



1. Partner information;

Partners Name; Joint Effort to Save the Environment (JESE)

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2. Project Information

2.1 About the Project

Project title; Integrated School Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Improvement Project

Project summary;

The Integrated school water, sanitation and hygiene project shall be implemented in 3 underserved primary schools¹ in the sub county of Wol in Agago district, Northern Uganda. The activities under this project shall include;

Water supply; This will involve construction of 15,000 liter Ferro cement rain water harvesting tanks with a 1,400 liter Ferro cement first flush devise and provision of 20 litre plastic drinking water containers, water quality testing and piloting out 20 litre ceramic water filters for water treatment. **Sanitation improvement;** This will involve construction of 2 gender separated blocks of 4 stance line VIP latrines with washrooms for girls and urinals for boys, 500 litre Ferro cement hand washing facilities and garbage disposal pits. **Hygiene education;** This will involve establishment of school health clubs, identification and training of health and sanitation patrons in issues of desirable hygiene and sanitation promotion using Participatory and child friendly approaches of Hygiene and sanitation Transformation (PAHST), visual aids, talking walls and educational Videos shows. JESE shall conduct TOT training for teachers in child friendly hygiene and sanitation promotion. In addition, efforts will be geared to developing further the capacities of health clubs to engage into artwork development and analysis on the desirable hygiene practices in their respective schools. Hygiene and sanitation exhibitions, campaigns and radio

¹ Wol Primary school, Wol Ngora Primary school, Ogole Primary school

talk shows, promoting the hand washing with soap behaviour at critical times of the day among the target groups and providing hand washing facilities to these school. **Capacity building;** This will involve establishment of management structures for the constructed facilities, planning and review meetings with school management committee and local leaders, engagement of school healthy clubs, school and local authorities in participatory monitoring processes. Developing tools and processes to enhance budgeting, planning and resource accountability. We shall also develop staff capacity and skills in documentation and impact assessment. In addition, the school health clubs shall be trained in environmental management and risk mitigation strategies which will involve partly training them in nursery establishment and tree planting to replace potentially those that would be uprooted during the construction of water tanks and latrines as well as contributing to micro-climate modification. **Advocacy, documentation, information sharing, knowledge management;** this will involve development of cases, social marketing materials, documentation publication and sharing of best practices.

2.2; Problem Description;

Uganda's vision 2040 and national development plan (NDP III) 2019, identifies primary education as a central component of the strategies to eliminate poverty by 2040. To emphasize the role of primary education in poverty eradication, the government implements a Universal Primary Education policy (UPE) as one of the key sectors to benefit from the NDP. However, the UPE enrollment has miss-matched the school development infrastructure and the related services affecting the quality of primary education. Agago district is one of the districts in northern Uganda that was greatly affected by the 20 year LRA insurgency that heavily impacted on education systems and in particular breakdown of WASH service delivery in primary schools. Many of the primary schools in the area served as temporally camps and places of aboard for the local running away from their homes due to insurgency, as a result the available school WASH facilities were overstretched and poorly used and managed. In addition, at the district level, there is noted poor planning, prioritization of Water and sanitation services by the actors in primary education which has contributed to low and lack of investment in school Water and sanitation interventions.

Specifically, in Wol Sub county, out of the 14 government aided primary schools, only 3 schools have some basic levels of sanitation facilities, more than half of the schools do not have access to clean and safe water supply. Support to girl's menstrual hygiene needs are almost not existent in all the primary schools in the sub county thus occasionally girls are absent during their menstrual periods and in many cases drop out altogether. Due to the UPE policy, schools in the Sub County of Wol, are characterized by high enrollment that is un proportionate to the available class room space and stances of latrine; the pupil stance ratio in the target schools ranges from 1:86 to 1:212 as compared to the national average of 1:40. The high latrine stance ratio in primary schools is majorly associated with inadequate budget allocation to school sanitation by local authorities, collapsing latrines due to poor workmanship by the private sector, unstable soil formation and inappropriate WASH technologies. This has led to open defecation inside and outside the latrines. In addition, poor garbage management is characterized by littering of rubbish such as polythene, papers and sugar cane molasses in school compound and were observably common practices in the target primary schools. Still the high enrollment and the few existing structures without separate stances has contributed to the sharing of sanitation facilities between pupils and teachers, increased lining up to access facilities by the pupils leading to boys resorting to urinating under trees and the of absenteeism of the girl child during the menstruation periods.

