Workshop PROJECT DESIGN + PROPOSAL WRITING

-			
	DAY 1 DEVELOPING OBJECTIVES, BRAINSTORMING A PLAN, & STARTING PROPOSAL OUTLINES	DAY 2 COMPLETING PROPOSAL OUTLINES, SHARING FEEDBACK, & "2 MINUTE PITCH"	
1	Welcome & Introduction	Proposal Outlines: Methods	8
2	Identifying Project Goals	Proposal Outlines: Expected Outcomes	9
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for CEPF
December 10-11, 2018
Chatrium Hotel, Yangon

Training by:





- TELL A STORY ABOUT YOUR PROJECT
- GUIDE YOUR READERS THROUGH YOUR PROJECT
- KEEP IT CLEAR & FOCUSED
 - → What is your Project Goal
 - Why is your Project Goal interesting or important
 - → How will you achieve your Project Goal (When, Where, etc.)

your ideas

Writing

your readers

Warm-up Exercise

- Keep proposal reviewers in mind:
- Will they think this is <u>important</u>, <u>interesting</u>, and <u>clear</u>?
- Will they <u>understand</u> what we want to do and why?
- Will they think that your team is qualified to do this work?

- Think of your audience!
- What do they need to know?
- What kind of work do they want to support?
- This project will be a good use of their money
- It is related to causes or topics that are important to this donor, organization, or department
- It will contribute to their mission, to their goals



DISCOVER OUR PROGRAMMES

Child Abuse

Preventing the sexual abuse and exploitation of children.

Grants in 2017: 46 grants totalling USD 19.72 million.

Find out more.

Environment

Building a clean energy future, maintaining the health of the oceans and stopping the illegal trade in wildlife.

Grants in 2017: 43 grants totalling USD 42.21 million.

Find out more:

- Climate Change
- Marine Conservation - Wildlife Conservation

International Human Rights

Protecting and promoting

Issues Affecting Women

and Trade

Building strong and

Learning Differences

Housing and

and families.

Grants in 2017:

Find out more.

35 grants totalling

USD 24.10 million.

Homelessness

Improving the economic

marginalised youth, adults

and social wellbeing of

Helping students with learning differences reach

- There is a need for this project
- This project will use an appropriate approach and a qualified team
- This project will be important and/or interesting

what will you do?

why will you do it?

how will you do it?

what might you achieve?

why would it be important or interesting?

- A strong proposal is based on:
- 1. Well-defined project goal that addresses a need/problem
- 2. Clear objectives that contribute to the project goal
- 3. Clear plan for achieving the objectives
- 4. Persuasive explanation of why achieving these objectives & project goal is important, useful, interesting

what will you do?

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- 1. Well-defined project goal that addresses a need/problem
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what will you do?

why will you do it?

Identify Target
Needs/Problems
+
Form Groups

how will you do it?

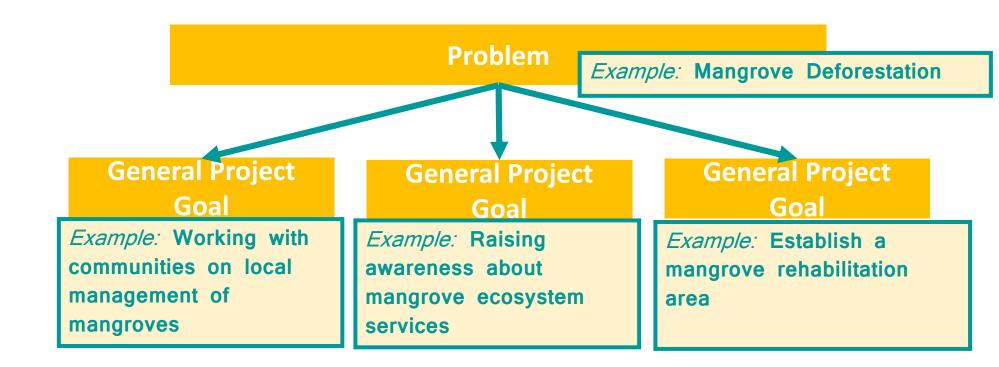
what might you achieve?

why would it be important or interesting?

