

Requesting Organization :	United Nations Children's Fund	
Allocation Type :	2015 1st CHF Standard Allocation / Call for Proposals	
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE		100
		100
Project Title :	Pre-positioning of emergency WASH supplies in Afghanistan	
Allocation Type Category :		

OPS Details			
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	AFG-15/O580/SA1/WASH/UN/366
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	841,811.80
Planned project duration :	13 months	Priority:	
Planned Start Date :	01/06/2015	Planned End Date :	30/05/2016
Actual Start Date:	01/06/2015	Actual End Date:	31/05/2016

Project Summary :	<p>Pre-positioning of Emergency WASH supplies in high-vulnerability provinces and districts is essential for a timely response to an unfolding humanitarian situation. Traditionally UNICEF has maintained emergency WASH supplies in strategic warehouses across the country. Currently UNICEF emergency WASH supplies are distributed across 28 warehouses, most of which are managed by the Provincial Rural Rehabilitation and Development departments (PRRDs).</p> <p>WASH cluster partners and government responders can draw on these pre-positioned supplies when they run out of their own stocks. Supplies typically include bladder tanks, chlorine powder for disinfection of water provided by tanker trucks or through bladder tanks and for disinfecting wells contaminated by floods; water purification tablets and flocculation/disinfection (PUR) sachets for household water treatment; jerrycans, buckets, soap and, family hygiene kits. UNICEF also maintains a limited supply of hand pumps and submersible pumps with variable capacities. The family hygiene kits are largely locally resourced and have been adjusted to cater to specific needs and customs with respect to menstrual hygiene management practices. Following a review of the kits in 2013/14, the sanitary pads in the hygiene kits have been replaced by large pieces of cloths, which can be cut in strips, typically used by girls and women in Afghanistan. The new kits will be expanded with small potties to facilitate the safe disposal of child feces and thus contribute to a lower pathogen load to small children playing in the direct environment of the home. All materials are accompanied by information in English, Dari and Pashtu. Emergency WASH supplies are typically pre-positioned in the year preceding their use. At any given moment UNICEF maintains emergency WASH stocks worth between US\$1.5 and US\$2.0 million.</p> <p>UNICEF will conclude an agreement with ARCS and supply 1000 latrine slabs and superstructure and 1300 hygiene kit for ARCS. The ARCS project component is included in WHO 360 project and will include capacity building and monitoring.</p>
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Direct beneficiaries :					
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
24,000	24,000	26,000	26,000	100,000	

Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Host Communities	0	0	0	0	0
Internally Displaced People	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0

Indirect Beneficiaries :
Project beneficiaries: Coverage top level beneficiaries = 100.000 rounded up recipients of hygiene kits (98,000) - among them approx. 50.000 women and girls who will have access to supplies to manage their menses Number of people in intervention areas provided with access to at least 15lpcd of drinking water - 15,640 Number of households provided access to a functioning sanitation facility - 98,000

Catchment Population:
Population affected by natural disaster or conflict

Link with allocation strategy :

This proposal answers to the second and third strategic objectives of the CHF first standard allocation for 2015: Ensuring adequate response capacity and Provision of life saving humanitarian assistance. The procurement and pre-positioning of essential emergency WASH supplies in areas affected by conflict or provinces highly vulnerable to natural disasters is key to provide a timely and effective response as indicated under the associated strategic priorities of the WASH Cluster. UNICEF allows government entities like the PRRDs, Provincial Disaster Management Committees (PDMCs) and the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) as well as national and international NGO partners to draw on its pre-positioned supplies where needed. ARCS will contribute to increase the response capacity in districts and provinces that are under-served for lack of accessibility for security reasons. The provinces targeted by the project were selected based on the high burden of Acute Diarrheal Diseases and Severe Acute Malnutrition rate in U5 children, the restricted humanitarian accessibility and the low presence (or absence) of WASH partners (priority given to the provinces with zero presence, as per the capacity mapping conducted in November 2014 by the WASH Cluster). ARCS is an Afghan based organization, very well accepted by local communities and covering the 34 provinces of Afghanistan. The project intends to capitalize on this opportunity in targeting hard to reach, inaccessible and under-served provinces and districts where needs are acute, based on the HRP 2015.

Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$

Other funding secured for the same project (to date) :

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount

Organization focal point :

Name	Title	Email	Phone
Rolf Luyendijk	Chief WASH	rluyendijk@unicef.org	079-850-7650

BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

A timely WASH response is essential to prevent water- and sanitation-related disease outbreaks that would otherwise quickly exacerbate the emergency situation. For many years now, UNICEF has been the provider-of-last-resort for emergency WASH supplies for government as well as NGO partners. UNICEF-provided emergency supplies are pre-positioned in 28 warehouses across the country. Most of these warehouses are managed by PRRDs, some by UN agencies and a few are managed by NGOs. UNICEF provides training on stock-keeping and warehouse management. WASH staff in UNICEF's five zonal offices maintain detailed stock records across all the warehouses. They also authorize the use of emergency stock by government partners, following standard accountability procedures. NGOs have the possibility of requesting PRRDs or UNICEF zonal offices directly to use emergency WASH supplies pre-positioned by UNICEF when their own stocks run out. The recent initiative by the ICCT to establish a shared emergency stock database- across the Clusters (WhoHasWhatWhere) much better informs all WASH Cluster partners of the available supplies pre-positioned in each warehouse. In order to further simplify the access to and utilization of emergency supplies by NGOs, UNICEF has invited NGOs to enter into contingency agreements with UNICEF, which can be activated quickly when needed allowing NGOs to draw on pre-positioned supplies directly - without PRRDs having to ask for UNICEF's permission. Such agreements are intended to increase timely access to the pre-positioned supplies. UNICEF in Kabul, tracks the usage of its emergency supplies over several years which it uses to plan-ahead and ensure timely procurement of supplies. It has a well-established risk-informed contingency planning system which includes some strategic warehouses from where emergency stocks can be dispatched to provinces that either due to conflict or natural disaster can no longer access their own pre-positioned supplies. With dwindling donor resources, the emergency funding currently available to UNICEF is insufficient to respond and to ensure the maintenance of required emergency stocks. UNICEF is confident it will raise additional funding to cover those provinces that do not fall within the CHF focus for the first allocation.

2. Needs assessment

NEW: Current WASH emergency stock levels are rated adequate for the coming season of flooding and drought. The influx of refugees in the East and increasing conflict displacements in the South and North will draw down more rapidly on pre-positioned supplies than anticipated. This is dealt with by redistributing essential supplies from other warehouses. UNICEF is monitoring stock levels on a monthly basis and more often when required. Within the context of the WASH Cluster, UNICEF will undertake an assessment among cluster partners to determine the barriers and bottlenecks in accessing emergency WASH supplies from its prepositioned stock. At the same time it will work with the PRRDs and other partners which manage the warehouses to ensure that they are fully aware and authorized to release emergency WASH supplies to Cluster partners who have entered into a PCA or SFSA agreement with UNICEF for drawing on emergency WASH supplies. This coming emergency season will be used for this assessment.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

WASH emergency supplies benefit men, women and children alike. The hygiene kits have been designed and recently adjusted to include female hygiene products which are commonly used in most Afghan contexts. Given the very low usage and penetration into rural markets of menstrual pads, the pads in the hygiene kits have been replaced by 4m2 of cloth from which girls and women cut smaller pieces traditionally used to manage their menstruation. This change was made following a review of the appropriateness of the kits distributed in Afghanistan in 2013/14. More recently it has been decided to expand the family hygiene kits with small potties to promote the safe handling and disposal of child feces. The added benefit of teaching young children to use a sanitation facility – lays the foundation for usage of a latrine or toilet when children get older. The potty also provides an additional item to build a narrative around maintaining good personal and household hygiene of all family members in situations of discomfort and distress. The ARCS part will directly benefit to a total 7000+ individuals living in under-served areas affected by Malnutrition and acute diarrheal diseases and suffering from a poor access to basic WASH infrastructures. This number was established together with ARCS coordinators and is based on a realistic number of household that can be visited in a day by the emergency teams. In case of disaster, beneficiaries will be identified after rapid assessments have been conducted and based on decisions taken at the provincial coordination meetings, led by Ministries.

