

## Project Proposal

Organization	SI (Solidarites International)																											
Project Title	Provision of WASH services for the refugees of Gulan camp, Khost Province, Afghanistan																											
Fund Code	AFG-15/O580/SA1/MS/INGO/323																											
Cluster	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Primary cluster</b></td> <td><b>Sub cluster</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>MULTI-SECTOR</td> <td>None</td> </tr> </table>		<b>Primary cluster</b>	<b>Sub cluster</b>	MULTI-SECTOR	None																						
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MULTI-SECTOR	None																											
Project Allocation	2015 1st CHF Standard Allocation / Call for Proposals	Allocation Category Type	Field activities																									
Project budget in US\$	550,871.21	Planned project duration	10 months																									
Planned Start Date	01/05/2015	Planned End Date	29/02/2016																									
OPS Details	OPS Code	OPS Budget	0.00																									
	OPS Project Ranking	OPS Gender Marker																										
Project Summary	<p>Following the failure of negotiations with the Taliban, a large scale military intervention was launched by the Pakistani Government in North Waziristan Agency. Starting in June 2014, this led to massive population displacements in Pakistan and through the border. 276 458 have entered into Afghanistan and settled in Khost and Paktika Province (UNHCR data January 2015). Military operations are still reported in NWA. Information demonstrates an unstable security situation there and in the neighboring area in Pakistan along the Afghan border as well. Many infrastructures and shelters are reported to be destroyed or damaged. During the last communities meetings organized by SOLIDARITES INTERNATIONAL (SI), refugees expressed they did not feel that conditions were met for a safe return and they expected better guarantees such as security and compensatory allocations from the Pakistani Government. At the same time, other rumors suggest few people could begin to return in the coming months. The Pakistani Government has also requested to their refugees to come back. In mid-January 2015 SI and UNHCR data give a figure of 54,000 refugees located in Gulan Camp. On 25th March 2015, UNHCR updated the count to 59 720 refugees (9 107 families). Given the uncertainty linked to new arrivals and returns for 2015, and following suggestions made by the CHF review committee, the project is designed to support up to 55 000 refugees in Gulan camp, which means that it will not be able to absorb an eventual high increase of the refugees number in Gulan Camp.</p> <p>Based on these figures, current funding secured by SI does not allow coverage of all the needs assessed in WASH sector. In order to reach basic SPHERE standards, offer safe and better living conditions, SI applies to CHF funding through this proposal with the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide access to safe drinking water to 55 000 refugees in sufficient quantity and quality ensuring the running of water supply, the chlorination and water test quality,</li> <li>- Provide access to sanitation facilities which are culturally appropriate thanks to distribution and building monitoring of 869 latrine and bathroom kits to cover about 12 000 beneficiaries</li> <li>- Encourage solid waste management by providing dustbins</li> <li>- Develop the awareness and involvement of the communities particularly in the personal, water and environmental hygiene with hygiene promotion sessions</li> <li>- Encourage safe behaviors and practices thanks to distribution of jerrycans and arrangement of handwashing facilities.</li> </ul> <p>These activities complete those which are implemented thanks to ECHO funding in order to cover the WASH needs of refugees in Gulan Camp where SI is the sole WASH actor.</p>																											
Direct beneficiaries	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Men</th> <th>Women</th> <th>Boys</th> <th>Girls</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Beneficiary Summary</td> <td>8492</td> <td>8751</td> <td>19118</td> <td>18639</td> <td>55,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6"><b>Total beneficiaries include the following:</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refugees</td> <td>8492</td> <td>8751</td> <td>19118</td> <td>18639</td> <td>55000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Beneficiary Summary	8492	8751	19118	18639	55,000	<b>Total beneficiaries include the following:</b>						Refugees	8492	8751	19118	18639	55000
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Indirect Beneficiaries	The nature of the proposed intervention makes that there is no indirect beneficiaries, Indeed, the project aims to respond directly to essential and common needs of all refugees; to have drinking water through the running of water supply and to have sanitation facilities through the distribution of familial latrines and bathrooms. There are no different levels of beneficiaries. Furthermore, SI is the only WASH actor in Gulan Camp, and keeps the wish to intervene in all camp areas independently of different tribal groups. The water points, the latrines and the dustbins are, as far as possible, equitably spread in order to benefit equally to all residents of the camp.	Catchment Population	In June 2014, refugees' affluxes had been welcomed by the host communities of Khost. However, because the emergency is continuing and the number of refugees is increasing, the situation could become a burden for these host communities to share the resources. The better the services offered for Gulan Camp are, the more the refugees can be invited to stay in these emergency settlements and not in the villages. If this fact is highlighted for food resources, it also concerns water resources. Taking care of the impacts from the refugees' arrival in the host communities is useful to limit the risks of forthcoming tensions between both population groups; even if it is common in the country to see welcome and cohabitation between host communities, refugees, IDPs and returnees.																									
Link with the Allocation Strategy	The proposed project is submitted in the frame of the refugee chapter of the Humanitarian Response Plan. It will participate to the third strategic objective (timely response to affected population) outcome 3.3, timely provision of life saving assistance to refugees of the HRP. This strategy is taken into account in the 2015 1st standard allocation strategic paper under the title of "Provision of life-saving humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations affected by conflict, mass-displacement and cross-border movements". The provision of water, hygiene and sanitation assistance in the Gulan Camp area is not currently targeting the entire refugee population. This CHF project will aim at increasing the coverage (based on the current population data from SI and UNHCR) to reach all the refugees through life saving activities. Provision of safe drinking water is the first emergency as, to date SPHERE standard of 15 liters per person per day is far from being reached. Sanitation facilities cover 1/3 of the camp population and items like soap will remain important to be distributed to the beneficiaries in the coming months. This CHF funding, in link with a DG ECHO funding, will enable SI to implement WASH activities for up to 55 000 refugees.																											
Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners	Other funding Secured For the Same Project (to date)		Source	US\$																								
			DG ECHO	1,358,040.00																								
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Organization focal point contact details	Name	Title	Phone	Email																								
	Philippe BONNET	Country Director	+93 791990376	afg.cdm@solidarites-afghanistan.org																								
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<b>BACKGROUND INFORMATION</b>																												
1. Humanitarian context analysis.. Humanitarian context: Describe the current humanitarian situation in the specific locations where this project will be implemented	<p>Following the failure of negotiations with the Taliban, a large scale military intervention was launched by the Pakistani Government in North Waziristan Agency in June 2014. This led to massive displacements of populations, starting in June 2014. An estimated 990 000 people were internally displaced in Pakistan while 276 458 (UNHCR data January 2015) crossed the border of Afghanistan, and settled in Khost and Paktika Provinces, most of them in host communities. 59 720 persons (UNHCR data March 2015) are now gathered in Gulan Refugee Camp, in Khost Province. When launched in June 2014, the offensive in NWA was not expected to last for more than 6 months. The context analysis has changed since then.</p> <p>The desire from the Pakistani Government to continue waging war against the Taliban as well as the increase of reported civilian killing in North Waziristan will likely not create the conditions for a safe return in 2015, unless the context shows significant evolution in the coming months. Refugees' influxes have increased in Gulan Camp due to both the prolonged crisis in NWA, and the pool factor from a better organized assistance which better covers the needs of these displaced</p>																											

populations. As a result, the number of refugees in the camp increases, while refugee populations seem to decrease in the host communities. The facts are that fighting is decreasing in NWA, but deadly air strikes are still reported along the border, including in Afghanistan. Pakistani authorities started to relocate IDPs, or at least pushing for it. Pakistani Taleb leaders and most of their fighters have now taken refuge in Kunar and Paktika provinces, which could lead to further localized attacks in the area. It is also possible that they will go back to NWA as soon as the Pakistani army leaves the area or decreases its presence. If refugees expressed that conditions for a safe return are not yet reached, these various factors and unknowns make it difficult to plan the exact number of refugees in the coming months.

Furthermore, the forthcoming summer time will impact the current humanitarian context. High temperatures will increase the request of safe and drinking water when the current quantity available is not sufficient to cover the needs of drinking, washing and refreshing. The various vectors will be multiplied, especially mosquitoes and flies (which are factors of WASH-related diseases), when the area is regularly prone to malaria. The water supply and the set up of latrines, dustbins and dumping sites will then be a priority, more than ever.

