

Project Proposal

Organization	UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)																																		
Project Title	Protection of and assistance to refugees in south-eastern Afghanistan																																		
Fund Code	AFG-15/O580/SA1/MS/UN/372																																		
Cluster	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Primary cluster</td> <td>Sub cluster</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MULTI-SECTOR</td> <td>None</td> </tr> </table>		Primary cluster	Sub cluster	MULTI-SECTOR	None																													
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Project Allocation	2015 1st CHF Standard Allocation / Call for Proposals	Allocation Category Type	Field activities																																
Project budget in US\$	700,116.84	Planned project duration	8 months																																
Planned Start Date	01/05/2015	Planned End Date	31/12/2015																																
OPS Details	OPS Code	OPS Budget	0.00																																
	OPS Project Ranking	OPS Gender Marker																																	
Project Summary	<p>So far in the refugee response operation in Khost and Paktika, UNHCR has conducted emergency population assessments at the household level for the purpose of distribution of assistance. As the emergency response is likely to turn into a longer-term refugee situation, enhanced registration to accurately determine population figures, including aggregated by age, gender, and vulnerabilities, is a priority in 2015. All agencies operating in Khost and Paktika have cited the need for better information to help establish a clear baseline from which to plan, evaluate and determine appropriate protection interventions and assistance. Having more accurate population figures will help identify protection concerns, provide targeted assistance and planning for solutions, in particular voluntary repatriation. A mission by a registration expert from UNHCR HQ in December 2014 assessed the feasibility of a registration system in Khost and Paktika and came up with recommendations. Overall activities will include cleaning-up and migration of the current database, registration of the population, and information sharing. The funding asked for in this application will go towards establishing and equipping a registration center in Khost Matun for the purpose of individual registration of the refugee population in five districts in Khost province: Khost Matun, Terezayi, Mandozayi, Nadirshahkot, and Tani, with a combined refugee population currently estimated at 64,000. Refugees will be reimbursed for the return trip from their location of residence to the registration center. An information campaign about the registration exercise will be launched immediately as the project starts, reaching out to the whole refugee population, using radio and TV, print media, leaflets, community structures such as Focus Group Discussions, shuras, schools, and mosques. Two more registration centers (Gulan camp and possibly Paktika) are being planned, but funding has not yet been secured.</p> <p>In Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with refugees, both men and women consistently indicate shelter as their top priority. The need is especially high in Gulan refugee camp, where by 8 April 2015 5,258 of the 9,180 families (64,260 individuals) were living in makeshift shelters. The 1,500 tents procured through the 2014 CHF 2nd Reserve Allocation could cover only a part of the need, and another batch of 5,000 tents arriving in June 2015 will be needed for the entire refugee population of Khost and Paktika to replace worn-out/destroyed tents, not only those in Gulan camp. UNHCR will be focusing on emergency tents to not encourage more movement to the camp, as the recent considerable population increase places significant constraints on the humanitarian actors, increases the risks of overcrowding, and raises protection concerns from prolonged displacement in a camp situation. New refugees have been steadily arriving from Pakistan and during winter there has been a movement of secondary displacement by refugees from remote areas to the camp because of weather conditions. In the local environment of south-eastern Afghanistan, emergency tents survive only for six months and tents damaged or destroyed because of snow and heavy rain have to be replaced. The project will target families whose tents or shelter are no longer fit to live in, as well as new arrivals. Vulnerable categories such as female-headed households and persons with specific needs will be a priority. A reserve stock of emergency tents must also be in place to respond to additional new arrivals. The funding proposal is for Gulan camp only as UNHCR is coordinating with partners, including NRC, to provide shelter in Khost communities.</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>13675</td> <td>13675</td> <td>20513</td> <td>20513</td> <td>68,376</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">Total beneficiaries include the following:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refugees</td> <td>13675</td> <td>13675</td> <td>20512</td> <td>20513</td> <td>68375</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refugees</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Beneficiary Summary	13675	13675	20513	20513	68,376	Total beneficiaries include the following:						Refugees	13675	13675	20512	20513	68375	Refugees	0	0	0	0	0
