

Requesting Organization:	AFGHANAID				
Allocation Type :	CHF Reserve Allocation				
Project Title :	Cash for Fuel for vulnerable HHHs in Samangan and Badakhshan provinces				
Project Summary :	<p>Afghanaid's proposed action is informed by a comprehensive understanding of the devastating effects of the recent floods and an acute perception of its associated humanitarian needs. During April and May torrential rains caused widespread flooding, mudslides and landslides in 27 provinces in 132 districts, affecting over 140,000 people and destroying over 24,000 homes. The worse affected provinces were in the North of the country.</p> <p>The flooding in Samangan hit 6 out of the 8 districts in the province, affecting over 1,300 families and leaving 476 without a home, lands devastated and infrastructure severely damaged. In Badakhshan the effects of the flood were also devastating, 14 districts out of 20 were affected, leaving over 150 families without homes.</p> <p>The INGO community, the MRRD, UN agencies, EC, etc. mobilised resources provide assistance to the displaced. Following a series of shelter construction interventions, and due in part to limited capacity as well as to limited financial resources, some 129 families in Samangan (Hazrat Sultan, Khuram wa Sarbagh and Aybak districts) and 167 in Badakhshan (Baharak, Darayim, Fayzabad and Warduj) have not received any shelter assistance to date.</p> <p>In order to address this situation and help these families to cope with the harsh winter months ahead, a cash for fuel intervention has been designed which will be implemented in cooperation with local CDCs, ANDMA, district governors and other key players. Coordination meetings and discussions have taken place at proposal development stage with these stakeholders, as well as Shelter and NFIs Cluster members and other NGOs operating in the same provinces to maximise the positive effect of this intervention. Further coordination will take place with UNICEF to provide the beneficiaries with winter kits in the form of blankets and warm clothing.</p> <p>An element of training will be provided to the beneficiaries at the time of carrying out the check distribution. The training will include first of all information on efficient usage of fuel as well as elements related to Health and Safety measures to take when utilising the fuel provided (either wood or coal). In order to ensure that female headed households (FHHs) benefit from this intervention and to allocate for their vulnerability, other community members will be encouraged and engaged in assisting them to purchase the fuel allocated to them. This community engagement is expected to be addressed during the community mobilisation stage of the project.</p> <p>The project will begin in the last week of November and last for a period of 5 months. Monitoring of project progress will be done throughout the implementation period. A final evaluation report will be compiled collating information and feedback from beneficiaries and from other indirectly affected individuals (e.g. traders) in order to assess the effectiveness of the intervention.</p>				
Link with allocation strategy :	<p>The project fits in well within the priorities set under the CHF Reserve Allocation for 2014. The proposal will support vulnerable communities at risk of exposure to the harsh winter conditions. The activities of this project focus on providing financial means for the selected beneficiaries to acquire fuel that will keep them warm during the winter with the consequent prevention of loss of life and excess morbidity due to the winter conditions.</p> <p>This intervention covers two of the prioritised provinces in the North and Northeast of Afghanistan who suffered the devastating consequences of the spring floods. The beneficiaries are Cat A only, who have not received any shelter assistance to date. Through this proposal Afghanaid will contribute to building the resilience of the selected beneficiary communities to the coming winter months.</p>				
OPS Details	Project Code :		Cluster :		
Priority :	Planned project duration: 5 months		Project Budget in US\$: 88907.4		
Primary Cluster :	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Fund Project Code :	AFG-14/ER/NFI/INGO/294		
Planned Start Date :	30/11/2014	Planned End Date :	30/04/2015		
Direct beneficiaries :					
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
	377	468	404	527	1776
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiaryname	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Indirect Beneficiaries :					

Traders will indirectly benefit from the purchase of fuel by the beneficiaries. In the cases where there is a host family providing shelter for the beneficiaries of this intervention, they will also indirectly profit from the project, in that their heating needs for the winter will be partially met.

Catchment Population:

The project will cover a total of 296 families in two provinces, Badakhshan and Samangan, enveloping a total of 6 districts. Assuming an average of 6 members in each family this makes is a total of 1,776 beneficiaries. The breakdown by district is as follows: • Badakhshan – total of 147 families o Warduj – 20 families o Fayzabad (relocation group from Yawan) – 71 families o Yaftal Sufal – 5 families o Baharak – 30 families o Darayim – 41 families • Samangan – 129 families o Aybak – 12 families o Khuram wa Sarbagh – 104 families o Hazrat Sultan – 13 families

Organization focal point :

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BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

