

Voluntary Sector Fund
Western Kenya Community Development
April 01, 2009 to April 1, 2011

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Community Development
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<p>Requested CIDA contribution: \$345,831 Total budget: \$448,757</p>	<p>Purpose(s): To assist the people in the Siaya district of western Kenya through projects of sustainable community development focused on: having access to clean water, meeting basic food and nutritional requirements, greater access to quality education, and greater access to health services addressing some of the most pressing diseases.</p>	<p>Goal(s):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An increase in food production and consumption as well as an increase in family income. 2. Decrease in those who suffer from hunger attributed to sustainable food security. 3. Increase in number of girls who finish a full course of primary education. 4. Increase in net enrollment in primary schools in the Siaya district. 5. Decrease in reported cases of children under-five mortality due to malaria in the Siaya district. 6. Increase in patients treated by Boro health center. 7. Decrease in reported cases of water borne illnesses. 8. Increase number of people who have access to safe drinking water.
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Activities	Expected Results		
	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact(s)
<p>1. Home & Market Gardens</p> <p>a. Train Pastors & community leaders (mandatory balance of husbands and wives) in bio-intensive organic farming with five one-week agronomy program to be completed in first six months of project.</p> <p>b. Use the purchased 2.5 acre in Boro for training demonstration garden.</p> <p>c. Each family uses skill learned in training and demo garden and implement on 1/8 acre (min) family plot.</p> <p>d. Monitoring and troubleshooting over a two year period by Common Grounds & field partner.</p>	<p>1a. 28 people (men/women/eldest children) have received transferable skills and experience in locally appropriate farming.</p> <p>1b. Demo garden is producing food.</p> <p>1c. Families who have received training are implementing on family plots.</p> <p>1d. Monitoring report confirms desired results achieved.</p> <p>1d. Community leaders express hopefulness from initial results.</p>	<p>1a. Those initially trained have transferred skills to others in the community and are producing similar results.</p> <p>1b. Demo garden is producing food for the community and continues to be used for training other community members.</p> <p>1c. Family plots are producing enough food to provide basic nutritional needs and excess being sold in local markets. (200-300% increase in farm yields)</p> <p>1d. Others in greater community are expressing serious desire to also receive training.</p>	<p>1a. Significant decrease in direct beneficiaries suffering from hunger.</p> <p>1b. Decrease in indirect beneficiaries suffering from hunger.</p> <p>1c. Decrease in proportion of people living on less than \$1 per day (PPP).</p> <p>1d. Direct and indirect beneficiaries convinced of benefits of rural farming.</p>
<p>2. Boro Health Initiative</p> <p>a. Completion of the men's, women's, and children's observation wards.</p> <p>b. Completion and equipping of a laboratory.</p> <p>c. Improvement of clinic water catchment storage or drilling a bore hole.</p> <p>d. Provision of child appropriate anti-malarial medication and bed nets.</p> <p>e. Construction of kitchen and laundry facilities</p>	<p>2a. 300% increased capacity to monitor patients, specifically increased observation of maternity patients. (3 observation beds to 9)</p> <p>2a. 15% overall increased number of patients treated by the clinic and increased operational funding by the Ministry of Health. (250 patients per day to 300)</p> <p>2b. Ability to more accurately diagnose patients and prescribe treatment.</p>	<p>2a. Decrease in home births in the Boro sub-location and increase in births attended by skilled professionals</p> <p>2b. Increase in number of patients appropriately treated in the Boro-sub location.</p>	<p>2a. Decrease in maternal morbidity and infant mortality in the Siaya District.</p> <p>2b. Decrease in preventable deaths in the Siaya district and increase in overall health improvement.</p> <p>2e. Decrease in malaria related deaths in children under five and increase in number of children who are sleeping under bed nets.</p>