The problem of poor sanitation facilities is further escalated by shortage and inadequacy of safe clean water within the school campuses; preliminary investigation indicates that some of the existing water facilities in the target

schools are not functional due to poor operation and maintenance, vandalism by the neighboring community and drying of water sources during prolonged dry seasons. In situations when the nearby protected sources gets dry, children walk long distances of about 3 km to fetch water from traditional unprotected sources which are also shared with the neighbouring community and their livestock. The community open water sources are often liable to faecal contamination by surface run off during the rainy season and open defecation rendering children vulnerable to water bone disease. As a result of the noted problems, 90% of the target schools visited during our preliminary assessment, as well as the discussions with the head teachers and members of school management committees emphasized the occasional occurrences of diarrheal diseases amongst the pupils and this explains the reported high rates of absenteeism in the target school.

Poor School WASH creates a poor learning environment which is one of the key contributing factors to children drop out, absenteeism and eventually weak performance. Issues including the poor state of sanitation and hygiene, lack of adequate and clean sanitary facilities for both girls and boys, little or complete lack of support to the girl-child needs especially menstrual education and support and inability to get support from the surrounding communities and parents have been pointed out as areas that if addressed would greatly improve the education standards of the primary schools in the district.

2.3; Rational of the project:

This project shall aim at reducing water, hygiene and sanitation related diseases for improvement in the quality of education through equitable access, sustainable management of water, hygiene, sanitation and environment for the girl child, boys and teachers in 3 targeted primary schools in the sub county of Wol in Agago District, Western Uganda.

The project will build capacities of members of the health clubs, the school patrons and the school management committees to effectively manage the water, hygiene and sanitation facilities in schools, improve water supply for approximately 2200 beneficiaries by promoting appropriate and sustainable water technologies and improve the hygiene and sanitation situation for 2200 beneficiaries in the targeted schools by promoting desirable hygiene practices and behaviours.

The targeted primary schools are in had to reach rural environment and visibly underserved in terms of access to adequate and appropriate water sanitation and hygiene facilities. Available information from these schools also indicate there is prevalent disease burden caused by poor water, sanitation and hygiene which has undermined children’s ability to participate in school and work. Improving water sanitation and hygiene services as proposed in this project shall particularly benefit girls’ and women’s access to education, as girls can attend school instead of collecting water. Also, installing separate toilets and washing facilities for boys and girls coupled with special attention to girls menstrual hygiene management shall increases girl’s attendance and retention in school.

2.4; Project Outcomes;

Outcome 1; Improved access and use of WASH facilities for 2200 pupils and teachers at school thereby structurally improving, their health, school attendance, retention and learning, enrolment (especially for girls) and a favorable working conditions for teachers.

Outcome 2; Improved knowledge and attitude for 2200 pupils and teachers on desirable hygiene practices and environmental sanitation

Outcome 3. Reduced vulnerability to environmental hygiene and sanitation related diseases for 2200 pupils and teachers

Expected Impact;

- Reduced occurrence of and vulnerability to water and sanitation related illnesses among pupils and teachers for improvement in the quality of education, retention and health for both boys and girl children
- Equitable attendance, performance and completion of primary education for both boys and girls.

2.5; Project Risks

Risk 1: Existence of collapsing soils in some of the proposed schools which may cause collapsing of VIP latrines.

Mitigation; The project shall work with the district technical team to identify and use appropriate designs, involvement of the private sector during construction so as to realise sustainable and quality infrastructure. JESE proposes to construct drainable VIP latrines to reduce the risk of collapsing pits and ensuring that the same facility can be used over and over again since it will be emptied when it gets full.