**2. Needs assessment.** Explain the specific needs of the target group(s), explaining existing capacity and gaps. State how the needs assessment was conducted, list any baseline data and explain how the number of beneficiaries has been developed. Indicates references to assessments such as Multi-cluster/sector Initial Rapid Assessments (MIRA)

SI has been working in Gulan Camp since September 2014, which provides good knowledge of the context and an acute analysis of the needs. An initial assessment was carried out in August 2014. The related KAP survey provided information regarding water storage and collection, environmental sanitation practices, access to basic sanitation facilities, hygiene practices and expressed general needs. Furthermore, as SI works every day in the camp, this initial assessment was updated and developed by the following:  
 - Household survey for beneficiary registration updated in January 2015: basic demographic information, localization of the population settlements, identification through referent mechanism  
 - Monitoring of indicators related to the current WASH program: quantity and quality of water, access to sanitation facilities and solid waste management, access to hygiene promotion  
 - Regular focus groups with the camp Elders and Shura, community leaders: discussion about the progress of the ongoing activities, planning and methodology of the next activities, discussion about the needs identification, the proposed solutions, the required adjustments for the implementation strategies  
 - Daily hygiene promotion sessions at compound level: opportunity to record specific needs expressed by women  
 The analysis of the context leads SI to continue its support in the camp in 2015.

Regarding the water supply, there is a high pressure on the water points due to the growing population. This has created gaps in terms of number of water points needed and small shortages early in the morning after prayer time. At the beginning of April 2015, SI will manage 6 boreholes and 5 additional ones are planned, including one which will be drilled by UNHCR. The water supply system is still challenging considering the location of the boreholes, the topography of the camp, a pending site planning, and few areas which cannot be reached by water networks requiring water trucking. This setup should allow covering the needs for 55000 persons and approaching the Sphere Standards of 15 liters/ day/ person by increasing the water storage and production. SI has also to supply water to communal facilities (health center schools, UNHCR distribution center and mosques). The SI water supply system in the camp is the only safe water source for the refugee population living in the camp area. For that, safe drinking water availability needs to be ensured in particular with a reliable running mechanism.  
 Regarding the sanitation part, for the opening of the Camp, communal latrines had been implemented which are commonly not used for cultural reasons, especially by the women. Thanks to previous projects, SI has provided familial latrines to 20440 persons. These latrines are shared by group of families who live together in a same compound. The same strategy has been followed for the bathrooms. With the increasing population, about 35000 persons currently don't have access to latrines, which represents a gap of about 2500 latrines.  
 Implementing hygiene promotion activities is challenging with women in a very traditional and conservative environment. Refugees come from rural areas with limited hygiene knowledge and practices for safe health. Their habits are non-adapted to a refugee's camp context characterized by poor sanitary conditions and promiscuity. This increases the risks of WASH-related diseases and outbreaks. New arrivals usually don't have any hygiene items such as soap or basic personal hygiene items. Some flexible jerrycans have been distributed but these are not sustainable because they are easily damaged, and difficult to clean and carry. Khost Province is known to be malaria prone (DEWS annual report for 2012, 2013). Given the presence of animals, solid waste and numerous latrine pits in the camp, a proliferation of flies is observed, mostly during the summer time, by teams and stakeholders who were already present last year. Gap analysis Annex 1

**3. Description Of Beneficiaries**

The beneficiaries are the refugees who are settled in Gulan Camp and those who are in the periphery of the camp and will directly benefit from the water supply and sanitation activities. Hygiene promotion activities will focus more specifically on women, as they are considered as key stakeholders regarding hygiene at the household level.

Beneficiaries are Pakistani Refugees coming from North Waziristan, fleeing the fights between the Pakistani Army and the Taliban. Refugees are mainly Wazirs, followed by Dawar and then Massood and Saidghi tribes. Beneficiaries come from a traditional area and the humanitarian response had to be discussed and explained in order to ensure that females are involved in each activity and their needs taken into account. Activities have to put emphasis on women-headed households to guarantee the overall population is covered, including during distribution activities.

In January, 8,090 households (54 781 people) were living in the camp (UNHCR data). In mid-March 2015, 9,107 households were registered in the camp area. A breakdown is annexed (Annex 3 and 5) to the proposal showing the population data, ethnic, gender and age of the population, based on the last survey finalized in mid-January. Beneficiaries are identified through a census carried out by SI, taking into account the UNHCR's registration number and / or Pakistani ID card number of the household representative. The methodology followed by SI to address the needs of this significant number of refugees led to divide the camp area in groups and clusters to ease, for example, the distribution process.

**4. Grant Request Justification.**

SI plans to continue its support to all the refugees of Gulan camp and to cover the WASH gaps not addressed by another funding. The present action is designed to assist 55 000 refugees in Gulan camp, which is an estimated figure of the number of refugees in March 2015.

- The grant request is justified by the following identified needs:
  - Ensure the running of the existing boreholes and water points,
  - Ensure the quality by chlorination and water test.
  - Ensure that the refugees not yet covered by sanitation facilities receive 869 additional latrines and bathrooms
  - Implement 36 additional dustbins required to increase the solid waste management activity to the entire camp population.
  - Respond to the lack of clean jerrycans and handwashing facilities by distributions in order to prevent the WASH-related diseases.
 A gap analysis is annexed (Annex 1) to the proposal to show the delta to be covered.

- The different sources of information from SI surveys and activities (described on chapter 2 needs assessment) provide feedback, and analysis on the current program which helps to improve the intervention and ensures the needs of the refugees are better addressed through the proposed project. In addition, a final KAP survey of the ongoing project is currently under way. The final report of this KAP survey should be available by the end of March 2015. Initial findings are helping to highlight the achievements and what is remaining to be done to cover specific needs. The endline of the previous projects will be the baseline of this present one.

**5. Complementarity.** Explain how the project will complement previous or ongoing projects/activities implemented by your organization.

This project, submitted to CHF, will be implemented in complementarity with an ECHO funded project, and it will continue two previous projects which were mainly completed in March 2015 (one funded by ECHO from 15/09/2014 to 15/03/2015 and another funded by CDC – French Foreigner Affairs Ministry from 15/11/2014 to 30/06/2015).

Completing these two previous projects, SI has reached the following results: supply 360m3 of water per day thanks to 6 boreholes and distribute water through 24 water tanks and 288 water taps and a water storage capacity of 360m3; set up 1460 familial latrines and bathrooms; arrange 111 dustbins and 6 dumping sites; implement 1460 hygiene promotion sessions and distribute hygiene kits for 20 000 refugees following half Sphere standards for the 1st distribution and ¼ Sphere standards for the 2nd one in order to cover all the families. These projects were designed to cover the WASH needs of 20 000 refugees.

However, the population of Gulan Camp has been growing months after months and 55,000 refugees are expected to stay in the area throughout 2015. Currently, the population doesn't benefit from the minimum standard of water per day per person. The on-going ECHO project plans to drill 4 additional boreholes (and another additional borehole by UNHCR) for a production of 780m3 of water per day, and enhance the distribution system with 8 water tanks and 96 taps in order to reach a water shortage capacity of 480m3 and an average of 143 persons per tap. This present CHF funding could ensure the running of the water supply and distribution, as well the quality of the provided water with chlorination and bacteriological tests.

As the population is growing; the needs for latrines are increasing too. In respect with the cultural habits, projects have to provide familial latrines. The on-going ECHO project will provide 1 600 additional latrines for 8 125 households (about 22 400 persons). In order to cover the remaining households, this present CHF project could provide 869 latrines for 12 000 persons. A spare stock is also planned in order to repair and maintain the damaged existing latrines. 36 dustbins will be also provided to ensure a better geographical breakdown of the solid waste management facilities.  
 The on-going ECHO project will continue the hygiene kits distribution with bathing soaps, laundry soaps and cotton clothes for women in favor of 8 125 households (52 000 persons) but will be not able to cover potential new refugee influx in the coming months. This CHF funding will allow distributing jerrycans to 8 594 households and arranging 3 291 handwashing facilities. These two items have been identified as a priority. The water collected from the tap is highly susceptible of contamination because of the lack of cleanliness of the jerrycans as well as the lack of appropriate recipients. Due to the lack of appropriate containers, drinking water is not stored separately. The lack of hands hygiene is another alarming observation and critical issue, especially since it's the first way of contamination regarding the WASH-related diseases.

**LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

**Overall project objective**

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to the reduction of mortality and morbidity in Gulan Camp through the implementation of WASH activities adapted to the context, the area and the populations targeted.

**Logical Framework details for MULTI-SECTOR**

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Objective 3: Immediate Humanitarian Needs for Refugee and Returnees and Undocumented Vulnerable Migrant Returnees are met	3. Timely response to affected populations	100

<b>Outcome 1</b>	Refugees in Gulan camp have access to drinking water in sufficient quality and quantity		
<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Assumptions &amp; Risks</b>	
<b>Output 1.1</b>	Drinking water production, safe storage and sustainability is increased at camp level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Possibility to absorb the eventual increase of camp population</li> <li>- No massive change in the spatial repartition of the refugees in the camp area.</li> <li>- Boreholes produce an average of 84m3 of water per day</li> <li>- Possibility to find reliable daily workers for monitoring</li> <li>- No major natural disaster during implementation period</li> <li>- No major degradation of the security situation in the province or at country level</li> <li>- No major variation in the currency exchange rate</li> </ul>	

**Indicators**

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 1.1.1	MULTI-SECTOR	Number of people in intervention areas provided with access to at least 15lpcd of drinking water					55000
		<b>Means of Verification:</b>	- final KAP survey and observation in the water points - the target covers all the current refugees population				
Indicator 1.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Percentage of water test samples at the household level with no coliforms					75
		<b>Means of Verification:</b>	- Bacteriological test follow-up  target based on the final KAP survey of the previous projects: observation for water storage containers cleanliness shows 65% of the families are cleaning all the containers and 35% of the families are cleaning some of the containers				

**Activities**

Activity 1.1.1	<p>Management and maintenance of water supply system - The current setup for the water supply in the camp is composed of plastic water tanks connected to boreholes equipped with electric submersible pumps that can deliver water directly to the tanks through a piping system. Some areas of the camp and its periphery, located in the upper part in the mountainous zone on the south-western portion, cannot be reached by the water distribution system due to topographic constraints. In such cases, water will be provided through water trucking (funded by ECHO), and water treatment performed at tank level. SI will also provide water to the communal facilities in the camp [5 NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council) schools, ACTD (Afghanistan Center for Training and Development) health center and UNHCR distribution points] with safe drinking water.</p> <p>In order to provide safe and sufficient quantity of drinking water [SPHERE standard 15 liters per person per day], or even 20l/ day/ person according the UNHCR standards, a maximum amount of 825,000 liters of water needs to be extracted from the boreholes to be distributed to different water points per day.</p> <p>The CHF project will ensure the running and maintenance of the 11 boreholes (plus 32 related tanks and 64 water distribution points with 384 taps) thanks to fuel and caretakers for 2 months (completing the ECHO funding). The condition of the water supply system (pipes, tanks, connections, distribution ramps etc.) will be regularly monitored by SI team, including camp staff, in order to identify damages and proceed to their repairing within the shortest delay possible. These repairs, according to the level of required technical skills, will be done by SI staff or by local skilled workers (plumber, mason, welder, etc.). Considering the fact that the boreholes and motor pumps will be running intensively every single day and that their good condition is crucial, a dedicated technician will be in charge of their maintenance, supervising daily checks and regular services (oil change, replacement of wearing parts etc.). At camp level, day to day activities are implemented by the Pakistani camp staff (hired among the refugees) with the technical support of SI technical team which allows the continuity of the service if for some security reason SI Staff has no access to the camp.</p> <p>The water supply will reach all the refugees present in the camp, i.e. 55,000 beneficiaries.</p>
Activity 1.1.2	<p>Chlorination and water quality control – The chlorination of the supplied water will be ensured by caretakers hired among the refugee population. Regular trainings and refreshers will be organized by the Water Supply Supervisor to reinforce their capacities. Once again it allows to ensure the quality of the water supplied even if the SI technical team has no access to the camp for security reason. As for boreholes, operators will be in charge of the follow up, ensuring that water is available at water points level. This activity is forecasted during all the duration of the project.</p> <p>Water quality will be monitored at both tap and household level on a weekly basis. Presence of free chlorine will be monitored daily through Pool Tester, before the distribution, at tap level. The product that will be used to make the chlorine mother solution is HTH 60%.</p> <p>Bacteriological tests will take place for the samples collected from the water points and from the household water storage, which will allow to analyze and to identify possible contamination routes. 15 water samplings will be done every 2 weeks from the water storage containers inside the households. Compounds will be chosen at random and 2 analyses will be carried out for each sample. The average result of the 2 analyses will be used to determine the level of contamination of each sample. Water samplings will be done once a week from a targeted water distribution point (reservoir and its taps) selected at random (all water distribution points being covered during the project duration). 2 analyses will be carried out for each sampling and the average result of these 2 analyses will be used to determine the contamination level of each sample.</p> <p>Households which water quality will be tested as presenting coliform contamination in the frame of water quality monitoring will be identified and will benefit of specific refresher training through hygiene promotion sessions.</p> <p>Additional material is needed to optimize the quality of the water tests (photometer, autoclave, icebox).</p>

<b>Outcome 2</b>	Refugees in Gulan Camp have access to a safe sanitary environment		
<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Assumptions &amp; Risks</b>	
<b>Output 2.1</b>	Additional sanitation facilities will be arranged for 12 000 persons (1 875 households) and solid waste management increased in order to cover 55 000 refugees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Possibility to find the items on the market</li> <li>- Involvement of the community for setting up sanitation facilities</li> <li>- Camp population doesn't increase to more than 55,000 refugees.</li> <li>- No major natural disaster during implementation period</li> <li>- No major degradation of the security situation in the province or at country level</li> <li>- No major variation in the currency exchange rate</li> </ul>	

**Indicators**

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 2.1.1	MULTI-SECTOR	Number of households provided access to a functioning sanitation facility					1875
		<b>Means of Verification:</b>	- Distribution Beneficiaries lists - KAP survey - Latrines and bathrooms follow up - photographs				

Indicator 2.1.2	MULTI-SECTOR	Percentage of human settlements free of solid waste on and around the site							75
	<b>Means of Verification:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Final KAP survey and observation</li> <li>- target based on the final KAP survey of the previous projects: 57% of the settlements were observed without solid waste present inside the compound</li> </ul>							
Indicator 2.1.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of households who have access to a washing area							2000
	<b>Means of Verification:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- final KAP survey</li> <li>- observation</li> </ul>							