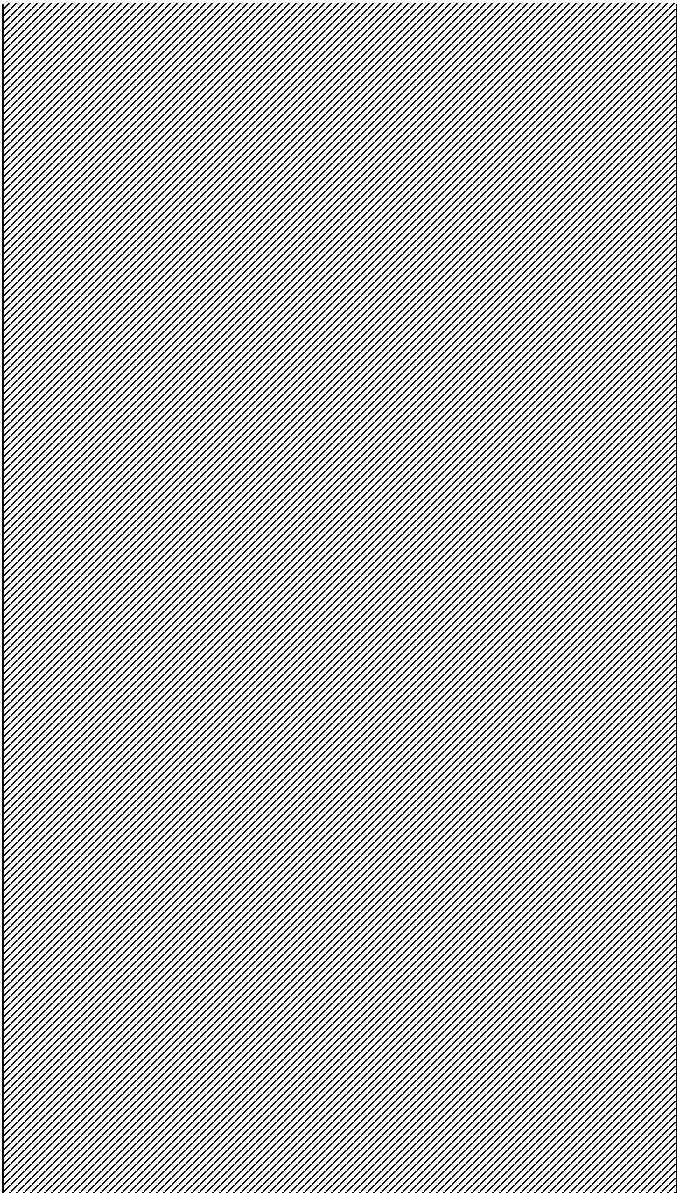
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<p>3. Access to Clean Water a. Drill eight deep bore holes and provide each with hand pump. b. Establish or expand water management authority with local women's groups or a widow to oversee usage and maintenance.</p> <p>4. Primary Education a. Build three new classrooms in partnership with public primary schools in Seje, Boro, and Anduro. b. Ensure teaching on gender equality at each of the three schools.</p>	<p>2c. Access to clean water will immediately improve sanitation and therefore quality of health care. 2d. Treated 3600 children with anti-malarial medication and provided bed nets. 2e. Provision of food services ability and increased operational cleanliness</p> <p>3a. Increase number of clean water access sites in the Siaya district and decrease in time spent traveling to get water. 3b. Women have increased empowerment and responsibility to participate in provision of clean water in affected communities.</p> <p>4a. Increase physical capacity and therefore student enrollment at all three schools. 4b. Confirmation or inclusion of gender equality training in primary school curriculum. 4b. Reduced financial burden on families in immediate area.</p>	<p>3a. Decrease in reported cases of water borne illnesses and increased time spent in school and work. 3b. Well maintained clean water access sites.</p> <p>4a. Improvement in overall student performance at all three schools. 4a&b. Increase in number of girls who attend primary school due to alleviation of capital improvement fees paid by parents.</p>	<p>3a. Increase in number of people in the Siaya district with access to clean water. 3b. Increase in the role of women in the development activities in the Siaya district.</p> <p>4a. Increase in number of children (boys & girls) who complete a full course of primary education.</p>
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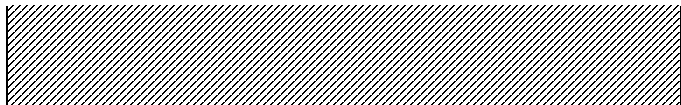
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<p>5. Public Engagement Activities a. Speaking engagements at public forums on the issues of poverty & project planning with sponsoring and funding groups. Sponsoring groups will send volunteers to participate in appropriate project activity in communities affected. b. Promotional and motivational material (print, video and web) will be developed specific to use to engage Canadians in this project and used to generate specific awareness of the Millennium Development Goals.</p>	<p>5a. Increase in number of people exposed to project and increase in number of people directly involved.</p>	<p>5a. Increase in number of Canadian volunteers who have been to Kenya to use their skills where appropriate in the project activities.</p>	
Performance Indicators ? (sex-disaggregated ?)			
	<p>1a. Number of people(women & men) who have received transferable organic farming skills. 1b. Number of people (women & men) who are receiving food from demo garden. 1c. Number of families farming. 1e. Initial results report from Common Grounds.</p> <p>2a. Completion of inpatient ward. 2b. Completion and use of laboratory. 2c. Existence of bore hole or increase water storage. 2d. Number of children treated with anti-malarial. 2d. Number of children who are sleeping under treated bed nets. 2e. Existence of kitchen and</p>	<p>1a. Number of people(women & men) who did not attend initial training who are using skills. 1b. Financial value of goods being produced by demo garden. 1c. % of yield increase. 1c. Number of families who are growing enough food to provide adequate nutritional provision. 1e. Final monitoring report by Common Grounds & Local Partner.</p> <p>2a. Number of births at clinic. 2b. Number of patients (men, women & children) treated by the clinic. 2d. Number of malaria related deaths of children under five in the Boro sub-location.</p>	<p>1. Decrease in proportion of people who are living on less than \$1 a day.</p> <p>2. Clinic staff and community leaders report fewer number of maternal and infant deaths and general improvement in treatable illness.</p>

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	<p>laundry facilities to serve the health center.</p> <p>3a. Number of new bore holes. 3b. Number of women identified & established as water management authority.</p> <p>4a. Number of new classrooms. 4b. Existence of gender equality curriculum.</p> <p>5a. Number of people who have been exposed to project and issues of poverty in Africa.</p>	<p>3a. Number of people treated for water borne illness or community leaders report a reduction in instances and general qualitative improvement in quality of life. 3b. Number of bore holes maintained and functioning well.</p> <p>4a. Ranking of school performance. 4b. Increase in total enrolment disaggregated by sex.</p> <p>5a. Number of Canadian volunteers and groups who participate in appropriate project activities.</p>	<p>3a. Number of households with access to potable water. 3a. Average distance to nearest potable water.</p> <p>4a. Average years of primary school attendance by sex. 4b. Decrease in dropout rate and increase in primary school completion of girls as measured in the Siaya District Development Plan.</p>
	Reach (number and type of beneficiaries, sex disaggregated, if applicable) ?		
	<p>Direct Beneficiaries 350 men, women & elder children in the agricultural project 7000 community members in the clean water project 600 women teachers, boys and girls in the primary education project 10,000 community members (mostly women & children) in the Boro clinic project</p> <p>Indirect Beneficiaries 7000 community members in the agricultural project 12,000 community members in the clean water project 6000 people & families of the communities surrounding the</p>	<p>Long Term Impact 45,000 in the Boro division 500,000 in the Siaya district</p>	

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	primary schools 20,000 community members in the Boro administrative division from the health care project.	
Risks and Assumptions		
<p>Assumptions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Agricultural project assumes average yearly climate conditions.2. Projects assume a high level of community participation. <p>Challenges/risks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Clean water project assumes the risk of hitting water based on local geo-technical information.2. Assuring follow through on inputs and commitments made by local government and district development office.3. Recent international market fluctuations present a challenge to accurate budgeting. <p>Strategies to address challenges/risks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Geo-technical information will be obtained from reputable local company and water project will be in co-operation with district development plan.2. As much as possible, the local partner will secure government involvement in writing in the form of project agreements.3. Conservative exchange rates have been used for budgeting.		

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Developmental Objectives

In the following part of the application form, we ask you to expand on the information provided in the Results-Based Project Summary Table above.

Project Activities

In the box below, please describe your project's proposed activities, and indicate to which output(s) each activity contributes. Please be as concrete and quantitative as possible (what, how many, how long). Except for very complex projects with numerous activities, this description should normally be no more than a page to a page and a half.

Home & Market Gardens

Through community input and consultations, seven pastors & village elders (husbands & wives) have been selected for training in bio-intensive organic home & community garden training. HFL, through its local partner (Gospel Power Development Office) has entered into an agreement with Common Grounds, a Kenyan NGO, to provide the training & monitoring service. Common Grounds has successfully implemented a community bio-intensive farming program in several parts of Kenya. The bio-intensive farming method involves basic organic fertilization and soil turning in 5 x 10 ft plots within a family farm. HFL staff and the field partner have observed demo and family gardens increasing yield by up to 300%. For example, an average 5 x 10 ft plot produces about 30 kale plants. A bio-intensive 5 x 10ft plot produces 90 kale plants.