4. Grant Request Justification

People affected by conflict or natural disaster are prone to opportunistic infections due to the loss or destruction of their households and livelihoods. Families become reliant on often unimproved water sources to meet their drinking water needs and displacement often results in overcrowding and rapidly deteriorating hygiene conditions. People who lost their homes also lost their privacy and protection and maintaining basic personal hygiene with dignity becomes a real challenge, especially for women and girls. Emergency WASH services contribute to resilient bodies and minds by enabling women and girls to maintain their basic personal hygiene, privacy and dignity. Essential WASH emergency supplies, like those distributed through family hygiene kits provide families with the basic necessities to maintain personal hygiene of themselves and their children. Safe drinking water and emergency sanitation solutions are pivotal to prevent outbreaks of diarrhoea, which otherwise only further weakens the population affected due to loss of vital nutrients and energy. This applies to men, women, the young and the old, whether they are displaced or otherwise affected by conflict or natural disaster. The availability of essential WASH emergency supplies, in close proximity to (newly) affected populations is crucial for a timely and effective response during the early onset of an emergency and throughout the recovery phase. NEW: In Afghanistan, natural disasters like floods, landslides, avalanches and droughts occur on recurring and variable scale, roughly affecting between 200,000 and 500,000 people per year. Often people's livelihoods are affected for a limited duration and meeting short-term needs allowing people to maintain basic personal and family hygiene is critical. Emergency WASH supplies, like emergency sanitation facilities, short-term water tankering or the distribution of family hygiene and dignity kits can make the difference between an already bad situation deteriorating further or quickly finding the road to recovery. For people displaced by conflict, who left most of their belongings behind and who often settle in places where they may be an additional burden to already scarce water resources or have limited access to good quality water, emergency WASH assistance can be life-saving. Having a sufficient stock of emergency WASH supplies pre-positioned throughout the country and accessible to the WASH Cluster partners allows for an adequate and timely response in times of need. In addition, the WHO/ARCS component will ensure that under-served areas are covered with emergency WASH services delivery activities. The emergency teams from ARCS will be trained on how to deliver WASH emergency services in the provinces and districts that are traditionally inaccessible for security reasons and therefore under-served by WASH partners. The technologies that have been selected are deployable within a few hours after onset of a disaster, both for water supply and for sanitation. By increasing the WASH coverage in inaccessible areas and being able to deploy WASH technologies within short delays, the project is also aiming at reducing the risk of post-contamination at household level through household water treatment and safe storage, provision of hygiene promotion messages on safe water use, including for food preparation, hand washing and safe sanitation practices to avoid contamination of drinking water. Through the reduction of the water contamination, the targeted households, in particular children should be less exposed to pathogenic organisms responsible of diarrhea.

5. Complementarity

While current WASH emergency stock levels are rated adequate for the coming season of flooding and drought, the influx of refugees in the East and increasing conflict displacements in the South and North will draw down more rapidly on pre-positioned supplies than anticipated. This is dealt with by redistributing essential supplies from other warehouses. UNICEF is monitoring stock levels on a monthly basis and more often when required. Within the context of the WASH Cluster, UNICEF will undertake an assessment among cluster partners to determine the barriers and bottlenecks in accessing emergency WASH supplies from it's prepositioned stock. At the same time it will work with the PRRDs and other partners which manage the warehouses to ensure that they are fully aware and authorized to release emergency WASH supplies to Cluster partners who have entered into a PCA or SFSA agreement with UNICEF for drawing on emergency WASH supplies. This coming emergency season will be used for this assessment.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

People affected by conflict or natural disasters in need of support, are able to maintain basic personal and family hygiene with dignity and experience minimal morbidity from water, sanitation and hygiene-related diseases.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Objective 3. WASH services are provided to populations affected by natural disasters and conflicts	3. Timely response to affected populations	100

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : The pre-positioning of emergency WASH supplies in high-vulnerability areas is specifically mentioned in the CHF Strategy Paper as well as in the WASH Cluster's SRP. It has been broadly recognized as critical to a timely response. UNICEF has been the main provider in the past years of emergency WASH supplies to government - and carries the WASH Cluster Coordinator responsibility of provider-of-last-resort. Cluster partners in the past have been able to draw on pre-positioned emergency WASH supplies from the different warehouses, most of which are managed by PRRDs. To facilitate a more timely response, UNICEF actively seeks to engage NGO partners through stand-by agreements to draw on pre-positioned supplies with minimal. WHO together with ARCS will contribute to cluster objectives in responding to acute needs of populations affected by disasters. These life-saving activities will focus on hard to reach areas, under-served by WASH partners. In priority, provinces of Kandahar, Nangharar, Paktika and Nuristan will be targeted, but a certain flexibility should be tolerated since it will depend on where natural and man-made disasters will strike. This project will also build up the WASH emergency response capacity of ARCS on a long term basis. Both male and female volunteers will be trained in communities (community volunteers) which will ensure a certain sustainability to the project.

Outcome 1

Government responders and WASH cluster partners have at their disposal a sufficient quantity of essential emergency WASH supplies for a timely and adequate response to population affected by conflict or natural disasters who are in need of support on the areas of WASH.

Output 1.1

Description

A sufficient quantity of relevant emergency WASH supplies is pre-positioned in warehouses in 12 provinces and provided to ARCS in four provinces.