The humanitarian impact of the floods and landslides that affected northern Afghanistan during April and May was devastating. Torrential rains caused widespread flooding, mudslides and landslides in 27 provinces in 132 districts, affecting over 140,000 people and destroying over 24,000 homes. Both Samangan and Badakhshan being among the eight worst affected provinces. According to Afghanistan Common Humanitarian Report (CHAP 2014) ranking Badakhshan as “high”, a province which, in the past three years, has experienced a combination of insecurity and natural hazards resulting in a higher number of people displaced. Although Samangan ranks as “very low” in terms of vulnerability in the mentioned report, Khuram wa Sarbagh district remains highly vulnerable to natural disasters. This became evident the first few weeks of May when the district was severely hit by two waves of flooding affecting 21 villages and causing 370 families to lose their homes, lands and livestock. This same district had been already affected by floods in 2012 which left 2 people dead, 180 houses destroyed and 135 Acres of agricultural land washed away. The flooding in Samangan hit 6 out of the 8 districts in the province, affecting over 1,300 families and leaving 476 without a home, lands devastated and infrastructure severely damaged. In Badakhshan the effects of the flood were also devastating. The mud slide in Argo district (Ab-e Barik) caused the death of over 500 people and affected. Besides Argo a further 14 districts out of 20 were affected, with over 150 families losing their homes. The flash floods went a step further at pushing these provinces into a more precarious situation. Both Badakhshan and Samangan rank high in terms of food insecurity. NRVA 2012/2013 Food Security Survey points to the fact that 80% of the population in Badakhshan does not receive the adequate Kcalorie intake per day and a mere 37% of the population have access to safe drinking water. In Samangan this figure is even lower at 20% according to the same report. In an attempt to survive, local communities engage in negative coping mechanisms such as mass sale of livestock, decrease in expenditure on health and education, erosion in savings, sale of agricultural equipment and seeds, child labour etc. A further concern in this situation is the approaching winter. As a reaction to the floods that hit the provinces the INGOs, UN agencies, the EC and the MRRD, reacted swiftly to begin construction of shelters to those who had lost their homes totally. Due to budgetary, capacity and time constraints not all those who lost their homes will receive assistance at constructing adequate shelters before the winter sets in. This poses a serious concern for the well-being of the people living in these districts, especially considering that both Samangan and Badakhshah experience severely cold winter months, due to the high altitude of most of their districts.

2. Grant Request Justification

The proposed project intends to provide conditional Cash for Fuel to the identified beneficiaries. The beneficiaries targeted by this proposal are families who totally lost their homes during the recent floods that swept their villages and who have not received any shelter assistance to date. With the approaching winter they are in grave danger of not surviving the winter months. This intervention falls in general terms under strategic priority no. 4 (Responding to natural disasters) of the 2014 Strategic Response Plan. In particular it fits in well within priority intervention no. 1 of the Operational Response Plan of the Shelter and NFIs Cluster, to “ensure assistance of Shelter, NFIs and Winterization/Cool package kits to the most vulnerable and affected population due to conflicts and natural disasters”. The main project activities are the following: 1. Inception workshop with CDCs, ANDMA, district governors, Afghanaid project staff and other key stakeholders to review criteria and beneficiary selection and familiarise participants with all aspects of project implementation, monitoring and follow up. 2. Community mobilisation and coordination with CDC members. This activity will be done alongside coordination meetings to be held with ANDMA and CDCs in order to finalise selection of beneficiaries as well as verify distribution points in each target district for winter kit distribution. 3. Meetings will be held at CDC level with beneficiaries, who will be issued with identification cards that which they will need to present at the time of collecting their checks for the cash transfer. Beneficiaries will become familiar with the project and how it is to be implemented, including details on how the cash will be transferred to them and how and where the winter kits will be distributed. 4. Preparation of checks (from Da Afghanistan Bank) to be done at the provincial offices. 5. Distribution of checks to the beneficiaries will be done at the provincial offices, firstly because banks are only in the province, and, secondly for security reasons. Beneficiaries will be requested to present the ID handed out by Afghanaid project staff as well as their own ID cards, for correct identification. Provincial offices and the identified banks are accessible to all. Distribution priority will be given to those in higher altitude districts. 6. Coordination with UNICEF and distribution of the winter kits to beneficiaries at the previously identified distribution points (i.e. district offices in each of the target districts covered). 7. Monitoring will happen throughout. Evaluation of project results will be done during March. Through project implementation the project team will ensure that all those identified are reached. Afghanaid’s provincial teams have already carried out an assessment of the availability of fuel in the local markets. We expect that approx. 40% of the required fuel will be purchased at the local market, the rest will have to be bought in the provincial capital (Aybak and Fayzabad). The most likely fuel to be used in Samangan will be coal, whereas in Badakhshan fire wood. Aybak is easily accessible for people coming from Hazrat Sultan and Khuram wa Sarbagh, fuel purchase should not be difficult. In the case of Badakhshan, some of the beneficiaries from Darayim might need to travel to Kishem to purchase some of the fuel. Beneficiaries from Warduj will be able to purchase some of it at the local market and those from Baharak in Fayzabad. Provincial ANDMA and local CDCs will be engaged at beneficiary selection and identification stage. The CDCs will ensure, in coordination with Afghanaid staff, to provide accessible distribution