Risk 2: Vandalism of established facilities by the neighboring communities as they look for a share of the facilities

Mitigation; JESE shall implement a school community partnership approach where the households nearby the school shall be given particular roles in the use and management of the WASH facilities at the school. They will be allowed to access water from the school in period of plenty rain in a regulated manner. JESE in this project also intends to construct a community water source for communities nearby the target schools such that they reduce interfering with the facilities constructed at the school. JESE shall also engage the school authorities and district education department to provide security of facilities especially during the night.

Risk 3: Poor management of the water and the inability of the established infrastructures to meet the demands of the pupils during the dry seasons.

Mitigation; The project shall work with school management to promote bigger capacity technologies of 15,000 litre tanks in each of the target primary schools and introduction of technologies of the Ceramic filters for treatment of water in situations where pupils will access water from the nearby traditional or protected water sources

Risk 4: Poor use or mismanagement of project inputs such as construction materials

Mitigation; The project shall work with school management committee and school administration to draw a resource utilization and monitoring plan and daily material utilisation tools and systems as well as providing a report during the review meetings

Risk 5; Increments in enrolment of UPE children is likely to affect the realization of desired pupil's facility ratio

Mitigation; JESE shall dialogue with district/concerned local authorities for allocation of additional facilities to the beneficiary schools

Risk 6: UPE policy that restricts monetary contributions by parents will cause delays in local material contribution and affect operation and maintenance of established facilities

Mitigation: The project shall work closely with the district education department to sensitise the beneficiary

school communities on the UPE policy and categorically mention the levels where parents are expected to contribute to establishment of school WaSH facilities (enhance their understanding on their roles and responsibility towards the national objectives of increasing access to safe water and sanitation)

Risk 7: Limited allocation of resources by government towards improving access to safe water and sanitation for schools

Mitigation; The project shall submit and share critical baseline findings and developed advocacy briefs to advocate for attitudinal change towards school WaSH intervention and planning, prioritisation as well as resource allocation

3. Beneficiaries & Stakeholders

3.1; Description of beneficiaries and collaboration mechanisms;

The proposed project shall reach approximately 2200 people, this number includes children and their teachers in 3 primary schools and outreach to communities nearby the target schools. JESE as an organisation has a strong connection and local presence in the proposed project area and schools having worked in Agago District on another WASH program funded by the WASH alliance international. JESE used her presence in the targeted area and schools conduct a Pre-project situation analysis to confirm the community demands in WASH services. On various occasions, JESE engages with the community members in the identification, analysis and prioritisation of their needs which guide interventions like those proposed under this project. On-going research on equity and inclusion has been instrumental in identifying the needs of the target groups. In the implementation of this Project, JESE shall involve the local government technical and political staff, the ministry of water and environment through the technical support unit and the upper Nile water management zone. During project implementation, efforts will be geared to organizing Sub County and district sensitizations, participatory planning and review meetings involving all stakeholders in the area of WASH, these meetings are intended to seek areas of support, joint planning to avoid duplication of work, sharing workable strategies for replication. The project will work closely with other actors, in the education, health and water sectors and networks like Uganda Water and Sanitation NGOs network (UWASNET) and NETWAS to advance child friendly water hygiene and sanitation approaches and priorities.

3.2; Project sustainability strategies;

The following are proposed sustainability strategies;

I. Establishment of school institutional structures

School based gender and vulnerability sensitive structures will be put in place for the operation and maintenance of the water and sanitation facilities constructed. These will include the following, among others:

- Forming and training of School Health Clubs (VHCs) and WSCs
- Identification and training of local artisans / masons / mechanics
- Strengthening of the School Management Committees
- Strengthening of the Parents Teachers' Associations

II. Developing of operation and maintenance plans

Using a range of participatory approach, operation and maintenance plans for the water and sanitation facilities will be developed within the target schools. The plans will stipulate the roles and responsibility of the different stakeholders in the operation and maintenance of the facilities put in place. To operationalise the O&M plans, each school shall be mobilised through the SMC and PTA to formulate O&M fund and a cost recovery strategy. Each school shall also be facilitated to develop cost recovery and risk assessment plans to enable schools assess their

WASH risks and identify revenue sources to invest in WASH needs of the target schools

III. Formulation of local bye laws

Using a range of participatory approaches, community byelaws for the management of the water and sanitation facilities and for the maintenance of good hygiene and sanitation practices will be developed and implemented by the users. We shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the communities surrounding the schools in close collaboration with the local leaders, these MOU's shall spell out specific roles of the school management and the community in appropriate management of WASH facilities in the target schools and water facilities in the community.