**Activities**

Activity 2.1.1	<p>Latrines and bathrooms - Based on the work done on the first past phase of its project, SI proposes to implement new latrines at familial level (family must be understood as extended family: the refugee settled themselves in compounds gathering 4 to 5 families) targeting refugees not supported on the first projects, as well as new arrivals. The objective is to reach an average of 14 persons per latrine, which is above the standard but compulsory due to the strategy aiming at implementing familial latrines. Tools (pick axe, shovel etc.) will be first distributed. For that, the elders are involved to increase the acceptance of the activity and to be aware of the fair access to tools for each family under his responsibility. Trainings will be delivered on technical aspects. Then, as soon as the families have dug the pit, materials for the superstructure will be distributed. The material will include the following items: wood posts and batons for the superstructure, slab with lid, tarpaulin and nails.</p> <p>The latrine design will be very basic but will follow ERM emergency standards. Latrines and showers will be part of the same block to save materials. A corridor will be built in front of the entrance of latrine and shower block to ensure more privacy for the women.</p> <p>This activity will be supported by hygiene promotion campaigns focusing on the risks linked to the open defecation. When the latrine pit is full, the family could cover it, dig a second pit and displace the superstructure.</p> <p>This proposed project plans to provide 869 latrines in order to cover 12,166 refugees (1,900 households). Complementing other SI projects, SI should be able to provide sanitation facilities to 55 000 refugees.</p> <p>This activity is particularly important: first in terms of gender it will offer an equal access to the sanitation facilities to the women and girls; then in environmental approach it will limit the current trend of open defecation in the surroundings of the camp for the men or inside the compounds for the women.</p> <p>As for the latrines, SI will implement 1 familial shower per compound to ensure women can have access to these facilities. Beneficiaries will dig the infiltration pit and SI will provide the material to build up the superstructure. As the refugees could stay in the area for a long period, concrete will be used to ensure the sustainability of the bathroom slab. The following items will be distributed for the showers: wooden poles, tarpaulin, cement and sand for concrete floor, PVC pipe for grey water evacuation.</p> <p>A monitoring will be done after completion to ensure the latrines and bathrooms are appropriately built and used by the family. 6 community mobilizers, daily workers who live within the camp, will supervise these works throughout the duration of the project.</p> <p>A spare stock is also planned to be in capacity to repair the existing latrines and bathrooms, especially with plastic sheeting and wood beams.</p>
Activity 2.1.2	<p>Laundry slabs - SI will arrange 10 additional laundry slabs.</p> <p>The concrete slabs requested for the drainage under the taps were often used for washing the clothes. With these laundry slabs, the women have a dedicated spot for washing the clothes or dishes, and there is less pressure at the water point level. These places are bordered by plastic sheeting to protect the women of the exterior looks.</p>
Activity 2.1.3	<p>Solid waste management - In this present project, SI will arrange 36 additional dustbins. It will allow to get a total of 222 dustbins and 12 dumping sites for 55 000 refugees. The waste management will be reinforced by involving the community to improve the sustainability of the activity.</p> <p>Each dustbin will be allotted to specific groups of settlements (clusters of families) and will be placed in an accessible location decided by those particular group referents. One dump site caretaker will be assigned for a fixed geographic boundary and number of dustbins to carry over a visit in each of the dustbins in a weekly schedule, emptying the dustbins when full, and collect and throw the solid wastes to the nearby dump sites.</p> <p>A set of tools and items (i.e. wheel barrows, shovel, and protection gears) will be provided to each dumpsite caretaker to carry on their tasks in the safe and proper way. The dumpsite locations have been selected based on the density of population in different areas of the camp and by maintaining a safe distance from the nearest settlement. The dumpsites have been fenced to forbid the access for cattle's, other household animals and children's. The solid waste produced by the families is mostly the composition of kitchen wastes and ashes from the burner or from the heating systems (Charis/Bukharis); paper and plastic wastes are used as a burning material at the household level.</p> <p>12 dump sites caretakers (for 2 months to complete the ECHO funding) constitute the only incentive provided by SI to ensure cleanliness of the camp area from waste, expecting that the community mobilization will help to sustain the management by the community. The hygiene promotion methodology will emphasize on the community awareness and sensitization on the safe solid waste management practices and the environmental hygiene.</p>

<b>Outcome 3</b>	Refugees in Gulan Camp improve and then maintain their hygiene practices	
<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Assumptions &amp; Risks</b>
<b>Output 3.1</b>	Awareness of the population is increased regarding the personal, water and environmental hygiene while few items to apply the hygiene principles are available at household level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No out of stocks in the local market</li> <li>- No major natural disaster during implementation period</li> <li>- No major degradation of the security situation in the province or at country level</li> <li>- No major variation in the currency exchange rate</li> </ul>

**Indicators**

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 3.1.1	MULTI-SECTOR	% of population apply at least 3 key hygiene messages by the end of the project					50
	<b>Means of Verification:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- KAP survey</li> <li>- Observation</li> <li>- target based on the final KAP survey of the previous projects: 47% of the interviewee knew and applied 3 HP messages</li> <li>- 3240 persons benefit of the hygiene promotion sessions</li> </ul>					
Indicator 3.1.2	MULTI-SECTOR	Number of people in intervention areas provided with access to a place to wash hands with soap					55000
	<b>Means of Verification:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Distribution Beneficiaries lists and post monitoring distribution</li> <li>- KAP survey</li> <li>- observation</li> <li>- 1 handwashing facility per compound to reach all refugees (3291 compounds)</li> </ul>					
Indicator 3.1.3	MULTI-SECTOR	Number of families receiving assistance for water container					8594
	<b>Means of Verification:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Beneficiaries lists and Post Monitoring distribution</li> <li>- 1water container per family to reach all refugees (8594 families)</li> </ul>					

**Activities**

Activity 3.1.1	<p>Hygiene promotion awareness sessions - Raising communities' awareness on efficient sanitation, water management and personal hygiene practices will contribute to sustain all other activities. After a first training on the previous project, SI proposes to organize awareness sessions for newly arrived families and to provide refresh training sessions to the households already targeted.</p> <p>All sessions will be held at compound level for women with messages adapted to targeted audience and camp context. This strategy will allow families living together to take part in the session during the same period in order to benefit from a cohesive action.</p> <p>The sessions will be mainly focused on the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Handwashing at key moments</li> </ul>
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- Hygienic food preparation and storage
- Importance of appropriate water management: cleanliness of water containers, appropriate water containers, separation of water for different uses.
- The importance of safe water with chlorine
- Risks of open defecation

Specific session will also target the males at the mosques and markets to spread the above mentioned key messages.

During the previous projects, the teachers have been trained to spread hygiene messages among the children. Refresh sessions will be organized for the teachers to continue this method of awareness. This activity will be led in partnership with NRC, the NGO responsible for Education.

A KAP survey will be performed at the end of the project, the final KAP survey of the ongoing project being used as initial KAP survey.

This activity will be implemented by 7 hygiene promotion Officers, 6 women and 1 male. The women will be able to reach women and children at household level to deliver the key messages mentioned above. A male hygiene promotion Supervisor and a male hygiene promotion Officer are in charge of the training session at communal facilities level (schools, mosques, etc). Around 180 sessions will be done in addition to the management of the HP officers, hygiene supervision in the camp, hygiene kits distribution and other management and survey tasks.

2 months of hygiene promotion sessions, not covered by ECHO funding, will be implemented in the frame of this present CHF project. It will allow to target about 3 240 refugees.

**Activity 3.1.2** Distribution of jerrycans - In order to emphasize the importance of safe water storage and the necessity of dedicated containers for drinking water, a jerrycan distribution is planned in parallel to hygiene awareness. This distribution of jerrycans will complement the jerrycans cleaning campaigns organized with another funding. During this awareness time organized at all water points level, the team will insist on the fact that the water containers have to be cleaned systematically, using water, dish washing liquid, sharp gravels or plastic brushes. 8594 jerrycans level of 20liters will be distributed, one per families, in order to cover the 55 000 refugees. This activity will be followed by a PDM (Post Distribution Monitoring) which will be an opportunity to interview few households and to collect their testimonies.

**Activity 3.1.3** Arrangement of handwashing facilities - Because handwashing after defecation and before eating remains the best way to reduce the transmission risks of feco-oral diseases, and following the observation of this missing habits, SI has decided to make the handwashing as priority and main topic. To encourage this practice in the different key moments, SI will provide one handwashing facility for each compound, with one covered bucket with tap and one wooden support. This activity will be carried out in complementary with the soaps' distribution. 3 291 handwashing facilities will be distributed in the compound level that should be covered all the 55 000 refugees. This activity will be followed by a PDM (Post Distribution Monitoring) which will be an opportunity to interview few households and to collect their testimonies.

