

**Annex 3: Logical Framework Matrix**

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>GOAL: To contribute towards improved livelihoods and enhanced capacity of communities, non state actors and government structures in Eastern Equatoria.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improved levels of literacy.</li> <li>▪ Availability of quality water (points) increased.</li> <li>▪ Health status of communities has improved.</li> <li>▪ Access to education and health has improved.</li> <li>▪ Managerial capacity of various actors improved.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Statistics from NSCSE</li> <li>▪ End of project baseline survey and evaluation</li> <li>▪ Interviews with project stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The CPA will hold and its implementation is schedule.</li> <li>- No hostilities or further wars (LRA, internal clashes, etc.) in region</li> <li>- Government Structures in place and functioning.</li> </ul>
<p><b>PURPOSE: To increase access to and <i>capacity for sustained</i> use of basic services in water, sanitation, education and health.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Primary school capacity increased by 1,600 pupils by 2007.</li> <li>▪ Secondary school capacity increased by 400 pupils.</li> <li>▪ 20% increase in primary school enrolment by the end of 2007.</li> <li>▪ Quality of education improved</li> <li>▪ 50,000 people have access to new water sources.</li> <li>▪ 25 schools and health centres provided with 4 latrines each for boys and girls</li> <li>▪ Reduced cases of water borne diseases.</li> <li>▪ Improved health status of communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Local government records for basic services</li> <li>▪ Minutes from PTA and water committee meetings,</li> <li>▪ Records/Results from training workshops</li> <li>▪ Interviews with beneficiaries</li> <li>▪ School &amp; hospital statistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The signed peace agreement is kept and no further hostile activities are taking place between the government and the SPLM.</li> <li>- The project area does not become involved in any other hostile activities between local militias.</li> <li>- Concerted approach of all non state actors in place to ensure community involvement and mobilisation</li> </ul>
<p><b>OUTPUTS:</b>  <b>Output 1: Water and sanitation services:</b>            1.1 Increased access to clean water in schools, health units and communities.            1.2 Raised awareness of hygiene and sanitation practices (CHAST &amp; PHAST).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 56 boreholes are drilled in 6 counties.</li> <li>▪ 15 wells dug, 25 roof catchments in schools health facilities are built.</li> <li>▪ 2–3 water catchments are constructed</li> <li>▪ 100 latrines built in 25 schools/health centres</li> <li>▪ 100 Water/school committees and 100 care takers and maintenance teams are in place and functioning</li> <li>▪ 2,500 households sensitised and are using the acquired hygiene and sanitation skills.</li> <li>▪ 3,000 school boy and girls trained in CHAST approach to hygiene</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pictures/records from sites.</li> <li>▪ Delivery notes, LPOs, drilling logs; certificates of completion by contractors</li> <li>▪ Reports &amp; pictures from monitoring visits</li> <li>▪ Engineer’s reports/records.</li> <li>▪ Physical observation of borehole sites, verification of functionality of water points.</li> <li>▪ Minutes of PHAST and CHAST workshops</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Finances &amp; human resources available.</li> <li>- Local community structures participate in projects &amp; take up ownership.</li> <li>- Activity &amp; material costs (inflation) will remain more or less the same</li> <li>- Political stability in region/project area</li> <li>- Manageable movements of people (e.g. IDPs)</li> </ul>

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<p><b>Output 2: Education services:</b></p> <p>2.1 The provision of basic primary education has been enhanced by construction of school facilities.</p> <p>2.2 Improved learning environment and provision of scholastic material</p> <p>2.3 Training of teachers and managers and improved supervision of schools. (The local authorities and communities are the main stakeholders of these activities).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 4 primary schools constructed (complete construction)</li> <li>■ Scholastic materials for 20,000 pupils in Nimule and Lobone.</li> <li>■ Scholastic materials for 5,000 pupils in various locations.</li> <li>■ 300 teachers further trained during vacations and after school.