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The proposed target beneficiaries include the extremely poor, badly affected by the recent floods. These people are highly vulnerable to multiple hazards, both natural as well as man-made (e.g. the severe flash floods that affected Khuram wa Sarbagh in 2012, the drought of 2011/2012 in Warduj, UNOCHA’s Hazards Update, January-August 2012 estimates that in 2012 about 2,800 households (HHs) were impacted by natural disaster like floods, avalanches, landslide and mudflow as well as extreme weather and a further 2,000 by conflict in

Warduj). They have been severely affected by loss of land and shelter, loss of property and dwellings, as well as livelihood assets and possibly earnings. Due to limitations in terms of implementation and financial capacity of INGOs, UN agencies, EC and other stakeholders, these beneficiaries have not received to date any assistance to help them rebuild a shelter before the winter sets in their villages. Some of them found refuge in tents and other forms of provisional shelter provided by the INGO community, others were forced to find provisional shelter in community centres, neighbours' homes, or are living with relatives. A few of the beneficiaries are female headed households, where the woman is the main bread winner. They are either widows or their husbands are ill or too old to provide for the family. Selection of the villages where the A total of 1,210 individuals will benefit from the project interventions through 208 direct HHs beneficiaries. A number of 208 HHs beneficiaries will receive money through this Cash for Fuel intervention. This same number of households will also benefit from receiving winter kits provided by UNICEF and distributed by Afghanaid at identified distribution points. The project targets 12 villages in Badakhshan and 16 in Samangan. An indirect positive impact is expected on the districts as a whole. The project will make every effort to ensure that the community members who received the support will be in a good position to get through the winter months.

4. Needs assessment

In the immediate aftermath of the floods there was an unprecedented response from the INGO community, UN agencies and other key stakeholders to co-ordinate response efforts and assist those affected in different manners. Immediate response was provided in the form of food and non-food items to the flood affected families. Afghanaid was one of the first INGOs on the ground after the floods devastated Khuram wa Sarbagh and Argo. However, once the initial response waned some of the affected families were left to their own devices to cope with a very difficult situation. The target groups are those flood affected families, who have not received assistance and lack the means to re-build their own homes as they were totally washed away by the floods (Cat A). A small amount of these beneficiaries are going to be female headed households, either because they are headed by widows or because the husband is too ill or too old to head the household. Looking after the family and providing for them falls on the shoulders of the mother/wife and, at times also by an older son. These families might have received immediate aid after the floods to alleviate their situation in the form of food and non-food items, but they still lack a home to live in. Some have been accommodated in provisional shelters (i.e. tents) and others have moved to live with relatives with the consequent pressure on those welcoming the new comers. Their situation is becoming more precarious and dangerous as the winter approaches. This winter is expected to be particularly harsh. Both Samangan and Badakhshan are known for their cold winters due to their high altitude. Families without a shelter are in severe danger of not surviving the winter months. Afghanaid carried out a rapid needs assessment in the districts where it operates in the days that followed the floods. Our provincial teams went to 17 villages of Khuram wa Sarbagh during the month of May to verify further the extent of the damages due to the flooding and the vulnerability of the affected villages and households. Co-ordination on the ground was done with other INGOs and UN agencies also operating in the same area (Solidarites, WFP) as well as with ANDMA officials in all the affected districts, where Afghanaid works. In the days preceding this project our provincial teams in Khuram wa Sarbagh and Hazrat Sultan (coordinated by the Provincial Programme Manager in Aybak and the M&E Officer for the province) went out to the field and identified the villages and beneficiaries entitled to receiving cash for fuel assistance. Afghanaid's teams in Badakhshan visited villages in Baharak and Darayim, to provide accurate household information to verify the beneficiaries who have not yet received any shelter assistance. Both teams, in Badakhshan and Samangan, confirmed the figures with the local ANDMA and ensured that the list of beneficiary households is with the ANDMA officials, with whom this project will be closely coordinated. In the districts targeted by this intervention some shelters have already been built or are being built. The number of people whose homes were totally destroyed and have not received any assistance is as follows: - Samangan o Khuram wa Sarbagh – 166 shelters are being built by Afghanaid, and a further 100 by NRC, leaving a gap of 104 HHs unattended. o Hazrat Sultan – 13 HHs without any shelter assistance. - Badakhshan o Baharak – 30 HHs (inc. 3 female headed) o Darayim - 41 HHs (inc. 5 female headed) These figures will be used at a later stage when monitoring project implementation.