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Indirect Beneficiaries	Catchment Population		The refugee population in five districts of Khost province (Khost Matun, Terezayi, Mandozayi, Nadirshahkot, Tani), and 625 refugee families (4,375 individuals) in Gulan refugee camp, Gurbuz district, Khost.																																
Link with the Allocation Strategy	<p>The project fits with all four strategic objectives of the allocation, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is maximizing the impact of funds already committed in the 2014 CHF 2nd Reserve Allocation (for the procurement and distribution of 1,500 tents and the procurement and distribution of supplementary food items); - It is ensuring that adequate response capacity will be available through the procurement and pre-positioning of emergency supplies (tents for new arrivals); - It provides life-saving humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations affected by conflict, mass-displacement and cross-border movements (refugee families whose tents/shelter have been destroyed during the winter); - It gives support to the collection of high quality, accurate and relevant evidence to inform and support effective humanitarian response (improvement of refugee registration), which will assist all agencies currently operating in Khost and Paktika. <p>The project also responds to the Multi-Sector strategic priority of ensuring that refugees and undocumented Afghans receive timely assistance in the areas of shelter/NFIs, protection, food assistance, and camp management.</p>																																		
Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners			Other funding Secured For the Same Project (to date)																																
Organization focal point contact details	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Title</th> <th>Phone</th> <th>Email</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Yumiko Takashima</td> <td>Deputy Representative</td> <td>+93 (0) 79 199 0001</td> <td>takashim@unhcr.org</td> </tr> </table>		Name	Title	Phone	Email	Yumiko Takashima	Deputy Representative	+93 (0) 79 199 0001	takashim@unhcr.org																									
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BACKGROUND INFORMATION																																			
<p>1. Humanitarian context analysis.. Humanitarian context: Describe the current humanitarian situation in the specific locations where this project will be implemented</p> <p>The refugee population figure in Khost and Paktika provinces is currently assessed based on the number of households. This method was initially applied as a temporary measure in an emergency situation where assistance and protection had to be provided quickly to a fast-growing population. However, as the refugee situation has become prolonged while at the same time new refugee families arrive, the current profiling model is no longer satisfactory. As FGDs consistently indicate that a majority of the refugees intend to stay longer than initially planned (at least throughout 2015), enhanced registration of the refugees has become a first concern. All agencies operating on the ground have identified better information as a priority. Enhanced registration is necessary in order to authenticate population numbers, meet the protection needs of the refugee population through analyzing disaggregated data on gender and age, and help design further assistance targeting the most vulnerable among the population. Protection concerns include a high percentage of extremely vulnerable families including female/elderly-headed households and children living with relatives other than their parents. Harmful traditional practices severely restrict the roles and rights of women and girls and their participation in society, and it has not been possible to verify the figures provided by the male heads of household. Individual registration will greatly benefit the refugee women, as it will enable them to access documentation which may be necessary for repatriation purposes. Secondary movement will also be tracked more effectively, ensuring that assistance will reach those in need even when they move from one place to another.</p> <p>The population of Gulan camp has increased considerably during the last months, from 6,234 families in December 2014 to 9,180 families in April 2015. The increase is due to the continuous arrival of new refugees from across the border, but also to secondary displacement of refugees who have moved from higher altitudes to the lower-lying camp to escape winter conditions in the mountains. A shelter assessment was carried out in the camp in March to understand shelter needs and assess damage to emergency shelters following snow and heavy rainfall during the winter. Based on the needs identified in this assessment, 1,158 tents</p>																																			