</li> <li>■ 30 Head teachers, 30 PTAs further trained on efficient management of a school</li> <li>■ X teachers trained on minimum standards for education in emergencies</li> <li>■ 8 schools supported with IGA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Interviews of participants</li> <li>■ Monitoring reports.</li> <li>■ Plans for PTA</li> <li>■ Pictures/records of school buildings &amp; other facilities</li> <li>■ Material inventory records &amp; material management guidelines</li> <li>■ Building plans</li> <li>■ School statistics</li> <li>■ Guidelines on supervision of school and teachers</li> <li>■ Certificates of completion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Finances &amp; human resources available.</li> <li>- Local community structures participate in projects &amp; take up ownership.</li> <li>- Activity &amp; material costs (inflation) will remain more or less the same</li> <li>- Political stability in region/project area</li> <li>- Manageable movements of people (e.g. IDPs)</li> <li>- Insecurity will not affect implementation of services</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 3: Health services:</b></p> <p>3.1 The general population and specific target groups in the catchment area of the health facilities have access to quality health services</p> <p>3.2 Health workers have increased knowledge and skills and apply it,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 1 primary health centres constructed in Lowoi.</li> <li>■ 3 health units supported with hardware components</li> <li>■ 4 nurses sent to a 3 year training course (These are complementary activities to the overall DoT health programme that focuses on improved health status of the population. No ‘software’ indicators are listed here.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Certificates of completion</li> <li>■ Training reports</li> <li>■ Reports DoT health programme</li> <li>■ Hospital statistics</li> <li>■ Invoices, receipts etc</li> <li>■ Building plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Finances &amp; human resources available.</li> <li>- Local community structures participate in projects &amp; take up ownership.</li> <li>- Activity &amp; material costs (inflation) will remain more or less the same</li> <li>- Political stability in region/project area</li> <li>- Manageable movement of people ( IDPs)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 4: Strengthening of local structures:</b></p> <p>4.1 Local communities, CSOs and local authorities have been trained to better manage their organizations water points and schools.</p> <p>4.2 GoSS trained and involved in coordination and monitoring of provision of basic services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 8 CSO’s /parishes actively involved in mobilizing communities and monitoring activities.</li> <li>■ 100 water and school committees manage their water points.</li> <li>■ 30 PTA’s take part in school management.</li> <li>■ GoSS is member of section committee and participates in monitoring visits</li> <li>■ Standardized community mobilization and monitoring tools and reporting formats in place.</li> <li>■ The local watsan organisations demonstrate knowledge and use of PHAST and CHAST methodologies, and promote them in their work.</li> <li>■ Capacity of at least 20 builders (contractors) strengthened.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Minutes of PTA and other committee meetings</li> <li>■ Narrative and fin. reports</li> <li>■ filled-out check lists of monitoring visits</li> <li>■ Plans from the local structures on how to monitor the maintenance of the new basic services</li> <li>■ Published guidelines and training material</li> <li>■ Reports from trainers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Finances &amp; human resources available.</li> <li>- Local community structures participate in projects &amp; take up ownership.</li> <li>- Activity &amp; material costs (inflation) will remain more or less the same</li> <li>- Political stability in region/project area</li> <li>- Manageable movements of people (e.g. IDPs)</li> <li>- Insecurity will not affect implementation of hospital services</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 8 project stakeholders' workshops held.</li> </ul>		