IV. Local financing

For effective management and ownership of the established WASH facilities, the school management and community members will be urged to make financial and in kind contributions for construction and maintenance of the facilities. At least 30% of the total construction cost requirements shall be provided the community both in kind and financial contributions. In doing so they will endeavour that good mechanisms for appropriate use and maintenance of the school WASH facilities are put in place.

V Community school partnership;

The project shall implement a community school partnership strategy where by members of the community nearby the school shall be involved in appropriate management and use of the established WASH facilities. They will participate in development of O&M plan and contribute to O&M fund this will enhance ownership of the facilities among the schools and communities and hence promote responsible behaviour among the users in the management, operation and maintenance of the facilities.

VII Local Government follow-up support

Local Governments are allowed to use up to 12% of the Water and Sanitation conditional grants for software and follow-up support. JESE will use her position as a member of the District Water and Sanitation committee, and a board member for Uganda Water and Sanitation NGO network to lobby for some of the District Water and Sanitation grants to be used for follow-up support after the end of the direct project interventions. In addition, projects are linked to the sub county planning processes where resources are allocated for operation and maintenance. Key from the previous projects is closely link the project with the surrounding communities to enhance the relationship during the implementation monitoring and facility utilization.

VII Promotion of long lasting technologies;

In this project JESE proposes to construct drainable VIP latrines with an intent that these latrines are used over and over again by emptying them once they get full hence savings costs of construction a new one as well as minimising loss of space.

3.3; Monitoring & Reporting

At the inception of the project implementation, a detailed baseline survey shall be conducted by the project teams with support of the community beneficiaries and leaders. The baseline findings will be used as a measure of progress during the implementation process. During the implementation of the project, monitoring will be undertaken on a regular and continuous basis by JESE management. The Program manager shall take lead responsibility to ensure a participatory process are followed in view of monitoring and evaluation. Monitoring will be carried out monthly to ensure smooth implementation and timely realization of project commitments. Monitoring will take a participatory form whereby it will involve the local and technical authorities at Sub County and district levels, Village Health Teams (VHT's), SMC, PTA and pupils in checking progress of implementation and attainment of social and technical project interventions. Monthly activity reports will be produced by the project

team that will feed into a quarterly progress report that will be shared to the sub county and district leaders and with all our funders and contributors any resultant issues and comments from the reports shall be integrated in ongoing planning processes. Annual progress reports shall be compiled, technically reviewed by JESE senior management and shared with area local government leaders, technocrats and our development partner/funder.

4. Risks & Mitigating Strategies

4.1 Risks associated to the project;

- Hike in prices of construction materials is likely to affect proposed construction budget
- Vandalism of established facilities by both children and communities nearby the target schools
- Delayed collection and remittances of financial commitments from community beneficiaries as part of their contribution to the construction of the facilities
- Misuse or stealing of construction materials while at school
- Collapsing or unstable soil formation may lead to collapsing of established latrine blocks
- Insufficient funding from government and school authorities for Operation and maintenance of the facilities
- Increasing enrollment of children in the target schools after project completion may exert pressure on the facilities

