
	A1.4 Establishment of Gardens	<p>The RVA team will procure the required garden tools and materials needed for the project. This will also include the procurement of seedlings and seeds for replanting at the final selected home gardens. Simultaneously, visits will be made to the homes of the selected vulnerable families where a layout of the home garden will be completed with the input of the project participants. This layout will be used to guide the actual development of the home garden and this activity will be completed for all home gardens. Following this, the team will commence the erection of the vegetable beds using the relevant materials. Of the 800 square feet of the model garden, the following will be undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 132 square feet (two beds) will be dedicated to the production of vegetables under irrigation in an intensive production system;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48 square feet will be for annual crops, such as climbing beans, cucumber and cherry tomatoes that need trellis support. The long (yard) bean is long lasting and combines well on the trellises with either cucumber or cherry tomatoes. The long-term trellis support will be achieved using 7 foot half inch steel rods that cross and allow for a biodegradable mesh support for climbing species; • There will be perennial crops planted to include important species such as coconut, avocado and cocoa that provide important vegetable oil and protein sources for the chosen households; • Papaya and Banana roots will be planted to provide a consistent year round harvest of the important fruit element. Underneath and around these important perennials will be a diversity of useful species such as aloes, turmeric, tannia (taro), pineapple, pigeon peas (also perennials); • Flowering annual/biennial species will include cowpeas, dill, basil and marigolds amongst other possibilities; • Of 124 square feet to be designated for staple production, approximately 24 square feet will diminish as the larger perennials take their allotted space over time. This area can be planted with sweet cassava intercropped with sweet potato, possibly rotated with other root crops such as carrots or eddoes and pigeon peas in their turn (which build the soil as they provide important support species functions such as nitrogen fixation). Alternatively, it can be planted with pineapple or plantains as a more perennial form of the system requiring less management whilst providing important yield potential. <p>RVA Students, trained community youth and other grassroots individuals will work with the selected 100 families to establish their home gardens in their targeted communities. Other elements to complete the each home garden will include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Fencing to be erected around the entire perimeter of the garden using gliricidia sepium posts and barbwire fencing b) A seedling table constructed from gliricidia sepium poles, galvanize and gardening net covers. This seedling table will provide each family with the necessary plants to continue with crop production for their gardens. c) Rainwater harvesting system, to include the installation of a 600 gallon water tank and requisite guttering to collect water from the roof of the house. The tank will be mounted on a 4 x 4 x 4 foot concrete block foundation. d) Construction of two contour hedgerows/swale systems, depending on the need of the particular site, that are located at the head of the land and at the midway point of the garden.
A1.5 Ecological farming and healthy living Seminar	Closing seminar targeting all beneficiary families, along with previous home gardeners from the initial phases of project will be held to discuss healthy eating and the importance of providing viable livelihood opportunities for communities in the wake of climate change. The seminar will also provide the opportunity

		for families to exchange lessons learnt in caring for and harvesting from their individual gardens.
OP2: Communities have increased their awareness of CC	A2.1 Schools Outreach Programme	A series of after school lessons in ecological farming and healthy living will be held in 10 schools with 100 students from each school over the course of the Project.
	A2.2 Community workshops	Ten community workshops will be held, on healthy eating, food production, climate change and environmental protection targeting the beneficiary villages.
	A2.3 Programme for unemployed youth	Ten unemployed will be trained in techniques to build home gardens, after which they build gardens at their own homes and in their individual communities. The training will be held at the RVA for a three month intensive boarding course that will include hands on practical training at the RVA and in their communities
OP3: National media is sensitized to undertake promotions that highlight home gardens as a climate change coping mechanism	A3.1 Radio and Television Interviews	A series of radio interviews on the most popular radio stations and scheduled appearances on the lone national TV station will be given by core team members. This will be done periodically, at strategic periods to discuss progress and milestones of the project.
	A3.2 Promotional video(s)	The RVA will produce short videos to post on its social media pages, as well as for placement on local television. The videos will chronicle the key stages of project implementation and especially highlight schools outreach programme, community activities and the establishment of the gardens.
	A3.3 Press Releases	The RVA will prepare and distribute press releases to local media operatives to help sensitize the wider public to live healthier, and sustainably, and in particular to promote the activities of the project and its contribution to climate compliance.
	A3.4 Press coverage	At key milestones of the project, the press will be invited to cover, record interviews and footage to produce news stories for release to the public.

In addition to the activities in the table above, RVA will engage in follow-up activities with families and monitor their respective gardens, while RVA will also support beneficiary families with marketing and selling home grown products to maintain their gardens.

2.4 WORK PLAN - EXPLAIN IN NARRATIVE FORM YOUR WORK PLAN AND PROVIDE A PROPOSED SCHEDULE.

The workforce of the RVA comprises an international body of students and teachers who have tremendous experience working together to serve the changing needs of local, regional and global communities. A core team is established to deliver the Project. The team will comprise the following individuals who will each play a specific role in project implementation based on the table below:

Name and contact Information	Bio	Role on the Project
Ms Stina Herberg Email: stina@richmondvale.org	Principal of the Richmond Vale Academy, Stina is a Non-profit Director for 15 years, and Educator for 20 years. She has extensive experience in managing courses focussed on training youth and adults.	Project Leader: will provide overall coordination, oversee day-day implementation and secure administrative and M&E tasks
Mr Jesper Friis Email: friis@richmondvale.org	Jesper has 30 years teaching experience, and specialises in teaching climate change and sustainability issues. He holds a BA in Pedagogy teaching and is a resident tutor at the RVA.	Lead Teacher/Trainer: will deliver instructions in climate change, and related topics on environmental preservation
Mr Luke Punnett Email: lukepunnett@yahoo.com	Luke is the sole local instructor in PDC, and has delivered training and instructions to many students and associates over the last 10 years. He has served as guest lecturer at the RVA multiple times, and has wide experience in ecological farming.	Field Worker: will work day to day in the specific communities and with the participant families, supervising and supporting the establishment of the gardens.
Ms Tecla Fontenard Email: fontenardt@gmail.com	Tecla is an expert in communications with 25 years' experience in the field, and extensive practice across the OECS and CARICOM region. She has explored the breadth of communication methods and is particularly adept at communication applications in sustainable development. She also has, proven strength in media engagement which she leverages to obtain improved news coverage that boost public awareness campaigns.	Media Specialist: will prepare and dispatch press releases, organise schedule for media interviews, and also be responsible for inviting the media to cover milestone achievements of the Project.

The team will be assisted by the 10 student volunteers (unemployed youth) who have been trained at the RVA. They will assist with carrying out the following tasks:

1. Collect and germinate seeds
2. Evaluate seed viability
3. Gather plant cuttings and manage them
4. Plant vegetables and trees
5. Inspect plants for weed and pest control
6. Research and recommend ways to increase productivity
7. Compile and analyse research results

The team will work collaboratively to achieve the proposed workplan. Some of the activities to successfully implement the project will include *inter alia*: weekly meetings, and monthly reports. All team members will work shoulder to shoulder with the families to help establish home gardens.

Weekly meetings will be coordinated by the project leader to discuss issues, challenges and successes, while daily evaluations will be a collaborative effort of small group leaders working in the field.

2.5 PROPOSED SCHEDULE

The project will be implemented over a period of two years (24 months). The full schedule is reflected in the table below:

24 month schedule

ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS (OP)	Responsible	Timetable							
			Year 1				Year 2			
			Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4
A1.1 Mobilize communities	OP1: 100 FARMERS HAVE HOME GARDENS ESTABLISHED	Project Leader	Mth 1							
A1.2 Select beneficiary families		Project Leader	Mth 1							
A1.3 Hold training and capacity building sessions		Lead Trainer & field worker		Mth 2	Mth 2	Mth 2	Mth 2	Mth 2		
A1.4 Establish home gardens		Field worker		Mth 2 - 3	Mth 1 - 3	Mth 1				
A1.5 Hold ecological farming and healthy living seminar		Project Leader								Mth 2
A2.1. Conduct schools' outreach programmes	OP2: COMMUNITIES HAVE INCREASED THEIR AWARENESS ON CC	Lead Trainer	Mth 3	Mth 3	Mth 3	Mth 3	Mth 3			
A2.2. Conduct community awareness campaigns		RVA Student volunteers					Mth 1	Mth 1	Mth 1	Mth 1
A2.3 Hold training programme for unemployed youth		Lead Trainer and field worker	Mth 2							

			Year 1				Year 2			
			Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4
A3.1. Arrange and attend radio and television interviews	OP3: NATIONAL MEDIA IS SENSITIZED TO UNDERTAKE PROMOTIONS THAT HIGHLIGHT HOME GARDENS AS A CLIMATE CHANGE COPING MECHANISM	RVA student volunteers	Mth 3	Mth 3	Mth 3	Mth 2	Mth 1	Mth 1	Mth 1	Mth 1,2 and 3
A3.2 Produce 2 short promotional videos highlighting the establishment of the gardens, to air on national TV and post on social media		RVA student volunteers with Lead Trainer		Mth 2 begin filming		Mth 2 complete filming	Mth 3 edit videos	Mth 1 complete and release videos		
A3.3 Prepare and dispatch Press Releases		Med Specialist	Mth 3	Mth 3	Mth 3	Mth 2	Mth 2	Mth 2	Mth 2	Mth 2 and 3
A3.4 Invite press to cover key activities and or milestones during implementation		Media Specialist								

2.6 PARTNERS

The RVA will combine its efforts with that of the government to carry out this project. Specifically, the RVA has the usual support from the Ministries of Agriculture, and of Sustainable Development, in addition to the Ministry of Education. This project is one of many that has already been undertaken by the RVA with support from the aforementioned Ministries. The respective Ministries will assist with:

1. Delivering presentations and lessons to students and families on relevant topics of the project
2. Providing technical advice to the RVA
3. Endorsing the Project for implementation
4. Providing study leave (where necessary) to staff of their Ministry who may benefit from the RVA training
5. Donating fruit trees, and
6. Facilitating media coverage through the government information machinery (i.e. the government information service (GIS), and other state-owned media)

2.7 ANTICIPATED OUTCOMES

Discuss anticipated outcomes, both immediate and long-term. How will you know if you have achieved them? How will you measure them?

Anticipated Outcomes (long term)	Success Indicators/Measures
Increased knowledge of climate change related issues and resilience measures in communities	At least 95% of direct beneficiaries increase their knowledge on climate change and adaptation/resilience measures
Enhanced capacity of communities in ecological farming techniques	500 farmers, of which 300 are women adopt ecological farming practices, with at least 60% of the total implementing climate-smart agriculture
Increased food security for the country	At least 90% of beneficiary families have increased their food intake by 25% by end of Project
Anticipated Outputs (short-term)	
1. 100 farmers have home gardens established	At least 95 home gardens in full operation by end of Project At least 300 people trained in ecological farming by end of Project
2. Communities have increased their awareness on CC	Reports of training programmes 10 unemployed youth (5 men and 5 women) receive training to build home gardens, after which they build gardens at their own homes or in their individual communities At least 1000 students take after school lessons in ecological farming and healthy living held (10 schools with 100 students from each school targeted)
3. National Media is sensitised to undertake promotions that highlight home gardens as a climate change coping mechanism	80% major local news companies carry at least 5 news items on project activities per year At least 1000 views of video(s) posted on social media by the end of the Project Project video is broadcasted during prime time on local television

2.8 PROJECT UNIQUENESS - WHAT MAKES YOUR PROJECT INNOVATIVE OR DIFFERENT?

The home gardens project is the only one of its kind in St Vincent since 2016. It involves the training of a cohort of recruits in environmentally sound practices that are climate compliant, following which they use this knowledge to assist communities with implementing a series of environmentally friendly actions that are sustainable. The RVA incorporates teaching, learning and participatory community activities to establish the home gardens. The RVA project is unique on the island and is not duplicated in its current scale or intricacies by any NGO or local academic institution.

This project not only presents alternative livelihoods opportunities and food security for these communities, but is unique because, it:

1. Promotes organic farming, among the uppermost ecologically sound practices in the industry today
2. Re-introduces good farming practices that reduces incidences of soil erosion, nutrient depletion, land degradation, landslides, flooding, and poor land use
3. Not only establishes home gardens, but combines this with training and capacity building in climate change coping skills for participants and communities
4. Incorporates a public awareness component that is multi-prong in its approach, with the inclusion of a school's outreach programme, mass media activities and on-line postings
5. Produces a model garden for communities, demonstrating how ecological farming can be productive using compost, biochar, water harvesting and chemical-free pesticides
6. Delivers training to unemployed youth, who can become 'poverty reduction champions', in their communities

Moreover, the project seeks to contribute to achieving 6 of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) as follows:



2.9 PROJECT FEASIBILITY

The home gardens project has already been completed for 100 vulnerable families with many success stories. Most of the gardens already serve as models for others to emulate and continue to attract visits from individuals and groups. The design of the project, which is based on diverse, multifunctional species helps reduce problems associated with pests and diseases. The intense nature of the design also means there is less room for weeds and more potential mulch for the very important function of protecting the soil from erosion during heavy rainfall, and the effects of intense heat, which damages the living soil, as organic matter is 'burnt off' rapidly under the intense tropical sun. Increased organic matter can provide both a buffer against extreme rain as well as, extreme dry/heat conditions. Hence the systems proposed for the gardens, both adapt to changing climatic conditions, while mitigating these conditions by sequestering carbon dioxide.

2.10 POTENTIAL CHALLENGES AND REMEDIAL MEASURES TO ADDRESS THEM

The RVA anticipates the following potential challenges associated with the project and has envisaged how it might address these. See table below:

Anticipated Challenges	Proposed measures to address challenges
1. Crops are affected by pests or sea blast	Include integrated pest management in the agricultural practices to be mainstreamed. Direct cooperation with Agricultural Extension Services, who can provide support in addressing potential for specific pests.
2. Individuals who are recruited are not	Special attention is paid to basic skills, knowledge and high

<i>sufficiently apt to grasp or apply techniques to establish home gardens</i>	motivation of participants during the selection of beneficiaries.
3. The possibility that some families may abandon their gardens	Ongoing technical support, regular visits and close monitoring of home gardens for a period of at least 6 months following their establishment
4. Erratic weather may bring about storms, hurricanes or other natural hazards that may impact implementation schedule and cause cost implications	Project staff will keep a close eye on Early Warnings for hurricanes and other disasters and apply its contingency plans when warnings are raised, including warning all participant families.
5. Potential delays in the project, if the partners identified are tardy with playing their roles efficiently and effectively	Proactive engagement with implementing partners, in addition to detailed and timely planning of activities
6. Resurgence of cases in Covid-19 either locally in St Vincent or around the Globe	Closely monitor local and international news media for daily updates of the health pandemic to ensure rapid response plan is activated should there be a spike in cases during project implementation

2.11 PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY

The RVA has an 18 year record of executing successful projects on its campus, with many of them repeated or scaled up, not to mention, far reaching across the island of St Vincent. RVA has built a reputation as solid project managers, and it recruit volunteers, students and teachers from around the World on an annual basis. If this grant proposal is successful, this Project will add to an already successful programme of home-gardens on the island. RVA's ambition is to have 1 working "Model Garden of Excellence" in every village on the island. Therefore, one of the long term goals of this project is to ensure that knowledge is passed on to other individuals in order to ensure continuity with additional families desiring gardens of their own.

The project's strategies for sustainability are as follows:

1. Capacities built in communities, in schools and of individual families will bring about the creation of 'climate change champions' that will contribute to awareness raising and meeting the long-term goal of climate compliance
2. Economic surplus for families that will be generated from garden harvest
3. The potential for long-standing and permanent presence in the communities of the RVA as a credible eco-friendly institution that is contributing to environmental preservation, sustainable livelihoods, and food security
4. Continued integration of the home-gardens initiative into RVA's wider programme of the St Vincent Climate Compliance Conference
5. Providing technical support to recipient families for a period of at least 6 months following establishment of gardens to ensure continuity and help raise awareness of the importance of living sustainably
6. Building on the existing climate compliance platform by adding this Project to the repertoire of successful environment programme of work.

In addition, RVA will explore the possibilities for replication and up scaling in the following ways:

1. Finding opportunities to strategically network with agencies who have implemented similar programmes in St Vincent, and the Caribbean for sharing of lessons learnt
2. Seeking funds for similar projects in subsequent years from other donor partners
3. Sharing the lessons learnt from the project on the RVA website and social media platforms so that it is accessible globally, and directly with partners and stakeholders of the Project
4. Inviting new families to work alongside owners of already established Model Garden to learn lessons from them and get the opportunity to obtain cuttings and seedlings
5. Follow up courses and materials for the communities along with the "Home Garden Start Up Manual" will be distributed widely across St. Vincent so that the knowledge is not limited to only those families who take part in the project.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION PART 3: BUDGET

- Project budget must be in U.S. dollars. Please specify date and exchange rate used: Date: October 26, 2020. Exchange rate: USD 1 – ECD 2.71
 - List by line item the amount requested from the IAF as well as counterpart contributions that will be dedicated to the project.
 - “Proponent Counterpart” refers to contributions from the organization submitting the proposal;
 - “Beneficiary Contributions” refers to contributions from the people benefiting from or participating in project activities when different from the “Proponent;”
 - “Other Contributions” refers to resources raised from outside sources that are necessary for project implementation;
 - In-kind contributions (e.g. goods; services; office, meeting, storage or other space; land; etc.), must be ascribed a monetary value.
 - Use footnotes to detail the source of each counterpart contribution.
 - Identify at least one lettered sub-item for each of the applicable numbered line items. A list of examples of sub-items is provided on the following page.
 - Note that salaries should include employee benefits if required by local employment laws.

3. Dissemination								-
a. Press Releases (5 releases @ 100)	\$ 500							\$ 500
b. Social media campaign			\$ 5,000					\$ 5,000
c. Facebook page for project - 24 months/weekly updates			\$ 3,000					\$ 3,000
d. 2 video documentaries of 10 min duration on the project highlighting all key aspects			\$ 8,000					\$ 8,000
e. 10 Radio programs (includes transport and lunch)	\$ 1,500							\$ 1,500
f. 10 TV appearances (includes transport and lunch)	\$ 1,500							\$ 1,500
g. Project Launch (includes transport, lunch, materials for 50 people)	\$ 2,000							\$ 2,000
h. Closing seminar (includes transport, lunch, materials for 50 people)	\$ 2,000							\$ 2,000
i. General visibility (T shirts, caps etc)	\$ 4,000							\$ 4,000
								-
4. Equipment								-
a. Garden Equipment (includes nippers, shovel, hoe, cutlass, file for 100 families)	\$ 12,000							\$ 12,000
b. Projector for teaching during school sessions and other training	\$ 950							\$ 950
c. Camera, microphone, drone			\$ 2,000					\$ 2,000
								-
5. Human Resources – Salaries								-

Administrative support (Reporting, Audit, Monitoring and Evaluation)	\$ 5,000							\$ 5,000
								-
6. Human Resources - Contracted Services								-
a. Project Leader (24 months)	\$ 28,800		\$ 10,000					\$ 38,800
b. Lead Trainer (50% of the time)	\$ 8,000		\$ 4,000					\$ 12,000
c. Media Specialist	\$ 12,000							\$ 12,000
								-
7. Human Resources - Contributed Services								-
								-
8. Investment Capital								-
								-
9. Loan Fund								-
								-
10. Materials/Supplies								-
								-
a. Trees, seeds and seedlings (200 pr family, includes nursery costs and transport)	\$ 20,000							\$ 20,000
11. Operational expenses								-
								-
12. Other								-
a. Recruiting unemployed youth	-		\$ 1,500					\$ 1,500
b. Stipend for unemployed youth recruited to undertake programme (10 ppl / 100 pr month/ 12 months)	\$ 32,040							\$ 32,040

								-
13. Preliminary Activities								-
								-
16. Training								-
a. 3 month in-house training on climate change, sustainability and ecological farming for 10 unemployed youth (cost for food, accommodation, US\$ 33 pr person pr day - all included)	\$ 20,000		\$ 10,000					\$ 30,000
b. Five - 2 day seminars for home gardeners (with 50 persons per seminar)- US\$ 40 pr pers pr day	\$ 20,000							\$ 20,000
c. Ten community workshops with vulnerable families on healthy eating, food production, climate change and environmental protection for the home garden families (100 people * US\$ 8 for materials and snacks * 10 workshops)	\$ 8,000							\$ 8,000
d. Ten after school lessons with 1000 students, materials at 5 us pr student	\$ 5,000							\$ 5,000
17. Travel								-
a. Ground transportation to mobilise communities, identify unemployed youth, attend media interviews, conduct school's outreach programme and establish gardens	\$ 15,000							15,000
								-
18. Vehicles								-
TOTALS	\$ 262,290	-	\$ 49,500	-	-	-	-	\$ 311,790

Examples of budget line items

	Budget line items	Examples of sub-items
1	Administrative Expenses	Rent, public utilities, office supplies and furnishings, insurance.
2	Construction	Buildings, structural improvements.
3	Dissemination	Publications, printing, seminars, audio-visual media.
4	Equipment	Tractors and other farm equipment, cold storage and other equipment, machinery, computer or office equipment.
5	Human Resources - Salaries	Payments to permanent staff or people directly associated with the project, and legally required benefits and social security.
6	Human Resources – Contracted Services	Professional fees paid to consultants for technical assistance in areas such as production and marketing, or for conducting surveys, studies or evaluations.
7	Human Resources – Contributed Services	Donated time/services of staff or people associated with the project or consultants.
8	Investment capital	Working capital, operating capital for an enterprise.
9	Loan fund	Revolving loan fund for production or marketing.
10	Materials/supplies	Fertilizers, seeds, medical and other supplies.
11	Operational expenses	Production, marketing, general or project maintenance.
12	Other	Miscellaneous expenses, organizational development, meetings.
13	Preliminary activities	Legal expenses, market study.
14	Real Property	Tangible and fixed assets related to land or buildings.
15	Sub-Grant fund	Support for small development projects.
16	Training	Teaching materials, supplies, publications, and printed matter.
17	Travel	Transportation, per diem.
18	Vehicles	Purchase or rental of cars, motorcycles, trucks, pickup trucks; insurance; fuel and lubricants; maintenance.

Please submit all applications via email to proposals@iaf.gov.

Inter-American Foundation
 1331 Pennsylvania Ave NW
 Suite 1200 North
 Washington DC-20004

Tel: 202-360-4530
 Website: <http://www.iaf.gov>



**INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION
GRANT APPLICATION
PART 1: COVER SHEET**

Name of Organization: Enter legal name of organization.

North Leeward Rabbit Breeders Cooperative Ltd

Organization ACRONYM:

NL RBC

Project Title: NL RBC: Enhanced Capacity for Improved Food Security & Livelihoods
Through Improved Health & Safety Standards & Adaptation of Renewable Energy
Technologies (RET)in Meat Processing.

Project Summary: The project entails the upgrading of the institutional capacity of the NL RBC to effectively produce and market quality low cholesterol meat to consumers. It entails the construction of an Abattoir 30ft * 34ft with renewable energy accessories and 100 feet of concreted farm feeder access road leading to the facility in Belmont , North Leeward. The establishment of a Revolving Loan facility to promote green enterprises /value addition, transportation services and training in meat processing and marketing.

Duration: 9 Months Months. The duration of the support requested should be consistent with the nature and complexity of the proposed activity.

Amount requested from the IAF: \$380,000 (in US dollars)

Proponent counterpart: \$80,000 (in US dollars)*

Other counterpart: \$30,000 (in US dollars)*

*Counterpart is a contribution from the proposing organization ("proponent") or third party. Counterpart may be in cash donations or in kind, including, but not limited to, land, supplies, infrastructure, labor, and office, storage and meeting space.

How did you hear about the IAF? Via organisational website & Mr Marco Dolan

DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Address: Troumaca Post Office, North Leeward District, St. Vincent & the Grenadines OR

Street Address: _____
Postal Address (where applicable): P.O. Box 2792, Kingstown, VC0100,
City: _Kingstown Province (Dept./State): North Leeward District; Country: St. Vincent & the Grenadines.
Postal Code_VCO100

Office Telephone: (784) 456 - 2080
Country/area code Telephone Number

Cell Telephone: _(784) 454- 6398
Country/area code Telephone Number

Fax: _(784) N.A
Country/area code Telephone Number

Email: enterprisesvginc@gmail.com or

Website: _None_____

Contact Person(s): Enter the name(s) of the person(s) primarily responsible for contact with the IAF.

Mr. Mrs. Ms.

LAMPKIN, Joylyn Secretary
last name (first name) (position)

Mr. Mrs. Ms.

HOOPER Chijke President
(last name) (first name) (position)

Year Organization was Founded: _2017

Date of Legal Incorporation: _4__ / __6__ / __2018__ Registered #95 under the Cooperative Societies Act
of #12 Of 2012 Mon / Day /Year

Direct Beneficiaries (number of people who will directly participate in and/or benefit from project activities): 25

Indirect Beneficiaries: (number of people who will indirectly benefit from project activities): Approx 10,000 (population of North Leeward District)

Funding History: Sources, years and amounts of previous funding received (excluding from the IAF) in US dollars.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Amount</u>
CDB- Basic Needs Trust Fund	2017	US\$20,000.0
GEF/UNDP	2020	US\$30,000.0

<u>Has the organization ever received funding from the IAF?</u> <u>NO</u>	<u>If so, when?</u> <u>NO</u>
<u>Grant # (if known):</u> <u>NO</u>	<u>Amount:</u> _____
<u>Annual Budget/Operating expenses for the last three years:</u> _____ ; _____ ; _____ .	

Organizational Background: Brief description of the applicant organization, including its mission, structure (operating and governing), membership and achievements.

Mission (To operate the cooperative as an economically viable and profitable commercial

viable business.

- To encourage the participation especially of women and youths in economically green enterprises and sustainable agriculture.

Governing Structure (Refers to the organization's form of leadership which might include a board of directors, general assembly, fiscal council and/or chief executive officer; also indicate how decisions are made, frequency of meetings, etc.)

7 Person executive Board Members & 3 Supervisory Oversight Committee Trustees

Meetings should be held at least once per month or as often as is necessary to advance the work of the organisation. Annual General Meetings held once per year.

Elections are held every two (2) years.

Operating Structure (Refers to the division of labor within the organization which might include an educational team, a communications team, an administrative department, etc.)

President – Chijoke HOOPER

PRO - Ms Meshunda TUCKER

Vice President – Lucinda HAMILTON

3 Committee Members -

Secretary – Joylyn LAMPKIN

Treasurer – Azard ST. HILL

Membership (Only for membership organizations; describe the members, criteria to joining, fees charged, etc.)

Members pay EC\$100 (US\$37.0) for registration upon joining and contribute to savings account scheme as they earn.

Organizational Achievements (Describe your organization's founding, history and past achievements)

Project-related Experience (Describe your organization's experience in the proposed project area(s) or sector(s))

The *NL Rabbit Breeders Cooperative* has one past project experience as a CDB funded Pilot Project '*Enhanced Capacity for Improved Food Security and Livelihood - Rabbit Rearing in North Leeward.*' valued at US\$28,000, a seven (7) month 'pilot' program to kick – start the breeding of rabbits as a source of livelihood in two (2) communities in the district of North Leeward, namely Troumaca and Rose Hall.

At present, an application is pending approval with the GEF /UNDP in the sum of US\$30, 000.0 , joint funding with the *Chateaubelair Farmers Cooperative* to install water harvesting systems on farm sites managed by each Cooperative. In the case of the NL RBC, it is the construction of a 15, 000 Ferro cement water tank on the proposed site for the Abattoir in Belmont, Training in water harvesting and management techniques and the building of a natural fence for farm security.

**INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION
PART 2: NARRATIVE**

The application is the first step in developing a potential relationship with the IAF. This is your opportunity to share how you developed your ideas. Please address the following:

CONTEXT

1.0. Describe the community/communities expected to participate, including all characteristics you believe relevant.

The Community of North Leeward takes up the North western coast of St Vincent and is the largest constituency in land area (20 % or 1/5 Landmass) with a resident population size approximately ten thousand (10, 000) citizens. North Leeward is divided into nine(9) distinct settlements with Chateaubelair previously functioning as the centre of commercial and municipal activities. These nine districts are: *Richmond, Fitzhughes, Chateaubelair, Petite Bordel, Rose Bank, Troumaca, Rose Hall , Spring Village and Belisle Hill*. However, much of the district is forested making it also the most rural constituency in the country.

The villages, particularly the community of Rose Hall, had pioneered many new farming initiatives for over a period of 40 years: known for self – reliance in the area of non – banana agriculture, arrowroot and sugar factories and exemplary farm irrigation systems before marijuana became the engine of growth. Agricultural statistics as far back as in the 1990s to present revealed that over 90% of households earned their livelihood from tubers, fruits and vegetables and crops were exported primarily to Trinidad, Barbados and the Northern Caribbean.

The communities have a rich tradition of pioneering new farming initiatives. However, like other agricultural communities nationwide, a number of families would have fallen into transient poverty due to the decline of the export agriculture sector.

At present, the north leeward district has no banking /financial services system, no fuel or gas station, no functioning wharves or port of entry, ineffective public transportation system, no entertainment centre, supermarket or grand restaurant to drive entrepreneurship and private sector led development.

Agro processing has always been used to complement direct farm income in North Leeward and is carried out predominantly by the women. A major challenge to the growth of agro-processing is access to primary raw materials as the number of active farmers in the area continues to decline and the resulting high cost of inputs from sources from outside the community. **Rabbit breeding** provides a good livelihood alternative for these women. Unlike with bigger animals that need force to be restrained; rabbits can be just as easily tended by women as by men. Just as their male counterparts, women can be taught full chain of production techniques to make the enterprise successful.

During the period 1917 -1918, the Department of Rural Transformation , Ministry of Agriculture had undertaken a Pilot Project to establish a Rabbit Breeding Group comprising thirty(30) Breeders in the Rose Hall – Troumaca community. *This sub project entitled “Enhanced Capacity for improved Food Security and Livelihood - Rabbit rearing in North Leeward”* had two primary objectives: (1) to contribute to food and nutrition security of vulnerable households in the rural villages of Troumaca and Rose Hall, and (2) to provide alternative livelihood opportunities through increased economic self-sufficiency for those households.

Thirty(30) households were provided with inputs required for the rearing of rabbits (hutches, rabbit carriers, waterers, feeders, medications, nesting boxes and feed) , training sessions on rabbit rearing and Assistance with publication of a promotional booklet with recipes on the nutritional value of rabbit meat.

It is now almost two (2) years since this *Pilot project* has ended and breeders are now constrained by the lack of adequate slaughtering facilities to scale up the supply of meat production to commercial levels. It was coming out of this project that the *NL Rabbit Breeders Cooperative* was born in April 2018 to further advance the rabbit breeders program in the wider communities of North Leeward to promote an industry with potential for good locale sales (of live animals, rabbit meat and dung for use as fertiliser); Support value-added activities at the farm level through Rabbit breeding activities (e.g. organic farming using the pathogen free rabbit dung); and last but not least, expand rabbit breeders' association/cooperative to promote the interest of the industry in all of its phases of breeding for production and marketing.

It is against this background that the need for an Abattoir is most timely and seen as a necessity to raise the platform of best practises in Public health and Safety in the country.

2.0. How do the community members or constituents engage in your project?

Community members have already formed a registered Cooperative Society to work together to commercialise their Rabbit breading business operations . There is an **approved Activity Workplan** detailing the short and medium term priorities of the Cooperative **[See Appendix 1: NL RBC Work Plan 2018 – 2021]** Meetings are held to review challenges and progress time to time, however, the major constraint is the limited access to low interest enterprise funding or grants to realise the current objectives of the cooperative.

3.0.Have you worked together in the past? How and why?

Yes, the group has worked together in the past under the above – named pilot project. The members operate as a team and they cooperate and share information.

4.0. Identify the situation(s) you are addressing (the scope, nature, causes and social or economic impact).

The public health situation of the Caribbean is disturbing as statistics show that member states share the highest burden from NCD in the Americas, driven by an epidemic of adult and child obesity, caused by the “diet/nutrition transition [Source: Global Burden of Disease. Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation © 2018 University of Washington Available at: <http://www.healthdata.org/saint-vincent-and-grenadines>].

The overall food & nutrition security in the Caribbean countries is at risk due to three (3) main factors, namely i) obesity, ii) increasing reliance on imported foods and iii) increasing unhealthy diets (e.g of process, un-processed foods & ultra process foods) contributing to this crises. The resultant impact of these factors manifest in leakage of foreign exchange savings, poor food choices, increased prevalence of non-communicable diseases, reduced income opportunities, inequitable food access, and high exposure of Caribbean countries to various natural disasters.

Other Primary Reason for the Environmental Challenges:

- Poor Nutrition habits leading to high Cholesterol, Hypertension and Diabetes and Cancer among the top ten (10) leading causes of deaths facing the country.
- High levels of Unemployment due to lack of green industries and the enabling environment for business.
- High consumption of imported treated chickens in the country.
- High levels of toxic chemicals used in agriculture & food production, in general.
- Inadequate incentives to family farms /households

In 2018, 32% of local food supply came from local sources and 60% from imported sources.