Activities	Inputs	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<p><b>1. Water and sanitation services:</b> <i>Output 1.1: Increased access to clean water in schools, health units and communities</i></p> <p>1.1.1 Develop management tools and set up a selection committee to decide on the allocation of water facilities.</p> <p>1.1.2 Facilitate stakeholder planning meetings to decide on interventions.</p> <p>1.1.3 Prepare and launch calls for interventions, ToR's and tender documents</p> <p>1.1.4 Appraise proposed interventions and tender documents.</p> <p>1.1.5 Select intervention sites and project partners. (CSO's, service providers, drilling companies, etc.)</p> <p>1.1.6 Engage project partners</p> <p>1.1.7 Monitor, supervise and provide technical assistance to partners and interventions.</p> <p>1.1.8 Set up and train water/school committees and facilitate them to develop their governance guidelines (done by partners).</p> <p>1.1.9 Mobilise and train communities to be responsible for maintenance.</p> <p>1.1.10 Train community water workers (CWW) (digging, construction of boreholes, maintenance and repair of pumps).</p> <p>1.1.11 Develop training manuals for technicians and caretakers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construction/drilling materials and equipments (per the bill of quantities provided by the contractors)</li> <li>▪ Personnel and personnel time</li> <li>▪ Transport related costs</li> <li>▪ Food (and accommodation)</li> <li>▪ Stationery and miscellaneous items</li> <li>▪ Security costs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual &amp; interim &amp; monitoring reports</li> <li>▪ Watsan committee minutes &amp; records</li> <li>▪ Interviews of participants</li> <li>▪ Pictures/records of facilities</li> <li>▪ Invoices, bill of quantities from contracts with &amp; other records of construction companies</li> <li>▪ Engineer's reports/records.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Finances &amp; human resources available.</li> <li>- Local community structures participate in projects &amp; take up ownership.</li> <li>- Activity &amp; material costs (inflation) will remain more or less the same</li> <li>- Political stability in region/project area</li> <li>- Insecurity will not affect implementation</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 1.2: Raised awareness of hygiene and sanitation practices.</b></p> <p>1.2.1 Identify local partners to implement hygiene &amp; sanitation activities.</p> <p>1.2.2 Carry out surveys for water and sanitation needs in schools.</p> <p>1.2.3 Develop hygiene &amp; sanitation materials</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Food and accommodation during meetings</li> <li>▪ Training materials (pictorials, manuals etc)</li> <li>▪ Personnel</li> <li>▪ Transport related costs</li> <li>▪ Stationery and miscellaneous items</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training manuals</li> <li>▪ Annual &amp; interim &amp; monitoring reports</li> <li>▪ Physical observation of borehole sites, verification of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Finances &amp; human resources available.</li> <li>- Local community participates projects &amp; take up ownership.</li> <li>- Activity &amp; material costs (inflation) will remain more or less the same</li> </ul>

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<p>using PHAST and CHAST methodologies</p> <p>1.2.4 Train community health promoters (CHPs), ToT and teachers in PHAST and CHAST use.</p> <p>1.2.5 Introduce and use hygiene and sanitation visual images as tools for hygiene and sanitation education in schools, clinics, and communities.</p> <p>1.2.6 Mobilise and sensitise the communities on the need for, and use of pit latrines</p> <p>1.2.7 Construct hand washing facilities and pit latrines in schools and clinics and sensitise people to use them</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Communication materials</li> <li>▪ Construction materials</li> </ul>	<p>functionality of water points.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Minutes of meetings</li> <li>▪ Annual &amp; interim &amp; monitoring reports</li> <li>▪ Interviews of participants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Political stability in region/project area</li> <li>- Insecurity will not affect implement.</li> </ul>
<p><b>2.Education services</b></p> <p><b>Output 2.1: <i>The provision of basic primary education has been enhanced by construction of school facilities</i></b></p> <p>2.1.1 Develop management tools and set up a selection committee to decide on the allocation of schools.</p> <p>2.1.2 Facilitate stakeholders' planning meetings to decide on interventions.</p> <p>2.1.3 Prepare and launch calls for interventions, ToR's and tender documents</p> <p>2.1.4 Appraise proposed interventions and tender documents.</p> <p>2.1.5 Select intervention sites and project partners. (CSO's, DoT, JRS service providers, drilling companies, etc.)</p> <p>2.1.6 Engage project partners</p> <p>2.1.7 Monitor, supervise and provide technical assistance to project partners and interventions.</p> <p>2.1.8 Set up and train school committees, boards and PTA's and facilitate them to develop their governance guidelines (done by partners).