were distributed to vulnerable families. Of these families, 700 had seen their old tents destroyed or damaged as a result of the harsh winter weather. However, given limited resources, UNHCR was not able to provide new tents to all affected families, but was working with refugees to repair damaged tents. To illustrate the need for shelter for new arrivals, it can be mentioned that UNHCR distributed 880 tents to this category during the first week of March. In total 3,859 tents have been distributed while there is a population of 9,180 families. The need for emergency shelter is acute for all population groups, but especially for vulnerable women, such as those in female-headed households. Therefore, the project will prioritize vulnerable women as well as other especially vulnerable categories, such as persons with specific needs.

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. Indicate references to assessments such as Multi-cluster/sector Initial Rapid Assessments (MIRA)

The need for better information on the refugee population has been constantly stressed by all operational partners as a key requirement for an efficient response. Donors and partner agencies have also expressed a keen wish to get more accurate information on which to base their interventions. TLO has conducted FDGs with both refugee women and men to better understand the needs and priorities of the refugees and help inform activities and interventions of operational partners. The results indicate that shelter remains the primary concern of refugee families. 75% of respondents reported that they have less access to shelter than the host population. This concern is equally shared by the host community, as they need the houses where currently refugees live. The financial resources of the displaced community are also rapidly depleting making it difficult for them to afford shelter. In addition, a shelter assessment was carried out in the camp in March to understand shelter needs and assess damage to emergency shelters following snow and heavy rainfall during the winter. Based on the needs identified in this assessment, 1,158 tents were distributed to vulnerable families. Of these families, 700 had seen their old tents destroyed or damaged as a result of the harsh winter weather.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

Based on household estimates, it is assessed that around 60% of the refugee population are children under the age of 18. Elderly (above 60) constitute 9% of the population. In the absence of accurate data based on individual registration, the overall gender breakdown has been defined as 51/49 for the whole population. Individual registration will improve the provision of assistance as it will enable agencies to enhance the process of selection of beneficiaries. A main objective in the beneficiary selection is to identify vulnerable female and underage heads of household as well as elderly and other persons with specific needs. The distribution of tents and shelter material is targeting vulnerable persons with specific needs as well as vulnerable new arrivals with no resources to build their own shelter.

4. Grant Request Justification.

Mandated by the UN General Assembly as the lead agency for refugee protection, UNHCR is coordinating the response to the refugee influx in Khost and Paktika jointly with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and in close collaboration with the Humanitarian Coordinator. Directly or through implementing partners, UNHCR has access to all registered refugee families in the two provinces. UNHCR has established a presence in Khost with 19 staff, three of them international. So far UNHCR is the only UN entity with a permanent presence on the ground in Khost. UNHCR undertakes regular missions to Paktika to coordinate the response with the Governor, provincial and district authorities, and implementing partners.

At the national level, UNHCR and the Government have set up a task force in Kabul consisting of humanitarian partners directly involved, including FAO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNMAS, WFP, WHO, IOM, as well as national and international NGOs: the Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees (DACAAR), Health Net International (HNI-TPO), International Medical Corps (IMC), International Rescue Committee (IRC), The Liaison Office (TLO), and the Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS). A task force has also been established in Khost co-chaired by the Governor and UNHCR.

Within the context of the joint humanitarian operation, in addition to overall coordination of the refugee response, UNHCR is responsible for the protection sector and NFI/shelter, and as the provider of last resort also intervenes in other sectors such as WASH if there is an urgent gap in assistance. The number of partner agencies involved in the refugee response is still fairly limited both with regard to activities and presence, but more are expected to join the operation.

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

Replacing the current profiling system based on household assessments with an enhanced registration system recording all refugees on an individual basis will lead to an obvious improvement in the information available to humanitarian actors and in consequence make their interventions better targeted and more efficient. The action is therefore complementary to the activities of all operational partners in the refugee response. The provision of tents in Gulistan camp is complementary to the planned shelter activities of NRC, which are focusing on emergency shelter in the communities in Khost. UNHCR received CERF funding in 2014 which was used to support procurement and delivery of 1,158 tents in Paktika province and received CHF funding during the 2nd allocation to support the procurement of supplemental food and 1,500 tents. However, as demonstrated, the need for shelter far exceeds the current received resources. UNHCR has submitted a proposal for 2015 to ECHO to support NFIs, emergency shelter materials and cover the gaps in registration (as well as other UNHCR activities for returnees and IDPs) however this funding has yet to be secured.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

Ensuring efficient provision of assistance and protection to refugees in south-eastern Afghanistan through individual registration of refugees: When the refugee emergency started in June 2014, UNHCR with partners began conducting emergency assessments at the household level to quickly determine what type of assistance families needed. As it is becoming clear that many of the refugees will stay longer than expected, registration to accurately determine the population figures, including aggregated by age, gender, and vulnerabilities, is a priority in 2015. This will help establish a clear baseline from which to plan, evaluate and determine appropriate interventions and protection assistance. UNHCR currently compiles all information collected through the household assessments into one single database which is accessible to all partners, including WFP for food distribution and NGOs for NFI and emergency shelter distributions, WASH interventions, education activities, and health services. Accordingly, an enhanced registration system will allow all agencies in the operation to have accurate data at the individual level, which will benefit the refugee population and especially the most vulnerable part of the population through making the humanitarian response more effective and efficient.