5. Complementarity :

This project compliments Afghanaid's current shelter construction initiative which is being implemented in Khuram wa Sarbagh district, Samangan. The project "ERF/AFG/O473/084" funded by OCHA has entered its last stages to provide shelter for 166 HHs. The project was coordinated with Solidarites, who are implementing a project of a similar nature in the neighbouring district of Ruy Do Ab. Coordination is also happening with NRC who are also providing shelter assistance to a further 100 HHs in Khuram wa Sarbagh. Following the floods that hit Badakhshan at the beginning of May, Afghanaid released US\$1,000 on day one of the floods to provide immediate relief to the families that had lost their homes in Argo. The funds were used to distribute food, milk and water. Over the weekend, the World Food Programme, under a local agreement with Afghanaid, released 80 metric tons of foodstuffs for the stranded families. A further 104,205 Afs was mobilized from Afghanaid's Emergency Fund Appeal to provide more relief to the affected families in the form of food items and water. In the weeks that followed the disaster Afghanaid managed to obtain a further \$30,105 from IAM (International Assistance Mission) to provide further emergency assistance in the form of food and non-food items to flood survivors in Hazrat Sultan. This new intervention also compliments a further project funded by the French Embassy with € 197,140, to improve the food of 865 flood affected HHs in 22 villages in the district of Warduj. The project engaged the selected villages in the reconstruction of essential infrastructure in a Food for Work initiative that was supported by involving women in becoming the hygiene and nutrition "ambassadors" for the other members of the community through Food for Training interventions.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

To provide emergency assistance to the flood affected vulnerable HHs in Khuram-wa Sarbagh, Hazrat-e-Sultan and Aybak districts of Samangan, Warduj, Baharak, Fayzabad and Darayem districts of Badakhshan provinces to enable them to build resilience to cope through the coming winter

EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Objective 2. Affected people living in damaged or destroyed houses are provided with short-term shelter solutions.	Respond to Natural Disasters	100

Outcome 1

Reduced instances of emergency related deaths among the beneficiaries due to the coming harsh winter

Output 1.1							
Description							
Critical life saving services are provided to those affected by recent floods in the selected districts of Samangan and Badakhshan, in the form of cash for fuel and winter kits							
Assumptions & Risks							
Security situation does not deteriorate The winter does not come too early making it difficult for the beneficiaries to access the provincial capital and the winter kit distribution points CDCs, ANDMA and other key stakeholders remain cooperative and supportive of the project							
Activities							
Activity 1.1.1							
Community mobilization and coordination with the CDC members, ensuring the engagement of the community to guarantee that female headed households also purchase the fuel needed for the winter							
Activity 1.1.2							
Coordination meetings with ANDMA and CDC members regarding the final selection of the vulnerable HHHs and identification of the distribution points in each district							
Activity 1.1.3							
Preparation and distribution of the checks for the cash transfers to the beneficiaries							
Activity 1.1.4							
Distribution of winter kits provided by UNICEF at the same time as the check distribution							
Activity 1.1.5							
Project monitoring and follow up to be done on a monthly basis with information gathered from the field							
Activity 1.1.6							
Final assessment and project evaluation will be carried out during the last implementation month to assess project success							
Indicators							
			End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
Code	Cluster	Indicator	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Number of people assisted with cash grants					1776
Means of Verification : Activity check lists - daily basis Weekly monitoring data Monthly monitoring data End of project evaluation report							
Indicator 1.1.2	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Number of families assisted with cash grants					296
Means of Verification : Weekly and monthly monitoring reports End of project report							
Indicator 1.1.3	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Number of cash grants distributed					296
Means of Verification : Bank transfer records Weekly monitoring check lists Monthly reports Final report							
Indicator 1.1.4	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	% of cash grants used for fuel / heating					60
Means of Verification : Monthly monitoring Interviews with beneficiaries Interviews with traders Distance traveled by beneficiaries to access fuel traders Regular feedback collected from beneficiaries via local project staff Final project evaluation survey and report							
Indicator 1.1.5	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Number of NFI/winterization kits prepositioned and distributed in each region.					296
Means of Verification : Weekly reporting Monthly reporting Final evaluation report							
Indicator 1.1.6	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Number of assessments done to mainstream Age, Gender and Diversity and identify vulnerable people (including female- headed households					3

and un-accompanied children).

Means of Verification : Monthly reporting
Final report

Output 1.2

Description

Training on efficient fuel consumption and Health and Safety is carried out among the beneficiaries

Assumptions & Risks

Beneficiaries' interest is maintained and they become engaged in putting the learning acquired into action

Activities

Activity 1.2.1

Awareness training on efficient utilisation of fuel to be carried out at the time of distributing the checks to the beneficiaries

Activity 1.2.2

Training on Health and Safety aspects will be done at the time of check distribution

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Number of families receiving the training					296

Means of Verification : Attendance sheets
Weekly and monthly reports

Indicator 1.2.2	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	% of families utilising fuel in an efficient manner					75
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Means of Verification : Final project evaluation report
Interviews with the beneficiaries

Indicator 1.2.3	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Number of assessments done to mainstream Age, Gender and Diversity and identify vulnerable people (including female- headed households and un-accompanied children).					3
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Means of Verification : Final report