</p> <p>2.1.9 Mobilise and train PTA's to take up</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construction materials and equipments (per the bill of quantities provided by the contractors)</li> <li>▪ Personnel and personnel time</li> <li>▪ Communication materials</li> <li>▪ Transport related costs (vehicles, bikes, fuel, insurance, service &amp; maintenance etc)</li> <li>▪ Training materials (pictorials, manuals etc)</li> <li>▪ Security costs</li> <li>▪</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Physical observation and verification of the existence &amp; functionality of classrooms/facilities</li> <li>▪ Annual &amp; interim &amp; monitoring reports</li> <li>▪ Invoices, bill of quantities from contracts with &amp; other records of construction companies</li> <li>▪ Engineer's reports/records.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Finances &amp; human resources available.</li> <li>- Local community structures participate in projects &amp; take up ownership.</li> <li>- Activity &amp; material costs (inflation) will remain more or less the same</li> <li>- Political stability in region/project area</li> <li>- Manageable movements of people (e.g. IDPs)</li> <li>- Insecurity will not affect implement.</li> </ul>

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<p>responsibilities. 2.1.10 Train school committees to take up maintenance and management responsibilities.</p>			
<p><b>Output 2.2: Improved learning environment and provision of scholastic materials.</b> 2.2.1 Prepare and launch tender documents 2.2.2 Purchase and distribute scholastic materials 2.2.3 Identify IGA for schools. 2.2.4 Implement 6 IGA activities (done by schools, monitored by partners)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Transport related costs</li> <li>▪ Personnel and personnel time</li> <li>▪ Scholastic materials (books, etc.)</li> <li>▪ Equipment such as posho mills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual &amp; interim &amp; monitoring reports</li> <li>▪ Tender documents</li> <li>▪ Physical observation and verification of the existence of materials</li> <li>▪ Inventory &amp; asset records</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Finances &amp; human resources available.</li> <li>- Professional trainers available</li> <li>- Activity &amp; material costs (inflation) will remain more or less the same</li> <li>- Political stability in region/project area</li> <li>- Insecurity will not affect implement.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 2.3: Training of teachers and managers and improved supervision of schools.</b> 2.3.1 Identify teachers, headteachers and PTAs representatives to be trained. 2.3.2 Organise in-service training for 300 teachers. 2.3.3 Organise 4 workshops for 20 participants each on MSEE-INEE, peace education and leadership training for LA and CSO representatives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Transport related costs</li> <li>▪ Personnel and personnel time</li> <li>▪ Workshop materials</li> <li>▪ Communication equipment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Supervisors' reports</li> <li>▪ Training reports</li> <li>▪ Participants' lists</li> <li>▪ Cross check with headteacher /attendance registers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Finances &amp; human resources available.</li> <li>- Local community structures participate in projects &amp; take up ownership.</li> <li>- Political stability in region/project area</li> <li>- There is willingness to participate</li> <li>- Insecurity will not affect implement.</li> </ul>
<p><b>3. Health services</b> <b>Output 3.1: The general population and specific target groups in the catchment area of the health facilities have access to quality health services.</b> 3.1.1 Develop management tools and set up a selection committee to decide on the allocation of health units. 3.1.2 Facilitate stakeholders' meetings to decide on interventions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construction materials and equipments (per the bill of quantities provided by the contractors)</li> <li>▪ Transport related costs (vehicles, bikes, fuel, insurance, service &amp; maintenance etc)</li> <li>▪ Personnel and personnel time</li> <li>▪ Medical supplies for health facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual &amp; interim &amp; monitoring reports</li> <li>▪ Physical observation and verification of the existence &amp; functionality of health facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Finances &amp; human resources available.</li> <li>- Local community structures participate in projects &amp; take up ownership.</li> <li>- Material costs (inflation) will remain more or less the same</li> <li>- Political stability in region/project area</li> </ul>