Seven pastors and village elders (husbands & wives) in the Siaya District of the Nyanza Province have been selected because of their leadership role in their communities. The strategic importance behind the selection of the leaders relates to their influence in the communities. Each home and community garden will be overseen by the leader and/or his wife, but will also then involve and train other members of the community such as village elders and their wives, woman's groups, youth groups. These leaders have been selected based on their community influence, communications skills, and past successful involvement in other HFL community development activities. As these leaders are trained, the various members of the communities will see the benefits of the farming. These leaders will then be used to train others in the community who are willing to participate. These activities seek to engage those with maximum influence on the rest of the community to ensure the largest scope of sustainable benefit as possible. While HFL will engage religious leaders for maximum community influence and extended impact, none of the proposed activities are religious in nature. Those targeted for initial training have been selected because of their sphere of influence but also because they are as needy as any in the community. Community consultations with civic leaders, community and religious leaders demonstrated that these individuals cared just as much for the needs of the greater community as their own. Their desire is to become self sufficient and therefore use their influence to transfer skills and knowledge to the rest of the community.

The training will be composed of five one-week intensive agronomy lessons (24 in total) and will take place within the first 6 months of the project. Training will also include gender sensitization, highlighting the role of women in managing the farm and finances. A 2.5 acre plot of land has been purchased in the Boro village to serve as the demonstration garden. This land is owned by the local partner organization. The demonstration garden will be used for the practical training and the produce will provide food for those who work on the land and seeds for those who will farm their own land. Each of the seven home &

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community gardens will be produced on family owned land of no less than 1/8 of an acre. HFL local partner, with Common Grounds trainer, will monitor the progress of the farms over the entire two year project.

Outputs:

1. 28 people (7 men/ 7 women/ 7 boys & 7 girls of the eldest children) will receive theoretical and practical knowledge in locally appropriate farming.
2. Initial food crop will be produced within first three months of the project.
3. Within two years enough food will be produced to support each family with the ability to sell the surplus in the local market and community.
4. Community members, who work on the farm, will receive training and experience. They will also benefit from the food produced on each farm.
5. Each community involved in the home & community garden will gain a sense of hope and satisfaction by realizing the ability to provide for themselves.
6. 200 – 300% increase in crop yield, where home gardens currently exist. Such produce will consist of: corn, kale, carrots, chives, potatoes, and traditional vegetables.

Boro Health Initiative

Through our local partner HFL will increase the capacity and effectiveness of the Boro Clinic to work toward becoming a proper Community Health Center. A full assessment has been completed in consultation with the management committee of the Boro Clinic. The assessment determined the facilities and activities which need to be completed for the clinic to become a Health Center, and therefore to receive operational funding by the Kenyan Ministry of Health (MOH). Activities include:

- Completion of the men's, women's and children's observation ward.
- Completion and equipping of a laboratory, kitchen, laundry and latrines.
- Improvement of the rain water catchment storage system or bore hole.

Clinic currently providing limited maternity services, HIV/AIDS voluntary testing and counselling services, disease control and prevention, and general primary care. In addition to the capital projects, we will also provide appropriate anti-malarial suppressing medication to children as well as treated bed nets.

Outputs:

1. Increase capacity and status of the clinic, securing increased Ministry of Health operational funding.
2. Increase number of patients treated by the Clinic.
3. Treated 3600 children with appropriate anti-malarial medication and bed nets.
4. Decrease the number of women who give birth in their homes and maternal death rate in the Boro community.

Access to Clean Water

HFL, through our local partner, has an agreement in place with a local Kenyan drilling company, to drill eight deep water bore holes. HFL has and will continue to consult with the Siaya District Development office, geo-technical consultants, as well as community leaders on the location of the bore holes. A management authority, either consisting of a woman manager or the local women's community group, will be put in place to monitor the use of the pump and will charge a small fee to look after pump maintenance. Water management authorities will be monitored by the HFL local partner development officer.

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Outputs:

1. Increase in the number of clean water access sights in the Siaya district.
2. Decrease in the amount of time and travel a family uses to get clean water and therefore an increase in the amount of time spent by people at work and at school.
3. Decrease in the reported cases of water borne illnesses.

Primary Education

Through our local partner, HFL will build three classrooms increasing access to primary education. The classrooms will be built at existing public primary schools, either replacing mud structures or adding to existing facilities. As with previous project, the Ministry of Education will provide teachers to schools that are built in public partnerships. HFL, nor it's local partner, will be responsible for operating costs.

Three additional classrooms will be built in three communities: Boro, Seje, and Siaya. These were selected because HFL, through its partner, have successfully built classrooms at the primary schools in these locations and have seen positive benefits. Each of the schools are government run schools. While primary education in Kenya is deemed to be free, families are charged for capital expenses or improvements making attendance inaccessible to many. Improvements or construction of classrooms, alleviates prohibitive financial burdens and therefore accessible to male and female children.

Outputs:

1. Increase the number of children who attend primary school.
2. Increase capacity of existing primary schools.
3. Reduce financial burden on families in community who would otherwise have to pay for school capital improvements if their children wish to attend the school.

Sectors of Focus

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In the box below, please list which sector(s) your project seeks to address, from the list of CIDA's [priority sectors of focus](#). If your project addresses more than one of the five overarching sectors, please indicate what percentage of the project budget is notionally allocated to each sector. If you feel that the link between your project's activities and the sector(s) chosen is not readily apparent, please feel free to add a brief (one sentence or two) explanation of the link. Please note that proposals will be assessed based on how *well* they address the sectors of focus, NOT on how *many* sectors they address.

Supporting Private Sector Development: 30%
Improving Health Outcomes: 30%
Advancing Environmental Stability: 20%
Strengthening Basic Education: 20%

Priority Countries

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In the box below, please indicate which country or countries your project will target. Please note that projects MUST target only ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES (check the [list of eligible countries for VSF](#)).

Kenya

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Knowledge Sharing

In the box below, please describe any concrete strategies/activities you and your developing-country partner organization(s) will use to share lessons learned in your project with other organizations working in related fields in Canada and in other countries, and to foster replication of successful elements of your project.

HFL does all of its international relief and development work through existing developing country partner organizations. What we learn from each project becomes part of our resource pool that enables HFL to share that knowledge with each of our partners where such a project is relevant. For example, once the results from the home and community gardens are realized, this project will be shared with all of our project managers who will then communicate the lessons to their field partners. We will also be working with Common Grounds to help replicate their program, but also identify other similar organizations in developing countries where HFL has partnerships.

Public Engagement in Canada (if applicable)

Applicants may choose to use a portion of the project budget to pay for activities in Canada that foster increased awareness and understanding of international cooperation among Canadians, and involvement of Canadians in responding to the challenges of international development. Please note that having this “public engagement” component in your project is optional, and the budget for this component must be limited to an additional 10% of the rest of the direct project costs (being covered by CIDA and the applicants only). The cost-sharing requirements and maximum CIDA contribution still apply.

In the box below, please describe the public engagement activities in Canada (if any) that you will carry out as part of your proposed project.