Workplan													
Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Community mobilization and coordination with the CDC members, ensuring the engagement of the community to guarantee that female headed households also purchase the fuel needed for the winter	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activity 1.1.2: Coordination meetings with ANDMA and CDC members regarding the final selection of the vulnerable HHs and identification of the distribution points in each district	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activity 1.1.3: Preparation and distribution of the checks for the cash transfers to the beneficiaries	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	2015	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activity 1.1.4: Distribution of winter kits provided by UNICEF at the same time as the check distribution	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activity 1.1.5: Project monitoring and follow up to be done on a monthly basis with information gathered from the field	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	2015	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activity 1.1.6: Final assessment and project evaluation will be carried out during the last implementation month to assess project success	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activity 1.2.1: Awareness training on efficient utilisation of fuel to be carried out at the time of distributing the checks to the beneficiaries	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	2015	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activity 1.2.2: Training on Health and Safety aspects will be done at the time of check distribution	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	2015	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M & R													
Monitoring & Reporting plan :													
<p>Project staff led by the District Programme Coordinators (DPC) will be involved in the day-to-day monitoring and implementation of the work plan against the agreed project outcomes. The M&E Team based in the province and at HQ will provide regular project monitoring support. The Finance and contract management team will ensure all incurred costs are in full compliance with OCHA and Afghanistan standards. The project beneficiaries and Afghanistan technical staff will play a vital role in the on-site field monitoring of the project to ensure quality control. Apart from using the work plan as a tool to measure the project progress, an indicator tracking tool will be developed that will be used to measure the progress of the set indicators at both output and outcome levels. In particular, the team will monitor the changes and progress throughout the distribution process by sampling households for follow up visits. Monthly reports including those from project site field visits will be used to measure progress. In addition, the team will capture case studies and conduct beneficiary assessments which will form part of information to be used during periodic reviews and decision making. An end of project assessment will take place to gather feedback from the beneficiaries on the usage of cash provided and to what extent they applied the information gained during the trainings. Afghanistan's M&E staff at Head Office will develop a set of tools and a questionnaire to be used in the target districts by M&E field staff to collect this information and assess project effectiveness. As group sample that includes also the most vulnerable beneficiaries, i.e. FHHs, will be selected to take part in this exercise. The assessment will also collect financial feedback from the traders in order to identify whether the intervention had any effect on fuel market prices. The final project report will be compiled within a month after completion of the project. The report will include information from the assessment as well as key lessons learnt, reflections of the community and recommendations for any future initiatives to scale up or replicate the experience in other areas with a similar context.</p>													

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

In order to clearly identify the local population to be targeted, Afghanistan's assessment field teams at proposal preparation stage, led discussions with local communities and key stakeholders in the districts selected (CDCs and ANDMA). These discussions not only covered the needs of the beneficiaries, but also referred to the type of intervention that would be implemented. Involving CDCs and local ANDMA officials at the project development phase is essential not only to ensure that the correct beneficiaries are identified and target, but also to coordinate winterisation efforts and to maintain the interest of these stakeholders, whose cooperation is very important for a project of this nature to reach its set objectives. Furthermore, any disputes or complaints raised by the beneficiaries will be channelled towards the CDCs to address and deal with them. These issues will also be recorded by Afghanistan project team and used as part of the "lessons learned" for implementation of future similar interventions. Placing the responsibility for dealing with disputes on the shoulders of the local communities not only helps at their gaining ownership for the project implementation, but it also contributes to Afghanistan's maintaining its Do No Harm policy at the grass root level. In order to ensure the criteria for beneficiary selection and all other aspects of the project (amount of cash to be distributed, winter kits' distribution points, etc.) is communicated to the beneficiaries and communities, meetings will be organised at the local CDCs. Notice boards will also be used to ensure all those involved are correctly informed. Afghanistan's assessment team has already informed the beneficiaries of the intention to provide them with aid to help them get through the winter. The villages that will be targeted were visited by the provincial teams to verify beneficiary data. We expect these households to play a key role at monitoring and evaluating the project outcomes. After project implementation is complete a sample survey will be done among a selected group of beneficiaries to find out whether the cash intervention has had the desired results and what percentage of the cash provided was used for other purposes and why. All the CDCs that Afghanistan will cooperate with count with female members. Discussions with the female CDC members will also take place to ensure that their needs are addressed. At the evaluation stage some women will be included in the survey to find out to what extent this intervention addressed their immediate winterisation needs.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
ACTED	Coordination on CHF Cash for Fuel distribution
ANDMA, CDC, local authorities	Coordination of beneficiary lists and selection process
ES and NFI cluster	Coordination on overall emergency shelter response
UNICEF	Coordination for winterisation kits distribution

Environment Marker Of The Project

B+: Medium environmental impact with mitigation(sector guidance)

Gender Marker Of The Project

The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

A context sensitive strategy of gender mainstreaming has guided the design of the project. Afghanistan is aware that even in an emergency intervention of the sort presented in this document, women have to be considered in a very special manner in order to ensure their participation both as beneficiaries as well as active project implementers. Gender mainstreaming in all project activities will ensure that women are made central to the project's decision-making process. Community mobilisers will be recruited with gender equity considerations, ensuring that at least 40% are female. Through them, the project will engage women and include their views on ways to address the Cash for Fuel and shelter related challenges in the communities. Women will be mobilised in the project areas, their skills and knowledge developed in organising, planning, and taking collective actions to improve their personal, family and community status. Afghanistan is aware of the importance of understanding the social and gender dynamics that can help or hinder programme effectiveness. This is why consideration will be given to the roles and perceptions of both men and women ("gender analysis") at each stage of project implementation in a culturally sensitive way.