Local food supply 235,057,286lbs comprised (a) Net supply from local production 75,117,773 (32%) (b)Total supply from Imports 159,939,513 (68%). Imported meats accounted for 1,535,000 lbs or (\$23,394,998) or 49% of domestic demand. (*Source: Statistical Unit, SVG Min of Agriculture*).

There is urgent need for a fundamental shift in agricultural knowledge, science and technology to successfully meet development and sustainability objectives, while recognising farming communities, farm households and farmers as producers and managers of ecosystems. As a **net - producer of food**, clean food production /Agriculture remains critically important to the SVG Economy.

The overarching policy challenge to be addressed is “What are the most effective, gender-sensitive ways to improve food sovereignty, household food security, and nutrition to reduce the burden of obesity-related NCDs in SVG/ CARICOM states?”

5.0. How did you decide on the proposal focus and who participated in the decision?

The group members of the Cooperative decided on the proposal focus at the 1st General Members Meeting of 2018 as part of the **Three Year Work Plan 2018 – 2021** to kick start the program of the group. Present at the meeting were the Chief Cooperative Officer and staffers who endorsed the initiatives but to date no technical or non technical resource has been forthcoming to the Cooperative, thereby posing a threat to the sustainability of the Group.

The absence of basic public health facilities and procedures severely serve to minimise the economic opportunities of the Breeders from production and marketing to scale up their operations as a means of livelihood. Rabbits are fast breeders and the long term desire is to encourage the creation of value chains enabling added economic benefit and sustainability of the micro enterprises but this cannot be fulfilled without the enabling environment so to do.

Project

1.0 . Describe the activities you will undertake.

Project Goal: To create the enabling environment for production and marketing of Low Cholesterol Meat;

Project Mission: To adapt best practises in production, processing and marketing of meat in keeping with approved food health and safety standards;

Project Objective #1:

*The cooperative seek to establish a public health facility (30 ft * 34 ft) for the slaughtering of especially rabbits and other types of exotic meats.*

This has been a major challenge to revenue generation through commercialisation of sales.

Members and Customers alike are mindful of how and where rabbits will be slaughtered and every effort is being made to put in place good public health and safety standards under the watchful eyes of the department of Public Health . Rabbits were chosen because they are climate resilient ruminant, they eat garden and kitchen waste and can survive on indigenous foods (low cost) that are free of toxins. In so doing the organisation strive to respect and adhere to the '*do no harm principle*'

In addition, this off – grid facility would serve to demonstrate how energy cost can be saved in business and residential homes, thereby empowering communities to adapt and integrate renewable energy technologies in their daily lives.

Project Activity 1:

- Formalise contract to secure land site and official documentation
- Finalise building design and estimates
- Conduct ground work excavation
- Construct in – situ concrete foundation
- Conduct Waterproofing
- Establish in – situ concrete frames and surface finishing
- install Roofing (Galvanise & timber)
- complete internal & external brick work
- Install fixtures and accessories
- Complete Plumbing, Electrical work
- General finishing
- Source and install RET accessories
 - Conduct 3 workshops on I) international food hygiene & safety standards & ii) Business Management & Marketing skills , including slaughtering techniques
 - Secure logo , banner and T – shirts & printed brochures
 - Record project progress using videos and photographs

Outcome Activity 1:

- A 30ft * 34 ft Abattoir building with changing room and business centre facilities in keeping with minimum standards for approved public health and safety;
- Adequate freezing room facilities for storage of raw meat
- Fully functional business premises
- employment creation for 5 skilled and 10 unskilled workers
- fully trained staff (12) in meat preparation and safety

Project Objective #2:

To improve road access to the Abattoir

Activity # 2 : Construction of 100 feet of farm feeder road to site

The road access to the site of the Abattoir is partly concreted and partly a mud track.

This site is directly opposite the Animal Husbandry Breeding Station site of the Ministry of Agriculture in Belmont, hence the reason why it was considered a suitable location away from the residential community.

Activity # 2

- complete road survey and design
- carry out tender procedures
- hire road contractor
- purchase materials
- complete grading of site

- lay foundation and plaster concrete

- Activity #2 Outcomes**

- 100 feet of farm feeder road made accessible to the Abattoir
- improved parking site for vehicles doing business
- improved entry and exit to Abattoir
- employment creation for 4 skilled and 5 unskilled workers

Project Objective #3:

To establish a Credit Facility for Members to finance value addition micro enterprises.

In the absence of any viable industry enterprise or financial service centre this loan facility would certainly encourage members to create businesses and/ or services to improve their livelihoods and to regain some measure of independence through increased farm incomes.

Activity # 3: Establish a Revolving Loan Fund Scheme

- Hire specialist to work out best modalities for effectiveness;
- organise focus group sessions to discuss priorities for funding
- design and develop financial system
- organise workshop to promote usage & TORs

Outcomes #3

- increased employment through income generation and entrepreneurship
- greater visibility for micro – enterprise development
- greater economic self-sufficiency for households /farm families/youths.
- generation of innovative value-added activities at the farm level
- a self – reliant North Leeward

Project Objective #4

To improve the production and marketing efficiencies in the distribution of commercial supplies

Activity #4 buy a new vehicle to transportation and distribution commercial produce

2.0. Explain in narrative form your work plan and provide a proposed schedule.

See Appendix 2: Work Plan Activities & Gantt Chart

3.0. What partners are involved in this project and what are they committed to contributing?

3.1. Strategic Alliances/Partners

- i) *Ministry of Cooperative Department* - Technical Support & Advisory services
- ii) *Ministry of Agriculture (Vetinerary Division)* - Resource persons for workshop /seminars & Animal Health care.
- iii) *St Vincent & the Grenadines Chamber of Agriculture & Nutrition* – Technical Support
- iv) *Ministry of Health & the Environment* – Public Health training & Resource persons
- v) *Global Environment Fund (GEF)* – Grant /Cash & Technical Support to promote sustainable green lifestyles.

4.0. Discuss anticipated outcomes, both immediate and long-term. How will you know if you have achieved them? How will you measure them?

4.1. Anticipated Outcomes:

- Commercialised Abattoir facility & business centre
- 100 ft of drivable concrete road to facility
- Revolving Loan Fund Scheme for members to access low cost financing to create value - addition
- a business vehicle to market produce on mainland and especially the Grenadines where tourism markets can be found.
- 50 persons trained in public health & safety issues and slaughtering techniques over 3 training sessions
- 50 persons trained in basic management and marketing skills;
- Participating households gain income from rabbit farming
- Increase consumption of self-produced meat in participating households
- Rabbit farming enterprises established and functioning
- Reduction in Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs)

4.2. Measurement Indicators

- Increased in number of persons employed and self employed (labour force statistics)
- Increase in number of registered enterprises and service offerings (Business Registry)
- Revenue generation flow vis increase farm incomes (GDP & other survey analysis)
- increased farm holdings , agro- processors, craft makers, small ruminant farmers ,cattle rearers (Agricultural census survey data) .
- Health statistics at rural clinics to see decline in NCDs due to lifestyle changes in eating habits.

5.0. What makes your project innovative or different?

It is hoped this project will create a multiplier effect from the opportunities arising from the increased knowledge base in rabbit rearing and slaughtering, and from micro enterprises developed in the production of rabbit meat and its by-products. Rabbits are fast breeders and the long term desire is to encourage the creation of value chains enabling added economic benefit and sustainability of the micro enterprises. The financial support to the cooperative will serve to maximise the economic opportunities from production and marketing.

- The construction of the 30ft * 34 ft Abbatoir will be the first and only Abbatoir in the country. There exists approx three (3) outdoor slaughter house sheds in different parts of the country where cattle are slaughtered and the conditions of these outdoor sheds leave much to be desired for public consumption, health and safety.
- The formation of the *Rabbit Breeders Cooperative* is the only Cooperative in the country in the business of meat production and marketing...one of a kind with a focus on quality nutrition from *climate resilient* animal protein sources.
- The access to the *Revolving Loan Fund scheme* will serve to create the necessary backward and forward linkages in the agricultural value chain, thereby generating a number of livelihood income generating business for members and the community at large. This will also be the first of it's kind initiated by the private sector / rural NGO in the country.
- The business ventures identified by the NL RBC Cooperative has the potential to create a strong enterprise culture to make communities self – reliant. This model can be easily replicated to transform rural communities – Availing low interest credit facilitates to help producers scale up their activities and re- engineer growth.
- Last but not least , this project promotes food security, food sovereignty, community empowerment , nutrition self -sufficiency all in one package to transform a dormant district.

6.0.Explain why your project is feasible.

- The project is feasible because the demand for exotic meat in the Grenadines and Northern Caribbean is very high and per pound price (minimum EC\$20.0)is also very attractive hence the rate of returns to the project looks promising.
- There will be implemented a user fee charge to clients for services rendered at the Abattoir facility and business centre. It will be in the interest of the cooperative to encourage members and the community to actively promote the rearing of climate resilient ruminants or cattle to guarantee regular supplies to make consistent use of the facility to meet local and extra – regional demands.
- The implementation of the Revolving Loan fund Scheme would serve as an impetus for micro entrepreneurs to engage in a number of value addition income generating activities. Given that the model is a Cooperative, it is anticipated that members will rationalise that more revenue means more dividends and corresponding increases in share capital and savings.

7.0.Discuss potential challenges to the project and how your organization will address them.

Potential Challenges	Response Action by Org
Foreign Exchange fluctuations	Prioritise activities
Organizational weaknesses	Recruit expertise as may be necessary
Unexpected natural disasters	clear, replace/repair, restore/rebuild
Requisite co-funding is not secured	Try new donor sources or appeal to subject Ministry for assistance
Facility site no longer available for long lease	Secure new site and adjust plan accordingly
Stakeholder support remains unstable or decreases	Seek new strategic alliances

8.0. How will your efforts continue after funding from the IAF ends?

The '*Beyond Organic*' brand for fruits, vegetables and exotic meats and crafts will be taken to a new level of production, marketing and sales which would lead to increased revenues. Already Markets (both local & overseas) have been secured but could not be fulfilled due to production/supply challenges, especially during the dry season (water management) and more importantly limited access to affordable finance or credits.

- User fee will be charged for the services of the Abattoir and Business centre which will be able to provide administrative support to farmers, livestock and cattle producers in the community, service non existent in the communities.
- Efforts will be made to maximise the use of the Revolving Loan Fund for only productive activities and services that are deemed less risky in the hope that the rate of repayment continues to be high. The monies can then be turned over to continuously finance worthy economically viable projects as seed money for start- ups.

It is anticipated that the sale of the exotic meats to food outlets and restaurants and for export could significantly increase revenue earning to strengthen the capacity of the organisation to reinvest in the development of individuals and the community.....self – financing.

The integration of renewable energy accessories and fixtures on the site will also serve to keep overheads at very low expenditures.

Generally, this project will continue to have the continuous technical support of the Ministry of Agriculture's Extension and Advisory Services and Animal Health Division. The Chamber of Agriculture and Nutrition (CAN), a private agricultural-based NGO based in Rose Hall, will continue to work as a partner with the RBC to provide marketing and technical advice to the current and potential members of the cooperative. The Rural Transformation Unit will undertake continuous monitoring to ensure that the expected project objectives are sustained beyond the project implementation phase.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION
PART 3: BUDGET

- Project budget must be in U.S. dollars. Please specify date and exchange rate used:
- Date: 31st January2020 ; Exchange rate: _US\$1.0 = 2.67
-

NORTH LEEWARD RABBIT BREEDERS COOPERATIVE LIMITED ST VINCENT & THE GRENADINES

Line Items	Request IAF	Propone nt Counterpart		Benefici ary Contributions		Other Contribut ions	
		Ca sh	In-Kind	Ca sh	In-Kind	Ca sh	In-Kind
1. Administrat ive Expenses a. b. e. tc.	5,000.0	10, 00 0		10, 00 0			
2. Construction a. Abattoir b. Road	100,000.0 50,000.0			50, 000	20, 000		
3. Dissemination a. Media & Seminars e. tc.	2 000.0			2 000	2, 000		
4. Equipment a. Abattoir b. Road	7000.0 3000.0						
5. Human Resources – Salaries a. Abattoir (unskilled) b. Road (unskilled) c NL RBC	15,000.0 5,000.0 10,000.0		20, 000	15, 000 5 000			
6. Human Resources	12,000.0 5,000.0				5,0 00		

- Contracted Services a. Abattoir (10) b. Road (5)						
7. Human Resources - Contributed Services a. NL RBC b. SVG - CAN c. Vet Dept d. Public Health		50,000	30,000	50,000	30,000	20,000
8. Loan Fund a. Revolving Loan Scheme	100,000.0					
9. Other etc.						
10. Preliminary Activities a. Abattoir b. Road c. Market Study	5,000.0 4,000.0 1,000.0		30,000			
11. Sub-Grant Fund etc.						
12. Training a. Workshops (3)	10,000.0		10,000		5,000	
13. Vehicles	50,000.0					

a							
e							
tc.							

TOTALS	384.000.0	10, 000	110.000	10,000	177,000	32,000	65,000
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Notes:

1. Counterpart Contributions (Leased land 0.5 acres) – US\$21, 000

Please submit all applications via email to proposals@iaf.gov.

Inter-American Foundation
 1331 Pennsylvania Ave NW
 Suite 1200 North
 Washington DC-20004

Tel: 202-360-4530
 Website: <http://www.iaf.gov>



**INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION
GRANT APPLICATION
PART 1: COVER SHEET**

Name of Organization: Enter legal name of organization.

Caribbean Natural Resources Institute

Organization ACRONYM:

CANARI

Project Title:

Civil society-led solutions for community-based and ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction and resilience in the Eastern Caribbean

Project Summary: (Do not exceed 50 words.)

This project supports civil society-led solutions for community-based and ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction to improve local resilience to hurricanes and climate extremes in the Eastern Caribbean. It will mobilise and share local knowledge; enhance civil society organisations technical and organisational capacity; provide small grants with mentoring to support practical actions.

Duration: 36 Months (from July 2019 – June 2022)

Amount requested from the IAF: \$ 375 064 (in US dollars)

Proponent counterpart: \$ 80,000 (in US dollars)*

Other counterpart: \$ 75,000 (in US dollars)*

*Counterpart is a contribution from the proposing organization ("proponent") or third party. Counterpart may be in cash donations or in kind, including, but not limited to, land, supplies, infrastructure, labor, and office, storage and meeting space.

How did you hear about the IAF?

CANARI has been aware of the IAF for a number of years, having been a past grantee with the IAF from the period 1990 - 1998. CANARI was recently re-engaged by the IAF as part of a mission to Trinidad and Tobago in November 2018.

DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Address:

Head office in Trinidad and Tobago:

Street Address: 105 Twelfth Street, Barataria

City: San Juan

Country: Trinidad and Tobago

Postal Code _____

Address in Saint Lucia: PO Box 16, Laborie, Saint Lucia

Office Telephone (Trinidad and Tobago): ____ 868 ____ 638 6062
Country/area code Telephone Number

Office Telephone (Saint Lucia): ____ 758 ____ 455 9725
Country/area code Telephone Number

Cell Telephone: _____
Country/area code Telephone Number

Fax: ____ 868 ____ 674 1788
Country/area code Telephone Number

Email: executive.director@canari.org, info@canari.org

Website: www.canari.org

Contact Person(s): Enter the name(s) of the person(s) primarily responsible for contact with the IAF.

Mr. Mrs. Ms.

Leotaud
(last name)

Nicole
(first name)

Executive Director
(position)

Mr. Mrs. Ms.

Ramkissoon
(last name)

Candice
(first name)

Technical Officer, Project Manager
(position)

Year Organization was Founded: 1989

Date of Legal Incorporation: January / 11 / 1989
Mon / Day /Year

Direct Beneficiaries (number of people who will directly participate in and/or benefit from project activities):

- At least 6 partner civil society organisations (CSOs) across the 3 target Eastern Caribbean countries, Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica and Grenada, targeted for organisational strengthening and technical capacity building in community-based and ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR/Eco-DRR), including community disaster committees and other community groups and national CSOs working in relevant areas.
- At least 6 high risk communities, including 150-200 local stakeholders such as CSOs, community residents and local authorities, have enhanced awareness of key vulnerabilities and potential solutions and are directly participating in practical CBDRR/Eco-DRR actions across the 3 target Eastern Caribbean countries of Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica and Grenada to address hurricanes and other climate extremes.
- At least 50 participants from across all six independent Eastern Caribbean countries (Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica and Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines) engaging in resilience dialogues and creating a community of practice, including from partner CSOs and communities, national disaster management authorities and other key stakeholders in project countries, policy makers, intergovernmental agencies and donors working on building climate resilience and DRR in the region.

- At least 10-12 CSOs across the six independent Eastern Caribbean countries, including the 6 partner CSOs and communities in Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica and Grenada, engaged in knowledge sharing and documenting key lessons, best practices and innovations by CSOs in delivering CBDRR, Eco-DRR and building climate resilience across the region.

CANARI will aim to ensure that direct beneficiaries in all cases outlined above, are at least 50% women.

Indirect Beneficiaries: (number of people who will indirectly benefit from project activities):

- At least 4,000-6,000 persons living in 6 high-risk communities across the target Eastern Caribbean countries of Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica and Grenada targeted for practical actions
- 3 National disaster offices in Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica and Grenada benefiting from strengthened national and local networks for DRR
- At least 50 policy makers and stakeholders from across the six independent Eastern Caribbean countries, intergovernmental bodies, donors, researchers/academia benefit from regional dialogues and action learning on common concerns and priorities for resilience building.

Funding History: Sources, years and amounts of previous funding received (excluding from the IAF) in US dollars.

Over the past 15 years CANARI has implemented more than 130 projects across the Caribbean, with over US\$5M in funding received over the past five years alone. A selection of recent climate resilience projects implemented in the Eastern Caribbean is given below.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Amount</u>
UK Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs – Darwin Initiative [Climate change adaptation in the fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat]	2017-2020	US\$476,077
UN FAO [Sub-regional Strategy for Climate Resilience in the Forestry Sector and Associated Livelihoods in the Caribbean]	2018-2019	US\$200,000
Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) [Technical Assistance for the Development of Frameworks aimed at Enhancing Environmental Management] under the OECS iLand Resilience Project	2018-2019	US\$110,230
UN FAO (under the Global Environment Facility project) [Regional Implementation of a Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment under the Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector Project (CC4FISH) project]	2017-2018	US\$101,250
Caribbean Public Health Agency and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH [Participatory three-dimensional modelling of watersheds in Dominica for the project "Adaptation of Rural Economies and Natural Resources to Climate Change (focus Agriculture, Forestry, Water Management)"]	2015	US\$49,191
Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) [Participatory research to enhance climate change policy and institutions in the Caribbean : ARIA Caribbean toolkit pilot, St. Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago]	2013-2014	US\$90,000

Has the organization ever received funding from the IAF? Yes If so, when? Between 1990-1998_

Grant # (if known): unknown Amount: Estimated USD 300 000 (total across grants)_____

Annual Budget/Operating expenses for the last three years:

1st July 2017 to 30th June 2018 - USD 1,249,817

1st July 2016 to 30th June 2017 USD 997,320

1st July 2015 to 30th June 2016 USD 924,774

Organizational Background: Brief description of the applicant organization, including its mission, structure (operating and governing), membership and achievements.

Mission (Do not exceed 100 words.)

Promoting and facilitating equitable participation and effective collaboration in the management of natural resources critical to development in the Caribbean islands, so that people will have a better quality of life and natural resources will be conserved, through action learning and research, capacity building, communication and fostering partnerships.

Governing Structure (Refers to the organization's form of leadership which might include a board of directors, general assembly, fiscal council and/or chief executive officer; also indicate how decisions are made, frequency of meetings, etc.)

Since 2001, CANARI has operated under an innovative governance structure, the Partnership. The Partnership comprises elected Board members as well as senior staff to enable a more formal role in governance and to better reflect the participatory culture of the organisation. Under this structure, Board members are designated as 'Elected Partners' and the Executive Director as 'Managing Partner'. Senior technical staff with management responsibilities may be appointed as 'Staff Partners'. Terms of Reference exist for all positions.

Legally, all Partners are Directors and have collective responsibility for oversight of the Institute and for ensuring the appropriate use of the Institute's funds. Quarterly and biannual accounts are presented to the Partnership. Partnership meetings are held twice per year. The Management Committee meets quarterly in the intervals between full meetings.

Additionally, the Partnership operates several committees, which all have terms of reference and report to the full Partnership at biannual meetings. Current committees are: Management, Finance, Human Resources, Communications and Marketing, and Fundraising. Committees meet as needed and at least once in between Partnership meetings.

Decisions are made by consensus. Minutes of all meetings are recorded and circulated.

Operating Structure (Refers to the division of labor within the organization which might include an educational team, a communications team, an administrative department, etc.)

CANARI employs technical and administrative staff, led by an Executive Director. CANARI currently has 12 full-time staff and three part-time staff.

Technical staff are Senior Technical Officers or Technical Officers, who may be assigned responsibility for leading development and implementation of one of CANARI's programmes on: Forests, Livelihoods and Governance; Coastal and Marine Livelihoods and Governance; Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction; Green Economy; Rural Livelihoods; and Civil Society and Governance. Technical staff work in teams under each of these programmes, with teams overlapping to support cross-programme synergies and coordination.

Additionally, CANARI has a dedicated Technical Officer – Communications to support project staff and the broader communications needs of the organisation.

Administrative staff includes a Human Resources Manager responsible for overall staff planning, development and management, a Finance Officer, an Executive Assistant and an Administrative Officer.

CANARI has created the position of Associate for individuals who have a strong commitment to CANARI's mission, have previously been staff or Partners (Directors) or who have worked closely with CANARI, and whose expertise adds value to the Institute's programmes and strategic development. Associates provide strategic input and may be contracted to support implementation of projects or programmes. CANARI currently has five Associates. CANARI also contracts consultants to provide specialised technical skills and knowledge if needed.

Membership (Only for membership organizations; describe the members, criteria to joining, fees charged, etc.)

CANARI is not a membership organisation.

Organizational Achievements (Describe your organization's founding, history and past achievements)

CANARI is legally a non-profit organisation registered in Saint Lucia, the United States Virgin Islands and Trinidad and Tobago. It has 501(c) (3) status in the United States and charitable status in Trinidad and Tobago. It was established in 1989. It was originally based in Saint Lucia but moved its headquarters to Trinidad and Tobago in 2001. A case study on CANARI's history is available [here](#).

CANARI's geographic focus is all the islands of the Caribbean, both independent countries and dependent territories.

With a 30-year track record, CANARI is highly respected by and partners with leading CSOs, governments, inter-governmental bodies and technical agencies across the Caribbean. Relevant partnerships include:

- A formal MOU with the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Commission, which specifies cooperation on areas related to climate change, disaster risk management, and capacity building (at the community, national and regional levels) for social and environmental sustainability.
- A formal MOU with the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), which aims at collaboration on communications and building community resilience and adaptive capacities to climate change.
- CANARI is also a member of The Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency's (CDEMA's) Civil Society Sector Sub Committee, which is tasked with leading implementation of Priority Area 4: Strengthened and Sustained Community Resilience of the regional Comprehensive Disaster Management Strategy 2014-2024.

CANARI has significant achievements related to biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihoods, building community and civil society capacity, climate resilience, and facilitating participatory multi-stakeholder policy and planning processes across the Caribbean. In 2009 CANARI won the prestigious Mac Arthur Award for Creative and Effective Institutions from the John D and Catherine T MacArthur Foundation.

Project-related Experience (Describe your organization's experience in the proposed project area(s) or sector(s))

Relevant to this project is CANARI's track record with implementing approximately 17 projects focused on climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and resilience building (including in the Eastern Caribbean), with a total value of US\$ 4,053,199 over the past 10 years.

CANARI staff have technical expertise and Caribbean experience in:

- building the technical and organisational capacity of CSOs to play a significant role in implementing local adaptation/disaster mitigation actions and in climate change and CBDRR and Eco-DRR advocacy and policy development at the national and regional levels;
- conducting participatory vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCAs) and designing and implementing practical action projects to build local resilience focusing on community-based and ecosystem-based approaches;
- implementing small grant mechanisms to support practical actions by CSOs, communities and small and micro enterprises for conservation, sustainable livelihoods and building climate resilience;
- developing a regional frameworks, tools/toolkits and guidelines facilitating capacity building and documenting best practices and lessons for knowledge exchange;
- applying participatory information and communication technologies (ICTs) for vulnerability assessments, awareness raising and advocacy; and
- facilitating action learning and dialogues among diverse stakeholders, including government agencies, civil society and the private sector, for knowledge exchange, peer learning and creating communities of practice.

An assessment of CANARI's work under its *Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction* programme over 2011-2018 identified the following achievements:

- CANARI has facilitated ***participatory vulnerability assessments, local adaptation planning and adaptation actions focused on community-based and ecosystem-based approaches***. We piloted and developed **tools** in these three areas like participatory video, participatory 3-D modelling (P3DM) and ecosystem approach to fisheries (e.g. under the Implementing Climate Change Actions toolkit covering communications, vulnerability assessments, adaptation planning and actions). We have several case studies and other publications on this work.
- CANARI has ***built the capacity of CSOs, local communities and resource users*** to engage in adaptation actions, including via raising knowledge, building skills to apply participatory tools and supporting pilot adaptation projects through small grants. We developed a **toolkit** to support CSOs to work on climate adaptation, including a few case studies on the work of CSOs. We have also begun specifically targeting ***climate proofing of natural resource-based community micro-enterprises***. We developed a **tool** for this based on value chain analysis and recently published guidelines and a case study on using the tool.
- CANARI has facilitated ***participatory policy development***. We developed Montserrat's Climate Change Policy and Action Plan and are currently working on St. Kitts Climate Adaptation Strategy, St. Vincent's Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Implementation Plan and Saint Lucia's Climate Change Bill (which will be the first legislation of its kind in the region).

- CANARI has provided **inputs into regional plans**, namely the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) Regional Climate Change Strategy and the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) Strategy. Both recognise the role of CANARI particularly in community-based approaches to resilience building.

Apart from CANARI's climate change, CBDRR and Eco-DRR technical expertise and experience, CANARI has a well-established role and demonstrated success as an intermediary grant organisation for CSOs in the region. For more than a decade CANARI has coordinated, managed and administered national and regional level grant programmes for CSOs as part of its capacity building strategy. These grant programmes have focused on biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation and resilience, livelihood development based on the sustainable use of natural resources, participatory governance and organisational capacity building. Over 2006-2016, CANARI managed and administered a total amount of USD 6.245M in grant programmes for CSOs in 18 Caribbean countries and territories on behalf of 8 donors. CANARI has published a policy brief on [Effective grant-making to Caribbean civil society: Lessons and innovation from CANARI's experience as an intermediary organisation](#).

Current related projects being implemented by CANARI which provide opportunities for synergies include:

- The European Union funded project, *Promoting Innovations in Civil Society and Enterprises for Sustainability in the Caribbean (PISCES)* (2017-2020) to support innovative actions to conserve biodiversity and build resilience to the impacts of climate change and natural hazards in marine protected areas in ten countries (including Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, Dominica, Saint Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines).
- Supporting local level vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) in fishing communities in Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago through development of a regional framework and toolkit and implementation of pilot VCAs as part of the *Climate change adaptation in the fisheries sector in the Eastern Caribbean (CC4Fish)* project (2017-2018). This is being led by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).
- The UK government Darwin Plus funded project, 'Climate change adaptation in the fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat' (2017-2020). This is focused on mainstreaming climate change adaptation (CCA) into fisheries governance and management in Anguilla and Monserrat, using an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF), so there are opportunities for knowledge sharing and exchange with stakeholders in the 6 independent Eastern Caribbean countries targeted in this IAF project.
- A technical assistance project to support the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, Sustainable Development and Information Technology for the 'Development of a Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Implementation Plan'. This project is one component of the OECS Regional Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project which aims to reduce vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change. This project is funded by the World Bank and the Climate Investment Fund's Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
- The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Sub-Regional Strategy for Climate Resilience In The Forestry Sector And Associated Livelihoods In The Caribbean (FAO Strategic Alliance) project, which targets Dominica, Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. It aims to build the climate resilience of forest resources and associated rural livelihoods in the Caribbean sub-region including to address strategic objectives related to increasing the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises.
- CANARI is an executing partner on the *Developing Organizational Capacity for Ecosystem Stewardship and Livelihoods in Caribbean Small-Scale Fisheries (StewardFish)* project funded under the Global Environment Facility (2017-2019) and led by FAO. This targets 7 countries, including Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. CANARI is responsible for building capacity of fisherfolk organisations and conducting research on sustainable fisheries livelihoods.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION PART 2: NARRATIVE

The application is the first step in developing a potential relationship with the IAF. This is your opportunity to share how you developed your ideas. Please address the following:

Context

1. Describe the community/communities expected to participate, including all characteristics you believe relevant.

CANARI's project will focus on promoting civil society-led solutions for community-based and ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR and Eco-DRR) and resilience in the Eastern Caribbean. It will target **Antigua & Barbuda, the Commonwealth of Dominica and Grenada**, as vulnerable countries that have experienced significant impacts from hurricanes. Grenada experienced devastating impacts from Hurricane Ivan in 2004, and Hurricanes Irma and Maria wreaked havoc most recently in Antigua & Barbuda and Dominica in 2017.

At least six civil society organisations (CSOs) focused on community resilience building activities from Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica and Grenada will be engaged. These partner CSOs will include community-based organisations (CBOs), Community Disaster Committees and other community groups, as well as CSOs operating at the national or island level that work closely with local communities such as the Environmental Awareness Group (EAG) in Antigua and Barbuda, Wild Dominique in Dominica and Grenada Education and Development Organisation (GRENED) in Grenada. Partner CSOs will be engaged in technical capacity building to enhance their knowledge and skills for applying integrated CBDRR and Eco-DRR, with additional organisational capacity building in financial management, work planning, resource mobilization and project management and reporting to enhance their delivery of DRR actions.

Participatory vulnerability assessments and practical CBDRR/Eco-DRR projects will be implemented by partner CSOs in the three target countries with technical mentoring from CANARI and in-country mentors. **Six communities across the three target countries** will be identified by CANARI and partner CSOs that are highly vulnerable to hurricanes and related hydro-meteorological hazards (floods, landslides, storm surge and coastal erosion) based on assessments by national disaster management authorities and other agencies.

At least 50% women will be targeted to participate in capacity building activities and implementation of practical actions and knowledge exchanges under the project.

2. How do the community members or constituents engage in your project?

CANARI will engage partner CSOs in:

- technical capacity building on applying integrated CBDRR/Eco-DRR
- organisational capacity building to build strong and effective organisations that can deliver their missions
- participatory vulnerability assessments using ICTs, action planning and practical action projects within 6 high risk communities in the target countries
- development of communication products showcasing results of vulnerability assessment/action planning; and lessons, best practices and innovations related to practical action projects
- and knowledge exchanges and regional dialogue on resilience in the Caribbean context

CANARI will invite EAG, Wild Dominique and GRENED to participate in the project as lead national CSOs in the three target countries and develop criteria for selection of other target CBOs and high-risk communities in the target countries. Partner CSOs will be supported to co-lead (alongside CANARI) work with community members in target high risk communities to undertake participatory vulnerability assessments, action planning and practical action projects using integrated CBDRR/Eco-DRR approaches to build community resilience.

CANARI will also engage at least six other CSOs across the six independent Eastern Caribbean and key stakeholders in knowledge sharing and developing a community of practice, particularly the national disaster management authorities and other key national and local government agencies, as well as regional actors such as CDEMA, CCCCC, OECS Commission, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) – Caribbean Regional Office and FAO.

3. Have you worked together in the past? How and why?

CANARI has worked with CSOs and CSO networks, marginalised communities and groups and government agencies on initiatives and projects relating to good governance and participatory approaches to natural resources

management, including specific work on community-based and ecosystem-based approaches to DRR and climate change adaptation across the Eastern Caribbean.

Under our Powering Innovations in Civil Society and Enterprises for Sustainability in the Caribbean' (PISCES) project from 2017-2020, CANARI is currently providing direct support to CSOs in the target countries, including to Environmental Awareness Group in Antigua and Barbuda, Wild Dominique in Dominica and GRENER in Grenada, with organisational strengthening, documenting and sharing local knowledge and best practices, small grant support for marine protected area management and enhancing engagement of CSOs in regional networks (e.g. Nature Caribé). This is aimed at supporting innovative actions by civil society and coastal community small and micro-enterprises for conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity and development of sustainable and resilient livelihoods. PISCES will directly complement and add value to capacity building and knowledge exchange under this IAF project but there will be no overlap as the PISCES project does not focus on capacity building for CBDRR/Eco-DRR. CANARI's existing pool of Caribbean CSO mentors, trained under the PISCES project in organisational strengthening, will be engaged as resource persons and provide mentoring and coaching to support effective engagement and participation of CSOs and community members in planned activities under the project. These trained CSO mentors include staff from Wild Dominique and GRENER.

