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| **Capital Investment Project – Kabala, Koinadugu district, Northern Province of Sierra Leone:****Logical Framework Analysis Logical framework** |
| **Sierra Leone: PRIMARY SCHOOLS WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT** | **Project Duration:** 18 Months  |
| **Project Purpose: To contribute to poverty reduction through sustainable development** | **Project Budget:** USD 17,000  |
| **Activities**  | **Outputs or** **Short Term objectives**  | **Outcomes** **Or Medium Term Objectives**  | **Impact or** **Long Term Objective**  |
| 1.1.1 Mobilize project team 1.1.2 Develop, test, produce and distribute Training and IEC1 material about participatory development, gender, hygiene and environmental sanitation based on existing methods/tools making use of illustrations and comics 1.1.3 Mobilize and sensitize parents on participatory development, gender, hygiene and environmental sanitation 1.1.4 Mobilize and train teachers (ToTs2) on hygiene and environmental sanitation  | **R E S U L T S**  | 1.1 Parents, teachers and pupils mobilized and trained in participatory development, hygiene and environmental sanitation 2.1 External stakeholders consulted and supportive of community efforts 2.2 Community institutions (e.g. Health Clubs, Action Days, School Management Committees) established and functional 3.1 Rainwater catchments, dry toilets and solid waste disposal systems constructed and functioning in selected schools  | 1. Improved knowledge about hygiene and environmental sanitation in institutions and households among pupils, parents and teachers 2. Increased capacity of school management committees, Local Government Agencies and other stakeholders to maintain, manage and scale up the project model in the district and beyond 3. Improved access to water supply and sanitation in six selected schools (approx. 12,350 pupils and 213 staff) in Koinadugu District in Sierra Leone  | • Improved health leading to reduction in related poverty  |
| 1.1.5 Organize one refresher training for teachers 1.1.6 Train children following CtC3 method 1.1.7 Follow up adaptation of sanitary practices at household level 1.1.8 Undertake participatory planning, research, monitoring and evaluation 2.1.1 Identify external stakeholders and undertake external stakeholder consultations promoting collaboration and partnerships  | **I N D I C A T O R S**  | • Number and size of communities mobilized, and trained and practicing good hygiene and sanitation • Number of Government agencies, religious bodies and other stakeholders supportive of community work • Number and type of community institutions promoting water and sanitation objectives • Number of schools with functional water supply and sanitation (including solid waste) systems  | • Number households adopting good sanitary in there homes (EcoSan toilets, hand washing after use of toilet, safe water from RWH systems) • Ratio of children per toilet reduced below the GoK’s standards (maximum 40 pupils per stance) • Number of schools with model waste disposal systems • Per capita consumption of water in participating schools increased from the present (baseline level) • Reduced cases of absenteeism by (adolescent) girls  | • Health status of the beneficiary families improved • Performance of targeted schools improved • Enrolment of pupils in schools increased  |  |
| **R E A C H**  | • Beneficiaries • Pupils, parents and teachers of participating schools • School Management Committees • Affected Local Government Agencies and other stakeholders  | • Beneficiaries • Pupils, parents and teachers of participating schools • School Management Committees • Affected Local Government Agencies and other stakeholders  | • Indirect Beneficiaries • Participating communities  |  |
| 2.1.2 Organize technical workshops for external stakeholders 2.2.1 Establish children health clubs in each school 2.2.2 Organize regular School Management Committee meetings 2.2.3 Organize exchange visits 2.2.4 Hold annual Health Action Days 3.1.1 Design, procure and construct physical infrastructure at the schools (i.e. toilets for pre-primary school children, eco-san toilets, rain water harvesting systems and solid waste management systems) 3.1.2 Train local artisans in maintenance of physical infrastructure 3.1.3 Develop use and maintenance plan for each school 3.1.4 Implement community-institutional management structures for use and maintenance of physical infrastructures |  |  |  |  |  |

**1 IEC: Information, Education and Communication 2 ToTs: Training of Trainers 3 CtC: Child to Child**

 **PROJECT RISKS AND MITIGATION**

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| **S/N** | **Risks** | **Mitigation Measures**  |
| 1 | Communities (especially parents and teachers) are not convinced of the need of the training sessions [low]  | The need for increased awareness about hygiene and environmental sanitation has been clearly stated in the Participatory Integrated Community Development (PICD) approach. |
| 2 | Local Government Agencies are not supportive of the intervention [low]  | Through involving all stakeholders in the whole intervention process their capacity will be built and hence their support ensured  |
| 3 | The functionality of the community institutions depends on their on-the-job training [low]  | Through continuous involvement in planning, M&E (all at various levels), training and other activities the capacity of the institutions will be built  |
| 4 | Constructed facilities are not used and maintained properly [low]  | By putting the School Management Committees at the centre of the intervention and by developing and implementing use and maintenance plans the use and maintenance of the facilities are guaranteed  |
| 5 | Lack of demand for human waste end-products. .  | Effective promotion and marketing put in place in collaboration with relevant sector public and private sector partners.  |
| 6 | Lack of interest from the community in the sensitization and sanitation marketing campaigns  | Continuous dialogue and consultation with community elders and review of campaign approach.  |
| 7 | Low willingness to invest into hygienic sanitation facilities  | Attractive financing options put in place to increase affordability  |