Assumptions & Risks

Usage of stocks is reported in a timely manner by the entity managing the stocks. The risk associated with poor stock management can result in unavailability of essential pre-positioned supplies, potentially significantly undermining the timely response capacity. As mitigation measures, UNICEF will maintain their own stock-count based on the authorizations provided to draw on pre-positioned stocks. The ICCT, WhoHasWahtWhere file will be updated at least twice a year and UNICEF conducts inspection visits to each warehouse at least once per year to supervise stock management and check stock levels. Risk likelihood: 20% - Impact level: moderate

Activities
Activity 1.1.1
Procure essential WASH emergency supplies in both the local and international market
Activity 1.1.2
Pre-position the emergency WASH supplies to maintain adequate stock levels in the warehouses of the 12 provinces and provide supplies to ARCS in four provinces
Activity 1.1.3
Adequacy and volume of emergency WASH supplies is assessed among government and WASH Cluster partners

Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Proportion of essential WASH supplies procured that are in country within the duration of the CHF grant					90
<p>Means of Verification : Procurement reports. Off-shore procurement can take a long time - depending on availability and location of the stocks. Transport and customs clearance too can take a considerable time. Given that we have a year - it should be possible to bring all supplies into the country within the project's time frame. Target 90% of the CHF funded supplies are procured.</p>							
Indicator 1.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Level of essential WASH supplies maintained at any given moment					20
<p>Means of Verification : Warehouse stock-reports. Since UNICEF has stocks prepositioned in many warehouses, it has the ability to shift stocks from warehouse to warehouse when stocks are running low in one location. We aim to maintain stock levels of at least 20%, after which we will shift stocks. Target: At least 20% of annual draw down</p>							
Indicator 1.1.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Annual assessment conducted among government and NGO partners about the adequacy and volume of emergency WASH supplies pre-positioned					1
<p>Means of Verification : Assessment report. UNICEF will ask the Cluster to send out a survey monkey survey to receive feedback among it's partners.</p>							
Indicator 1.1.4	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of people in intervention areas provided with access to at least 15lpcd of drinking water					15,640
<p>Means of Verification : Assessment reports through the regular 4Ws reporting Beneficiary calculation based on the number of people benefiting from water tanks procured , as per beneficiary calculation list = Water tank,collapsible,10000l,w/dist.kit Qty 10 670 6,700 Water tank,collapsible,5000l,w/dist.kit Qty 20 335 6,700 Water tank,collapsible,1500l,w/dist.kit Qty 20 112 2,240 = 15640</p>							

Outcome 2
Emergency WASH supplies are accessed in a timely manner to those cluster partners eligible for drawing on them in times of need
Output 2.1
Description
Establish contingency Project Cooperation Agreements (PCAs) or Small Scale Funding Agreements with at least 10 NGO partners to facilitate timely access to the pre-positioned emergency WASH supplies and other emergency supplies maintained by UNICEF – where relevant.
Assumptions & Risks
Those maintaining warehouse stocks of pre-positioned supplies do not allow NGOs with Stand-by agreements to draw on the stocks. The risk of this happening is moderate (25%). As mitigation measure, UNICEF will inform the partners managing the warehouses of all the stand-by agreements it has made with NGO partners and of the stock levels partners are allowed to draw on. Risk level: Moderate. Impact level: medium
Activities
Activity 2.1.1
Pro-actively engage NGO partners to sign contingency PCA or SSFA agreements with UNICEF to access emergency (WASH) supplies
Activity 2.1.2
Monitor the ease and effectiveness of partner's ability to access UNICEF emergence WASH supplies in times of need
Activity 2.1.3
Ensure that PRRD and other warehouse managers are fully aware of the need and their authority to release emergency WASH supplies to WASH Cluster partners who have signed a PCA or SFSA agreement with UNICEF to draw on such supplies
Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of NGO cluster partners which signed a contingency PCA or SSFA with UNICEF for accessing emergency WASH supplies by end of August 2015					10
Means of Verification : Agreements signed. UNICEF has prepared a standard agreement for NGOs which should greatly facilitate the signing of the agreement. UNICEF will actively reach out to NGOs to "sign them up"							
Indicator 2.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Percentage of NGO partners with PCA or SSFA agreements signed with UNICEF, who are satisfied with the level of access to pre-positioned emergency WASH supplies.					80
Means of Verification : End-year assessment - using the survey monkey survey managed by the WASH Cluster. Target: at least 80%							
Indicator 2.1.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of households provided access to a functioning sanitation facility					98,000
Means of Verification : Reports by Cluster partners Target based on the number of squatting pads procured (14.000 * 7 HH members) = 98000							
Outcome 3							
Acute WASH needs of population affected by disasters in the provinces of Kandahar, Nuristan, Paktika and Nangharar are timely addressed							
Output 3.1							
Description							
Emergency WASH services delivery, including emergency water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion, to population affected by disasters in 4 provinces.							
Assumptions & Risks							
Outcome 3 is not being implemented by UNICEF.							
Activities							
Activity 3.1.1							
NOT IMPLEMENTED: Procure, pre-position and distribute household water treatment technologies for 39,000 beneficiaries: Coagulants/disinfectants: 12,800 ind. with 5l/d for 1 month; disinfectants: 17,800 ind. with 15l/d for 2 months; filters: 7,000 ind.), emergency sanitation for 8400 beneficiaries (this is a minimal target that can vary greatly according to existing sanitation coverage and soil texture) and hygiene kit distribution and hygiene promotion to 57,200 ind. The targeted provinces are Kandahar, Nangharar, Paktika and Nuristan. The technologies selected can be deployed within a few hours after the onset of a disaster. They are aimed at addressing urgent and acute needs from week one to week six. These technologies are cost-effective and don't required the drilling of boreholes/hand dug wells that could unnecessarily delay the emergency response in context where an immediate response is required to save lives. WHO together with Unicef will procure the items that will be per-positioned in the WHO and ARCS regional and provincial warehouses. The items will be distributed by ARCS emergency teams and volunteers. All the selected items have a limited weight and will not require important transport cost (except hygiene kits).							
Activity 3.1.2							
NOT IMPLEMENTED: Training of Trainers on Emergency WASH related diseases control and prevention will be provided to the EMU volunteers (60 individuals) and additional WASH Cluster partners. There will be four ToTs organized in the provinces of Kandahar, Nuristan, Nangharar and Paktika. The modules will be on organizing and lecturing on the use of the WASH items pre-positioned: emergency sanitation through borehole latrines, emergency sanitation teams, household water treatment using chemicals, filtration and safe water storage at household level, hygiene promotion in emergencies using the new standard kits from the MoPH and prevention and control of WASH-related diseases. Trainings of 240 trainees will be provided by WHO and ARCS technical staffs. The trainings will be coordinated and organized by WHO together with ARCS.							
Activity 3.1.3							
NOT IMPLEMENTED: Training on Emergency WASH related diseases control and prevention will be provided to the EMU volunteers (240 individuals) in the targeted provinces: Kandahar, Nangharar, Nuristan and Paktika. The modules will be on the use of the WASH items pre-positioned: emergency sanitation through borehole latrines, emergency sanitation teams, household water treatment using chemicals, filtration and safe water storage at household level, hygiene promotion in emergencies using the new standard kits from the MoPH and prevention and control of WASH-related diseases. The trainings will be organized by ARCS with the support of WHO.							
Activity 3.1.4							
NOT IMPLEMENTED: Hygiene promotion campaigns organized in 40 areas affected by disasters in the four provinces targeted (Kandahar, Nangharar, Nuristan and Paktika). Hygiene messages will be passed through several communication channels including posters, leaflets and face to face discussions, etc. The project will link with the MoPH and the Health Cluster to use the new standard Health Education kits available at MoPH. The messages will focus on hand hygiene at critical times, importance of water quality when preparing food (in particular food preparation for young child during weaning period) and on general hygiene practices at household level (waste and excreta disposal). Hygiene promoters will also explain how to install, operate and maintain the filters. These trainings will be organized by ARCS with the support of WHO.							
Activity 3.1.5							

