CONCEPT NOTE

ORGANIZATIONAL BACKGROUND

With the philosophy of empowering individual beneficiary members to impact and transform the lives of their larger community counterparts, a team of dedicated senior citizens constituting of former refugees and hailing from different walks of life and tribe with the passion to create a social change in the lives of the impoverished population, joined hands and registered an organization (GEPA) to create a platform to extend their noble course.

Global Empowerment for Poverty Alleviation-GEPA is legally registered under the nongovernmental organization act 2016 of the Republic of South Sudan by The Relief &Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) as an indigenous, not-for-profit and a non-partisan organization. We are apparently located in Juba, South Sudan at Plot 15, Lomohidang Building, along Bilpam Road in Hai Kuwait.

VISION

A prosperous, healthy and informed people of South Sudan with descent income

MISSION

To mobilize, engage and empower the impoverished people (youth & women) through creating network that will open opportunities, contribute to their sustainable livelihood and enable them to create impacts in the lives of their community members.

THEMATIC FOCUS AREAS

- WASH
- FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD
- EDUCATION
- HEALTH
- CONSERVATION

PROJECT DERCRIPTION

Waste for income project is environmental conservation initiatives using the approach of reduce, reuse and recycle concept to mitigate waste degradation impacts on the environment at the same time earning the beneficiaries' descent income. The methodology for this project is drawn from lessons of plastic watch.[1]

The project seeks to target ten secondary schools hosting10 environmental clubs with 200 student members in plastic waste recycling enterprises like art pieces making for sale and 500

[1] http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/articles/11CnCQR0GJfkDgJs57sR5Ps/plastics-watch

unemployed youth from three local administrative areas within Juba in sustainable waste management as a means of employment.

The uniqueness about the project is its approach of enhancing self-awareness among the students and relating it to their contribution towards mitigation of waste impacts on the environment. This is more sustainable since the achievement in behavior change will create long term effects among the young generation in whose hands the future lies contrary to the older generation counterparts.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Globally, three hundred million tons of plastics are produced each year, out of all these, only 9% is recycled and over 30% ends up in global waters (ocean, seas, lakes, river and other wet lands).Experts predict that by 2050, there will be more plastics in the global waters than fish.

In South Sudan, 3/7 residents of Juba die every year not because of insecurity but rather of preventable water borne diseases stemming from unhygienic sanitation contributed by flooding due to drainage being blocked by plastics alone . With a population of approximately 320,000 people and a Population density average of 12,232 residents per square mile most of whom live in semi-permanent structures and lack waste disposal areas within close proximity, an average of 6 tons of waste is discharged in unregulated manner to the open areas of neighborhood. 81% of 62% of the non-biodegradable waste disposed in Juba are recyclable.

With no clear policy and local population strategy on waste management, more threats are imposed on the aquatic life and water quality which in turn trickles back to the food chain and darkens possibilities of securing safe water less costly within and beyond Juba. (Juba city relies entirely on pumped water from the river Nile)

The inadequate Solid Waste Management strategies pose serious environmental and public health risks with associated significant environmental, social and health costs. Open dumping of garbage facilitates the breeding of disease vectors such as flies, mosquitoes, cockroaches, rats, and other pests. Poor Solid Waste Management and illegal dumping sites exacerbate pollution of surface and ground water is prevalent.

The main challenges facing waste management include inadequate financing, poor infrastructure and technology, lack of public awareness on good sanitary practices, inadequate legal and regulatory guidelines.

GEPA’s assessment of the locals living within the open dumping sites within Juba generated these Socio-economic characteristics of the respondents and households; of all the 200 respondents surveyed 66 % were females. The average age of all the respondents was 34 years implying most are even still in their youthful stage. Out of all the respondents, 74 % did not have a secondary education – maybe this could attest to the level of unemployment standing at 93%

among the respondents (GEPA SOUTH SUDAN, 2018). These finding consolidate on IMF's ranking of South Sudan as the lowest country among 28 developing countries where people live on less than 1000 USD per year (246 USD) and the population registers the highest level of unemployment.

RATIONALE

- Waste picking and recycling can contribute to the livelihood through employment of over 1000 households within Juba alone hence increasing their household income and standard of living.

- The project will certainly foster South Sudan's realization of agenda 2030 goals and targets especially under Goal 6.(Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all),Goal11.(Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable) and Goal15.(Protect, restore ,sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss)

- In as much as the earth is blue(constitute 75%) water ,only 2.5% of the 75% is fresh water and salty water stands at 97.5%,thus calling for measures to safeguard the fresh water such as river Nile within Juba since globally fresh river water accounts for only 0.49% of the total 2.5% of fresh water.

- Most Juba dwellers are land squatters with no ownership rights due to the tenure system and are only expected to erect semi-permanent or temporary structures. This makes the plastics disposed more feasible for usage in setting up descent, affordable yet eco-friendly structures as well as securing zero conflicts with landlords in fears of land wrangle moves associated to buildings.

GOAL

- To reduce environmental degradation in water and land within Juba by 15% through waste economically benefiting strategies within one year.

PROPOSED OBJECTIVE

- To secure a safe and clean future environment through instilling a behavior change in 200 direct students from ten partner schools and 500unemployed youth in Juba within one year.