Under the Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector (CC4FISH) project, CANARI has also worked with national disaster management authorities, fisheries authorities and environmental management authorities, CSOs (including National Trusts, Red Cross Societies, National Fisherfolk Organisations and Caribbean Youth Environment Network national chapters) and coastal and fishing communities in Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines on vulnerability assessment tools and toolkits specifically designed for local communities in the Eastern Caribbean from 2017-2018. This included piloting participatory vulnerability assessment tools and adaptation planning with four coastal communities in St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines in 2018.

Under the FAO Sub-regional Strategy for Climate Resilience in the Caribbean Forestry Sector from 2018-2019, CANARI is also currently working with national forest authorities, forest-based communities and enterprises and CSOs working on sustainable forest management in Dominica, Grenada and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. This project includes mapping current initiatives to assess their potential for scale up, capacity building and developing a strategic investment framework for building climate resilience in the Caribbean forestry sector.

4. Identify the situation(s) you are addressing (the scope, nature, causes and social or economic impact).

The Caribbean has experienced a number of increasingly destructive hurricanes, with current research showing that the intensity of events is being strongly influenced by climate change. Post disaster needs assessments conducted estimate Antigua and Barbuda suffered USD 136.1 million in damages and USD 18.9 million in losses from hurricanes Irma and Maria in 2017. Recovery needs were estimated at USD 222.2 million (PDNA 2017)¹. Similarly, Dominica recorded estimated damages of USD 931 million and losses of USD 380 million, with estimated recovery needs at almost USD 1.4 billion (PDNA 2017). The financial cost of Hurricane Ivan impacting Grenada in 2004 was estimated at more than US\$900 million, more than twice the country's GDP.²

Building resilience of local communities is thus a critical priority to reduce impacts from hurricanes and climate extremes and speed up recovery. CSOs are at the frontlines in terms of impacts and actions that could be taken – they are well positioned to lead CBDRR/Eco-DRR approaches that achieve real change on the ground. However, while the urgent need for disaster mitigation and to reduce impacts on high risk communities and their livelihoods is recognised, there is limited funding and action that engages local communities in CBDRR/Eco-DRR to build resilience, and these groups often require enhanced technical capacity for effective implementation. In addition, where pilots have been done, these actions have been isolated or not well documented, so knowledge is not being shared to support scale up on best practices and innovations.

There is also a need for regional dialogue to gain common understanding on and best practices for building "resilience", what this means for Caribbean SIDS and the role of CSOs, to guide further action. Ultimately, this project will contribute towards shifting national policy and practice to mainstream CBDRR and Eco-DRR.

5. How did you decide on the proposal focus and who participated in the decision?

The decision for the proposal focus was made based on recent severe hurricane experiences in the Caribbean, with Antigua & Barbuda and Dominica being most recently impacted by Atlantic Hurricanes in 2017. CANARI has been in discussion and consultation with its CSO partners in the Eastern Caribbean to identify key needs and priorities to

¹ UNDP 2018. Regional Overview: Impact of Hurricanes Irma And Maria, Conference Supporting Document <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UNDP%20%20Regional%20Overview%20Impact%20of%20Hurricanes%20Irma%20and%20Maria.pdf>

² <https://reliefweb.int/report/grenada/grenada-dealing-aftermath-hurricane-ivan>

shape a proposal on building resilience to hurricanes and other climate change impacts. Through its own experiences working with these CSO partners, communities and other stakeholders in the Eastern Caribbean, CANARI has also identified gaps in vulnerability assessments, limited prioritisation of DRR and climate adaptation strategies at community level; inadequate information management and limited engagement of civil society by national governments in policy development and implementation of actions as key challenges. While the threat of hurricanes cannot be removed, enabling communities to take action to build their own resilience will help to mitigate impacts and speed up their recovery. This is already a core thrust of CANARI's [Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Programme](#).

Additionally, CANARI views the project as a strategic opportunity to support civil society to make contributions to implementation of the regional CDM Strategy 2014-2024. CANARI contributed to development of regional targets and plans for building community resilience to disasters under the CDM Strategy and is a member of the Civil Society Sub-Sector Steering Committee convened by the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) to input into implementation of the Strategy, particularly on Priority Area 4: Strengthened and sustained community resilience. It will also provide an opportunity to mainstream integrated CBDRR and Eco-DRR approaches into national policy and practice.

Project

6. Describe the activities you will undertake.

The project objectives are to:

1. To build the capacity of partner CSOs in Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica and Grenada to effectively plan for and deliver integrated community-based and ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR/Eco-DRR) solutions.
2. To increase understanding and awareness of vulnerabilities, local priorities for DRR and potential CBDRR/Eco-DRR solutions in high risk communities in Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica and Grenada to inform local DRR decision-making and actions.
3. To provide support to partner CSOs and communities in Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica and Grenada to implement pilot CBDRR/Eco-DRR projects that build the resilience of local communities, livelihoods and natural ecosystems to hurricanes and climate related hazards using small grants.
4. To facilitate dialogue among civil society, practitioners, policy makers, academia/researchers and donors and foster knowledge exchange and strategic partnerships to promote integrated CBDRR/Eco-DRR for local resilience across the Eastern Caribbean.

The project will seek to undertake the following activities under 3 main project components to achieve the above objectives. A fourth component will cover project management.

a. Component 1: Strengthening CSOs to deliver integrated CBDRR and Eco-DRR

- Select CSOs to partner on project implementation based on criteria developed (including: relevance of the project to the CSO's mission and vision; interest and capacity to engage in the project). CANARI's current CSO partners from the 3 target countries of Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica and Grenada, EAG, Wild Dominique and GRENED, will be invited.
- Mobilise and orient existing in-country mentors trained under CANARI's PISCES project, and additional mentors if needed.
- Update CANARI training module and toolkit on *Implementing Climate Change Actions* based on desk review of CBDRR/Eco-DRR tools, approaches and initiatives in the Caribbean, and regional resilience dialogue.
- Conduct (or update where these already exist) organisational and technical capacity assessments for selected partner CSOs in the 3 target countries using CANARI's capacity assessment tools.
- Conduct a regional training of trainers' workshop for technical capacity building of selected CSOs and mentors to apply integrated CBDRR/Eco-DRR, followed by a series of at least 5 virtual training sessions to support further learning and peer exchange throughout the project.
- Support organisational strengthening of selected CSOs from 3 target countries to deliver CBDRR/Eco-DRR through identifying and matching mentors with CSOs for coaching, one-on-one training and facilitating peer exchanges.
- Conduct post-intervention technical and organisational capacity assessments of selected CSOs.

b. Component 2: Supporting practical actions using integrated CBDRR and Eco-DRR to improve local resilience in the Eastern Caribbean

- Select high-risk communities in Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica and Grenada (based on agreed criteria developed in collaboration with partner CSOs) and conduct scoping of communities.
- Coach partner CSOs, in collaboration with in-country mentors, to conduct participatory vulnerability assessments (using ICTs) and action planning with target communities, and to report/share results and recommendations from these activities
- Develop small grant mechanism, including grant selection criteria and request for proposals.

- Coach partner CSOs, in collaboration with in-country mentors, to develop sound proposals targeted at using CBDRR/Eco-DRR to improve local resilience to hurricanes and other climate related disasters. Select and award small grants.
- Support the implementation of CBDRR/Eco-DRR actions in target communities to address hurricanes and other climate related disasters, including coaching and mentoring to CSOs for technical capacity building and project management, monitoring and evaluation and reporting.

c. Component 3: Enhancing knowledge mobilisation and partnerships for integrated CBDRR and Eco-DRR

- Map relevant projects, programmes and initiatives in the six Eastern Caribbean independent countries, as well as broader in the OECS and the wider Caribbean. This will be used to guide knowledge sharing and inform project design (e.g. selection of communities, opportunities for synergies).
- Support selected CSOs to develop and disseminate communication products (e.g. video, photo journal, map, poster) to document local knowledge, raise local awareness and conduct advocacy on the findings of the participatory vulnerability assessments, action plans and pilot CBDRR/Eco-DRR projects in Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica and Grenada.
- Develop and disseminate communication products synthesising key lessons, best practices and innovations by Caribbean CSOs in delivering CBDRR, Eco-DRR and building climate resilience (e.g. policy brief, story map or written case studies).
- Facilitate a regional dialogue on “Building community resilience in the Caribbean” targeting CSOs, community enterprises, national disaster management authorities, and other state agencies from the six OECS independent states as well as key regional bodies (OECS Commission, CDEMA, CCCCC). In order to facilitate knowledge sharing from other initiatives (including others supported by IAF), participants from other Caribbean countries and territories will be invited to attend but will not receive project funding for their costs.
- Establish a regional Action Learning Group (ALG) on “Building community resilience in the Caribbean” to facilitate peer learning and exchange on addressing key vulnerabilities and promoting CBDRR/Eco-DRR solutions among CSOs, community enterprises, national disaster management authorities, and other state agencies from the six OECS independent states as well as relevant regional bodies. In order to facilitate knowledge sharing from other initiatives, participants from other Caribbean countries and territories will be invited to attend but will not receive project funding for their costs.
- Expand CANARI’s online Knowledge Hub (being launched in March 2019) to include a new theme on “Building community resilience in the Caribbean” and upload communication products and other content and utilise it for online knowledge sharing (e.g. webinars, discussions fora). This will also be used to support the regional dialogue and the regional Action Learning Group.
- Conduct participatory evaluation of results and lessons at mid-term and end of the project.

d. Component 4: Project Management

- Establish a Project Steering Committee with CANARI, 3 lead national CSOs in target countries and technical partners such as CDEMA, CCCCC, OECS Commission and IFRC-Caribbean Office to enable joint decision-making.
- Develop a project communication and stakeholder engagement strategy identifying the target audiences, key messages, products and methods for dissemination and mobilisation of CSOs, CBOs, technical partners and other key stakeholders.
- Utilise existing project management tools to support development, monitoring and adaptation of workplans to ensure timely execution of activities under the project to deliver desired results.
- Conduct participatory M&E of the project, using combined logical framework and outcome mapping approaches. Engage partner CSOs directly in evaluation activities to input into the assessment of results, lessons and recommendations - this will include the conduct of pre and post-assessments and formal evaluations of the pilot small grant projects.

7. Explain in narrative form your work plan and provide a proposed schedule.

In Year 1, CANARI will select the 6 partner CSOs and 6 high risk communities to target in the three countries. Mentors will be selected and CSO assessments will be conducted by mentors (as a baseline for the evaluation). CANARI will also update its toolkit on *Implementing Climate Change Actions*. Knowledge exchange will start with launching of the online Knowledge Platform on “Building community resilience in the Caribbean”. A regional dialogue on resilience will be held to bring CSOs being targeted under the project together and to facilitate networking and knowledge exchange with other key stakeholders from the Eastern Caribbean and the wider Caribbean. This will start to build capacity and help to inform design and development of later project activities. An Action Learning Group will be established and used to continue and build on the discussions via virtual meetings held at least biannually, over the course of the project.

In Year 2, the small grant mechanism to support pilot projects by target CSOs in the three countries will be designed. Technical capacity building activities will start via the regional Training of Trainers workshop for selected CSOs and mentors. This will include a launch of the call for proposals for pilot projects, and orientation to support CSOs to

develop appropriate projects. CANARI and the mentors will then support CSOs to conduct participatory vulnerability assessments/action planning in target communities. The results of these vulnerability assessments and action planning will inform design of pilot projects in Year 2. CANARI and mentors will support CSOs to develop proposals. Grants will be awarded in Year 2 for pilot projects to start. Online technical training sessions will also start in Year 2 to support implementation of the pilot projects. Organisational strengthening of CSOs by the mentors will be conducted throughout Year 2, including support as needed with proposal development and project management to ensure effective implementation of other project activities. A mid-term participatory evaluation of progress with results, lessons and recommendations will be conducted to guide the rest of the project. The report will be shared with all key project stakeholders.

In year 3, online technical training sessions as well as coaching by mentors and CANARI will provide ongoing support to CSOs as they continue to implement the pilot projects in the six target communities. A final participatory evaluation will be conducted to evaluate results, lessons and recommendations. The report will be shared with all key project stakeholders.

Development of communication products will occur at key junctures, including where practical activities (specifically VAs and practical DRR projects in target communities) are completed and yield results or have key lessons and innovations to share. The online Knowledge Platform on "Building community resilience in the Caribbean" will be a key communication mechanism used throughout the project.

A detailed implementation schedule is provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Work Plan and Implementation Schedule

Component	Activity	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun
1	Select target CSOs and communities												
1	Selection of mentors												
1	Conduct capacity needs assessments of CSOs (baseline)												
1	Update CANARI toolkit and training module												
1	Hold Regional Training of Trainers workshop (year 1) and online training sessions (year 2-3)												
1	Conduct organisational strengthening of target CSOs												
1	Evaluate change in CSO capacity												
2	Facilitate participatory vulnerability assessments/action planning by CSOs in target communities												
2	Develop and launch small grant mechanism to support pilot projects												
2	Support development of proposals by CSOs, award small grants for pilot projects in target communities												

Component	Activity	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun
2	Pilot projects executed by CSOs												
2	Monitoring of small grants and coaching of CSOs in project management and reporting												
3	Mapping of related resilience initiatives												
3	Regional dialogue on “Building community resilience in the Caribbean”												
3	Regional Action Learning Group on “Building community resilience in the Caribbean” established and meeting virtually at least biannually												
3	Communication products developed by target CSOs and communities for knowledge sharing												
3	Project results evaluated, and best practices and lessons documented and shared, including via communication products and the Knowledge Hub												
4	Mobilise partners and establish Project Steering Committee												
4	Undertake project management, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting												

8. What partners are involved in this project and what are they committed to contributing?

The primary partners will be the target CSOs engaged in capacity building and implementing practical actions. CANARI will also seek to engage the following partners in the project:

- Local government authorities with disaster management responsibilities and national disaster offices in project countries. These stakeholders will provide in-kind contributions of time and support CSOs working in target communities with aligning the project and actions with national policies, plans and priorities, and facilitating on the ground actions. The project outputs and results of vulnerability assessments and action plans developed can be used to support broader national DRR work.
- CDEMA and CCCCC will be engaged for providing technical advice and oversight in line with regional disaster and climate change policies/strategies, including the CDM strategy 2014-2024 and Regional Framework for Achieving Development Resilient to Climate.
- OECS Commission will advise on OECS priorities and actions, relevant links and opportunities for synergies.
- IFRC Caribbean will providing technical advice on tools and community approaches and best practices in the Caribbean, including sharing lessons from their Resilient Islands by Design project co-implemented with The Nature Conservancy in Dominica Republic, Grenada and Jamaica from 2017-2021.

These partners will form part of a project steering committee which will meet on a semi-annual basis, as noted above.

9. Discuss anticipated outcomes, both immediate and long-term. How will you know if you have achieved them? How will you measure them?

The desired impact and anticipated outcomes are as follows:

Impact: Improved local resilience for communities, associated livelihoods and local ecosystems to hurricanes and climate extremes in the Eastern Caribbean

Outcomes:

1. Enhanced capacity, including knowledge and skills, among CSOs in the Eastern Caribbean for integrated CBDRR and Eco-DRR to improve local resilience to hurricanes and other climate related disasters
2. Practical actions for CBDRR/Eco-DRR implemented by partner CSOs and target communities in at least three highly vulnerable Eastern Caribbean countries (Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica and Grenada) to improve local resilience to hurricanes and other climate related disasters
3. Knowledge exchange, networks and partnerships strengthened for CBDRR, Eco-DRR and building climate resilience nationally and regionally across the Eastern Caribbean

Participatory monitoring and evaluation of project results will be done against the logframe. An evaluation plan will be developed to outline methodologies. This will include desk review of project reports and interviews, as well as facilitated stakeholder input through project activities (e.g. training workshops, meetings) and the online knowledge platform and virtual survey tools. Outcome mapping (of targeted CSOs and communities as the main boundary partners) and the most significant change methodology will be applied to complement the logframe approach. The participatory evaluation will therefore produce a richer understanding of results (including behaviour changes, unexpected and negative results), lessons and recommendations. The participatory methodologies used will build capacity and ownership.

See the Logframe in Table 2 below for detailed description of measurable targets, outputs and outcomes.

10. What makes your project innovative or different?

- The project will **raise the profile of integrated CBDRR/Eco-DRR solutions** as a critical component in building the resilience of local communities, their livelihoods and natural ecosystems in the three project countries, Dominica, Grenada and Antigua & Barbuda, and the wider Caribbean region. Ecosystem-based approaches to DRR are gaining traction across the Caribbean, given the recognition of important role of ecosystems in limiting the impacts of climate change and disasters along with their function as natural defenses. CBDRR and Eco-DRR are key, complementary tenets of the Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Programme of the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI). CANARI views Eco-DRR as the conservation, sustainable management and restoration of natural ecosystems to reduce disaster risk and help people and systems adapt to climate change and build resilience. CANARI treats CBDRR as actions designed and implemented in partnership with at-risk stakeholders in communities to promote appropriate and sustainable solutions to current and future impacts of disasters and climate change. Both approaches benefit from participatory vulnerability assessments and adaptation planning.
- The project will **support community actions led by community stakeholders**. CANARI sees CSOs as having a critical role to play in achieving on the ground disaster risk reduction and resilience. Real engagement of Caribbean CSOs in Eco-DRR with a strong emphasis on CBDRR will strengthen the position and capacity of CSOs to play a significant role in governance and provide inputs in the planning and development of DRR policies and interventions at the national and regional levels, therefore amplifying other national and regional efforts. Currently CBDRR/Eco-DRR initiatives are being implemented without the full engagement of stakeholders and consideration of livelihood needs. This narrow focus on applying nature-based solutions without effective engagement of civil society and local communities is unlikely to meet local needs or achieve fair, equitable and sustainable outcomes. CBDRR/Eco-DRR initiatives will be more successful if the capacity of civil society and communities is built and if mechanisms are created for them to be fully engaged in planning and implementation. This includes the utilisation of their valuable local knowledge alongside scientific knowledge within a participatory governance framework, as well as support for them to lead adaptation actions. The project addresses the fact that CSOs do require some strengthening of their organisational and technical capacity in addition to resources to implement practical DRR projects.
- The project will **facilitate needed dialogue on resilience in the Caribbean context**. CANARI has identified a key gap in the Caribbean DRR discourse, which is the need for regional dialogue on what building “resilience” means for Caribbean SIDS and the role of civil society in this. This dialogue would be a major activity under project aimed at gaining a common understanding and identifying common concerns and priorities. Perspectives shared will be used to help to inform and refine capacity building and advocacy to be undertaken under the project, over next 3 years. This could help to guide future work on building local resilience and a common civil society agenda and potentially contribute to shaping DRR policy making in the region. CANARI’s online Knowledge Hub will provide further

opportunity and space for dialogue, knowledge exchange and creating a community of practice on CBDRR/Eco-DRR and local resilience for Caribbean.

- The project will **use innovative participatory ICTs** (e.g. participatory video, GIS, story mapping etc.) to mobilise knowledge on CBDRR/Eco-DRR solutions and ensure full engagement of civil society and local communities.
- The project will **use innovative participatory monitoring and evaluation methods** which CANARI has been piloting in the Caribbean to ensure a richer picture of results achieved and lessons learnt. These methods build capacity and ownership of stakeholders.

11. Explain why your project is feasible

The project aims to directly support implementation of community resilience building activities on the ground in communities vulnerable to hurricanes and other climate related hazards, via strengthened capacities, knowledge and practical actions by CSOs and target communities to implement integrated CBDRR/Eco-DRR solutions. CANARI has a wealth of experience in this area to draw on and can feasibly undertake these activities through:

- The project will use in-country trained mentors to ensure that CSOs can be effectively supported. This approach has proven to be effective in previous CANARI work.
- Capacity building will use a combination of methods, including training, coaching, mentoring, peer exchanges, and small grants. This approach has proven to be effective in previous CANARI work.
- CANARI is able to leverage its existing tools/toolkits (e.g. CANARI's toolkit '*Implementing climate change action: A toolkit for Caribbean civil society organisations*) and experience gained across the Caribbean.
- CANARI will leverage its existing strong relationships, including with mentors and CSOs in the project countries who CANARI is working with under the PISCES and CC4FISH projects).
- CANARI is implementing several complementary projects across the Caribbean, which provide opportunities for knowledge sharing and co-finance to this IAF project.
- CANARI will use practical elements that will ensure a learning by doing approach and legacy built with those working on the ground and with communities.
- CANARI will targeting CSOs, which are already working on the ground and connected with communities where the greatest impacts are felt and where more deliberate actions could be taken to build community resilience.
- CANARI will engage key partners who can provide additional support, including national disaster offices and local authorities with responsibilities for disaster management, and linkages made to complement existing DRR strategies and plans at community and national level in target countries, and regionally (e.g. CDM Strategy 2014-2024).
- ICT tools will support efficient communication across the islands.

12. Discuss potential challenges to the project and how your organization will address them.

- **Demands of the project should not take beneficiary CSOs away from implementing other strategic activities, which can in turn have a negative impact on community beneficiaries:** CANARI will collaborate with the beneficiary CSOs to schedule project activities to minimise opportunity costs and negative impacts on other work.
- **There is potential for misunderstanding and mistrust among other CSOs and communities, which are not beneficiaries of the project, and feel they have been unfairly excluded:** Project communications by CANARI will mitigate risks relating to image and credibility and clearly articulate the rationale and criteria for selection of the beneficiary CSOs and communities in the three project countries.
- **There may be lack of government support for CSOs to implement practical CBDRR/Eco-DRR projects:** CANARI will engage directly with governments in the three project countries targeted for practical actions (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica and Grenada) to raise their awareness and commitment to the project. In particular, this will focus on enhancing their appreciation of the role that CSOs can play in practical actions at the local level to support implementation of national policies, plans and priorities. Project proposals by CSOs will be shared with government agencies and the national disaster offices to ensure that they are aware of planned initiatives. CANARI will encourage communication and collaboration between the CSOs and government partners to support implementation of practical CBDRR/Eco-DRR projects.
- **An effective mentor-mentee relationship needs to be established for CSO strengthening:** The mentor-mentee relationship is built on mutual trust and is effective when there is clarity of roles and commitment to the mentoring process. As far as possible, CANARI will select trained and experienced CSO mentors from the project countries, who are familiar with local context, needs and priorities and the way local communities operate. A mentoring agreement and plan will be developed between each mentor and target CSOs in Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica and Grenada to build a foundation for the mentoring to be effective.
- **Mentors and beneficiary CSOs should operate with a high standard of conduct, transparency and accountability in implementing project activities:** CANARI will put a grievance mechanism in place as part of project activities whereby anyone in the target communities for the project can contact CANARI directly should an issue arise.

(See Logframe for additional assumptions and related risks identified for the project.)

13. How will your efforts continue after funding from the IAF ends?

CANARI has designed the project using a train the trainers and participatory approaches so that strong local ownership and leadership is built at the local level of CSOs and other project partners. Trained CSOs and mentors in target countries will continue to play a lead role in mobilising community stakeholders, building their capacity and strategic partnerships, and knowledge sharing and advocacy that will contribute to lasting impact.

CSO capacities will continue to be built and also leveraged under other projects. This can include opportunities identified under other relevant projects, programmes and initiatives identified during the mapping and engaged in the regional dialogue and online Knowledge Platform. Practical actions can therefore be scaled beyond the project, and further incentivise CSOs and local disaster agencies to extend the work and specific approaches used, to benefit other vulnerable communities. Post project, tools and capacities built can be used to continue assessments and engage community stakeholders to implement integrated CBDRR/Eco-DRR approaches to improve resilience of communities and local ecosystems upon which their livelihoods depend.

Beyond the project's close, CANARI will also continue to:

- strengthen relationships with CSOs in target communities via commitment to providing further technical support where possible, and facilitating continued mentoring and coaching by CANARI trained mentors in the region;
- improve and add to Caribbean and civil society relevant tools/ toolkits and training modules on CBDRR/Eco-DRR;
- document lessons, experiences, best practices and innovations and share via CANARI's online Knowledge Platform to wider audiences;
- facilitate further regional dialogues and informal discussions on CBDRR/Eco-DRR and civil society's role at regional and national meetings under other projects and initiatives; and
- engage with intergovernmental agencies and CSOs in the region to further shape discourse and add to developing a community of practice on CBDRR/Eco-DRR.

Table 2: Logical framework (logframe) for the project

Project title: Civil society-led solutions for community-based and ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction and resilience in the Eastern Caribbean			
Impact: Improved local resilience for communities, associated livelihoods and local ecosystems to hurricanes and climate extremes in Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica and Grenada in the Eastern Caribbean			
Project description	Indicators/Targets	Means of verification	Assumptions
<p>Outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced capacity of partner CSOs in the three target countries for integrated CBDRR and Eco-DRR to improve local resilience to hurricanes and other climate related risks. Practical actions for CBDRR/Eco-DRR implemented by partner CSOs in 6 high risk communities in the three target countries to improve local resilience to hurricanes and other climate related disasters Knowledge exchange, networks and partnerships strengthened for CBDRR, Eco-DRR and building climate resilience nationally and regionally across the six OECS independent countries 	<p>1. At least 30 leaders (50% women) from 6 partner CSOs demonstrate enhanced knowledge and skills in key areas of CBDRR/Eco-DRR (e.g. knowledge of climate related hazards, knowledge and skills in conducting participatory vulnerability assessments, knowledge and skills in participatory community adaptation planning, knowledge of CBDRR and Eco-DRR resilience-building measures)</p> <p>2a. By the end of year 3, at least 150-200 persons (50% women) in the 6 targeted communities have enhanced awareness of key vulnerabilities and potential CBDRR and Eco-DRR resilience-building solutions and are directly participating in practical CBDRR/Eco-DRR actions</p> <p>2b. By end of Year 3, at least 6 locally appropriate practical CBDRR/Eco-DRR actions delivered by CSOs and target communities</p> <p>3a. By the end of year 3, at least one regional dialogue on “Building community resilience in the Caribbean” held with at least 50 stakeholders across the six OECS independent states and key regional bodies (OECS Commission, CDEMA, CCCCC)</p> <p>3b. By end of Year 3, a regional Action Learning Group on “Building community resilience in the Caribbean” established and at least 5 virtual meetings held.</p> <p>3c. Toolkit updated and online Knowledge Hub on “Building community resilience in the Caribbean” established and featuring at least 6 communication products by partner CSOs on CBDRR/Eco-DRR</p>	<p>Project monitoring and final evaluation reports</p> <p>Technical capacity assessments of CSOs</p> <p>Capacity building workshop reports</p> <p>Reports of participatory vulnerability assessments</p> <p>Community adaptation plans</p> <p>Proposals and progress and final reports on implementation of practical actions (small grants)</p> <p>Expanded CANARI toolkit on climate adaptation</p> <p>CANARI online Knowledge Hub featuring communications products on project activities, lessons and results</p> <p>Reports of knowledge sharing at regional fora</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSOs who can work in target communities and with at least a medium level of organisational and technical capacity can be identified and are willing to participate in the project CSOs and key stakeholders in target communities are committed to the process and fully engage in project Disaster management and local government authorities support the project and engage in project activities Suitable CANARI-trained CSO mentors whose practice covers areas relevant to this project are willing and available to provide support, and CSOs accept support from mentors Targeted stakeholders willing to participate in resilience dialogues, knowledge exchanges and partnerships Large scale disasters and political or socio-economic disruptions do not overly affect scheduling of project activities

Project title: Civil society-led solutions for community-based and ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction and resilience in the Eastern Caribbean			
Impact: Improved local resilience for communities, associated livelihoods and local ecosystems to hurricanes and climate extremes in Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica and Grenada in the Eastern Caribbean			
Project description	Indicators/Targets	Means of verification	Assumptions
Component 1: Strengthening CSOs to deliver integrated community-based and ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR/Eco-DRR)			
Output 1.1 Capacity built in partner CSOs in Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica and Grenada to effectively plan for and deliver integrated community-based and ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR/Eco-DRR) solutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. By end of year 1, CANARI's training module and Implementing Climate Change Actions Toolkit for Caribbean CSOs updated to incorporate new tools and case studies on CBDRR and Eco-DRR ii. By the end of year 1, 6 partner CSOs identified and engaged in technical training activities iii. By the end of year 1, one regional training of trainers' workshop held for partner CSOs and mentors iv. By the end of year 3, at least 5 virtual follow up training sessions held with partner CSOs (e.g. webinars, action learning) to support further learning and peer exchange 	Report on selection of CSOs to meet criteria Expanded toolkit and training module Pre and post project technical capacity assessments of CSOs Training of trainers' workshop report Reports/recording of virtual training sessions Project progress reports and final evaluation report	CSOs with at least a medium level of organisational and technical capacity can be identified in project countries and are willing and available to participate in the project
Output 1.2 Organisational capacity strengthened in partner CSOs in Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica and Grenada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. By the end of year 1, at least 10 mentors selected ii. By the end of year 3, at least 10-12 mentoring interventions (e.g. coaching, training and facilitating peer exchanges) undertaken with the 6 target CSOs iii. By the end of year 3, 6 partner CSOs strengthened in key areas to deliver CBDRR/Eco-DRR (e.g. stakeholder and resource mobilisation, work planning, project management and reporting) 	List of CSO mentors Pre and post organisational capacity need assessments of target CSOs Reports from CSO trainings and peer exchanges Project progress reports and final evaluation report	CANARI-trained mentors willing and available to support strengthening of target CSOs over course of the project CSOs willing to engage in strengthening activities and devote needed time and resources Organisational strengthening of CSOs has a positive impact on overall organisational stability and will better enable them to deliver on more sustainable DRR actions
Activities: Output 1.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect information via desk-based review on CBDRR/Eco-DRR tools, approaches and initiatives in the Caribbean • Update CANARI training module and toolkit on <i>Implementing Climate Change Actions</i> based on desk review of CBDRR/Eco-DRR tools, approaches and initiatives in the Caribbean, and regional resilience dialogue • Develop selection criteria (including: relevance of the project to the CSO's mission and vision; interest and capacity to engage in the project) and select CSOs to partner on project implementation based on criteria developed. • Plan, conduct and report on 4-day regional training of trainers' workshop for technical capacity building of selected CSOs and mentors to apply integrated CBDRR/Eco- 			

Project title: Civil society-led solutions for community-based and ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction and resilience in the Eastern Caribbean				
Impact: Improved local resilience for communities, associated livelihoods and local ecosystems to hurricanes and climate extremes in Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica and Grenada in the Eastern Caribbean				
Project description	Indicators/Targets	Means of verification	Assumptions	
<p>DRR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan and conduct a series of at least 5 follow-up virtual training sessions to support further learning and peer exchange throughout the project • Conduct post-intervention technical capacity assessment of selected CSOs <p>Output 1.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct (or update where these already exist) organisational and technical capacity assessments for selected partner CSOs in the 3 target countries using CANARI's capacity assessment tools • Mobilise and orient existing in-country mentors trained under CANARI's PISCES project, and additional mentors if needed and match mentors with CSOs for coaching, one-on-one training and facilitating peer exchanges. • Design and implement interventions for strengthening selected CSOs using CANARI's CSO strengthening toolkit. Interventions co-designed and co-facilitated by mentors and CANARI. • Conduct post-intervention organisational needs assessment of selected CSOs 				
Component 2: Supporting practical actions using integrated CBDRR and Eco-DRR to improve local resilience in the Eastern Caribbean				
Output 2.1 Participatory vulnerability assessments and action planning conducted in high risk communities in the three target countries to identify local priorities for DRR and resilience building	<p>i. By the end of Year 2, at least 6 participatory vulnerability assessments completed by partner CSOs and their target communities</p> <p>ii. By the end of Year 2, at least 6 CBDRR/Eco-DRR action plans developed by partner CSOs and their target communities identifying priority actions for resilience building</p>	<p>Selection criteria for high risk communities to target</p> <p>Scoping reports on target communities</p> <p>Reports of 6 vulnerability assessments</p> <p>6 action plans</p> <p>Lists documenting community participants</p>	<p>Target communities are willing to engage in assessments and can come to consensus on needed actions</p> <p>Disaster management and local authorities supportive of process</p> <p>Key data and documents will be readily available, and stakeholders will be willing to share information to support vulnerability assessments</p>	
Output 2.2 Practical CBDRR/Eco-DRR actions designed and implemented by 6 partner CSOs and target communities to improve local resilience to hurricanes and other climate related disasters	<p>i. At least 6 small grant proposals for pilot CBDRR/Eco-DRR projects developed by partner CSOs, drawing from vulnerability assessments and action plans</p> <p>ii. By the end of year 3, at least 6 locally appropriate pilot CBDRR/Eco-DRR projects delivered by partner CSOs and their target communities with small grants and mentoring</p> <p>iii. By the end of year 3, at least 250 community stakeholders actively engaged in DRR and resilience building</p>	<p>Small grant proposals for pilot CBDRR/Eco-DRR projects</p> <p>Progress and final reports on implementation of pilot CBDRR/Eco-DRR projects</p> <p>Attendance lists with community participants engaged in activities</p>	<p>Collaboration among different stakeholder groups in implementing practical actions in the beneficiary communities is possible and potential conflicts can be managed</p> <p>Government agencies are supportive and give required permissions for CSOs to implement CBDRR/Eco-DRR projects</p>	