NOT IMPLEMENTED: Borehole latrine pilot project.

This project is aimed at introducing a new emergency sanitation technique in Afghanistan. It was found that these past years, partners were failing to address the emergency sanitation needs in case of disaster. Mainly because the construction of a pit latrine, a VIP or a double vault latrine is not always suitable in case of emergency, is costly and is time consuming. A borehole latrine can be dug in less than an hour and is appropriate within the four to 6 weeks following a disaster. Since this technology will be introduced in Afghanistan, WHO, together with the WASH Cluster, the MRRD and Unicef will document the experience and share its result with the WASH community. This activity will be coordinated by WHO and implemented by ARCS volunteers.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 3.1.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of people in intervention areas provided with access to at least 15lpcd of drinking water					0

Means of Verification : Outcome 3 is not being implemented by UNICEF.

ARCS field visit reports.

Target was defined based on items that will be procured and assumption that the project can reach 85% of the affected population.

PUR sachets / 5l/dp during 1 month = 12800

Chlorine tablets / 15l/dp during 2 months = 17800

Water filters / 1200 kits * 7 = 8400

= 39000*0.85 = 33150

Indicator 3.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of individual having access to a borehole latrines in the affected areas served by ARCS teams						0
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Means of Verification : Outcome 3 is not being implemented by UNICEF.

ARCS field visit reports.

Based on procurement and assumption that all the ground/soil contexts (textures and water table) are adapted for this option. Another assumption is that we will need one slab per borehole, which might not be the case based on acceptance by the population. It is also likely that population might still have access to sanitation after a disaster and that simple rehabilitation and/or hygiene messages might be sufficient.

Emergency Sanitation

Trough borehole latrines / 1,300 emergency kits * 7 = 9100

Indicator 3.1.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of people reached through Hygiene Promotion						0
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Means of Verification : Outcome 3 is not being implemented by UNICEF.