Implementation Plan :

The implementation of this project will fall on Afghanistan's provincial teams, lead from our district offices in Khuram-wa Sarbagh and Hazrat-e-Sultan (Samangan); and Warduj, Baharak and Darayem district offices in Badakhshan, under the leadership of the Provincial Programme Managers based in the provincial headquarters. It will be fully supported by the technical teams both at the Kabul head office. Afghanistan has fully established an operational systems and structures in place that will be utilized for the successful running of the project.

Implementation will be carried out as described in the workplan. Distribution of the cash for fuel will be done in the form of checks. The beneficiaries who are receiving 4 months' worth of cash for fuel will receive this in two installments, one at the beginning of December and the second at the beginning of February. Those who are only receiving 3 months will receive one check. At the community mobilization stage we will ensure that all beneficiaries are aware of the process. They will issued with ID cards against which the checks will be issued. Afghanistan has already implemented a shelter project by which beneficiaries are being handed checks and therefore will build on the experience gained.

We expect the beneficiaries to arrive to the Afghanistan provincial offices in groups of 12-15 individuals. This will allow for the correct identification of all, as well as for the delivery of the planned training. Furthermore, we will closely monitor that all the FHHs identified reach the provincial office.

In order to ensure the correct implementation of all aspects of the project, a team of professional staff will be committed to the project. For effective implementation and supervision, the project will engage Community Mobilisers, which include one female per district to guarantee full access to all beneficiaries. Community mobilisation will be carried out with the CDCs and beneficiaries. One Project Manager per province will be identified to be in charge of planning, realization and monitoring of the project work and related interventions. He/she will be the focal person to coordinate winter kit delivery and distribution with UNICEF.

A Finance Officer at provincial level will ensure that the cash is prepared and available according to given guidelines and that all necessary related paperwork is dealt with and reaches the project site on time. The finance team at the Afghanistan head office will support the provincial and districts Officer as needed. M&E officers will work from the district office to provide support in all aspects of monitoring and evaluating the interventions, supervised by the M&E Manager from our Kabul head office.

Afghanaid's National Sectoral coordinator will provide technical assistance from Head Office by visiting the site, not only to support the team on site, but also to guarantee all aspects of the project are in line with Shelter & NFIs Cluster guidelines.

Although Afghanaid has no formal partnership in the implementation of this project, it will liaise closely with provincial and district line departments such as ANDMA, RRD and DoWE as well as with Community District Councils (CDCs) and the provincial Emergency Shelter & NFIs Coordinator.

Protection Mainstreaming

Based on experience gained, Afghanaid will conduct one day orientation workshop for the staff and community members with the objective of creating understanding and consensus on the project and requirements. If need be, Afghanaid will train the CDC members as well. Once the project is initiated, consultations will be held at various levels from CDC to district level structures to see which best structures be promoted in this regard. For example, the plans could be to link the households through joint identification of these beneficiaries and implementation of this project activities (the Cash for Fuel).

In consultation with the community, Afghanaid will mobilise, encourage and support selected poor households throughout the project period. It will monitor project implementation and provide guidelines and explain the Dos and Don'ts of the project to project staff and the communities. CDCs will be encouraged to take a leading role in ensuring that all potential beneficiaries in their jurisdiction get enrolled. The project team will also arrange some introductory meetings with the communities prior to the start of the payment process in order to make them known to each other, and to familiarise them with the payment process and the requirements.

Female representatives from relevant local community will also be included in the beneficiary selection as well as in the project selection to ensure that the projects that are implemented as part of Cash for Fuel provide equal benefits where possible, for all the selected women, men, girls and boys.