**WORK PLAN**

Project workplan for activities defined in the Logical framework

Activity Description (Month)	Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<p><b>Activity 3.1.1</b> Hygiene promotion awareness sessions - Raising communities' awareness on efficient sanitation, water management and personal hygiene practices will contribute to sustain all other activities. After a first training on the previous project, SI proposes to organize awareness sessions for newly arrived families and to provide refresh training sessions to the households already targeted.</p> <p>All sessions will be held at compound level for women with messages adapted to targeted audience and camp context. This strategy will allow families living together to take part in the session during the same period in order to benefit from a cohesive action.</p> <p>The sessions will be mainly focused on the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Handwashing at key moments</li> <li>- Hygienic food preparation and storage</li> <li>- Importance of appropriate water management: cleanliness of water containers, appropriate water containers, separation of water for different uses.</li> <li>- The importance of safe water with chlorine</li> <li>- Risks of open defecation</li> </ul> <p>Specific session will also target the males at the mosques and markets to spread the above mentioned key messages.</p>	2015					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<p>During the previous projects, the teachers have been trained to spread hygiene messages among the children. Refresh sessions will be organized for the teachers to continue this method of awareness. This activity will be led in partnership with NRC, the NGO responsible for Education.</p> <p>A KAP survey will be performed at the end of the project, the final KAP survey of the ongoing project being used as initial KAP survey.</p> <p>This activity will be implemented by 7 hygiene promotion Officers, 6 women and 1 male. The women will be able to reach women and children at household level to deliver the key messages mentioned above. A male hygiene promotion Supervisor and a male hygiene promotion Officer are in charge of the training session at communal facilities level (schools, mosques, etc). Around 180 sessions will be done in addition to the management of the HP officers, hygiene supervision in the camp, hygiene kits distribution and other management and survey tasks.</p> <p>2 months of hygiene promotion sessions, not covered by ECHO funding, will be implemented in the frame of this present CHF project. It will allow to target about 3 240 refugees.</p>	2016	X	X										
<p><b>Activity 2.1.1</b> Latrines and bathrooms - Based on the work done on the first past phase of its project, SI proposes to implement new latrines at familial level (family must be understood as extended family: the refugee settled themselves in compounds gathering 4 to 5 families) targeting refugees not supported on the first projects, as well as new arrivals. The objective is to reach an average of 14 persons per latrine, which is above the standard but compulsory due to the strategy aiming at implementing familial latrines. Tools (pick axe, shovel etc.) will be first distributed. For that, the elders are involved to increase the acceptance of the activity and to be aware of the fair access to tools for each family under his responsibility. Trainings will be delivered on technical aspects. Then, as soon as the families have dug the pit, materials for the superstructure will be distributed. The material will include the following items: wood posts and batons for the superstructure, slab with lid, tarpaulin and nails.</p> <p>The latrine design will be very basic but will follow ERM emergency standards. Latrines and showers will be part of the same block to save materials. A corridor will be built in front of the entrance of latrine and shower block to ensure more privacy for the women.</p> <p>This activity will be supported by hygiene promotion campaigns focusing on the risks linked to the open defecation.</p> <p>When the latrine pit is full, the family could cover it, dig a second pit and displace the superstructure.</p> <p>This proposed project plans to provide 869 latrines in order to cover 12,166 refugees (1,900 households). Complementing other SI projects, SI should be able to provide sanitation facilities to 55 000 refugees.</p> <p>This activity is particularly important: first in terms of gender it will offer an equal access to the sanitation facilities to the women and girls; then in environmental approach it will limit the current trend of open defecation in the</p>	2015					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	2016	X	X										



<p>surroundings of the camp for the men or inside the compounds for the women.</p> <p>As for the latrines, SI will implement 1 familial shower per compound to ensure women can have access to these facilities. Beneficiaries will dig the infiltration pit and SI will provide the material to build up the superstructure. As the refugees could stay in the area for a long period, concrete will be used to ensure the sustainability of the bathroom slab. The following items will be distributed for the showers: wooden poles, tarpaulin, cement and sand for concrete floor, PVC pipe for grey water evacuation.</p> <p>A monitoring will be done after completion to ensure the latrines and bathrooms are appropriately built and used by the family. 6 community mobilizers, daily workers who live within the camp, will supervise these works throughout the duration of the project.</p> <p>A spare stock is also planned to be in capacity to repair the existing latrines and bathrooms, especially with plastic sheeting and wood beams.</p>																				
<p>Activity 1.1.1 Management and maintenance of water supply system - The current setup for the water supply in the camp is composed of plastic water tanks connected to boreholes equipped with electric submersible pumps that can deliver water directly to the tanks through a piping system.</p> <p>Some areas of the camp and its periphery, located in the upper part in the mountainous zone on the south-western portion, cannot be reached by the water distribution system due to topographic constraints. In such cases, water will be provided through water trucking (funded by ECHO), and water treatment performed at tank level.</p> <p>SI will also provide water to the communal facilities in the camp [5 NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council) schools, ACTD (Afghanistan Center for Training and Development) health center and UNHCR distribution points] with safe drinking water.</p> <p>In order to provide safe and sufficient quantity of drinking water [SPHERE standard 15 liters per person per day], or even 20l/ day/ person according to the UNHCR standards, a maximum amount of 825,000 liters of water needs to be extracted from the boreholes to be distributed to different water points per day.</p>	2015																			
<p>The CHF project will ensure the running and maintenance of the 11 boreholes (plus 32 related tanks and 64 water distribution points with 384 taps) thanks to fuel and caretakers for 2 months (completing the ECHO funding). The condition of the water supply system (pipes, tanks, connections, distribution ramps etc.) will be regularly monitored by SI team, including camp staff, in order to identify damages and proceed to their repairing within the shortest delay possible. These repairs, according to the level of required technical skills, will be done by SI staff or by local skilled workers (plumber, mason, welder, etc.). Considering the fact that the boreholes and motor pumps will be running intensively every single day and that their good condition is crucial, a dedicated technician will be in charge of their maintenance, supervising daily checks and regular services (oil change, replacement of wearing parts etc.). At camp level, day to day activities are implemented by the Pakistani camp staff (hired among the refugees) with the technical support of SI technical team, which allows the continuity of the service if for some security reason SI Staff has no access to the camp.</p> <p>The water supply will reach all the refugees present in the camp, i.e. 55,000 beneficiaries.</p>	2016	X	X																	
<p>Activity 2.1.2 Laundry slabs - SI will arrange 10 additional laundry slabs. The concrete slabs requested for the drainage under the taps were often used for washing the clothes. With these laundry slabs, the women have a dedicated spot for washing the clothes or dishes, and there is less pressure at the water point level. These places are bordered by plastic sheeting to protect the women of the exterior looks.</p>	2015					X	X	X	X											
	2016																			
<p>Activity 2.1.3 Solid waste management - In this present project, SI will arrange 36 additional dustbins. It will allow to get a total of 222 dustbins and 12 dumping sites for 55 000 refugees.</p> <p>The waste management will be reinforced by involving the community to improve the sustainability of the activity.</p> <p>Each dustbin will be allotted to specific groups of settlements (clusters of families) and will be placed in an accessible location decided by those particular group referents. One dump site caretaker will be assigned for a fixed geographic boundary and number of dustbins to carry over a visit in each of the dustbins in a weekly schedule, emptying the dustbins when full, and collect and throw the solid wastes to the nearby dump sites.</p> <p>A set of tools and items (i.e. wheel barrows, shovel, and protection gears) will be provided to each dumpsite caretaker to carry on their tasks in the safe and proper way. The dumpsite locations have been selected based on the density of population in different areas of the camp and by maintaining a safe distance from the nearest settlement. The dumpsites have been fenced to forbid the access for cattle's, other household animals and children's. The solid waste produced by the families is mostly the composition of kitchen wastes and ashes from the burner or from the heating systems (Charis/Bukharis); paper and plastic wastes are used as a burning material at the household level.</p> <p>12 dump sites caretakers (for 2 months to complete the ECHO funding) constitute the only incentive provided by SI to ensure cleanliness of the camp area from waste, expecting that the community mobilization will help to sustain the management by the community. The hygiene promotion methodology will emphasize on the community awareness and sensitization on the safe solid waste management practices and the environmental hygiene.</p>	2015					X	X													
	2016	X	X																	
<p>Activity 3.1.2 Distribution of jerrycans - In order to emphasize the importance of safe water storage and the necessity of dedicated containers for drinking water, a jerrycan distribution is planned in parallel to hygiene awareness.</p> <p>This distribution of jerrycans will complement the jerrycans cleaning campaigns organized with another funding. During this awareness time organized at all water points level, the team will insist on the fact that the water containers have to be cleaned systematically, using water, dish washing liquid, sharp gravels or plastic brushes. 8594 jerrycans of 20liters will be distributed, one per families, in order to cover the 55 000 refugees.</p> <p>This activity will be followed by a PDM (Post Distribution Monitoring) which will be an opportunity to interview few households and to collect their testimonies.</p>	2015							X												
	2016																			
<p>Activity 1.1.2 Chlorination and water quality control - The chlorination of the supplied water will be ensured by caretakers hired among the refugee population. Regular trainings and refreshers will be organized by the Water Supply Supervisor to reinforce their capacities. Once again it allows to ensure the quality of the water supplied even if the SI technical team has no access</p>	2015					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