ARCS monitoring reports

Hygiene Promotion: Hygiene kits / 1300 kits * 7 = 9100

Additional Targets :

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

UNICEF on a bi-monthly basis receives stock reports from its warehouses, which allows it to track disbursement of supplies and replenish stocks in a timely manner. From the cluster partners who will sign a PCA or SFSA with UNICEF, it will require reports about drawing on existing stocks and about usage and distribution of stocks. In Kabul and overview is maintained across all warehouses. The WASH Cluster stockpiling report will be updated regularly. WASH Cluster partners will receive a contact at UNICEF in Kabul to report any difficulties for drawing on emergency WASH supplies and action will be taken where needed to ensure effective access and distribution.

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Procure essential WASH emergency supplies in both the local and international market	2015						X	X	X				
	2016												
Activity 1.1.2: Pre-position the emergency WASH supplies to maintain adequate stock levels in the warehouses of the 12 provinces and provide supplies to ARCS in four provinces	2015									X	X	X	X
	2016	X	X	X									
Activity 1.1.3: Adequacy and volume of emergency WASH supplies is assessed among government and WASH Cluster partners	2015						X	X					X
	2016												
Activity 2.1.1: Pro-actively engage NGO partners to sign contingency PCA or SSFA agreements with UNICEF to access emergency (WASH) supplies	2015						X	X					
	2016												
Activity 2.1.2: Monitor the ease and effectiveness of partner's ability to access UNICEF emergency WASH supplies in times of need	2015							X	X	X	X	X	X
	2016	X	X	X	X								

Activity 2.1.3: Ensure that PRRD and other warehouse managers are fully aware of the need and their authority to release emergency WASH supplies to WASH Cluster partners who have signed a PCA or SFSA agreement with UNICEF to draw on such supplies	2015							X	X	X				
	2016	X	X	X										
Activity 3.1.1: NOT IMPLEMENTED: Procure, pre-position and distribute household water treatment technologies for 39,000 beneficiaries: Coagulants/disinfectants: 12,800 ind. with 5l/d for 1 month; disinfectants: 17,800 ind. with 15l/d for 2 months; filters: 7,000 ind.), emergency sanitation for 8400 beneficiaries (this is a minimal target that can vary greatly according to existing sanitation coverage and soil texture) and hygiene kit distribution and hygiene promotion to 57,200 ind. The targeted provinces are Kandahar, Nangharar, Paktika and Nuristan. The technologies selected can be deployed within a few hours after the onset of a disaster. They are aimed at addressing urgent and acute needs from week one to week six. These technologies are cost-effective and don't required the drilling of boreholes/hand dug wells that could unnecessarily delay the emergency response in context where an immediate response is required to save lives. WHO together with Unicef will procure the items that will be per-positioned in the WHO and ARCS regional and provincial warehouses. The items will be distributed by ARCS emergency teams and volunteers. All the selected items have a limited weight and will not require important transport cost (except hygiene kits).	2015													
	2016													
Activity 3.1.2: NOT IMPLEMENTED: Training of Trainers on Emergency WASH related diseases control and prevention will be provided to the EMU volunteers (60 individuals) and additional WASH Cluster partners. There will be four ToTs organized in the provinces of Kandahar, Nuristan, Nangharar and Paktika. The modules will be on organizing and lecturing on the use of the WASH items pre-positioned: emergency sanitation through borehole latrines, emergency sanitation teams, household water treatment using chemicals, filtration and safe water storage at household level, hygiene promotion in emergencies using the new standard kits from the MoPH and prevention and control of WASH-related diseases. Trainings of 240 trainees will be provided by WHO and ARCS technical staffs. The trainings will be coordinated and organized by WHO together with ARCS.	2015													
	2016													
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	2016													
Activity 3.1.4: NOT IMPLEMENTED: Hygiene promotion campaigns organized in 40 areas affected by disasters in the four provinces targeted (Kandahar, Nangharar, Nuristan and Paktika). Hygiene messages will be passed through several communication channels including posters, leaflets and face to face discussions, etc. The project will link with the MoPH and the Health Cluster to use the new standard Health Education kits available at MoPH. The messages will focus on hand hygiene at critical times, importance of water quality when preparing food (in particular food preparation for young child during weaning period) and on general hygiene practices at household level (waste and excreta disposal). Hygiene promoters will also explain how to install, operate and maintain the filters. These trainings will be organized by ARCS with the support of WHO.	2015													
	2016													
Activity 3.1.5: NOT IMPLEMENTED: Borehole latrine pilot project. This project is aimed at introducing a new emergency sanitation technique in Afghanistan. It was found that these past years, partners where failing to address the emergency sanitation needs in case of disaster. Mainly because the construction of a pit latrine, a VIP or a double vault latrine is not always suitable in case of emergency, is costly and is time consuming. A borehole latrine can be dug in less than an hour and is appropriate within the four to 6 weeks following a disaster. Since this technology will be introduced in Afghanistan, WHO, together with the WASH Cluster, the MRRD and Unicef will document the experience and share its result with the WASH community. This activity will be coordinated by WHO and implemented by ARCS volunteers.	2015													
	2016													

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

How can populations provide feedback?