4.2; Risk mitigation strategies

- JESE shall conduct periodic budget review and consult with the funder in cases when hikes in prices are likely to affect project outputs. In addition, the government will always be consulted to fill budgetary gaps if such scenarios happen
- JESE shall implement a school community partnership approach where members of the community shall be allowed in a regulatory way to access water from the school when there's sufficient rains, in addition the projects propose to have a community water source so as to reduce encroachment of the facilities at the school and reduce the risk of vandalizing the facilities. The government shall also be engaged to provide security of the school property particularly at night.
- JESE at the inception of the project shall draw a construction plan with the parents, school authorities and the community and develop a plan for local material mobilization as well mobilization of funds for local contribution from the beneficiaries. All the schools will be linked to local financing opportunities to obtain credit services in cases where parents/community have delayed to contribute funds so that the project is not delayed. JESE shall as it has done in the past continue to dialogue with the local government authorities to assist schools in cases of failure to realise their financial commitments to the project implementation.
- On misuse of construction materials, JESE shall draw a materials utilization plan that shall be filled daily by the head of the school WASH committee and certified by the head teachers and the JESE field technician. In addition, phased technical supervision and certification of the contractor shall be made by the engineer to ensure proper materials are used for each stage of the construction process.
- JESE is aware that in the proposed project area the soils are weak and soft, we have in this project proposed for lined and drainable pit latrines that are much strong and resistant to collapsing soil textures.
- JESE will continue to dialogue with the local government to allocate sufficient budgets within the UPE capitalization grants to cater for remedial operations and maintenance of the school facilities. In addition, all schools as pre-condition before being supported will be required to contribute for O&M fund to cater for the periodic repairs and maintenance of established facilities.
- In cases where the enrollment in schools exceed the capacity of facilities JESE shall engage the district authorities and other development partners to mobilize additional resources for putting in place additional WaSH facilities.

5. Project Detail

5.1; Project Objectives;

Objective 1; To improve water supply for **2200** beneficiaries by promoting appropriate and sustainable water technologies to ensure that at least 3 primary schools have sustainable access to safe clean water in a gender and environmentally responsive manner.

Objective 2; To improve the hygiene and sanitation situation for **2200** beneficiaries in 3 primary schools by promoting desirable hygiene practices and appropriate sustainable sanitation technologies in a gender responsive manner

Objective 3; To build the capacities of members of the health clubs, water user committees the school patrons and the school management committees to effectively manage water, hygiene and sanitation facilities in the target schools and nearby communities

5.2; Description of project activities

a) Water development;

- i. **Construction of 15m³ Ferro cement rain water harvesting tanks with a 1.4m³ Ferro cement first flush devise;** In each of the 3 target primary schools, 01 Ferro cement tank of 15,000 litre capacity and a first flush devise system of 1,400 litre capacity shall be constructed, participatory planning and site identification meetings shall be held with school administration and management to designs and allocate appropriate sites for tank construction within easy access of the pupils.
- ii. **Provision of 20 litre plastic drinking water containers;** as an initiative to promote safe drinking water, each class in our targeted schools shall be provided with a drinking water container. Focused meetings with members of school management and school administration shall be conducted to develop a plan and fund for treatment of the water before it's consumed by the pupils.

b) Sanitation improvement;

- i. **Construction of 2 blocks of 4 stance lined VIP latrines;** school level consultative meetings will be conducted in each target primary school to promote use and management of lined/drainable VIP latrines. Participatory sitting, technological design and development of construction plans sessions shall be conducted with participation of school management and PTA. In each of the target primary schools 2 gender segregated blocks of latrines of 4 stances shall be constructed, additionally a girl's washroom and boy's urinal shall be constructed alongside the girls and boys block respectively.
- ii. **Construction of 500 litre Ferro cement hand washing facilities;** during the project implementation hand washing with soap behavior will be promoted in each of the target primary schools, a 500 hand washing Ferro cement tank will be constructed. The hand washing facility shall be fitted with multiple taps to allow many pupils access and use the facility.

c) Hygiene education/Capacity building;

- i. **Formation and training of school health clubs;** School level meetings shall be conducted to select in a

gender responsive manner health clubs from p3-p7. Once selected the health clubs shall be oriented in roles and responsibilities in H&S promotion and trained using PHAST methodology. Child friendly H&S promotion plans will be developed and implemented by the health clubs in each school.