to the camp for security reason. As for boreholes, operators will be in charge of the follow up, ensuring that water is available at water points level. This activity is forecasted during all the duration of the project.																				
Water quality will be monitored at both tap and household level on a weekly basis. Presence of free chlorine will be monitored daily through Pool Tester, before the distribution, at tap level. The product that will be used to make the chlorine mother solution is HTH 60%.																				
Bacteriological tests will take place for the samples collected from the water points and from the household water storage, which will allow to analyze and to identify possible contamination routes. 15 water samplings will be done every 2 weeks from the water storage containers inside the households. Compounds will be chosen at random and 2 analyses will be carried out for each sample. The average result of the 2 analyses will be used to determine the level of contamination of each sample. Water samplings will be done once a week from a targeted water distribution point (reservoir and its taps) selected at random (all water distribution points being covered during the project duration). 2 analyses will be carried out for each sampling and the average result of these 2 analyses will be used to determine the contamination level of each sample.	2016	X	X																	
Households which water quality will be tested as presenting coliform contamination in the frame of water quality monitoring will be identified and will benefit of specific refresher training through hygiene promotion sessions.																				
Additional material is needed to optimize the quality of the water tests (photometer, autoclave, icebox).																				
Activity 3.1.3 Arrangement of handwashing facilities - Because handwashing after defecation and before eating remains the best way to reduce the transmission risks of feco-oral diseases, and following the observation of this missing habits, SI has decided to make the handwashing as priority and main topic. To encourage this practice in the different key moments, SI will provide one handwashing facility for each compound, with one covered bucket with tap and one wooden support. This activity will be carried out in complementary with the soaps' distribution.	2015																	X	X	
3 291 handwashing facilities will be distributed in the compound level that should be covered all the 55 000 refugees. This activity will be followed by a PDM (Post Distribution Monitoring) which will be an opportunity to interview few households and to collect their testimonies.	2016																			

**M & R DETAILS**

**Monitoring & Reporting Plan:**  
Describe how you will monitor the implementation of each activity. Describe the tools you plan to use (checklist, photo, questionnaires, interviews, suggestion box etc.) in order to collect data and how you will store data. Explain the frequency type and protocol of reporting (how often do you report about what to whom?). State if, when and how you plan to evaluate your project .

The final KAP survey of the previous projects will constitute the initial baseline on this present project. A final KAP survey and evaluation are planned in January-February 2016 to measure the impacts of the implemented activities. Daily feedbacks will occur from the field team to the Supervisors and the Program Manager. This allows to adjust the activities and strategies, to identify as soon as possible the eventual challenges that the program could face. This daily and continuous process of observation, verification, discussion with targeted beneficiaries is also a manner to ensure the accountability towards the communities. Each month, the Program Manager will collect the information about the progress and achievement of the activities, the follow-up of the indicators and the main challenges faced during the implementation. He will fill up the specific SI monitoring tool (APUIC) which is sent to the Kabul's coordination and to SI headquarter for analysis by relevant technical department. This tool is particularly useful to follow up the workplan, to highlight possible delays, to analyze the quality and relevance of the project according to determined criteria. The monitoring of few specific activities - water quality monitoring, water supply management, distribution of latrine kits and latrine implementation monitoring, jerrycans distribution- will request rigor and a significant amount of time. In order not to impact the activities progress too much and to have a well-organized database, the choice has been made to hire a data entry operator. To ensure timely analysis, data will be regularly encoded into a computer by the data entry operator. Trainings and capacity building are planned in order to reinforce the quality of the data collection especially for the refugee daily workers who ensure the running of the boreholes, the water supply and the kits distributions thanks to paper monitoring sheets. KAP surveys and PDM will be the opportunity to collect testimonies from the beneficiaries and community leaders. That supports a qualitative approach of the project's results. Each step of the activities implementation will be recorded with field pictures as well. Because of the SI duties for beneficiaries protection, the remote call monitoring process should be adapted. The tools and data will be shared with the SI Program Coordinator in Kabul for support. He will be in charge of the follow up to the global perspective, to ensure that the project is closely in accordance with the quality and accountability criteria, with SI's mandate and the different public or humanitarian global guidelines. The Program Coordinator will plan regular field visits to support and advice the implementation team and the Program Manager. Besides, SI has developed a comprehensive set of monitoring tools adapted to the Afghan work environment. The procedures for follow-up also include financial and logistics follow-up tools to ensure an efficient communication and management of the project by operational and support departments from the field level to country office level then to headquarter level. At headquarter level, both Asian desk (including administration and logistic parts) and the Technical Quality of Program Department (DTQP) are monitoring the project through the APUIC and monthly report, through field visits and internal evaluation and can provide advises on program side as well for support services when it's requested by the mission. A final evaluation is planned by the Technical Quality Program Departement (HQ) at the end of the project.

**OTHER INFORMATION**

Accountability to Affected Populations

SI's projects are designed and based on KAP and household survey for beneficiary registration, adjusted by the information collected during the focus groups with the community leaders and during daily hygiene promotion sessions. The project therefore aims at responding to the needs expressed by the population in an appropriate and efficient way. Furthermore, the proposed activities will be discussed at length with the Shura and Elders (i.e. camp community leaders). SI will continue to work and meet the community and its representatives on a regular basis and in order in one hand to collect various feedbacks, complaints, and needed adjustments, in another hand to inform about the on-going and future activities and strategies. Project inception workshops will be held before any activity in order to ensure the appropriate understanding of the community members and local officials. The sanitation activities and solid waste management will be strongly based on community mobilization in order to dig and arrange the facilities thanks to tools supplied by SI. The community has already agreed and ready to extend their support by helping the families with specific vulnerabilities such as women or elderly headed households. Few post distribution monitoring (PDM) will be conducted in order to see how the community perceived SI's activities, how they use the provided support and how this support responded to their needs. Their concerns will be taken into account to adapt the activities if it's requested. A workshop will be held at the end of the previous projects to share the results and to get the points of view of the communities and other local stakeholders on the outcomes and processes of the project, and to get their recommendations for future interventions. Furthermore, the camp populations will be engaged in the daily management of few field activities (operation and maintenance of water supply systems, chlorination process, building latrines, collection and carrying the household wastes to the dustbins). This involvement through the daily workers process is an opportunity that they participate to the activities implementation but also to be accountable towards them. The project will be particularly respectful and aware of the social and cultural organizations of the refugees who come from a traditional, conservative and tribal frame.

Implementation Plan: Describe for each activity how you plan to implement it and who is carrying out what.

The organizational chart has been set up taking into account the ongoing program, activities planned and security context. The program and field team will be composed by 1 Program Manager (expatriate), 1 Program Manager Assistant, 3 Supervisors (water supply, sanitation and hygiene), 12 Officers (2 Water supply, 2 Sanitation and 7 Hygiene, 1 mechanic operator). Since the beginning of the SI's interventions and currently, the managerial team works to improve autonomy of the field team. More than a classical capacity-building, this methodology allows to ensure the access to the camp in case of security restriction for the expatriates and prepare an eventual remote management from the Khost base or Kabul coordination. Furthermore, on the camp, the SI team is reinforced by daily workers to cover the positions of community mobilizers, dumping sites and water operators. These last persons are recruited within the camp. If it's an opportunity to involve the camp residents, it's also a security point. These daily workers are trained to manage a few tasks in an autonomous way as well. If the access to the camp is not fully possible, for expatriates and Afghani team as well, the water supply and distribution and the solid waste management can continue without interruptions in order to provide a constant minimal services to the refugees. They have to fill up monitoring paper sheets which are collected and analyzed by the SI Officers and Supervisors. Regular field visits also allow checking and verifying the achieved tasks. All the activities are implemented by SI directly except the drilling of the boreholes and the water trucking, planned in another funds. A working contract is planned with a close monitoring from the SI team. The Program Manager, with the support of the Field Coordinator and the Program Coordinator, is responsible for the appropriate implementation of activities and the quality. The regular meetings with Shuras and Elders facilitate the coordination of the SI's activities with those from other stakeholders when they are the main focal point to have access to the communities.