The WASH emergency cluster operational plan includes the development of a accountability framework for citizens/beneficiary feedback. The result of this exercise will be used to solicit feedback on the adequacy of the response and supplies and materials received by the community.

Implementation Plan

The distribution of the emergency WASH supplies will be done through UNICEF's zonal offices and government counterparts. The pre-positioned supply lists will be shared through the WASH Cluster stockpiling report. WASH Cluster partners will be pro-actively approached to sign a PCA or SFSA with UNICEF and will receive information and instructions when and how to draw on pre-positioned supplies. Warehouse managers will be informed about which WASH Cluster partners are allowed to draw on supplies and will receive instructions for when and how to release the supplies to partners.

Supplies will be managed by ARCS in the four provinces and will largely be used by ARCS volunteers. Supplies managed by ARCS will also be recorded in the WASH Cluster Stockpiling report.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
Provincial WASH Cluster Partners	Provincial WASH Cluster partners (including government partners) will be updated regularly on emergency WASH stockpiles and response activities involving distribution of supplies.
PRRD	Coordination around stock of WASH supplies, distribution and draw down mechanisms
ARCS	Implementing partner for outcome together with WHO

Environment Marker Of The Project

A: Neutral Impact on environment with No mitigation

Gender Marker Of The Project

2a-The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. Needs assessment: Provinces and Districts are selected based on SAM U5 rates, to alleviate burden of repeated diarrheal diseases and malnutrition on girls and boys less than 5 year old. In addition, households with a pregnant woman will be the priority targets within districts and villages to ensure the use of safe water during feeding practices in particular during weaning period. Activities: Female heads of households will be the primary beneficiaries for receiving the hygiene messages and they will be trained on the use of the filter and its maintenance. They will be empowered regarding the prevention of faeco-oral diseases transmission within the household and responsible for enhancing the quality of life of the entire family by spreading good hygiene practices in regard to diarrheal diseases, hand washing and water usage. Outcomes: quality of life of women, PLW and children U5 will be improved. Time and resources will be spared by contributing to reduce the number of diarrhea episodes and the morbidity and mortality related to malnutrition. Children will be more attending school with improved concentration capacities. Women will have more time to allocate to social activities instead of caring for potential sick children. Neutral impact on environment; no borehole nor hand dug well will be constructed and the depth of the hand drilled borehole latrines will be limited and certainly far above the water table.

Protection Mainstreaming

The WASH facilities provided will be designed respectful and inclusive of cultural and religious practices. Community-based or public toilets will be separate for men and women. The items available in the hygiene kits include items for dignified management of menstrual and personal hygiene.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

All our operations are MOSS compliant and we aim to provide the highest level of security to our staff. We expect counterparts and government partners to fully adhere to their own security and safety measures while operating in insecure or otherwise dangerous environments. We will not put undue pressure on our partners to disregard any security or safety measures when responding to an emergency situation.

Access

Within the restrictions operating in Afghanistan we aim to visit project sites at least once during the duration of the project. When needed we will consider third-party monitoring options to gain access for accountability/monitoring missions. The project intends to capitalize on this opportunity in targeting hard to reach, inaccessible and under-served provinces and districts where needs are acute, based on the HRP 2015. The bottom line of this collaboration is to provide WASH services to vulnerable population living in provinces and districts where other WASH partners do not go for various reasons including restricted access due to insecurity.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
1.1	Staff costs for management and distribution will be absorbed by UNICEF	D	0	0	0	0%	0.00
1.2	Emergency WASH Expert	D	0	0	0	100%	0.00
	Section Total						0.00

Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Water tank,collapsible,10000l,w/dist.kit	D	10	2122	1	100%	21,220.00
	<i>Bladder tanks are useful when existing water sources have been destroyed. They can either be used as distribution point for water tinkering when linked to a high-yielding well, or serve to distribute drinking water brought in by tanker truck. Smaller bladders can decrease waiting times and serve smaller populations.</i>						
2.2	Water tank,collapsible,5000l,w/dist.kit	D	20	1328	1	100%	26,560.00
	<i>Bladder tanks are useful when existing water sources have been destroyed. They can either be used as distribution point for water tinkering when linked to a high-yielding well, or serve to distribute drinking water brought in by tanker truck. Smaller bladders can decrease waiting times and serve smaller populations.</i>						
2.3	Water tank,collapsible,1500l,w/dist.kit	D	20	898	1	100%	17,960.00
	<i>Bladder tanks are useful when existing water sources have been destroyed. They can either be used as distribution point for water tankering when linked to a high-yielding well, or serve to distribute drinking water brought in by tanker truck. Smaller bladders can decrease waiting times and serve smaller populations.</i>						
2.4	Squatting plate,plastic,80x60cm	D	14000	24.69	1	100%	345,660.00
	<i>The 2014 review of the performance of the cluster partners performance showed that less than 60% of the affected population actually were provided with sanitation services - compared to 99% receiving drinking water services. It is anticipated that through an increased availability of prefab squatting plates - it will be easier for government and NGO partners to address sanitation in humanitarian populations. 14,000 slabs are sufficient to serve a population of around 100,000 people. 1,000 squatting plates will be allocated to ARCS.</i>						
2.5	Auger kits for emergency sanitation	D	0	0	0	100%	0.00
2.6	Latrine emergency kit for superstructure	D	1000	20	1	100%	20,000.00
	<i>Superstructure materials, like sheeting and poles will be procured locally. 1000 kits to be provided to ARCS.</i>						
2.7	AAQUA Family Filters	D	0	0	0	100%	0.00
2.8	Coagulant/Disinfectant powder sachets, for 10l	D	0	0	0	100%	0.00
2.9	Aquatabs (67mg, box of 16,000)	D	0	0	0	100%	0.00
2.10	Emergency hygiene kits	D	14000	23.79	1	100%	333,060.00
	<i>Emergency hygiene kits, contain essential materials for a family to ensure basic personal hygiene for at least one month. They include, various bars of soap, towels, cloth for menstrual hygiene management, drinking mugs, a watering can (Aftaba), a potty, Cotex pad, toothbrushes and toothpaste, etc. The kits are popular commodities as they help in restoring the dignity of families affected by a humanitarian situation by allowing them to maintain adequate basic personal hygiene levels. 14,000 hygiene kits are sufficient to serve 14 thousand families equal to +/- 100,000 people. 1,300 hygiene kits will be allocated to ARCS.</i>						
	Section Total						764,460.00
Contractual Services							
4.1	Training of Trainers of 60 ARCS WASH technicians	D	0	0	0	100%	0.00
4.2	Training of 240 ARCS volunteers	D	0	0	0	100%	0.00
4.3	Hygiene promotion campaign including IEC materials	D	0	0	0	100%	0.00
	Section Total						0.00
Transfers and Grants to Counterparts							
6.1	Monitoring activities by ARCS provincial staff	D	0	0	0	100%	0.00
	Section Total						0.00

General Operating and Other Direct Costs									
7.1	2% Transfer cost from UNICEF to WHO	S	0	0	0	100%	0.00		
7.2	Transportation and distribution	S	1	2228 0	1	100%	22,280.00		
	<p><i>Some supplies need to be procured off-shore and require shipping costs. (e.g. supplies in line items: 2.2 to 2.10). Whenever possible UNICEF procures items locally or as close to the place of delivery as possible provided the quality of the items are up to standard. Through long-term agreements, UNICEF also purchases centrally through its Supply Section in Copenhagen and some items, like bladder tanks are usually shipped from there. Other items that are not kept in the Copenhagen warehouse are typically shipped straight from where they are procured. In that case UNICEF approached different shippers (at least three) and chooses the most economical shipper who can deliver within the required timeframe. Shipping cost as per the attached excel sheet are therefore estimates, based on prior shipments per container.</i></p>								
	Section Total						22,280.00		
SubTotal			29051				786,740.00		
Direct								764,460.00	
Support								22,280.00	
PSC Cost									
PSC Cost Percent								7%	
PSC Amount								55,071.80	
Total Cost								841,811.80	
Audit Cost							0%	0.00	
Grand Total CHF Cost								841,811.80	
Project Locations									
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name		
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total			
Kabul	4								
Nangarhar	8								
Ghazni	6								
Paktya	6								
Nuristan	6								
Badakhshan	8								
Uruzgan	8								
Paktika	8								
Khost	8								
Faryab	6								
Badghis	8								
Farah	8								
Hilmand	8								
Kandahar	8								
Documents									
Category Name					Document Description				
Budget Documents					FINAL.pdf				

Budget Documents	Budget for ToT.xlsx
Budget Documents	Budget for Training.xlsx
Project Supporting Documents	FINAL.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Monitoring Sheet pdf.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	FIELD LEVEL.xlsx
Project Supporting Documents	Copy of BOQ Hygiene kit.xlsx
Project Supporting Documents	BOQ Emergency Hygiene kit + freight + beneficiary calculations.xlsx
Project Supporting Documents	WHO ARCS Beneficiary overview 366.xlsx
Report Documents	Financial Report 2.pdf
Report Documents	291.pdf
Extension Supporting Documents	BOQ Emergency Hygiene kit + freight + beneficiary calculations.xlsx