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<p>3.1.3 Prepare and launch calls for interventions, ToR's and tender documents</p> <p>3.1.4 Appraise proposed interventions and tender documents.</p> <p>3.1.5 Select intervention sites and project partners.</p> <p>3.1.6 Engage project partners</p> <p>3.1.7 Monitor, supervise and provide technical assistance to project partners and interventions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Food &amp; accommodation during meetings</li> <li>▪ Communication materials</li> <li>▪ Security costs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Health facility records</li> <li>▪ Training reports</li> <li>▪ Invoices, tenders notices etc</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Manageable movements of people (e.g. IDPs)</li> <li>- Insecurity will not affect implement.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 3.2 Health workers have increased knowledge and skills and apply it</b></p> <p>3.2.1 Identify 4 health workers to be trained and training institutes.</p> <p>3.2.2 Provide logistical and administrative arrangements for enrolment of health workers into training.</p> <p>3.2.3 Monitor progress of trainees.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Transport related costs</li> <li>▪ Personnel and personnel time</li> <li>▪ Communication costs</li> <li>▪ Travel costs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Receipts and fees structures</li> <li>▪ Trainees' progress reports</li> <li>▪ Travel vouchers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Finances &amp; human resources available.</li> <li>- Local community structures participate in projects &amp; take up ownership.</li> <li>- Activity &amp; material costs (inflation) will remain more or less the same</li> <li>- Political stability in region/project area</li> <li>- Manageable movements of people (e.g. IDPs)</li> <li>- Insecurity will not affect implement.</li> </ul>
<p><b>4. Strengthening of local structures</b>  <b>Output 4.1: Local communities, CSOs and local authorities have been trained to better manage their organisation, water points and schools</b></p> <p>4.1.1 Establish a training programme for local partners based on needs and project requirements</p> <p>4.1.2 Identify consultants to conduct trainings</p> <p>4.1.3 Organise 8 training workshops for local partners in community development and mobilisation, gender issues, maintenance of hardware components, monitoring, "Do no harm" and civic education.</p> <p>4.1.4 Provide technical assistance and advise to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training materials</li> <li>▪ Transport related costs</li> <li>▪ Personnel and personnel time</li> <li>▪ Consultancy costs</li> <li>▪ Food &amp; accommodation during meetings</li> <li>▪ Communication facilities, computers, office equipment</li> <li>▪ Security costs</li> <li>▪ Travel costs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training reports</li> <li>▪ Field reports</li> <li>▪ Training materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Finances &amp; human resources available.</li> <li>- Local community structures participate in projects &amp; take up ownership.</li> <li>- Activity &amp; material costs (inflation) will remain more or less the same</li> <li>- Political stability in region/project area</li> <li>- Manageable movements of people (e.g. IDPs)</li> <li>- Insecurity will not affect implement.</li> </ul>

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partners			
<p><b>Output 4.2: GoSS trained and involved in coordination of provision of basic services</b></p> <p>4.2.1 Identify (together with GoSS) their training needs and discuss GoSS' involvement in provision of basic services.</p> <p>4.2.2 Purchase equipments for GoSS based on needs</p> <p>4.2.3 Establish a MoU with GoSS on their involvement in the project</p> <p>4.2.4 Undertake joint monitoring trips with GoSS in the field</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Food &amp; accommodation during trainings</li> <li>▪ Transport related costs (vehicles, bikes, fuel, insurance, service &amp; maintenance etc)</li> <li>▪ Personnel and personnel time</li> <li>▪ Regional/international travels</li> <li>▪ Equipment (computers, communication facilities, office equipments etc)</li> </ul> <p>Travel costs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Workshop reports</li> <li>▪ Annual &amp; interim &amp; monitoring reports</li> <li>▪ Invoices &amp; delivery notes</li> <li>▪ Records of &amp; physical existence of equipments</li> <li>▪ Copy of MoU</li> <li>▪ Field visit reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Finances &amp; human resources available.</li> <li>- Local community structures participate in projects &amp; take up ownership.</li> <li>- Activity &amp; material costs (inflation) will remain more or less the same</li> <li>- Political stability in region/project area</li> <li>- Manageable movements of people (e.g. IDPs)</li> <li>- Insecurity will not affect implement.</li> </ul>