Project title: Civil society-led solutions for community-based and ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction and resilience in the Eastern Caribbean			
Impact: Improved local resilience for communities, associated livelihoods and local ecosystems to hurricanes and climate extremes in Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica and Grenada in the Eastern Caribbean			
Project description	Indicators/Targets	Means of verification	Assumptions
activities in target communities (including at least 50% women)			
Activities: Output 2.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop selection criteria in collaboration with partner CSOs and select high risk communities in Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica and Grenada based on same Conduct scoping of the target high risk communities in Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica and Grenada to understand the local context, issues and needs with inputs from CSOs Coach partner CSOs, in collaboration with in-country mentors, to conduct participatory vulnerability assessments with target communities (using ICTs) and to report/share results and recommendations from these activities Coach partner CSOs, in collaboration with in-country mentors to conduct action planning with target communities, and develop and report on local action plans Output 2.2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop request for proposal and small grant selection criteria for CBDRR/Eco-DRR projects from partner CSOs and their target communities Coach CSOs to develop strong funding proposals for pilot CBDRR/Eco-DRR projects in target communities Select and award small grants Support the implementation of CBDRR/Eco-DRR actions in target communities, including coaching and mentoring to CSOs for technical capacity building and project management, monitoring and evaluation and reporting Conduct monitoring of small grants issued to CSOs for pilot CBDRR/Eco-DRR projects to evaluate progress (e.g. site visits by CSO mentors in country and reviewing project reports submitted) Review mid-term reports on small grants projects Review final reports on small grants projects and evaluate results 			
Outcome 3: Enhancing knowledge mobilisation and partnerships for integrated CBDRR and Eco-DRR to improve local resilience in the Eastern Caribbean			
Output 3.1 Best practices, lessons and innovations by CSOs in CBDRR, Eco-DRR and building climate resilience in the Eastern Caribbean documented and shared to facilitate knowledge exchange and learning	i. At least 10-12 CSOs across the six independent Eastern Caribbean countries (including the 6 partner CSOs in Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica and Grenada) engaged in knowledge sharing and documenting key lessons, best practices and innovations ii. At least 6 communication products developed to raise local awareness and conduct advocacy on the findings of the participatory vulnerability assessments, action plans and pilot CBDRR/Eco-DRR projects iii. By the end of year 3, at least 2 communication products developed and disseminated on lessons, best practices and innovations iv. By end of year 3, CANARI's Knowledge Hub expanded to include new tools, case studies and discussion fora	Project communications strategy Communication products on key findings of vulnerability assessments, action plans and pilot CBDRR/Eco-DRR projects (e.g. video, photo journal, map, poster) Communication products developed synthesising key lessons and innovations (e.g. policy brief, story map or written case studies) CANARI online Knowledge Hub on "Building Community Resilience in the Caribbean" featuring communication	CSOs and local communities from project countries willing and available to participate and contribute to knowledge sharing and learning Documents, including case studies, tools, databases etc., will be readily available Stakeholders will be willing to share information to create online knowledge platform

Project title: Civil society-led solutions for community-based and ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction and resilience in the Eastern Caribbean			
Impact: Improved local resilience for communities, associated livelihoods and local ecosystems to hurricanes and climate extremes in Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica and Grenada in the Eastern Caribbean			
Project description	Indicators/Targets	Means of verification	Assumptions
Output 3.2 A regional dialogue and Action Learning Group established to enhance strategic partnerships, policy and practice among CSOs, decision makers and donors for CBDRR, Eco-DRR and resilience building in Eastern Caribbean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. By end of year 1, a regional dialogue on “Building community resilience in the Caribbean” held ii. By year 2, a regional Action Learning Group on “Building community resilience in the Caribbean” established iii. By end of year 3, at least 5 virtual meetings held by regional Action Learning Group on “Building community resilience in the Caribbean” iv. By end of Year 1, at least 50 stakeholders (50% women) from across all 6 independent Eastern Caribbean countries actively engaged in resilience dialogues v. By end of Year 3, CANARI’s online Knowledge Hub expanded to include a new theme on “Building community resilience in the Caribbean” 	<p>products developed under project</p> <p>Report on outcomes, and press releases published, on regional dialogue</p> <p>Reports on Action Learning Group meetings and other activities, including attendance lists with number of community participants</p> <p>Policy brief</p>	CSOs, policy makers, intergovernmental agencies and donors willing to participate in dialogues
Activities: Output 3.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map relevant CBDRR/Eco-DRR projects, programmes and initiatives in the six Eastern Caribbean independent countries, as well as broader in the OECS and the wider Caribbean. • Prepare communications strategy for the project and individual product communications plans outlining communication objectives, target audiences, messages, communication pathways and evaluation criteria • Coach/support CSOs to develop and disseminate communication products (e.g. video, photo journal, map, poster) to document local knowledge, raise local awareness and conduct advocacy on the findings of the participatory vulnerability assessments, action plans and pilot CBDRR/Eco-DRR projects in Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica and Grenada • Develop and disseminate communication products (including using ICT tools) synthesising key lessons, best practices and innovations by Caribbean CSOs in delivering CBDRR, Eco-DRR and building climate resilience (e.g. policy brief, story map or written case studies). • Expand CANARI’s Knowledge Hub to include a new platform on “Building community resilience in the Caribbean” and upload communication products and other content Output 3.2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convene and report on regional dialogue on “Building community resilience in the Caribbean” • Establish a regional Action Learning Group on “Building community resilience in the Caribbean” to enable peer-to-peer exchange of experiences, innovations and lessons learned • Plan, facilitate and report on virtual meetings for regional Action Learning Group on “Building community resilience in the Caribbean” 			

Project title: Civil society-led solutions for community-based and ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction and resilience in the Eastern Caribbean			
Impact: Improved local resilience for communities, associated livelihoods and local ecosystems to hurricanes and climate extremes in Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica and Grenada in the Eastern Caribbean			
Project description	Indicators/Targets	Means of verification	Assumptions
Component 4: Project Management			
Output 4.1 Project managed within budget and timeframe to deliver project results, and results and lessons learnt communicated to target groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Project Steering Committee (PSC) established and functioning for project implementation by the middle of Year 1 ii. Project interim reports and final reports (financial and narrative) submitted on annually iii. Annual workplans developed by the first quarter of each year and used to monitor progress and adapted as needed iv. Workplans developed for each major activity v. Project activities and results documented at the end of each year vi. Participatory monitoring and evaluation activities conducted 	<p>Minutes of PSC meetings Project, component and activity workplans Project communication and stakeholder engagement strategy Project evaluation reports Reports on project visibility</p>	<p>Stakeholders invited to be part of the PSC are willing and available. Stakeholders willing to participate in participatory M&E activities.</p>
<p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a Project Steering Committee with CANARI, 3 lead national CSOs in target countries and technical partners such as CDEMA, CCCCC, OECS Commission and IFRC-Caribbean Office to enable joint decision-making • Develop a project communication and stakeholder engagement strategy identifying the target audiences, key messages, products and methods for dissemination and mobilisation of CSOs, CBOs, technical partners and other key stakeholders. • Develop, monitor and adapt workplans to ensure timely execution of activities under the project to deliver desired results. • Develop an evaluation plan to outline methodologies and conduct participatory M&E of the project, using combined logical framework and outcome mapping approaches. 			

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION
PART 3: BUDGET

- Project budget must be in U.S. dollars. Please specify date and exchange rate used:
- Date: February 1, 2019 Exchange rate: 1 USD to 6.8 TTD
- List by line item the amount requested from the IAF as well as counterpart contributions that will be dedicated to the project.
 - "Proponent Counterpart" refers to contributions from the organization submitting the proposal;
 - "Beneficiary Contributions" refers to contributions from the people benefiting from or participating in project activities when different from the "Proponent;"
 - "Other Contributions" refers to resources raised from outside sources that are necessary for project implementation;
 - In-kind contributions (e.g. goods; services; office, meeting, storage or other space; land; etc.), must be ascribed a monetary value.
 - Use footnotes to detail the source of each counterpart contribution.
- Identify at least one lettered sub-item for each of the applicable numbered line items. A list of examples of sub-items is provided on the following page.
- Note that salaries should include employee benefits if required by local employment laws.

Line Items	Request IAF	Proponent Counterpart (secured) ⁵		Beneficiary Contributions		Other Contributions	
	Cash	Cash	In-Kind	Cash	In-Kind	Cash	In-Kind
1. Administrative Expenses							
a. Rent	30,000						
b. Office Supplies	4,500						
c. Office and Equipment Maintenance	7,500						
d. Indirect Salaries (to administrative)	20,511						
2. Construction							
a. etc.							
3. Dissemination							
a. Policy Brief	5,000						
b. Webinar/Virtual meeting software	250						
c. Shipping of publications	250						
4. Equipment							
a. Laptops, software etc. (CANARI)	5,000			10,000 ³			
b. Laptops, software etc. (6 target CSOs)	12,000				2,500 ⁴		
5. Human Resources – Salaries							
a. Full-time Staff	80,723	65,000 ^{1,2}					
b. Adjunct Staff	4,800						
6. Human Resources - Contracted Services							
a. Consultants/Mentors	18,000	5,000 ²					
b. Junior Consultants	8,750						
7. Human Resources - Contributed Services						70,000 ⁴	
a. Target CSOs Staff/ Volunteers							
8. Investment Capital							
a. etc.							
9. Loan Fund							
a. etc.							
10. Materials/Supplies							

a. etc.						
11. Operational expenses a. etc.						
12. Other a. etc.						
13. Preliminary Activities a. etc.						
14. Real Property a. etc.						^
15. Sub-Grant Fund a. Small grants	100,000					
16. Training a. Toolkit Design/Publication b. Training Workshop Venues c. Materials	7,000 2,400 400				2,500 ⁴	
17. Travel a. Airfare b. Accommodation & Meals c. Local Travel d. Per diems	15,000 37,565 4,200 11,215					
18. Vehicles a. etc.						
TOTALS	375,064	70,000	10,000		75,000	

¹ FAO through CC4FISH Project – 60,000 USD in staff time to update toolkit and conduct vulnerability assessments in the 3 target communities in OECS

² EuropeAid Programme through PISCES Project – 5,000 USD in staff time for mentors to support CSO strengthening and 5,000 USD for CANARI staff to develop CSO organisational strengthening toolkit

³ CANARI in-kind contribution of ICT equipment and systems, including online Knowledge Hub, valued at 10,000 USD

⁴ Target CSOs in-kind contribution of staff time for capacity building and executing practical action projects, ICT equipment and meeting rooms valued at 75,000 USD total

⁵ Unsecured funding that could contribute towards the regional training of trainers, resilience dialogues, action learning and knowledge mobilization across the OECS member states includes 200,000 USD under a Caribbean Biodiversity Fund EbA Facility proposal on “Enhancing Caribbean civil society’s capacity and action to build the resilience of local ecosystems, communities and livelihoods”

Examples of budget line items

	Budget line items	Examples of sub-items
1	Administrative Expenses	Rent, public utilities, office supplies and furnishings, insurance.
2	Construction	Buildings, structural improvements.
3	Dissemination	Publications, printing, seminars, audio-visual media.
4	Equipment	Tractors and other farm equipment, cold storage and other equipment, machinery, computer or office equipment.
5	Human Resources - Salaries	Payments to permanent staff or people directly associated with the project, and legally required benefits and social security.
6	Human Resources – Contracted Services	Professional fees paid to consultants for technical assistance in areas such as production and marketing, or for conducting surveys, studies or evaluations.
7	Human Resources – Contributed Services	Donated time/services of staff or people associated with the project or consultants.
8	Investment capital	Working capital, operating capital for an enterprise.

9	Loan fund	Revolving loan fund for production or marketing.
10	Materials/supplies	Fertilizers, seeds, medical and other supplies.
11	Operational expenses	Production, marketing, general or project maintenance.
12	Other	Miscellaneous expenses, organizational development, meetings.
13	Preliminary activities	Legal expenses, market study.
14	Real Property	Tangible and fixed assets related to land or buildings.
15	Sub-Grant fund	Support for small development projects.
16	Training	Teaching materials, supplies, publications, and printed matter.
17	Travel	Transportation, per diem.
18	Vehicles	Purchase or rental of cars, motorcycles, trucks, pickup trucks; insurance; fuel and lubricants; maintenance.

Please submit all applications via email to proposals@iaf.gov.

**Inter-American Foundation
1331 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Suite 1200 North
Washington DC-20004**

**Tel: 202-360-4530
Website: <http://www.iaf.gov>**



**INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION
GRANT APPLICATION
PART 1: COVER SHEET**

Name of Organization: Enter legal name of organization.

The Centre for Livelihoods, Ecosystems, Energy, Adaptation and Resilience in the Caribbean Limited

Organization ACRONYM:

CLEAR

Project Title: Community-based Coral Restoration and Livelihood Diversification in St Lucia and in St Vincent and the Grenadines

Project Summary:

The project will scale-up and replicate successful community-based coral restoration activities in St Lucia and in St Vincent and the Grenadines to increase the health and resilience of reef ecosystems and to create sustainable livelihoods and supplementary income in vulnerable communities. A sustainable financing mechanism developed with partners in the tourism sector will be re-launched in St Lucia and replicated in SVG.

Duration: 24 Months.

Amount requested from the IAF: \$ 272,280 (in US dollars)

Proponent counterpart: \$ 18,332 (in US dollars)*

Other counterpart: \$ 242,900 (in US dollars). – see breakdown below budget table

How did you hear about the IAF?

The director of the Phillip Stephenson Foundation informed us of IAF's new Eastern Caribbean Programme.

DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Caribbean Office	UK Head Office
Street Address: CLEAR, La Fargue	Street Address: CLEAR, Beerland Farm, Ryall
City: Choiseul	City: Bridport
Country: Saint Lucia	Province: Dorset
Postal code: Not applicable	Country: United Kingdom
Telephone number:	Postal code: DT6 6EJ
Country area (1 758) Tel number 7246330	Telephone number:
	Country area (44) Tel number 1297 489699

Email: owen.day@clearcaribbean.org

Website: www.clearcaribbean.org

Contact Person(s): Enter the name(s) of the person(s) primarily responsible for contact with the IAF.

X <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. <input type="checkbox"/> Mrs. <input type="checkbox"/> Ms.	Owen (first name)	Executive Director (position)
X <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. <input type="checkbox"/> Mrs. <input type="checkbox"/> Ms.	Newton (first name)	Operations Director (position)

Year Organization was Founded: 2016

Date of Legal Incorporation: 04/05/2016
Mon / Day /Year

Direct Beneficiaries (number of people who will directly participate in and/or benefit from project activities):	85
Indirect Beneficiaries: (number of people who will indirectly benefit from project activities):	1200

Funding History: Sources, years and amounts of previous funding received (excluding from the IAF) in US dollars.

Source	Years	Amount
Philip Stephenson Foundation	2016-2020	US\$340,000
GIZ (German International Development Agency)	2019-2020	US\$87,000
Sandals Foundation	2017-2020	US\$147,000
Caribbean Development Bank	2017-2018	US\$72,000
GIZ (German International Development Agency)	2016-2017	US\$43,000
United Nations Environment	2016-2017	US\$60,000

Has the organization ever received funding from the IAF? NO **If so, when?** _____
Grant # (if known): _____ **Amount:** _____.

Annual Budget/Operating expenses for the last three years:
2017 US\$82,000; 2018 US\$185,000; 2019 US\$248,000;

Organizational Background: Brief description of the applicant organization, including its mission, structure (operating and governing), membership and achievements.

Mission

Our mission is to promote, support and implement a new kind of integrated approach towards sustainable development and climate change adaptation, that empowers local communities with the knowledge, tools and skills to strengthen the resilience of their livelihoods and the environment.

Governing Structure (Refers to the organization's form of leadership which might include a board of directors, general assembly, fiscal council and/or chief executive officer; also indicate how decisions are made, frequency of meetings, etc.) *Please list the board of directors by complete names and positions.*

Board of Directors:

Dr Owen Day, Executive Director
Mr. Russell Fielden, OBE, Treasurer
Mr. Peter Raines, MBE, Secretary
Mr. Newton Eristhee, MSc. Director of Operations

Operating Structure (Refers to the division of labor within the organization which might include an educational team, a communications team, an administrative department, etc.)

Administration Team: Owen Day, Peter Raines, Judi Clarke

Operations Team: Newton Eristhee, Chester Nathaniel, Dan Beldon, Jon Pena, Owen Day

Research: Judi Clarke, Simone Lee

Membership (Only for membership organizations; describe the members, criteria to joining, fees charged, etc.)
N/A

Organizational Achievements (Describe your organization's founding, history and past achievements)

CLEAR was established as a not-for profit in 2016 by a small group of like-minded individuals specialized in community development and community-based natural resource management. They had worked together on various projects in the Caribbean for nearly 20 years and decided to combine their skills and

experience to support livelihood enhancement and diversification in vulnerable communities. CLEAR's focus has been on sustainable livelihoods associated with fisheries and coastal tourism, and explores opportunities for livelihood diversification by brokering partnerships between private sector, governments and local communities, and by implementing training and capacity-building programmes based on scientific advances in ecosystem management and restoration. Since 2016, CLEAR has successfully implemented a large number of projects and been awarded grants from a wide range of donors including the United Nation Environment, Caribbean Development Bank, German International Development Agency (GIZ), The Travel Foundation, Philip Stephenson Foundation and Sandals Foundation.

Project-related Experience (Describe your organization's experience in the proposed project area(s) or sector(s))

The proposed project will expand and replicate a successful programme of coral restoration implemented by CLEAR and our partners over the past four years in the Eastern Caribbean. CLEAR has completed many successful projects on coral restoration and developed several technical training manuals, as well as public awareness videos – see links below – and is now recognised as a regional leader in this field. In 2018 CLEAR developed the first National Vocational Qualification in coral restoration, in partnership with the Ministry of Education in St Lucia and the Caribbean Development Bank, in order to allow local community members, such as vulnerable fisherfolk, to access training and opportunities for additional income. Here are some links to relevant projects implemented by CLEAR:

Final Report, March, 2020. Public-Private Partnership for the Saint Lucia Coral Restoration

Programme for Resilient Ecosystems and Sustainable Livelihoods. Funded by Sandals Foundation and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

Video on Coral Restoration Project in St Lucia

Support for Sustainable Livelihoods and Community-Based Conservation in the Southern Grenadines Year 3 Programme. Final Report 2019.

Video on Coral Restoration in Petit St Vincent

St Lucia National Vocational Qualification (SLNVQ) Competency Standards in Coral Reef

Restoration, Level 3. 2018. Funded by the Caribbean Development Bank and the Ministry of Education, Government of St Lucia

Training Manual Coral Nursery Diver Distinctive Specialty. February 2020. Training manual developed by CLEAR and Sandals Watersports and approved by PADI

Coral Nursery Diver Distinctive Specialty Instructor Outline. Training outline developed by CLEAR and Sandals Watersports and approved by PADI

Monitoring Manual for Coastal Ecosystem-Based Adaptation. January 2017. This Monitoring Manual for Coastal Ecosystem-Based Adaptation was developed by CLEAR Caribbean Ltd. under a contract with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Government of Grenada (GoG) for the project entitled "Building Capacity for Coastal Ecosystem-Based Adaptation in Small Island Developing States (SIDS)". The project was funded by a grant from the European Union.

**INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION
PART 2: NARRATIVE**

Context

The project will focus on two coastal communities, one in St Lucia in the town of Soufriere, and the other in St Vincent and the Grenadines on the neighboring small islands of Union and Mayreau. Both these communities are close to famous marine protected areas (MPAs), where reef restoration is a new opportunity for supplementary income for fisherfolk and other vulnerable groups, as well as proven method for enhancing the health and resilience of reef ecosystems.

Soufriere, St Lucia

Soufriere is town on the west coast of St Lucia located next to the spectacular Pitons Management Area - a UNESCO World Heritage Site - and the famous Soufriere Marine Management Association (SMMA), one of the Caribbean's most well-known marine protected areas. Soufriere, not surprisingly, is a popular destination for tourism, in particular divers, snorkelers, sailors and hikers. Along with tourism, fisheries and farming are the other most important economic activities in the Soufriere District (population 7,930). In recent years however, fish landings have fallen because of over-exploitation, coral reef degradation and climate change – the latter affecting the distribution of migratory pelagic species (e.g. tuna species) and the frequency of rough seas that prevent fishing operations. Unemployment and poverty are increasing among the most vulnerable, especially the youth, and there is a need for new employment opportunities, either as an alternative or supplementary livelihood.

In 2017, following requests for assistance from Soufriere's fishing community, CLEAR started working with a group of young men and women, providing them with training in scuba diving and coral restoration techniques, and a modest income based on project funds provided by various donors. The coral restoration programme was gradually expanded over the next three years, and is now one of the largest in the Eastern Caribbean, with over 3,000 elkhorn and staghorn corals kept in suspended coral nurseries (see [video](#)).

In 2019, CLEAR agreed a new sustainable financing mechanism with Sandals Foundation and Sandals Resorts International, who operate three resorts and the largest diving operations on the island. The financing mechanism was developed to provide local coral gardeners with supplementary income and is based on visiting scuba diver's willingness to pay to visit the coral nurseries in Soufriere, to plant a coral and obtain a [PADI Coral Nursery Diver Specialty](#) certificate. This specialty course, that was developed by CLEAR with Sandals Watersports, was approved by PADI in February 2020, just before the COVID-19 pandemic forced all tourism activities to close.

It is difficult to know how long the current crisis will continue, but flights have resumed to many islands, including St Lucia and SVG. There are restrictions but these don't seem too challenging. St Lucia has information for travellers on their COVID website. https://www.stlucia.org/en_UK/covid-19/. If effective vaccines are available in October/November, as currently predicted, then perhaps there will be a reasonable tourism season this winter. Our guess is that the 2020-2021 tourism season will have low numbers, but the situation will pick up in 2021, with many airlines and hotels offering promotional deals.

CLEAR is now looking for partners to help maintain the coral nurseries in Soufriere and relaunch the financing mechanism with local resorts and dive centres when tourism activities resume in 2021. Sandals Foundation and Sandals Watersports have confirmed their willingness to restart their collaboration with the community-based coral restoration programme in Soufriere as soon as possible. CLEAR has excellent working relationships with the key stakeholders in St Lucia, such as the Department of Fisheries, the SMMA, the Soufriere fishing community and tourism companies located in the area. Newton Eristhee, CLEAR's Operation's Director, is from Soufriere and a former manager of the SMMA. Both Newton and Owen Day of CLEAR have worked together on projects in St Lucia since before CLEAR was established and have gained the trust of the local community by listening and responding to their needs and developing successful projects that benefit people and the environment (e.g.

[C-FISH Initiative, Lionfish Project](#)

Mayreau and Union Island

The other community that will benefit from this project are the small neighboring islands of Mayreau (population 270) and of Union (population approx. 3,000) in the archipelagic state of St Vincent and the Grenadines. The people of Mayreau and Union, like those of Soufriere, rely heavily on fishing and tourism, and are affected by increasing natural resource depletion and the unpredictability of tourism revenues. Unemployment and poverty are increasing and there is an urgent need to develop new opportunities for livelihood diversification and supplementary income.

Staff of CLEAR have been working with the community of Mayreau and Union since 2012, and more recently on an on-going programme of support for sustainable livelihoods and reef conservation funded by the Philip Stephenson Foundation. The coral restoration aspect has

been focused on Petit St Vincent (PSV), a small private island a few miles East of Mayreau and Union, and involved a group of young divers from Union who received training and income to help manage the coral nurseries. As part of the [livelihood diversification programme](#), CLEAR has been supporting opportunities for offshore fishing on Petite Martinique, honey production on Union Island and seamoss farming on Mayreau with the Mayreau Explorers Multipurpose Cooperative.

Members of the Mayreau cooperative, who have worked with staff from CLEAR since 2012, recently expressed interest in obtaining training and equipment in coral restoration to develop their own coral nurseries in order to restore the reefs inside the Tobago Cays Marine Park. They are also interested in opportunities to generate income by operating the coral nurseries and restoration programme as a tourism attraction inside the Tobago Cays Marine Park (TCMP), which surrounds their island. TCMP is a very popular destination for charter yachts from all over the Eastern Caribbean and tourists arriving by air. It has spectacular turquoise lagoons, and very large areas of shallow reefs popular for snorkeling. These shallow reefs were once dominated by elkhorn and staghorn corals, that died mostly because of the White Band Disease epidemic that swept the Caribbean in the 1980s. These reefs are well suited for a community-based coral restoration programme, using resilient corals genotypes selected from the surrounding areas (see section below on rational for coral restoration).

CLEAR has been in contact with yacht charter companies who operate in the Tobago Cays Marine Park, who have expressed interest in supporting community-based coral restoration efforts. They would simply inform their customers about the coral restoration activities during the routine chart and technical briefing before they collect the charter boat, and be invited to visit the nurseries, “plant a coral” and make a small donation to support local conservation and

livelihoods. The project will produce a small brochure and short video to promote the coral nurseries with charter boat customers and other visitors to the Tobago Cays Marine Park.

The community organization called SusGren based on Union island, which has had a working relationship with staff from CLEAR since 2012, will also be a partner in this project. SusGren has been implementing a major restoration project for the Ashton Lagoon, focusing primarily on mangrove restoration. SusGren have requested technical assistance from CLEAR to develop a small community-based coral nursery and coral restoration programme. They have a small team of trained scuba-divers, who have already worked with CLEAR. The PADI dive centre on Union will provide compressed air and support for scuba training

Rational for Coral Restoration

The proposed project is part of a growing worldwide movement of community-based coral restoration that is helping to slow-down the degradation of coral reefs. In the last five decades, Caribbean coral reefs have been heavily impacted by over-fishing, diseases, bleaching and hurricanes, with the latter three projected to increase with climate change¹. The dramatic loss of elkhorn and staghorn corals (>95% loss) in the 1980s and 90s, due mostly to White Band Disease, contributed significantly to a decline in ecosystem services provided by shallow fringing coral reefs where these coral species dominated. The loss of these corals made these reefs less effective at providing shoreline protection, habitat for biodiversity, attractions for tourism and nurseries for commercial species of fish and shellfish. The net result from these changes has been significant, with many coastal communities throughout the Caribbean now suffering from declining revenues, less food security and greater vulnerability to storms and sea level rise.

Active coral restoration - where resilient genotypes are identified, propagated in nurseries and then outplanted on reefs to assist natural recovery - is increasingly recognised as an effective adaptation strategy^{2,3}. Coral restoration also provides a powerful mechanism for communities to engage actively with the management of their surrounding natural resources and appreciate the importance of local action in efforts to adapt to climate change⁴. However, the lack of awareness, capacity and technical training is hindering the expansion of successful coral restoration models. Governments, communities and private sector companies are interested in supporting coral restoration efforts, but the framework and resources for engagement are also often lacking. This project hopes to address some of these challenges.

The Project

The project will focus on building capacity for community-based coral restoration programmes inside the Tobago Cays Marine Park (TCMP) and the Soufriere Marine managed Area (SMMA). Our aims are to produce social and ecological benefits, by creating a sustainable mechanism for supplementary income for vulnerable communities, while also restoring populations of elkhorn (*Acropora palmata*) and staghorn (*Acropora cervicornis*) in these two important MPAs. Other coral species may also be included, but the initial focus will be to establish a sustainable recovery plan for these critically important, fast-growing acroporids. The project will establish new nurseries, and expand existing ones, to produce approximately 4,000 thousand coral colonies per year that will be outplanted to selected reefs, with the goal of developing genetically diverse coral clusters capable of spawning and subsequently reseeding nearby shallow reef areas. The genotypes of the corals will be tracked to ensure genetic diversity and to allow selection of the most genetically resilient corals.

Activities

The project will start with inceptions meetings in both communities, to remind all the partners of the various activities and discuss the implementation schedule shown in Table 1. Following these meetings, all the equipment and materials will be procured using agreed procedures.

Table 1. Activities and Work plan

Activities	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21
Inception meetings with local stakeholders																								
Procurement of equipment																								
Training in scuba-diving																								
Training sessions in coral restoration																								
Establish and expand coral nurseries																								
Maintenance and monitoring of nurseries																								
Coral outplanting SMMA																								
Coral outplanting TCMP																								
Produce educational video and brochure																								
Promotional and awareness campaign																								
Relaunch financing mechanism in St Lucia																								
Operationalise financing mechanism in SVG																								

Training

Community members will be trained in scuba-diving and coral restoration techniques. The selection process for the trainees will be done in consultation with the local partners using a fair and transparent process so that all suitable* individuals (*candidates must be medically fit for scuba diving and fieldwork) have an equal opportunity. Scuba training will be done through the PADI dive centres in Soufriere and on Union Island, who will also provide compressed air and boat support when required.

The training in coral restoration will be done by staff of CLEAR and will include using modules from the [National Vocational Qualification](#) in coral restoration and [Training Manual](#) for the PADI Coral Nursery Diver Distinctive Specialty. These training sessions will be “hands on” and done at regular intervals throughout the project. Trainees will also be required to do routine maintenance and monitoring of the nurseries. CLEAR will supervise these activities and coordinate the monitoring and compilation of data.

Establish and manage coral nurseries

The coral nurseries in St Lucia, which were established in 2017, will be expanded with new “coral trees” for an additional 1,000 corals to allow a total of 4,000 corals in the nurseries. The project will establish new coral nurseries on Mayreau, which will be built on site, using steel bars welded together to make frames, then coated with epoxy paint and sand. The trainees will gain practical experience in how to construct, deploy and manage coral nurseries, and will be shown how to select healthy genotypes as source material, as well as routine tasks such as cleaning and monitoring. The daily management of the nurseries will be done by the respective local partners under the supervision of marine biologists from CLEAR. The coral restoration work on PSV, funded by third party support from the Philip Stephenson Foundation, will provide many synergies with the project on Mayreau and Union. For instance, both sites will share genotypes and source material, pool resources and boats for targeted outplanting operations and provide advice and knowledge.

At about six months after the nurseries have been set up, second generation cuttings of the corals will be taken from the brood stock corals, and those cuttings will be placed in the nursery. The nurseries will be expanded to allow for these additional fragments pruned from the original brood stock corals, and, depending on growth rates, some of the second-

generation corals may be capable of producing third generation fragments. At 9 months, additional nursery structures for each genotype of staghorn and elkhorn corals will likely be required, and a substantial number of corals will be ready for out-planting.

An important phase of the project will focus on harvesting corals from the nursery and out-planting them onto local reefs. The number of corals available for out-planting will depend a lot on the number of corals used for the initial nursery start-up and local conditions. This phase will also include training for local partners and community members in out-planting and coral transplantation. The criteria for out-planting site selection includes many factors, such as depth, current, substrate type, historic presence of targeted coral species, access by boat or from shore, etc.