Hungry For Life’s public engagement activities include consulting and working with community groups, churches, and foundations on matters of relief of suffering and community development. Hungry For Life engages these community groups in Canada by participating in their public meetings, by speaking and holding forums about poverty and development, and by assisting them in the contribution of their funds and the volunteering of their time and skills by traveling to the project locations (at their own cost) to participate in relevant project activities. While in country, the individuals learn about the challenges facing the people of western Kenya. The cost listed in the budget represents the expenses that HFL will incur to engage these community groups.

These activities propose that HFL will target new groups for engagement in western Kenya. HFL will initiate and respond to request by groups who seek to participate in alleviating suffering through community development.

These public engagement activities will also raise the awareness of the Millenium Development Goals, in Africa, and involve Canadians in the planning of solutions and participating in achieving these goals in the Siaya District.

Gender Equality

Research has shown that development activities yield better results when the needs of both women and men are considered in project design. The VSF requires that all applicants consider gender equality issues. In filling out the section below, please consult the [gender section of the guidelines](#) for guidance.

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If adequate information is not included in this section, your proposal may be rejected.

Gender Equality: understanding the issues

In the box below, please briefly (approximately half a page to a page) describe the specific gender issues/obstacles (and/or opportunities) that you have identified in your gender analysis that relate to your project area and goals. If you feel that, based on your analysis of the gender dynamics in the project area, there are no specific gender issues relating to your project, please describe why this is the case.

During community consultations related to gender issues and the project the leaders all agreed that it is vital to have women participate fully in the planning, training, implementing, and managing of the project activities. Summarizing this reality our partner organization leader said, "Often men's groups look for what they can get out of the project and women's groups look for ways then can give to the project." We found many rural communities have formal and informal women's groups who organize themselves around the economic and social needs of the community. It is widely recognized by many of the men that the involvement of these groups is key to the success of the project. Within the family structure, both the men and women participate in driving the income needed to sustain the family. In only a few religious or tribal exceptions, women are engaged in the society at every level. HFL's activities and partner organization is not involved among any religious or cultural sub-groups that would restrict the role of women. Women in Kenya, in general, take a greater responsibility for managing resources in a way that provides for the needs of the family than men, in as many ways as is possible for them. Therefore, HFL will include at least as many women as men in the home and market garden training and implementation, we will prefer to establish women or women's groups as the managing and maintenance authority of the water project, and it is predominately women who lead and will continue to lead the Boro clinic. The activities listed in this project primarily relate to providing the basics of life for the family units in the community, which is of primary and obvious interest to the women. Women currently constitute 60 – 80% of the labour force of households and agricultural activities. However, it is still common that men are the decision makers on matters related to capital assets and land. While women make up 80% of the rural agricultural work force, they only control (own) 1% of family wealth or assets. Therefore the only societal norm that we see as a potential obstacle to the success of the project would be the rural practice of wife inheritance after the death of a husband or divorce. While diminishing in practice, wife inheritance for example, could affect women who have been trained in agronomy or in the issue of the ownership of the land being farmed. In these situations the women could lose their ability to use the equipment, farm the land, or could be moved to the location of another man.

From our assessment we don't anticipate these issues negatively affecting the Boro Health Center activities or the Clean Water activities.

The district development plan reports that slightly fewer girls attend primary school and a slightly higher number of girls drop out of primary school. The traditional patriarchal cultural practices, specifically in the rural areas, combined with extreme poverty provides less opportunities for girls to attend school.

Gender Equality: addressing the issues

In the box below please indicate which gender issue(s) (of those identified in the previous text box) you plan to address in your project.

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Please also briefly describe the concrete activities and/or strategies you will undertake to address such gender issue(s) and achieve the relevant gender equality result described in your Results-Based Project Summary Table on page 2 of this application form).

We will address the gender issue of land/resources use and decision making in the home and market garden project in the following ways:

1. By using local churches and local church leaders as the center of the agronomy project, we will automatically reduce the risk of death (wife inheritance), separation and divorce. We discovered that among these communities there is a much greater adherence to fidelity and therefore reduced risk of HIV/AIDS, a greater value on marriage and the equality of women in society.
2. Husbands and wives will be required to attend the agronomy training ensuring that farming skills are equally taught. Equipping both the men and women will ensure that, in the event of death or separation, either gender could continue to use the skills and knowledge provided.
3. By learning farming skills and practicing them together, should the death of a husband occur, the community and the pastor will be more likely to assist a widow and her children than if the project was not implemented as a community.
4. The pastors and the community leaders chosen for the project are among the younger generation of the Luo tribe (predominant tribe in the Siaya district). The younger generation is less likely to practice wife inheritance, should the husband die, than the older generation.

While the laws in Kenya governing land ownership are emerging to protect the rights of women, the application of these laws is still subject to traditional norms. HFL, nor its local partner, has the ability to completely protect women within the issue of land ownership. However, if a woman and her children are productively using family land to provide food and income, family members will be less likely to take away the land, thereby increasing the burden on the extended family. In addition to gender sensitization training that will take place in agronomy training, the local partner will consider each family situation and choose to involve those who are least likely to be affected by land ownership issues.

HFL is addressing the gender disparity in primary education by providing improved or new classroom facilities. Our research, which includes on-field experience and assessments, demonstrated that by providing classrooms, and therefore reducing the financial burden on families to contribute to school construction, we reduce the probability that parents will be forced to choose between a boy and a girl to attend primary school.

Environment

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It is very important to determine what environmental effects your project may have, and what should be done to mitigate any negative environmental effects and enhance any positive effects. Even very small environmental effects can be cumulative with other planned or ongoing activities in a community. These effects may manifest themselves in the community itself or in communities and ecosystems downstream or downwind.

If adequate information is not included in this section, your proposal may be rejected.

Environment: physical works

In the box below, please describe any physical works that will be involved in the proposed project. Physical works include:

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- constructing or adding on to buildings (homes, schools, etc), water supply systems (including digging wells), sanitary systems (including latrines), small or large dams or irrigation systems, or other physical structures in a fixed location;
- creating aquaculture basins; and
- working on roads, bridges, or other civil engineering structures.

In describing any physical works in your project, please include the following details:

- a) How many physical works are included in the project?
- b) Where will the physical works be located? (e.g. all within one village? state? country?)
- c) What will be the footprint/dimensions of the physical works?
- d) Where will the physical works be located in relation to any nearby water bodies?