1

BRAINSTORM

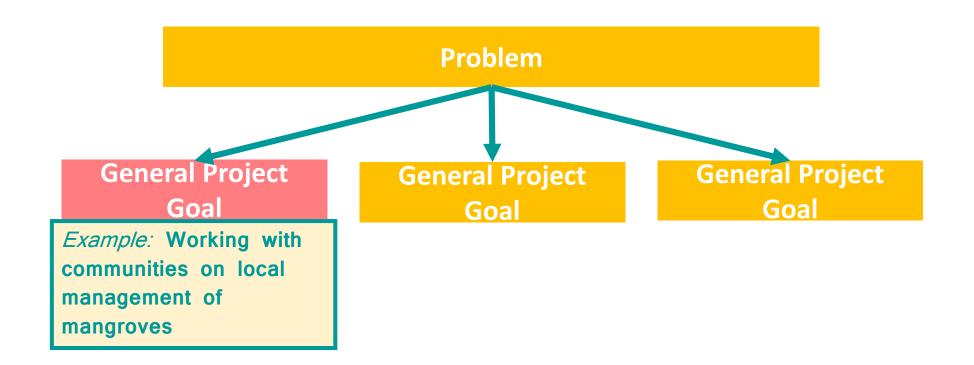
BRAINSTORM



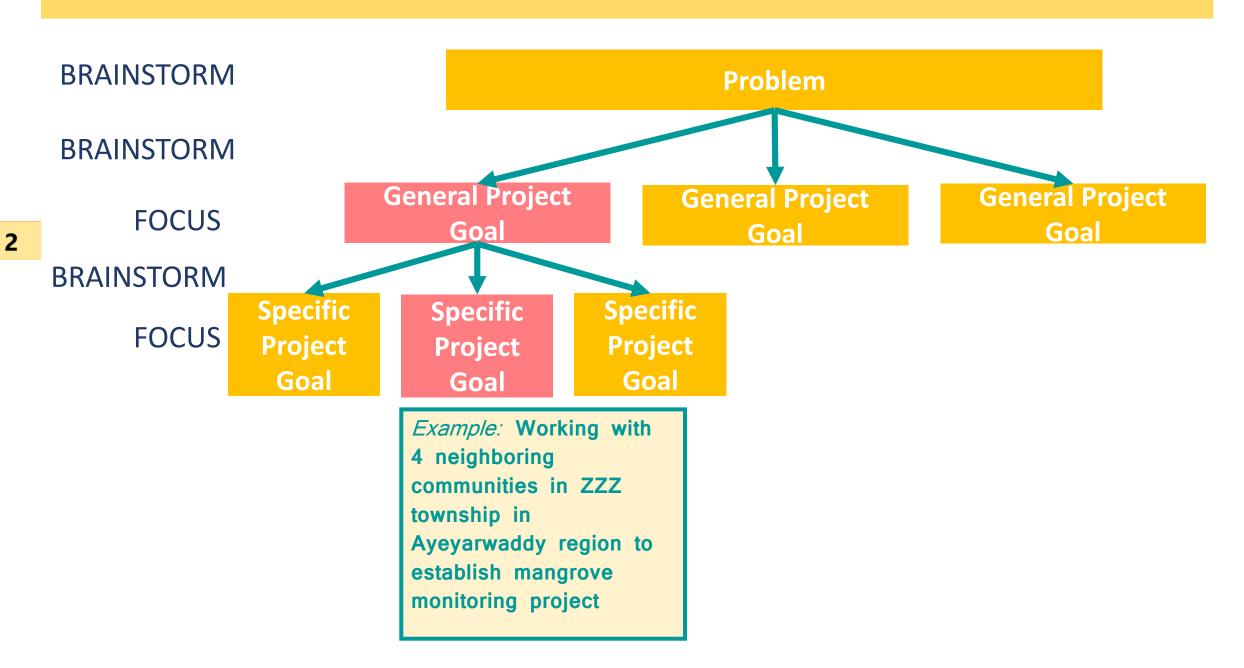
BRAINSTORM

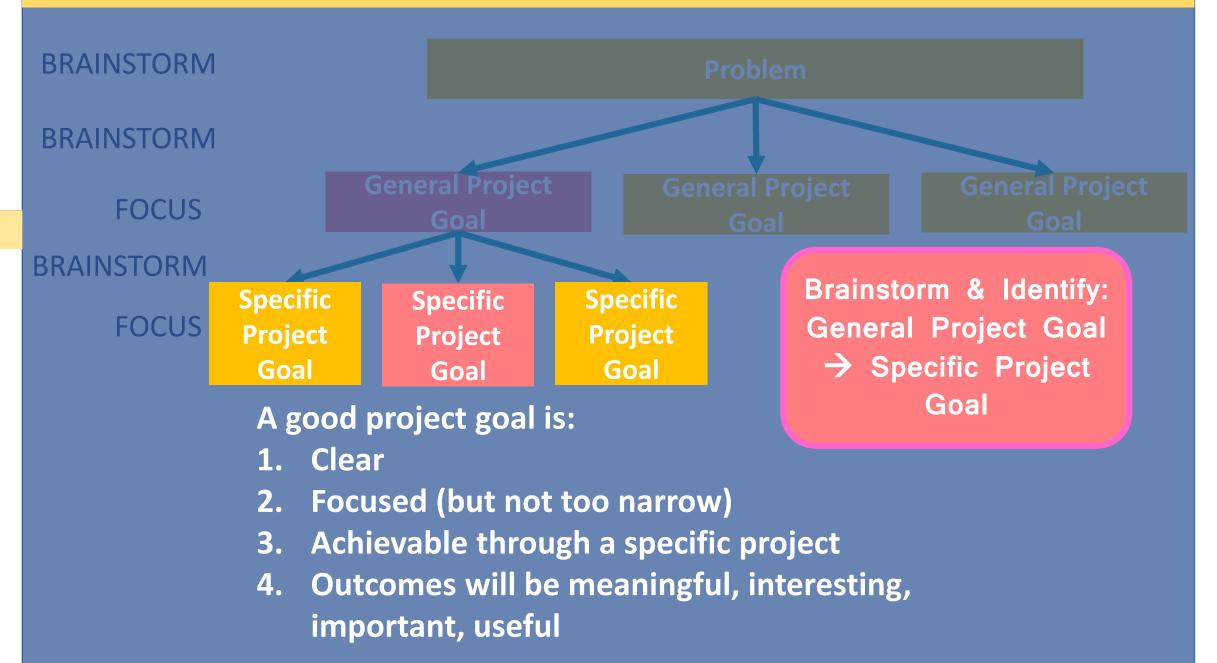
BRAINSTORM

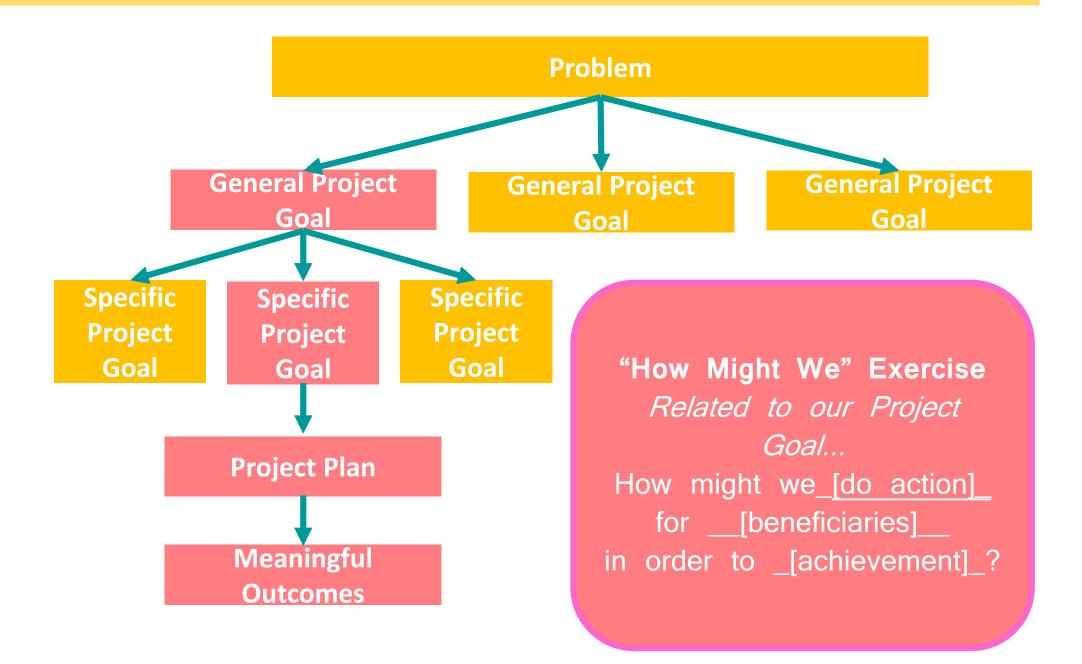
FOCUS

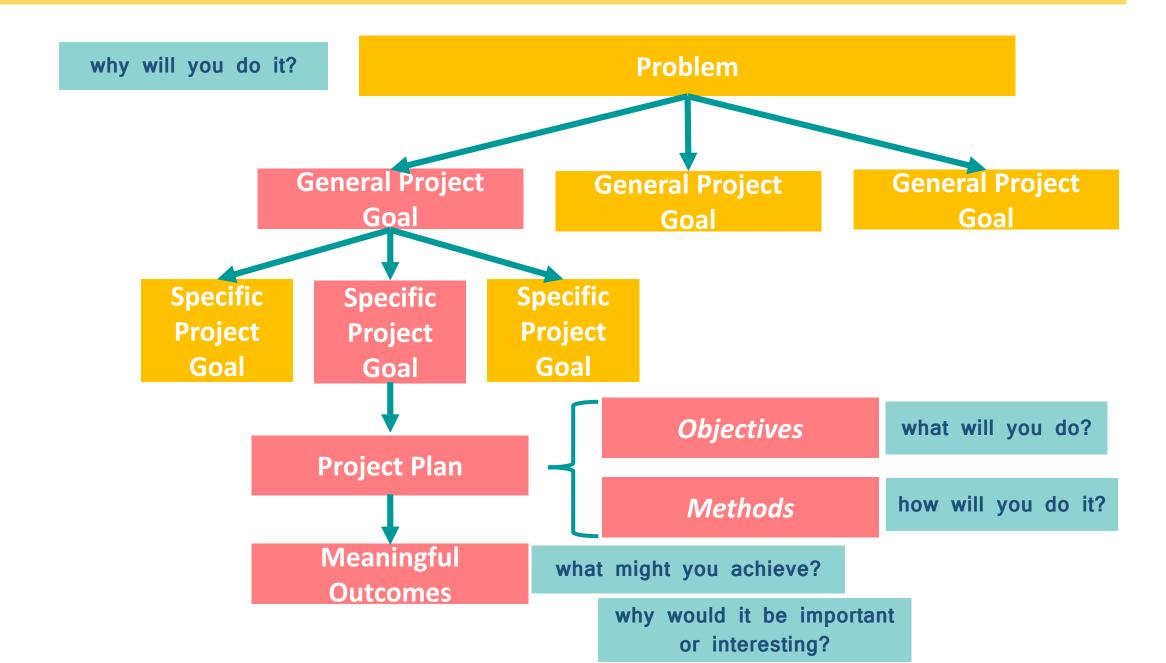


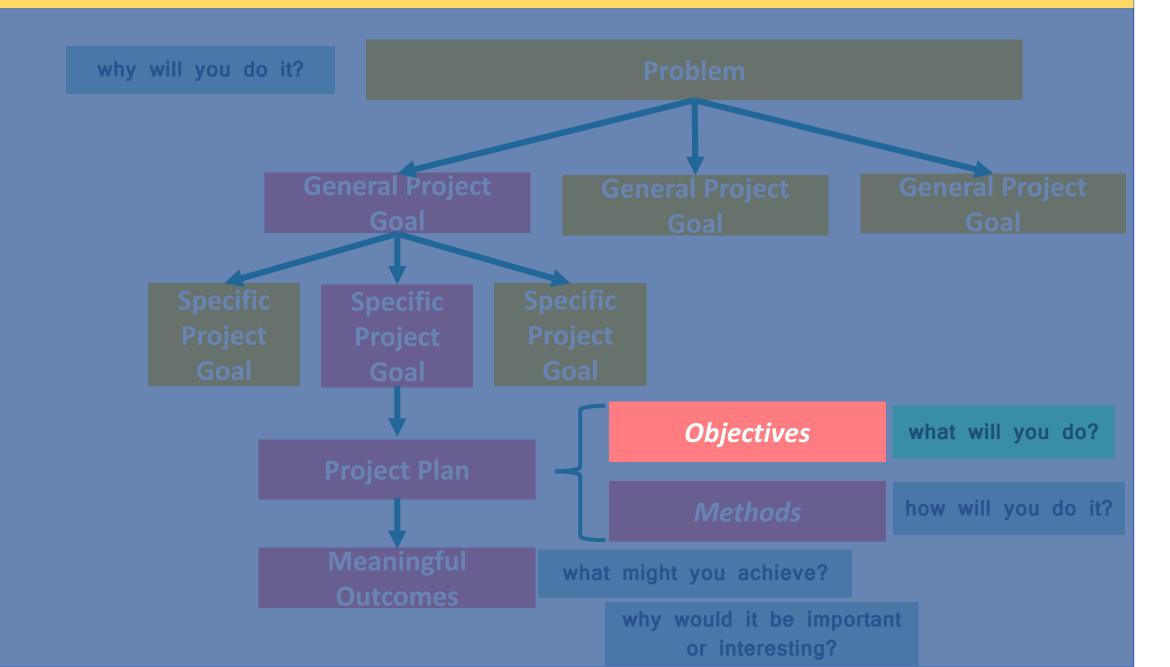
2

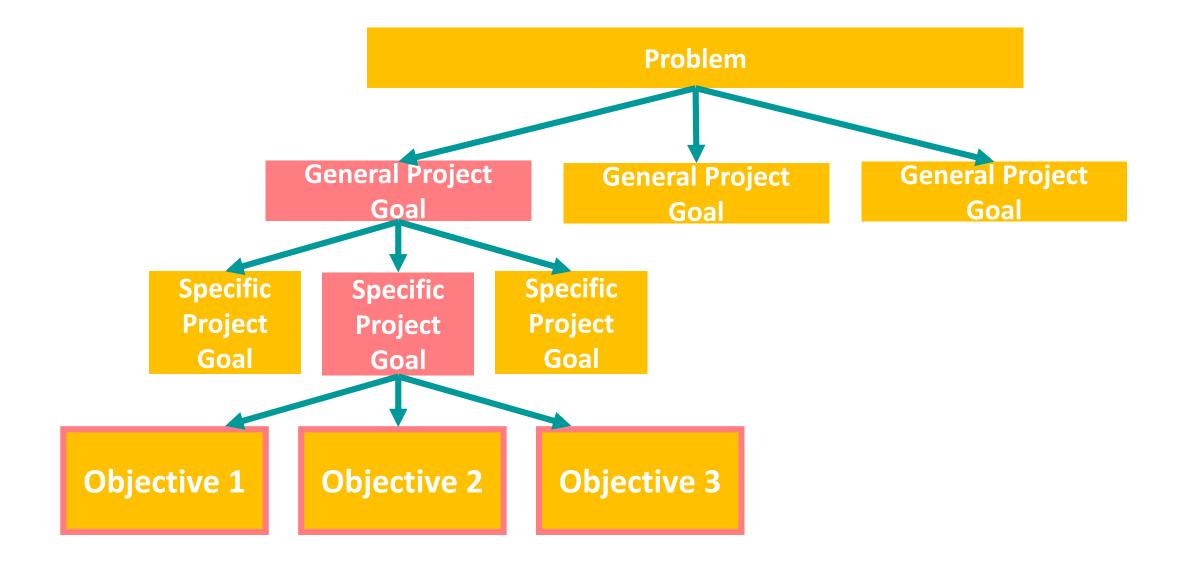














Specific