Ensuring timely provision of shelter assistance to refugees in Gulistan camp, Khost: The shelter situation in Gulistan is far from satisfactory. A shelter assessment was carried out in the camp in March to understand shelter needs and assess damage to emergency shelters following snow and heavy rainfall during the winter. Based on the needs identified in this assessment, 1,158 tents were distributed to vulnerable families. Of these families, 700 had seen their old tents destroyed or damaged as a result of the harsh winter weather. The need for emergency shelter is acute for all population groups, but especially for vulnerable women, such as those in female-headed households. Therefore, the project will prioritize vulnerable women as well as other especially vulnerable categories, such as persons with specific needs. In addition, new refugees in need of emergency shelter are still arriving from Pakistan.

Logical Framework details for MULTI-SECTOR

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Objective 1. Provision of Protection to Pakistani Refugees	3. Timely response to affected populations	50
Objective 3: Immediate Humanitarian Needs for Refugee and Returnees and Undocumented Vulnerable Migrant Returnees are met	3. Timely response to affected populations	50

Outcome 1	Enhanced registration of the refugee population in Khost and Paktika	
Code	Description	Assumptions & Risks
Output 1.1	Improved refugee response achieved with the establishment of a registration centre allowing more accurate population data	A successful output depends on several factors, among them an operational and security environment that permits access and unhindered establishment of the registration center.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 1.1.1	MULTI-SECTOR	100% of refugees arriving to the registration center are successfully registered					64000
Means of Verification:							
Indicator 1.1.2	MULTI-SECTOR	Number of refugees individually registered					64000
Means of Verification:							

Activities

Activity 1.1.1	Construction of registration center - This is one of three registration centers needed for the Khost and Paktika registration exercise. It will be built in Khost Matun and serve the districts of Khost Matun, Terezayi, Mandozayi, Nadirshahkot, and Tani with a total refugee population of 64,000. The center is run by UNHCR and the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation. With adequate human resources available, it should be able to process a minimum of 1,000 refugees per day.
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Activity 1.1.2	Installing all necessary equipment - The special IT equipment needed for individual registration is brought from UNHCR Geneva HQ, on loan to the registration exercise. Other equipment for the running of the registration center is procured locally in Afghanistan.
Activity 1.1.3	Cleaning up of the old database, which will include removing possible duplicates and re-verifying persons of concern, and migration to the new system - The new database will facilitate data analysis and collection of individual data of persons of concern.
Activity 1.1.4	Information campaign - Before registration starts, a comprehensive information campaign needs to be launched reaching the entire target population. Persons of concern should be made aware of the purpose and expected outcome of the registration, as well as their rights and obligations. They should be informed in clear and simple terms about the practical steps that need to be taken in order to collect information about them. All available means of communication have to be utilized, including daily broadcasts through local radio and TV, announcements in print media, distributing leaflets, organizing community meetings and FGDs, mobilizing community leaders, schools, and mosques. All messages will be in both Urdu and Pashto. The information campaign must continue all through the registration exercise.
Activity 1.1.5	The refugees will be reimbursed for a return bus trip to Khost Matun registration center. Upon arrival, they will go through individual interviews and enhanced registration procedures. Existing data including family composition and other family information will be validated and updated and additional individual information collected. Persons with specific needs will be identified and validated in order to facilitate targeted protection interventions.
Activity 1.1.6	Improved targeting of protection and assistance - Through the systematic comparing of information from the registration with assessment data collected in the past, UNHCR shall ensure that refugees with multiple ration cards are identified and the situation rectified. All humanitarian actors adjust their interventions to the actual number of beneficiaries as revealed through the registration. Individual documentation will be provided to refugees for the purpose of voluntary repatriation.
Activity 1.1.7	Information analysis and information sharing - The improved database with the updated and analyzed information will be immediately available to all partners in the refugee response operation thus greatly improving the accuracy of the refugee response. Data quality is a critical and cross-cutting element in ensuring fairness of decision making in the context of the outcome identified above. Achieving data quality with detailed elements is a huge step beyond previous household assessments that largely focused on limited data requirements for food distribution and other assistance interventions.

Outcome 2	Vulnerable refugees in Gulan camp, Khost, will have access to emergency shelter	
Code	Description	Assumptions & Risks
Output 2.1	Tents distributed to 625 refugee families	Assumptions include an operational and security situation that permits unrestricted humanitarian access to refugee families in the camp and continuing good cooperation with government partners and local authorities, including with refugees. Risks include a deteriorating security environment or political difficulties that limit access to the refugee population.

Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 2.1.1	MULTI-SECTOR	Number of families receiving shelter assistance					625
Means of Verification:		100% of targeted households have received shelter assistance Target - 625 tents serving 4375 people					

Activities					
Activity 2.1.1	Procurement, transportation, and storage of 625 family tents - The tents will be procured from UNHCR's supplier in Lahore, Pakistan, brought to Kabul, and transported to Khost for storage in the local warehouse.				
Activity 2.1.2	Distribution of 625 emergency tents and emergency shelter materials to vulnerable refugee families - The distribution will take place not in one go, but over several months, with careful assessment of the eligibility of the cases.				
Activity 2.1.3	Joint-agency post-distribution monitoring and satisfaction survey - UNHCR and another agency (TLO) will conduct monitoring and post-distribution assessment with the beneficiaries.				

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
	Activity 2.1.1 Procurement, transportation, and storage of 625 family tents - The tents will be procured from UNHCR's supplier in Lahore, Pakistan, brought to Kabul, and transported to Khost for storage in the local warehouse.	2015					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Activity 2.1.2 Distribution of 625 emergency tents and emergency shelter materials to vulnerable refugee families - The distribution will take place not in one go, but over several months, with careful assessment of the eligibility of the cases.	2015							X	X	X	X	X	X
	Activity 1.1.1 Construction of registration center - This is one of three registration centers needed for the Khost and Paktika registration exercise. It will be built in Khost Matun and serve the districts of Khost Matun, Terezayi, Mandozayi, Nadirshahkot, and Tani with a total refugee population of 64,000. The center is run by UNHCR and the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation. With adequate human resources available, it should be able to process a minimum of 1,000 refugees per day.	2015					X	X	X					
	Activity 1.1.2 Installing all necessary equipment - The special IT equipment needed for individual registration is brought from UNHCR Geneva HQ, on loan to the registration exercise. Other equipment for the running of the registration center is procured locally in Afghanistan.	2015						X	X					
	Activity 1.1.3 Cleaning up of the old database, which will include removing possible duplicates and re-verifying persons of concern, and migration to the new system - The new database will facilitate data analysis and collection of individual data of persons of concern.	2015						X	X					
	Activity 2.1.3 Joint-agency post-distribution monitoring and satisfaction survey - UNHCR and another agency (TLO) will conduct monitoring and post-distribution assessment with the beneficiaries.	2015											X	X
	Activity 1.1.4 Information campaign - Before registration starts, a comprehensive information campaign needs to be launched reaching the entire target population. Persons of concern should be made aware of the purpose and expected outcome of the registration, as well as their rights and obligations. They should be informed in clear and simple terms about the practical steps that need to be taken in order to collect information about them. All available means of communication have to be utilized, including daily broadcasts through local radio and TV, announcements in print media, distributing leaflets, organizing community meetings and FGDs, mobilizing community leaders, schools, and mosques. All messages will be in both Urdu and Pashto. The information campaign must continue all through the	2015					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

registration exercise.																			
Activity 1.1.5 The refugees will be reimbursed for a return bus trip to Khost Matun registration center. Upon arrival, they will go through individual interviews and enhanced registration procedures. Existing data including family composition and other family information will be validated and updated and additional individual information collected. Persons with specific needs will be identified and validated in order to facilitate targeted protection interventions.	2015								X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 1.1.6 Improved targeting of protection and assistance - Through the systematic comparing of information from the registration with assessment data collected in the past, UNHCR shall ensure that refugees with multiple ration cards are identified and the situation rectified. All humanitarian actors adjust their interventions to the actual number of beneficiaries as revealed through the registration. Individual documentation will be provided to refugees for the purpose of voluntary repatriation.	2015								X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 1.1.7 Information analysis and information sharing - The improved database with the updated and analyzed information will be immediately available to all partners in the refugee response operation thus greatly improving the accuracy of the refugee response. Data quality is a critical and cross-cutting element in ensuring fairness of decision making in the context of the outcome identified above. Achieving data quality with detailed elements is a huge step beyond previous household assessments that largely focused on limited data requirements for food distribution and other assistance interventions.	2015								X	X	X	X	X	X					