The physical works in the proposed project include: completing construction on the medical clinic observation ward, construction of kitchen and laundry facilities at the clinic site, constructing latrines for the Boro medical clinic, drilling deep bore holes for water wells, and building small storage sheds and security fences for the community gardens. These works will all be located in the Siaya district of the Nyanza Province but will be located in various villages. The footprint or approximate dimensions of the physical works are as follows:

- Boro Clinic observation ward completion on existing footprint of 20 x 60 ft building
- Laboratory facilities in 20 x 60 ft building
- Kitchen and Laundry 20x60 ft building
- Bore holes will be between 50 – 150 meters deep and the hand pumps will be fixed on a cement base and run off foundation.
- Each of the 7 storage sheds will be approximately 6 x 6 ft. and the security fences will surround the circumference of the gardens
- Construction of 3 classrooms at existing public primary schools.

None of the physical works will be located near local water bodies. The Boro clinic construction is at least 2 km from the closest source of still water. None of the gardens, farms or garden storage sheds are will be constructed within 2km of a body of water or unprotected spring. The proposed activities are at least 20 km away from lake Kanyaboli, a man made lake.

Environment: other activities

In the box below, based on your expertise in the sector you plan to work in, please describe any other proposed activities that could have potential positive or negative effects on the environment. Try to include all significant activities that could potentially have environmental effects even if you are confident they will not have these effects in your particular case (this helps demonstrate that you have considered potential issues).

Common types of activities that have potential environmental effects are agriculture development (crops, livestock), forestry development, aquaculture, watershed/wetland management, energy provision, stream-bank rehabilitation, land drainage, tourism development, and activities that produce wastes (e.g. manure, medical waste, batteries).

In describing these activities, please include the following details:

- a) Where will the activities be located? (e.g. all within one village? state? country?).
- b) What is the size and scope of the activities?

The home and market garden project plans to use only organic fertilizer (biodegradable waste and manure) to start and maintain the gardens. Realizing the potential risk to water sources, these farms and gardens will not be located within at least one km of any body of water or shallow well to protect water sources from organic (manure) fertilizers. If left

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unmitigated, fertilization and pest and disease control are the only identified agricultural activities which may have a potential negative effect on the environment. Related to the same, the location and storage of the organic fertilizers, organic herbicides and pesticides, and composting is an issue to be considered to prevent accidents that may have a negative effect on the environment.

The benefit to the local environment includes: improved soil quality, increased reliance on natural and renewable resources, use of human labour versus carbon-emitting farm equipment, increasing the value of local food production versus importing which decreases the need for carbon-emitting transportation of food. All of the food production activities utilize only renewable human, natural, and material resources

The environmental effects of the clean water well project and the latrine project include: improved sanitation, positive quality of life health outcomes and the avoidance of still contaminated water sources for drinking, livestock and irrigation.

Related to the Boro medical health facility bio-waste must be considered to avoid negative environmental impact. These medical activities are limited to one location, reducing the scope of bio-waste product.

Classrooms will be constructed in Boro, Seje, or Anduro villages or sub-locations.

All of these activities are located within various villages or sub-locations of the Siaya district of the Nyanza Province of Kenya.

Environment: potential effects and proposed mitigation measures

In the box below, please describe:

- a) any negative environmental effects that could potentially be associated with the physical works and activities described in the previous two boxes; and
- b) how your project will mitigate or avoid these effects.

Try to describe all significant negative environmental effects that can be commonly associated with the type of activities and physical works you are proposing. Even if you are confident a particular effect or issue will not be a factor in your case, it is best to mention it and explain why it is not relevant (in effect, how you are mitigating or avoiding it).

Exposure of fertilizers, herb and pest control are the only activities in the farming project that are identified to have a potential negative effect on the environment. The potential environmental risk related to fertilization is kept at a minimum due to the plan to only use organic fertilizer after the initial soil preparation. Training is provided on how to handle fertilizer in a way that avoids risk to personal health and negative environmental impacts. In addition to the use of live hedges, mesh and barbed wire, fencing will be constructed around each of the gardens and demonstration land to prevent exposure to stray livestock during uses of fertilizers, pest and disease control. Organic herb and pest control has been developed for use. All of the previously mentioned supplies will be stored in the sheds constructed for that use. Farms will use crop rotation, raised planting beds, and soil turning to maximize the use of land, retain moisture and soil nutrients. Land clearing will be kept to a necessary minimum, in both the demonstration farm and home gardens.

Boro clinic facilities are not located close to any body of water, therefore latrine use will not have a negative affect on the environment. Bio-waste will be incinerated and buried and

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non bio-degradable waste will be recycled. There is no significant vegetative land clearing required for the construction of the clinic facilities.

The only negative short term affect of borehole drilling is the carbon produced from the drilling machine. However, this is being mitigated by using a new drilling machine that cuts the drilling days from an average of 5 to 2 days.

Environmental affects will be included in the monitoring activities of our local partner and reported on in the regular process of reporting.

Environment: enhancing positive impacts

In the box below, briefly describe any activities or strategies you will incorporate into your proposed project to enhance the positive environmental impact of your project.

Activities that will enhance a positive environmental impact are the general partnership with Common Grounds. During the assessment phase of this project, the applicant as well as the local partner organizations viewed activities that are designed to enhance environmentally positive aspects of the project, such as: using fuel briquettes made from recycled fibres instead of charcoal, using bio-degradable waste to produce fertilizer, herbicides and pesticides, and recycling plastics in the process of extracting material for organic fertilizers. These activities will be incorporated in the project, where possible.

The Boro medical clinic is not currently using an environmentally acceptable form of waste management. The local partner organization will implement the aforementioned mitigation strategies to enhance the environmental impact of this project.

In addition to improving the health of the people in the village by providing access to clean water, the borehole project along with the water catchment and storage component will also reduce the use of stagnant and contaminated water for irrigation.

Results and Value for Money

Direct Beneficiaries

Direct beneficiaries are individuals and/or organizations that will directly benefit from the proposed project. In the box below, please describe four things about the direct beneficiaries:

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- a) How many direct beneficiaries will your project have?
- b) Who are the beneficiaries? Please be specific and include factors such as gender, age, income, rural/urban, as well as any special characteristics (disability, ethnic group).
- c) What will the beneficiaries receive? (goods, services, training, access to communal resources, etc.) If different beneficiaries will receive different things, please specify.
- d) How will the beneficiaries benefit from what they receive? (quantify this as much as possible).

The project will have: 350 direct beneficiaries in the home and market garden project, approximately 7000 direct beneficiaries in the clean water project, approximately 600 direct beneficiaries in the primary education initiative, and approximately 10,000 direct beneficiaries in the Boro Health Center project.

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The beneficiaries for all of these projects are rural Kenyans who suffer from: extreme poverty, high rates of malaria and HIV/AIDS prevalence, unemployment, and water borne illnesses. The primary beneficiaries of the clinic will be pregnant mothers, children, and the elderly who are unable to get to the nearest health facility. The primary beneficiaries in the primary education initiative are the staff and students of the schools. These projects are designed to benefit the whole family in the wide variety of the most basic needs identified in the assessments.