Provide a clear description of what needs to be achieved.



Measurable

Include a metric with a target that indicates success.



Achievable

Set a challenging target, but keep it realistic.



Relevant

Keep your goal consistent with higher-level goals.



Time-bound

Set a date for when your goal needs to be achieved.

DEFINE YOUR OBJECTIVES:

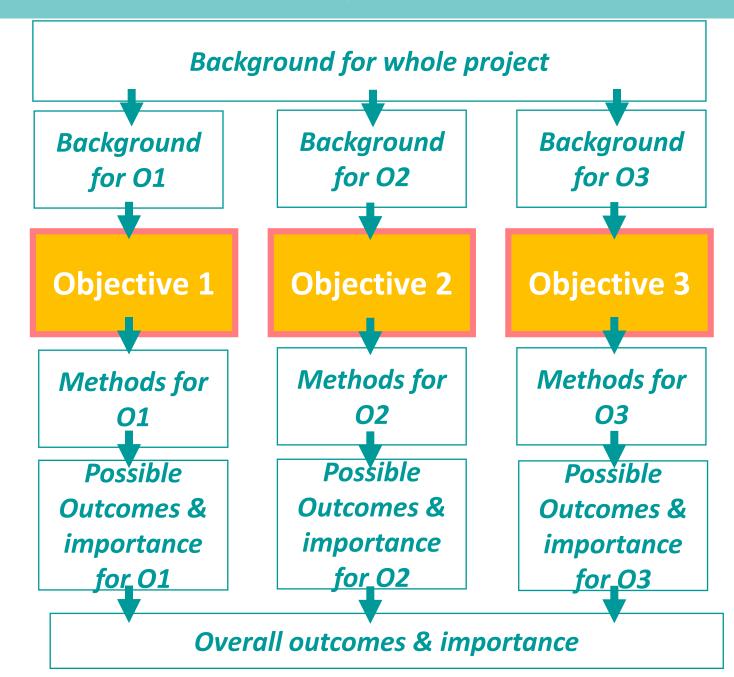
3-5 "SMART" Objectives that:

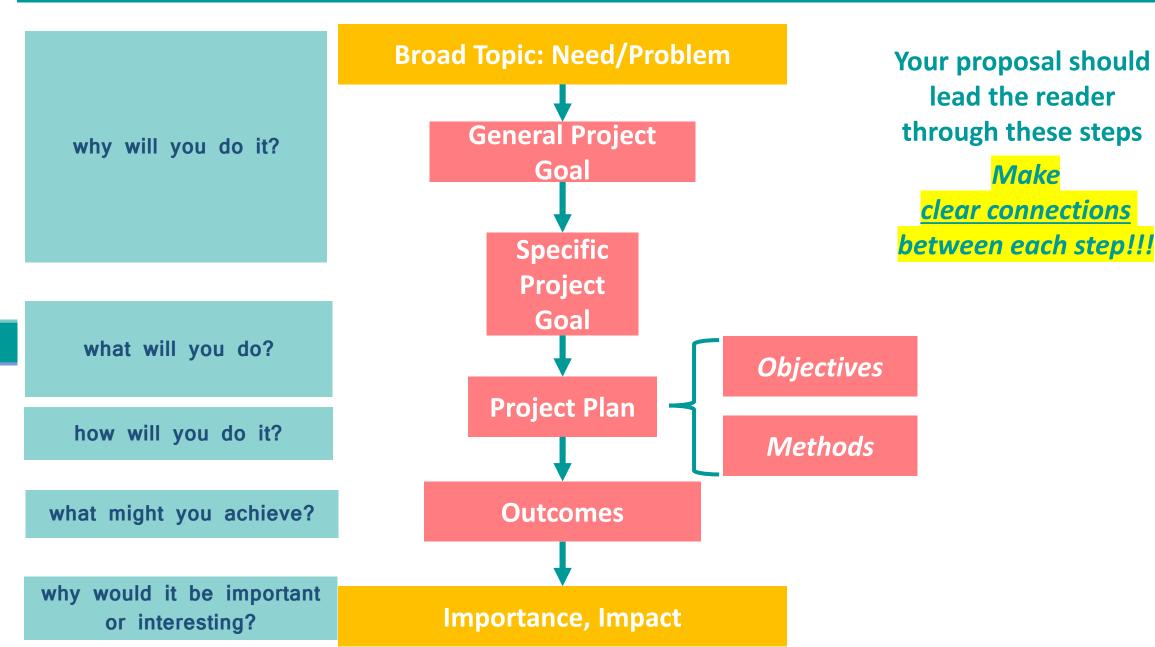
- Contribute to the Project Goal
- Can be achieved by the Project



DEFINE YOUR OBJECTIVES:

For each objective: Explain how it is connected/linked to your Project Goal



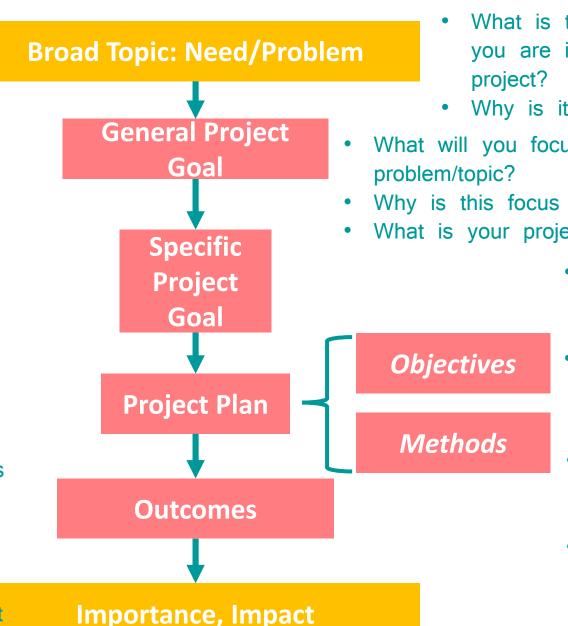


INTRODUCTION TO PROPOSAL STRUCTURE: The "Flow" of a Good Proposal

Your proposal should lead the reader through these steps

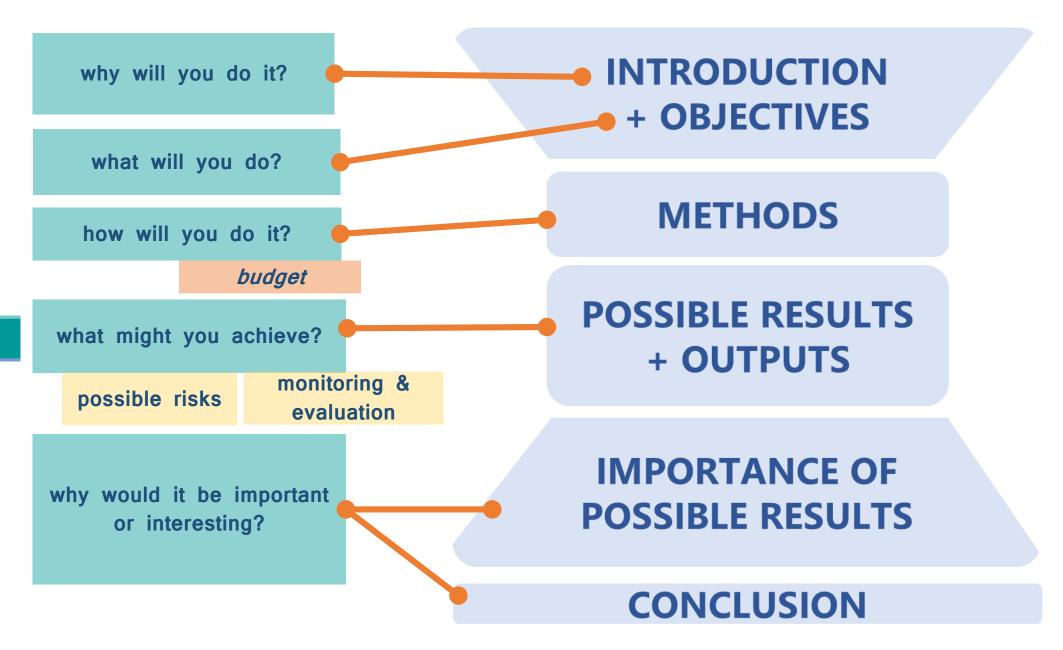
Make clear connections between each step!!!

- What will your project achieve and/or produce?
- How will achieving your objectives help you reach your project goal(s)?
- How will this help address the main problem/topic?
- What contributions will this project make?



- What is the broad problem/topic that you are interested in, for this
- Why is it interesting?
- What will you focus on, within this broad
- Why is this focus area interesting?
- What is your project goal?
 - What, specifically, do you want to do & achieve with your project?
 - How does this relate to your project goal?
 - How will your methods allow you to achieve your objectives?
 - Are your methods appropriate for this project?

Broad Topic: Need/Problem General Project why will you do it? Goal **Specific Project** Goal what will you do? **Objectives Project Plan** how will you do it? Methods what might you achieve? **Outcomes** why would it be important Importance, Impact or interesting?