Safety and Security

Afghanaid has been operating in Badakhshan and Samangan provinces for three decades and is well aware of the security paradigm. Equipped with this experience, Afghanaid has developed security protocols under which to operate, based on the principles of neutrality, community acceptance and maintaining a low profile. Security patterns related to aid delivery in both provinces are to a lesser extent dominated by two main threats: armed criminal groups and armed opposition groups. Both these security threats carry different implications. A dominant feature of humanitarian aid delivery in Afghanistan relates to the lack of humanitarian space and to the perception by some parts of the Afghan public, and by a variety of local actors, that NGO interventions are part of the international enterprise that supports the Government, and that such priority sometimes prevails over the primary objective of neutral and impartial aid humanitarian delivery. Ground for such associations is directly created by many humanitarian actors involvement in the political-military actors' push to contextualize humanitarian and development efforts as an integral part of the military stabilization strategy. In order to address this issue, Afghanaid implements its programmes on a neutral needs basis, maintaining close relationships with and working on gaining the acceptance of the local communities in its areas of intervention. In order to maintain a safe operating environment for all staff and beneficiaries in the face of any armed criminal groups, programmes maintain a low profile and ensure that local communities are actively part of ensuring the safety and security of all those related to the programme. Afghanaid has thoroughly developed security protocols, adherence to which is also part of the national staff policies of the organisation which is available upon request. It has dedicated roles for security officers with the Head of Mission being responsible for the overall oversight and ensuring that the security protocols are adhered to, and updated as required. Afghanaid has identified that cash for fuel is an effective and plausible intervention in the targeted districts. The security situation is well monitored by the organisation and its security staff. Afghanaid's long standing experience in the targeted area means there is sufficient operational capacity and community acceptance within the area to implement the project and more specifically the cash transfers. Specific measures will be adopted in this intervention to protect staff and assets, for example the specific dates of the monthly transfers will not be set but will be announced to the relevant beneficiaries just prior to distribution to prevent armed criminal gangs from planning and intercepting distribution. Security will continue to be monitored throughout and any major changes in the security context that may impact the implementation of the project - such as the ability to carry out cash transfers - will be communicated to OCHA as soon as possible.

Access

Afghanaid counts with over 25 years of project implementation in Badakhshan and Samangan. And has already established offices in the targeted districts. Furthermore, Afghanaid counts with vehicles for transportation of its staff on the ground. Access to the project sites is therefore envisaged not to become an area of concern for project implementation. For more information please refer to the information provided above.

BUDGET							
Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to fund	Total Cost
Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Project Coordinator	D	1	1200	5	50%	3,000.00
	<i>He/She will be the oversee manager for the project and provides technical and administrative support to the project. He/She will ensure quality of the projects - technical person responsible for the quality and overall of the project.</i>						
1.2	Community Mobilisers (1 person per districts)	D	5	400	5	30%	3,000.00
	<i>Position of 5 Community Mobilizers one in each project district is budgeted, their responsibility will be mobilisation of project beneficiaries/community, provide day to day support and facilitate community meetings etc. Further they will be required to regularly send data from the project with simple reports to the M&E Officer. Two of the community mobilisers will be women.</i>						
1.3	M&E Coordinator (1@25%)	D	2	500	5	15%	750.00
	<i>M&E Coordinator will support the Project team in building the M&E reporting frame work, data base, and in the collection of regular M&E input (weekly, monthly, quarterly and others). The M&E will compile the data and generate regular monthly and quarterly updates and reports.</i>						
1.4	Programme Development Coordinator (1@10%)	D	1	2100	3	10%	630.00
	Section Total						7,380.00
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Inception workshop (one workshop in each province)	D	2	100	1	100%	200.00
	<i>Initial meeting with all involved in the project to ensure all parties are fully aware of the project implementation plans in their areas. one workshop will be conducted in each of the provinces.</i>						
2.2	Monitoring and follow up assessment cost	D	2	70	3	100%	420.00
	<i>M&E HO team will coordinate all monitoring interventions with the districts' team.</i>						
2.3	Cash for Fuel assistance -High altitude locations	D	271	60	4	100%	65,040.00
	<i>5 HH in Yaftal Sulfa, 20 HHs in Warduj, 30 HHs in Baharak, 71HHs in Fayzabad and 41 HHs in Darayem districts of Badakhshan; and 104 HHs in Khuram wa Sarbagh district of Samangan province.</i>						
2.4	Cash for Fuel assistance -Med altitude location	D	25	60	3	100%	4,500.00
	<i>13 HHs in Hazrat-e-Sultan district and 12 in Aybak, of Samangan province</i>						
	Section Total						70,160.00
Travel							
5.1	Local Staff Travel (on official business)	D	4	40	3	100%	480.00
	<i>An average amount will be needed per month for staff travel to the project locations/villages. These visits will be mainly for Programme, Programme Support, Programme Quality/M&E departments to provide support visits to the project and this amount will also cover travelling cost of the staff at the start & end of their service contract.</i>						
	Section Total						480.00
General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Office rent	D	3	600	4	25%	1,800.00
	<i>Amount of rent per month to cover the cost of three offices rent is budgeted. The proposed rent represents part of the rent for 3 districts' Offices (Baharak, Darayem & Khuram) cost will be charged against certain percentages during 3 months.</i>						
	Section Total						1,800.00
SubTotal			316				79,820.00
Direct							79,820.00
Support							
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7%

PSC Amount		5,587.40
Total Cost		85,407.40
Audit Cost	4%	3,500.00
Grand Total CHF Cost		88,907.40

Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Badakhshan -> Fayzabad	20						<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Community mobilization and coordination with the CDC members, ensuring the engagement of the community to guarantee that female headed households also purchase the fuel needed for the winter</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Coordination meetings with ANDMA and CDC members regarding the final selection of the vulnerable HHs and identification of the distribution points in each district</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Preparation and distribution of the checks for the cash transfers to the beneficiaries</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Distribution of winter kits provided by UNICEF at the same time as the check distribution</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5 : Project monitoring and follow up to be done on a monthly basis with information gathered from the field</p> <p>Activity 1.1.6 : Final assessment and project evaluation will be carried out during the last implementation month to assess project success</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1 : Awareness training on efficient utilisation of fuel to be carried out at the time of distributing the checks to the beneficiaries</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2 : Training on Health and Safety aspects will be done at the time of check distribution</p>
Badakhshan -> Darayem	15	36	41	62	71	210	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Community mobilization and coordination with the CDC members, ensuring the engagement of the community to guarantee that female headed households also purchase the fuel needed for the winter</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Coordination meetings with ANDMA and CDC members regarding the final selection of the vulnerable HHs and identification of the distribution points in each district</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5 : Project monitoring and follow up to be done on a monthly basis with information gathered from the field</p> <p>Activity 1.1.6 : Final assessment and project evaluation will be carried out during the last implementation month to assess project success</p>
Badakhshan -> Baharak	10	25	30	51	62	168	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Community mobilization and coordination with the CDC members, ensuring the engagement of the community to guarantee that female headed households also purchase the fuel needed for the winter</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Coordination meetings with ANDMA and CDC members regarding the final selection of the vulnerable HHs and identification of the distribution points in each district</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5 : Project monitoring and follow up to be done on a</p>

							monthly basis with information gathered from the field Activity 1.1.6 : Final assessment and project evaluation will be carried out during the last implementation month to assess project success Activity 1.2.2 : Training on Health and Safety aspects will be done at the time of check distribution
Badakhshan -> Warduj	10	20	22	44	54	140	Activity 1.1.1 : Community mobilization and coordination with the CDC members, ensuring the engagement of the community to guarantee that female headed households also purchase the fuel needed for the winter Activity 1.1.2 : Coordination meetings with ANDMA and CDC members regarding the final selection of the vulnerable HHs and identification of the distribution points in each district Activity 1.1.5 : Project monitoring and follow up to be done on a monthly basis with information gathered from the field Activity 1.1.6 : Final assessment and project evaluation will be carried out during the last implementation month to assess project success Activity 1.2.1 : Awareness training on efficient utilisation of fuel to be carried out at the time of distributing the checks to the beneficiaries Activity 1.2.2 : Training on Health and Safety aspects will be done at the time of check distribution
Samangan -> Aybak	20						Activity 1.1.1 : Community mobilization and coordination with the CDC members, ensuring the engagement of the community to guarantee that female headed households also purchase the fuel needed for the winter Activity 1.1.2 : Coordination meetings with ANDMA and CDC members regarding the final selection of the vulnerable HHs and identification of the distribution points in each district Activity 1.1.3 : Preparation and distribution of the checks for the cash transfers to the beneficiaries Activity 1.1.4 : Distribution of winter kits provided by UNICEF at the same time as the check distribution Activity 1.1.5 : Project monitoring and follow up to be done on a monthly basis with information gathered from the field Activity 1.1.6 : Final assessment and project evaluation will be carried out during the last implementation month to assess project success Activity 1.2.1 : Awareness training on efficient utilisation of fuel to be carried out at the time of distributing the checks to the beneficiaries Activity 1.2.2 : Training on Health and Safety aspects will be done at the time of check distribution
Samangan -> Hazrat-e- Sultan	10	19	23	14	22	78	Activity 1.1.1 : Community mobilization and coordination with the CDC members, ensuring the engagement of the community to guarantee that female headed households also purchase the fuel needed for the winter Activity 1.1.2 : Coordination meetings with ANDMA and CDC

							members regarding the final selection of the vulnerable HHs and identification of the distribution points in each district Activity 1.1.5 : Project monitoring and follow up to be done on a monthly basis with information gathered from the field Activity 1.1.6 : Final assessment and project evaluation will be carried out during the last implementation month to assess project success
Samangan -> Khuram Wa Sarbagh	15	159	206	102	147	614	Activity 1.1.1 : Community mobilization and coordination with the CDC members, ensuring the engagement of the community to guarantee that female headed households also purchase the fuel needed for the winter Activity 1.1.2 : Coordination meetings with ANDMA and CDC members regarding the final selection of the vulnerable HHs and identification of the distribution points in each district Activity 1.1.5 : Project monitoring and follow up to be done on a monthly basis with information gathered from the field Activity 1.1.6 : Final assessment and project evaluation will be carried out during the last implementation month to assess project success

Documents
Document Description
Implementation Plan.docx
List of districts and villages.xlsx
Template memo for cash grant internal controls.docx