- ii. **Identification and training of health and sanitation patrons;** Consultative meetings with school administration and teachers shall be conducted to identify one male and one female teachers to be trained in issues of desirable hygiene and sanitation promotion using Participatory and child friendly approaches of Hygiene and sanitation Transformation (PAHST), the health and sanitation teachers shall be responsible for coordination mentoring activities of school health clubs.
- iii. **Facilitating schools to develop artwork materials and visual aids;** Club members in each of the target primary schools will undergo an orientation session with close participation of teachers to engage into artwork development and analysis on the desirable hygiene practices in their respective schools, these materials shall be further developed into child friendly H&S promotional materials and disseminated to all schools to facilitate peer to peer hygiene and sanitation promotion.
- iv. **Community training in appropriate hygiene and sanitation practices;** This shall be used as a strategy to enhance a strong linkage between the community and the target schools. In this project we shall target community around the schools to benefit from our H&S sensitizations, one village from each of the target 3primary schools shall be trained in appropriate H&S practices using PHAST methodology, this training shall be conducted with participation of community extension workers and VHT's who shall take on household follow-ups after the trainings in the target villages
- v. **Conduct TOT training for teachers;** sanitation teachers from the target schools shall be identified and trained as TOT in child friendly H&S promotion using PHAST. The trained TOT's shall be facilitated to provide technical support to health clubs and patrons in the target primary schools.
- vi. **Conduct water hygiene and sanitation radio talk shows;** Consultative discussions with school administration shall be conducted to develop themes in view of WASH promotion in schools; each target school shall organize members of health clubs to present messages and songs on H& promotion that shall form basis for radio talk shows. Members of school management, patrons, school administrators and district education officers shall be occasionally mobilized to participate in live radio talk shows.
- vii. **Social marketing of appropriate hygiene and sanitation practices;** During project implementation our hygiene education and promotion will focus on desirable food and personal hygiene practices, safe water chain management, sustainable management, use and maintenance of sanitation facilities and environmental education on waste and garbage management practices, social marketing materials on these practices shall be developed and disseminated especially to communities surrounding each of the target primary schools.
- viii. **Training school administration, school management committee and PTA in O&M;** a hands-on O&M training shall be organized for school administration and members of SMC/PTA to gain expertise in maintenance and repairs of their water and sanitation facilities. Additionally, the capacity of school administration, SMC and PTA shall be built in the concept of establishing the operation and maintenance plan and fund, partly these funds shall be utilized to repair and procure spare parts.
- ix. **Promotion of hygiene and sanitation education messages through the talking schools and talking walls:**

Using hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) tool of hygiene behaviour selection, health club members will be facilitated to identify good and bad hygiene and sanitation behaviours which shall have been transformed into messages for painting on pieces of timber for display in strategic positions within the school compounds (talking compounds) for pupils incidental learning and adoption. Additionally, from the pupils own developed messages, an artist will be hired to translate pupil's messages into art and pictures for development of talking walls.

- x. **Introduction, training and promotion of Menstrual hygiene;** Consultation meetings with school management and PTA to introduce the concept of menstrual hygiene shall be conducted; female pupils from p4-p7 shall be trained in making of local re-usable sanitary pads. Additionally, two women groups shall be identified and trained in making of re-usable pads for sale to the community and other neighboring schools.
- xi. **Documentation of H&S IEC materials;** during the course of implementation, a consultant shall be hired to contextualize and interpret pupil's artwork materials and thereafter develop them into child friendly IEC materials. These materials shall be disseminated to all the target schools to facilitate peer to peer H&S education in schools.
- xii. **Documentation and sharing of best practices in H&S;** on a quarterly basis, the project implementation team shall work with school administration, health clubs and patron teachers to document evidence based cases and best practices and share them with local leaders, government relevant departments and platforms, other practitioners in WASH and our development partners.