The beneficiaries will receive the following:

- Improved nutrition and food security
- Bio-Intensive agricultural training
- Community visibility and access to home and market garden techniques
- Clean water
- Maternity services
- Increased voluntary testing and counselling for HIV/AIDS
- Increased access to primary health care
- Treatment and prevention of malaria in children
- Proper educational facilities or increased capacity for student enrolment

The beneficiaries will benefit in the following ways:

- 200-300% increase in crop production
- Reduction in hunger and hunger related issues
- Increase school attendance and family income
- Knowledge and skills in farming and marketing food
- Health services targeted at community's most pressing needs
- Reduction in water borne illnesses and typhoid
- The ability for primary age students to attend school

It is important to note that while HFL, and its local partner, are working with local churches in rural communities and villages, the targeted direct and indirect beneficiaries do not need any church affiliation to participate. Assessment, community consultations and monitoring of existing programs have confirmed that past development activities with these groups have benefited the entire community and not just those who attend any church. It is the purpose and practise of the local partner to conduct community development activities that benefit the entire community in which the local churches are working. Collaboration with the civic authorities and district development office in project planning also demonstrates this value. This plan is also consistent with Hungry For Life's other projects where we demonstrate unconditional compassionate relief and development. Where HFL engages local churches as project partners, it is always conducted in such a way that the local church acts as a conduit to impact the larger community, irrespective of religious affiliation.

Indirect Beneficiaries

Indirect beneficiaries are individuals and/or organizations that will indirectly benefit from the proposed project. In the box below, please describe, **as much as possible**, the following three things about the indirect beneficiaries:

- a) How many indirect beneficiaries do you expect the project to have?
- b) Who will the beneficiaries be? (please be specific, as described in the previous box).

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c) How will the beneficiaries benefit? (quantify this as much as possible).

The project will have: 7000 indirect beneficiaries in the home and market garden project, approximately 12,000 indirect beneficiaries in the clean water project, approximately 6000 indirect beneficiaries from the communities surrounding the school projects and approximately 20,000 indirect beneficiaries in the Boro Health Center project.

The indirect beneficiaries will be those who are not immediately served by the projects but who will either be positively impacted by the results or have access to the services. The indirect beneficiaries are those who are located further away from the activities, but who are described in the same conditions and demographics as in the previous box. As we have consulted with the municipal and district governments of the Siaya district, the positive results of the project will in turn indirectly benefit the entire population of the Siaya district giving them hope that the same can happen in their communities.

The public / private type of partnership with the Ministry of Health also makes the government of Kenya an indirect beneficiary.

Likelihood of Success

Sector and Regional Context

Please describe the specific (regional and sectoral) context of your project, i.e. why the project is needed for these particular beneficiaries in this particular region (include statistics where possible). If relevant, also describe how the project fits with sector-specific national or regional government policies, priorities, and plans.* A general description of the country and its level of poverty is not necessary.

As mentioned this project is being conducted in the Siaya District of the Nyanza Province of Kenya and the specifics of this context section are taken from the District Development Plan (DDP) 2002-2008. The data is specific to the Siaya District. The population of the Siaya district is just under 500,000 with more than half of the population living in absolute poverty (218,590 Rural & 46,247 Urban).

The following information provides project justification for the home and market garden initiative:

- Rural self-employment: 8%
- District is in a food deficit for 8 months of the year and imports basic foods from other countries and districts in Kenya
- More than 50% of the district is unable to meet basic food requirements
- Project meets DDP plan of ensuring food security at the household level, facilitate job creation and increase incomes
- Increase micro-enterprise priorities

The following information provides project justification for the Boro Health initiative:

- Average distance to a health facility is 6km
- Major diseases are: HIV/AIDS, Malaria, respiratory illness, and diarrhea
- HIV prevalence rate of 38.4%
- Doctor to patient ratio: 1:96,000 (WHO standard 1:10,000)

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- Under 5 mortality: 102/1000 (Canada 5:1000)
- Life expectancy: 52.6 (Canada 81.16)
- Hospital bed occupancy rate of HIV/AIDS patients: 60%
- Project addresses DDP priorities of: increasing access to community health workers, increasing access to STD treatment network, increasing capacity for HIV/AIDS voluntary counselling and testing, providing health services closer to the people, reducing sickness and suffering by common diseases.

The following information provides project justification for the clean water initiative:

- Diarrhea listed as one of the major diseases in the district
- Average distance to nearest potable water: 4km
- Approximately 10% of the population has access to safe water
- Project addresses DDP priorities of: Increase access to potable water, reduce distance required to reach water points, help reach target of more than 30,000 people with access to safe water, reduce reported cases of water borne illnesses.

The following information provides project justification for the primary education initiative:

- Average years of primary school attendance: boys 4.5 years & girls 3.8 years
- Cost sharing (families required to participate in school capital projects) prevents many children from being able to attend school

* Not sure where to start looking for this information? Try: [ELDIS](#), [World Bank](#), [CIDA](#)

Project Conception

Please provide a brief history of the conception of the proposed project, i.e. how the idea for the project originated and was developed. This history should include:

- a) a description of what activities have been done (by the applicant and by the developing-country partner organization) to assess the needs of both the developing-country partner organization and the specific potential beneficiaries.
- b) what has been done to confirm that the proposed activities can be feasibly carried out.
- c) how (if at all) female and male beneficiaries and other local stakeholders were involved in the process.

Hungry For Life has been involved in Kenya for four years. During our initial relief and development activities, the relationship with the local partner organization and related communities has grown. Trust has grown, as has our understanding of the needs in the area. Our experience has laid the foundation by which a more in-depth micro-development plan has been created in consultation with the community leaders (civil and spiritual).

Hungry For Life has already carried out the following activities with the local partner organization:

- Establishment of home style orphan care project that cares for orphans and widows caused by poverty and HIV/AIDS
- Drilling of 3 water well bore holes
- Providing 7 class rooms at public primary schools with water catchment systems
- Emergency food distributions responding to post election violence and internal displaced people

Hungry For Life staff has carried out 5 assessment and monitoring trips over the past 4

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years and has sent two teams of Canadian volunteers to participate in appropriate activities and learn about the area, the needs, and how to effectively respond.

Men and women stakeholders have been involved throughout the project activities and the assessment and monitoring phases. Women have participated directly in the orphan care, leading of the Boro clinic, and the community consultations. Building on our relationship with the local partner, Siaya district civil authorities, and experience in the area, HFL spent two weeks with the partner in October of 2008 to develop this project and work through the specifics of community consultation, design, budget and implementation strategy.

Risk Identification and Management

Please provide a description of potential challenges or risks you may face in implementing the proposed project and also in achieving the expected outcomes, i.e. also describe the potential challenges and risks the beneficiaries may face in achieving sustainable long-term benefits from what they will receive from the project. You should focus on challenges and risks that are the most likely to actually be a factor. For each challenge or risk identified, please describe the strategies (if any) that you and your developing-country partner organization will use to overcome or mitigate these challenges and risks.