M & R DETAILS

<p>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 .</p>	<p>The introduction and implementation of a new registration system will be managed and supervised by UNHCR protection/registration staff, ensuring that relevant protection Standard Operating Procedures will be followed. An audit process is inbuilt into the data system, correcting mistakes that may appear. In the context of a refugee registration exercise, monitoring and reporting is a continuous process evolving in parallel with the project.</p> <p>UNHCR develops a joint Project Monitoring Plan with its implementing partners, with agreed objectives, target indicators, output and work plans following UNHCR Standard Operating Procedures. The distribution of tents in Gulan camp will be done by UNHCR's implementing partner APA, under the supervision of UNHCR staff in the camp. Post-distribution monitoring will be undertaken by an independent body. Distribution and post-distribution monitoring is complementary to the CHF-funded activities.</p>
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OTHER INFORMATION

<p>Accountability to Affected Populations</p>	<p>Failure to introduce an enhanced registration system may lead to serious gaps in protection coverage and assistance to the most vulnerable among the refugee population. It will also deny access to important individual documentation that refugees will need upon returning to Pakistan. Refugees intending to return have already approached UNHCR asking for such documentation, which UNHCR is unable to provide under the current system.</p> <p>The shelter situation in Gulan camp must be urgently addressed in order to avoid bodily harm to vulnerable individuals suffering from inadequate shelter conditions. This has been repeatedly pointed out by the refugees themselves in FGDs and by refugee shuras. In case of inaction, UNHCR and the wider humanitarian community will be held accountable by the refugee community.</p> <p>Structures are in place to communicate the needs and wishes of the refugees. In the camp, UNHCR has supported the formation of a refugee shura to serve as a way for the beneficiary population to communicate concerns, priorities, needs, as well as serve as a platform for information sharing and addressing concerns in the camp. In the host communities, UNHCR and partners in coordination with the authorities are setting up platforms to foster dialogue between host-community shuras and refugees to strengthen and build positive relationships between the two groups as well as share concerns with UNHCR and humanitarian partners.</p>
<p>Implementation Plan: Describe for each activity how you plan to implement it and who is carrying out what.</p>	<p>The construction and equipping of the registration center will start in May. After all systems have been put in place and the database cleaned and migrated, registration can start in July. The information campaign will start in May and continue throughout the registration exercise, which for this catchment population should be finished by December. Registration activities through July to December will include transportation of refugees to the registration center and individual registration at the center. As of July onwards, data will be available to partners, enabling them to gradually improve their targeted interventions.</p> <p>In May, the 625 emergency tents will be procured in Lahore, Pakistan, and transported to Kabul. From there they will be sent to the local warehouse in Khost. Distribution will start in June at the latest and continue throughout the year after careful assessment of the eligibility of potential beneficiary families. Post-distribution monitoring starts in December.</p>

<p>Coordination with other Organizations in project area</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of the organization</th> <th>Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. ACTD, Health Net, UNICEF, WHO</td> <td>Health services</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. ARCS</td> <td>General humanitarian assistance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. CARE, IRC, Oxfam</td> <td>NFIs and winterization support</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. DACAAR, NCA, Solidarités</td> <td>WASH activities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Governor's Task Force</td> <td>Humanitarian coordination on the ground</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. IOM</td> <td>Undocumented returnees</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. UNFPA</td> <td>Dignity kits</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. UNMAS</td> <td>Mine clearance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9. WFP</td> <td>Food assistance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10. TLO</td> <td>Focus Group Discussions</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale	1. ACTD, Health Net, UNICEF, WHO	Health services	2. ARCS	General humanitarian assistance	3. CARE, IRC, Oxfam	NFIs and winterization support	4. DACAAR, NCA, Solidarités	WASH activities	5. Governor's Task Force	Humanitarian coordination on the ground	6. IOM	Undocumented returnees	7. UNFPA	Dignity kits	8. UNMAS	Mine clearance	9. WFP	Food assistance	10. TLO	Focus Group Discussions
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Environmental Marker Code	B: Medium environmental impact 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	<p>Environment marker - Medium environmental impact is chosen for the project as a whole with the following justifications. The construction of a registration center does not have a significant environmental impact as such; however UNHCR ensures that construction residue is removed from the site. Electronic and other waste will be taken care of and if possible recycled. The tents, when having become worn out, will normally be used by the refugees or the local population for other purposes, such as plastic sheeting, while all scrap metal is collected by the local population. Any plastic debris left in the camp will be collected and disposed of.</p> <p>Gender marker - The refugees come from an extremely conservative society, with segregation between the sexes and very strict rules regulating the conduct of women. In many cases, women are not allowed to leave the tents during the day, and women generally lack any means of identification and are reliant on the male head of household to receive humanitarian assistance. Ensuring individual registration of women will significantly contribute to freeing them from complete dependence on male relatives. Registration at the individual level is a key humanitarian activity significantly contributing to gender equality as it will provide a baseline for all assistance targeting women and is the entry point for all humanitarian actors to address the needs of women. For example, we know that women are not accessing health services until it is too late, but with better data on the female population and vulnerability UNHCR and partners can address this. Also, suitable emergency shelter will help meet one of the basic needs of refugee women, especially vulnerable women, and ensure adequate privacy, dignity, and space for them and their family members. With adequate shelter, it will be easier to access and secure other basic needs.</p>
Protection Mainstreaming	UNHCR is making every effort to recruit female staff for the refugee operation and impressing on all partners the need for female staff in order to address the needs and concerns of refugee women. It is essential to have female staff among those implementing the registration exercise, and female staff are present at the distribution of tents in Gulan camp and participating in monitoring activities.