INTRODUCTION TO PROPOSAL STRUCTURE: Other Common Sections

Project Title **ABSTRACT INTRODUCTION** + **OBJECTIVES** Budget **METHODS POSSIBLE RESULTS** + OUTPUTS **IMPORTANCE OF** Possible Risks **POSSIBLE RESULTS** M&E **CONCLUSION** references

+ Information
on the Project
Team

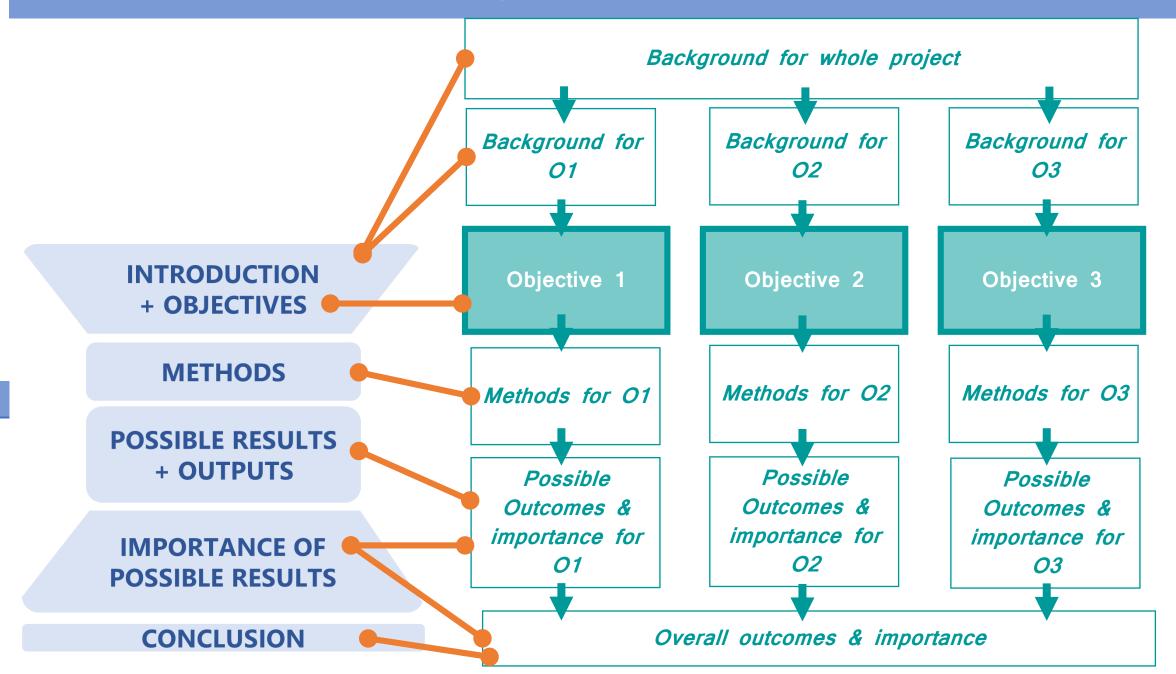
There are MANY different types of Proposals... But most will have similar sections to this

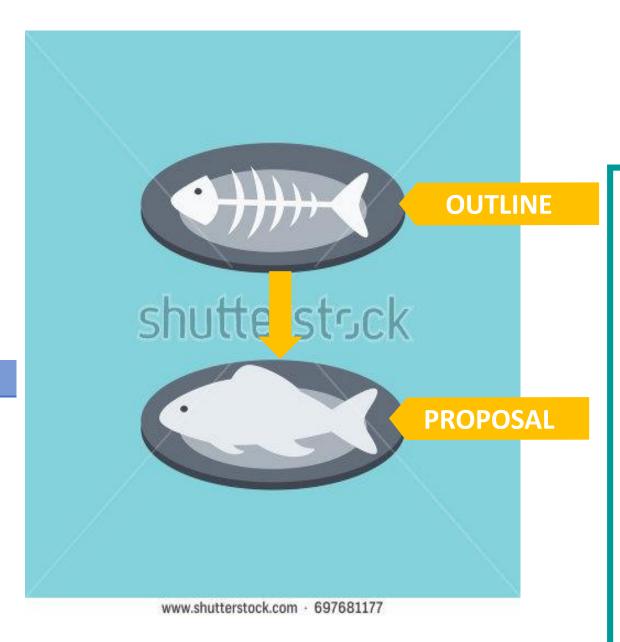


+ Be sure to adapt your proposed project to the interests/focus areas of the donor/foundation/organization/department



PROPOSAL OUTLINES: Overview of Objectives-Based Outline





Make a "Skeleton" for your Proposal:

- 1. List main sections
- 2. In each section, list main ideas
- 3. Fill in the details

Example:

- 1. Introduction
 - a. Main Problem: Deforestation of Mangroves
 - b. Importance of mangroves: their ecosystem services
 - c. Mangrove deforestation in Myanmar
 - Causes
 - Trends
 - Impacts
 - d. Mangroves in Ayeyarwaddy Region
 - Importance of mangroves in this area
 - e. Project goal, and link to our organization

2. Objectives

...

+ What more do you need to know to improve your project plan?

→ BACKGROUND RESEARCH

why will you do it?

+ OBJECTIVES

what will you do?

METHODS

POSSIBLE RESULTS+ OUTPUTS

IMPORTANCE OF POSSIBLE RESULTS

CONCLUSION

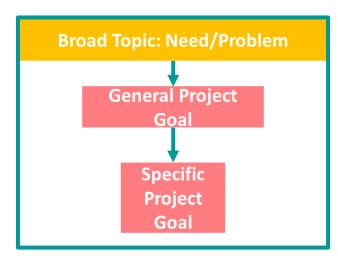
Set the stage!
Why is our Project Idea important?

Provide background on the topic

 Go from "broad" to "narrow" from Problem to Project Goal

Establish rationale for your

Objectives



Stay focused - do not overwhelm the reader with too much information!

+ OBJECTIVES

METHODS

POSSIBLE RESULTS
+ OUTPUTS

IMPORTANCE OF POSSIBLE RESULTS

CONCLUSION

INTRODUCE THE BROAD TOPIC/PROBLEM

What is the problem?
What are top needs/priority areas to address it?

GIVE BACKGROUND ON THE SPECIFIC FOCUS OF YOUR PROJECT

Why is this focus area important?
Why did you choose this focus area?
What are the top needs/priority areas within this focus?
How does this link to interests/priorities of the grant?

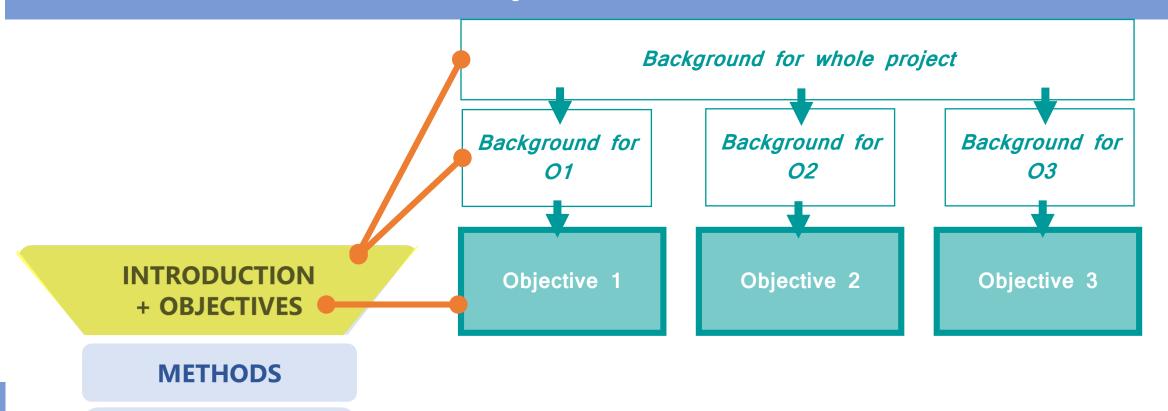
BRIEFLY DESCRIBE YOUR PROJECT'S SPECIFIC GOAL

Brief overview of your project goal + Links to your organization's qualifications/experience/interest

What does the Reviewer need to know, in order to understand your proposal?