SI attends to the bi weekly coordination meeting organized by UNHCR to ensure that all relevant information is shared with the humanitarian community in the field. SI is the sole stakeholder regarding WASH response in Gulan Camp. SI maintains close relationships and coordination with the other stakeholders who work in the Camp in various sectors. Bilateral ad hoc meetings with local or international NGOs at field level are facilitated on a regular basis and continue to ensure a good collaboration and coordination.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
1. UNHCR	As responsible party for the overall coordination of the refugees' influx response and the camp management, there is a close dialogue about the intervention strategy, the level of humanitarian response, the type of activities, the data and figures regarding the refugees
2. UNOCHA	As the other main actor for the overall coordination of the humanitarian response, SI attends to regular meetings with them at provincial and national level to ensure that effective synergies are created and all activities in Gulan Camp are complementary
3. Halo Trust	This organization being in charge of the demining, SI exchanges information in particular for more risky activities such as drilling the boreholes, digging the pits and dumping sites.
4. NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council)	This organization is responsible for education and the schools within the camp. SI provides the water for these structures.
5. ACTD (Afghanistan Centre for Training and Development)	This NGO manages the health center. SI provides the water for this structure. ACTD and SI keep in touch regarding sanitary data and the reasons of consultations especially for the WASH related diseases.
6. WFP	As responsible for the food distribution, SI can keep in touch for the refugees' data.
7. MRR (Ministry of Refugees and Repatriations)	As SI works only in Gulan Camp and targets the Refugees population, the MRR is the main interlocutor for the coordination, the facilitation and follow-up of the activities.
8. MRRD (Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development)	SI is participating both at field level and Kabul level to relevant cluster and working groups, as well as coordination mechanisms where MRRD is represented.
9. UNICEF	SI is an active member of the WASH cluster where coordination with UNICEF and NGOs is ensured. SI is also participating to the Khost and Paktika task force as well as fields coordination meetings organized by UNHCR both attended by UNICEF representatives. In this way the coordination is ensured with the different stakeholders, UN agencies, NGOs, authorities. SI is also in direct contact with UNICEF regarding the existing IEC tools and the common tools that they can have developed.

Environmental Marker Code

A: Neutral Impact on environment with No mitigation

Gender Marker Code

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

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

Although the activities presented in this proposal take into consideration gender needs and conditions as much as possible, the Afghan context in general, and the Gulan camp context in particular, only ensures gender equality in some limited way. The activities below show how some gender equality will be fostered. This is done through:

- Water Supply: traditionally, women are responsible for water collection which they do when it is dark, mainly around 6 and 7PM. In the camp, if the water point is too far away from the compound, they are not allowed to collect water which results in a lack of water at household level. As a result, SI will increase the number of water points with another funding to enhance the coverage of water supply so that women do not have to walk long distances, which in turn increases the availability of water at household level. The water points are bordered by plastic sheeting fencing to protect and hide the women from the men looks.
- Laundry slabs will be created close to water points and fitted with fencing to enable women to wash the clothes with the same privacy.
- Hygiene promotion sessions are targeted to women and implemented at compound level by female officers. It's the only manner to reach women, who are considered as the focal point for the familial hygiene. This specific time gives the opportunity to get feedback and feeling from women regarding the WASH needs and provided services.
- Sanitation facilities, including latrines and bathrooms cover more than the SPHERE standard to provide 1 latrine for 14 persons. Indeed, following this cultural context, it should be inappropriate for women to go outside the compound to find toilets and to share it with other people. For this reason, it's still a priority to increase the number of familial latrines. Currently, for the families who haven't already received a latrine, the women use the 'cat process' digging a small hole in one corner of the compound.

A KAP survey currently ongoing will help to determine the accuracy of the overall methodology which will be adapted if required. Women are involved in the design, follow up and reorientation of the activities by taking into consideration the findings of surveys (mainly a KAP survey ongoing in march 2015 - template is annexed in Annex 6) and on the frequent feedbacks of our female Hygiene Promotion Officers team.

Regarding the Environment Marker, this present project will have a neutral impact. There are no specific environmental harms or benefits. The nature of the proposed activities doesn't require specific mitigation. The aim is more to limit the external behaviors which can have negative impacts such as open defecation and no solid waste treatment.

Protection Mainstreaming

Since the project is focused on the essential needs, it's directly linked with refugees' dignity. The aim is mainly:

- To provide a safe and drinking water in appropriate water sources (networks and taps) and safe and clean resources for collect and transport.
- To provide minimal sanitation facilities (latrines and bathrooms) for personal hygiene
- To give the resources to keep the living environment clean

The overall objective keeps safe living conditions for refugees in order to contribute in reducing the prevalence of WASH related diseases. A specific attention will be put on women conditions, to protect them and to offer the same level of services to them. Gulan Camp is organized by quarters according to the different tribes residing in the Camp. Each facilities arrangement and distribution will be chosen according to the impartiality and equality regarding access to humanitarian aid, especially for the geographical breakdown of the water points, the latrines, and the dustbins. And SI aims to support each family of the camp that means that the eventual vulnerable criteria will be more used for organizing the timetable than to choice few beneficiaries among the total. The regular contact with Shura and Elders will be also a guarantee for respecting the population. Completing the accountability approach, the SI mandate includes a protection duty towards the beneficiaries. The different data about SI activities' beneficiaries will be not shared. Only figures, breakdowns and analyses could be.

Safety and Security

In Khost province the key actors are traditional community leaders (elders and Mullanas who represent tribal and religious powers), the Afghan government (GoA) and military deployment, and the Armed Opposition Group Haqqani Network (HQN). Significant role is played by the Hezb-e-Islami Gulbuddin (HIG), and Pakistan intelligence (ISI). Since IMF withdrawal we have seen a decrease of the violence in Khost. Afghan Police will remain the main target of IED attacks by AOG. The population is a patchwork of Pashtun Sunni Muslim belonging to one of the main tribes: Mangal, Zadran, Tani, Gurbuz, Jajji, Babker Khel and Khostwal. There is no sectarian tension as the province is a completely Sunni area. Islamic values and traditional customs are the basis for personal behavior and social interactions. Spera, Tere Zayi, Sabari, Qalandar are the Districts with the highest presence of AOG. Even if statistically Khost Province and Gurbuz districts seem safer than other areas, several considerations need to be taken into account:

- The relatively good coexistence between refugees and host communities, especially in the case of Gulan camp, is seen as an opportunity at first (possibility to work with humanitarian agencies, etc) but can turn into a burden for the host communities given the quite long stay expectations from the refugees. This feeling can lead to events targeting humanitarian organization and will be closely followed by SI.
- Relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan at political and AOG level can affects or be affected by the situation of the refugees and have an impact on security and will be closely followed by SI.

Safety is ensure by a context follow up (incidents follow up, link with the stakeholders, discussion acceptance from the beneficiaries and the elders) linked to SI's internal security rules (security phases, movement SOP, visibility only inside the camp). These elements are managed by the Field Coordination in link with his assistant who is also Security Focal Point.

Also, a remote management planning is in place in case of deterioration of the security context to continue, as much as possible, the activities in the camp.

Access

SI is already working in the area since 6.5 months and acquired a good knowledge, acceptance from both host communities and refugees which guarantee until now the access from Khost city to Gulan Camp without constraints. All the efforts of SI are focused on maintaining these links to continue to have a direct access to the beneficiaries. However, security incident (mainly IED) could lead to be collateral damage in an incident. Security rules are in place to mitigate this risk. If such an event occurs, a contingency stock is in place at camp level, field staffs are trained to be able for a short period to continue the activities, the time needed for SI to analyses the incident and finds a solution to maintain the assistance delivered to the refugees. In link with this scenario. SI elaborates a lockdown / evacuation plan related to security phases and remote management procedures in case of evacuation of a part of SI staff in Khost.

Since 6.5 months, SI is directly implementing activities in Gulan Camp, meaning a presence on a daily basis to implement, manage and follow up each activity. Daily worker within the refugee community are recruited as daily worker to do the chlorination, run the boreholes, dumpsites and distributions under the direct supervision of an SI employee. This organization is expected to be maintained in this project if there is no deterioration of the security context. This enable a sustainability of the activities, moreover if at one moment until the end of the project a lack of access appears.