Awareness and educational programme

The project will implement an awareness and educational programme so that local residents and visitors are informed about the coral restoration programmes. This will include the production and dissemination of a short video and brochures, in collaboration with the project partners, in particular the SMMA Manager and Department of Fisheries in St Lucia, and the TCMP Manager and Division of Fisheries and Conservation Unit in St Vincent and the Grenadines. A short version will be used on social media

Implement sustainable financing mechanism

The sustainable financing mechanism developed in 2019 by CLEAR and the Sandals Foundation in St Lucia will be re-launched in the first quarter of the project. Promotional materials for the [PADI Coral Nursery Diver Distinctive Specialty](#) and [Coral Nursery Diver Distinctive Specialty Instructor Outline](#), will be updated and disseminated by Sandals to their

customers. Sandals have suggested charging their customers US\$200 for this speciality dive, with 50% to cover their costs, 40% going to support the local coral gardeners and 10% to support the administration. In St Vincent and the Grenadines, yacht charter companies, who have expressed interest in supporting local coral restoration efforts, will be asked to provide their customers with a brochure as part of their charter information pack. These customers will be invited to arrange a visit the coral nurseries with the local partners where they can “adopt a coral” and make a small donation. The aim of the sustainable financing mechanisms is to create supplementary income for these communities

Outputs

- Training and equipment provided to a minimum of 12 coral gardeners from local communities
- Coral nurseries established and expanded maintained with a minimum of 7,000 corals propagated and outplanted on selected reefs in St Lucia and SVG
- Sustainable financing mechanisms with private sector partners implemented to provide supplementary income for vulnerable communities

Outcomes

1. Coral reefs have more resilient genotypes and have greater live coral cover, biodiversity and rugosity, and hence provide more valuable ecosystem services to coastal communities
2. Local communities have greater awareness, training, equipment and income opportunities to implement successful community-based coral restoration projects
3. Mutually beneficial linkages between governments, the tourism sector and local communities are strengthened and replicated to provide supplementary livelihoods and sustainability to restoration efforts

Partners

St Lucia: Department of Fisheries Government of St Lucia, Soufriere Fishing Cooperative; Soufriere Marine Management Authority (SMMA); Action Adventure Divers; Sandals Resorts International; Sandals Foundation; The Oak Foundation

St Vincent and the Grenadines: Fisheries Division and Conservation Unit, Government of SVG; SusGre; Mayreau Explorers Multipurpose Cooperative; Tobago Cays Marine Park Authority; Philip Stephenson Foundation; PSV Resort;

Conclusion

The project will build capacity for restoring coral reefs and marine biodiversity using proven community-based approaches, while creating new opportunities for vulnerable communities to supplement their income. The project will develop sustainable financing mechanisms based on mutually-beneficial partnerships with the private sector, and establish a local network of community-based restoration practitioners in the Eastern Caribbean. Once the sustainable financing mechanisms are operational in St Lucia and in St Vincent and the Grenadines, CLEAR would gradually exit the process, ensuring that local partners took over the operations and communications with the private sector operators. Finally, we hope this innovative project will help to demonstrate the many benefits of coral restoration, and the potential for it to become a large-scale coastal industry - *the new forestry of tropical seas* - aimed at strengthening the ecological and social-economic resilience of vulnerable coastal communities.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

PART 3: BUDGET. (US\$)

Line Items	Request IAF	Proponent Counterpart		Beneficiary Contributions		Other contributions		Request IAF		
		Cash	In-Kind	Cash	In-Kind	Cash	In-Kind	SVG	St Lucia	
1. Administrative Expenses										
a. Rent				4,800						1
b. Office supplies	400				2,250				200	200
c. Depreciation on equipment										3
d. Legal, banking and accountancy fees	1,200								600	600
e. Communications (phones, internet)	2,400									4
d. insurance	2,180								1,090	1,090
2. Construction										
3. Dissemination										
a. Production of educational video	4,500					500		4,500		7
b. Production of promotional brochures	1,200							1,200		8
4. Equipment										
a. Diving equipment (see other sheet)	12,310			5,500				2,200	12,310	9
b. Underwater cameras and video				2,600						10
c. Coral nursery equipment (see other sheet)	14,150			3,182			2,000	3,900	8,736	5,414
5. Human Resources – Salaries										
a. Project Lead and project coordinator for SVG	60,000								60,000	12
c. Project coordinator St Lucia	47,400						6,600		47,400	13
b. Local partners - stipends	42,480						32,400		21,240	14
6. Human Resources - Contracted Services										
a. Scuba Diving Centre in St Lucia	12,000						14,400			15
b. Scuba Diving Centre on Union		33,600							33,600	16
c. Scuba diving support from PSV							6,240			17
7. Human Resources - Contributed Services										
a. Philip Stephenson Foundation (SVG)						32,740				18
b. Sandals Foundation(St Lucia)							12,000			19
c. Sandals watersports (St Lucia)						41,600				20
d. Soufriere Coral Gardeners (St Lucia)					24,960					21
d. Mayreau Explorers Cooperative (SVG)					24,960					22
8. Investment Capital										
9. Loan Fund										
10. Materials/Supplies										
a.Coral nursery materials							1,200			23
11. Operational expenses										
12. Other										
16. Training										
a. Teaching materials	960								960	24
b. PADI Scuba diving training materials	1,440								1,440	25
17. Travel										
a. Flights	9,500								4,750	26
b. Accommodation	7,200								3,600	27
18. Vehicles										
a. Boat rental	12,480								9,360	28
b. Boat use from Petit St Vincent							36,000		3,120	29
c. fuel for boats	4,800								2,400	30
d. Car hire	2,080									2,080
Totals	272,280	-	18,332	-	49,920	130,240	62,740	165,986	103,894	

Source of contributions	Cash	In-Kind
Proponent Counterpart		18,332
Beneficiaries contribution		49,920
Philip Stephenson Foundation (SVG)	33,240	48,340
Oak Foundation (St Lucia)	55,400	
Sandals Foundation (St Lucia)	41,600	14,400
Total	130,240	130,992
		261,232

Budget Notes

1 Offices in St Lucia and UK
2 Printer ink, paper, postage
3 Computers, phones and personal diving equipment mostly
4 Legal, banking (transfers) and accountancy fees
5 Cell phones and internet at about US100 per month
6 DAN insurance for 12 trainees and 2 staff; plus share of company liability insurance
7 3 days filming and 2 days editing in SVG. Local travel. PSF grant providing USD500 for video
8 600 copies of small brochure. Sandals Foundation contributing brochures and posters in St Lucia See other sheet; CLEAR providing US\$5,500 in kind for 5 complete sets of SCUBA equipment in St Lucia ; PSV resort also
9 providing USD 2,200 in-kind support with SCUBA gear; US\$2,000 cash contribution from the Oak Foundation for equipment
10 CLEAR providing use of underwater cameras worth USD2,600 in-kind see other sheet. CLEAR providing equipment worth USD3,182; Philip Stephenson Foundation providing cash for USD3,000
11 towards coral nursery equipment; Oak Foundation providing US\$2,000 for coral nursery and outplanting materials
12 Marine Biologist with MSc and PhD. 60 days per year at USD500 per day grant
13 US\$60, per person per week, for 12 people; US\$32,400 contribution from the Oak Foundation from grant
14 US\$ 1,100 per month. (Scuba Instructor, boat and compressed air); US\$14,400 Contribution from the Oak Foundation
15 US\$ 1,400 per month (Scuba Instructor, boat and compressed air)
16 Support from Philip Stephenson Foundation for diving services on and around PSV - estimated at USD60 per week
17 Contract between CLEAR and Philip Stephenson Foundation
18 Sandals Foundation staff supporting and promoting project In-kind support from Sandals Watersports based on contribution of US\$100 per guest. Assuming average of 4 guests per
20 week. See narrative for explanation
21 In-kind support from beneficiaries equivalent to US\$40 per week per person (6 persons)
22 In-kind support from beneficiaries equivalent to US\$40 per week per person (6 persons)
23 Materials from Sandals Watersports for coral nursery maintenance
24 Teaching materials for 12 trainees
25 PADI Scuba Diving training manuals for 12 trainees
26 5 regional flights per year, and 3 international flights per year
27 60 nights in accommodation (includes meals)
28 Boat rental in St Lucia and SVG.
29 PSV boat Dolphin is available for the project. 3 days per month at US\$500 per day
30 Fuel for boats - estimated at US\$100 per month, for both St Lucia and SVG
31 Car use in St Lucia - 20 miles per week. At US\$1 per mile.

Additional notes on sustainable financing mechanism and costs to tourists

- The PADI Cover Nursery Diver Speciality Dive will be offered to guests for US\$200 per person. This is based on estimates from the Sandals Watersports team who sell large numbers of similar PADI Speciality Dives to their guests.
- The agreement between CLEAR and Sandals is that they would keep 50% (US\$100) to pay their instructor who sells and teaches the course. The remaining 50% is for CLEAR to pay the coral gardeners' salaries (40%) and cover the other costs of operating the nurseries (10%).
- Our estimates are that in St Lucia, Sandals hopes to sell an average of 4 PADI Speciality dives per week, which would generate an annual revenue of US\$41,600 in total and US\$20,800 for the coral nurseries. This equates to about US\$1,750 per month, which is roughly the minimum cost of operating the nurseries and doing some outplanting.
- In SVG the tourism market is very different and mostly focused on charter boats visiting the Tobago Cays Marine Park. During the peak yachting season, over 100 charter boats are often anchored in the TCMP, with as many as 12 people per boat. Our plan is to help our local partners to sell snorkelling guided tours of the coral nurseries for US\$10 with an option to "adopt a coral" for US\$50. The coral would be planted on the reef and a photo taken with the sponsor.



**INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION
GRANT APPLICATION
PART 1: COVER SHEET**

Name of Organization: Enter legal name of organization.

Guyana RainBow Foundation

Organization ACRONYM:

GuyBow

Project Title:

Diverse Pathways to Sustainable Development

Project Summary: (Do not exceed 50 words.)

GuyBow will expand our Safe Space capacity, for improved service provision to members. Our goal is to acquire transportation plus construct and maintain a shelter that will have all the resources for classification as both a secured and sustainable property for LGB women, Trans-men & loved ones in crisis situations.

Duration: 12-24 Months. The duration of the support requested should be consistent with the nature and complexity of the proposed activity.

Amount requested from the IAF: \$226,580. (in US dollars)

Proponent counterpart: \$16993. (in US dollars)*

Other counterpart: \$5665. (in US dollars)*

*Counterpart is a contribution from the proposing organization ("proponent") or third party. Counterpart may be in cash donations or in kind, including, but not limited to, land, supplies, infrastructure, labor, and office, storage and meeting space.

How did you hear about the IAF?

From Astrea Lesbian Foundation for Justice

DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Address:

Street Address: 43W Broad Street

Postal Address (where applicable): Charlestown

City: Georgetown Province (Dept./State): _____ Country: Guyana

Postal Code _____

Office Telephone: +592 227 7830
Country/area code Telephone Number

Cell Telephone: +592 650 7830
Country/area code Telephone Number

Fax: Nil
Country/area code Telephone Number

Email: guybow99@gmail.com

Website: Under development Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/guybow.sobrayan>

Contact Person(s): Enter the name(s) of the person(s) primarily responsible for contact with the IAF.

Mr. Mrs. Ms.

Mc Ewan
(last name)

Colleen,
(first name)

Executive Director
(position)

Mr. Mrs. Ms.

Hinds
(last name)

Collette
(first name)

Director of Finance (& Co-chair)
(position)

Year Organization was Founded: December, 2000

Date of Legal Incorporation: 12 / 18 / 2009
Mon / Day /Year

Direct Beneficiaries (number of people who will directly participate in and/or benefit from project activities): 150

Indirect Beneficiaries: (number of people who will indirectly benefit from project activities): 2500

Funding History: Sources, years and amounts of previous funding received (excluding from the IAF) in US dollars.

Source	Years	Amount
Caribbean Vulnerable Communities Coalition	- 1 (2007)	2,000.
USAID / GHARP-2	1.5 (2009-2010)	10,000.
Outright Action International	-1 (2013)	7,000.
CoC Netherlands	4 (2016-20)	257,412.
Leading From the South/Fondo de Mujeres del Sur	4 (2016-20)	33,534.00
Astrea Lesbian Foundation for Justice	3 (2020-23)	39,000. (Committed)

Has the organization ever received funding from the IAF? No **If so, when?** _____
Grant # (if known): _____ **Amount:** _____

Annual Budget/Operating expenses for the last three years: 2017 – 38,953; 2018 – 87,467; 2019 – 86,571.

Organizational Background: Brief description of the applicant organization, including its mission, structure (operating and governing), membership and achievements.

Mission (Do not exceed 100 words.)

GuyBow Mission is primarily to support and strengthen the Capacity of individual Lesbian, Bisexual, Queer women along with increasing the overall respect, acceptance of, and support for non-gender conforming persons and non-heteronormative sexual orientations in Guyanese society.

Governing Structure (Refers to the organization's form of leadership which might include a board of directors, general assembly, fiscal council and/or chief executive officer; also indicate how decisions are made, frequency of meetings, etc.) *Please list the board of directors by complete names and positions.*

GuyBow's oversight is led by a Board of Directors, followed by a small Management structure that includes our Executive Director. While the Board meets bi monthly, our organization hosts monthly members meeting to discuss matters of common interests. We also host a whatsapp group for similar purpose and for dissemination of information. It is within these forums and also at the level of Board meetings that we arrive at decisions – as a collective. We consult and engage across the membership.

Paula Fraser – Chairperson

Doris Chan – Secretary

Collette Hinds – Finance (Co-Chairperson)

Odessie Dover – Programs

Caressa Henry – Human Rights Advocacy & Policy

Nadia Walcott – Health & Wellness

Alana Golding – Resource Mobilization & Sustainability

We also have 3 committees: Fund raising, Communications & Safe Space

Operating Structure (Refers to the division of labor within the organization which might include an educational team, a communications team, an administrative department, etc.)

Our Management Team is led by our Executive Director (who is an ex-oficio of GuyBow's Board of Directors) with responsibility for project implementation. Our additional team includes our Safe Space Manager, Accountant and project staff (as is necessary) and volunteers. Our committees are Communication, Fund-Raising & Youth Advocacy.

Membership (Only for membership organizations; describe the members, criteria to joining, fees charged, etc.)

GuyBow has a membership of LBQT persons and allies who are required to attend a minimum of 3 consecutive meetings and contribute an annual fee of USD12. Based on our constitution membership and payment of fees are a prerequisite for participation in any voting processes.

Organizational Achievements (Describe your organization's founding, history and past achievements)

GuyBow was one of the many 'brainchild' of Guyanese born Keith Andre Sobryan (<https://www.kaieteurnewsonline.com/2010/01/10/an-unshakeable-commitment-to-the-hiv aids-fight/>). Andre (a male-to-transgender was a strong advocate for equality, wanted to ensure that with the increase of HIV cases in Guyana, LGBTQ persons had access to resources without fear of discrimination. Following his death the group became defunct, but was resuscitated and rebranded by Co-Founder Colleen Mc Ewan through activities that commenced in 1999. Guyana's history will reveal that GuyBow was the 1st organization, established to support and serve LGBTQ Guyanese. Following in similar paths to Andre, the group received support and respect through its HIV prevention advocacy interventions in the interest of LGBTQ Guyanese. Having secured a legal status via a Trust Deed we were later forced to reorganize in December of 2009, and register as a Non-Profit. This became necessary to become considered for a grant from the USAID funded GHAPR II project.

GuyBow is not only Guyana's 1st LGBTQ specific organization, we are also the 1st to create an LBQ women & Trans-masculine group to prioritize & advance the rights of women & girls who identify as such. We also own the right to be identified as the 1st LBQ women & Trans-men organization in Guyana to formally establish a Safe Space & Crisis shelter dedicated to our constituencies. Albeit the least funded LGBTQ-related non-governmental organization in Guyana, we have remained relevant throughout the past 20 years. Our work, services, support & activism existed primarily from the personal sweat of the founding & key members of our organization, together with some yearly fund raising activities. Throughout the life of our organization we were privileged to receive funds from 8 international & Regional Organizations, specifically for rights-based activism and to advance services and support targeted to persons across the LGBTQ spectrum. Given the toxicity that emanated from some LGBTQ activists (2006-2011) and recognizing the lack of support and respect for the fact that women rights and justice was of equal importance, GuyBow, with support from a human rights & feminist activist, established the LBQ & Tm Network of Guyana that was launched in June 2012.

GuyBow has successfully implemented and managed projects including but not limited to:

HIV/AIDS Prevention programs, Public & Social Change Education, Reproductive and Sexual Health programs, Inter-Partner Violence Prevention, Human Rights Advocacy programs, Socio- Economic Empowerment, Research, Visibility and Education for Transgender persons & LBQ women and their families, promotion of respect for all people regardless of their social & socio economic status within society. We have supported the transformation of many of our LBQ women through linkages to opportunities that supports their independence and to better navigate amongst their family and society on a daily basis. Peer support to reduce mental health challenges and development of youth leaders who can support advocacy programs in achievement of social change. In regard to the Management of our Safe Space we are very proud that after advocating for over 15 years we have been supported with resources to rent a small building that provides a safe haven for LBQ women and Trans-masculine identified members to gather. Despite our limited space and furnishings (2 rooms & 3 beds) we have also accommodated members in crisis and

those who have faced discriminatory challenges and needed to feel secured and protected. Having done this successfully we will gain more knowledge from our forth-coming dissemination of an 8-country research project. The findings of which will be revealed to policy makers before the end of this year.

Project-related Experience (Describe your organization's experience in the proposed project area(s) or sector(s))

While GuyBow has never engaged in a project to construct a building, we are confident in our ability to gain all needed resources to guide this process.

We have alliances with 2 CSOs who benefitted similarly and whose experiences we can count on. Additionally some of us has personal experiences with being involved with the construction of either personal property or houses that belong to either friends or family members. GuyBow also has members who have been employed within the construction industry and has access to skilled workers and contractors. Some of the skillset that we can state at this time include joiners, painters, block makers, plumbers, electrical installation and land survey. Further along we bring our three years plus experience of Safe Space Management background, coupled with our goal to continuously build staff capacity to improve all related management systems that will be accomplished through collaboration with our local Ministry of Human Services.

Our Director of Finance previously worked within the Audit industry and therefore brings a wealth of experience to our Board and the capacity to oversee our Accountants department. Our Director of Policy & Human Rights is also a qualified Legal Practitioner with years of service in Guyana's major CSO network (Guyana National Coordinating Coalition). Meanwhile our Executive Director has over 10 years of Management experience having worked for International agencies such as the International Labour Organization and USAID funded SKYE project. Additionally, our core of youth (future leaders) are committed to our organizations success and therefore bring their own strength to the table with experiences in Information Technology, Construction, Land & Survey Technician and Communication.

We are super motivated by the prospects of constructing a safe space / shelter to benefit our community. As a direct consequence we believe that, if favorably considered to execute same we will receive more support from our members & allies than we can anticipate at this present time.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

PART 2: NARRATIVE

The application is the first step in developing a potential relationship with the IAF. This is your opportunity to share how you developed your ideas. Please address the following:

Context

1. Describe the community/communities expected to participate, including all characteristics you believe relevant.

Our communities that are expected to participate are LBQT women from Regions 3, 4, 6 & 10. Individual heterosexual allies will also support this project.

2. How do the community members or constituents engage in your project?

Our constituents generally work well together for a common purpose. GuyBow does not have a boss/servant environment. Instead everyone is given an opportunity to lead and follow dependent on their skill, experience and interest. We are of course not perfect and without inter-personal challenges, but we agree to disagree and move forward. This project have seen our team discuss various options to achieve the desired outcome. In this regard teams will participate in our application process for land to identify the most suitable location, building size and architecture, land scape, furniture/décor, opportunities to establish a kitchen garden and future opportunities for investment.

3. Have you worked together in the past? How and why?

Some of us worked together in the past by establishing groups based on either interest and or capacity to execute the specific activity. Our youth have taken the lead in activities that are of greater interest to their cause, while we also engage those members who are parents to inform activities that are in their best interest. The approach is the same for seniors and our 2 members with disabilities. For example, on the platform regarding health, wellness and education, we first seek human resources from within our membership to lead and or inform those programs. Such an approach affirms our mantra "Equal Opportunities for All".

Cultural association and geographic location also tend to influence task oriented participation and group dynamics. Some members has in the past assisted with initiatives including but not limited to: identifying our present rented safe space, furnish and maintained it, identify and prepare venues for the hosting of activities, support 'sisters in crisis' situations, built furniture for our safe space, mobilize communities, co-facilitate trainings together, organize and led fund-raising events, serving as security personnel at events and support for charitable programs in our quest to be of service to humanity.

4. Identify the situation(s) you are addressing (the scope, nature, causes and social or economic impact).

Guyana officially the **Cooperative Republic of Guyana**,^[10] is a country on the northern mainland of **South America**. It is considered part of the [Caribbean region](#) because of its strong cultural, historical, and political ties with other [Caribbean](#) countries and the [Caribbean Community](#) (CARICOM). Guyana is bordered by the [Atlantic Ocean](#) to the north, [Brazil](#) to the south and southwest, [Venezuela](#) to the west, and [Suriname](#) to the east. With 215,000 square kilometres (83,000 sq mi), Guyana is the third-smallest [sovereign state](#) on mainland South America after [Uruguay](#) and [Suriname](#). <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guyana>

History of Guyana's advocacy movement in the interest of LGBTQ persons

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) persons in [Guyana](#) face legal challenges not experienced by non-LGBT residents. Guyana is the only country in [South America](#), and the only country in the Americas outside the [Caribbean](#), where homosexual acts (as well as heterosexual [anal](#) and [oral sex](#)) are still illegal. Under the laws of Guyana, engaging in anal or oral sex can carry a possible punishment of life imprisonment. The law is [not enforced](#), however. Recently, there have been efforts to decriminalise homosexual acts. President [David A. Granger](#) supports these efforts..... Guyanese society tends to view homosexuality, [transgender](#) and [non-binary people](#) negatively, though attitudes are slowly changing and becoming more accepting. The country's first [pride parade](#) took place in June 2018 with the support of various political and religious leaders, making it the first such event in the English-speaking Caribbean,... https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LGBT_rights_in_Guyana#Gender_identity_and_expression

Although laws regarding homosexuality in Guyana are not known to have been enforced in recent years, discrimination against LGBT persons is widespread in Guyana due to the heavy influence of Christianity and Biblical law, in both social and political norms. British law criminalized same-sex activity which stood well after Guyana's independence, and created a homophobic society. The majority of Guyana's population frown upon homosexuality. LGBT persons continuously face violence and verbal harassment in Guyana, at the hands of law enforcement, religious leaders and others, and because of this, most keep their sexual orientation hidden.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LGBT_rights_in_Guyana#Living_conditions

A multi-organization report from 2012 (<https://outrightinternational.org/sites/default/files/573-2.pdf>) further states: "LBT people in Guyana..... are often targeted for harassment because they dress against gender norms. Verbal harassment is common for LBT persons, and many have also reported threats of violence and sexual harassment. LBT persons are subject to pressure from their families because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. They may be forced to conceal their sexual orientation or enter into sham relationships....." GuyBow's very own [LesBi Needs Assessment survey of 2016](#) that supports our application in identifying some needs of our community stated, "those who were interviewed identified a 'safe space' as one of the greatest needs of the community," (to cushion the absence of protections for us). In fact, LBQT persons who face violence and discrimination at home cannot 'openly' access support from existing shelters for women in Guyana. While we have established relations with allies within some of these spaces during the past 8 years, LBQT persons would never feel welcomed in the absence of policies that protect us.

In 2018 TRAPPED: CYCLES OF VIOLENCE AND DISCRIMINATION AGAINST LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL, AND TRANSGENDER PERSONS IN GUYANA (page 85 para.1)recommendation no.3 called for "Guyana's policy-makers to, Address Widespread Violence and Harassment Facing LGBT Persons: [Establish LGBT-friendly shelters](#) for people seeking to escape domestic violence, and ensure current support services have nondiscrimination policies inclusive of non-normative SOGIE." https://www.law.georgetown.edu/human-rights-institute/wp-content/uploads/sites/7/2018/06/Georgetown_LGBT_book_DigitalFINAL.pdf

As an organization we have kept our mission and vision at the forefront of all that we do. In fact in June 2013, in article published in a local Guyana newspaper (<https://www.stabroeknews.com/2013/06/24/features/in-the-diaspora/from-madness-to-mainstream-gay-rights-in-guyana-part-i/>) the writer stated:"Executive Director of GuyBow, recalls the mobilization in 1999 of the Rainbow Crew who were interested in promoting access to health, especially in the context of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and promotion of equal opportunity for LGBT persons. The group

was not interested in being publicly visible and active on legal issues since they felt at the time that maintaining livelihoods and building community relationships were priorities

It is therefore against this backdrop that GuyBow aims to remain resilient in our quest to fill this gap that existed in our Country for too many years. While we have been supported through alternative funding to rent a space/shelter we were forced to do so under the guise of supporting women & girls rather than LBQT women & girls. The enormous challenges faced by 'out LGBTQ people in acquiring property for rent or lease in Guyana is notable. At GuyBow we have supported members in finding rental apartments within communities we consider to provide some safety-net and managed by allies. Consequently we've always known that ownership is the only path to real sustainability of our services. Therefore the construction of a Shelter will tremendously improve our capacity to provide shelter & safe spaces for LBQ women (& Trans-men), both to congregate for personal development and to provide necessary support in times of crisis. Finally our proposed project will encompass the attainment of human, social, economic and environmental – known as the four pillars of sustainability.

5. How did you decide on the proposal focus and who participated in the decision?

Our organization has a 5 year strategic plan (2015-2020) together with a revolving list of priorities. These are informed by our entire organization team and approved by our Board of Directors. We believe that to adequately fulfill or mandate and to optimize a sustainable and equitable future for our movement we need a solid foundation. To make this a reality we determined that our priority is ownership of a shelter and space to meet the needs of our community. Additionally, money paid in rent would have been better spent on a mortgage but unfortunately the policies of former fund agencies did not provide for the construction of a building.

Project

6. Describe the activities you will undertake.

Since we hope to be favorably considered for a multi-year grant, during the first 12 months GuyBow will:

- a. Identify / hire specific project personnel
- b. Apply for a portion of land (Already in progress, led by our Program Director)
- c. Acquire the services of an architect to design our proposed building
- d. Apply for all relevant associated permissions
- e. Advertise for expressions of interest for a contractor to inform the costs of construction
- f. Acquire estimates from vendors for materials & services
- g. Lobby for Government relief / support
- h. Organize for volunteers

7. Explain in narrative form your work plan and provide a proposed schedule.

GuyBow's focus is the construction of a multipurpose shelter that can house LBQ women & Trans-men in crisis. Our shelter will feature 5 suites for occupation by persons in crisis, a resource & empowerment room; a quiet nest for mental health support; a self-service kitchen, laundry room, outdoor & indoor recreational facilities, a kitchen garden and a Management Office.

All activities will be divided by quarters. During the first quarter we will organize all required project and contractual staff to review our plans as per the actual climate within our country and organization environment, etc. Personnel will review the proposal in co with the budget approved and granted to assure understanding prior to spending. We will

also acquire the budgeted equipment & tools associated with the implementation of our project. All relevant permissions will be acquired together with an architectural building design and the projected construction costs. All risks associated with the project will also be reviewed. During quarter 2 GuyBow will return to our planning space to evaluate all activities of quarter one prior to preparation for the development of the land and towards preparation to commence construction of the shelter's foundation. In quarter 3 we will seek to set the foundation of our shelter and commence construction during the last month of that quarter. At the commencement of quarter 4 our team will review all activities of quarter 3 before continuation of phase 4 of the construction process for completion by month 12 of the project, inclusive of all internal works related to electrical, plumbing, cupboards.

Project year 2, our first quarter will focus on completing the furnishings of all identified spaces, formally established within our rented Safe Space and by extension formal operations of the facility. From quarter 2 to the end of project year 3, GuyBow will work to maintain our safe space and shelter in a manner that's sustainable. We will seek support from to set-up a solar and other systems that ensures that we operate from a environmentally safe perspective. We will launch and formally open our space to coincide with Internal Women Day or on GuyBow's anniversary depending on the time of receipt of this grant.

8. What partners are involved in this project and what are they committed to contributing?

To date, the partners involved in this project are:

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. Guyana's Ministry of Housing & Water / GLSC | -Provision of Land |
| b. Owen Angel's Construction Services | -Initial Construction Estimates & Land preparation |
| c. Colin Wrays Architecture | -Building Design |
| d. Caressa Henry / Luckoo & Luckoo | -Legal Services |
| e. Odessee Dover | -Land Acquisition, Survey & Development |
| f. Paula Fraser Electrical Installation | -Guidance & Estimates for Electrical work |
| g. Scotland Plumbing | -Plumbing installation |
| h. Shenelle | -Cupboards and shelves |
| i. WeOwnSpace, Vidya & Shifanie | -Information Technology & Security |
| j. Family, friends, CSO networks | -volunteer days |
| k. Astrea Lesbian Foundation for Justice | - |

9. Discuss anticipated outcomes, both immediate and long-term. How will you know if you have achieved them? How will you measure them?

Short term outcomes

- a) Knowledge that rental will be transferred to meaningful activities and investments into our future (commencement of construction)
- b) Increased network & meaningful collaborations with individuals, CSOs, public & private sectors (number of persons and agencies providing support)
- c) The assurance of safety & security

10. What makes your project innovative or different?

We are the only shelter that exclusively provides a safe space/shelter for women & girls who identify as Lesbian, Bisexual, Queer & Trans-masculine, in Guyana. Furthermore we will seek alliances and work to make it sustainable through planned investment projects.

11. Explain why your project is feasible.

Our project will prove sustainable within 3-5 years after completion and based on our plans for fund raising and investment initiatives. These will include a wellness, transportation, agriculture, food & clothing project. In this regard we are confident that could be easily achievable.

12. Discuss potential challenges to the project and how your organization will address them.

- a. Delay in acquisition of land
 - increase advocacy at the level authorities, seek support from other agencies that are allies of GuyBow
- b. Delays in approval of necessary and related building approvals
 - increase advocacy at the level authorities, seek support from other agencies that are allies of GuyBow
- c. Potential discrimination both at the level of the public & private sectors
 - increase advocacy at the level authorities, seek support from other agencies that are allies of GuyBow
- d. Weather in Guyana
 - review & revise existing plans
- e. Location of land acquired
 - If the location where the land is obtained is further from the City (Georgetown) it can affect our ability to move persons / resources between locations. This can also become a security risk. In this regard we will need to re-negotiate with the entity that allocated the land. If this proves unsuccessful we will need to develop a security plan and revise the type of transportation we are seeking to acquire.

13. How will your efforts continue after funding from the IAF ends?

Ownership of our own shelter and related resources to provide safe spaces for women and girls who identify as Lesbian, Bisexual, Queer or Trans-masculine will solve half of our challenges. Acquisition of land for our shelter is a first step in our sustainability goals. Thereafter we aim to acquire Agricultural land to farm and also create jobs. We are therefore confident that our capacity to invest, fund raise and attract continuous resources for self-sustainability will increase tremendously thereby rendering us mostly independent by 2025.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION
PART 3: BUDGET

- Project budget must be in U.S. dollars. Please specify date and exchange rate used:
 Date: November 2020 Exchange rate: 1U\$ = GY\$208.50
- List by line item the amount requested from the IAF as well as counterpart contributions that will be dedicated to the project.
 - "Proponent Counterpart" refers to contributions from the organization submitting the proposal;
 - "Beneficiary Contributions" refers to contributions from the people benefiting from or participating in project activities when different from the "Proponent;"
 - "Other Contributions" refers to resources raised from outside sources that are necessary for project implementation;
 - In-kind contributions (e.g. goods; services; office, meeting, storage or other space; land; etc.), must be ascribed a monetary value.
 - Use footnotes to detail the source of each counterpart contribution.
- Identify at least one lettered sub-item for each of the applicable numbered line items. A list of examples of sub-items is provided on the following page.
- Note that salaries should include employee benefits if required by local employment laws.

Line Items	Request IAF	Proponent (GuyBow) Counterpart	Beneficiary (Funders/ Members/Allies) Contributions	Other Contributions (e.g. goods; services; office, meeting, storage or other space; land; etc.)			
	Cash	Cash	In-Kind	Cash	In-Kind	Cash	In-Kind
1. Administrative Expenses a. b. etc.							
2. Construction a. 3600 sq ft Building etc.	\$174,600				Labour		
3. Dissemination a. etc.							
4. Equipment a. Fridge/Freezer (1) b. Desktop/Laptop (3) etc.	1700 2400						
5. Human Resources – Salaries a. Project Coordinator b. Admin Asst. etc.	\$24,600						
6. Human Resources - Contracted Services a. Lawyer b. Architect etc.	\$1,200						
7. Human Resources - Contributed Services a. etc.							
8. Investment Capital a. etc.							
9. Loan Fund a. etc.							
10. Materials/Supplies a. etc.							

11. Operational expenses a. etc.						
12. Other a. (Miscellaneous expenses) etc.	\$1,200					
13. Preliminary Activities a. etc.						
14. Real Property a. etc.						
15. Sub-Grant Fund a. etc.						
16. Training a. etc.						
17. Travel a. Transportation b. per diem etc.	\$3,900					
18. Vehicles a. pickup trucks b. insurance c. fuel etc.	\$16,980					
TOTALS	\$226,580					

Examples of budget line items

	Budget line items	Examples of sub-items
1	Administrative Expenses	Rent, public utilities, office supplies and furnishings, insurance.
2	Construction	Buildings, structural improvements.
3	Dissemination	Publications, printing, seminars, audio-visual media.
4	Equipment	Tractors and other farm equipment, cold storage and other equipment, machinery, computer or office equipment.
5	Human Resources - Salaries	Payments to permanent staff or people directly associated with the project, and legally required benefits and social security.
6	Human Resources – Contracted Services	Professional fees paid to consultants for technical assistance in areas such as production and marketing, or for conducting surveys, studies or evaluations.
7	Human Resources – Contributed Services	Donated time/services of staff or people associated with the project or consultants.
8	Investment capital	Working capital, operating capital for an enterprise.
9	Loan fund	Revolving loan fund for production or marketing.
10	Materials/supplies	Fertilizers, seeds, medical and other supplies.
11	Operational expenses	Production, marketing, general or project maintenance.
12	Other	Miscellaneous expenses, organizational development, meetings.
13	Preliminary activities	Legal expenses, market study.
14	Real Property	Tangible and fixed assets related to land or buildings.
15	Sub-Grant fund	Support for small development projects.
16	Training	Teaching materials, supplies, publications, and printed matter.
17	Travel	Transportation, per diem.
18	Vehicles	Purchase or rental of cars, motorcycles, trucks, pickup trucks; insurance; fuel and lubricants; maintenance.