Why would the Reviewer be interested in your project?

PROPOSAL SECTIONS: Introduction/Background



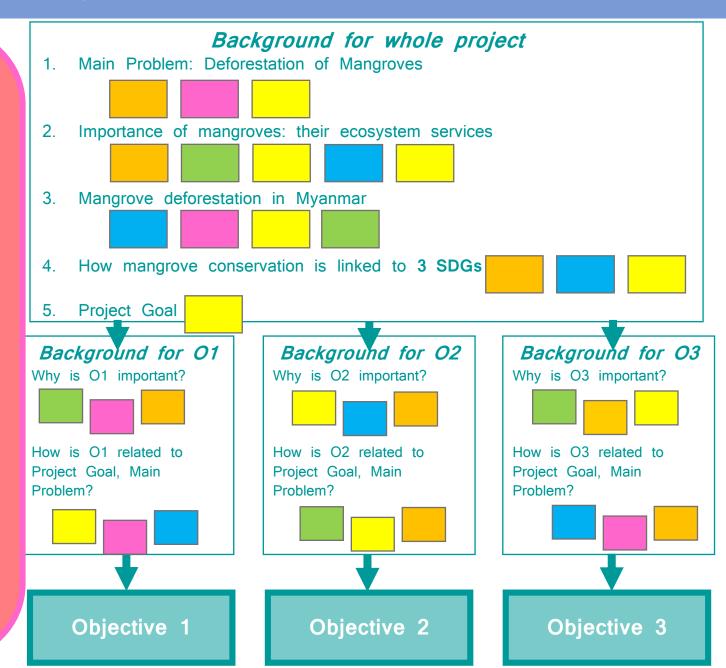
POSSIBLE RESULTS + OUTPUTS

IMPORTANCE OF POSSIBLE RESULTS

CONCLUSION

OUTLINE YOUR INTRODUCTIONS

- Broad: Make an outline + for the "big picture," broad introduction of the Problem, + Project Goal
 - Go from broad to focused
 - Include link to 3
 Sustainable Development
 Goals
 - Add cards with background information to fill in your outline
- 2. Focused: For each Objective, make an outline + add cards with background information for that objective



OUTLINE YOUR INTRODUCTIONS

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+ OBJECTIVES

what will you do?

METHODS

how will you do it?

POSSIBLE RESULTS + OUTPUTS

IMPORTANCE OF POSSIBLE RESULTS

CONCLUSION

How you will achieve your objectives?

- When?
- Where?
- What approaches?
- If research: What field methods?
 What lab methods? What data analysis?
- Participants: How many? Who?
 How selected?
- What equipment/supplies?

Provide justification for why you choose these methods

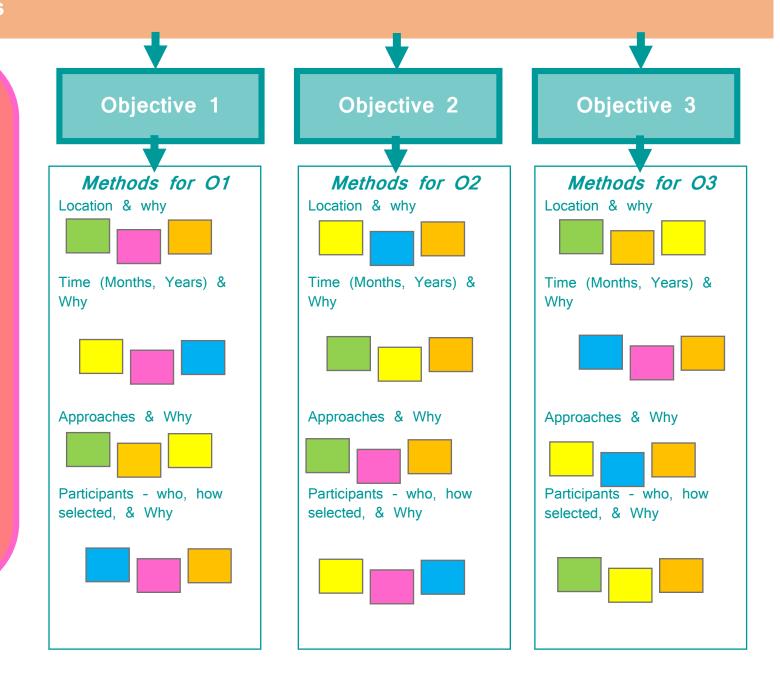
The reviewer will assess if your proposed methods are appropriate

OUTLINE YOUR METHOD

- 1. For <u>each Objective</u>, make an outline for your methods
- 2. Write relevant information abou your methods on the cards, and post the cards to fill the outline
- 3. Provide justification for your selected methods (**why** did you choose these methods?)

Be Clear and Specific

Show the Reviewer that you are qualified to do this project in the proper way!



+ OBJECTIVES

what will you do?

METHODS

POSSIBLE RESULTS
+ OUTPUTS

what might you achieve?

IMPORTANCE OF POSSIBLE RESULTS

why would it be important or interesting?

CONCLUSION

What are the anticipated OUTCOMES, OUTPUTS, RESULTS, IMPACTS, etc. of your proposed project?

Why are these outcomes IMPORTANT or INTERESTING?

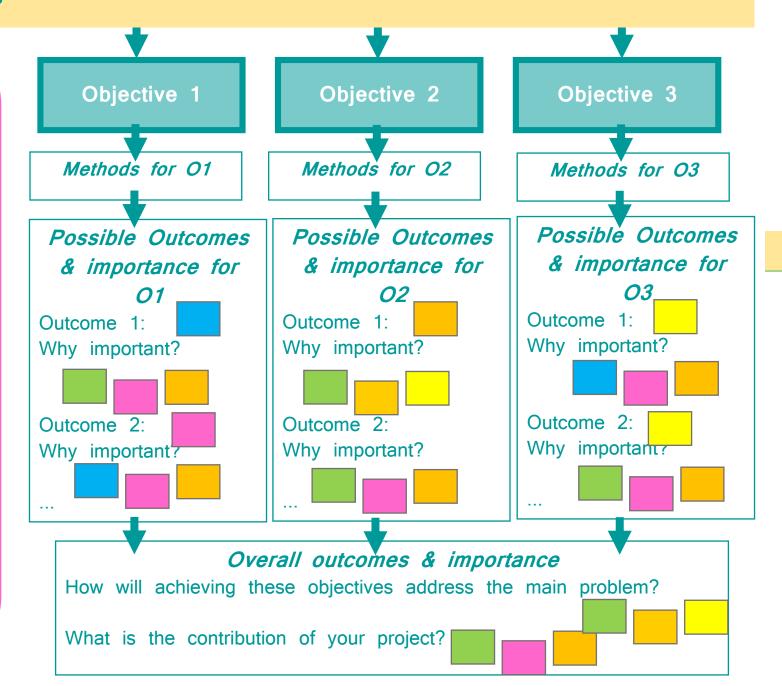
- What will your project's <u>methods</u> achieve and/or produce?
- How will achieving <u>your objectives</u> help you reach <u>your project</u> goal(s)?
- How will this help address the main problem/topic?
- What other contributions will this project make? → Link to specific interests/priority areas of the donor