	UNHCR and its partners will continue to set up and/or strengthen refugee and mixed refugee/community shuras in all affected districts, as well as in Gulan camp. So far, shuras including male refugee and community leaders are functioning in all districts. As well as reinforcing these, UNHCR will work on setting up women's shuras on a similar model and will also establish mechanisms for youth participation and representation.
Safety and Security	The security situation in Khost could potentially have an impact on delivery of assistance. Humanitarian staff have been indirectly threatened by security incidents in Khost City as well as attacks against the police escort vehicles of humanitarian convoys. However, delivery has so far not been significantly impeded by security incidents. UNHCR has currently both international and local staff members in Khost, and the office and residential premises in Khost are MOSS compliant.
Access	UNHCR and partner agencies have access to all districts in Khost where the refugees are, and to 20% of the territory of Paktika. Through partners, UNHCR is able to deliver humanitarian assistance to all districts in Khost and UNHCR can directly access five of the districts in the province, namely Gurbuz (with Gulan camp), Khost Matun, Spera, Mandozai, and Tani.

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	Senior Field Assistant G5 Implements the action in the field	D	1	27864	1	70.00%	19,504.80
1.2	Senior Supply Officer P4 Supervises action	S	1	150600	1	5.00%	7,530.00
Section Total							27,034.80

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	Infrastructure and registration activities Construction of a registration center, procurement, transportation and installation of components and commodities, registration activities. Please see attached Bill of Quantity.	D	1	284460	1	100.00%	284,460.00
2.2	Procurement of emergency tents Procurement, transport, and distribution of 625 emergency tents. Please see attached Bill of Quantity.	D	625	400	1	100.00%	250,000.00
Section Total							534,460.00

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	Registration equipment Procurement of equipment for the registration center and for registration activities in accordance with attached Bill of Quantity. Please note that this budget line also includes transport from Geneva HQ of special IT equipment needed for the registration activity, equipment which is not included in this funding proposal.	S	1	92820	1	100.00%	92,820.00
Section Total							92,820.00

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
Section Total							0.00

5 Travel (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
Section Total							0.00

6 Transfers and Grants to Counterparts (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
Section Total							0.00

7 General Operating and Other Direct Costs (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
Section Total							0.00

Sub Total Direct Cost 654,314.80

Indirect Programme Support Cost PSC rate (insert percentage, not to exceed 7 per cent) 7%

Audit Cost (For NGO, in percent)

PSC Amount 45,802.04

Quarterly Budget Details for PSC Amount	2015			Total
	Q2	Q3	Q4	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	

Total Fund Project Cost 700,116.84

Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Beneficiary Men	Women	Boy	Girl	Total	Activity
Khost -> Khost(Matun)	20	4323	4323	6485	6485	21616	
Khost -> Nadirshahkot	2	324	324	485	485	1618	

Khost -> Mandozayi	5	1059	1059	1587	1587	5292	
Khost -> Tani	21	4549	4549	6823	6823	22744	
Khost -> Gurbuz	41	875	875	1313	1313	4376	
Khost -> Terezayi	11	2558	2558	3837	3837	12790	

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. Update 55.pdf
2. Summary of FGD - 2014.pdf
3. BoQ Registration.pdf
4. BoQ FAMILY TENTS.xls
5. Update 56.pdf