Please submit all applications via email to proposals@iaf.gov.

**Inter-American Foundation
1331 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Suite 1200 North
Washington DC-20004**

**Tel: 202-360-4530
Website: <http://www.iaf.gov>**



**INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION
GRANT APPLICATION
PART 1: COVER SHEET**

Name of Organization: Enter legal name of organization.

RAISE YOUR VOICE SAINT LUCIA INC

Organization ACRONYM:

RYVSLU

Project Title: Strengthening The Capacity of Twenty (20) Women to Create Sustainable Livelihood & Economic Empowerment

Project Summary: (Do not exceed 50 words.)

To improve the livelihood capacity of twenty women and girls who are survivors and victims of gender based violence using the abundance of fruits and vegetables to make porridge mix, flour, chips, powdered juice, smoothie mixes and seasoned mix for frying and baking for sale.

Duration: 18 Months. The duration of the support requested should be consistent with the nature and complexity of the proposed activity.

Amount requested from the IAF: \$83,700.00 (in US dollars)

Proponent counterpart: \$61,500 (in US dollars)*

Other counterpart: \$ _____ (in US dollars)*

*Counterpart is a contribution from the proposing organization ("proponent") or third party. Counterpart may be in cash donations or in kind, including, but not limited to, land, supplies, infrastructure, labor, and office, storage and meeting space.

How did you hear about the IAF?

We found IAF online searching for funding agencies to fund this initiative; subsequently we met the IAF Representative for Jamaica at a conference hosted by ECADE in October this year.

DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Address:

Street Address: Manoel Street, Castries, Saint Lucia

Postal Address (where applicable): P.O. Box BW354, Baywalk Mall P.O. Rodney Bay, Gros Islet, Saint Lucia

City: Castries

Province (Dept./State): _____

Country: Saint Lucia _____ Postal Code _____

Office Telephone: 1 758 487 2329 _____
Country/area code _____ Telephone Number _____

Cell Telephone: 1 758 723 4227 _____
Country/area code _____ Telephone Number _____

Fax: _____
Country/area code _____ Telephone Number _____

Email: raiseyourvoiceslu@gmail.com _____

Website: www.ryvslu.org _____

Contact Person(s): Enter the name(s) of the person(s) primarily responsible for contact with the IAF.

Mr. Mrs. Ms.X

____ Sealys, Catherine, President _____
(last name) _____ (first name) _____ (position)

Mr. Mrs. Ms.

____, _____, _____
(last name) _____ (first name) _____ (position)

Year Organization was Founded: 2012 _____

Date of Legal Incorporation: 02 / 17 / 17 _____
Mon / Day / Year

Direct Beneficiaries (number of people who will directly participate in and/or benefit from project activities): 20

Indirect Beneficiaries: (number of people who will indirectly benefit from project activities): 1062

Funding History: Sources, years and amounts of previous funding received (excluding from the IAF) in US dollars.

Source	Years	Amount
100 Women Who Cares	2016	10,000
British High Commission	2017	15,000
Canadian High Commission (CFLI)	2018	30,000
Outright Action International	2019	7,000
Equality & Justice Alliance	2019	3,500

<u>Has the organization ever received funding from the IAF?</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>If so, when?</u>
<u>Grant # (if known):</u>	<u>Amount:</u>	

Annual Budget/Operating expenses for the last three years: \$84,000; \$121,000; \$154,000.

Organizational Background: Brief description of the applicant organization, including its mission, structure (operating and governing), membership and achievements.

Raise Your Voice Saint Lucia Inc has been providing advocacy, services and support to women and children who are victims of domestic violence from 2012. This support is provided through one-on-one case management as well as through group activities and includes support to victims and survivors of:

- Rape
 - Sexual Assault
 - Child Physical & Sexual Abuse
 - Lack of Access to Justice for Vulnerable & Marginalized peoples
 - Lack of Institutional Support & Services for Vulnerable & Marginalized Peoples.
 - Domestic Violence Victims and Survivors
1. Raise Your Voice Saint Lucia Inc was created in February 2012 apart from hosting activities which are designed to create public awareness and education of the citizenry has also engaged in activities which gives back and provide tangible assistance such as:-
 2. Assisted over one thousand (1000) women, children, families and individuals who have been victims of violence, by providing counseling and welfare;
 3. Secured a perpetual donation of medicines and medical supplies from AmeriCares, working in partnership with St. Jude's Hospital and Ministry of Health for use at all public health facilities, to date over 27 Million EC worth of medicines and medical supplies has been donated;
 4. Presented a declaration to the Government of St. Lucia on International Women's Day March 2016, to advocate for the enactment of the OECS Family Law Bills, two of those bills were pass this year, the most critical one the Domestic Violence Act remains in draft;
 5. Donated kitchen equipment to Uptown Gardens Girls Center to assist catering students attending the institution;
 6. Assisted the Royal Saint Lucia Police Force to establish the sexual assault crisis unit which was dissolved in 2017;
 7. Received a grant from 100 Women Who Cares St. Lucia to produce and air PSA's to create public awareness on violence against women and children;
 8. Received a grant from the UK High Commission for a project entitled "Improving Service Delivery and Strengthening Institutional Response of Social Services Agencies in Saint Lucia" aimed at improving the quality of services provided to victims of gender based violence at public sector agencies;
 9. Received a Grant from the Canadian High Commission (Canadian Fund for Local Initiatives) to host 16 days of activism on gender-based violence Nov 25-Dec 10, 2017.
 10. Collaboration with AmeriCares to support recovery efforts in Dominica, to date AmeriCares has committed to the rebuilding of 11 Health Centers and a medical depot for the people of Dominica at well over 1.6 million US.
 11. Received a grant from Outright Action International for a collaborative Caribbean project to advocate for improved services for victims of gender based violence and the LGBTQI Community
 12. Received a grant from Equality & Justice Alliance for advocacy on abortion rights, mental health and anti-discrimination against women, girls and the LGBTQI community

Mission (Do not exceed 100 words.)

To advocate for and on behalf of women and children who are victims of gender based violence and lack of access to justice.

Governing Structure (Refers to the organization's form of leadership which might include a board of directors, general assembly, fiscal council and/or chief executive officer; also indicate how decisions are made, frequency of meetings, etc.)

Raise Your Voice Saint Lucia has a board of eleven and a volunteer pool or sixty-two, a director serves as Volunteer President appointed by the Board and renewed every two years, board meets once per month to report and plan for the upcoming month, decisions regarding project and other interventions required before a meeting are circulated via email for consensus.

Operating Structure (Refers to the division of labor within the organization which might include an educational team, a communications team, an administrative department, etc.)

The organization entire operations are done by its sixty two volunteers, the President serves as the face and voice of the organization, all bookkeeping is done by the treasurer and meeting notes are recorded by the secretary. There are three committees:

1. Project Committee identifies project, conceptualizes and executes project activities
2. Welfare Committee deals with the substantive business of the organization i.e. Counseling, Legal Aid, Safe Houses, Material Support to women, children, special needs children and intervention for and on behalf of vulnerable and marginalized populations.
3. Fundraising Committee plans and executes all fundraising activities which funds the core of our work, we have two days of flea market weekly, one community night and one bingo night monthly and one end of year gala.

Membership (Only for membership organizations; describe the members, criteria to joining, fees charged, etc.)

NOT APPLICABLE

Organizational Achievements (Describe your organization's founding, history and past achievements)

Finalizing Americares medicines and medical supplies program, to date provides medicines and medical supplies to thirty three health centers, two major hospitals, two regional hospitals, one poly clinic, one mental hospital and one elderly care center;

Our ability to mobilize people to host advocacy and public awareness marches every November 25th to observe Day to End Violence Against Women & Girls;

Our rehabilitation and reintegration program for women and girls who are victims of gender based violence, in 2018 out of 42 women and girls whom we provided services only 2 returned to their domestic abusers.

Prior to the creation of this organization public advocacy, awareness and education was nonexistent in St. Lucia; today we have successfully raised public awareness on gender-based violence, lack of access to justice for marginalized and vulnerable populations, discriminatory laws and practices within the justice and social services system, which has resulted in increased reporting and disclosures.

Our ability to train unskilled women and girls and get employed within six months;

Ability to efficiently and competently coordinate our operations digitally as we do not yet own a centralized office space;

To refocus our scholarship program and ensuring each recipient has everything required for the school year paid for directly by us and each child attends school full time with no absenteeism unless its health or medical reasons.

Project-related Experience (Describe your organization's experience in the proposed project area(s) or sector(s))

Ms. Catherine Sealys the current President has over 12 years' experience in administration and project management having worked in the private sector and then in the public sector in projects with external funding from World Bank, Caribbean Development Bank, European Development Fund, etc, until 2013. From 2013 to present she has been an independent procurement expert sourcing goods for Governmental, Hotel and other private sector agencies.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION PART 2: NARRATIVE

The application is the first step in developing a potential relationship with the IAF. This is your opportunity to share how you developed your ideas. Please address the following:

Context

- 1. Describe the community/communities expected to participate, including all characteristics you believe relevant.**

Twenty women who are victims and survivors of gender based violence, identified as poor, marginalized, from vulnerable communities, unemployed, has limited access to opportunities and has indicated that they remain in abusive relationships in their effort to secure food and shelter for themselves and children. The project will engage twenty women and girls who are victims of gender based violence to collect fruits and vegetables to slice, dehydrate and grind to make porridge mix and flour, chips, etc for sale. This project will also provide women with information to understand, climate resilient techniques and practices to reinstate their homes and livelihoods in the event of a natural disaster such as hurricane, earth quake, floods, etc and techniques to market products, gain market share and generate income in a sustainable and independent manner to increase household revenues in order to improve food and nutritional security and the standards of living themselves and their children

- 2. How do the community members or constituents engage in your project?**

The twenty women and girls who will participate in this project initially are women our organization has worked with to provide support as they are victims of gender based violence; they will be trained in safe and hygienic food preparation and basic business techniques to raise their capacity to be more confident and empowered.

- 3. Have you worked together in the past? How and why?**

We have worked with these women and girls in various capacities providing services such as legal aid, counseling, educational support, welfare, safe house, etc. We envision the next step of their development to be economic empowerment and self-sufficiency to provide them the ability to provide for self and family.

- 4. Identify the situation(s) you are addressing (the scope, nature, causes and social or economic impact).**

Breaking the links between poverty which is the inability of women and girls to be self-sufficient to provide for themselves and their children is critical to ending gender based violence in St. Lucia, one out of every two women who come to disclose to our organization complaint that her inability to find work and provide for herself and children lead her to a relationship which ultimately turns out to be violently abusive. This project will teach twenty women and girls how to convert fruits and vegetables into porridge mix, flour, chips, powdered juice and smoothie mixes for sale. In our work we recognize that marginalized and vulnerable women constantly struggle to make ends meet which leads to emotional distress, low or nonexistent self-confidence difficulty in staying healthy and to provide a positive environment for their children. We believe this project will be a beacon of hope for these women and girls.

- 5. How did you decide on the proposal focus and who participated in the decision?**

Our organization provides both advocacy, services and material support to women and children, however we do not have the capacity to support them long term and finding employment for women who do not have any technical skills and in some instances no formal education is extremely difficult, coupled with tough economic times where job opportunities are almost nonexistent, we believe that creating jobs and building skills in women was more sustainable. Therefore, at a board meeting we decided to find ways to create employment for the women and we do believe because of the amount of fruits and vegetables wasted in St. Lucia daily and in season we can source the raw materials for this project easily and at minimal to no cost.

Project

6. Describe the activities you will undertake.

The project entails retrofitting a space at a property we are currently rebuilding to house offices, counseling room and thrift shop for our organization to carry out the operations for this project, installing solar energy and rain water harvesting systems, the collection of fruits and vegetables to slice, dehydrate and then grind to make the following: Porridge Mix, ground spices, flour, powdered juice and smoothie mixes, seasoned bread mix frying and baking; Designing environmentally friendly bio-degradable packaging; Hosting two workshops to educate project participants; on food handling, personal hygiene, production processes, small business basics, climate resilience and environmental protection.

7. Explain in narrative form your work plan and provide a proposed schedule.

Selecting 20 women and girls who are victims and survivors of gender based violence from marginalized and vulnerable communities to build their capacity for self-empowerment, personal hygiene, food handling, production processes and procedures, small business basics and climate change, resilience and protection, retrofitting the space, ordering equipment and beginning production trials and recording of data to perfect the final product for production and sale. It is anticipated that the ordering of equipment and retrofitting will be done simultaneously. It will take approximately ninety days to import the equipment and install, the trial period will take about thirty days and production will begin one hundred and twenty days after commencement of the project.

8. What partners are involved in this project and what are they committed to contributing?

Should we receive funding for this project we will partner with Export St. Lucia to assist with marketing, packaging designs and training in acquiring customers in the hospitality and retail sales industries.

9. Discuss anticipated outcomes, both immediate and long-term. How will you know if you have achieved them? How will you measure them?

This project will create sustainable employment in an environmentally friendly and sustainable manner for twenty marginalized and vulnerable women and girls, teach new and innovative skills and techniques to recover quickly from natural disasters, economically empower women and girls to provide for their families and minimize incidences of gender-based violence for participants. This project will measure outcomes by evaluating the current status of intended participants and their future status 18 months after the start of the project to verify that their economic status has improved i.e. have their improved their homes, are their children being provided for consistently, have they opened a bank account, have their self-confidence grown, etc. Profit derived from this project will be shared equally amongst participants every fifteen days.

10. What makes your project innovative or different? Explain why your project is feasible.

This is the first project to economically empower women and girls who are victims of gender based violence in Saint Lucia as a way to create sustainable employment to minimize violence against women and girls.

The project aims to use innovative technologies utilizing fruits and vegetables which grows in abundance in Saint Lucia to produce porridge mix, flour, powdered juices, smoothie mix, chips, seasoned flour mix for frying and baking using a solar powered energy and rain water harvesting system to better livelihoods, ensure food and nutrition security for women and girls who are victims and survivors of gender based violence. This project will be feasible as the inputs are all local, free of charge and/or at minimal cost, the inclusion of a solar energy and water harvesting system will minimize the cost of production and ensure sustainability as electricity is very expensive in St. Lucia.

Therefore, this project serves as income generator for women and girls who are victims of gender based violence and as a flagship for a sustainable small business with local and natural inputs.

11. Discuss potential challenges to the project and how your organization will address them.

The Project presents low to no risk to the environment as the inputs are fruits and vegetables that will generate only bio degradable waste, the packaging will be made of biodegradable material to ensure environmental pollution is minimal to zero. Climate risks (drought, flood, adverse climatic conditions) adversely affecting crop yields do exist, and from a social standpoint, this project presents no risk to local communities. To effectively manage any risks that may arise during the implementation of the project, participants will be capacitated and empowered.

12. How will your efforts continue after funding from the IAF ends?

The project as a whole puts strong emphasis on "capacity building", to promote economic empowerment of women and girls, income generation and the teaching of new, self-empowerment trainings and techniques are the center of the project and we anticipate some of the women may decide to explore business opportunities in line with this project in the future. We will work with agencies such as Export St. Lucia to assist us in marketing the products locally, regionally and international while experimenting with new products using the same processes and equipment to generate funds to provide livelihoods to the women and to reinvest in research and development to maintain sustainability. Project participants will be assisted to grow short term fruits and vegetables in their back yard and also if they have available land to sell and contribute inputs to the project thereby creating a second stream income.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION
PART 3: BUDGET

- Project budget must be in U.S. dollars. Please specify date and exchange rate used:
- Date: 25/10/2019 Exchange rate: 2.7169
- List by line item the amount requested from the IAF as well as counterpart contributions that will be dedicated to the project.
 - "Proponent Counterpart" refers to contributions from the organization submitting the proposal;
 - "Beneficiary Contributions" refers to contributions from the people benefiting from or participating in project activities when different from the "Proponent;"
 - "Other Contributions" refers to resources raised from outside sources that are necessary for project implementation;
 - In-kind contributions (e.g. goods; services; office, meeting, storage or other space; land; etc.), must be ascribed a monetary value.
 - Use footnotes to detail the source of each counterpart contribution.
- Identify at least one lettered sub-item for each of the applicable numbered line items. A list of examples of sub-items is provided on the following page.
- Note that salaries should include employee benefits if required by local employment laws.

Line Items	Request IAF	Proponent Counterpart		Beneficiary Contributions		Other Contributions	
		Cash	In-Kind	Cash	In-Kind	Cash	In-Kind
1. Administrative Expenses a. Insurance	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Construction a. Installation of Solar Energy System b. Installation of Rain Water Harvesting System c. Installation of Stainless Steel Sink d. Installation of Stainless Steel Counter Top	10,000.00	0	2,500.00	0	0	0	0
3. Dissemination a. Press Release b. Media Interviews c. Talk shows d. Newspaper Articles e. Signage f. Social Media	1,500.00		1,000	0	1,000.00	0	0
4. Equipment a. 32 tray food Dehydrator b. Industrial Food Grinder c. Three Hole Stainless Steel Sink d. Mobile Storage Bins e. Sealing Machine f. Photovoltaic System g. Water Tanks h. Chiller i. Stove	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Human Resources – Salaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Human Resources - Contracted Services a. Food Technologists b. Workshops Facilitator	7,000.00	0	2,500.00	0	0	0	0
7. Human Resources - Contributed Services a. Sales & Marketing b. Packaging Designs	0	0	2,500.00	0	2,500.00	0	0
8. Investment Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Loan Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

10. Materials/Supplies a. Packaging for products b. Storage Bins c. Stainless steel Basins d. Spatulas, Ladles, Scoops, etc	5,000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Operational expenses a. Maintenance of equipment	1,200	0	0	0	500.00	0	0
12. Other a. Transportation & Lunch for project participants during training and testing phase etc.	2,500.00	0	500.00	0	0	0	0
13. Preliminary Activities a. Designing workshop content b. Designing workflow process	0	0	1,500.00	0	1,500.00		
14. Real Property a. Land & Property			50,000.00	0	0	0	0
15. Sub-Grant Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16. Training a. Capacity Building b. Personal Empowerment c. Personal Hygiene d. Climate Resilience e. Small Business Basics	5,000.00	0	1,000.00	0	0	0	0
17. Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18. Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	83,700	0.00	61,500	0.00	5,500	0	0

Please submit all applications via email to proposals@iaf.gov.

**Inter-American Foundation
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**Tel: 202-360-4530
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Proposal
Submission to
Inter-American
Foundation (IAF)

Strengthening the Capacity of Women Farmers in Six Rural Areas in Antigua and Barbuda: A Community-Based Approach



Nicola Bird
Integrated Health Outreach Inc.
April 15, 2021

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INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION GRANT APPLICATION

PART 1: COVER SHEET

Information

Name of Organization:

Integrated Health Outreach Inc., Company Registration Number is c192/13

Organization ACRONYM:

IHO

Project Title:

Strengthening the Capacity of Women Farmers in Six Rural Areas in Antigua and Barbuda: A Community-Based Approach

Project Summary:

The Project will increase the capacity of female rural farmers in Antigua and Barbuda by providing more reliable water sources, strengthening collective organization, increased empowerment, and production of disease resistant coconut trees for reforestation. Women farmers participate in and lead innovations that increase food security while also mitigating climate change.

Duration:

36-Months.

Contact:

Nicola Bird
268-724-4842
Nicolabird@gmail.com

Amount requested:

Amount requested from the IAF: \$ 400,000.00 (in US dollars)
Proponent counterpart: \$ 58,000 (in US dollars)

Other counterpart: \$ 110,000.00 (in US dollars)

Beneficiaries

Direct Beneficiaries:

- ≥50 women female farmers.

Indirect Beneficiaries:

- ≥50 families
- 6 farming communities in Antigua and Barbuda.

PART 2: NARRATIVE

Context

1. *Describe the community/communities expected to participate, including all characteristics you believe relevant.*

“I have been farming all my life.”
~Lorna Tweed, South Central district.

There will be six communities of smallholder commercial female farmers in the rural areas of Antigua and Barbuda (A&B) who will participate in this project. Communities range from 36 to ten women farmers with land averaging between one to six acres. The five communities in Antigua are based in the following farming districts: Northwest, Northeast, Southwest, Southeast, and South Central. Many of the women farmers in these districts are registered with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Barbuda (MOAFB) and gather as informal community groups. They grow a variety of crops such as (what is referred to locally as) ground provisions (e.g., yam, dasheen, sweet potatoes, etc.), fruits, and vegetables. Some also raise livestock such as chicken. They have been farming for as little as one year to as long as the duration of their lives with an average of 16 years. There is a significant number who are heads of their households.

Like women globally, Antiguan and Barbudan women farmers experience gender-specific obstacles and disadvantages in areas such as income earning, financing, training and education, gender biases, and unequal treatment. They are also under-represented in the farming industry when compared to men. The data reveals that men represent 71.4% of workers in the agriculture, hunting and forestry sectors, and women 28.6%. The numbers of

registered farmers with the Central Marketing Cooperation substantiate these percentages¹. Challenges persist in accessing credit and loans to develop their enterprises, primarily due to high interest rates, limited collateral to access loans, intimidating application processes, and poor production and market records².

As men and women face different challenges, this project is designed to address the complexities of women farmers while providing insights on how they can overcome their hurdles, shift debilitating mindsets, feel more empowered, increase food security, and mitigate against climate change.

As a result of the conversations with the women, it was identified that the main challenges the women face are access to water, coconut trees ravished by the lethal yellowing palm disease, and financial instability.

2. How do the community members or constituents engage in your project?

The community members in Antigua were engaged in all aspects of project design and development. Twenty women were interviewed from the five districts in Antigua about their challenges, needs, and community engagement. Their collective difficulties, needs, ideas, and solutions formed the goals, objectives, and activities for the project. Although we spoke with a member from the Barbuda Council about the women's needs in Barbuda—predominantly identified as water issues—the women farmers did not have contact numbers for us to speak with them directly. Information was gathered third party via information relayed by them to the Council member.

The Project will be community driven during implementation phase. The female farmers will lead:

- the coconut tree production and reforestation initiative,
- the collaborative effort to solve their water challenges, and
- the launch of a female farmer's collective to strengthen capacity and create opportunity.

The project is a community-based initiative from start to finish.

3. Who is involved in the project and what are their roles?

The following will be involved in the project:

¹ Huggins, T., Baksh, R. (2014). Country Gender Assessment Antigua and Barbuda (Vol. 1). Caribbean Development Bank.

² Ibid.

(a) Women farmers:

The cohort of women farmers lead the way in the project. Each of the communities has at least one head farmer who acts as the voice, liaise, and support of her community. They will play key roles in the project in terms of implementation, community engagement, bringing the women together, guidance, and capacity building. As well, the collective of female farmers will have their voices heard, participate in, and guide the project's innovations for the purpose of increasing food security, increasing empowerment, and mitigating climate change.

These resourceful cohort of women will participate in solving their problems and enabling each other. The project recognises and respects the creativity of these smallholder female farmers. It supports the process of their local knowledge that can lead to practical and socio-organizational innovations that meet their needs and addresses their constraints whilst strengthening their confidence and capacity to continue adapting to challenges and changes.

(b) Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Barbuda (MOAFB):

The MOAFB will play an important role in providing support and technical training where needed. Each farming area has a District Officer (DO) from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Barbuda who serves to support the farmers. Of the five in Antigua, two are female. We spoke with two female officers to get their feedback and input throughout the project development stages. They will also support with land leasing where needed.

(c) Agricultural Specialists:

Local agricultural specialists will play a key role in supporting project initiatives such as: (1) water supply solutions, training, empowerment, etc. to improve water challenges, crop yield, and soil health, (2) coconut tree production for the purpose of reforestation and income generation, and (3) supporting the women overcome challenges and optimize potential.

(d) Antigua State College (ASC):

ASC will support with training facilities, human resources, and education.

(e) Community Development Division (CDD) and Gender Affairs (GA) within the Ministry of Social Transformation and the Blue Economy

CDD and GA will play supportive roles in terms of community outreach, women's empowerment, gender awareness, and community support.

4. Have you worked together in the past? How and why?

IHO has worked with:

- women farmers through the "Empowering Women Economically Through Climate Smart Sustainable Livelihoods" initiative co-funded by the Equality Fund, Canada (2020-2023)

and the Direct Aid Programme (DAP) Fund, Australia Government (2021-2022). The goal of the project is to increase women's economic empowerment via involvement in apiculture, honey production, and biodiversity conservation. Through education and training, they will improve environmental protection, sustainable use of natural resources, food and job security, and climate change adaptation in Antigua and Barbuda. 65 women are participating in this programme. There are numbers of women in the group that are farmers.

- the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Barbuda (MOAFB) supporting women in agriculture in the "Empowering Women Economically Through Climate Smart Sustainable Livelihoods" and the "Mother-Care" (2018-2019) projects. The MOAFB provided invaluable support from project development to inception enabling the projects to achieve their goals and enrich communities, especially women.
- the Community Development Division (CDD) and Gender Affairs (GA) within the Ministry of Social Transformation and the Blue Economy. They have supported and are supporting numerous projects, such as Mother-Care, Mercury Phase Out, Addressing Child Abuse and Child Rights, and Supporting Women's Mental Health. These two departments provide such things as human resources and technical support in our projects for successful implementation and long-term sustainability.

5. *Identify the situation(s) you are addressing (the scope, nature, causes and social or economic impact).*

Background

Agriculture along with forestry and fisheries accounts for a small proportion of the economy of Antigua and Barbuda, with a 3% share of GDP in 2012. Agricultural land constitutes a significant 29.5% of total land area. With 2.8% of the total workforce employed in the sector, the focus of the agricultural industry is largely on subsistence farming or small-scale commercial farming catering for the domestic market, resulting in a private sector of limited size. As a result, the country relies on importation for most of its foodstuffs³. The main agricultural products are cotton, fruits, vegetables, bananas, coconuts, cucumbers, mangoes, sugarcane, and livestock, and is mainly focused on the domestic market.

Gender and Farming

While the Caribbean appears to perform well in global gender statistics, the outlook changes when examining the rural economy, where agriculture continues to be the main contributor to livelihoods. Records, in fact, show that Caribbean women receive fewer loans compared to men, and at a lower cash value. Ironically, this is despite their stronger track record of loan

³ Source of socio-economic data CIA World Factbook online at: <https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/antigua-and-barbuda/>

repayment⁴. Disparities between men and women in the region have proven to exacerbate poverty. Conversely, poverty causes the gender gap to widen, especially in rural areas.

A 2016 report by the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)⁵ estimated that rural poverty is more prevalent among female-headed households, which make up more than 40 percent of all households in Antigua and Barbuda. Moreover, gender-based violence is widely reported as a pervasive threat to the human capital and social fabric of the region, affecting all economic sectors including agriculture.

While there are no national statistics on gender and farming, globally on average, women-run farms produce 20 to 30 percent less than farms run by men. According to the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), this has nothing to do with an aptitude for farming and everything to do with the gender-specific obstacles⁶. For example, according to the FAO, inherent gender bias in the economic system regularly limits a woman's access to credit. That is especially true for smallholder female farmers in developing countries where cultural norms and lack of collateral often prevent women from borrowing money. Without adequate funds for capital investments, female farmers are less likely than men to buy and use fertilizer, drought-resistant seeds, sustainable agricultural practices, and other advanced farming tools and techniques that increase crop yields.

Abolishing gender-specific barriers in farming, the FAO reports, would give females greater access to resources and education. This could increase food production by women by up to 30 percent. Earning extra income would enable women to spend more money on such things as health care, nutrition, and education for their children—investments that could produce long-term, positive results for farm families and their communities⁷.

The Project will address gender-specific challenges and support solutions that empower and enable women to overcome their barriers.

Coconut Trees Production and Reforestation

“I lost approximately forty coconut trees due to the lethal yellowing disease.”
~ *Yvette Lideatte, Northwest District.*

⁴ Source: <https://landportal.org/node/77899>

⁵ Caribbean Development Bank. (2016). The Changing Nature of Poverty and Inequality in the Caribbean: New Issues, New Solutions.

⁶ The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2011). The State of Food and Agriculture 2010-11: Women in agriculture: Closing the gender gap for development.

⁷ Kennedy Duckett, M. (nd). Empowering female farmers to feed the world. National Geographic.

The lethal yellowing disease is a palm tree disease. An untreated palm usually dies within three to six months of its contraction. In 2012, the lethal yellowing disease was identified in Antigua and Barbuda. It was brought to the island by hoteliers importing diseased trees from Florida. By 2014, just two-years later, it was estimated that around 45% of Antigua's thousands of coconut palms had been lost due to the deadly lethal yellowing disease⁸. The anecdotal total to date approximates the loss of 80% of the trees nationally.

There is currently no cure for lethal yellowing. Trees can be treated with quarterly injections of the antibiotic oxytetracycline (OTC). However, the high cost is prohibitive (USD 450 every three to four months per tree). Additionally, there are side effects. It is not recommended to consume the coconut milk or jelly for a year after a tree has been treated. The only effective cure is prevention; that is, planting disease resistant varieties of coconut palms. The trees still standing that come to term can provide seeds for new nuts so that farmers can regrow their destroyed palms. Replanting coconuts is climate smart agriculture that serves multi-purposes: sustainability, economic security, and climate change resilience.

The loss of coconut trees has significant economic and ecological impact. There is high demand for coconuts and their by-products nationally and globally. The trees are also resilient to climate change effects such as droughts, high winds, and floods. This is crucial as A&B must contend with the increasing risk of climate change. Investing in climate resilient agrifood like coconut trees strengthens the twin island against future climate threats. With a near century lifespan, coconut trees survive for multiple seasons, which means that they have a much higher ability to protect soil carbon than many other plants. They are especially useful as carbon reservoirs because trees hold on to significantly more carbon per unit area than other types of vegetation⁹.

Women farmers who cultivate coconut trees experience loss in every direction. Their crops were destroyed due to careless hoteliers and import laws that did not protect them, which has significant economic impact. Additionally, the cost of replanting is prohibitive as disease immune coconut trees are priced in a range that is high for these smallholder farmers. This also prohibits coconut tree farming from burgeoning as a new crop for farmers newly interested in planting the trees.

After planting, it takes approximately four to 10 years for a coconut tree to reach maturity. At that time, the tree begins producing flowers, and then coconuts begin to develop. 25 to 75 coconuts per year can be expected. Coconut trees live up to 80 or 90 years and continue to produce nuts through their lifetime.

⁸ Sourced from <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-35162395>

⁹ Sourced from <https://www.forbes.com/sites/daphneewingchow/2019/11/17/climate-smart-coconut-agriculture-could-be-the-caribbeans-tree-of-life/?sh=6c420f4b7ea6>

The Project will provide women farmers with 200 disease resistant mature coconut trees as well as 150 sprouted nuts for replanting. This will be supported by training on nut germination for coconut tree replanting. The nuts can also be sold to other farmers or hotels. They will grow disease resistant coconut trees to germinate disease resistant nuts for the purpose of tree reforestation, benefitting economically from the sale of the germinating nuts. This at once supports reforestation, provides livelihood security, and climate resilience. Women will be empowered to become disease resistant coconut trees producers and train other women to do the same, using a train-the-trainer model. By the end of Year 1, 100 trees would be replanted. By the end of Year 2, another 100 for a total of 200. By the end of Year 3, the mature coconut trees would have sprouted a minimum of 25 nuts for replanting, which can either be sold or used for replanting on their property.

The Project will also support the women with community coconut shredders that are specially designed to shred any type of coconut farm waste and other waste wood into small pieces and convert it into organic manure for environmentally friendly waste management. Coconut shredder machines are eco-centric and provide a variety of environmental and economic uses.



Coconut shredder for recycling coconut waste.

Water

"I have water trucked in every four months."
~Sheir Williams, Southwest District

Drought is a significant climate risk in Antigua and Barbuda. The twin islands are two of the driest in the Caribbean region. This is mainly attributable to the relatively low amounts of rainfall received compared with other islands in the area, seasonal variability in rainfall, and high evaporation rates, as well as the porous limestone geology and small, shallow watersheds. Long-term historical trends have indicated a gradual decrease in annual precipitation between 1955–2017. This trend is predicted to continue in the future due to climate change. Predicted reductions in precipitation will amplify the already severe droughts, which occur every 5-10 years and have previously necessitated water imports from neighbouring countries. These factors contribute considerably to water insecurity across A&B.

The female farmers interviewed unanimously expressed that access to water is a significant barrier and challenge in their agricultural production. The anecdotal reporting indicated that only 25% had a consistent government water source for their crops, which at times they found

pricey. One farmer estimated that she spent XCD 500.00 (USD 185.00) per month for government water for her one-acre farmland. The other 75% relied on water from nearby ponds or the community pipe. One woman revealed that she transported about fifty bottles a day from her nearby community pipe to her farm to water the crops on her two-acres of land. Others who relied on pond water faced persistent water supply insecurity as drought would dry up their source. They would then need to purchase water transported by water trucks at approximately USD 185.00 for 1,500 gallons of water. There were also many reports of ponds and wells being unusable due to contamination or cracks. Restoring these water sources is costly—one estimate was USD100,000.00. Additionally, they serve only a small sector of the farming community.