OUTLINE YOUR EXPECTED OUTCOMES & SIGNIFICANCE

- 1. For <u>each Objective</u>, make an outline for your expected achievements/outcomes, and why these are important, interesting, or useful
- 2. For the <u>Broad Topic</u>, outline how your project's outcomes will contribute to the main problem/topic

Clear link between your Objectives, Methods, and Expected Outcomes

Clear link between your Expected Outcomes & Broad Problem



INTRODUCTION

METHODS

+ OBJECTIVES

POSSIBLE RESULTS + OUTPUTS

IMPORTANCE OF POSSIBLE RESULTS

CONCLUSION

Even good projects have RISKS

- Many different types of risk; grants will likely specify the types of risk they want you to address
- Basically: What are possible risks that the proposed project...
 - 1. Will not be able to achieve its objectives
 - 2. Will put its staff and/or participants at risk of harm (physical, mental, emotional), loss of livelihoods, etc.
 - Including indigenous/ethnic groups, vulnerable populations, children
 - 3. Will contribute to conflict among stakeholders
 - 4. Will harm the reputation of the organizations involved (many more examples)

Possible Risks

A strong proposal will be HONEST about these risks, and will provide convincing explanation of how it will minimize, adapt to, or otherwise manage these risks

PROPOSAL SECTIONS: Monitoring & Evaluation

- How can you know if you have actually achieved your objectives?
- How can you know if your project has made a difference?
- How can you know if your project is having negative impacts and/or needs to be otherwise adapted/improved?

INTRODUCTION + OBJECTIVES

METHODS

POSSIBLE RESULTS + OUTPUTS

IMPORTANCE OF POSSIBLE RESULTS

Monitoring & Evaluation - can be complex; we will only *briefly* review here. A critically important part of any project!

Quantitative: Numerical indicators of your project's impacts (e.g., # of people trained in & using mangrove planting technique properly; # of hectares of restored mangrove habitat)

Qualitative: Rich information that is difficult to measure with numbers (e.g., impacts on participants' sense of well-being; changes in perceptions about wildlife)

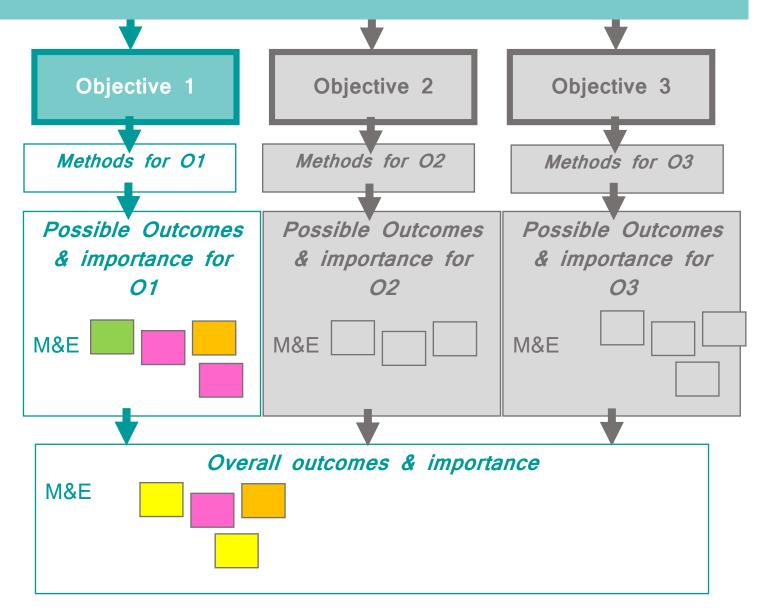
M&E

CONCLUSION

PRELIMINARY M&E PLAN

- 1. For One Objective,
 brainstorm how you will
 measure if the objective has
 been achieved
- 2. For the Overall Project, brainstorm how you will measure if the Project has succeeded & contributed to addressing the Main Problem

What you will measure How you will measure it



GIVING & RECEIVING FEEDBACK ON PROPOSALS

GIVING HELPFUL FEEDBACK:

- Give suggestions in a positive way
- Think "How can this be improved?" instead of "What is wrong with this?"
- Try to provide suggestions for how to improve
- Also include positive feedback what do you like?
- Instead of just saying, "Good proposal," give more <u>useful</u> feedback (Why is it good? How could it be better?)

RECEIVING FEEDBACK:

- Keep an open mind!
- It is OK to recognize that your work needs improvement!
- Think "How can my work be improved?" instead of "They don't like my work!"
- Try to understand why the feedback was given
- Sometimes, you will disagree with the feedback but you should have a good reason why you do not use it!



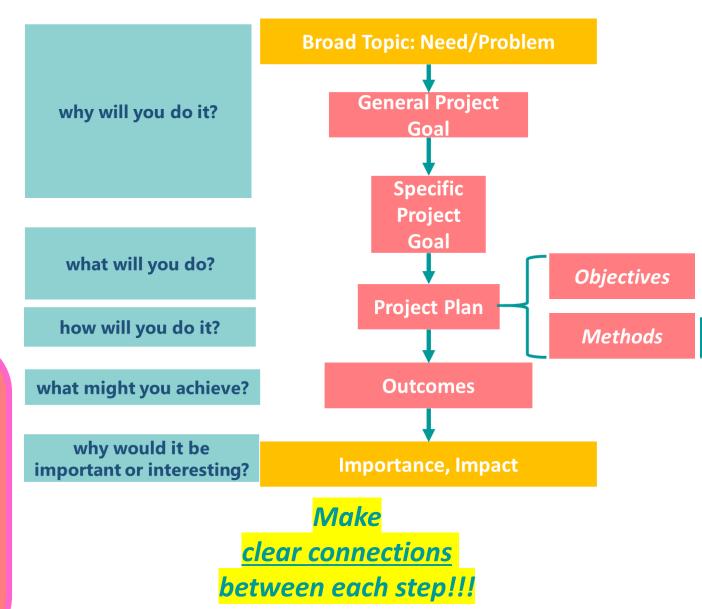
- Use CRITICAL THINKING to assess your own proposal & other proposals.
- How can this proposal have the greatest chance of success?
- "Kind" does not mean "only positive" you can give corrections in a kind way!
- Give feedback in the way that you would like to receive feedback!

Do the proposals show these?