- To enhance local government and senior citizenry population proactive engagement on environmental conservation practices.

- To avail 500 unemployed/impoverished persons access to descent livelihood opportunities under waste for income strategies aimed at enhancing their standard of living within six months.

OUTCOME

Objective 1-Outcomes

- 75 selected students and the youth knowledgeable and practicing waste recycling enterprises
- 60% of partner schools having plastic innovative beautified landscapes.
- 60% of the partner schools adopted the environmental protection and waste for income clubs concepts into the co-curriculum syllabus

Objective 2-Outcomes

- Increased local government involvement in environmental conservation initiative
- Inclusion of environmental impact feasibility assessment in atleast four key local government development projects within one year
- 65% of community members from the three payam knowledgeable of the impacts on non-biodegradable waste on the environment

Objective 3-Outcomes

- 70% of the 700 beneficiaries having their respective household income enhanced by 50% within one year
- 30% of waste revolutionaries possessing plastic engineered buildings.
- 85% of the selected 75 capital accessing beneficiaries practicing health safety measures in waste management
- Two self-sustaining waste income making entities formed
- 35% of urban waste from the three payam transformed into economically viable products

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Baseline survey on waste proliferation within three payam in Juba

A baseline survey will again be conducted prior to the rollout of the project to assess the right payam to target based on their vulnerability to the impacts of environmental degradation. The results from the survey will also inform GEPA's benchmark for measuring the project's progress/milestone upon implementation.

1.2 State government officials and targeted schools management project induction.

30 payam administration officials from the three targeted payam of Juba city along with 50 school management staffs from the ten schools will be taken through an induction spelling out the project concept, methodologies and goal.

The session will also share with them the project expectations from them, basic information on monitoring and mechanisms for their timely project progress feedback.

1.3 M.O.U signing with the city council and payam administration on waste management cooperation partnership.

In liaison with the city council environmental protection department, the payam administration will sign a memorandum of understanding with GEPA; a tool for project operationalization, transparency and both signatories' accountability.

The achievement of the project's goal as spelled out in the M.O.U will inform GEPA's leverage to advocate and lobby the different payam on enacting environmental protection ordinances.

1.4 Establishing environmental clubs in ten partner schools.

Through the trained school management staffs, an environmental club mentor will be selected. The process of forming the clubs which are voluntary among the school children in upper primary will therefore be incumbent in the mentors.

1.5 School students' behavior change training on waste management concept (Reuse, Reduce and Recycle concept).

The project's emphasis will be inclined towards the psychological self-awareness among the children and its relation to environmental protection roles demanded of them. The sustainable waste management concept of 3R's (Reuse, Reduce and Recycle) will be deployed using child friendly approach. Efforts will equally be channeled towards making the enterprising in nature; with profits both benefiting the participating schools and children. The children will be engaged in using innovative plastic utilization skills in beautifying their school landscape, making seats to cut on overhead cost and art work for sale.

The tool of self-awareness will be used in conducting the training however inclined towards waste management concept. The training to have the school children taken through will capitalize on the tool of Johari window to relate with their self-awareness.

The four quadrants of public (openly presented aspects of oneself-seen), blind (behavioral patterns, habit, attitudes other see in us), private (characteristics not shown to other) and sub conscious (needs, emotions, drives which unconsciously influence our behaviors) depending on what we know about ourselves, what we don't know of ourselves, what others know about us and what others don't know about ourselves will all be linked to waste management.

Rational for using Johari window

- The windows are never equal and change depending on environmental change from person to person
- Subjective factors influence our perception of issues
- Emotions influence behavior more than rational reasoning/logic
- Human beings have limited self-awareness
- Change promotes learning and development
- Experience is fluid and ever changing

1.6 Public Mass media awareness on waste Management

In order to widen information dissemination at less cost, recorded programs on home-based techniques on waste management will be shared with the general public over two radio stations within Juba with the information translated in the national language of Juba Arabic.

1.7 Organization of waste revolutionaries into an association and capacity building on business management skills

Employed waste revolutionaries will first be capacity build on group dynamic as well as guided to form an association and latterly will be trained on healthy precaution to be undertaken and mechanism through which they can pick waste and transform them to business including plastics and metals to be sold to companies and other middle men in the waste management sector. The waste revolutionaries also utilize the skills in plastic utilization in making plastic engineered building for themselves aimed at improving the standard of living.

1.8 Exhibition festival for sustainable waste management

The individual partner school will establish a sustainable waste management satellite centre for neighboring communities. The satellite centre will be a platform for demonstrating recycling, reusing and reducing concept technologies and sale of related environmental clubs products. Emphasis will put on pro-child labour demand and technologies such as making of gardening/landscaping materials, toys, sanitary pads and art.

1.9 Monitoring and Evaluation

A baseline and end line survey will be conducted at the start and towards the end of the project respectively to gauge the milestones achieved over the implementation duration. Project officers will be assigned the duties of performing these tasks in liaison with club mentors and waste revolutionaries leaders.to give track of the project progress, periodic bi-monthly stakeholders review meeting will be held using participatory and inclusive approaches.

DURATION

The proposed project will be implemented for a period of six (6) months.

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST

5,000 USD