Risks to the home & community garden project are the natural and human factors involved in the project. Natural factors include yearly climate conditions. Drought conditions could negatively affect crop production. HFL and its local partner have built into the project the provision of a water catchment and storage system to augment any lack of precipitation and adequate irrigation. The human resource risk includes the likelihood of adequate participation of those trained in the implementation of the bio-intensive farming methods taught. Resistance to change was questioned during the recent community consultations. When questioned on the personal needs of each of the pastors and community leaders, each of them identified that their greatest need is to receive some sort of capital investment that would enable them to provide for their families while engaging in caring for the people in their communities. Each of the leaders also spoke of the pressure to be an example to provide for those in the community. HFL, along with its local partner, identified the necessary motivation and commitment of the leaders who will be trained. Another strategy will include holding the ownership of the tools and equipment as leverage for successful participation and implementation of the project.

Potential risks to the Boro health care project are limited to the successful follow through by the Ministry of Health in their commitment to assuming staffing and operational costs after the capacity has been increased. Recent Kenyan elections precipitated a new instability within the government. The strategy for mitigating this potential risk is to ensure the local partner, as well as the Boro clinic management committee, continually stay in contact with the Ministry of Health officials as the project is being completed as well as receive the commitment in writing. Another strategy is the continual engagement of the District Commissioner (liaison to the federal government for the district) as well as the District Development Officer. It is the job of these offices to involve the necessary resources and people from the federal government in the district affairs.

The most obvious risk to the clean water aspect of the project is the likelihood of hitting adequate water tables and aquifers. HFL and its partner will mitigate this risk by conducting independent geo-technical surveys, as well as gauge the depth of other deep wells in the area. Myert Corp, the well drilling company, also uses satellite technology to ascertain the

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depth of water tables and aquifers.

Another general risk to factor is the recent instability of the international markets and how they are affecting currency exchanges. Should currency exchanges negatively affect the anticipated results, the budget will be adjusted according.

Sustainability

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Ensuring that the benefits of a project are sustained after the project funding ends is a key element of best practice in development. In the boxes below, please describe how the benefits of your project will be sustained.

Sustainability: market assessment

While not always appropriate, in many cases, projects benefit from the inclusion of cost-recovery strategies whereby either a) beneficiaries contribute part of the cost of goods or services they will receive (e.g. paying part of a teacher's salary), or b) one of the project's goals is to enhance the money-making capacity of beneficiaries (e.g. through technical/vocational training or microenterprise development).

If your project includes either of the above, please describe in the box below what preliminary market assessments have been conducted to determine either: 1) the will and ability of beneficiaries to contribute the required amount in case (a), or 2) the viability of the potential employment or income-generation activities that will be promoted. (Can the market provide jobs to graduates or support multiple microenterprises? Could such enterprises generate adequate profit margins to be viable?)

Related to the home and market garden project, one of the objectives is to increase the income of the family or families involved. Sustainability is addressed by providing extensive theoretical knowledge and practical skills by another local partner, Common Grounds. The engagement of Common Grounds heightens the likelihood of sustainability. HFL and its local partner has visited Common Grounds sites and spoken with local beneficiaries of their program who have received the intended results. During the assessment phase of the project, it was discovered that most of the non-maize foods in the local markets are imported from outside of the district and province. Each family involved both have need for the produce to improve food security but also the opportunity to provide local produce in the market. As one garden begins to succeed, other participants will want to be trained by those who have first received the training and tools will be shared by the community. HFL and its local partner are exploring the potential of providing micro-loans for the provision of tools as the project expands beyond the aforementioned direct beneficiaries. Addressing sustainability, the project is designed for community involvement to specifically demonstrate the benefits of local home and market gardens and involving those from the community in the initial farms will teach them the necessary skills to also work the land to produce what is needed.

The clean water project strategy will build sustainability in the management authority. Each woman or women's group management will collect a 1 – 2 shilling fee for drawing water. This money is collected, saved and used for maintenance of the well. HFL, through our local partner, has implemented this same sustainability strategy in other well locations and it is working. Sustainability is also addressed in the provision of using the best quality cement foundations, basins, casing, and hand pumps to ensure as little maintenance as possible.

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The public/private partnership between the Boro health clinic, HFL, its local partner, and the Ministry of Health is designed to address sustainability in the project. We have been assured that if HFL, through its local partner, builds the capacity of the Boro clinic that the M.O.H. will provide for the ongoing operation of the clinic.

As with the Boro health clinic, the Ministry of Education has agreed to provide teaching staff for schools constructed in cooperation with the district development office. In addition to teaching staff, the local district development office also has invested additional capital into schools that HFL has previously be involved with.

Sustainability: individual/household level (if your project has individual beneficiaries)

In the box below, please answer the following questions:

1) Will individual beneficiaries be able to sustain improvements in their living conditions achieved during the project in the long term? How?

2) What concrete steps will be taken during the life of the project to ensure that individual beneficiaries will be able to sustain improvements after this project ends?

Through training and monitoring the beneficiaries will understand the concepts and skills of renewable resources, and the basic needs of each family will motivate them to implement these skills. Training includes seed preservation, market potentials of buying low and selling high and maintenance of the land and equipment conditions. Beneficiaries will agree that the tools do not belong to them until after the successful completion of the training and initial implementation of the project. They will also agree to replace the tools, at their cost, if they are misused or broken during the life of the project.

As mentioned, the clean water project will change a nominal amount for access to the water. The small charge instils value and appreciation for the service and also provides funds for maintenance, both essential for sustainability.

It is also understood that sustainability is being attempted at the clinic through charging small fees for service and for prescribed pharmaceuticals at the clinic dispensary. HFL, through our local partner, will establish with the clinic authority, an appropriate fee for service that again instils value for the service, to which the general population also has access. This small fee for service structure will also generate income for the Boro Health Center should the M.O.H. not provide operational resources as agreed.

Related to the sustainability, our local partner (Gospel Power Development Officer) commented to HFL staff, "If sustainability is not built into the projects, I don't want to do them, because what happens if the donor groups leave and the projects fail? The people would have been better to not have the service at all." This sentiment accurately communicates the local partner's commitment to sustainability and we have seen evidence of sustainability in both our primary partner and Common Grounds.

Sustainability: community/organizational level

In the box below, please answer the following questions:

1) Will the activities started during the project at the community/institutional level be continued after the project funding ends? If so, how will the continuation of activities be resourced?

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2) Will any permanent new institutions/organized groups be created or new responsibilities/activities be given to existing organizations? If so, how will they be sustained, i.e. with what financial and human resources?