BUDGET



**1 Staff and Other Personnel Costs** (please itemize costs of staff, consultants and other personnel to be recruited directly by the implementing partner for project implementation)

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost
1.1	Country Director 30% of the salary for the Country Director in Kabul, he is the representative of SI in Afghanistan and he is guarantees its mandate, operational strategy and its representation are respected.	S	1	7386	10	30.00%	22,158.00
1.2	Administrative Coordinator 30% of the salary of the Administrative Coordinator in Kabul, he will be in charge of monthly Budget Follow up and he is the link between SI financial department and the financial institution in Afghanistan.	S	1	6227	10	30.00%	18,681.00
1.3	Program Coordinator 20% of the salary of the Program Coordinator in Kabul, he will ensure the technical quality of the work in the field, the assurance of the impact of work in the field and the strategic adaptation of the intervention.	D	1	6227	10	20.00%	12,454.00
1.4	Field Coordinator 20% of the salary of the Field Coordinator in Khost, he is in charge of organizing and supervising SI team, regarding both operational and support services related issues. He is in charge of the overall security management at field level.	S	1	6227	10	20.00%	12,454.00
1.5	Logistic Coordinator 30% of salary of the Logistic Coordinator in Kabul (national HR), he will be in charge of purchases, transportation means and all logistic matters at mission level and in support to the base.	S	1	2291	10	30.00%	6,873.00
1.6	WASH Program Manager 20% of salary of the Programme Manager in Khost, he is responsible of the organization and the monitoring of the field implementation team and of the communication with relevant humanitarian actors and institutions.	D	1	5094	10	20.00%	10,188.00
1.7	Base National Operational Staff 33% month of salary for 1 Field Coordinator Assistant, 1 Program Manager Assistant, 1 Water Supply team (1 Supervisor, 2 Officers, 1 Technician), 1 Sanitation team (1 Supervisor, 2 Officers), 1 Hygiene Promotion team (1 Supervisor, 7 Officers) in charge of the implementation of the activities on the field, 1 Data entry for monitoring.	D	18	536	10	33.00%	31,838.40
1.8	Coordination National Support Staff 20% month of salary for 1 Country Director Assistant, 1 Administration team (1 Deputy Admin Co, 1 Assistants, 2 Cooks, 2 Cleaners), 1 Logistics team ( 1 Logistics Assistant, 4 Drivers) in support of the Administrative/Logistic Coordinators and to manage the facilities of coordination office/guest house.	S	12	904	10	20.00%	21,696.00
1.9	Base National Support Staff 30% month of salary for 1 Administration team (1 Administrator, 1 Cook, 1 Cleaner), 1 Logistics team (1 Logistician, 1 Logistics Assistant, 1 storekeeper) in charge of the support of the activities for all administrative and logistics matters and for the management of the facilities of the office/guest house.	S	6	592	10	30.00%	10,656.00
1.10	Other National Staff 25% of salary of Staff dedicated to safety matters : 5 watchmen in Coordination, 5 watchmen for Khost office and storage location.	S	10	405	10	25.00%	10,125.00
<b>Section Total</b>							157,123.40

**2 Supplies, Commodities, Materials** (please itemize direct and indirect costs of consumables to be purchased under the project, including associated transportation, freight, storage and distribution costs)

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost
2.1	Water Supply Management of 11 boreholes during 2 months	D	11	1135	2	100.00%	24,970.00
2.2	Chlorination Chloration and water supply follow-up for 10 months	D	38	65.31	10	100.00%	24,817.80
2.3	Water Quality Control purchase of water test material such as autoclave, photometer and coolbox to ensure the quality of the water test	D	1	1222.2	1	100.00%	1,222.20
2.4	Latrines and Bathrooms 869 Kits for latrines and bathrooms + lumpsum for Repairs and Maintenance	D	869	186.52	1	100.00%	162,085.88
2.5	Laundry Slabs Each laundry slab will cost 173 USD. It includes the material (cement, sand, pvc items, fencing [wooden posts, tarpaulin nails, etc]) and manpower.	D	10	173.23	1	100.00%	1,732.30
2.6	Solid Waste Management 36 dustbins will be implemented in the camp and caretakers for 2 months	D	36	184.21	1	100.00%	6,631.56
2.7	Hygiene tools and facilities distribution of 8594 jerrycans and set up of 3291 handwashing facilities	D	11885	5.04	1	100.00%	59,900.40
<b>Section Total</b>							281,360.14

**3 Equipment** (please itemize costs of non-consumables to be purchased under the project)

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost
3.1	Laptop Kits Purchase of 3 laptops for the use of the new positions of the program (storekeeper, water officer, water supply officer)	S	3	1213.3	1	100.00%	3,639.90
<b>Section Total</b>							3,639.90

**4 Contractual Services** (please list works and services to be contracted under the project)

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost
4.1	Vehicles Rental - Khost 20% contribution for the costs of the 4 cars rented in Khost.	S	4	721	10	20.00%	5,768.00
4.2	Local Freight / Truck Rental 10% contribution for the local freight between Kabul and Khost or from the office in Khost to the activities site.	S	1	3222	10	10.00%	3,222.00

<b>Section Total</b>							8,990.00
<b>5 Travel</b> (please itemize travel costs of staff, consultants and other personnel for project implementation)							
Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost
5.1	Local Flight/ travels	S	4	232.5	10	30.00%	2,790.00
4 flights one way on the routing Kabul/Khost per month, allocated at 30% on this program.							
<b>Section Total</b>							2,790.00
<b>6 Transfers and Grants to Counterparts</b> (please list transfers and sub-grants to project implementing partners)							
Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost
<b>Section Total</b>							0.00
<b>7 General Operating and Other Direct Costs</b> (please include general operating expenses and other direct costs for project implementation)							
Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost
7.1	Office Costs - Kabul	S	1	5497	10	30.00%	16,491.00
30% contribution for the costs of the coordination office and the guest house in Kabul during duration of the project (rental, office supplies and small equipment, furnishment).							
7.2	Office and Storage Costs - Khost	S	1	3466	10	50.00%	17,330.00
50% contribution for the costs of the office/guest house and storage costs in Khost during duration of the project (rental, office supplies and small equipment, furnishment).							
7.3	Vehicles Running Costs - Kabul	S	2	296	10	30.00%	1,776.00
30% contribution for the costs of the 2 SI cars used by coordination in Kabul (fuel, maintenance, insurance).							
7.4	International Freight	S	1	1754	10	10.00%	1,754.00
10% contribution for the freight costs : international freight for archives sending to head quarters.							
7.5	Communication Costs	S	1	4270	10	25.00%	10,675.00
25% contribution for the costs of the communication for the coordination in Kabul and in Khost (phone communication, internet fees and satellite phone communication)							
7.6	Generator Running Costs	S	1	1214	10	25.00%	3,035.00
25% contribution for the costs of the generator for the coordination in Kabul & base in Khost (fuel and maintenance).							
7.7	Bank Fees	S	1	2077.47	1	100.00%	2,077.47
commission fees on the expenses of the program : 0,40% for changer fees for Kabul, 0,50% for changer fees for Khost							
7.8	Final Evaluation	S	1	4519.97	1	100.00%	4,519.97
One final evaluation planned at the end of the project (HR costs, transport, office consumables, etc.)							
<b>Section Total</b>							57,658.44

<b>Sub Total Direct Cost</b>	511,561.88
<b>Indirect Programme Support Cost PSC rate</b> (insert percentage, not to exceed 7 per cent)	7%
<b>Audit Cost</b> (For NGO, in percent)	0.639419818956134%
<b>PSC Amount</b>	35,809.33

Quarterly Budget Details for PSC Amount	<b>2015</b>			<b>2016</b>	<b>Total</b>
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

<b>Total Fund Project Cost</b>	547,371.21
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Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Beneficiary Men	Women	Boy	Girl	Total	Activity
Khost -> Gurbuz	100					0	

**Project Locations** (first admin location where activities will be implemented. If the project is covering more than one State please indicate percentage per State)

**DOCUMENTS**

Document Description
1. to delete
2. Annex 2 - Map - Gulan Camp Masterplan.pdf
3. Annex 3 - SI and UNHCR Population data - Gulan Camp.pdf
4. Annex 4 - Technical designs and specifications.pdf
5. Annex 5 - Summary of results - HH survey - January 15.pdf
6. Annex 6 - KAP survey questionnaire.xls
7. Annex 1 Gap analysis.xlsx
8. Annex 7 Workplan.xlsx
9. to delete
10. Annex 9 Answers to CHF.docx
11. NGO XXX Sample Beneficiary breakdown CHF proposal CODE XXX.xlsx
12. CHF Afghanistan - Visibility and Communication Guidance.pdf

13. Remote Call Campaigns - Guidance Note for Partners - 22 Sept 14.pdf
14. Annex 10 beneficiaries breakdown.xlsx
15. Annex 8 activities BoQs.xls
16. Annex 11 breakdown budget lines.xlsx
17. complement 1.10 et 7.1.2.5.xlsx