Project Funding Application, JESE 2020

6. Cost and financing

Integrated School WASH Project (10 Months), June 2020- June 2021							
<i>Item</i>	No	Units	Unit Cost (local currency)	Total Budget (local currency)	Less community contribution	Total Contribution Requested (local currency)	Total Requested from Global Giving (in US \$)
DIRECT PROJECT EXPENSES							
							Exchange Rate 1\$=3790SH
Local Staff Costs							
Program Manager (10%)	12	months	450,000	5,400,000		5,400,000	1,425
Project Officer (100%)	12	months	2,100,000	25,200,000		25,200,000	6,649
Accountant (15%)	12	months	250,000	3,000,000		3,000,000	792
Driver (20%)	12	months	240,000	2,880,000		2,880,000	760
10% NSSF	12	months	496,500	5,958,000		5,958,000	1,572
Subtotal				42,438,000	-	42,438,000	11,197
Infrastructure Development (water and sanitation)							
Construction of 15m3 Ferro cement tank in each school	3	schs	13,500,000	40,500,000	12,000,000	28,500,000	7,520
Supply of drinking water vessels in	3	schs	350,000	1,050,000		1,050,000	277



Project Funding Application, JESE 2020

classrooms							
Construction of 2 blocks drainable VIP latrines in each school	3	schs	27,000,000	81,000,000	21,150,000	59,850,000	15,792
Construction of 500 liter Ferro cement hand washing facility	3	schs	1,300,000	3,900,000		3,900,000	1,029
Development of construction and O&M plans in schools	3	schs	650,000	1,950,000		1,950,000	515
							-
Total - Infrastructure development				128,400,000	33,150,000	95,250,000	25,132
Health & Hygiene Promotion							
Formation and training of school health clubs	3	schs	350,000	1,050,000		1,050,000	277
Identification and training of health and sanitation patrons	3	schs	300,000	1,800,000		1,800,000	475
Facilitating schools to develop artwork materials and visual aids	3	schs	700,000	4,200,000		4,200,000	1108
Community training in appropriate hygiene and sanitation practices	3	communities	350,000	2,100,000		2,100,000	554
Conduct hygiene and sanitation radio talk shows	4	shows	700,000	2,800,000		2,800,000	739
Training school administration, school management committee and PTA in O&M	3	schs	400,000	1,200,000		1,200,000	317



Project Funding Application, JESE 2020

Promotion of hygiene and sanitation education messages through the talking walls	3	schs	500,000	1,500,000		1,500,000	396
Conduct TOT training for teachers	3	schs	650,000	1,950,000		1,950,000	515
Introduction, training and promotion of menstrual hygiene	3	schs	500,000	1,500,000		1,500,000	396
Production of hygiene and sanitation IEC materials	3	schs	1,000,000	3,000,000		3,000,000	792
Facilitating documentation and sharing of best practices, learning and knowledge management	1	years	1,200,000	1,200,000		1,200,000	317
Social marketing of appropriate hygiene and sanitation practices	3	villages	1,200,000	3,600,000		3,600,000	950
Annual inception meetings	1	meeting	1,000,000	1,000,000		1,000,000	264
Collaboration and networking	1	years	2,500,000	2,500,000		2,500,000	660
Total Health & Hygiene promotion				29,400,000	-	29,400,000	7,757
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting							
Detailed baseline survey	1	years	1,500,000	1,500,000		1,500,000	396
Project planning and review meetings	1	meetings	1,000,000	1,000,000		1,000,000	264
Project monitoring	12	months	200,000	2,400,000		2,400,000	633



Project Funding Application, JESE 2020

Vehicle fuel, O&M	12	months	200,000	2,400,000		2,400,000	633
Evaluation	1	lump sum	1,500,000	1,500,000		1,500,000	396
Project Auditing	1	years	1,000,000	1,000,000		1,000,000	264
Total monitoring, reporting and evaluation				9,800,000	-	9,800,000	2,586
Equipment							
Motorcycle	1	piece	14,000,000	14,000,000		14,000,000	3,694
Total Equipment				14,000,000	-	14,000,000	3,694
TOTAL DIRECT PROJECT EXPENSES				224,038,000	33,150,000	190,888,000	50,366



Project Funding Application, JESE 2020