3) If any [physical works](#) are created or rehabilitated during the project, how will these be maintained (by whom, and with what human and financial resources)?

What concrete steps will be taken during the life of the project to foster this sustainability at the community level?

The activities initiated by this project are designed to be sustainable. By design the inputs of the project are one time investments to increase capacity and ability to sustain results. As mentioned, continued activities beyond the life of the project will be sustained through income generation and accessible fee for service. HFL has additional activities with the local partner outside of this grant proposal. Therefore, we will continue to maintain the effectiveness of the project with future monitoring.

No new community groups or organizations will be created for this project. HFL, through the local partner, will utilize existing community groups such as: local church and community women's groups (formal and informal). Other than what is already mentioned as activity in the budget no additional funding is needed to sustain these groups.

The physical works will be the responsibility of the community in their various capacities and therefore the maintenance of these works also rests with the community. Specifically, after the completion of the project, funds generated by the activities will be used for maintenance.

Developing-country partner organization information (for main partner if there is more than one developing-country partner)

Developing-country partner legal name:

Gospel Power World Harvest Ministries – Development Office

Contact person:

Edgar Odwaro

Telephone, fax, e-mail, website:

+(0)724 054 142 odwaro@yahoo.com

Description of (Main) Developing-Country Partner Organization

In the box below, please describe your (main) developing-country partner organization, including:

- a) legal status of organization;
- b) size (number of staff, annual revenues);
- c) brief capacity assessment (do they have a functioning board, adequate financial management (e.g. bookkeeping), adequate physical facilities, and do they regularly assess the needs of their beneficiaries?); and
- d) relevant experience in implementing the type of activities proposed, and
- e) the applicant's history working with this organization (length, nature, and results)

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achieved).

The local partner is registered in Kenya as a non-profit organization: Certification of Registration #24160. It is a ministry, thereby it has the potential to sue and be sued and was registered on November 10, 2004. The organization has a total of 74 employees in the 30 branches in East Africa. 54 of these employees are in Kenya, 8 are in Uganda, and 12 Tanzania. The average annual income of the whole ministry inclusive of the three East African countries is 4.8 million Ksh.

Through an agency agreement with HFL, the board of directors of the Gospel Power:

- Ensure that funds sent to Kenya are used exclusively for the purposes specified by HFL and none of the funds benefit any one individual
- Where possible independently improve and expand the work started by these projects
- Management and control of organizationally owned assets
- Accounts for project funding
- Liaison and continue to assess the needs and challenges of the community
- Lead by example in the participation of activities

Gospel Power Development Officer (GPDO) Provides:

- On site project management
- Quarterly project reporting including challenges
- Liaison with community and monitoring of activities on behalf of HFL
- Research costing and price control to stay on budget

The GPDO has more than 13 years experience in rural community development, working for a large international NGO for 10 years. Experience includes:

- Leading formal baseline assessments
- Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRA's)
- Child sponsorship projects
- Emergency relief distributions
- Community consultations
- Construction and capital projects
- Bookkeeping and reporting
- Water and sanitation projects
- Enhancing primary education projects
- Child foster care

Other Developing-Country Partner Organizations (if applicable)

In the box below, please describe any additional developing-country partner organizations. Please include similar information as described in the previous box (however, less detail is needed).

Common Grounds – Joshua Machinga (Executive Director)
P.O. Box 2487 Kitale, 30200 Kenya

The HFL agent/local field partner lacks expertise specifically in bio-intensive agronomy, home and market farming. Therefore, the project has also partnered with Common Grounds to provide the training, implementation, and monitoring during the entire life of the

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project. They have agronomy projects all over western Kenya such as:

- Increasing crop production and increasing the capacity of people to feed themselves as well as sell surplus in the local food market
- Conserving the rare and endangered crop varieties
- Developing strategies that promote and improve the short term and long term fertility of the soil
- Training of girls and boys in income generation through home and market farming with the intent to mitigate against migration of the poor to the cities
- Promote early childhood education, using farming as a tool for teaching

Applicant Organization's Experience

In the box below, please provide a brief description of the applicant (Canadian) organization's experience in the proposed sector your project will work in, **and** in cooperating with developing-country partner organizations and managing or delivering international development projects IN A DEVELOPING COUNTRY. An applicant should have at least two years' experience successfully managing or delivering development projects in developing countries.

Hungry For Life has five years of experience in relief and development in Haiti, Ukraine, Peru, Ecuador, Mexico, Zambia, Southern Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, India, and China. Always through our international partners, HFL has worked in the following sectors: providing clean water, increasing access and capacity for primary and secondary education, skills acquisition, establishing primary care and maternity health care facilities, and income generation through engaging local markets. HFL staff has worked with developing country partner organizations in 15 countries on 27 relief and development projects.

Our experience and projects in Kenya include:

- Drilled 3 deep water wells in the Siaya district
- Constructed 7 classrooms in partnership with the Ministry of Education and Siaya District Development Office
- Established productive relationships with multiple stakeholders
- Established an orphan care facility that brought together a widow with 10 orphans to create a family style home
- Emergency food distribution for IDP's after post-election violence in 2008
- Total project funding implemented in Kenya and managed by local partner organization: \$250,000

Roles and Value Added in Project Implementation

In the box below, please describe:

1) What value added (such as skills transfer, networks, in-country monitoring, etc.) will the Canadian applicant bring to the project beyond financial resources?

2) What value added will the developing-country partner organization(s) bring to the table, including expertise, networks, and cash and/or in-kind resources.

3) What will be the roles of the Canadian and developing-country partner organization(s)?

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HFL will bring the added value of capacity building, not only to the project recipients but also the local partner organization and its leadership. During initial monitoring trips, HFL will conduct leadership and governance training in:

- People motivation and management
- Long term strategic planning
- Transparency and accountability
- Results – Based Management approach and tools
- Inter-cultural leadership and communication

In addition to these core competencies, HFL will also train local leadership in the following practical skills:

- Scheduling and time management
- Needs assessments and proposal writing
- Basic financial record keeping and reporting
- Networking and partnership development

The added value by local partner organizations:

Gospel Power Development Officer – Strong background and expertise in community development, assessments, community participation, monitoring, liaising with local authorities, local project management, local church community groups as centers of activity that benefit the entire community, access to formal and informal women's groups.

Common Grounds – Bring a key expertise to the project that HFL staff or GPDO do not have. They are fully engaged and committed to partnering by providing agricultural PRA, extensive training in bio-intensive farming and crop production, monitoring and evaluation.

Hungry For Life serves in the role of resource mobilization and leadership and capacity development, as well as strong expertise and experience in Canadian public engagement. Gospel Power Development Office serves in the role of HFL agent and implementation partner. Common Grounds serves as the agricultural expertise consultant partner.