- There is a need for this project
- This project will use strong methods and qualified researchers
- We have objectives that are related to our research questions, and a clear plan to achieve them
- This project will be important and/or interesting
- A flow & connection between each of these section →

WALKABOUT

- Act as a friendly reviewer for other groups' proposal outlines
- 2. Give productive, useful, clear feedback:
 - How can the proposal be more convincing?
 - Would you give this project money?
- 3. Write your feedback comments on cards



12

Project Title

ABSTRACT

+ OBJECTIVES

METHODS

POSSIBLE RESULTS+ OUTPUTS

IMPORTANCE OF POSSIBLE RESULTS

CONCLUSION

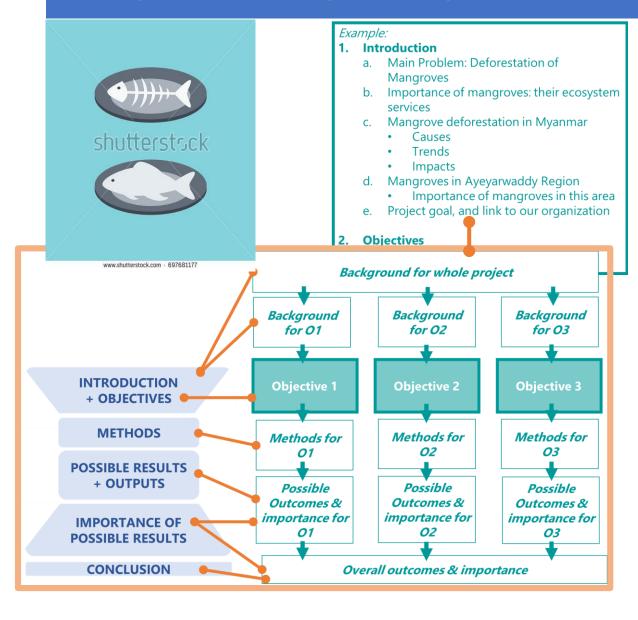
- Overview!
- Do this last.
- Write this to attract the attention of proposal reviewers

2-Minute Pitch
Sell Your Project! Convince us to fund
it!

This is like a spoken abstract

- 1. Prepare a title + 2-minute summary of your proposal share important information + make it interesting!
- 2. Select 1 representative to share the pitch with us!

Some guidance: Moving from Objectives-Based Outline to your Proposal

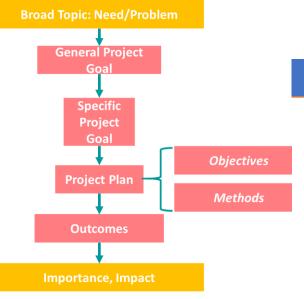


Objectives-Based Outlines are useful to structure your ideas & to make sure there are clear LINKS between:

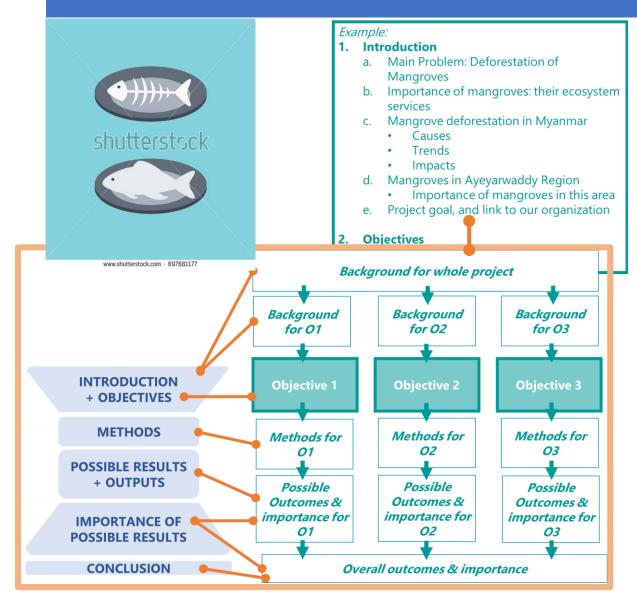
Problem → Goal → Objectives → Methods → Outcomes & Importance

...but the structure of your final proposal will possibly be different (e.g., each section might not have separate subsections for each objective)

→ once you have your outline, you can rearrange/organize the information for a smoother flow



Some guidance: Moving from Objectives-Based Outline to your Proposal



This training aims to help you learn more about developing a strong project idea & outlining a clear proposal.

However, proposal writing takes **practice** and a lot of time!

Some additional tips:

- Read successful proposals
- Ask colleagues to review drafts of your proposals and give you feedback
- Pay close attention to the grant's application requirements

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Using Sources for the Introduction

Primary sources & Secondary Sources



Peer-reviewed article
Book chapters, theses
Databases
Gray literature, Reports
Websites
Unpublished data
Personal communication

ACCESS:

Libraries

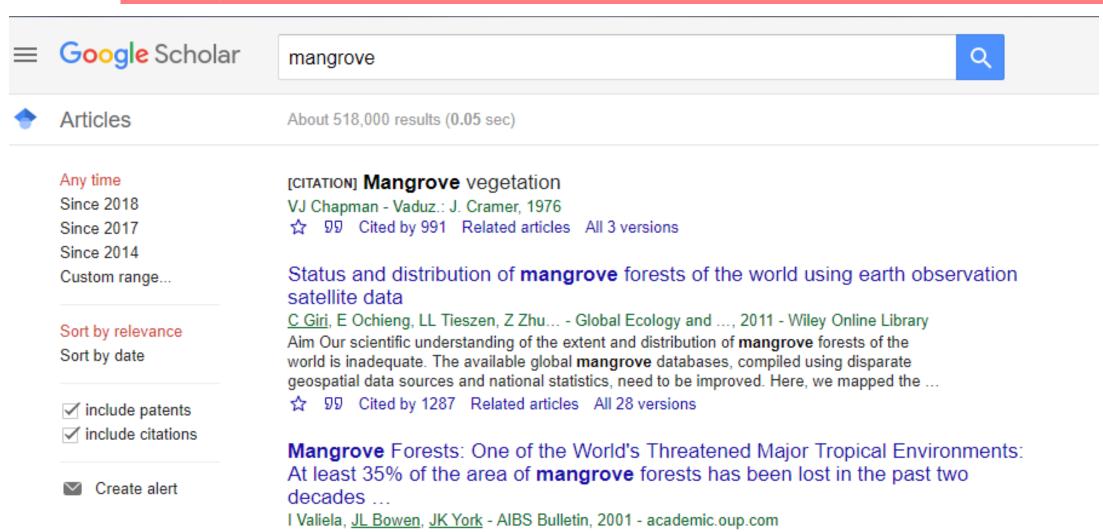
eLibrary → quick demo

Google Scholar → quick demo

Google

Emailing authors to get copies of papers

Google Scholar



Articles supplemented data from the atlas with data from local or regional publications, where available, to update estimates of the area covered by **mangrove** forests for as many

CITING SOURCES

In text citations

Depends on format requirements
(Jones et al. 1998)
(Jones et al., 1998)
(Jones, Smith, and Baker, 1998), etc.
or footnotes – references are numbers

Work cited, References, Bibliography

Depends on format requirements

Author names. Year. Title. Journal name. Journal issue, volume number. *Page numbers*.

Example:

Jones, A., Smith, B., Baker, C. 1998. Impacts of illegal fishing gear on community income in Lake Lago. Journal of Fisheries Issues, 18(3).

More than 3 authors:

Jones, A., Smith, B., Baker, C., et al. 2001. Effectiveness of community enforcement against illegal fishing in Lake Lago. Journal of Fisheries Issues, 18(3).

AVOIDING PLAGIARISM (copying without citation!)

1

Cite your sources!

- When you use information that you learned from a source
- Anytime you use something created by someone else (e.g., a figure)
- Respect the work of others, and do not just copy and paste their words!
- Citations allow your readers to look up previous work to learn more about the topic

*If you feel it's important to use their words, you can QUOTE them (and CITE them!) example: As stated by Smith et al. (2004), "Without prompt action to eliminate fatalities from bycatch, this subpopulation faces almost certain extirpation."