Wastewater Treatment and Reuse in Agriculture

The use of non-conventional water (NCW)—such as wastewater—is increasing being used in countries where conventional renewable water resources are limited, or demand already equals or exceeds supply¹⁰. The nutrients and organic matter in high quality repurposed water or treated sludge resembles those in other organic waste-based soil amendments such as organic composts. The use of high-quality sludge as a soil conditioner also serves to improve soil physical properties in a manner similar to other organic-based soil amendments¹¹. Use of this water requires consideration of such things as production, availability, re-use safety/guidelines, storage facilities, transportation, and pumping requirements.

According to the FAO, the economics of using NCW relative to other sources, and the development of an implementation strategy, including capacity building, are vital because good management is essential for its safe use in agriculture.

The Project will pilot a small sewage treatment plant (that can be expanded with increased income) to produce high quality repurposed water in the southern farming region. The land will be leased from the government as an in-kind contribution supported by their push to increase female farmers. This plant will serve the three southern agricultural districts—Southeast, Southwest, and South Central—which has the highest concentration of female farmers. E.g., Southwest alone accounts for 36 female farmers. The sewage treatment plant will be centrally located. The sewage would



Water-based Ink Compact Wastewater Treatment Machine Flexo Printing Sewage treatment Equipment

¹⁰ Sourced from <http://www.fao.org/land-water/water/water-management/wastewater/en/>

¹¹ Sourced from <https://undark.org/2019/07/30/wastewater-crops-agriculture-water-scarcity/>

need to be delivered to it and transported to the farmers from it. In the period of a week, 10 to 12 thousand gallons of sludge will be produced and stored.

This plant serves the community, is sustainable, enables self-sufficiency and offers return on investment. It is also the most cost-effective solution when compared to fixing community dams or wells at estimated costs of USD 100,000.00 that only serves a small number of women in set locations without capacity to earn income from the product or improve soil health.

The Project will also support a repurposed sewage truck that would collect the sewage, take it to the treatment facility; then transport it to its destination. Once processed, it would be stored in tanks producing approximately ten to twelve thousand gallons per week.

The Southern cohort of women farmers would manage the collection, repurposing, storage, and distribution to their district group. Not only does the NCW provide a reliable water source that provides enriches their soil, it can also be income generating by providing sewage treatment as a service and delivery for a competitive price. For example, let us say that there has been sufficient rainfall in the southern side of the island that tends to have the highest percentage of annual rain on the island. The cohort can truck the NCW to women farmers in need in the other districts at cost as well as sell to other agriculturalists for profit at a competitive rate. Excess solid content can also be sold as a soil additive for fertilization at a competitive price.

This model can be replicated in each district. The pilot will start with the collective in the south that can then be expanded to other districts. Training and mentoring will be provided in sewage management, handling, and usage by specialists in the industry. A train-the-trainer approach will be applied. The women will in turn train women in their collective for sustainable management.

10000 Gallon Norwesco Plastic Potable Water Storage Tank | (Texas Black Tanks Ships In 48 Hrs)

SKU: N-43132



Sewage truck

Female Farmer's Collective

"I wanted to form a group, but it is taxing. Not enough resources to help."
~ Monique Barrow, Northeast

Some of the women farmers in A&B gather as loosely based community groups that do not operate in a formal capacity and are not legally registered as a non-governmental organization (NGO). There is no functioning farming collective or cooperative to support training and initiatives, seek funding opportunities, etc. The women interviewed predominantly showed willingness to work collectively with other female farmers with some expressing concerns about such things as the amount of work involved. For the most part they recognised the benefits of being part of a community-based farming organisation and were interested in working as a coordinated group. There was some uneasiness about lackluster participation, which would result in excessive work for the leading members. In general, the women displayed openness, interest, and willingness to come together as a formal group.

In a study on women agricultural producers, it was found that organizing into collective enterprises, such as cooperatives, enables women to unite in solidarity and provide a network of mutual support to overcome restrictions to pursuing commercial or economic activities¹². Cooperatives, and other collective forms of economic and social enterprise, have shown themselves as distinctly beneficial to improving women's social and economic capacities.

Although cooperatives are not without their political, social, and cultural challenges, by striking a balance between cooperative formation, individual and organisational capacity building, studies show that women who engaged in cooperative activities were better off in terms of productivity, economic wellbeing and empowerment¹³. The MOAFB also advocated for a women's collective.

One of the barriers farming women in A&B face is the cost of launching a registered NGO, the technical skills for effective governance, and the difficulty in setting up a bank account. These factors are significantly prohibitive both economically and practically.

The Project will help the women launch a female farmer's collective that will enable the piloting of the NCW initiative in the southern districts. It will help the women establish by-laws, policies, and organisational structures as well as set up a bank account. The women will receive

¹² Jones, E., Smith, S., Wills, C. (2012). Women producers and the benefits of collective forms of enterprise. *Gender and Development*, 20:1, 13-32.

¹³ Datta, P. B. and Gailey, R. (2012). Empowering Women Through Social Entrepreneurship: Case Study of a Women's Cooperative in India. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*. doi: 10.1111/j.1540-6520.2012.00505.x

training on operating a collective in terms of effective governance, team dynamics, membership, etc. There will also be psychosocial support to improve self-esteem and coping skills. Self-esteem is shown to reduce competitiveness and improve cooperation¹⁴. Emphasis will be on changing disabling self-images and dysfunctional mindsets. When women are locked into their perceptions of self as less than, external interventions are less effective. Conversely, when women are liberated from disempowered mindsets, it enhances the capacity of groups to make choices and to transform those choices into desired actions and outcomes.

Ongoing learning opportunities will be integrated into the fabric of the cooperative structure providing continuing education in terms of industry, increasing opportunity for funding, circumventing corruption, and building a functional organization that provides repurposed water to its members and generates ongoing financial resources to sustain the cooperative.

The cooperative can also liaise with Antigua State College (ASC) that will offer in-kind support for the project. ASC is a public tertiary institution in Antigua and Barbuda, with 1,000 students enrolled in several programs, of which 80% are female. ASC can provide ongoing support and training—throughout and after the project for sustainability—through their Environmental Science programme. The female farmers will in turn provide internship and mentorship for young women interested in agricultural farming.

The Project will also provide small grants to collective groups of women farmers in Antigua's south and north and in Barbuda to strengthen capacity building.

Summary

Like women globally, Antigua and Barbuda smallholder female farmers face gender-specific challenges. Additionally, these farmers have felt the impact of the coconut tree decimation and face water challenges due to persistent drought that is characteristic of A&B. Without a collective enterprise, these women may be shortchanging their capacity to bounce back from disaster and improve their productivity, economic wellbeing, and empowerment.

6. How did you decide on the proposal focus and who participated in the decision?

“A like the idea of a cooperative, but I but don’t want to go into an organisation that is just talk. Money is also a blocker for getting things achieved. Farming can be an expensive venture. I want to see progress, not just to talk but to mobilise.”

~ Nicole Philip, Southeast District

¹⁴ Batliwala S. 2007. Taking the power out of empowerment: an experiential account. *Development in Practice* 17(4/5): 557– 65.

The focus of the proposal was premised on several factors:

- (a) Covid-19 illuminated the need to reduce reliance on food imports, lessen dependency, optimize food production potential, and increase sustainable livelihoods for women and communities.
- (b) The high demand for the “Empowering Women Economically Through Climate Smart Sustainable Livelihoods” programme. The response was four times the expected numbers. The participants who were chosen—65 in total—have been steadfast in attendance, commitment, and interest.
- (c) Climate change has a gendered impact, one of which is increased vulnerability for women. The project focuses on ways to decrease vulnerability and improve sustainable livelihoods for the most at-risk sectors in the population.
- (d) Sustainable, climate smart agriculture strengthens women’s resiliency, mitigates against the impact of climate change, and protects the environment.
- (e) The decimation of the coconut trees on the island is environmentally devastating and economically harmful.

The proposal’s focus and decision were a collaborative process between the female farmers, IHO, MOAFB and agricultural specialists. One-on-one interviews were held with women in the community. They spoke of their successes, challenges, concerns, needs, and solutions. Agricultural specialists proffered ideas and expertise to support some of the challenges and help design a way forward. The MOAFB shared their structure, expertise, and knowledge of working with female farmers.

Project

1. *Describe the activities you will undertake.*

Goal: To increase the capacity of female rural farmers in Antigua and Barbuda by providing more reliable and accessible water sources, increasing empowerment, organizing collective participation, and producing disease resistant coconut trees for reforestation.

Objective 1: To strengthen female led reforestation and production of disease resistant coconut trees for sustainability, economic security, and resilience building.

Objective 2: To improve reliable water sources through repurposed water for sustainable production, increased crop yield, increased soil health, and self-sufficiency.

Objective 3: To strengthen capacity of women farmers by enabling women to launch a cooperative farming organisation.

For Objective 1

Activities:

- 1.1 Hiring and formation of implementation team, trainers, and consultants.
- 1.2 Prepare workplan, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan, and communications plan.
- 1.3 Conduct pre-survey.
- 1.4 Develop training programme to support women in producing disease-resistant coconut trees to produce nuts for reforestation and resale incl. of financial management, organisational development, psychosocial strengthening, and other areas that the women deem valuable.
- 1.5 Press release and media outreach.
- 1.6 Register participants for training.
- 1.7 Train female farmers on coconut tree production, replanting, and marketing.
- 1.8 Train women on financial management, entrepreneurship, psychosocial strengthening, etc.
- 1.9 Evaluate training.
- 1.10 Ongoing mentorship for women farmers in disease resistant coconut production for resale and reforestation.
- 1.11 Trainer-training sessions implemented by cohort of women trained as producers of disease-resistant coconut trees.
- 1.12 Monitoring and evaluation of female-led coconut tree reforestation and women producers of disease-resistant coconut plants.
- 1.13 Develop written material and videos for ongoing training for sustainability and replication.
- 1.14 Assess lessons learned and adjust programme as needed.
- 1.15 Submit mid-term and final reports.

For Objective 2:

Activities:

- 2.1 Hiring and formation of project implementation team, trainers, and consultants.
- 2.2 Prepare workplan, M&E plan, and communications plan.
- 2.3 Press release and media outreach.
- 2.4 Conduct baseline survey on water situation for women farmers.
- 2.5 Source sewage plant and sewage truck.
- 2.6 Quote from three different suppliers of sewage plants and trucks.
- 2.7 Purchase the equipment.
- 2.8 Secure trainers for sewage repurposing and management programme trainer-training.
- 2.9 Train women in sewage repurposing and management.
- 2.10 Participants trained in financial management and business marketing skills.
- 2.11 Evaluate the success of the training (questionnaire to participants).
- 2.12 Monitoring and evaluation.
- 2.13 Develop written material and videos for ongoing training for sustainability and replication.

- 2.14 Assess lessons learned and adjust programme as needed.
- 2.15 Submit mid-term and final reports.

For Objective 3:

Activities:

- 3.1 Hiring and formation of project implementation team.
- 3.2 Prepare workplan, M&E plan and communications plan.
- 3.3 Press release and media outreach.
- 3.4 Conduct social audit (surveys, interviews, focus group discussions) to get women's feedback and input about cooperative organization.
- 3.5 Analyse feedback.
- 3.6 Use feedback to determine areas where support and training are needed to create productive cooperative.
- 3.7 Training seminar on cooperative organisation benefits, structure, and management.
- 3.8 Support women's launch Female Farmer's Collective.
- 3.9 Support women's registration of members.
- 3.10 Support women's registration of Female Farmers Collective NGO.
- 3.11 Support women's launch of first member's meeting, vote for Board members, and approval of by-laws and policies.
- 3.12 Help women establish bank account.
- 3.13 Ongoing training to support women's needs such as: mediation, agricultural practices, psychosocial empowerment, organisational management, etc.
- 3.14 Support women farmers with small loans for three districts: southern, northern and Barbuda.
- 3.15 Manage small loans.
- 3.16 Monitoring and evaluation.
- 3.17 Develop written material and videos for ongoing training for sustainability and replication.
- 3.18 Assess lessons learned and adjust programme as needed.
- 3.19 Submit mid-term and final reports.

2. Explain in narrative form your work plan and provide a proposed schedule.

Year 1:

In months 1-3: (a) hire staff; (b) contract consultants; (c) establish project implementation team; (d) complete workplans, M&E plan, and communications plan and schedules; (e) conduct surveys; (f) meet with stakeholders.

In months 4-8: (a) analyse surveys; (b) press release and media outreach; (c) complete training modules; (d) implement training; (e) source quotes for equipment; (f) negotiate land lease for sewage treatment plant; (g) support women planting disease resistant coconut trees.

In months 9-12: (a) continue training; (b) purchase equipment; (c) support co-operative registration and set up; (d) submit progress report.

Year 2:

In month 1: (a) evaluate project; (b) adjust project plan as needed; (c) launch sewage treatment plant.

In months 2-6: (a) implement and continue training on repurposed water management; (b) support cooperative registration and set up; (c) implement mentorship; (d) maintain media outreach; (e) mid-term survey; (f) call for small grant submissions; (g) continue planting of coconut trees; (h) operationalize sewage treatment plant and sewage collection, transportation, and management.

In months 7-12: (a) approve small grants; (b) launch small grants; (c) complete training manuals and knowledge products; (d) submit progress report; (e) analyse survey; (f) assess lessons learned; (g) adjust programme and implementation accordingly.

Year 3

In months 1-8: (a) mentor grantees and women farmers; (b) support trainer-training; (c) implement additional training as needed; (d) conduct post-surveys; (e) wrap up media outreach; (f) support co-operative challenges and successes; (g) mentor and support water repurposing management system.

In months 9-12: (a) complete manuals and knowledge products; (b) complete M&E; (c) assess lessons learned; (e) share stories; (f) disseminate information and best practices; (g) submit final report.

3. What partners are involved in this project and what are they committed to contributing?

- (a) 6 agricultural districts of women farmers: will contribute with human resources, mentorship, trainer-training, outreach, indigenous knowledge.
- (b) Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Barbuda: will contribute human resources, expertise, land, and project support.
- (c) Agricultural Specialists: will contribute human resources, expertise, mentorship, and project support.
- (d) Antigua State College: training facilities, human resources, and project support.

4. Discuss anticipated outcomes, both immediate and long-term. How will you know if you have achieved them? How will you measure them?

Immediate Outcomes:

- (a) Increased production and replanting of disease resistant coconut trees to improve food security and economic wellbeing of women farmers.
- (b) Improved sustainable and reliable water supply.
- (c) Improved crop production.
- (d) Strengthened co-operation and support amongst women farmers.

- (e) Strengthened psychosocial self-esteem and resiliency.
- (f) Strengthened knowledge and learning in areas of sustainable livelihoods, food security, waste management, and financial management.
- (g) Improved earnings.

Long-term outcomes:

- (a) Strengthened women's community capacity for sustainable livelihoods, food security, economic security, and climate smart agriculture for ongoing resiliency and adaptation to diminish threats to livelihoods and wellbeing.
- (b) Strengthened self-reliance and capacity to resource funding and support.
- (c) Strengthened community-based cooperation and support amongst women.
- (d) Increased systemization for learning and development.

Indicators for measurement:

- (a) Number of women involved in disease resistant coconut tree reforestation.
- (b) Number of disease resistant coconut trees replanted.
- (c) Number of disease resistant nuts produced from coconut trees for replanting.
- (d) Number of members in the female farmer's cooperative.
- (e) Percentage change in crop production.
- (f) Gallons of repurposed water produced.
- (g) Number of training programmes.
- (h) Number of knowledge products produced.
- (i) Number of women attending training.
- (j) Number of women conducting trainer-training.
- (k) Number of women attending trainer-training.
- (l) Percentage of social media reach.

5. What makes your project innovative or different?

- Providing a viable solution to the age-old conundrum of water shortages and access to water in A&B.
- Empowering female farmers in A&B to work together as a community.
- Producing hybrid disease resistant coconut trees for reforestation purposes.
- Creating affordable water sources to increase self-reliance, improve soil health and creating opportunity for income earning.

6. Explain why your project is feasible.

- Invested community of female farmers: Women farmers were part of the design and development to ensure that the project can be implemented successfully.
- Agricultural specialists were consulted and helped design feasible solutions.
- Support of the MOAFB.
- Greater emphasis and interest on sustainable livelihoods due to Covid-19.
- The success of the “Empowering Women Economically Through Climate Smart Sustainable Livelihoods” programme lends reason to believe that we can have similar positive outcomes for this project.
- It supports seven of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals: .

7. Discuss potential challenges to the project and how your organization will address them.

The potential challenges are as follows:

- **Formation of the cooperative:** Cultural mindsets of distrust and negative associations around the governance of a cooperative can get in the way of women coming together to form the cooperative. **Solution:** Social audit of women through surveys, focus groups and interviews to determine mindsets, fears, limitations, needs, expectations, etc. We will use this information to provide training and education to overcome these barriers, break through mindsets, fears, etc. that may sabotage their opportunity for benefits and find doable solution through a participatory approach.
- **Establishing the cooperative:** Registration, setting up by-laws, creating a bank account, etc. are quite prohibitive and challenging in A&B. Rural women farmers may be off put by the difficulties of getting the cooperative up and running. **Solution:** Providing training, guidance, and resources to establish the cooperative. They will be taken through the process with the support needed to get up and running.
- **Sustainability of the cooperative:** Competitiveness, power dynamics, uneven output, corruption, etc. can derail the cooperative. **Solution:** Ensuring that the cooperative is instituted on a solid foundation with by-laws and policies that strengthen its functionality. Education and training will be provided to strengthen healthy governance.
- **Collective management for water repurposing:** The women will need to work as a collective to manage and distribute the sludge, which can cause competitiveness and power struggles that derail success. **Solution:** By providing training, structure, mediation skills, and support, a functional model can be developed and adapted through learning as needed. The key is training, support, and empowerment.
- **Trial in one district:** The water repurposing system will be a trial in one area of Antigua covering the Southern districts. This may cause resentments, jealousy and competitiveness amongst the women who have the system versus the ones who do not. **Solution:** Through education, solid cooperative structure, funding opportunities, the

small grants, money earned through the cooperative, the water repurposing system can be replicated in the other districts.

- **Environmental hazards**: Extreme weather conditions, hurricanes, floods, and other natural disasters are always a potential risk as well as unexpected events, e.g., Covid-19. **Solution**: Nothing we can do to circumvent naturally occurring environmental hazards. We can, however, find new ways to achieve the same goals. IHO has been successfully implementing its projects and achieving its goals and outcomes through adaptation and creative approaches during Covid-19.

8. How will your efforts continue after funding from the IAF ends?

The organization is dedicated to serving the wellbeing of the community. We will continue to seek funding to support innovations for women farmers, and also to support the female farmer's cooperative.

PART 3: BUDGET

Please see attached Excel budget.



INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION
GRANT APPLICATION
PART 1: COVER SHEET

Name of Organization: Enter legal name of organization.

RYU DAN EMPOWERMENT FOUNDATION

Organization ACRONYM:

RDEF

Project Title:

Working Together to Promote Community Change

Project Summary: (Do not exceed 50 words.)

Build stronger and safer communities in Chaguanas and Mayaro capable of adapting to economic and social challenges and thriving.

Duration: 24 Months.

Amount requested from the IAF: \$ 380,324.00 (in US dollars)

Proponent counterpart: \$ 108,453.00 (in US dollars)*

Other counterpart: \$27,938.00 (in US dollars)*

*Counterpart is a contribution from the proposing organization ("proponent") or third party. Counterpart may be in cash donations or kind, including, but not limited to, land, supplies, infrastructure, labor, and office, storage, and meeting space.

How did you hear about the IAF?

It is ironic, we were aware of the IAF for some years but were not aware that you were supporting NGOs in Trinidad and Tobago, because T&T was not listed as an eligible country on your website. Even as recent as February 03, 2021. The irony came when on the evening of February 03, a past collaborator from Democracy International informed us about the virtual session on February 04. We registered and were a participant of that session where we learned that IAF was accepting Grant Proposals from Trinidad and Tobago and was encouraged to submit a proposal.

DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION**Address:**

Street Address: 23 Railway Road, Enterprise

Postal Address (where applicable): Not Applicable

City: Chaguanas

Province (Dept./State): _____

Country: Trinidad and Tobago

Postal Code_____

Office Telephone: 1 - 868
Country/area code 393 - 0922
Telephone Number**Cell Telephone:** 1 - 868
Country/area code 772 - 1417
Telephone Number**Fax:** 1 – 868
Country/area code 665 - 8211
Telephone Number**Email:** ryudandojo@gmail.com**Website:** RDEF is in the process of developing a website**Contact Person(s):** Enter the name(s) of the person(s) primarily responsible for contact with the IAF. Mr. Mrs\. Ms.**John-Logan**
(last name)**Marva,**
(first name)**Executive Director**
(position) Mr. Mrs. Ms.

(last name),

(first name),

(position)

Year Organization was Founded: 2012**Date of Legal Incorporation:** 06 / 13 / 2013
Mon / Day /Year**Direct Beneficiaries** (number of people who will directly participate in and/or benefit from project activities): 1000**Indirect Beneficiaries:** (number of people who will indirectly benefit from project activities): 3000

Funding History: Sources, years, and amounts of previous funding received (excluding from the IAF) in US dollars.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Amount</u>
US Embassy of Trinidad and Tobago	2020	25,000.00
Democracy International	2019 - 2020	321,585.00
Government of Trinidad and Tobago	2019 - 2020	40,000.00
Digicel Foundation	2019	5,000.00
Massy Foundation	2019	1,500.00
US Embassy of Trinidad and Tobago	2015	25,000.00

Has the organization ever received funding from the IAF? No **If so, when?** _____
Grant # (if known): _____ **Amount:** _____

Annual Budget/Operating expenses for the last three years: 2020 – US\$207,153 ; 2019 - US\$159,681;
2018 – US\$15,682.

Organizational Background: Brief description of the applicant organization, including its mission, structure (operating and governing), membership, and achievements.

Mission

Ryu Dan Empowerment Foundation seeks to influence the communities it serves by providing comprehensive and innovative learning services and programming in the areas of literacy, sport development, social and life skills, family life development, vocational skills training, and entrepreneurship.

We seek to partner with all aspects across communities to meet the needs of our beneficiaries and develop relationships that will positively influence their lives. To utilize the sharing of knowledge and the modeling of discipline and unity to help the organization grow and achieve the broader vision of total, sustainable community development, and entrepreneurial stewardship, in Central Trinidad.

Governing Structure (Refers to the organization's form of leadership which might include a board of directors, general assembly, fiscal council, and/or chief executive officer; also indicate how decisions are made, frequency of meetings, etc.) *Please list the board of directors by complete names and positions.*

RDEF's top management consists of the Board of Directors who is responsible for guiding the mission and direction of the organization in partnership with general management and staff including representing the organization and promoting its work to the larger community and the Executive Director, sometimes assisted by advisors. The Executive Director is responsible for the overall direction in which the NGO moves, and the responsibility for managing the day-to-day activities of RDEF. The Management Committee and Administration. The Executive Director is also a member of the board and reports to the Board

Program and project activities are led by a Program Manager and forms its structural core. The Program Manager may be assisted by a Program Coordinator and other assistants, depending on the size of the program/projects being

implemented. Short-term external consultants, who provide specific services for projects, or field staff who are hired to implement projects in the target community, also fall under this section.

Board meetings are held every two (2) months

RDEF Board of Directors is listed below

Rawle Logan	- Chairman
Lt Co (Ret) Ricardo Garcia	- Vice- Chairman
Claire Sylvester-Daly	- Treasurer
Mrs. Marva John Logan	- Executive Director
Lorraine Phillip	- Secretary
Karen-Jo Bennett	- Director
Marvin Ralph	- Director
Everon Taitt	- Director

Operating Structure (Refers to the division of labor within the organization which might include an educational team, a communications team, an administrative department, etc.)

- A **Board of Directors** whose responsibility is to oversee the organization, obligated to due diligence, duty to care, loyalty, and compliance to well-founded decisions, governs the organization. The Board is responsible for the overall policy and direction of the organization which includes the delegation of responsibility for the daily operations of RDEF to the Executive Director, Management Committee; Administration, and Staff.
- **The Executive Director** oversees the general management of the organization: Responsibilities involve overseeing the administrative team, programs, and strategic plan of the organization. Other key duties include fund development, marketing, and community outreach. The ED reports directly to the Board of Directors.
- **The Administration** is responsible for overseeing the administrative and financial management, accountability requirements, and human resources management of the office. Preserves the integrity of the organization, procurement process, and human resources, looking out for the interests of the organization. Provides technical assistance in implementing and complying with financial and administrative procedures to ensure compliance with regulations and serves as the financial liaison to the BOD. An external accounting agency is contracted to provide financial consultation and accounting support services.
- **Staff Members:** are responsible for the day-to-day functioning and implementation of its programs and projects and form part of the administration. Duties are segregated. No one person has complete control over all phases of any significant transaction and reports to the Executive Director
- **Management Committee's** role is not to govern the organization but to ensure the effective management and monitoring of the organization's day-to-day operations operationalizing the strategic plan and schedule of events. The committee is comprised of the leader from each of the organization's pillars as well as Board representation with key responsibilities for the effective running of the organization.

Membership (Only for membership organizations; describe the members, criteria to joining, fees charged, etc.)

Not Applicable

Organizational Achievements (Describe your organization's founding, history, and past achievements)

Ryu Dan Empowerment Foundation (RDEF), formerly Ryu Dan Dojo, is a multicultural community-based/non-governmental organization (CBNGO) established in 2012. RDEF was incorporated as a Non-Profit Organization under the Companies Act (1995) in 2013. A Board of Directors whose responsibility is to oversee the organization, obligated to due diligence, duty to care, loyalty, and compliance to well-founded decisions, governs the organization.

With a record of accomplishment exceeding 7 years, RDEF's initiatives have become a continued and successful part of the local community. Over the past 6 years, RDEF has implemented projects for the US Embassy, the Government

of Trinidad and Tobago, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Democracy International, and other donors utilizing our innovative **Sport +(Plus) Model** and Martial Arts to support education, reduce crime and violence in hotspot areas in Central Trinidad and other regions, enhance youth participation, promote self-employment skills training and boost entrepreneurship.

Our primary undertakings are education, youth development, sport (martial arts), good governance, advocacy, support for the vulnerable migrants in host communities, and social and economic development initiatives. The organization has strong networking across communities as well as national organizations throughout Trinidad and Tobago.

RDEF's innovative Sport+(Plus) Model incorporates elements related to education, entrepreneurship, family and community development, sport, social and life skills, and vocational skills for a comprehensive approach to development. We created this program out of the growing awareness that to further develop our community, we needed to be able to demonstrate real and sustainable change. This required a more focused and cohesive approach to addressing growing social needs and, as a result, we initiated the branding of a collective working model for Ryu Dan.

Ryu Dan has successfully implemented projects between 2015 and 2020 which include

- Democracy International Sub-Awardee - to implement the Community Resilience Initiative Trinidad and Tobago to increase opportunities for highly vulnerable migrant and local populations and to deter recruitment of children and youth into crime and violence or other exploitative or extremist activities - 2019/2020
- US Embassy of Trinidad and Tobago to implement Break the Cycle Program - dedicated to supporting the social, educational, intellectual, and physical development of youths, individuals, and families – 2020
- Government of Trinidad and Tobago Subvention for Community Development – 2019/2020
- Massy Foundation – Supported Read For Life Program (2 Computers and Printer) – 2019
- Digicel Foundation – Martial Arts (Procurement of Training Equipment) – 2019
- Safe CommiT/US Embassy Creating Champions: Mentor at-risk youth as identified by school authorities (Principal/Social Worker/ Teachers) from Enterprise Government Primary School that was susceptible to the push and pull factors of Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) – 2015

Project-related Experience (Describe your organization's experience in the proposed project area(s) or sector(s))

RDEF is already providing services to vulnerable communities and knows of the complexities that frame the targeted communities. Over the past 6 years, we have been using our safe spaces to connect the vulnerable populations with the services they need. . Most recently (2019 – 2020) Ryu Dan Empowerment Foundation successfully implemented the USAID-funded Community Resilience Initiative (CRI) program in Trinidad and Tobago reducing the victimization of migrants and supporting the engagement of TT nationals and Venezuelan migrants, fostering trust, and building community resilience as a Sub-Awardee of Democracy International.

Links to achievements and success stories::

<https://youtu.be/npBLYtUDFq8>

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1klxI0xNtogIM6I4Uh2ADG41MWDvyG8kT/view?usp=sharin>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d95qlowSeOq&feature=youtu.be>

<https://youtu.be/DIgYKG-wckU>



INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION
GRANT APPLICATION
PART 1: COVER SHEET

Name of Organization: Enter legal name of organization.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines Conservation Fund Inc.

Organization ACRONYM:

SVGCF

Project Title: Empowering Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and communities to be active stewards of biodiversity conservation through capacity building, strengthening food security and creating livelihood options.

Project Summary: (Do not exceed 50 words.)

Cognizant of the Challenges faced by CBOs, the threat COVID-19 poses to food security and livelihoods, and coupled with climate change, the SVGCF wishes to implement a nature-based economic recovery programme, to empower CBOs and communities by providing training for capacity building and strengthen food security while creating livelihood options.

Duration: 24 Months.

Amount requested from the IAF: \$173,890.00 (in US dollars)

Proponent counterpart: \$115,060.00 (in US dollars) * *In contributions from SVGCF, RVA and NPRBA*

Other counterpart: \$42,500.00 (in US dollars) * *in kind contributions from SVGCF, RVA and NPRBA.*

*Counterpart is a contribution from the proposing organization ("proponent") or third party. Counterpart may be in cash donations or in kind, including, but not limited to, land, supplies, infrastructure, labor, and office, storage and meeting space.

How did you hear about the IAF?

Information was shared by Caribbean Biodiversity Fund (CBF).

DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Address:

Street Address: Corner of Lower Long Lane and Higginson Street,

Postal Address (where applicable): Suite K058, Halifax Street, Kingstown, St. Vincent

City: Kingstown Province (Dept./State): NA Country: St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Postal Code: VC0100

<u>Office Telephone:</u>	<u>784</u>	<u>453-1624</u>
Country/area code		Telephone Number
<u>Cell Telephone:</u>	<u>784</u>	<u>531-3204</u>
Country/area code		Telephone Number
<u>Fax:</u>		
Country/area code		Telephone Number
<u>Email:</u>	ceo@svqcf.org	
<u>Website:</u>	www.svgcf.org	

Contact Person(s): Enter the name(s) of the person(s) primarily responsible for contact with the IAF.

Mr. Mrs. Ms.

<u>Harry</u> (last name)	<u>Vanburn</u> (first name)	<u>Chief Executive Officer</u> (position)
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Year Organization was Founded: 2015

Date of Legal Incorporation: 11 / 30 / 2015
Mon / Day /Year

Direct Beneficiaries (number of people who will directly participate in and/or benefit from project activities):

It is estimated that not only will project participants benefit but the benefits will extend to the communities in which the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) operate. It is expected that at least 20 participants will benefit from training in global warming and permaculture design while at least 20 CSOs will benefit from the training and capacity building programmes to be implemented through the project.

Indirect Beneficiaries: (number of people who will indirectly benefit from project activities):

While it is not known how many persons will benefit indirectly, it is envisaged that the communities in which the participants live and CSOs operate will benefit from the best practices and lessons learned from the interventions. Any specific training provided to a group will also be extended to other persons associated with the group.

Funding History: Sources, years and amounts of previous funding received (excluding from the IAF) in US dollars.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Prefinancing Agreement (CBF)	2018	\$45,000
Prefinancing Agreement (CBF)	2019	\$45,000
Prefinancing Agreement (CBF)	2020	\$45,000
Multi donor Endowment fund (CBF)	2019/2020	\$185,315.56
Private sector Massy Stores	2020	\$3,703.70

Organizational Background: Brief description of the applicant organization, including its mission, structure (operating and governing), membership and achievements.

<u>Has the organization ever received funding from the IAF?</u> <u>NO</u>	<u>If so, when?</u> _____
<u>Grant # (if known):</u> _____	<u>Amount:</u> _____

Annual Budget/Operating expenses for the last three years:

Operational Expenses:

2019.....\$155,883
2018.....\$73,362
2017.....\$2, 592

Mission (Do not exceed 100 words.)

To provide funding to support conservation of biodiversity in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

Vision (Do not exceed 100 words.)

To ensure marine and terrestrial ecosystems of St. Vincent and the Grenadines are healthy and communities are active stewards in its conservation and management.

Governing Structure (Refers to the organization's form of leadership which might include a board of directors, general assembly, fiscal council and/or chief executive officer; also indicate how decisions are made, frequency of meetings, etc.)

The Bye Laws establish the governance of the SVGCF and prescribes the procedures for such governance. The SVGCF is established as a non-profit organization under the "Companies Act, Cap 143" for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and registered as No. 114/2015 on November 30, 2015. Leadership representing the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and a broad group of civil society actors including members of the conservation community and private sectors founded the SVGCF.

The SVGCF By-Laws state that it will be governed by a Board of Directors comprised of Founder Member Directors, Affiliated Directors, and Non-Affiliated Directors. Founder members are identified as a person from the Saint Vincent and the Grenadines National Trust; the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning; and Sustainable Grenadines Inc. Affiliated Directors are from entities of the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, represented by National Parks, Rivers and Beaches Authority; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; and the Ministry of Health Wellness and the Environment. Non-Affiliated Directors are currently, the St Vincent and the Grenadines Hotels and Tourism Association; the St. Vincent and the Grenadines Chamber of Industry and Commerce; and The Lions Club Kingstown SVG.

All key decisions are sanctioned by the Board which is guided by the Organization's Bye Laws. The Board meets as often as necessary but no less than twice each year.

The Officers of the SVGCF consist of the President, the Vice-President, the Secretary/Treasurer and the Chief Executive Officer. The Officers are responsible for the signing of contracts, documents and instruments in writing.

The Chief Executive Officer manages and directs the operations of the SVGCF. Annual Audits are undertaken by external auditors who are chosen through a competitive process of request for Proposals (RFPs).

The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) that is responsible for all matters pertaining grant making, including review of grant proposals and advising the Board on the grants to be issued. The Bye Laws allows for the Board to establish adhoc committees when needed.

The work of the SVGCF is guided by the following institutional documents:

- The SVGCF Operational Manual
- The SVGCF Grant Making Framework
- The SVGCF Resource Mobilization Plan
- The SVGCF Communication Plan
- The SVGCF Strategic Plan.

Operating Structure (Refers to the division of labor within the organization which might include an educational team, a communications team, an administrative department, etc.)

The Board of the SVGCF is responsible for all sanctioning all key decisions that are made and policy making.

The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) is responsible for all matters incidental to the grant making process. However, the final decisions are made by the Board based on recommendations from the TAC.

The Secretariat of the SVGF is comprised of two staff: The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Administrative Assistant. The Secretariat focusses on the communications, visibility and public awareness of the SVGCF.

The Chief Executive Officer focuses on grant making, and sustainable financing and is responsible for the day-to-day operations and grant making activities of the SVGCF.

The Administrative Assistant charged with the responsibility for the coordination of activities, basic communication and ensuring the proper function and maintenance of the office. The book keeping is undertaken in house by the Administrative Assistant, under the guidance of the external accounting firm that provides training from time to time to ensure proper accounting and bookkeeping practices.

Financial audits are done annually by an external auditing firm. The Board appoints a firm of Auditors which is responsible for reviewing and verifying the accuracy of financial records and compliance with established rules of procurement, among others.

Membership (Only for membership organizations; describe the members, criteria to joining, fees charged, etc.)

Leadership representing the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and a broad group of civil society actors including members of the conservation community and private sectors makes up the membership of the SVGCF. The Board of Directors (membership) is made up of the following:

Founder Member Directors

- (i) A person from The Saint Vincent and the Grenadines National Trust;
- (ii) A person from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning;
- (iii) A person from the Sustainable Grenadines Inc.;

Non-Affiliated Directors

- (i) St. Vincent and the Grenadines Hotels and Tourism Association;
- (ii) St. Vincent and the Grenadines Chamber of Industry and Commerce; and
- (iii) The Lions Club St Vincent South;

Affiliate Directors

- (i) National Parks, Rivers and Beaches Authority;
- (ii) Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries;
- (iii) Ministry of Health Wellness and the Environment.

The SVGCF Board members represent their organizations on a voluntary basis and serve without remuneration except for a nominal stipend and no Director shall directly or indirectly receive any profit from his position, provided that a Director may be paid or reimbursed for reasonable expenses incurred by him in the performance of his duties.

Members are not required to pay membership fees.

Organizational Achievements (Describe your organization's founding, history and past achievements)

The SVGCF was established through the GEF financed Sustainable Financing and Management of Eastern Caribbean Marine Ecosystems implemented by the World Bank and Executed by the TNC. One of the objectives of the project was the establishment of National Conservation Funds in the 5 participating countries of the Eastern Caribbean.

SVGCF is established as a non-profit organization under the "Companies Act, Cap 143" for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and registered as No. 114/2015 on November 30, 2015 and is guided by its Bye Laws.

The general purpose of the SVGCF is to provide a sustainable flow of funds to supplement existing and future funds from any other sources to enable the SVGCF to support the long-term management and expansion of the Saint Vincent and the Grenadines National System of Protected Areas and other activities that contribute substantially to the conservation, protection and maintenance of biodiversity. The two (2) primary focuses of the SVGCF are grant making

and financial resource mobilization through sustainable financing mechanisms. The SVGCF also provides assistance to Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) through training and substantial mentoring.

Project-related Experience (Describe your organization's experience in the proposed project area(s) or sector(s))

The SVGCF issued its first call for proposals on December 2, 2019 which focused on two of its four grant making goals: Goal 1-Protect and enhance ecosystems: Protect and enhance critical ecosystems in St. Vincent and the Grenadines against threats inclusive of pollution, unsustainable development, climate change.

Goal 3- Create responsible communities: Educate, raise awareness and empower citizens of St. Vincent and the Grenadines to support conservation efforts.

The call followed a two-step application process: (1) The submission of Concept Notes. (2) Applicants with selected Concept Notes were invited to submit full proposals.

Under this call XCD \$350,000.00 Or USD \$129,630.00 was allocated to directly support projects with the following activities: The grant sizes ranged from XCD \$13,500.00 - \$135,000.00 or USD \$5,000 - \$50,000 with a maximum implementation time of 24 months.

Under this call for proposals 15 concept notes (CN) were submitted. In keeping with the SVGCF operational procedures and grant making frame work and process, the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) met on January 22nd, 2020 and recommended six (6) CN for approval by the SVGCF Board to submit full proposals. All 6 CN were approved for the full proposal stage at the SVGCF board meeting held on February 6, 2020. The TAC held a second meeting on March 25th, 2020 and recommend 3 proposals to the SVGCF Board for funding. All 3 recommendations were approved for funding by the SVGCF Board at the board meeting held on April 16th, 2020.

SVGCF APPROVED PROPOSALS		
ORGANIZATION	PROJECT TITLE	GRANT SIZE (USD)
1. SERENITY DIVE INC.	Reef replanting and school dive program	\$34,200.00
2. SUSTAINABLE GRENADINES INC.	Building a Zero Waste Ecosystem for Enhanced Biodiversity for Birds and People at Belmont Salt Pond	\$33,640.00
3. TOBAGO CAYS MARINE PARK	Enhancement of resource management capacity within the Tobago Cays Marine Park	\$47,000.00

Grant agreements were signed by all of the grantees. All three projects have begun implementation and have already submitted their first interim report for the first disbursement. The interim report is a combination of narrative and financial report with supporting documents (invoices, receipts...etc) along with any photos and videos. The reports were reviewed to ensure compliance before the second disbursement was approved.

Recently, the SVGCF in partnership with the other & Caribbean Conservation Funds have developed proposals for joint regional projects.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION PART 2: NARRATIVE

The application is the first step in developing a potential relationship with the IAF. This is your opportunity to share how you developed your ideas. Please address the following:

Context

The issues presented in this proposal is two fold:

- The issue of climate change and its adverse effects on the environment; and
- The effective and sustainable operations of Community Based Organizations (CBOs)

Climate change continues to be a prevalent topic of global importance. In St. Vincent and the Grenadines, addressing climate change is a critical development priority. Over the years, the country has experienced its own share of negative impacts of the phenomena, which have resulted in loss of life, depletion of livestock, land degradation, beach erosion, soil erosion, loss of property and livelihoods. Simultaneously, the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic is disrupting the world as we knew it. While such disruptions have not been documented as yet for Small Island Developing States (SIDS), St. Vincent and the Grenadines, like all Caribbean SIDS, will undoubtedly suffer disastrously from the economic fallout of the virus. With an economy geared almost entirely towards tourism and financial services, this crisis is leaving our people highly vulnerable to food insecurity, as well as potential conflicts and other disasters which we have not even begun to imagine as yet.

In St. Vincent and the Grenadines, COVID-19 has created multiple socio-economic challenges, as indeed it has throughout the region. These include, inter alia, a health crisis, an abrupt halt to economic activity, volatile financial markets, weak investor confidence, price shocks, lower remittance in-flow, reduced availability of traded goods, and suspension of all international travel. At the individual level, layoffs and the temporary closure of non-essential services has meant that most households have less disposable income. The closure of schools has resulted in children losing access to nutritious school meals. These socio-economic challenges are compounded by a simultaneous increase in food prices. Spikes in demand, reduced production, altered supply chains, transportation issues, heightened restrictions and food safety issues along with dramatic changes in the price of stocks and oil all contribute to food price inflation.

In the year 2009, the National Park Rivers and Beaches Authority (NPRBA) embarked on a co-management relationship with the Community Based Organizations (CBOs) to administrate the various Community Tourism Sites. These Sites were built to enhance our tourism product, protect our natural resources for sustainable use, and to achieve economic and social benefits to improve the livelihood of our citizens. As an initiative to enhance and support sustainable development, the inclusion of Community was pivotal. The co-management relationship between NPRBA and the CBOs has increased employment, protection of our natural resources for sustainable use, and has encouraged community development by empowering community groups to play an active role in the administration of these sites. A total of nine (9) sites are co-managed by the NPRBA and the CBOs.

To this end the SVGCF will combine its efforts with that of the Richmond Vale Academy (RVA) to carry out a climate change programme and that of the NPRBA to implement a capacity building program to enhance the efficiency and sustainability of CBOs. The RVA is already well known for a number of successful initiatives in environmental conservation and climate change, whereas the NPRBA is a leader in the management of national sites and protected areas in St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

Given its experience and the experience of its Board and staff members, the SLUNCF has begun to play a leadership role amongst the Caribbean Conservation Trust Funds which also need similar institutional and organisational strengthening as the SLUNCF and which need a platform to share experiences and best practices.

1. Describe the community/communities expected to participate, including all characteristics you believe relevant.

The following communities are expected to participate in this project:

- Lewward (North, Central & South)
- Windward (North, Central & South)
- Kingstown (East & West)
- St. George (East & West)
- Marriaqua
- The Grenadines (Bequia & Union Island)

The SVGCF through the RVA would like to form a Village Action Programme that creates ecological communities island-wide. These communities will be models that each contain ecological home gardens, lush vegetation, trees and they will embody cleanliness, recycling practices, and strong community bonds.

The programme will include:

- Environmental education programs for youth and adults
- Environmental community engagement programs, such as volunteer participation, community advocacy
- Serve low-income and disadvantaged communities
- Provide repeat engagement with the same individuals to build on lessons learned

The list of CBOs expected to participate in this project are:

1. Barrouallie Tourism and Heritage Organization
2. Belmont Educational Development Organization
3. Black Point Ecotourism Development Organization
4. Buccament Development Organization
5. Cumberland Valley Ecotourism Organization
6. Layou Tourism and Heritage Organization

7. Owia Heritage Organization
8. Rawacou Development Council
9. North Leeward Tourism Association

The SVGCF through the NPRBA will provide capacity building for CBOs. Given the experience of the NPRBA, there are strong indications that:

- i. Many Community based groups are still in the embryonic stage – they Lack the experience and institutional capacity to carry out a successful project
- ii. Many Community groups over the years are facing serious gaps that impacts on membership and continuity
- iii. Many community groups lack sustainable finance mechanism
- iv. Many Community groups are often led by a single leader; decision making is very centralised and the group is dependent on the leader to mobilise resources and to implement projects; succession planning is often not a priority
- v. Many Community based groups are very often left out of the decision making that involves their lives and livelihoods; In as much as stakeholder participation is much touted in development, the ambitions and concerns of these groups are not taken into consideration in the design of national development programmes and projects;
- vi. Working with smaller, community-based organizations will allow the SVGCF to develop wider outreach efforts with much fewer resources; and

2. How do the community members or constituents engage in your project?

The environmental programme with the RVA is aimed at improving the natural environment in St Vincent and the Grenadines. Over the next two years, the RVA will implement this Initiative to make strides to continue to support efforts to increase climate science education on the island. The main goal of this programme is to inform and inspire the public to take action to protect our planet from future climate impacts. Specifically, the RVA would like to form a Village Action Programme that creates ecological communities island-wide. These communities will be models that each contain ecological home gardens, lush vegetation, trees and they will embody cleanliness, recycling practices, and strong community bonds.

The programme will focus on:

- Environmental education programs for youth and adults
- Environmental community engagement programs, such as volunteer participation, community advocacy
- Serve low-income and disadvantaged communities
- Provide repeat engagement with the same individuals to build on lessons learned

There will also an element of climate science education that incorporates the following topics:

- a) clean air;
- b) clean water;
- c) waste reduction/recycling;
- d) water conservation.

The capacity building and training program through the NPRBA is aimed at addressing the many challenges face by the CBOs and to help them cultivate skills to function effectively to achieve their goals and improve their sustainability. The main objectives of the programme will be (1) to develop the organizational capacity of the CBOs and lead them to operate more effectively and sustainably; and (2) to establish technical and financial support for those unregistered CBOs to obtain legal status.

The programme will address the following:

1. Development of curriculum and training plan for strengthening CBOs
2. Gap assessment of capacities of selected CBOs
3. Development of individual capacity enhancement programmes for each CBO
4. Conduct training for 25 members of the different CBOs in organizational capacity building
5. Readiness assessment of CBOs to co-manage national sites
6. Provide technical and financial assistance to unregistered CBOs to acquire legal personality.

3. Have you worked together in the past? How and why?

The SVGCF has not worked directly with the RVA nor the NPRBA in the past. However, through its last call for proposals, the SVGCF worked individually with both entities and assisted them in the preparation and submission of a proposal. Such assistance included training in the use of the SVGCF protocols, procedures and application form.

4. Identify the situation(s) you are addressing (the scope, nature, causes and social or economic impact).

The situation that we are facing is the enablement CBOs and communities to be active stewards of biodiversity conservation through capacity building, strengthening food security and creating livelihood options. The general scope of this proposal is as follows:

- i. Training in Climate Change, Global Warming and Permaculture design

- ii. Strengthening CBOs and community groups to increase their institutional capacity to function more effectively and sustainably and to help in the protection of the environment by becoming active stewards of biodiversity conservation
- iii. Strengthen SVGCF's Administrative and organisational capacity to position itself as the primary grant making organization in St. Vincent and the Grenadines.
- iv. Share the experience and lessons learned in permaculture design to other Caribbean National Conservation Funds with the aim that similar projects can be replicated in the various islands.

5. How did you decide on the proposal focus and who participated in the decision?

The decision came from Board discussion as well as discussions with both the RVA and NPRBA. These discussions revealed that the post COVID-19 recovery and Climate change are socio economic and environmental stressors that need immediate attention.

Project

6. Describe the activities you will undertake.

Component 1 – Training in Climate Change, Global Warming and Permaculture design and establish 13 ecological gardens in different communities

- i. Recruit participants/students for programme
- ii. Deliver training on global warming and climate change at RVA
- iii. Deliver training in Permaculture design (PDC) at RVA
- iv. Present certificates to graduates in PDC
- v. Scope for and mobilise homes to establish gardens
- vi. Map and design gardens
- vii. Prepare soil and set up garden
- viii. Plant seedlings
- ix. Teach on-site lessons to families
- x. Assist other families in neighbouring communities with workshops that introduce composting and mulching techniques, cooking and nutrition lessons

Component 2 – Strengthening CBOs and community groups to increase their institutional capacity to function more effectively and sustainably and to help in the protection of the environment by becoming active stewards of biodiversity conservation

- i. Development of appropriate protocols and procedures for selection of CBOs and community Groups for capacity building
- ii. Development of a curriculum and training plan for strengthening CBOs
- iii. Gap assessment of capacities of selected CBOs
- iv. Development of individual capacity enhancement programmes for each CBO
- v. Conduct training for 25 members of the different CBOs in organizational capacity building
- vi. Readiness assessment of CBOs to co-manage national sites
- vii. Provide technical and financial assistance to unregistered CBOs to acquire legal standing.

Component 3 – Strengthen SVGCF's Institutional and organisational capacity to position itself as the primary grant making organization in St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

- i. Gap Assessment of the SVGCF's operational and institutional capacities
- ii. Training and capacity building for SVGCF staff and Board Members
- iii. Policies and procedures (revision of existing ones and implementation of new ones)
- iv. Revision of the SVGCF Grant Making Framework
- v. Revision of SVGCF Resource Mobilization Plan
- vi. Revision of SVGCF Strategic Plan
- vii. Revision of SVGCF Communication Plan
- viii. Revision of SVGCF operational Manual

Component 4 – Sharing of experiences in Climate Change, Global Warming and Permaculture design with Caribbean NCTFs

- i. Exchanges and field visits between NCTFs
- ii. Workshops for sharing best practices and lessons learned from training in Climate Change, Global Warming and Permaculture design

7. Explain in narrative form your work plan and provide a proposed schedule.

The project will be made up of the following elements which will incorporate all of the 4 components above

- i. Inception – further consultations with IAF, RVA, NRPBA other relevant project stakeholders
- ii. Recruit participants/students for climate change, global warming and Permaculture design programme
- iii. Deliver training to participants/students for climate change, global warming and Permaculture design at RVA
- iv. Scope for and mobilise homes to establish gardens
- v. Teach on-site lessons to families
- vi. Assist other families in neighbouring communities with workshops that introduces composting and mulching techniques, cooking and nutrition lessons
- vii. Seek and mobilise schools for clean-up campaign
- viii. Schedule and undertake clean-up activities
- ix. Development of a curriculum and training plan for strengthening CBOs
- x. Gap assessment of capacities of selected CBOs
- xi. Development of individual capacity enhancement programmes for each CBO
- xii. Conduct training for 25 members of the different CBOs in organizational capacity building
- xiii. Readiness assessment of CBOs to co-manage national sites
- xiv. Provide technical and financial assistance to unregistered CBOs to acquire legal standing.
- xv. Gap Assessment of the SVGCF's operational and institutional capacities
- xvi. Training and capacity building for SVGCF staff and Board Members
- xvii. Policies and procedures (revision of existing ones and implementation of new ones)
- xviii. Revision of SVGCF Institutional documents (i.e. Resource Mobilization Plan, Strategic Plan, Grant Making Framework, Operational Manual and Communication Plan)
- xix. Exchanges and field visits between NCTFs
- xx. Workshops for sharing best practices and lessons learned from training in Climate Change, Global Warming and Permaculture design
- xxi. Procurement of goods and services as necessary
- xxii. Travel for exchanges between NCTFs
- xxiii. Project administration (this will include project management, fiduciary management, and reporting).

The schedule is presented in Table 1 below.

ACTIVITIES	QUARTERS							
	Y1				Y2			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Component 1: Training in Climate Change, Global Warming and Permaculture design and establish 13 ecological gardens in different communities								
Inception	■							
Recruit participants/students for climate change, global warming and Permaculture design programme	■							
Deliver training on global warming and climate change at RVA		■						
Deliver training in Permaculture design (PDC) at RVA		■						
Present certificates to graduates in PDC			■					
Scope for and mobilise homes to establish gardens			■					
Map and design gardens				■				
Prepare soil and set up garden					■			
Plant seedlings						■		
Teach on-site lessons to families						■		
Assist other families in neighbouring communities with workshops that introduces composting and mulching techniques, cooking and nutrition lessons							■	
Seek and mobilise schools for clean-up campaign (includes mobilisation coordination and stipend)								■
Schedule and undertake clean-up activities (includes snack-box and transportation)								■

ACTIVITIES	QUATERS							
	Y1				Y2			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Component 2: Strengthening CBOs and community groups to increase their institutional capacity to function more effectively and sustainably and to help in the protection of the environment by becoming active stewards of biodiversity conservation								
Inception	■							
Development of a curriculum and training plan for strengthening CBOs		■						
Gap assessment of capacities of selected CBOs			■					
Development of individual capacity enhancement programmes for each CBO			■	■	■	■	■	■
Conduct training for CBOs in organizational capacity building in the following areas: Project proposal writing Communication and networking skills, Financial Management, record keeping, Leadership and Sustainable livelihoods. Training will be conducted in 5 constituencies across SVG. A total of 25 trainings would be conducted.			■	■	■	■	■	■
Readiness assessment of CBOs to co-manage national sites							■	
Provide technical and financial assistance to unregistered community groups to acquire legal standing.	■	■						
Component 3 – Strengthen SVGCF's Institutional and organisational capacity to position itself as the primary grant making organization in St. Vincent and the Grenadines.								
Inception	■							
Gap Assessment of the SVGCF's operational and institutional capacities		■						
Training and capacity building for SVGCF staff and Board Members			■	■	■	■	■	
Policies and procedures (revision of existing ones and implementation of new ones)			■	■				
Revision of SVGCF Institutional documents (i.e. Resource Mobilization Plan, Strategic Plan, Grant Making Framework, Operational Manual and Communication Plan)				■	■	■	■	■
Component 4 – Sharing of experiences in Climate Change, Global Warming and Permaculture design with Caribbean NCTFs								
Inception	■							
Exchanges and field visits between NCTFs						■		
Workshops for sharing best practices and lessons learned from training in Climate Change, Global Warming and Permaculture design				■			■	
Project Administration	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Project Close-Out						■		
Stakeholder de-briefing							■	
Implementation Close-out Report							■	

8. What partners are involved in this project and what are they committed to contributing?

The partners Involved in this Project are the following

- Richmond Vale Academy (RVA)
- National Parks Rivers and Beaches Authority (NPRBA)

. The partners are committed to providing technical assistance in the implementation of this project.

9. Discuss anticipated outcomes, both immediate and long-term. How will you know if you have achieved them? How will you measure them?

The Outcomes are listed below:

Ultimate Outcome	1. St Vincent and the Grenadines will be a pilot for food security and livelihoods creation, in the OECS region, by establishing eco-logical communities. 2. That CBOs are strengthened to increase their institutional capacity to function more effectively and sustainably and to help in the protection of the environment by becoming active stewards of biodiversity conservation				
Intermediate/ Long Term outcome(s)	1. Communities in St. Vincent and the Grenadines will be more knowledgeable and better trained in environmentally sound and sustainable practices that are climate compliant and use this knowledge to assist their communities with implementing a series of environmentally friendly actions that are sustainable and help in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic where food security and livelihood creation is concerned. 2. CBOs are strengthened and are better prepared to co-manage national sites 3. The SVGCF's Institutional and organisational capacity is strengthened to position itself as the primary grant making organization in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. 4. The Caribbean Conservation Trust Funds have a platform for growing through sharing of experiences, best practices and lessons learned.				
Immediate/ Short term outcome(s)	1.1 <i>13 Persons are trained in global warming, climate change and Permaculture design (PDC)</i>	1.2 <i>Establishment of 13 ecological home gardens in different communities throughout St. Vincent and the Grenadines that contributes to food security and livelihood creation</i>	1.3 <i>communities are assisted with workshops that introduces composting and mulching techniques, cooking and nutrition lessons</i>	1.4 <i>At least 25 CBO members trained, enhancing organizational capacity improving the performance of their respective organizations</i>	1.5 <i>Unregistered Community Based Organizations have acquired legal status.</i>

10. What makes your project innovative or different?

This project aims to create a Village Action Programme that creates ecological communities island-wide. These communities will be models that each contain ecological home gardens, lush vegetation, trees and they will embody cleanliness, recycling practices, and strong community bonds. Also its seeks to optimize the operations of CBOs by cultivating skills that help them function effectively to achieve their goals and improve their sustainability.

It seeks to create a unique opportunity to empowers CBOs and communities to become active stewards of biodiversity conservation through capacity building, strengthening food security and creating livelihood options. The

11. Explain why your project is feasible.

The project is feasible because the SVGCF, RVA and NPRBA all have a common platform in the fight against global warming and climate change, conservation of biodiversity, while providing a forum for community engagement, representation and involvement and providing regular funding for local programmes.

12. Discuss potential challenges to the project and how your organization will address them.

Risk Register	
Risks	Mitigation Strategies
Difficulty finding adequate number of participants for training in climate change, global warning and permaculture design	the SVGCF will use its network of community organizations and NGOs to assist with and ensure that an adequate number of persons are recruited for the programme
Participants lose interest, migrate from respective communities or backslide from initiative	The SVGCF will ensure that a thorough screening and interview process is done before participants are selected for the program. This will help to ascertain the willingness of the selected participant to complete that training at RVA and follow through to the end of the program
Inadequate capacities of CBOs	Needs assessment undertaken during inception will identify capacity deficit and training will be tailored to meet that deficit
Response to capacity building is limited	Undertake a capacity gaps assessment in order to determine the particular and unique capacity needs of the CBO. Develop a capacity enhancement plan that is unique to the group
Limited organisational capacity of CBO to co-manage national sites	Undertake a readiness assessment to ensure that each CBO has the capacity to co-manage national sites

13. How will your efforts continue after funding from the IAF ends?

The SVGCF will continue to seek out funding to support local programmes.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION
PART 3: BUDGET

- Project budget must be in U.S. dollars. Please specify date and exchange rate used:
 Date: _____ Exchange rate: _____
- List by line item the amount requested from the IAF as well as counterpart contributions that will be dedicated to the project.
 - "Proponent Counterpart" refers to contributions from the organization submitting the proposal;
 - "Beneficiary Contributions" refers to contributions from the people benefiting from or participating in project activities when different from the "Proponent;"
 - "Other Contributions" refers to resources raised from outside sources that are necessary for project implementation;
 - In-kind contributions (e.g. goods; services; office, meeting, storage or other space; land; etc.), must be ascribed a monetary value.
 - Use footnotes to detail the source of each counterpart contribution.
- Identify at least one lettered sub-item for each of the applicable numbered line items. A list of examples of sub-items is provided on the following page.
- Note that salaries should include employee benefits if required by local employment laws.

Line Items	Request IAF	Proponent Counterpart	Beneficiary Contributions		Other Contributions		
	Cash	Cash	In-Kind	Cash	In-Kind	Cash	In-Kind
1. Administrative Expenses	20,940.00	25,660.00		0		0	
a. Rent, (1000 USD/month x 24 months)	10,000.00	14,000.00					
b. Public utilities,(300 USD/month X 24 months)	2,880.00	4,320.00					
c. office supplies and furnishings, (400 USD/month x 24 months)	5,760.00	3,840.00					
d. Telephone (100 USD/month x 24 months)	1,400.00	1,000.00					
e. insurance, bank charges	900	2,500.00					
2. Construction							
a. etc.							
3. Dissemination	6,000.00	12,000.00					
a. Publications (flat fee 3000 for 24 months)	1,000.00	2,000.00					
b. Printing, (flyers, promo material... flat fee of 5,000 for 24 months)	1,000.00	4,000.00					
c. seminars, (2 /year X 2 years x 2000/seminar)	4,000.00	4,000.00					
d. On-line presence (website, social media)		2,000.00					
4. Equipment		2,000.00					
a. LCD Projector for training	-	2,000.00					

5. Human Resources – Salaries	14,000.00	30,400.00					
a. CEO (15%)	10,000.00	22,400.00					
b. Administrative Assistant (30%)	4,000.00	8,000.00					
6. Human Resources – Contracted Services	83,000.00	10,000.00					
a. Project Coordinator (part Time 1,500 USD/month x 24 months)	26,000.00	10,000.00					
b. Deliver training to 13 participants on global warming and climate change at RVA (includes food, accommodation and boarding facilitation)	13,000.00						
c. Deliver training to 13 participants in Permaculture Design (PDC) at RVA (includes food, accommodation and boarding facilitation)	13,000.00						
d. Assist other families in neighbouring communities with maintaining existing ecological farms previously established with the RVA by introducing composting and mulching techniques, cooking and nutrition lessons and new seedlings	3,000.00						
e. Conduct training for CBOs in organizational capacity building Project proposal writing Communication and networking skills, Financial Management and record keeping, Leadership and Sustainable livelihoods.	20,000.00						
f. Organize and coordinate with the unregistered CBOs and relevant authoritative bodies to acquire legal status as a CBO.	2,000.00						
g. Consultant to review SVGCF policies and procedures, and institutional documents	6,000.00						

7. Human Resources - Contributed Services			11,000.00				
a. Teach on-site lessons to families (RVA)			2000.00				
b. Develop talking points and give quick lessons to school students on the importance of a clean environment (RVA)			3,000.00				
c. Community outreach to CBOs and community groups (NPRBA)			6,000.00				
8. Investment Capital							
a. etc.							
9. Loan Fund							
a. etc.							
10. Materials/Supplies							
a. etc.							
11. Operational expenses	5,800.00		1,200.00				
a. Two radio Interviews given on top local radio Stations about global warming, climate change and permaculture design	2,000.00		600.00				
b. Two Newspaper articles published in local newspapers about global warming, climate change and permaculture design	800.00		600.00				
c. One video documentary	3,000.00						
12. Other							
a. etc.							
13. Preliminary Activities	25,000.00	15,500.00	15,000.00				
a. Recruitment of participants/students	1,500.00						
b. Present certificates to graduates in PDC	2000.00,						
c. Select and prepare designated students for radio interviews		1000.00					
d. Seek and contact radio stations for scheduling		500.00					
e. Make logistic arrangements for students to attend and appear at respective radio stations		1,000.00					

f. Seek and contact newspaper companies to request coverage of key activities		500.00						
g. Determine what is to be filmed, prepare script and schedule filming		2,000.00						
h. Post documentary on social media and arrange for airing on local television		500.00						
i. Scope for and mobilise homes to establish gardens (includes mobilisation, stipend, T Shirt production)	3,000.00		3,000.00					
j. Map and design garden		1000.00						
k. Prepare soil and set up garden			500.00					
l. Plant seedlings			500.00					
m. Seek and mobilise schools for clean-up campaign (includes mobilisation coordination and stipend.	3,000.00		3,000.00					
n. Schedule and undertake clean-up activities (includes snack-box and transportation	4,000.00		1,500.00					
o. Development of a curriculum and training plan for strengthening CBOs	2,500.00		3,500.00					
p. Gap assessment of capacities of selected CBOs		2,000.00						
q. Development of individual capacity enhancement programmes for each CBO	3,000.00		3,000.00					
r. Readiness assessment of CBOs to co-manage national sites		2,000.00						
s. Gap Assessment of the SVGCF's operational and institutional capacities (Consultant – 15 days @300 USD/day)	2,500.00	2,000.00						
t. Training and capacity building for SVGCF staff and Board Members	4,000.00	2,000.00						
14. Real Property a. etc.								'
15. Sub-Grant Fund a. etc.								

16. Training	4,250.00	3,000.00	4,500.00				
a. teaching materials, supplies, refreshments and food	1,000.00	2000.00	2,250.00				
b. Training venue (2 venues)	2,000.00	1000.00	1,500.00				
c. Publication and printed material	1,250.00		750.00				
17. Travel	14,400.00	17,500.00					
a. Local Travel for project Coordinator (flat fee of 100 USD/month)	2,400.00						
b. Local Travel for CEO (Flat fee: 1000USD/year x 2years)		2,000.00					
c. Regional exchanges 1 (1 trip/year for 8 NCTFs at 2000,USD/trip)	12,000	14,000.00					
d. 1 virtual seminar/year x 2 years		1,500.00					
18. Vehicles							
a. etc.							

TOTALS	173,890.00	115,060.00	42,500.00				
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Examples of budget line items

	Budget line items	Examples of sub-items
1	Administrative Expenses	Rent, public utilities, office supplies and furnishings, insurance.
2	Construction	Buildings, structural improvements.
3	Dissemination	Publications, printing, seminars, audio-visual media.
4	Equipment	Tractors and other farm equipment, cold storage and other equipment, machinery, computer or office equipment.
5	Human Resources - Salaries	Payments to permanent staff or people directly associated with the project, and legally required benefits and social security.
6	Human Resources – Contracted Services	Professional fees paid to consultants for technical assistance in areas such as production and marketing, or for conducting surveys, studies or evaluations.
7	Human Resources – Contributed Services	Donated time/services of staff or people associated with the project or consultants.
8	Investment capital	Working capital, operating capital for an enterprise.
9	Loan fund	Revolving loan fund for production or marketing.
10	Materials/supplies	Fertilizers, seeds, medical and other supplies.
11	Operational expenses	Production, marketing, general or project maintenance.
12	Other	Miscellaneous expenses, organizational development, meetings.
13	Preliminary activities	Legal expenses, market study.
14	Real Property	Tangible and fixed assets related to land or buildings.
15	Sub-Grant fund	Support for small development projects.
16	Training	Teaching materials, supplies, publications, and printed matter.
17	Travel	Transportation, per diem.

18	Vehicles	Purchase or rental of cars, motorcycles, trucks, pickup trucks; insurance; fuel and lubricants; maintenance.
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Please submit all applications via email to proposals@iaf.gov.

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